

5-9-2009

## 2009 Report of Gifts (117 pages)

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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

*SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING*

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
Saturday, May 9, 2009  
Dr. Robert K. Ackerman, *President*, Presiding

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

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

Business Meeting  
Welcome  
Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary-Treasurer

Address ..... Dr. Drew Gilpin Faust  
President, Harvard University

**2009 Report of Gifts to the Library by Members of the Society**

*Announced at the 73rd Meeting of the  
University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)  
Annual Program  
9 May 2009*

- Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana
- Gifts of Printed South Caroliniana
- Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

**South Caroliniana Library (Columbia, SC)**

*A special collection documenting all periods of South Carolina history.*

<http://library.sc.edu/socar>

University of South Carolina

Contact - [sclref@mailbox.sc.edu](mailto:sclref@mailbox.sc.edu)

*[Text of keynote address delivered 26 April 2008 not available when this volume went to press in 2009 – Transcript later published separately.]*

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### **2009 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana**

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- Annie **Barnes**' Converse College Album, 1906
- Addition, 1827-1920, to William **Blanding** Papers
- Letter, 3 July 1863, Anna M. Harrison **Bolton** to Joseph James Wardlaw
- Letter, 7 Apr. 1857 (Charleston, S.C.), Edward Carrington **Cabell** to James Rose
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- Letter, 31 Oct. 1865 (Beaufort District, S.C.), from W.H. **Mears** to Capt. J.J. Upham
- Mortgage, 5 Jan. 1804, of Josiah **Middleton** for purchase of Tom, an Enslaved Man
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- Papers, 1790-1983, of the **Phillips and Hudson Families**
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- Cornelius Chapman **Scott** Papers, 1872-1916
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- Letter, 19 July 1864 (Petersburg, Va.), from James T. **Steele** to James Earle

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## **2009 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana**

### **Nathaniel Allen Papers, 1885-1886**

Four letters, 4 Oct. 1885 - 9 Sept. 1886 and undated, of Nat[haniel] Allen, principal of the Kingstree Female Seminary (Williamsburg County, S.C.), are of particular note for the content of two that were penned in 1886 on school letterhead.

That of 19 August 1886 reports that Allen and his family were well despite some sickness in the area, mostly of a bilious nature. "One striking physical peculiarity of all this region is, that while the general face of the country is low and level there are innumerable depressions or basins, with no natural outlet for drainage," he wrote. "Except for short periods in winter, they are ordinarily without water, and, where cleared, are arable in summer and frequently produce well. The continued and excessive rains of this year have been too much for the ordinary absorption and evaporation to carry off the surface water. Consequently many of them have become stagnant pools, infecting the air with poison. Since the rains have been less frequent and these ponds have commenced to dry up, some of them have become so offensive as to attract the buzzards, by the perishing and putrefying animal organisms." Along with news of crop conditions, the letter requests white winter seed oats since Allen did not like the variety planted locally.

The second letter, addressed to his sister on 9 September 1886, refers to Charleston, S.C., and "the unprecedented catastrophe that has befallen the city and adjacent villages." It warns that, while she might think the details of what she had read about the earthquake in a local newspaper he had sent her "much magnified through the medium of alarmed fears and excited imagination," the reality was "even worse than the most seemingly extravagant account" and "the worst can hardly be told." The Charlestonians, he pronounced, "are a brave and proud people, heroic in their devotion to their city and state, and would obscure rather than magnify their misfortunes."

Allen had not yet visited the city but intimated that every eyewitness account reported the devastation greater than chronicled in newspapers. "I suppose there is not a building in the city left uninjured, while a large majority of the brick buildings that have been left standing will need to be condemned as unsafe, and

torn down. Think of a population of more than 60,000 thus, in less than five minutes, rendered homeless, and many of them at the same time deprived of the means of subsistence, while more than 100 lives have been lost, and many others mangled and maimed, to say nothing of the demoralization and paralysis consequent upon fear and constant anxious suspense, and you have a picture of real suffering and distress that requires no effort of the imagination to heighten its coloring."

Aftershocks were still being felt, the letter reports. "Fissures were formed in the earth over an area of more than 20 miles around the city, and many in this county; but these have now all closed so that no mud and water are ejected from them. Some depressions over small areas occurred in various places. Some of these fissures and depressions are only a few miles from us. Judging from the effects, I conclude that the shocks here have been about as severe as at any other point equally distant (60 miles) from Charleston, and the effect upon the community has been greater and more universal than any other event I have ever witnessed. While apprehension is gradually giving place to a feeling of less uneasiness, there is anything other than a feeling of security and confidence in the situation."

His own residence had been damaged more appreciably than Allen first thought. "The walls show the cracks more plainly, while the brick columns supporting the roof of the piazza in front are split nearly half their length, and the steps, both front and rear, have settled away from the house. However, I feel no apprehension for the stability of the building; and while we continue to occupy the school-room as a sleeping apartment it is because there is less danger from injury by falling plastering in the event of another shock of sufficient intensity to produce such results."

Despite the devastation, the writer remained hopeful that, if "this seeming calamity [could but] serve to teach us our helplessness, make us sensible of our dependence, and drive us for refuge to the Source of all comfort and consolation, the only Power that is able to protect and save, into what a blessing would it be converted!" "And see," he continued, "what a work is already being accomplished towards the unifying of the nation by the spontaneous expressions of sympathy, and the generous outpourings of substantial aid that are flowing in from all quarters of the land and from every phase of political, social and religious society!"



**Letter, 4 Dec. 1864, from James Y. Ashford to Eva J. Ashford**

Letter, 4 December 1864, of Confederate soldier J[ames] Y. Ashford, a private in Co. B, Twenty-eighth Battalion, Georgia Siege Artillery, was written to his wife, Eva J. Ashford, from James Island, S.C.

Ashford explains that he had not written recently "in consequence of the enemy being between you and me" but that he had just learned that the road was clear between James Island and Savannah and the railroad operating. Ashford was unhappy since regular communication with his wife and children had been interrupted. He also feared that Major Bonaud, the officer in charge of the battalion, intended to put him in the ranks again, which meant that he would be exposed through guard duty to both extreme weather and enemy shelling. He was recuperating from erysipelas, a bacterial infection of the skin, and a boil that plagued him when he tried to write. The letter notes that at a revival meeting at Fort Johnson, about a half mile from their camp in Charleston County (S.C.), twenty five men had been added to the church.

The 1860 census identifies James Y. Ashford as a thirty-two year old farmer and native of South Carolina residing in Chambers County, Alabama. Other residents of his household were his twenty-five year old wife, Evaline, a native of Georgia, and two children, four year old William and one year old Evaline.

**Annie Barnes' Converse College Album, 1906**

Manuscript volume, 1906, kept by Annie Barnes, a member of the class of 1907 at Converse College. Notations in the volume reveal that Miss Barnes was prepared at Reidville Graded School (Spartanburg County, S.C.) and arrived as a student at Converse on the night of 4 September 1903.

As she completed course work toward a Bachelor of Arts degree, she noted that her favorite studies were Latin and history, the classes she most disliked were Bible and English, and she considered Latin the most difficult. The volume includes a description of her dormitory room, snapshots of scenes about campus and friends, and details of a variety of events figuring in the life of a young woman at college: memorable entertainments and meals; her membership in the Carlisle Literary Society; school songs, cheers, and class colors; where she spent holidays

and summer vacations; men she met while at college; and school sports: basketball, tennis, golf, and boating.

Laid in is a printed souvenir dance card from the Halcyon German held February 17, 1906, noting the names of those with whom Miss Barnes danced as well several news clippings. Also noted in the volume is that fact that she was editor-in-chief during school year 1906-1907 of *The Concept*, a monthly magazine published at Converse.

The printed volume in which Annie Barnes recorded these details of her college experience is entitled *College Girls' Record*. Compiled and illustrated by Virginia Woodson Frame, it was published in 1903 by Paul Elder and Company, San Francisco, California (and is available via Internet Archive).

#### **Addition, 1827-1920, to William Blanding Papers**

One hundred items, 1827-1850, 1916, 1920, and undated, augment the library's holdings relating to physician and naturalist William Blanding (1773-1857). This native of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, relocated in 1807 to Camden (Kershaw District, S.C.), where he remained until 1835.

The collection consists chiefly of manuscript maps, sketches, color prints of animal and plant life, and correspondence. Some of the maps and sketches were clearly drawn by William Blanding, while others were produced by later generations of the family. Included among the maps are ones showing portions of Kershaw County (S.C.), which notes the locations of both Haile's and Brewer's Gold Mines, and another showing the route from Camden (S.C.) to Asheville, North Carolina.

Sketches include views of "Swananoa Valley as seen from Col. Davidson's on the morning of 29th Aug. 1828, Buncomb[e] Co., N.C.," and "the Meadow field at the Cata[w]ba Springs" and representations of veins at a "Gold mine...on the land of Mrs. Kirkley on the East side of Big Linches Creek - two miles from Brewer's gold mine," the "Plan of the Fætal [i.e. fetal] Circulation," and of a meteor observed on the night of 22 March 1835, including a written description of the event.

Other items of interest include a letter, 13 July 1830 (Camden, S.C.), William Blanding to James Guignard (Camden, S.C.), regarding his attempts at grape cultivation; printed broadside, "Rules for the Teacher," which notes that these bylaws were adopted by School District No. 2, Rehoboth, Massachusetts, on 3 December 1850; photograph, 1916, titled "Officers 2nd Florida Infantry at Laredo,

Texas - Mexico, Border"; and an undated manuscript regarding Native American tribes residing in North and South Carolina during the colonial era and relating a story describing the "hereditary enmity between the Catawbas & Shawanese."

**Letter, 3 July 1863, from A[nna] M[aria] Bolton to Joseph James Wardlaw**

Letter, 3 July [18]63, written by A[nna] M[aria] [Harrison] Bolton (1815-1880) from Richmond, [Virginia], to Joseph James Wardlaw expresses sympathy upon the death of Dr. Wardlaw's son, Lewis Alfred Wardlaw (1844-1863), a first sergeant in Co. B, First South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Rifles), who was shot through the temples at Chancellorsville, 3 May 1863, while attempting to plant the colors of Orr's Regiment in advance of the line. Young Wardlaw was brought home and lived until 6 June 1863. He was buried at Long Cane Cemetery near Abbeville (S.C.).

Mrs. Bolton, wife of Richmond physician James Bolton, concluded the letter with an update on news of the war. "We have been in some degree of excitement for a day or two past, by hearing of an advance of the enemy by way of the York R[ail] R[oad]. The authorities have thought it best to call out the whole city defences.... We at home have no fears and look upon these as only precautionary measures.... Dr. Bolton... left home yesterday morning...on horseback to join a company of mounted officers to act as scouts or pickets, a sort of volunteer service."

**Letter, 7 Apr. 1857, from Edward Carrington Cabell to James Rose**

Letter written, 7 April 1857, by E[dward] C[arrington] Cabell as president of the Pensacola & Georgia Rail Road Company from Charleston (S.C.) to James Rose, President of South Western Railroad Bank, requesting a "temporary loan, to enable us, without embarrassment to meet our engagements for the next few months."

Cabell wanted \$50,000 for a term of nine months, at eight percent interest, secured by bonds issued by the Florida counties of Leon, Jefferson, and Marion to buy capital stock in the railroad venture. Cabell also proposed that he would sign a note, on the same terms as the new loan, payable on 1 January 1858, for the \$24,500 already loaned to his company. The loan, Cabell wrote, "will relieve me from anxiety about comparatively small matters, & give me more time to devote to the more important business of our road, which is now progressing in a very satisfactory manner, and which, when completed must result greatly to the advantage of Charles-ton." The loan application was granted by the bank's board

of directors, apparently on 6 April 1857, the day before the written request was made.

**Commencement Program, 6 Apr. 1864, of the Cadet Polytechnic Society (South Carolina Military Academy)**

Printed souvenir program, 6 April 1864, from the annual commencement of the Cadet Polytechnic Society, South Carolina Military Academy, with order of exercises, including the annual oration before the Calliopean and Polytechnic Societies by the Rev. P.R. [Peter Fayssoux] Stevens and the conferring of diplomas upon graduates of the Polytechnic Society by Cadet Tho[ma]s B. Boyd, president.

The following persons are identified as constituting the committee in charge of the event: Geo[rge] R. Dean, F.G. Spearman, and T.W. Clawson, Polytechnic Society, and J.M. Rogers, W.H. Snowden, and A.B. DeSaussure, Calliopean Society. Along with the program is a calling card from Cadet W.R. Spearman.

In 1910, the college officially changed its name to "The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina."

**Wilfrid Hardy Callcott and Rebecca Anderson Callcott Papers, 1922-2003**

This addition of four hundred ninety-seven items to the papers of Wilfrid H. Callcott (1895-1969), professor and administrator at the University of South Carolina for forty-five years, focuses on the personal and family life of Dr. Callcott and his wife Rebecca Anderson Callcott (1908-2013).

Most of Dr. Callcott's personal and professional papers were donated by the family in 2006 and are described in the Society's 2007 report of gifts. Included in this latest gift are the letters exchanged between Dr. Callcott and Rebecca Anderson from the late summer of 1930 until their marriage in July 1932, as well as other family correspondence spanning the period from the early 1920s to 2003. The courtship letters supplement correspondence in the initial gift and complete the narrative of the couple's progression to marriage. They also reveal interesting details about academic life at the University of South Carolina from the differing perspectives of a history professor and a young M.A. student. Both correspondents frequently commented on university events and Wilfrid provided history department news to Rebecca who had left Columbia, S.C., to begin her teaching career at Greenwood High School (Greenwood, S.C.) in the fall of 1930. Rebecca had earned her A.B. in 1929 from Lander College (Greenwood County, S.C.) where she had excelled as a student and leader. She was editor of the yearbook in 1927-

1928 and editor of the college literary magazine during her senior year. In each of her four college years, she attained the highest grade average in her class. Upon graduation, she was awarded a fellowship to the University of South Carolina where she began her graduate work in the history department in the fall of 1929. Dr. Callcott directed her thesis, "United States Relations with Nicaragua, 1913-1917," and developed a friendly relationship with her. Callcott's wife Grace had died suddenly in June 1929, soon after the birth of their son, George Hardy Callcott, and by the summer of 1930 Professor Callcott had developed a romantic interest in Rebecca.

The letters between professor and student began in August 1930, just as Rebecca was working diligently to finish her thesis. In a letter to Callcott written from her family's home in Ninety Six (Greenwood County, S.C.) on 28 August 1930, Rebecca speculated: "As I write this, you may be toiling over that mass of material that may eventually become a thesis." She also professed to "have entirely forgotten all things pertaining to an M.A. degree." Callcott quickly read the first draft and reported his reaction. "I am far from disappointed [in your thesis] as you said you feared, but am greatly pleased," he remarked. "There are improvements that can be made as in any rough draft," he continued. Callcott enclosed a sheet of suggestions when he returned the manuscript to Rebecca but recommended "you put this whole thing away till your teaching work is well started and... you then return to it with a clear mind."

In his next letter written on 23 September 1930, after Callcott recounted the events of registration and relayed the departmental gossip, he reminded Rebecca of how he had selected her as his assistant the previous fall. "Last year when it came to the assignment of fellows to act as assistants, I casually remarked after I had already met all of you, that since my name was first on the alphabetical list of the Department, that I would be glad to have the fellow whose name was first alphabetically," Callcott confessed. For the remainder of the fall, Callcott continued his regular letters, filled with university news, and increasingly professed his affection for Rebecca. In a letter dated 15 November, Callcott wrote, "Yes, I mean it, my Dear, I love you." Rebecca, however, did not respond to his declaration and continued to sign her letters "yours sincerely" and "as always." Callcott continued to press his suit and in every letter reminded Rebecca of his love for her. In early December, Callcott remarked, "Almost a year ago now and when my interests in you were still largely academic you showed me a letter you had written in applying for a job." The letter listed Rebecca's birth date, but Callcott could not remember

the day, only that it was in the early part of December. His birthday gift of red roses arrived ten days before Rebecca's birthday, 18 December 1930, but lasted until that day arrived. Wilfrid visited Rebecca at her home in Ninety Six on New Years day, 1931. She wrote Wilfrid on 5 January and admitted, "I believe I can think of you more easily as 'Wilfrid' now than I could before, but also assured him, "Don't worry, I'm not going to forget and call you 'Wilfrid' on Carolina campus as long as you are my professor."

The courtship continued through the spring of 1931 while Rebecca struggled with her classes - Latin, history and civics - and her Green-wood High School students. She planned to complete work on her thesis and take the comprehensive exam for her degree during the summer session at the university. She remarked to Wilfrid in a letter of 17 January 1931, "as for the exam I hope I won't be very rattled whether you are there or not.... I suppose you and Mr. Meriwether and Dr. Ferrell will make out most of the questions, won't you? I do want you to ask your share of the questions, not because you are you but because you taught me."

Even though the professor-student relationship complicated their budding romance, Wilfrid continued to express his feelings for Rebecca and describe his hopes for the future. Rebecca, however, was cautious in her response to Wilfrid's declarations. "I have said several times that I could not - did not - realize that you were in love with me," she wrote in early April. "Sometimes I am glad that you are. Sometimes I wish you weren't. I think you know as much about how I feel toward you as I do myself," she concluded. She also mentioned, in the same letter, that she was seeing another man, "George," who lived in Greenwood. "I go to a show or somewhere with him once or twice during the week and usually have a date on Sunday night," she explained. "I guess he is about thirty-two years old - fairly good looking - perfect bachelor, man-about-town sort of a fellow. Knows I'm not in love with him, and I don't think he cares a lot," she continued. Wilfrid's reaction to Rebecca's news emphasized the advantage that George enjoyed because of his proximity to Ninety Six: "And George can make the trip out there two or three times a week! Lucky dog!!"

Also reflected in the correspondence between Wilfrid and Rebecca was the deepening financial crisis in South Carolina brought on by the Great Depression. Even as the school term 1930-1931 neared its end, Rebecca was unsure of her continued employment. "Speaking of being an experienced teacher," she remarked in a letter of 29 May 1931, "it doesn't seem to increase the value of my

services any. *All* teachers in Greenwood, S.C., from the Superintendent on down, are getting a 10% cut. And nobody, so far as I've heard, is resigning on account of it."

Wilfrid taught summer school at Duke University from late June until early August 1931 while Rebecca was in Columbia, S.C., preparing for her exam and finishing work on her thesis. As she neared completion of her academic work that would end the professor-student relationship with Wilfrid, she seemed more willing to accept the possibility of a more personal one. In fact, in a letter of 1 July 1931 in which she discussed the "blasted bibliography" to her thesis, she ended by writing "I wish I could see you. At present I believe - I love you - but I don't *know*."

Four days later, she described for Wilfrid the flurry of activity that marked the final revision of her thesis. One of her readers had been particularly critical of the length of the thesis: "He said I had done *too* much work but it wasn't much good - or words to that effect. He said the subject was too big - that the treaty would have made a thesis of very nice length. As it is it ought to be cut down by half, etc., etc." Even the head of the department, Mr. Meriwether, asked her, "If we let you by this time, will you promise never to do it again?" "Yes, sir," she replied, "I'll never do anything again."

Wilfrid reacted to the criticism of Rebecca's thesis in his next letter. "Your thesis was too long but the blame was fairly and squarely mine," he wrote on 8 July 1931. "As I see it you are to be highly complimented for handling a very much larger mass of material than the average in a most efficient fashion," he explained. "I honestly think that the trouble is that we have all recently been through, or are still having trouble with, the Ph.D. grind and so are asking master's candidates to show the polish and technique of doctoral applicants," he speculated. Rebecca finished her revisions and informed Wilfrid in a letter of 8 July 1931 that "I have just returned from the office of the Dean of the Graduate School where I deposited three copies 'submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements, etc.' Praise Allah! And other exclamations suitable to the occasion!" Even so, Rebecca commented on continued criticism from members of the faculty: "Mr. Meriwether still didn't like the abbreviations. He said yesterday that he thought if I'd throw away this whole thing and write another one I could probably do a pretty good job - and make it 50 or 60 pp. long. I'm glad I'm no longer sensitive."

Immediately after turning in her typed thesis, Rebecca plunged into final preparation for her comprehensive exam. She explained to Wilfrid in a letter written 10 July 1931, five days before the exam, "I ought to be working and I am going to be in a minute. I've got to get from 1815 to 1860 today and it's 12:30 now. From 1860 to 1876 is a more or less complete blank so that will take some little time." In the midst of reading for her exam, Rebecca learned that she had been elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Wilfrid congratulated her in a letter of 15 July 1931, the day after he saw her name in an article about the society's new members in *The State* newspaper. Even though Wilfrid knew that she had been nominated, he seemed surprised that she had been selected because, he wrote, "I was far from sure of the situation for a graduate student has to have a *strong* record to make the grade." He then assured her that "Your endorsement by the History Department was without one word from me for, to the best of my recollection, I have not said or written one word on the subject since the last spring elections." Rebecca had little time to enjoy her new status as a member of Phi Beta Kappa because she had to take the history exam on the 15th. When she wrote Wilfrid the day after, she had not fully recovered from the ordeal of the exam. "The exam seemed pretty bad - not unfair at all but long drawn out," she explained. "I think I could have finished in 8 or 9 hours by rushing, but it took about 12. I didn't loaf any - either thought or wrote all the time but worked rather slowly?," she concluded. Of the twelve questions she answered, the one that presented the greatest challenge was one of Professor Meriwether's that asked about the amendments to the United States Constitution. "I knew I was sunk on the constitutional amendments - I forgot all about them - Hadn't studied them even a little bit," she lamented. Even so, "Mr. Meriwether said they were passable," she wrote. Obviously disappointed in her performance, she confessed to Wilfrid, "I wanted to do better, but I couldn't. It was entirely my fault too." Her election to Phi Beta Kappa lifted her spirits a bit. She wrote Wilfrid that she "was very much surprised and of course delighted" by the selection. "It has always been a secret ambition, but I thought a hopeless one," she confided. Wilfrid's response to Rebecca's regret over her self-perceived poor performance was "Snap out of it, Becky!" In his letter of 18 July 1931, he implored her "Now forget all this imaginary atmosphere, my Dear, and glory in the fact that you have done a *big* job and done it with real honor." A day later, Rebecca wrote Wilfrid: "I'm in a good humor - completely 'recovered.'"

After graduation and induction into Phi Beta Kappa in July 1931, Rebecca returned to her home in Ninety Six, S.C., where she devoted her time to her family and recreation, with tennis and swimming her chief pleasures. She also wrote letters to



Wilfrid each week and with some regularity mentioned marriage, a subject she had avoided while an active graduate student. In a letter written on 1 August, she teased Wilfrid about his "'set rules' and 'routine,'" remarking "not that I have any special antipathy for them. I think they are excellent things. They just won't work here." Then she posed the question: "*If I should* marry you, do you s'pose I would horribly upset your routine - or would I be able to learn the rules myself? It might be a grave risk you seem willing to run!" In her next letter, written 7 August 1931, she joked that a friend had "said that he heard last week that I was married - to you. I said I had heard it too but didn't think it was so." In an undated letter written after she returned to her teaching duties in the fall of 1931, she remarked, "sometimes I can easily see myself married to you. At other times the only possible thing that I can be doing next year and year after is staying at home and teaching civics and Latin." Rebecca mentioned her brother's pursuit of a Ph.D. at the University of North Carolina in a letter written to Wilfrid on 2 December. "If I were a man," she speculated, "I'd feel in duty bound to *try* to get a Ph.D. and I'm afraid I couldn't stand the pressure." She confessed, "I'm so glad I don't feel called upon to get one. At times, I'll admit, I have wanted to, even being a girl."

George Hardy Callcott, Wilfrid's father, passed away in late October 1931 after an extended illness, and Rebecca and Wilfrid exchanged letters more often than usual during that period. Wilfrid reported on his father's ever-changing condition and Rebecca offered her sympathy when the news was discouraging. In her first letter to Wilfrid after she had learned of his father's death, Rebecca offered her sympathy and explained her own inability to help the situation. "I never have wanted to do something for anybody as much as I wanted to do something for you yesterday," she wrote, "and it seemed there was nothing I could do." "Mother said that she wished we could have kept George [Wilfrid's two-year-old son] for you - Looks as if there's nothing I can do for you without being married to you," Rebecca concluded. In November and December, the courting couple spent more time together than usual, with Wilfrid making several trips to Ninety Six, S.C., to see Rebecca.

In a letter written 9 January 1932, Rebecca confided to Wilfrid that she had told her friend George "I was going to decide in a couple of weeks whether I'd get married next summer or not - and I am. I think he knows pretty well what I'll decide - otherwise he ought to know I wouldn't have mentioned it." She ended her letter with "goodnight - I love you, Bec." Before the end of January, she had made her decision and had accepted an engagement ring from Wilfrid. She wrote to her new

fiancé on 4 February, "I have stopped being solemn and serious over engagements and the idea of marriage. I think it's fun."

The wedding date was set for 29 July 1932, a few days after Wilfrid concluded his teaching responsibilities in the University's summer school. The correspondence from the spring and summer focused on wedding plans, university events, and family news. The severe budget cuts that forced the University to reduce professors' salaries substantially for the spring semester had no impact on the couple's plans. Rebecca remarked, in a letter written 9 June, "I know of folks who are waiting for a raise to get married. Instead with every cut you seem just as willing as ever to take on the support of a girl - when no adequate return or satisfaction is guaranteed.... You are quite brave and unselfish."

The courtship letters end in July 1931 but correspondence with various family members continues. For example, Rebecca's mother, Nannie, wrote her daughter regularly while Rebecca and Wilfrid traveled to and from Texas on their honeymoon and continued to relate news from Ninety Six, S.C., after the newlyweds returned to Columbia, S.C., in September.

Other members of Rebecca's family including her father, Tom Anderson, her sisters Nancy, and twins Mary Motte and Frances, and her brothers Perrin and Tom, wrote letters conveying family news during the 1920s and early 1930s. Rebecca's father wrote his daughter on 10 August [1924?] from Millen, Georgia, where he had traveled "to survey & cut up a tract of 3,800 acres of land including the laying out of a town at Rodgers a station on the central of Ga. Ry." "I have no idea when I can get this job done - it is the biggest job I have ever tackled," he concluded. From her brother Perrin, a graduate student at the University of North Carolina, came a letter written in June 1931, just after he had met Wilfrid for the first time. "I like him very much on this short notice," he admitted. "You'd not do such a bad job I guess....," he teased.

Another letter from Perrin, written a year later to "Dear Bec and Wilfrid," announced his employment as a teacher at Greenville High School (S.C.). "Dr. Mann called me a day or so ago and offered me the place and since I saw no other prospects and needed a little income - though this is a very small one - I thought it well to accept," he explained. A letter from Perrin to his mother, written just after he began teaching at Greenville High School, is also in the collection. Perrin had just met Dr. Rosser Taylor, professor of history at Furman, who was writing a social

history of antebellum South Carolina. "He wants to read my dissertation manuscript and also two documents which I have. Will you have one of the girls to mail me these documents?," he asked.

Another letter from Perrin, written on 4 July 1933 in Ann Arbor, Michigan, described his impressions of the University of Michigan where he had enrolled in four law courses. "The University is big and beautiful. Beautiful campus, beautiful buildings - but no beautiful girls," Perrin lamented. "After another summer's study and this winter put in reading I hope to be ready to take the bar examination," he continued. Perrin asked about Rebecca and Wilfrid's first child, Nancy, who was not yet three months old. "Write me about yourself and Little Nancy. I don't know how much you love that baby but I know that it's not as much as Miss Nannie [their mother] does. I don't think any of us have Mother's ardent temperament. I wish we did. We're too much Anderson," he concluded.

During their first five years of marriage, Wilfrid and Rebecca had four children: Nancy in 1933, Frank in 1935, Tom in 1937, and Mary in 1938. As the children grew, they joined the circle of correspondents represented in this collection. At first as recipients of letters from their parents and later as full participants in a regular exchange of news, all of the Callcott children became dedicated letter writers. Nancy Callcott was only five years old when she received a letter, dated 24 June 1938, from her father while he was teaching in the summer session at Chapel Hill. To entertain his daughter, he devoted half of the two-page letter to detailed descriptions of the squirrels and birds he saw on his walk to the university each morning. "Then, too, there is a queer little ground squirrel here," he wrote. "He is not more than five or six inches long, with a tail about the same length. He is a light brown color with very pretty gray and dark brown stripes along his body. In fact... [he] look[s] like a soft downy little chicken," Wilfrid concluded. Also included in the collection are letters to Nancy from her mother beginning in early January 1956, shortly after Nancy married Jim Meriwether and moved away from Columbia, and continuing until 1971.

Even though the earliest letter in the collection was written to Nancy, letters to the eldest son, George Hardy, are the most numerous, with one hundred thirty-five items extant. Beginning in October 1950, Wilfrid wrote his son about every two weeks with letters from Rebecca interspersed from time-to-time. After Wilfrid's death in 1969, Rebecca continued to send news of family and friends to George and his wife Peggy with the most recent letter dated 2003. George entered

graduate school at Columbia University in the fall of 1950 to pursue an M.A. degree in history after graduating from the University of South Carolina with an A.B. degree in 1950. Filled with typical parental advice - "Sleep *regularly and fully*, eat good food and take regular relaxation" - Wilfrid's letters also provided reassurance about graduate training in history from someone who had been through the same program at the same institution. "I well remember how theoretical and intangible the whole thing seemed to me when I first started," Wilfrid wrote in a letter of 30 October 1950. "Then after a bit of time they somehow seem to get back down to earth," he affirmed.

The Korean War and his draft status were of great concern to George as he planned his graduate training. Wilfrid, in a letter of 28 January 1951, suggested a possible course of action for his son: "I definitely feel that two years more of graduate work with a moderate load each year will be *far better* training for you than a single year of rushed work. If you have two years behind you, then take a 'hitch' in the army, the last year of graduate work will review your background and sharpen you for the final examinations."

George finished his degree at the end of the spring semester 1951 and entered the University of North Carolina in the fall to continue his graduate work in history. He worked as Professor Fletcher Green's assistant for two years and continued his course work until called in February 1954 to take a physical examination for possible army service. He was not inducted into service immediately and spent much of the spring and summer working on his dissertation before beginning a one-year appointment at Longwood College in Virginia. After that he spent a year in Europe, 1957-1958, before joining the history faculty at the University of Maryland. Wilfrid was able to be especially helpful to his son after George had been asked, early in 1959, to consider writing a history of the University of Maryland. The father could offer informed comments, he wrote, having witnessed first-hand "our own history of the University develop over a period of a few years." "We found here that a six-hour load with three days a week entirely in the clear for research allowed Dan Hollis to progress about at full speed so far as his research was concerned," Wilfrid noted. He then offered words of caution to his son about including the recent past in a university history. "Here, we were quite careful not to allow it to come down to the contemporary and recently controversial," he wrote. "Recent developments were included usually to show culminations of earlier movements or trends, but issues were not included after World War II," he explained. In a letter of 16 May 1962, Wilfrid commented on George's work on the

final revisions of his history. "Incidentally, those final revisions dealing with the final chapters are the ones that we found to be the most difficult in handling the USC history," he remembered. "The advantage of perspective is lost - to say nothing of personalities that come to the front."

After George's book, *A History of the University of Maryland*, was published, Wilfrid wrote, on 1 January 1966, "I waited to write your Christmas letter until *The Book* arrived. It came yesterday afternoon." After starting with, "I especially liked the dust cover. (Now, how is that for a comment?)," Wilfrid continued with his praise: "It is written well and you have done a job of which we all can be proud," but, he reminded George, perhaps based on his own experience, "you will receive some criticisms...." Finally, he recommended that George "keep one copy in which you record all comments, suggestions and corrections that are suggested. This will be really valuable when the time comes for a second edition." In one of his last letters to George, written 9 March 1969, Wilfrid congratulated his son on the completion of the manuscript for *History in the United States, 1800-1860: Its Practice and Purpose* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1970). "Real congratulations on the reports on the manuscript. Does the press indicate a probable publication date?"

In Rebecca's first letter, dated 11 October 1969, to George and Peggy after Wilfrid's death, which had occurred the previous month, she wrote: "During the past few weeks I have appreciated *all* my children in a way that I never have before. You are all so strong and capable and generous and kind and I know, even when I feel forlorn, that I am a fortunate woman." To George she acknowledged, "Eventually I will have to face the problem of what to do about class notes, research notes, letter files, etc. etc. If you have any ideas about it let me know."

Rebecca's letters from the 1980s and 1990s continued to update family news, especially the activities of her grandchildren, and also contain comments about her own activities and reading interests. She mentioned in a letter written 18 October 1998 that "Nick [Meriwether] sent me a collection of his essays - mostly reviews of Rock-n-Roll concerts which I know so little about. However he writes well and I'll read most of them." She also considered plans for the disposition of Wilfrid's books and papers. "I have not done anything about your father's books and may not but I'll think about it," she wrote George on 14 February 1996 and in another letter, dated 6 March 2002, she remarked, "I do have the letters of Wilfrid, written to me

1930 to 1932, which you asked about. I also have a few other things for you to sort out."

Letters to Tom Callcott begin in 1961, the year of his marriage to Ann Falwell, and continue through 1964. In a letter written on 24 September 1961 from Austin where Wilfrid had just started his year as visiting professor in the department of history, he discussed the prospects for the semester. "At first glance the students are about as might be expected," he wrote, "The seminar group seems to have half or a little more of the students as doctoral candidates; one or two of the others may be a bit weak but they only meet once a week and it is too early to tell." The next group of letters begins with the Callcotts' arrival in England in the fall of 1963 at the beginning of their Fulbright year in Oxford. Wilfrid described his teaching responsibilities to his son and daughter-in-law in a letter written 3 December 1963: "This term I have had first-year men and a few women; hereafter I shall have advanced students only...the idea here is to guide students in securing information for themselves, not to provide them with information...." He also described the local reaction to the assassination of John F. Kennedy in Dallas. "The tragedy at Dallas simply stunned the English people," he observed. "After the Cuban affair they had placed him on a pedestal as a statesman that I fear no man could live up to. A man who would take such risks so calmly and wear his laurels without boasting made him a true hero in their eyes."

Also in the collection is a group of letters from the Callcotts while in England in 1963 and 1964 to their son Frank and daughter-in-law Mary Ann Snowden Callcott who were living in the Callcott home at 1718 College Street in Columbia for the year. Rebecca, in a letter written 8 September on board the *Queen Mary*, described a tour of the engine room she and Wilfrid had taken the previous day: "Frank you'd have enjoyed seeing it - four huge shafts turning 3 times a second and driven by 24 big boilers. The electric equipment was something to see." Wilfrid wrote to Frank and Mary Ann in January 1964 just after he and Rebecca had returned from a visit to Germany and France. "Paris is a beautiful place with an almost unbelievable emphasis on all forms of life that cater to enjoyment: art, architecture, food and entertainment," he noted. "No wonder the Germans have never understood the French; the German wishes to be prosperous so as to be powerful, while the Frenchmen work for prosperity to enjoy themselves."

Letters to daughter Mary begin with one from Rebecca written 31 December 1961 from Austin, Texas, in which she discussed Mary's recent wedding. Mary married

Frank Bozeman, Jr., of Pensacola, Florida, in Columbia, S.C., at the end of December 1961 and during the following months and years Rebecca wrote frequent letters, often filled with advice for her newlywed daughter. In a letter dated 23 July 1962, Rebecca suggested that during the summer months while Mary's schedule was not full "it might be a good idea to check over any social obligations you have and have a couple of supper parties...." "It would be good 'practice' for you," she urged. "You are enough like me to be inclined to pick up a book instead of planning a party...." Rebecca, in a letter written 29 January 1963, urged Mary to move her church membership from Washington Street Methodist in Columbia, S.C., to Pensacola, Florida. After pointing out several practical reasons for making the transfer, Rebecca then presented her final argument: "But to be on the side of righteousness and justice and mercy and loving kindness, *that* is a good reason. To be active in a group of people who stand for goodness and peace and helpfulness - a better world for all." The Bozemans received twenty-two letters from Wilfrid and Rebecca while they were in England in 1963-1964. Many were written to Mary and Frank, but often the parents would send a letter addressed to "Dear Children" or "Dear Folks" and ask Frank Bozeman to make Xerox copies and send the copies to the other children.

The only grandchild represented in the collection is Rebecca C. Meriwether, daughter of Nancy Callcott and Jim Meriwether. Beginning in 1976 when Becky went away to school, Rebecca wrote frequent letters, filled with family news. In a letter written in September 1976, Rebecca admonished Becky: "Do take reasonably good care of yourself. Mainly that means get enough sleep and proper food. Don't let yourself stay awake reading to the small hours! Don't I sound *just like a Grandmother!*" Rebecca often commented on books she had read in her letters to Becky. Margaret Thatcher's *The Downing Street Years* was "interesting and enlightening." She admitted, "It probably does me good to read a rather sensible and thoughtful exposition of conservative principles and policies because I tend to be more liberal and in this country, at least, inclined to distrust Republicans." She also confessed, "I could not understand [George Garrett's] *Death of the Fox* very well even though long ago I had a graduate history course on Elizabethan England." She concluded, "I am afraid he writes for only a few people."

The collection also includes eighty-five condolence letters and notes written to Rebecca after the death of Wilfrid in September 1969. Typical of these letters is one dated 25 September 1969 from Frank Durham, Wilfrid's long-time friend and

colleague. "With his passing," Durham wrote, "I feel that the University and the community have suffered a great loss, for by his example he inspired others to an enlightened involvement in contemporary affairs, to a dedication to learning and teaching, and to a sincere interest in people....With him, since I had been his student long ago, I felt a kind of continuity in the highest ideals of our profession."

Two manuscript items are included in the addition to the Callcott papers. The first is a seventeen-page transcript of a taped interview with Rebecca Anderson Callcott and Nancy Anderson Self, recorded 21 April 1995 and transcribed by Nicholas G. Meriwether. Most of the conversation focuses on early childhood and school experiences of the Anderson sisters. The second manuscript is a sixteen-page transcript of the tributes offered to Rebecca Anderson Callcott on the occasion of her ninetieth birthday by family members. The celebration took place at the Faculty House on the campus of the University of South Carolina on 19 December 1998. Among the speakers were children George and Tom Callcott and Mary Callcott Bozeman; grandchildren Rebecca Callcott Meriwether, Robert Ogilvie Meriwether, Nicholas G. Meriwether, and Hardy L. Callcott; sister Nancy Anderson Self; niece Sue Self Fry; and Rebecca Anderson Callcott.

Finally, two printed works were also contributed. The first is David Blayney Brown's *Augustus Wall Callcott* (London: Tate Gallery, 1981), a ninety-four-page catalogue of Callcott's art on exhibition at The Tate Gallery in London from 11 February to 29 March 1981. The second is *Memories of My Childhood* by Rebecca Anderson Callcott, edited by Mary Callcott Bozeman, and published by Inklings Press, 1998. Rebecca provides brief sketches of her parents, Nannie Polk Thomason and Thomas Carson Anderson, as well as information about other family members in addition to her own recollections of her early life.

**Letter, 23 June 1832, from William Choice to Robert F. Hayne**

Letter, 23 June 1832, of William Choice (Greenville, S.C.) to Robert Y. Hayne (Washington, D.C.), reflecting the political climate of South Carolina in the years following the Tariff of 1828. Choice solicits Hayne's assistance in obtaining a copy of a letter written the previous winter by John H. Harrison "in which he made some important declarations on the subject of the Tariff" that Choice termed "utterly inconsistent with his present course."

Reputedly, Harrison had written that "if Congress did not pass some Act during the present Session, affording effectual relief to the South against oppression there



would be one voice in S. Carolina and that would be in favour of assistance, intimating strongly that such would be his own course."

Now a candidate for public office on the States Rights ticket, Choice was campaigning against Harrison, whom he characterized in the letter as "the most indefatigable, influential and zealous of the Union men," and hoped "to have the means of putting some check on him." "*If there be no impropriety in it,*" he therefore asked that Hayne "send... the original letter or a copy of so much of it as relates to this subject. No improper use shall be made of it, but if he did write such an one as I hear, it may properly be held over him in terrorem."

### **Records, 1891, of the Confederate Monument Association (Fort Mill, S.C.)**

Fifteen manuscripts, 1891, document the design, dedication, and financing of the Confederate monument at Fort Mill (York County, S.C.).

Three lists, 6 May 1891, bear the names of subscribers to the proposed monument, including the amounts subscribed and notation of those who had paid. Three letters, 7 October, 17 November, and 7 December 1891, from L.D. Childs (Chester, S.C.) to J.M. Spratt (Fort Mill, S.C.) concern the progress of his work on the monument and specify dimensions of the base and soldier.

In order to minimize cost, Childs wrote on 7 October 1891, the monument was to be manufactured at Chester, S.C., where his monuments and headstones business was headquartered - "The soldier will be made at the quarries. Please have the lettering ready so I will not have to wait on it... I can get a cut for the paper as the design shows but that is a Yank and the soldier for this mon[umen]t will of course be a Confederate." Childs' letter of 17 November 1891 reports that the marble for the statue "works elegantly and...will...give you a good job of the flag and palmetto."

A series of letters from former Confederates responds to invitations from the committee in charge of dedicating the monument. Wade Hampton III (1818-1902) wrote from Columbia, S.C., on 16 November 1891 in response to their letter "extending an invitation to deliver an address" at the unveiling ceremony on 22 December and explained with regret that he was unable to accept as "engagements made some time since, will prevent my having the pleasure of being with you at the time fixed." John Bratton, Ellison Capers, and John Doby Kennedy accepted, however. "My heart will permit no other response," Bratton wrote on 3

December. "Of all with whom I was associated in war on none could I in trying times rely with more confidence than my old comrades from Fort Mill, and they, living and dead, are held in my memory accordingly."

Asbury Coward wrote from The Citadel, Charleston, 2 December, lamenting - "I am not less deeply grieved that it will be impossible for me to attend. My duties here allow me no freedom whatever except during the Summer vacation. My heart will be with you, however, for nothing so profoundly touches it as the public recognition of the patriotic heroism of those men of 1861–65 who gave health and wealth and life itself to maintain their Country's cause. Many of those whose memory your monument is to honor were my comrades in arms - all of them were the loyal sons of the county of my adoption and in which I spent nearly all the useful years of manhood. You may judge, therefore, how hard it is for me to say I cannot come."

Letters from W.D. Grist, 30 November, and Evander McIvor Law, 18 December, speak to the interest of the *Yorkville Enquirer* in providing media coverage for the event.

**Letter, 26 Dec. 1864, Andrew Hiram Cornish to John Hamilton Cornish**

Letter, 26 Dec[ember] [18]64, penned by Episcopal clergyman Andrew Hiram Cornish (1812-1875) from Pendleton (Anderson County, S.C.), where he served for many years as rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, addresses his brother, J[ohn] H[amilton] Cornish, rector of St. Thaddeus Episcopal, Aiken, S.C., and conveys news of the death of his twelve-year-old daughter, Martha Calhoun Cornish (1853-1864).

"On Xmas Eve we laid her body down to sleep by the side of her Grandmother & little brother, & Xmas morning shed upon her grave a ray of immortal hope. She died almost in a moment, & without pain, probably from disease of the heart. She had for a few previous days complained of feeling feeble, but the doctor had seen her but three times, & thought her much better on Saturday morning. She died in her Mother's arms, & now, we trust, rests in the bosom of her Saviour & God."

**Letter, 1 Dec. 1839 (New Albany, Indiana), J.S. Martin to William P. Dickson**

Letter, 1 December 1839, added to the Dickson family papers previously acquired by the South Caroliniana Library was sent by J.S. Martin from New Albany, Indiana, to William P. Dickson at New Prospect in Spartanburg District, S.C., and

speaks pointedly to the difficulty in maintaining communication that often plagued nineteenth-century families relocating from one area to another.

Addressing his message to "Dear Brother & Sister," Martin writes, "Three hundred sixty and four days have rolled by since we have received a letter wrote by either of you" and then goes on to state that he had mailed two letters to the Dicksons from the New Albany post office and another from Martinsburg - "whether you got them or no is more than I am able to say but I can say we never got an answer to either of them."

The letter conveys little news, apart from the fact that "Mother has moved to this place," but suggests that since the last letter received from Dickson was written the previous December, "To write any particulars I do not think it necessary until we shall have heard from you."

#### **Asa Dean Finch Cartoons, 1930s-1940s**

Forty-five items, ca. 1930s-1940s, consist of illustrated cartoons created by Asa Dean Finch (1906-1980), a native of Pauline (Spartanburg County, S.C.). A 1928 graduate of Furman University, Finch was a veteran of the Second World War and was employed by the Soil Conservation Service. While Finch's obituary does not mention his work as a cartoonist, he appears to have produced the drawings and annexed quips or witty sayings during the Depression era.

The cartoons are divided into two groups and obviously were intended for publication, perhaps under syndication, since they are in printed format. The introductory panel of one set reads "Introducing - Frank Flipps and His Best Friend" and each cartoon, which features a sometimes bespectacled bald man with his ever-present pipe and bow tie, is signed A.D. Finch, Pauline.

Probably from a slightly later time period is another series, the introduction to which reads "Introducing 'Schoolboy at Large' Perusing and Musings 'Wee Wondahs' - He likes to play hooky from school, but he will be on hand in this paper every day. Meet him here as he goes perusing and a-musing!" Each of the second group is signed A.D. Finch, Chesterfield (S.C.).

Finch's World War II registration record identifies him as an unmarried model maker or statistician without dependents.

**Letter, 10 Jan. 1859 (Charleston, S.C.), Isaac Fulkerson to "Dear Sam"**

Letter, 10 January 1859, of Isaac Fulkerson, Charleston, S.C., to "Dear Sam" reports on his anticipated removal from South Carolina. "I have given notice here of my intention to quit, and Mr. Fanning has now gone to New York, and will see about a place there for me. I have not determined what I shall do but think I will certainly leave Charleston after the first of June. If Mr. F. gets me a good situation in New York I will go there, if not I will go to Texas or some place and go into business for myself."

"I have some money and there is a man here who wishes me to do this and he will furnish the balance of capital needed. I dislike very much to leave here after living here so long and establishing as I think I have done a character for honesty & integrity. But the trade I have been selling has mostly left, and I do not see that there is ground for the hope that the yellow fever will ever quit the place and I should not like to make a permanent home at any place subject to the fever."

**Poem, "Old Plantation Home," 1893, by Wade Hampton Gibbes**

Manuscript, [ca. 1893], three-page typescript poem, "The Old Plantation Home," is signed W.H. Gibbes, Columbia, S.C., and bears the further notation, "Written about winter of 1893."

Columbia (S.C.) businessman Wade Hampton Gibbes (1837-1903) attended the United States Military Academy at West Point prior to the Civil War, participated in the firing on Fort Sumter, and after the war served at various times as treasurer of Richland County, S.C. and postmaster of Columbia (S.C.).

**Robert H. Gifford Papers, 1865**

Two manuscripts, 30 October and 2 November 1865, of R[obert] H. Gifford, at Beech Branch (S.C.), relate to supposed "outrages Committed by Members of Co. I, 104[th] U[nited] S[tates] C[olored] Troops." The earlier document, which is directed to Captain Upham or the officer commanding the United States military garrison at Lawtonville (S.C.), complains of the actions of African American soldiers under the command First Lieutenant Wellington Woods, Federal commander at Beech Branch, who in a search for vagrants had detained and had bound a woman possessing stolen sugar cane.

Not long afterward, according to Gifford, "an armed Party of about eight or ten more negroes [of] said Lieutenant's command entered our yard and came to the Door and wanted to know where was the man that swung up that woman.... H.M.

Parnell who was with Lt. Wood at the time came to the Door and said He was present when said Lieutenant swung up said woman... [but] they did not believe that the Lt. done it and said... Parnell 'better not talk too Damn strong about it.'" Gifford's statement claims that Parnell was his nephew and "was acting in my place that night." It then poses the question, "are we to be held accountable by Negro Troops for a Deed done by their Commander," and lodges a complaint that the troops had disturbed "the peace and quietude of an aged Father and Sisters" - "My Father who is the owner of the premises has taken the Oath of Allegiance and wishes to know whether his person and Property can not be protected. Lt. Wood said he had issued an order saying if one of his men was found out of Camps with his Arms without his knowledge he should be shot...I reported our case to Lt. Wood on Saturday morning but have not heard whether he has taken any action in the case at all." Reportedly a "similar atrocious outrage" had been committed by African-American soldiers from the Brighton garrison, Gifford notes. "It seems that the unfortunate Cit[i]zen must not report an outrage nor must the white officer be allowed to punish for theft, *except at the peril of the owners of the Plantations.*"

The later item, a paper wrapper in which the earlier manuscript was forwarded from Lawtonville as the incident was referred by Captain J.J. Upham and First Lieutenant S[tephen] Baker to First Lieutenant Wood at Beech Branch, conveys the following orders: "Soldiers Conducting themselves as reported within should be *very severely punished*[,] Such Conduct by a few men throws disgrace on a whole Corps and Should be visited with summary and severe punishment[.]"

Organized at Beaufort, S.C., between April and June 1865, the 104th United States Colored Troops was attached to the Department of the South and provided garrison and guard duty at various points in South Carolina until February 1866.

Robert H. Gifford appears in the 1860 census as a 28-year-old member of the household of 71-year-old Ebenezer Gifford, a planter residing in St. Peter's Parish, Beaufort District [now Allendale County, S.C.]

### **L.B. Glover Journal, 1895-1897**

Journal volume, 17 February 1895-10 March 1897, of Fort Mill farmer L.B. Glover (1846-1910) constitutes a detailed record of daily life in the outlying community near this small town in York County (S.C.). In addition to the ever present notations on weather, Glover predictably reports his planting and harvesting activities - cotton, corn, cane, oats, potatoes, and garden vegetables - and frequent trips to

the nearby market centers of Pineville and Charlotte, North Carolina, to sell butter, eggs, poultry, and sundry fruits and vegetables.

While the 1900 census does not indicate the size or value of Glover's land holdings, he owned his farm but it was mortgaged. His diary points out that his cotton crop in 1895 was five bales, and prices realized for goods taken to market were modest. In 1896, for instance, he noted that he was selling a dozen eggs for twelve cents and a pound of butter for fifteen cents. Chickens sold at market brought little more per bird than a dozen eggs or a pound of butter.

There is evidence that Glover was also involved with bee keeping and tried his hand at digging for gold ore. Substantially more time was spent in digging graves at Flint Hill Baptist Church, however, and the diary proves a rich source for information on area illnesses, deaths, and burials. On 8 November 1895, for example, he wrote of the death of Whitfeld, son of cotton gin proprietor Steven P. Blankenship, who "got cut up in his gin this morning & died in three quarter of an hour after he got in gin the saws cut his juglar vein...." Glover helped dig the grave for Whitfeld Blankenship at Flint Hill and noted that a large number of persons from the community attended the burial the next day. Barely three months later, on 14 February 1896, the manuscript chronicles the demise of Whitfeld's mother, Mrs. Nettie Blankenship, who died as the result of measles and congestion of the brain.

Other entries focus more on celebratory civic events. That of 18 May 1895 notes, "This is the day for the picnic at old Flint Hill to decorate the [graves of] Confederate dead soldiers 41 men have been buried in this yard...there was a committee appointed to attend to decorating their graves I don't think I ever saw a nicer picnic any where every thing was conducted as well and every thing behaved as nice." A short note on 20 October 1895 mentions the dedication of the Baptist church in town, while entries of 28 December 1895 and 24 April 1896 report that the Masons had sponsored an oyster supper and lecture and that a magic lantern show was held at Flint Hill schoolhouse.

The dedication of monuments to African Americans and women at Fort Mill on 21 May 1896 finds its way into the diary too, but it is uncertain whether Glover attended since the diary entry reads only, "today is a big day at Fort Mill 2 monuments to be unveiled one in memory of the dear and brave women of the south time of the Confederate war & One to the negro in honor or memory of the negro in time of the confederate war..." The same holds true for his observation

regarding the appearance of presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan in Charlotte on 17 September 1896. The event is only announced, along with the anticipation that fifty thousand persons were expected, but there is no indication that the diarist attended.

Glover's perceptions of race, as reflected in pages of the manuscript, are particularly intriguing. Throughout the volume, the names of African Americans - always recorded with both given name and surname - are followed parenthetically by the initials "pc," meaning person of color. Intermixed among other entries are references to African Americans as "negro" and "black," there is evidence that Glover loaned farm supplies and equipment to his black counterparts, and at least one entry, that of 28 May 1896 noting that he had been to Fort Mill to register as a voter in accordance with the state of South Carolina's new constitution, includes the comment, "The negro is nearly all debarred from voting on account of not being able to read & write..." This somewhat egalitarian tone may stem from the fact that Glover was disabled, according to one source "a lifelong cripple." Mentioned sporadically in the diary are visits he made to cobblers in and around Charlotte who were adapting shoes orthopedically. Given Glover's own physical challenges, his words recorded on 2 October 1895 take on added significance. "...just at night," he penned, "an old crippled man [k]nocked at my door and wanted to stay all night I took him in let him sleep on the cotton.... He has a bad sore foot has and old sore on one foot for 30 years frost bit both feet he don't wear any shoes at all just pads and rags a object of pitty."

The diary also records the digging of a well on Glover's farm, an intricate and multi-phase project that spanned several months in late 1895, and the tenth anniversary of the Charleston earthquake. There are several references to Glover's charitable works throughout the community - writing letters on behalf of others and attending to needs of the aged, including Miss Sallie Burns, a resident at the Women's Home in Charlotte before her death on 23 July 1896.

#### **Addition, 1788-1812, to the Samuel Green Papers**

Twenty-eight letters, 11 June 1788–5 May 1812, written by members of the Green family, of Worcester, Massachusetts, include letters of Samuel Green (1767-1837), merchant, postmaster, and prominent resident of Columbia, S.C. from his days as a student in Rhode Island College [Brown University].

Sons of Dr. John Green (1736-1799) and Mary Ruggles Green (1741-1814), Samuel and his brother William Elijah Green (1777-1865) addressed frequent letters to their elder sibling Timothy Green (1765-1813), a 1786 graduate of Rhode Island College and practicing attorney in Worcester, Massachusetts, during their student days, usually reporting news from Providence, progress of their studies, and their continual need for funds. Letters from the 1790s include frequent references to the Greens' business interests in South Carolina, especially their involvement in the land speculation frenzy that swept the South. These letters complement the papers of Samuel Green already in the South Caroliniana Library.

Samuel commented, in a letter to Timothy written 11 February 1789, "We are studying Moral Philosophy at present, [a subject] that has been lately introduced...." "I find it much more pleasing than I expected I should," he admitted. "The President call'd on me for money the other day, and said I must let him have some at the commencement of Vacation which will be the first of May; he said the *Tutors* would naturally expect *some* at that time," Samuel informed his brother.

Samuel Green left college before completing the requirements for his degree and by 1791 had moved to South Carolina to engage in the mercantile business in Columbia, S.C.; however, William Elijah Green, a younger brother, continued to rely on Timothy for funds for his education at Rhode Island College. "I should take it as a very great favor if you would send me some cash by the first opportunity of conveyance, for I am in very great want of it indeed," he pleaded in a letter of 20 May 1797. Three weeks later, on 13 June, William laid out his financial plight: "The Steward has, by the order of the President [Jonathan Maxcy] made out all the bills which are behind, & given them into the hands of Mr. Nicholas Brown the Treasurer [benefactor for whom the college was renamed in 1804] to collect," he related to Timothy.

After returning to Providence for the fall 1797 term, William, in a 23 October letter, confessed to Timothy that during his time at Rhode Island College, there had been too much company "to draw ones attention...." "If I had avoided [an active social life] on my first arrival here, I think I should have improved more in one year than I do now in three," he admitted. William also asked his brother if he could "afford to assist me in getting into Col. Burr's office to the study of Law." Of course, if he decided to leave Providence he would need "a sum sufficient to clear off in this town for I owe some considerable."



Even though Timothy enjoyed a very successful and lucrative law career in New York City, there were many demands on his resources in addition to the frequent requests from family members. He and his brother Samuel were early participants in many of the land speculation schemes that flourished in the 1790s. Timothy signed a purchase agreement on 1 November 1794 for 37,400 acres of land in Monongalia County, [West] Virginia, from a New York attorney, Joshua Mersereau (1728-1804), who represented the owners. Taking its name from the Monongahela River, the region originally known as Monongalia County was later carved into at least 13 counties in northern West Virginia, as well as portions of three others in western Pennsylvania. The land was represented as "being neither mountainous nor what is commonly called barrons and averaging one quarter bottom and ninety in a hundred good...land capable of being cultivated & made into a farm. In other respects to be under the same advantage of Inhabitants[,] deeds[,] covenants[,] courts of Law and danger from Indians...."

In a letter of 14 January 1797, Timothy instructed Eli Chandler in Philadelphia to purchase £10,000 "of Morris paper Indorsed by Nicholson or Greenleaf?." Robert Morris, John Nicholson, and James Greenleaf had organized the North American Land Company in February 1795 and stock in the company rapidly plummeted in value before the company went bankrupt and Morris landed in prison in 1798. On the same day he wrote to Chandler, Timothy also sent a letter to Tennessee senator and fellow land speculator William Blount (1749-1800), explaining some of the difficulties in selling western lands. Apparently, a tract of land in Tennessee that he had previously been given the right to sell was being advertised by someone else. To Senator Blount he suggested, "perhaps it will be necessary to give me the copy of the Instructions to the agents in the business to prevent our destroying each others sales."

On 6 February 1797, Timothy wrote to his agent in Tennessee, Moses Fisk (1759-1843), who was in that area searching for available land and profitable trading locations. Timothy wanted to know "whether any large tract of good Lands can be bought on Duck river say 10000 acres of prime lands." "What is your opinion of Nashville as a place of Trade," he asked, "can I do any thing there[?]" "I wish to know if you know of any good situation on the Cumberland River for to lay out a small town?," he wrote. "I have a good number of young Merchants united for such an enterprise."

Samuel Green often traveled to New York to during the winter to visit with Timothy and to purchase "spring goods" to replenish his stock of merchandise in his Columbia store. He wrote Timothy on 21 May 1797 from Charleston where he had just arrived after "rather a long passage" of twelve days, the result of a head wind that had persisted for four days. Every thing, he wrote, "has quite a different appearance from NY." He observed, "half the people look as though it was a burden to them to carry their bodies about, it is so very warm." "String Beans, Cucumbers and Radishes are in great perfection as likewise Irish potatoes; they are much larger than an Egg," he noted. He also let Timothy know that he had delivered the papers "which your friend Colln. [Aaron] Burr sent by me...." Other current news involved Colonel Wade Hampton II (1754-1835) who "has gone with Major Butler in the State of Tennessee to endeavor to assist Major Butler to get security for a very valuable Tract of land sold to an agent of Govr. Blounts who failed in Philadelphia the last winter." As a final note, Samuel informed Timothy, "I shall this day visit the ashes of our dear departed Brother," a reference to Elijah Dix Green, who had died 21 September 1795 in Charleston, where he had practiced medicine for a short time after graduation from Rhode Island College in 1793.

Two letters from attorney Gardner Tufts in Savannah, Georgia, written in the spring of 1812 to "Dear Cousin" brought news to Timothy about the military state of affairs in Florida on the eve of the War of 1812. Tufts remarked in a letter of 28 March, "I have no doubt Florida including St. Augustine is in possession of this government...the last account stated the Revolutionist were to march against the fortifications on Fryday last - will drop you a Line on the pleasing news by next vessel." In his next letter, written from Savannah 25 May 1812, Tufts mentioned, "have no news from florida within a week." In both letters, Tufts wrote about the produce of his garden: "I will endeavor to procure you a few peach trees next fall... [and] some of the grape slips also - I have two very fine kinds in my garden," he wrote in March, and in May informed Timothy, "having been told that green pease would keep by putting them in Bottles, I have sent you two Bottles of them...." "You will please apply for the pease on board the Brig Orozimba, Captn. Vail," he advised.

Letters to and from Timothy Green cease with the end of the year 1812. At the behest of his long-time friend Aaron Burr, Timothy had sailed to South Carolina in December 1812 to escort Theodosia, Burr's daughter, to New York for a visit with her father who had returned to the United States in July after four years of self-

imposed exile in Europe. Burr had fled to Europe in 1808, soon after his acquittal on charges of treason, in order to avoid his numerous creditors and to escape the ire of his political enemies. Theodosia Burr Alston lived with her husband Joseph on their plantation near Georgetown, South Carolina, and it was from that port that Timothy Green and Theodosia sailed aboard the schooner *Patriot* on 30 December 1812. The vessel never arrived at New York and its fate still invites speculation. Several letters, already part of the Samuel Green collection, addressed to Samuel's sister-in-law, Mary Martin Green, document the family's grief after Timothy's loss at sea. Upon the receipt of a letter written by Mary on 13 February 1813, Samuel replied, on 4 March, "I have been under great apprehension for the fate of my poor Brother for some time....," but by early April when he wrote again, he had accepted the certainty of his brother's death. "You may be assured," he wrote to Mary on 3 April, "that my mind is almost borne down with affliction - My dear departed Brother I trust is at peace...."

#### **James Harvey Hammet Papers, 1860-1865**

Eight letters, 1860-1865, augment the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of manuscripts of the Hammet family of Clarendon District (S.C.). Miss Eliza Venetia Hammet (1845-1929), the recipient of the letters, was the daughter of William James Nelson Hammet (1818-1862) and his wife, Eliza S. West Hammet, of Manning. Five of the letters were written during the American Civil War by Venetia's brother, James Harvey Hammet (1847-1906), after he enlisted in the Manning Guards, Co. C, Hampton Legion, South Carolina Infantry.

Their father had served in the same organization until he was killed in action during the Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, on 31 May 1862. Harvey reluctantly left his widowed mother, two sisters, and three brothers to join Hampton's Legion in Virginia early in 1864.

Harvey wrote his sister on 7 September 1864 from "Camp Near Drill House, Virginia," with the request: " you need not have the Boots made until I see whether I will get the appointment to the Arsenal [Academy in Columbia]." Although Harvey failed to mention anything about his military duties, the seventeen-year-old did remind Venetia, "You must tell me all about the girls when you write."

His next letter, written from the same Virginia camp on 21 and 23 September 1864, did contain news of his military responsibilities. "The 'Med[ical] Board' met today & I once again acting Brig. Clerk.... There was a good many furloughed and a good many rejected by the Board. There are always some rich scenes happen on such

occasions which would not be altogether nice to submit on paper." He also reminded his sister of their deceased father: "The Legion Band has just struck up. I do wish you could hear it. It would tempt you to 'donn' the apparel of your Bro[ther] & make you wish for two spurs upon your heel & a bright glittering sword by your side - would 'rouse' all the 'martial spirit' of our father in you." But other memories were more difficult to recall. "I can't hardly bring to mind how little Manning & my house looks. All my past life seems as a dream and I feel only awakened to the magnitude of the present & its exigencies." Perhaps that was the reason he wanted his correspondence preserved. "I sent all my letters that I recd. since being in service home by Willie. I know you have them by this time, and will rummage over their contents - well, I don't care just so you take care, & not let *one of them* be lost or misplaced," he admonished his sister. "I don't know when I will get home, sometime before very long, I hope," he wrote his sister from camp near Richmond on 12 October 1864. His furlough request was granted in October and after a few days in Manning (Clarendon County, S.C.), he left on 22 October 1864 to return to Virginia.

Harvey devoted much of a letter written to Venetia on Christmas Eve 1864 from camp near Richmond to questions of religion and earthly purpose: "Why are you & I here while many that are better than we are by nature, & perhaps far better by everyday practice, consigned to the cold and silent tomb...." " My dear sister," he continued, " listen to & be guided by Gods 'holy spirit.' There is no way of finding out your duty, but from the bible - Gods word that directs & teaches you the 'way everlasting.'" He also responded to unexpected news about his fifteen-year-old brother Benjamin: "I was perfectly surprised to hear that Bennie had left for the army - tell me all about it..... I know he will wish he had not gone - Yet the emergency now is great," he acknowledged. In a letter written from the Hampton's Legion camp near Richmond on 20 and 21 January 1865, he commented on his rations - "We only eat twice every day" - and the weather - " It has been raining all day & the water freezes as fast as it falls to the ground, long icicles are hanging from the trees, our tent is covered with a sheet of ice, & the fitful gusts of wind causes it to crackle like the noise of a new piece of paper....."

One other war date letter survives in the collection. Addressed from a site now located in Jasper County, S.C.: "Camp near Grahamville, S. C.," and dated 4 December 1864, the writer who signed simply as "Charlie," described his long ride from Hamburg to Grahamville by way of Charleston. "We came clear through without changing cars in a old box car at that," he related. Two additional letters to

Venetia complete the collection. One, from Anna, a cousin, was written 16 April 1860 from Columbia, S.C., "a very poor place to gather news," where the young writer was in school. "The teachers take us out to walk sometimes, and it is very delightful for there is such pleasant walks in this city," she related. The other letter, from a friend, Eugenia, at school in Columbia, S.C., was written 19 October 1863 and contains little other than news of acquaintances. "I have a fine time with the teachers, don't have my room to clean up, fire to make, or anything of that kind to do," she commented.

After the war ended, James Harvey Hammet returned to his mother's home in Manning, S.C., but in 1868 matriculated at Davidson College in North Carolina, graduated with an A.M. degree in 1872, and spent the next two years as a student at Columbia Theological Seminary, a theological institution affiliated with the Presbyterian Church (USA), now located in Decatur, Georgia. Although much of the rest of his life was spent as an educator, he was also briefly, 1875-1876, editor of the newspaper, *Blackville News*. He was principal of the Manning Academy in his hometown, president of the Elberton [Georgia] Female College, and also taught in Kentucky and Virginia. In 1891, while president of the Pikeville Academy in Kentucky, he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. Venetia Hammet married Confederate veteran Donald John Auld on 6 September 1866 and moved with him to Sumter, S.C., in 1871 where she spent the rest of her life.

### **Harmon Family Papers, 1836-1888**

Sixty-six manuscripts, 1836-1888, including correspondence, legal papers, receipts, and genealogical materials, document the lives of multiple members of the Harmon family, natives of present-day Cleveland County (North Carolina).

Much of the correspondence centers on the activities of Methodist minister Alson Higley Harmon (1821-1861), who, according to supplemental sources was received into the South Carolina Conference in 1848. He served in multiple locales throughout South Carolina before his death in York County (S.C.) in 1861. These included the Barnwell (1849), Edgefield (1850), Greenville (1851), Williamsburg (1859), and Bennettsville (1860) Circuits and at the Combahee and Ashepoo (1852-1853), Jocassee (1854), and Catawba (1861) Missions.

The earliest letter written by "Higley" is dated 24 March 1847 and was sent from Yorkville, S.C. to his brother Lewis (1822-1880) in Cleveland, North Carolina. In it,

Harmon, who was still a year away from entering the ministry and apparently pursuing a commercial occupation, notes that he is "Giting so I understand The Theory of Book Keeping," while "still Trying to Serve the Lord."

By 1849 Harmon was serving in the Barnwell Circuit in South Carolina and had evidently written to fellow minister Philip R. Hoyle and asked that he provide "instruction which would be interesting to a young Preacher." Hoyle responded on 20 March 1849, advising Harmon that in addition to regular prayer and frequent Bible study he should "Converse sparingly with the good sisters least you injure your usefulness."

In a letter of the same date to his father, Peter Harmon (1792-1869), A.H. Harmon related his impressions of the early textile mill, Graniteville Manufacturing Company [now located in Aiken County, S.C.] - "there is I suppose Some 2 or 300 hands employed in making... homespun... the house is a very Large Stone building & it Looks to me like there is a hundred Looms - all Going at one time all by Watter power - it is a perfect curiosity to any Cornfield Boy." After traveling the Barnwell Circuit six times, his visits, according to a letter written to his father and mother, Rachel Harmon (1794-1892), on 19 August 1849, included "people in various conditions in life from the widowes humble cotage to some of as rich of men as lives in South carolina."

Harmon described his activities and rather simple life in greater detail in a letter written to his parents from Edgefield District, S.C., on 29 August 1850: "I travil every 4 weeks about 250 miles endeavour to preach 23 times read my Blessed little Bible as regular as I can & attend to my other Conference studies... all that I have I have it with me my little horse sulky & Books & bearly what Clothing will keep me in Credit and the Love of *God* in my poor needy soul. And this is all I want."

Once he was assigned to the Combahee and Ashepoo Mission in Colleton District (S.C.), his congregation changed, and instead of containing some of the richest South Carolinians it now consisted of individuals owned by the wealthiest men in the state. He wrote home from "Blue House" shortly after his arrival at this post on 13 January 1852 and declared, "I am very well pleased with Combahee and Ashepoo Mission... I hope I shall have a very pleasant year if *I am a Negro Preacher*." This feeling came about due to his "hearing the little negro children answering the Questions I felt very much affected to hear the young African race

learning the way to heaven." Harmon continued, as he noted in a 26 June 1852 letter, "catechising the children & preaching my little short sermons" among slaves in the rice fields in Colleton for the remainder of the year. Though Harmon was pleased preaching to slaves, his father seemed ambivalent about this arrangement when he wrote to his son Samuel Harmon (1824-1876) on 27 January 1852. In this letter he commented that Higley "preaches this Year away down on the Sea coast near Charleston S.C... he... seemed well pleased although he has to preach to the Negroes."

The collection contains only four letters from Harmon after his departure from Colleton County (S.C.), in 1853, including his last, written on 2 October 1860 from Hebron Church, presumably in Marlboro County, S.C., to his sister in North Carolina. In it he expresses a degree of homesickness and declares that his mouth "almost waters now" for "her jar of sour crout [sauerkraut]."

Letters written to "Higley" from his family often include information on religious activity in the area. One example is a letter of 13 October 1851, written from Cleveland County, North Carolina, to Harmon in Greenville, S.C., in which the writer describes a recent camp meeting during which 108 individuals joined the church. He goes on to comment on disagreements between local Methodists and Baptists on baptism by immersion versus sprinkling, a dispute brought about by a man "that Calls himself the Wandering Pilgrim." This individual, the writer notes, was a Baptist who claimed "that every boddly that is not Immersed and that by a Baptist Preacher will Go To Hell he says the Methodist are all liars Rogues and Hypocrites." He finishes his comments on the "Wandering Pilgrim" by informing Harmon that "some say he is a Second Christ and Some say he is a kind [kin] to Christ."

While Alson Higley Harmon traveled through South Carolina as a Methodist preacher, Lewis and Samuel Harmon ventured west, eventually reaching California. After returning from California, Lewis settled permanently in Lawrence County (Arkansas), and Samuel lived briefly in Pleasant Hill (Illinois), before returning to Cleveland County (North Carolina). Lewis first detailed his plans for the future in a letter written to his parents on 24 March 1850. After describing Arkansas as the "Best poor mans Country that Ever I saw," Lewis explained that "I expect if I live to return from California to come Back to Arkansas and celect me out one of the Best plantations on Straw Berry River. But... I expect to stay there 2

or 3 years and then... Sail round by... Charleston then on up home to see my mamma and then Back to Arkansas."

By 26 June 1851 Lewis Harmon had returned to Arkansas from California and wrote to his father on that date describing his future wife, Livonia Kincheloe, a "natural pony Built girl as quick as A homming Bird," who was "pretty well educated and A Methodist two." She would write to her new family on 24 September of that year to tell them that she and Lewis were married on 22 July 1851 and planned on living with her mother until the following fall. By 1860 Lewis had accumulated enough land and capital to make it practical to purchase a new threshing machine, and his family had a recent addition as well. Writing to his sister Ruanah (b. 1837) on 6 May, he commented on the birth of a new son five weeks earlier and went on to proudly describe his daughter, who could "wash the dishes sweep the house make Biscuits," and his older son, who could "cut the roes of corn stalks cross a ten acre field in a day." Lewis's last extant letter was written to Ruanah on 28 October 1860 from Ash Flat, Arkansas, and encouraged his younger brother John (1831-1908) to visit, declaring that if he were "young and foot loose like him," he would think "no more of coming over to Arkansas than I would of going Squirrel hunting on a satruday evening."

Also present in the collection are four Civil War letters, including one, 5 September 1863, from W.H. Harmon, in Weldon, North Carolina, to his cousin Ruanah, describing among other things a "little bras[s] band" which entertained soldiers in the area. The writer praises the band for its ability to "play tolable well fore the chance hit has" and expects that they will be "a good band when they git well learnt."

**Letter, 29 Apr. 1817, Thomas Higham to Newton, Gordon, Murdock & Scott (Madeira)**

Letter, 29 April 1817, from Tho[ma]s Higham (Charleston, S.C.) to Messrs. Newton, Gordon, Murdock & Scott (Madeira Island) informs them that the wine market was sluggish and notes that reduced prices were not inducing orders - "The Market is overstocked, and those who would ship Rice for wine, in common times, are now wisely afraid to venture." Higham also reports, with regret, "that a prejudice has been obtained in favor of Laycock's brand - not that it is better - for the Grocers who imported both declare that yours is equally good - but such is the fact and Time only can do it away."



The letter brings the recipient's attention to a misunderstanding in the firm's handling of an order he had placed the preceding December, then goes on to argue the need to supply only the choicest wine. "...I cannot sufficiently impress on you the necessity if possible of sending out better wine than other Houses at all events *fully & in every respect* as good." While Higham hoped that they would "excuse my earnestness on the subject," he warns, "take care not to be out done," especially as he had persuaded a number of grocers and wine dealers "to venture a trial, pledging my word that they shall be satisfied - if better wine should come out from any other house, I must abandon all hope of success."

Known for its namesake fortified wine, Madeira and the other islands in the archipelago had returned to Portuguese jurisdiction from Great Britain a mere three years prior to the time that Higham wrote this letter in 1817.

**Letter, 7 Feb. 1837, Alfred Huger to Postmaster General Amos Kendall**

Letter, 7 February 1837, penned by longtime Charleston postmaster Alfred Huger (1788-1872) to Postmaster General Amos Kendall, [Washington, D.C.], details curious circumstances surrounding the temporary loss of mail keys at the Charleston post office.

Huger explains that no postal employees were under suspicion of wrongdoing and that the mail had not been delayed since there were duplicate keys, and expressing his belief that the missing keys had been misplaced and would be found. Addendum penned on extra sheet, 8 February 1837, notes briefly that the keys had been found and "had been mislaid."

Huger was a South Carolina State Senator and public official, of Charleston, S.C. Educated at Princeton University, he returned to Charleston to study law, which he abandoned to take charge of his Cooper River plantation. Huger opposed nullification, and served as postmaster of Charleston during the antebellum era, acting in this capacity from 19 Dec. 1834 through the end of the Civil War. Offered to resume this post by President Andrew Johnson, Huger rejected the offer as he was unwilling to take the "iron-clad oath." Huger was married to Sarah Ann Rutledge.

### **Papers, 1775-1963, of the Law, Mclver, and Wilcox Families**

One and one-quarter linear feet of material from the Darlington County, S.C., families of Law, Mclver and Willcox chronicles the history of these families for almost two centuries through correspondence, business records, and genealogical and historical reminiscences.

Most items in this collection relate to Junius Augustus Law (1839-1881), his wife, Blanche Angelica (Bannie) Crawford Law (1848-1895), and their children and grandchildren. Junius was the younger brother of Confederate Major General Evander Mclver Law (1836-1920), and both were born in Darlington, sons of Ezekiel Augustus Law (1809-1882) and Sarah Elizabeth Mclver Law (1815-1885). Blanche Crawford was the daughter of Major Chapman James Crawford and his third wife, Margaret M. Cormic, of Williamsburg County. Because Blanche's parents died while she was a young child, she and her elder sister, Gulielma, were raised by their aunt, Elizabeth Crawford, and her husband, David C. Milling, of Darlington. And it was in Darlington, on 24 October 1866, that eighteen-year-old Bannie Crawford married twenty-seven-year-old former Confederate colonel Junius A. Law.

A letter from Evander R. Mclver to his wife Eliza A. Cowan Mclver, Sarah Elizabeth Mclver Law's parents, written from Tuskegee (Alabama), 10 May 1837, present in the collection as a transcript, illustrates the propensity of South Carolinians to seek new opportunities in the rapidly growing frontier regions of Alabama and Mississippi. Mclver ran a store in Tuskegee that produced "\$15 to 40 a day" during a time when "the Banks [were] all suspending specie payment & every thing [was] in a state of absolute distress for money." He planned to return to South Carolina during the summer, after a stop at "the sulphur spring & limestone springs of Talladega" (located in Talladega County, Alabama) where he hoped to restore his "feeble" health. In the meantime, he was "putting up a house - 16 by 30 - 2 shed rooms & piazza into which we must crowd & lodge next winter." Mclver's health did not improve, however, and he died in June 1837 at Talladega Springs (Talladega County, Ala.). Mclver's business interests in Alabama demanded the personal attention of his son, Cowan, who settled in Tuskegee after his father's death.

Family members from Darlington County, S.C., paid frequent visits to Alabama in the decades before the Civil War. Cowan Mclver's sister Margaret J. Mclver was in Alabama when she received a letter from sibling Sarah Elizabeth Law, written 12 January 1848, present in this collection in transcription, recounting the family news

from home. Her husband, "Mr. Law[,] thinks he can serve the people if they will let him, in the Legislature, & is accordingly doing his best to get there." Her letter writing was interrupted by her children and, she informed her sister, "I must stop for the present." "Mclver & Elma are punching me to help them with their lessons..., Junius is begging to have his finger tied up, Gus crying out in his sleep & Johnny and the little one are fast asleep," she complained. Because of their Alabama connections, both Mclver and Junius Law were in that state when the Civil War began and, as a result, joined Alabama military units instead of regiments from South Carolina.

Mclver Law had graduated from the South Carolina Military Academy (The Citadel) in Charleston, S.C., in 1856, and his brother Junius spent a short time there before enrolling at the University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill, where he studied briefly. For three years, Mclver had instructed young cadets at the King's Mountain Military Academy (York, S.C.) with his South Carolina Military Academy classmates Micah Jenkins and Asbury Coward before joining his brother at the Military High School in Tuskegee, where both taught during the fall and winter of 1860-1861. After Alabama seceded in January 1861 the brothers became captains in Alabama organizations: Mclver in the Fourth Alabama Regiment and Junius in the First Alabama Battalion of Artillery.

One letter from Junius A. Law to his father survives from the Civil War period. Writing from camp near Sibley's Mills, Alabama, 20 August 1864, Junius observed, "The enemy seem to be trying to get entire possession of the bay [Mobile], before making any attempt on the city." He also reported, "About a week ago I was ordered to Pollard to take command of the 2d Ala regiment (a new reg't just raised) and have been in command of it ever since. Yesterday, I received the appointment of Lt Col of it," he wrote. "I am not sure that I will accept it yet, but will hold on to it until my company is exchanged."

The Second Regiment, also known as the Sixty-third Regiment Infantry, was organized in July 1864 at Montgomery as a reserve organization and was filled with young men between the ages of sixteen and eighteen. Junius asked his father's help in procuring a horse "for we have some hard marching to do, and when I can not borrow a horse I have to foot it." As a final plea, he quoted, "A horse a horse a kingdom for a horse."

Colonel Law's regiment participated in the defense of Mobile Bay (Alabama) in the fall and winter of 1864-1865 and was in action in the last phase of the war in April 1865 when Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely were overwhelmed by Union forces. An account of Law's escape from Spanish Fort is included in the collection. Even though undated and not attributed to a specific source, the narrative was probably recorded by a family member who had heard the story repeated during childhood.

When it became obvious to the defenders of Spanish Fort that the fortress would fall quickly to the enemy, the Confederates tried to escape. "The only place for our boys to go was out of the windows into Mobile Bay," the chronicler reported. "Those that couldn't swim were shot or drowned and in a few minutes there were sharpshooters in every window, picking off our boys as their heads appeared above water for air. After swimming under water... three young soldiers came to the surface... so they stuck together and swam Mobile Bay... and escaped," the story concluded. The three men, Junius Law, George Culpepper, and J.N. Suggs, were friends from Darlington County, S.C., and had all learned to swim in Black Creek. After the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Mobile area, Colonel Law made his way back to South Carolina and settled in Darlington among his relatives.

In early 1866 Junius began to court a young Darlington woman, Angelica Blanche Crawford, known as "Bannie." "J.A. Law presents his compliments to Miss Bannie Crawford and requests the pleasure of a horse-back ride with her tomorrow evening," he wrote in a note dated 5 March 1866. The courtship progressed rapidly; an October wedding was in the offing. A complication developed when Bannie proposed a brief postponement of the wedding so she and her older sister, Gulielma V. Crawford, engaged to William Augustus Law, could have a double wedding. Junius, in a letter written on 21 September 1866, responded to the suggestion. "The postponement for a short time, although a disappointment, would be nothing to mar the joy of the occasion when it does take place," he explained. "But the double wedding can only be endured for the sake of one I love so dearly." Bannie agreed to forgo the double ceremony and she and Junius were married 24 October 1866 and her sister's marriage took place 8 November 1866.

After his marriage, Junius worked as a merchant and continued in that business until 1874. An unnamed correspondent writing to "Junie" from Gaston, Alabama, on 1 September 1874, mentioned that he thought "you pulled out of merchandizing in good time.... The question is now can you farm... [...]" Apparently this

reference was to Law's recent purchase of the old Cannon farm of five hundred acres located on High Hill Creek, about four miles southeast of Darlington near the village of Palmetto (S.C.). A deed in the collection shows that Junius paid \$7,000 for the land in January 1874, and a tax receipt dated 8 February 1875 lists taxes of \$71.36 levied on the land and thirteen buildings.

By the time the couple moved to the farm, the family included Elizabeth McIver Law (Bessie), born 2 March 1868, Gulie Elma (Demmie), born 1872, and Margaret Stevenson (Maggie), born 1874. A son, Junius A., Jr., was born 13 July 1879 and in 1882 Blanche was born. A letter from Pauline DuBose, a Presbyterian missionary living in Soo Chow [Suzhou], China, written 17 June 1876 to Miss Bessie Law and four other "little friends," illustrates the family's support for Presbyterian causes. The five children had contributed \$2.50 to a fund for the support of a school Mrs. DuBose and her husband, the Rev. Hampton DuBose, operated in China. Another letter to Bessie Law, this one from W.P. Jacobs of the Thornwell Orphanage in Clinton (Laurens County, S.C.), dated 3 January 1877, acknowledged a contribution of \$3.75 received from a "kind" Sunday school teacher and given by "her class of six little girls." A manuscript in the collection titled "Report of the Committee on Pastor's Salary of the Presbyterian Church at Darlington C[ourt] H[ouse] So[uth] C[arolina], for the year 1875" confirms that J.A. Law paid his entire \$50 pledge for the year. Fifteen receipts signed by the pastor, William Bearley, acknowledged payment of his salary, in installments over the course of 1876, by J.A. Law as agent of the church.

In addition to his involvement with his church, Junius also was active in public and political spheres. When he spoke to the survivors of the Eight Regiment and the Inglis Light Artillery at a reunion held in the 1870s, he closed his remarks with a poem:

*The principles for which you fought are living - not lost,  
Ingrained deep in human heart,  
Your valor treasured above rubies or gems of earthly coal,  
Southern history's grandest part.*

Not only did Law's service to the Confederacy bring him respect in the community, but his efforts in behalf of Wade Hampton in the election of 1876 also helped elevate him to local office. The disputed presidential contest in 1876 and the challenge to Hampton's election as governor caused many Southern Democrats to

despair. W.C. McIver, Tuskegee, Alabama, attorney and Law's close friend, wrote on 12 February 1877, before the election issues had been settled, "we are greatly troubled about the gloomy outlook in the political world." "I fear the effect [of Rutherford B Hayes's election as president] on Hampton's governorship & South Carolina politics will be very damaging to our cause," he predicted. Law was appointed chief deputy constable for Darlington County, S.C., by William Butler, the state's chief constable, on 21 March 1877, even before Hampton's rival, Daniel H. Chamberlain, left the state and abandoned his claim to the governorship. He was also appointed Darlington County Treasurer, a position he held until his death in 1881.

As part of his duty as county treasurer, Law remitted tax money collected in Darlington County to the South Carolina State Treasury Office. A receipt dated 18 November 1880 and signed by the State Treasurer, S.L. Leaphart, acknowledged that Law had delivered \$10,000 cash for the previous tax year. As an office holder, Law was involved with the State Democratic Executive Committee in scheduling speakers for local campaign rallies during the campaign of 1878. John E. Bacon sent Law a list of available speakers on 16 September 1878 and added General M.C. Butler's name the next day. From Florence, S.C. in a letter written 20 September 1878, Ned Schouboe asked Colonel Law to "inform us... how many speakers will pass through going to Darlington and on what train they may be expected." Schouboe, who represented the Executive Committee of the Florence Democratic Club, also reported, "Last night we captured a Radical meeting here, divided [speaking] time, and completely demoralized them."

Law was still active in supplying speakers for rallies during the fall campaign of 1880. D.G. DuBose, in a letter written 25 October 1880, asked Law to "send us some two or three speakers to DuBose X Roads on Saturday 30th Inst. 2 O'clock P.M. We need something stirring just now." Former Confederate General John Bratton, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, in an October letter addressed to "Chairman, Darlington County," informed Law of the voting precincts that would open for the November election.

In early 1881 Junius began to experience health problems. His wife, in a March post card, implored "Dear Junie," "Do take good care of your self & try & get well - home is not home with out you." Junius wrote his daughter Maggie from Gastonia, North Carolina, on 22 April 1881 and reported, "I feel a great deal better than I did this morning." He planned to return to South Carolina via the 2:00 A.M. train for

Spartanburg and Glenn Springs "if I feel rested...." In the collection is a funeral announcement, bordered in black ribbon, dated 21 July 1881, inviting the "relatives, friends and acquaintances of Col. J.A. Law and family... to attend the funeral services of the former, from his residence this afternoon at 5 o'clock."

After her husband's death, Blanche had to provide for her four children, the eldest of whom was thirteen and the youngest still an infant. The family moved to Darlington, S.C., from the farm and, a few years later, Blanche was appointed Darlington's postmaster by President Grover Cleveland, a Democrat elected in 1884. Her term of office was four years from the effective date of the appointment, 20 December 1886. For the first time since the end of the Civil War, federal patronage jobs were controlled by the Democratic Party, but Blanche benefitted from that political reality only briefly, because with the election of Benjamin Harrison in 1888, presidential power reverted to the Republicans.

In November 1889, more than a year before her four-year term was scheduled to end, a report in the *Charleston News and Courier* newspaper mentioned that President Harrison planned to remove the Darlington postmistress from office. When Blanche heard the news, she immediately launched a campaign to retain her position. One of the first letters she wrote was addressed to Paul Whipple, a local Republican officer holder who had served as county treasurer under Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain. In response to her plea for help, Whipple composed a letter to President Harrison, dated 18 November 1889, and enclosed it with a letter to Mrs. Law for her approval. Whipple wrote: "Mrs. Blanche C. Law is a widow lady with a family of children dependent on her office for support, & has given entire satisfaction to all classes & parties."

After Whipple cited his service in the Union army from 1861 through 1865 and claimed that he was "an adherent of the Republican party," he requested "that Mrs. Law be not only retained in her office, but reappointed at the expiration of her term." Blanche also turned to Wentworth Rollins, an official with The Central Carolina Land and Improvement Company, headquartered in New York City, for help. Rollins sent the postmaster general a letter in support of Mrs. Law on 8 May and continued his active involvement until the final result was known. After Rollins learned that Mrs. Law would not be reappointed, he confessed, in a letter written 15 December 1890, that he was "*surprised* [,] shocked and ashamed to be made aware that I live in a country and under a flag that can be so unjustly represented." "How they could have in the face of all the strong testimonials and personal letters

sent to Washington, make this change I am at a loss to understand," he continued. Mrs. Law had contributed to the barrage of letters sent to Washington when she wrote President Harrison on 1 December. The form letter she received in reply simply stated that the matter "has been referred to the Honorable Postmaster General." A final letter from Rollins, written from New York, 19 December 1890, summed up his frustration with the campaign to keep Mrs. Law in her position: "I have written J.G.B. [James G. Blaine] a *very strong* letter, if this does not bring Harrison to his senses I shall give up all hope, believing that they are all crazy."

After Blanche wrapped up the post office business, she devoted her time and attention to her children. Her sister, Jennie Law, in a letter of 15 January 1891, expressed her sorrow at learning that Blanche had lost her "situation" and her "hope you will find some pleasant way of making a living, but what it will be, unless a private boarding house, I cannot imagine; it is so very hard for females to find any work to do." Another sister, in a letter of 20 January 1891, written from her home in Merced, California, offered Blanche another perspective: "I wonder if you have leisure now; I should think more time at home and the hourly companionship of the children would be a constant pleasure to you, after the years of constant toil and long hours of separation...."

The children, however, were growing up and the eldest, Bessie, had married Henry Mood Willcox, of Marion, on 12 February 1890 and moved away. Demie and Maggie were in their late teens in the early 1890s. Maggie was a very popular young woman as evidenced by the numerous notes, dated from 1891 through 1894, in the collection from Darlington suitors. Oscar Baker's request, dated 18 September 1891, is typical: "Miss Maggie, If agreeable may I have the pleasure of your company to attend the sociable to be at Mrs. Welling this evening." Blanche, the youngest child, aged eight, wrote to an otherwise unnamed uncle and aunt on 19 February 1891: "Mama has left the Post Office and before I knew it... and we all are going to the graded school but I don't like it much, but Maggie does." During the summer of 1895, Blanche spent a month with her daughter Bessie Willcox, her two young grandsons, and other family members in Saluda, North Carolina. She had been ill for some time and hoped the mountain air would help her recover. In a letter from Saluda, written 10 July, she mentioned her improved condition. "I am getting along very nicely & I think gaining flesh every day," she informed her children. Her condition, however, did not improve after she returned to Darlington in the late summer, and she died in December 1895.



An account of the Crawford family written by an unnamed member of the family around 1905 described the situations of the Law children at that time. Bessie Law Willcox and husband, Henry Mood Willcox, lived in Marion (S.C.), with their three sons, Junius Law, James Carter and Mclver Willcox. Mr. Willcox was in the hardware business with his brother-in-law, Junius Augustus Law, Jr. The anonymous writer also reported, "Demie and Maggie Law for several years have been keeping a dry goods store and doing well - this spring they have opened up a millinery establishment in connection with their store. They are splendid business women and certainly deserve credit - their business is run in the names of D. and M. Law, Darlington, S.C."

The sisters' dry goods business, located on the west side of the public square in Darlington (S.C.), flourished in the early years of the twentieth century. They placed large orders with firms in New York and Baltimore. James H. Dunham & Co., Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, in New York City, acknowledged receipt of an order from the Misses Law on 17 February 1900 and asked for payment of at least one-half of the estimated \$1,500 cost of the goods. Two of the Law sisters were still engaged in the dry goods business when the 1910 federal census was taken; however, Blanche, who had worked in the store in 1900 as a saleswoman, was listed as an office stenographer in the 1910 census. Apparently the Misses Law closed their store before 1920 because in that census year Demie and Maggie were classified as workers in the retail dry goods business. In 1920 Blanche was working in the Darlington County Clerk of Court's office as an assistant.

The only child of Junius A. Law and Blanche Crawford Law to marry and have children was Bessie Law Willcox. While siblings Gulia Elma (Demie), Margaret (Maggie) Law, Junius A. Law, Jr., and Blanche Crawford Law all died unmarried. The Willcox sons, Julius Law Willcox, James Carter Willcox, and John Mclver Willcox, therefore, were important in the lives of the Law aunts and uncle, especially after Bessie Willcox, their mother, died in 1904 when the boys were still quite young. Mclver lived in the Darlington house owned by his aunts in 1910, and both James C. and Mclver were resident there in 1920.

A letter to Maggie, dated 28 April 1912, from "Junie," who was a student at Wofford College in Spartanburg, S.C., acknowledged the receipt of a check. "I know I will enjoy spending it," he remarked. "You all treat us boys too well." He also commented on the high ranking that Wofford had just received from a national

education board. "I suppose this will make the Carolina people mad, because they seem to want to class 'The University' with the big Universitys of the country, when it is nothing but a college with a law department."

Mclver "Kiver" Willcox wrote his aunts on 15 May 1917 from Charleston where he was in school. After he thanked Demie and Maggie for the checks they had sent, he expressed his support for his brother Junie who was seeking a commission in the army during World War I. "I believe it is the best thing he can do," Mclver remarked. The third brother, James C. Willcox, was in the army in France with the American Expeditionary Forces when he wrote his aunts on 4 August 1918. Typical of censored letters from the front, this one contained little news of the war except for the observation, "They sure raise hell at night." Much of the letter concerned his brothers and their future: "I hope Junie will get in the Officers Training Corp. Make him stick to Engineering, and if Kever has to join make him go with him or join a field Hosp.... He is going to be a doctor anyway...."

After the war ended, Mclver did enter the state medical college in Charleston. In a letter to his aunts, written from Charleston on 23 September 1919, "Kever" announced that he had arrived in the crowded town that day and had taken a "mighty nice room" that he shared with a fellow student who had previously studied medicine at Johns Hopkins.

Mclver earned his medical degree in 1923 and spent one year as house physician elsewhere in the Pee Dee region at the Florence Infirmary before returning to Darlington to set up a private practice. The family also lost one of its members in 1923. Junie Willcox wrote Maggie from Wilmington (North Carolina), on 2 May 1923 and apologized for not visiting her while she was recuperating from an operation at the Florence Infirmary. "I hope you are up and all right in a hurry, and I feel sure you will be," he concluded. However, Maggie died soon after, on 28 October 1923, in a hospital in Columbia, S.C. Demie and Blanche continued to live in the same house in Darlington after Maggie's death and in 1930, when the census was taken, Demie was working as a bookkeeper for a bank and Blanche was deputy clerk of court. Two of the Willcox nephews, James, an attorney, and Mclver, a physician, lived in the Law household. The sisters' brother, Junius Augustus Law, Jr., died in Darlington 13 October 1932, where he had spent almost thirty years as a building contractor.

In 1934 Blanche began corresponding with her distant cousin John Adger Law, of Spartanburg, S.C., relative to Law family history. Blanche had loaned John "two valuable old papers" that he returned with thanks and an admonition: "I trust you will put [the original papers] where they can be preserved most carefully - specially putting them where they will not be destroyed by fire....," John recommended in his 9 March 1934 letter.

John Law continued to write Blanche with genealogical queries throughout the 1930s and 1940s. In a letter written 12 July 1937, he commented, "Here I am again - the bad penny that always turns up - now seeking information as to Mr. & Mrs. George McCall and daughters." And again in a letter of 16 May 1941, John Law thanked Blanche for loaning an old family account book. "We spent the greater part of evening before last going over in detail the entries in Mary DuBose Law's account book, and I plan taking it over today so that my two sisters, Mary and Margaret, can also have the pleasure of looking it over before its return to you," he remarked.

Blanche, with her collection of family papers and documents, was the person to whom other family members turned when they ran into knotty genealogical problems. Vi McIver wrote from Toledo, Ohio, on 15 July 1943, "I have struck a few snags in your records and am asking your help to straighten me out." Blanche was an expert on all branches of her family tree. At the "McIver Gathering" held at Evan's Mill (Society Hill, S.C.) on 26 October 1941, she spoke on Roderick McIver. In her professional life, Blanche continued her work with the clerk of court's office in Darlington (S.C.) in the 1930s, actually serving as the first woman to hold the position of clerk of court in South Carolina. From January 1937 until September 1945 she worked for the Board of Registration for Selective Service for Darlington and from 8 November 1940 to 31 March 1947 she was a member of the Advisory Board for Registrants in the Selective Service System of the United States.

During the 1950s and early 1960s she worked as secretary for her nephew, Dr. J. McIver Willcox. Blanche also continued her interest in history and genealogy. In 1961 she sent an original nineteenth-century diploma of Daniel A. Zimmerman from her collection of family papers to a distant relative in Texas, Arthur Zimmerman. Blanche died 25 January 1967 in a Darlington hospital, a few months shy of her eighty-fifth birthday, and was buried in Grove Hill Cemetery.

Even though most of the family papers and documents in the collection are from the post-Civil War era, a few items survive from the antebellum period. A militia document, "Proceedings of a Court Martial held 20th Jany. 1818 on defa[ulters] at Genl. Review of Nov. 4th 1818 [1817...]," lists the punishments meted out to three militiamen who violated military rules. One man who failed to attend was cleared after he proved that he "got a substitute to muster in his place." Another man "left his knapsack at home" and was fined fifty cents and a third, who "could not conveniently attend," was fined \$3. Another document, a bond signed by Chapman J. Crawford and William H. Crawford to the commissioner of the Court of Equity for Marion District, was not satisfied until 6 February 1868 when Wellington H. Stevenson, W.A. Law and J.A. Law, C.J. Crawford's sons-in-law, paid the obligation.

A manuscript of sixty-two numbered pages records the reminiscences recorded by the husband of Bessie Law, Henry Mood Willcox (10 November 1857 - 3 November 1934). Written around 1930, this narrative presents, according to Willcox, "interesting facts and occurrences in my life and in the lives of others with whom I have come in touch as I went along." "My father was Judge John Willcox, who moved to Marion [S.C.], in his young manhood from near Carlonton, N.C. where he was born," Henry wrote. He recalled many stories from the Civil War years when he was still a young child. He wrote about an expedition led by a Confederate officer, Major L.A. Durham, against a band of deserters who ravaged the countryside from the security of "a fort in 6 miles of the present town of Dillon, S.C., over which the U.S. Flag floated for several days." A group of these renegades killed an old man named Malcom Clark after he resisted their efforts to stop him as he traveled along a road at night. A son, serving in the Confederate army at the time, returned home after the war and vowed to avenge his father's death. Henry wrote that the son "learned who the murderers were and proceeded to exterminate them." "He killed 15 and the 2 survivors went West," Willcox reported.

Willcox also recounted stories of the Reconstruction era and the "redemption" of the state by Wade Hampton and his supporters in 1876. Even though not old enough to cast a legal vote in that election, Willcox confessed that he "was asked not only to vote but to repeat [vote more than once] by men I had every confidence in." Willcox entered Wofford College in Spartanburg in the fall of 1876, in his seventeenth year and, in his view, "not well prepared to matriculate." He was deeply impressed with Wofford's president, Dr. James H. Carlisle, "one of the most

convincing and magnetic speakers I ever listened to," he remembered. He also recalled the Wofford professors he knew. "Both of the Duncan professors [father and son] were jolly and full of fun," he wrote, but "Dr.'s Carlisle, Smith & Dupre were of a different type. They wasted very little time with the lighter side of life."

In 1882 Willcox moved to Darlington, S.C., where he taught school for a year and then bought a drug store that he operated until about 1895. In Darlington, a town of about a thousand inhabitants, he found "many of the townsmen... unique and possessed [of] delightful peculiarities and refreshing eccentricities." As one example, he described Henry Brown, "a gentleman of color," known by the people of Darlington as "Dad." "Dad was a veteran of 3 wars," Willcox stated. He served as a drummer for a company of soldiers before the Palmetto Regiment went to Mexico and in the Civil War, he "was the drummer for the Darlington Guards... and was in the 1st battle of Manassas... [during which] he personally captured a federal drummer and relieved him of his drum." And "when the war with Spain took place Dad was an old man and it was not thought expedient to take him along," Willcox asserted; however, he convinced the members of his old company to allow him to go along as a cook. When he died, Willcox recalled, he "was given a military funeral by his old co[mpany.]"

Willcox also recorded episodes about members of the infamous Bigham family from Marion County, S.C. Smiley Bigham represented Marion County in the S.C. House of Representatives from 1886 to 1887 and then served in the state Senate from the newly-formed county of Florence from 1890 to 1893. According to Willcox, Senator Bigham had "robbed his mother of her plantation by forging a deed, putting it on record and then destroying the deed. After her death there was no evidence except the forged deed as recorded." "Many of his type of low moral visibility have filled prominent offices since the downfall of the old Hampton democracy and have shaped the destiny of S.C.," he opined.

With the collection is a typed manuscript titled "Willcox Family of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia" compiled by Helen H. McIver. Although undated, the genealogy appears to have been written about 1930. There are also brief histories, genealogical charts or other family records for the Crawford, DuBose, Kolb, Law, Lloyd, Neavil, Salters and Zimmerman families. Three brief sketches, "The Fall of Spanish Fort," "The Bloodless Battle of High Hill Creek," and "Reconstruction Days," focus on the roles of the Law brothers, Junius and John K., in these episodes.

A seven-page manuscript, written by a son or daughter of William Augustus Law and Gulielma Crawford Law, describes the Civil War service of the father. The same account, changed so that Law himself became the narrator, was published with the title "A Story of the War as Told by William Augustus Law to His Children - Around the Fireside," in *Treasured Reminiscences Collected by the John K. McIver Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy* (Columbia: The State Company, 1911), pages 35 - 37, with the notation "Written January 19th, 1903." Typescripts of selected published material, including data on Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches in eastern South Carolina are also present.

A thirty-one-page typescript of a story, "The Meek Shall Inherit the Earth," uses the visit of Grover Cleveland to the South Carolina Low Country as the backdrop for a tale set in George-town and written in Gullah dialect. Another unusual manuscript is a two-page genealogical record of a family of dogs that records the "pedigree of two male hound pups, whelped 6 June 1874, bred by Thos. W. Holloway, Pomaria, S.C."

Among the printed items in the collection are an invitation to a "Base Ball Pic-Nic" sponsored by St. John's Academy, 12 June 1874; an invitation to the commencement celebration of South Carolina College [University of South Carolina], sponsored by the Clariosophic and Euphradian Societies on 21 and 22 June 1886, with a depiction of the college library, now the South Caroliniana Library, in the background; and a folded card, dated 1891, with a list of officers of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, S.C.

Other publications include two issues of *The Chronicle*, Vol. 4, Nos. 25, 26 (22, 29 June 1945), a publication founded, edited and published by Woods Dargan from 28 August 1942 to 22 October 1943, that contains Darlington area news, and a copy of the Darlington Presbyterian Church Directory for 1958. A copy of the *Historical Sketch of the Darlington County Agricultural Society, 1846-1946*, by J.M. Napier, the organization's secretary, included in the collection, has been housed with the library's published materials.

The collection includes more than one hundred family photographs; however, few are identified. The earliest item is a carte-de-visite with the backmark of Geo[rge] S. Cook, who was active in Charleston from 1865 through the early 1880s. The image is of a man who resembles Evander M. Law as he appeared in a photograph taken during the Civil War. A studio card, ca. 1890, shows two young

children in a goat cart. Two images of a soldier, probably J. McIver Willcox, were taken ca. 1918. Three small images show the devastation from a fire, probably one that ravaged the businesses around the public square in Darlington in the 1920s. Other family photographs date from the 1930s through the 1950s. Also present is a pair of portraits, one of a man, the other of a woman, both unidentified, that appear to date from the mid nineteenth century.

### **James H. McMahon Papers, 1918-1920**

Fifty manuscripts, 7 March 1918 - 20 March 1920, World War I letters penned by Lance Corporal James H. McMahon, Co. K, Forty-eighth Infantry, chiefly from Camp Sevier and Camp Jackson in South Carolina, and addressed to his parents, Mr. & Mrs. James McMahon, and other members of the family in Vineyard, New York.

McMahon's earliest letter from Camp Sevier, just outside Greenville, S.C., is dated 18 September 1918. The following month, 6 October 1918, he wrote to his brother about the Spanish influenza pandemic, querying, "Has the 'Flu' hit Brocton? All the hospitals down here are full, but we have only had one case so far and we can't leave the company street only to go to the canteen or out to drill." Seven days later he reported that he had inquired about an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Without a high school diploma, however, he confided to his mother, he would have to pass a competency exam and felt that he could not pass one. All the same, he thought it likely he would be discharged because the war would be over before the Forty-eighth Infantry was deployed. By 10 December 1918, the date of the last letter from Sevier, he was headed to Camp Jackson, near Columbia, S.C.

Less than two months afterward, on 3 February 1919, McMahon advised his mother how she could apply for his discharge. If he was unsuccessful in getting out, he realized, he would have to remain at Jackson for some time, and this was an option he did not like - "The weather is enough to kill any one but a doughboy, one day you freeze and the next you roast." Apparently any attempt to secure a discharge failed because letters from Camp Jackson continue for another year.

Among the communications from Jackson is that of 3 April 1919 announcing the triumphal return of the Thirtieth Division - "the[y] left here last May and were in action just 5 days, but they think that they won the war, and want to run this camp." The training ground was rife with rumors of possible deployment to the Mexican

border by the time McMahon wrote on 3 June 1919, and he told of being examined by medical personnel to see whether he could survive malaria. A letter of interest, penned on 16 July 1919, reports that he had recently been on "aviation guard." "...there was just one plain down there and the guard was a chinch but we were about 5 miles from civilization," he wrote. "I don't know where I'll be today, the airplane just went over camp going home. I was up with him yesterday morning for about a half hour and it's great, he was going to New York and I sure wish that I would have gone with him."

Other topics of discussion include the hot weather in Columbia, S.C., rumors about possible relocation, the December 1919 visit to Columbia of Gen. John Joseph "Black Jack" Pershing (1860-1948), McMahon's participation in "sham" battles for training purposes, his enrollment in electrical school at Camp Jackson beginning in August 1919, and a trip to Kansas in November 1919 as a guard for military prisoners being transported by train to Fort Leavenworth. Correspondence also documents the removal of his appendix at the Base Hospital at Camp Jackson in March 1920.

The Forty-eighth Infantry was originally constituted in 1917 in preparation for action during World War I. Organized at Syracuse, New York, it received additional recruits from Fort Slocum, north of New York City. By September 1917, the unit was posted to Camp Hill, Virginia, just west of Newport News. Its mission was to provide camp and guard duties at this second largest United States port of embarkation for France. In August 1918 the Forty-eighth was relieved of port guard duty and became a unit of the newly formed Thirty-ninth Infantry Brigade, an element of the Twentieth Division in formation at Camp Sevier. In the following months the whole division had intensive training for shipment to France; however, by the time the war ended in November 1918 only two of the division units had actually sailed. In 1919 the regiment transitioned from a wartime to peacetime environment at Camp Jackson [now Fort Jackson].

### **Albert Maxey Papers, 1942-1943**

Fifty-three manuscripts, 4 October 1942-10 January 1943, letters and postcards sent by Private Albert Maxey to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Maxey, offer a glimpse of the World War II military experiences of a young man from Glen Lyon, a northeastern Pennsylvania coal mining town, while enrolled in basic training and radio school at Camp Croft (Spartanburg, S.C.).



During basic training Maxey was assigned to Co. B, Thirty-second Infantry Training Battalion. Before reaching South Carolina, however, he penned a letter from New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, complaining to the folks at home of the food and about vaccinations that had left his arms sore. He expected to be shipped out soon and seemed optimistic that he would like the military.

Two days later, 6 October 1942, he wrote for the first time from Camp Croft. "Well here I am way down South. I rode on the train for 27 hours. I'm the only boy from Glen Lyon here.... I really don't know what branch of service I'm in but I believe it is the infantry. I will be here at least 8 weeks.... Please don't worry about me because I really like it here....The food here is pretty darn good compared to New Cumberland.... So far I really do like the army only the toughest 8 weeks of my life are just ahead of me."

Maxey's letters from Camp Croft tell of the daily training regimen, food, and pastime activities about camp and in Spartanburg. He and other raw recruits were quarantined during their first week, and before they could leave camp they had to memorize the eleven articles of war, their serial number, and their rifle and bayonet number. His almost daily letters suggest that Albert excelled at the physical training - grenade and bayonet practice, hikes with backpack and rifle, and target practice - although it seems he had difficulty convincing his mother that he had gained weight since joining the military and actually was thriving on the exercise and rations. They also reflect a source of potential dissension with his mother, his ongoing relationship with a girlfriend who is never identified by name. On 14 October 1942 he wrote of his fears that his girlfriend may have taken a "4F" boyfriend during his absence, especially since he had yet to hear from her. But those fears were alleviated within several days when he boasted four days later of having received a box of homemade fudge from her. There are repeated requests for his folks to pass along his picture to her, and there is some discussion of his desire to marry after the war ends. "Why do you think I'm crazy for going with her," he asked his mother in a letter of 8 December 1942. "I guess when the folks get older they think a fellow is crazy for going with a girl. But when they were young they were just as bad."

Connections with the Polish community of the Glen Lyon area of Pennsylvania are immediately apparent in the letters. "I certainly would appreciate a couple perogi," he wrote on 16 October 1942, and there are frequent references to persons with Polish or other eastern European surnames as well as to St. Adalbert, Glen Lyon's

Roman Catholic church whose membership was largely of Polish extraction. Albert was quick to reassure his mother that he was going to Mass and had sent home his rosary quite by accident when he left New Cumberland. Other letters promise her that he was not smoking but rather was selling the cigarettes that are mentioned periodically among the items he received in care packages and was awarded as prizes in contests at training camp. Similarly, on 3 November 1942, he wrote, "Don't worry about me drinking or going out with girls. I would never think of doing such a thing."

The Pennsylvanian apparently enjoyed life at Camp Croft, even though he did write several times that he hoped he would be assigned to a Northern camp once he finished his basic training and radio operator course. His letter of 21 October 1942 briefly mentions the airplanes that were seen frequently in the area since there were glider schools nearby. Letters of 31 October and 4 November 1942 comment on his proficiency as a sharpshooter. The earlier of the two notes that Maxey had come out third in his company, winning a medal with a score of 176 out of 200 - "If I would of made but two points higher I would of got a 3 day furlough and my transportation paid to and fro to Penna." - while the latter tells of his having been awarded a check by the colonel when his platoon was recognized for marksmanship scores. "I certainly am getting in shape here," he went on to say, "and I like it very much. The hours may be long, but I feel swell and I sleep like a log."

Once basic training ended, Albert Maxey began a separate period of training at Camp Croft's radio school where he was part of Co. B, Twenty-sixth Battalion. His first letter from radio school is dated 22 November 1942 but classes did not start until the following day. The first day of instruction was devoted to "dot & dash code," and he admitted, "boy it certainly is tough." Maxey seemed up to the challenge and on 25 November wrote, "Radio work is very interesting and although I will have to do a lot of night studying I'm sure I'll be repayed for it. The only boys who are allowed to take up a radio course are the fellows who have a high I.Q. score on our test and how we made out in the radio test we had."

Camp Croft was home away from home to Albert Maxey not only for the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's holidays, perhaps the first ones ever spent away from Glen Lyon, but for an even more important occasion, his twenty-first birthday on 12 December 1942. "Today I am a man," he wrote in a letter to his folks the following day. Once he finished radio school training, the young man

awaited news of his transfer to another permanent camp, and during that time he was restricted and was not able to leave camp, write letters, or make or receive telephone calls. His final letter is dated 10 January 1943 and notes that it was being written and mailed surreptitiously.

The correspondence of Albert Maxey is augmented by three letters, 30 September and 18 and 24 October [19]43, written on stationery from Shaw Field (Sumter, S.C.) and also addressed to Eugene Maxey. While they are signed by a writer who identifies himself only as Ray, the return address on the envelopes indicates that they are from Airman First Class R.E. Schraeder, a member of a neighbor family in Glen Lyon (Penn.). Ray Schraeder's letters mention Albert, with whom he corresponded regularly and others who figure in Albert's letters but they provide no further evidence of Maxey's wartime activities after leaving Camp Croft. Perhaps the most compelling comment in Schraeder's letters is a single line in his 30 September dispatch - "Working in the mines is as dangerous as fighting in this war only the people don't realize it as such."

**Letter, 31 Oct. 1865, W.H. Mears to Capt. J.J. Upham (Lawtonville, S.C.)**

Letter, 31 October 1865, of W.H. Mears (Beech Branch, Beaufort District, S.C.) to Captain J.J. Upham, (Lawtonville, S.C.) complains that members of the [104th] United States Colored Troops under the command of Lieutenant [Wellington] Wood stationed at Beech Branch were stealing watermelons and groundnuts (i.e. peanuts) from his property.

Mears charges that he had previously caught two soldiers digging peanuts. "I arrested them and sent for Lt. Wood who sent over immediately and had them carried off and today four others armed with guns came into my field and after dig[g]ing as many groundnuts as they wanted left without molestation." Mears suspected that they were responsible also for two hogs and a cow shot in his field.

William H. Mears is identified in the 1860 census as a 33-year-old planter residing in St. Peter's Parish, Beaufort District [now in Allendale County], S.C. The 104th Regiment, U.S. Colored Infantry that Mears mentions in this letter was organized at Beaufort, S.C., during April-June 1865; attached to Department of the South, the regiment served garrison and guard duty at various points in South Carolina until February 1866; mustered out 5 Feb. 1866.

### **Mortgage, 5 Jan. 1804, for purchase of Tom, an Enslaved Man**

Document, 5 January 1804, mortgage of Josiah Middleton (Chesterfield District, S.C.) to Duncan McRa[e] and Zachariah Cantey, merchants of Camden (Kershaw District, S.C.), for Middleton's purchase of Tom, an African-American male slave, about twenty-eight years of age.

The mortgage was witnessed by Malcom McCullum, as sworn by justice of the peace John Fisher, and recorded by Chesterfield District Clerk Alex[ander] Craig in Book No. 2, pages 221 222.

### **John K. Miller Papers, 1942-1943**

One hundred twenty manuscripts, 18 November 1942-17 July 1943, World War II letters of Dr. John K. Miller, a major attached to the Thirty-third General Hospital, Fort Jackson (Columbia, S.C.) were sent to his wife, Lenore M. Sportsman-Miller, in Albany (New York), and reflect not only his daily activities but also the frustrations he experienced living apart from his spouse of only a few years.

The earliest of the letters indicates that Dr. Miller had only recently arrived at Fort Jackson, apparently after having stayed for an unspecified time at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The newcomer describes Columbia, S.C., as a "very lovely Southern town" with a "very large business section" and good "eating places." Yet before the run of letters concludes, Miller was eagerly awaiting transfer. The correspondence yields no clue as to the medical personnel's final destination, however, apart from the suggestion that the summertime weather in South Carolina would prove useful in acclimatizing them for work in the tropics.

Professing his eternal love for Lenore, a registered nurse who was pursuing medical school studies, in each of his letters, Dr. Miller confided on 24 January 1943 - "Sometimes I have to put your picture away for your loveliness not only blinds me but drives me almost insane." Again on 14 March 1943, he wrote that "the very thought of your sweetness and loveliness makes me dizzy and I am so proud of my brilliant medical student who is withal the most beautiful and femininely attractive girl I've ever known."

Miller's letters capture a different vision of military life at Fort Jackson than that typically conveyed in the correspondence of enlisted men undergoing basic training there. Rather, they picture relative freedom in moving between military camp and town, with frequent references to parties, steak dinners, and interaction

with members of the opposite sex. They also provide a snapshot of an abundant variety of entertainment available around the town. On 3 February 1943 he wrote of having been to hear "the American Symphony Orchestra of about 30 pieces directed by a Hungarian who conducts the St. Louis Opera Co. - they were *excellent*," the letter notes, and the concert had featured "songs by a...mezzo-soprano from the Met[ropolitan Opera]."

Two days later Dr. Miller and fellow officers took in a Town Theatre production of *The Philadelphia Story* in which a dentist with the Thirty-third General Hospital had a leading role. Later on that month, 27 February 1943, he wrote of having attended "a U.S.O. show of very good Negro vaudeville." Among other amusement opportunities of the time were local appearances by magician and illusionist Harry Blackstone (1885-1965) and comedian and motion picture star Bob Hope (1903-2003) - Miller opted not to attend the 1 June broadcast, claiming that he would rather listen to the show over the radio - as well as a 20 March 1943 "stage production of *The Women* by Congresswoman Clare Booth Luce - it was quite risqué, sharp and caustic and deprecating to both sex[es]." Whoever wrote the dialogue, he suggested, must have "walked the streets."

Most of Miller's duty hours seem to have been spent in the hospital lab. In particular, he saw lots of cases of venereal disease and some mononucleosis. His 28 February 1943 letter notes, with some reluctance, that he was "developing character (tho' I really can't say I care about doing it)" and goes on to say that "the Army certainly teaches you patience, calm, equanimity and adaptability - all very honorable traits if you like them - I don't." He and others longed to know where they might end up and whether they would see action in field hospitals closer to the war front. The longer they waited, he wrote on 2 March 1943, the lower the men's morale sank - "There are frequent brawls among the enlisted men and sharp words among the officers are more frequent."

Dr. Miller's own patience was stretched to the breaking point when he was confronted by periodic challenges while trying to maintain contact with his wife, which he did regularly and often both by mail and telephone. On 13 March 1943 he told of the difficulty he had experienced in placing long-distance calls to Lenore, a problem only exacerbated in his mind by his interaction with Southern telephone operators. "Down here," he snapped, "they are so damned stupid - in fact the stinking southerners have made stupidity a grace."

The letters contain little bearing on military training; however, that of 13 April 1943 refers to a practice evacuation of wounded from the field that featured a live gas attack, and a lengthy undated letter, the cover to which bears a 29 May 1943 postmark, gives details of training exercises on machine gun infiltration. Filed with the letters of John K. Miller are two responses from Lenore Sportsman-Miller, both dating from June 1943.

**Letter, 2 Sept. 1862 added to Thomas John Moore Papers**

Letter, 2 September 1862, of Thomas John Moore (1843-1919) augments the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of papers, acquired in 2006, documenting the life and times of this Spartanburg planter and state legislator.

Written to his sister, this Civil War letter speaks poignantly of the death and burial of their brother Andrew Charles Moore (1838-1862) on the battlefield at Second Battle of Bull Run (Second Manassas), a battle waged 28-30 Aug. 1862.

**Letter, 6 Aug. 1861, William Sidney Mullins to Edgar Welles Charles**

Letter, 6 August 1861, written from Vienna, Virginia, by William Sidney Mullins (1824-1878) to Edgar Welles Charles (1801-1876) describes in detail the activities of the Eighth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, during the Battle of First Manassas (also known as the First Battle of Bull Run, fought on 21 July 1861) and relays the opinions of Mullins regarding the outcome and aftermath of the engagement.

Describing the entry of the Eighth Regiment, of which he was adjutant, into the battle, Mullins notes that they "immediately started under a terrible sun to the battlefield at the double quick: it was a terrible thing to run four miles at midday.... As we started... our own drums beat: this informed the enemy exactly of our position & they directed their batteries exactly at us. The balls fell all around us: many within four or five feet of our line.... Several I assure you fell so close to me that the rushing & hiss seemed to be felt against my cheek. Believe me - it aint a pleasant feeling."

Mullins went on to describe an attack launched by his regiment, in conjunction with the Second Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, led by Joseph Brevard Kershaw, against the "N.Y. Fire Zouaves" [Eleventh Regiment, New York Infantry] - "we gave him [the enemy] along our whole line one deadly sheet of fire at... about fifty yards distance before which they broke & ran like the devil.... Kershaw himself who could

see the effect of our fire better than we could ourselves says they fell before us [like] trees in a hurricane."

Following his account of the fighting, Mullins delivered a scathing criticism of Confederate leadership beginning with the president - "Jeff Davis came upon the field late that day and there gave us the credit of turning the day. He has changed his opinion since, they tell me.... Davis is not the man for the next President. Beauregard has implored for weeks & weeks most piteously [for] more troops. He has told them that he was crippled for men & during this very time Davis has rejected Regt. after Regt. because they would not volunteer for the war & because he had not appointed the Field Officers. He has been appealed to overlook his objections - to take things as he could & he has let his temper overrule his judgment & risked all our lives." P.G.T. Beauregard, the general commanding Confederate forces, also drew Mullins' ire for his refusal to pursue retreating Union troops - "The feeling was noble but... was a terrible mistake of judgment. If it had been done, not a man of that army would have escaped. Such an utter panic in an army is unknown in the history of two centuries. Our brigade could have driven every soldier of the Federal Army from our side of the Potomac."

Even though Mullins and his fellow soldiers were elated following the cessation of combat and he declared that "never did whiskey & champagne taste as sweet as the copious draughts of the enemys stores that night. I was sure they had had not time to poison them & I drank freely & joyously," the carnage left on the battlefield tempered his excitement. He described the field as "hideous in every form of ghastly death: hands off - arms off - abdomen all protruding - every form of wound: low groans: sharp cries: shrieks for water & convulsive agonies as the soul took flight." The day following the battle brought more horrific scenes, including Confederate "wounded - lying in their agony - without food or care - nobody to help - nothing to eat & drink." Mullins heard men "imploring the passers by to kill them to relieve their agony" and saw "the parties who were out to bury discussing whether to bury a man before he was dead. He could not live & some proposed to bury him any how. Says a sergeant set down a minute & he will be dead & we wont have to come back!"

Despite all of these horrors Mullins refused to close his letter on a discouraging note. Instead he declared that even though "our leaders may foolishly fling away many of our lives: our cause will triumph," because "soldiers discriminate between the blunders & follies of our leaders & the cause itself, & by *that* they will stand."

A native of Fayetteville, North Carolina, William Sidney Mullins graduated from the University of North Carolina in the class of 1842. He continued his education at Chapel Hill, earning a Master of Arts degree in 1845, after which he settled in Marion, South Carolina. Constituents of his Pee Dee community elected Mullins to multiple terms in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1852 to 1866. The recipient of this letter, Edgar Welles Charles, was a planter and merchant of Darlington District, South Carolina, and served as a representative from Darlington (S.C.) to the Secession Convention.

### **Harry Stoll Mustard Papers, 1941-1966**

This addition of two hundred thirty-three manuscripts (1941-1948 and 1966), to the papers of Harry Stoll Mustard, Jr. (1913-1963), augments a collection of eighty-eight items received by the library in 2002. While the earlier acquisition documents the experiences of Mustard in the Pacific theater during World War II through letters he wrote to his parents, Harry Stoll (1889-1966) and Sarah Hopkins Haile Mustard, the newly acquired collection of papers consists primarily of letters written by his parents who were living in New York City.

During his son's service as a medical corpsman in the United States Naval Reserve, the elder Harry Stoll Mustard worked as director of the School of Public Health of Columbia University. By the 1940s he was established as one of the nation's foremost authorities on public health, particularly in rural areas. According to outside sources, Mustard began his career with the United States Public Health Service in 1916 and worked in various posts in West Virginia and Tennessee before joining the faculty at the Johns Hopkins University Medical School in 1932. He remained at Johns Hopkins until 1937, when he became the Herman Biggs Professor of Preventative Medicine at the New York University College of Medicine. Three years later Mustard was employed by Columbia University, where he remained until 1955.

The first letters from the elder Dr. Mustard, written in 1941 and 1942 to his son while the latter attended medical school at Duke University, offer advice about completing school and record his attempts to secure for the younger man an internship at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Nothing came of these efforts, and upon his graduation from medical school in 1943, Harry Stoll Mustard, Jr., took an internship at Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland.



After completing his work at Union Memorial, he enlisted with the United States Naval Reserve, his commission being dated 22 September 1943, and reported to Camp Lejeune, outside of Jacksonville, North Carolina, on 10 January 1944. "Buck," as the younger Mustard was known to his family and friends, was eventually transferred to California and left San Diego in April 1944 bound for overseas duty in the American campaign against Japan.

Lieutenant Mustard would see combat as a medic attached to the Twenty-first Marines during the Allied invasions of Guam (21 July - 8 August 1944) and Iwo Jima (19 February - 26 March 1945). Both parents followed news accounts of military activities closely and would write regularly expressing relief that he remained unharmed, conveying their gratitude for the work he and other Marines were undertaking, and encouraging him to continue to the best of his abilities.

A letter written on 20 March 1945 by Harry Mustard, following the receipt of one from his son dated 7 March that described combat on Iwo Jima, exemplifies these sentiments - "We could read between the lines and know that you had been taking it on the chin and that you were terribly exhausted... There is... another consolation, though it is mixed with anxiety: It is that we have raised a Man. By God, son, we are proud of your courage and ability to stand up against the continuing danger of sudden disaster, and the harassment of fatigue... Take the best care of yourself that you decently can, old fellow. There are a lot of people back at home pulling for you, and two of the hardest pullers are Mother and Dad."

By the end of the month, successful Allied operations in Europe led many to hope for an end to hostilities, and the elder Dr. Mustard expressed these desires in a letter dated 25 March 1945. He declared that "by summer... it will be practicable to divert some assistance to the Pacific," and hoped the situation would develop "so that not all the spearheading has to be done by the Marines." Following the victory in Europe, the United States did formulate plans for transferring troops to the Pacific. However, according to a letter written to "Buck" by his father on 17 June 1945, there was some question about the capacity in which those with high ranks would serve. On that date he noted that "Army Headquarters doesn't know just what to do with the European generals, as it seems that MacArthur doesn't want anything except retiring and modest men on his staff... Reports are that Patton can't be sent to the Pacific as his 'colorfulness' and MacArthur's would clash. Generals, apparently, have in them some of the Prima donna characteristics of opera singers!"

Most of these transfers became unnecessary after the Japanese surrender following the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with atomic weapons on 6 and 9 August 1945, respectively. The elder Dr. Mustard wrote on 8 August and speculated that "if that atomic bomb is really available in numbers, Japan cannot hope to last much longer... Various guesses... are two weeks to three months. Maybe, by the time you get this, great events may have come to pass!" Eleven days later, on 19 August, Lieutenant Mustard's father described the celebration in New York City following the Japanese surrender - "There are still a few reminders of the recent victory celebration....One of these, amusing to me, is the paper that these people shower down from the tall buildings - usually, only the office buildings. This time the apartment dwellers seemed to have wanted to do that too and lacking ticker-tape etc., they resorted to toilet paper! Evidently held one end and threw the roll out the window. The result is that trees, aerials, poles etc., are festooned with the stuff - some even on the trees in Central Park!"

Discussion of their respective medical duties figured throughout the wartime correspondence of this pair of doctors. In a letter of 18 February 1944 the elder Dr. Mustard speculated that his son would doubtless see more surgery "of an emergency sort, than you had ever expected to run into," but also thought he would be "concerned with some strange tropical diseases." To aid in the treatment of the latter, he offered to send his son "a Manson-Bahr handbook (on tropical diseases)." Harry Mustard closed this letter by describing portions of his work that could impact his son's service in the South Pacific. He had begun leading a six-week program aimed at training naval medical officers to "go to occupied Pacific territory as medical advisors to the Admirals etc., who will govern the islands captured." On 1 October 1944 he informed him that the Navy wanted Columbia University "to take 17 more officers in late Oct... headed for the Pacific after we give them eight weeks of Tropical Disease and Public Health... I shouldn't be surprised if your chief sanitary officer on Guam is one who was formerly here." Numerous letters written by Lieutenant Mustard gave his father first-hand accounts of his experiences battling dengue fever, fungal diseases, and mosquito breeding in the South Pacific and the older doctor, in turn, incorporated this information into his teaching.

Along with comments about teaching, the elder Dr. Mustard also provided descriptions of numerous meetings and conferences he attended in a medical capacity. A letter dated 1 April 1945 described a recent meeting of the scientific directors of the Rockefeller Foundation which attempted to address problems of

graduate level medical education in the United States after the war - "15,000 to 20,000 physicians, now in the armed forces, will want refresher courses... and... there will be a heavy demand from foreign sources." In a letter written on 18 July 1945, following a lunch with the "Surgeon General of the Australian Army," Mustard anticipated that Australia was one of the "foreign sources" which would send doctors to the United States for graduate studies following the cessation of hostilities. Writing on 31 May 1945 he described a recent lecture given to Columbia University faculty and students by Sir Alexander Fleming, "who originally 'discovered' penicillin... he found the stuff, determined that it had definite bacteriolytic and bacteriostatic properties... but was never able to carry it to sufficient concentration and purification for therapeutic use in human beings."

While "Buck's" father's letters often contained medical advice and inquired about military training and service, his mother's kept him abreast of family news and their activities in New York City. On 20 February 1944 she informed him that they had been invited to "Times Hall... to hear... three authors of first books talk Betty Smith, Eliz. Janeway & Somebody Else. Haven't read any of their books." Betty Smith's first book, *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*, was published in 1943, the same year in which Elizabeth Janeway published *The Walsh Girls*. The third author present at the talk was journalist John Hersey, who had finished *A Bell for Adano* earlier in 1944 but would become famous for his 31 August 1946 article "Hiroshima" which appeared in *The New Yorker*. Sarah Mustard also contributed to humanitarian efforts, including making dresses for the "Polish children at Red X," as described in her letter of 8 March 1945.

Other home front topics included comments by both parents on rationing and politics. On 6 May, after expressing his hope that "roasts of lamb, veal & pork will soon reappear on the table" since "restrictions... had been lifted, except for the finer cuts of beef," the elder Dr. Mustard noted that his wife had been able to get a quart of "Three Feathers," which he was sure his son would "despise as a 'blend.'" He went on to defend his choice of spirits by declaring that "Brother, likker buyers, today, cannot be choosers. You take what you can get - which is mostly high priced rum and sugar cane gin."

On 3 September his father reported that "Johnson, Governor of S.C., defeated Cotton Ed Smith in the August primary... sort of like swapping the devil for the witch." By 22 October the presidential election dominated political news and the elder Harry Mustard told his son in a letter of that date that his attitude "is about

that of the N.Y. Times - I'm going to vote for Mr. Roosevelt, but God, how I hate to do it." His mother, who seemed to be more of an admirer of Roosevelt, summed up the results of the 1944 presidential election in a letter written on 7 November - "I am really relieved that Dewey & his cohorts aren't going to try out their initial abilities in the midst of a total war." Despite political disagreements with Roosevelt, Harry Mustard expressed his shock and admiration of the president following his death on 12 April 1945. Writing on the day after Roosevelt's death, he told his son, "It came like a bolt from the blue, and people just couldn't take it at first. I think he will go down in history as one of the very great presidents. Some of the things he did made me apprehensive and... I questioned their wisdom... he did so many great things that his margin of accomplishments was far and away more substantial than any except perhaps Washington and Jefferson." The tone of Sarah Mustard's letter of the same date was more sorrowful - "We were great admirers of his, & somehow felt a personal affection for him - Beyond all this the country needs him so much."

Also included in the collection is scattered correspondence from Harry Mustard, Jr.'s, relatives in South Carolina. One such letter, postmarked April 1945, from his great-aunt Mary B. Haile in Boykin (Kershaw County, S.C.), comments on race relations in the state - "We are not having so much trouble with the negroes in S.C... they are hard to get to work as they have more money than... ever... before. The negro teachers are sueing for equal pay with the whites & demand of S.C. a college to train their race so they can get the high grade certificates... They had some trouble down at Horatio [Sumter County, S.C.] where a negro boy killed an old white woman... for 50¢ or such... I think the Gov. has since appointed 2 additional rural police for Sumter Co."

Lieutenant Mustard left Guam on 23 October 1945 bound for San Francisco. By 17 November he had reached his family in Camden, and his father wrote on that day, beginning his letter with "*Welcome Home, Buck*," to inform his son that he and Sarah would be in South Carolina by the 26th of the month. Following this letter there is no extant correspondence until 15 September 1946, when his father addressed him at the Department of Pediatrics, Vanderbilt Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee.

The majority of the postwar correspondence is written by Harry Mustard, Sr., and gives his advice regarding "Buck's" attempts to finish his education and establish a medical practice. Harry Stoll Mustard, Jr., moved from Nashville to the Duke

University Hospital in Durham, North Carolina, in 1947, and from there to the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore in January 1948, before finally settling in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, where he died in 1963.

**Invitation, 6 Dec. 1860, to a "Separate State Action Party," at Newberry (S.C.)**

Printed formal invitation, 6 December 1860, reflects the support for disunion within the Palmetto State shortly before South Carolina's declaration of secession issued, 24 Dec. 1864. The item promotes a "Soiree" at Newberry, S.C., to promote "a Separate State Action Party (the last party at this place in the Federal Union,) at the Farmer's Hotel, on Friday Evening, 14th inst., at 7 o'clock."

The invitation is signed in print by seven senior managers: Dr. W.W. McMorries, Dr. W.H. Harrington, Dr. C.H. Kingsmore, General A.C. Garlington, General H.H. Kinard, Captain P.H. Duckett, and W.D. Goggans, and seven junior managers: J.E. Knotts, W.A. Williams, J.K. Nance, Jas. Y. McFall, John A. Johnson, R.H. Haltiwanger, and R.H. Wright.

**Broadside, 20 July 1861, Signed in Print by James H. Norman**

Printed manuscript, 20 July 1861, signed in print by Captain James H. Norman, commanding the B[rooks] R[ifle] G[uards], Conwayboro (Horry County, S.C.), was directed to C[alvin] King and orders members of the military unit to assemble on 24 July 1861 for drill and instruction. They were also to report to Conwayboro the following morning "in order to take up the line of march for Camp, with the necessary preparations, viz.: Your arms and accoutrements in good order, your dress uniform, dress cap, and fatigue cap or hat, two shirts, two pair of drawers, two pair of socks, an extra pair of shoes if convenient, and one blanket. Appear in undress uniform. It would be well to prepare two day's provisions—cooked."

The soldier to whom the notice was sent, entered Confederate service in 1861 as a member of Co. B, Tenth South Carolina Infantry. He died in service 22 January 1862 and is buried at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

**Papers, 1790-1983, of the Phillips and Hudson Families**

Two hundred seventeen manuscripts (1790-1924 and 1983), consisting of correspondence, land, legal, school and military papers, church records, promissory notes, receipts, sermons, newspaper clippings, recipes, and genealogical materials, document the lives and activities of three generations of these two families from Greenville County, S.C.

The earliest items in the collection detail the purchase of lands in Paris Mountain Township by Stephen Phillips (ca. 1773-1849) between 1804 and 1837. This land, along with "Hillhaven," the house that Stephen constructed upon it, eventually passed into the hands of his son, Oliver Perry Phillips (1818-1866).

In 1840 the Phillips and Hudson families were united when the younger Phillips married Elizabeth Ann Hudson (b. 1818), whose parents had moved south from Virginia and settled in Greenville County, S.C., in 1784. The bulk of this collection centers on the life of Oliver and Elizabeth's oldest son, William Erwin Phillips (1841-1862).

A third-person autobiography written by the nineteen-year-old on 9 January 1860, recounts his early educational activities which began at age four. By 1857 he had progressed far enough in his studies to be admitted to Furman University and was graduated from that institution in 1861. Papers documenting his time at Furman include certificates of attainment signed by professors P.C. Edwards, James C. Furman, C.H. Judson, and John F. Lanneau, receipts for tuition and board, and a list of his expenses, dated 18 February 1860, which notes that he was then "indebted to O.P. Phillips in the sum of Two hundred and twenty seven dollars and sixty cents." This included expenses for tuition, board, books, "clothing and other articles," and "Lights and such like."

After graduation, Phillips planned on becoming a Baptist minister, as evidenced by twenty-four sermons present in the collection. However, with the outbreak of hostilities, he volunteered for military duty with what would eventually become Co. F, Sixteenth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, which during Phillips' service would be stationed at Columbia, Charleston, and Adam's Run. A surviving muster roll, dated November - December 1861, for "Capt. Blakely's Company" indicates that W.E. Phillips enlisted on 27 November with the rank of orderly sergeant.

Writing from Summerville, S.C., on 14 December 1861, Phillips described the process by which the regiment was mustered into service two days earlier in Columbia, S.C. - "The Mustering Officer, Gen. Preston came to Camp.... The Companies turned out and formed as in dress parade. Col. Elford...made a big speech.... And then the Companies were formed in one rank across the Old field. The Mustering Officer then came round and mustered in one at a time.... The [McCullough] Lions [Co. E] refused to be Mustered into service untill they had voted out Oneill. When They voted him out the Col. made him Sergeant Major." He

also informed his father that he expected to "have the Measels in a few days. They are in Camp and...Yesterday morning I passed in 5 or 6 steps of a man who had them." These two topics, regimental politics and his preoccupation with disease, would be constant subjects of discussion in Phillips' correspondence.

By late December 1861, Phillips and his regiment had been moved to Charleston, S.C., and were camped near the race track. In a letter written on Christmas Day he described their new camp as "not much less than a marsh" and expressed his surprise at how men were "allowed to polute the place.... You can see Beef-bones, chunks of bread and Beef that has spoiled by some means or other." These last actions, he speculated, led to the spread of contagious disease, and he noted too that nearly every man in the regiment "has cold and coff." Even though disease was prevalent, he dismissed the effectiveness of military hospitals - "A hospitle will make a well man sick.... It is the worst looking place I seen in my life.... I do think, if I were a little weak at the sommache it would vomit me to go into it, the place is so nasty." He closed his Christmas letter by commenting on the possibility of a furlough by declaring that the chance "is slim for any body, and thinner still for me. The officers are all for keeping me here and look at the prospect of me having the Measels with dread. I am the only officer in the company that has any thing to do." Phillips elaborated on his duties as orderly sergeant in a letter of 31 December 1861, explaining that it was he and not the captain of the company who made out the pay rolls and afterwards stated that to be a "Commissioned Officer is nothing. Any fool can make a lieu.... But if a man can be an O.S., he can be any thing in the Company." By now he was fully convinced that he would soon come down with the measles and encouraged his father to delay his visit until after he was well. Fellow soldier Henry M. Smith informed Oliver Phillips of his son's illness on 9 January 1862, but assured him that he was then recovering in a nearby house and that "if Wm. Gets dangerous I will inform you at once." Soon after, William would receive a furlough and finish his recuperation in Greenville, S.C.

After returning to Charleston, S.C., Phillips' thoughts turned to the upcoming elections mandated by the passage of the first Confederate Conscription Act. Although the law would not be passed until April 1862, Phillips began commenting on the reorganization of the company as early as 21 February. That day he informed his father that George W. Martin "is one of the biggest fools I have come across" and had "opposed me most strenuously" as lieutenant.

On 20 April 1862, four days after the passage of the Conscription Act, Phillips wrote to his sister about the possibility of seeking a commission. Some of the men, he declared, would "prefer me before any man in the regiment," though he conceded that "the number of those who appreciate my worth is small," and that there were "too many men who can lectioneer to seek for the offices." Four days later, however, he felt more confident of his being elected, and when he wrote to his father on 24 April 1862, he predicted that he would be elected first lieutenant, Perry D. Gilreath would emerge as captain, George W. Holtzclaw as second lieutenant, and Jesse Hawkins as third lieutenant. Phillips informed his father that he had been chosen as first lieutenant of Co. F in a letter of 1 May, further noting, "I am now satisfied with my position. And am content to stay."

Interestingly, Phillips had no comments regarding the replacement of Col. Charles J. Elford by James McCullough as regimental commander until he suffered a perceived slight by the latter. By 23 May 1862 Phillips was acting as assistant commissary sergeant and found "the business much better than I expected" and had "several enducements to keep the Office" - the chief among these was that the position carried with it the rank of captain. However, while writing this letter he learned that Colonel McCullough had decided to appoint a Dr. Beard to the position permanently.

This action by Phillips' superior led to a vitriolic condemnation of McCullough - "First he appointed me and rather unwillingly I accepted. After a while he comes to me and agrees to appoint another man in my place if I desired it.... When it comes out that Price will not come he still desires to appoint again.... He is so fickle minded that he cant do anything. He is devoid of reason Sense and conscience.... I think a good many McCullough Men have seen their wrongs. And come to see the truth of what I told them long ago.... I was better Satisfied before whe[n] Elford was Col. and I orderly Sergeant." On 1 June Phillips was still acting as commissary and gave vent to his frustrations over complaints by the men of insufficient rations by describing the typical issuance in a letter to his father of that date - "they get a pound and an eighth of flour and a pound of beef...each day. Together with a constant supply of Rice.... For Supper these men can have nearly a pound of Rice and Sugar to sweeten it with. These men have always got the provisions I tell you about. I give them what the land allows and it is enough." The remainder of this letter deals with his growing displeasure with McCullough, and the perceptions of the Sixteenth held by men in other units. After declaring that "I wish and most of the Regt. wish Elford back.... There is no standing of purpose nor morality about



him [McCullough].... I would rather have an Indian to Command me," he opined that soon it would be "a disgrace to have been a member of the Greenville Regt.... When Elford was Col...we were held in esteem but now we are not respected at all. I used to glory that I was a member of the Greenville Regt. Now I am ashamed to Confess it."

Soon after penning this letter, Phillips became sick with "country fever." By 3 July 1862 he had become so weak that fellow soldier Reuben Smith had to write for him and inform his father that it had been his "chief delight to be in the cool sea breeze but when night comes and the tent is let down...the fevers begin to rage till I can see no peace." On 10 July 1862 Smith wrote again, this time in his own name, to urge Oliver Perry Phillips to come to visit his son, who by now was in a hospital at Camp Leesburg, in present-day Colleton County, S.C., as the younger man "had been wearing worse for the last few days." Phillips' father and mother secured permission from the Provost Marshall's Office in Charleston on 14 July 1862 to visit Adam's Run but by this time their son had been dead for three days. Lieutenant William Erwin Phillips' remains were trans-ported back to Greenville, S.C., and interred at Reedy River Baptist Church.

Extant postwar materials consist mainly of receipts and promissory notes documenting the financial situation of Oliver Perry Phillips' widow and surviving children, Mary (d. 1882) and Adeline Amelia (b. 1843), who married Elliot Alston Hudson (b. 1845) in 1869. Also surviving are scattered records from Reedy River Baptist Church, including lists of members from 1894 and 1901, minutes dated 3 February - 9 July 1895, and a list of individuals baptized at the church on 7 September 1913. This list of persons baptized in 1913 is written on the verso of a printed advertisement and order form from J.B. Love, Distiller of Ringgold (Pittsylvania County, Virginia), titled "I Can Do It Now, I can furnish you direct from my Distillery Home-made Corn Whiskey at \$2.00 Per Gal. for the New. \$2.50 Per Gal. for the Old."

#### **Records, 1851-1854, of Pope & Cameron (Newberry, S.C.)**

Twenty-six manuscripts, 1851-1854 and undated, document business dealings of the Newberry firm of Pope & Cameron and consist chiefly of correspondence discussing market conditions and prices current for cotton and flour as well as the settlement of accounts and payment of debts.

Among the businessmen or firms represented are Rice Dulin, Thomas Stenhouse, William Hennies, Reeder & DeSaussure, William Milliken, and S.C. & J.C.

Chambers. Included also is a business card from T. Stenhouse & Co., Forwarding and Commission Merchants (Charleston, S.C.).

### **Papers, 1846-1914, of the Quattlebaum, Jones, and Stewart Families**

Thirty-six manuscripts, 1846-1847, 1863-1867, 1887-1914 and undated, of the Quattlebaum, Jones and Stewart families augment the Paul Quattlebaum papers previously acquired by the Library. This addition provides information about Paul Quattlebaum's extended family, including the Mexican War service of Bolivar Jones, the brother of his wife, Sarah Caroline Jones Prothro, and the Civil War era experiences of several of his children. There are also letters written to his daughter, Olivia Clara Quattlebaum Stewart, in the early years of the twentieth century that chronicle her efforts to memorialize her brother Edwin R. Quattlebaum after his death in 1906.

Paul Quattlebaum (1812-1890) was long associated with South Carolina militia organizations. According to a sketch written by Dr. W.T. Brooker and published in the *Lexington Dispatch* newspaper in July 1901, Quattlebaum was elected captain of a local militia company about 1830, and then served as captain of a volunteer company during the Seminole War. Quattlebaum was appointed colonel of a militia regiment in 1839 and elevated to brigadier general in 1843.

A letter in the collection written by General James W. Cantey from Camden on 13 April 1846 details the duties that General Quattlebaum was called on to perform in preparation for a militia encampment scheduled for Blackville (Barnwell County, S.C.). After instructing Quattlebaum "to furnish Col. William Yeadon with the number of muskets, tents &c that will be wanting," he wanted to know "what you are going to do about music." "I have no doubt that the Govr. will pay for a band, if you get one there - eight musicians I think will be sufficient." On a blank sheet of the same letter, Quattlebaum drafted a request to Governor William Aiken asking for funds to pay for a band for the next encampment and suggested that he would be "willing myself to advance the balance that may be necessary to procure it rather than do without good music."

Quattlebaum's bother-in-law, Bolivar Jones, joined the Palmetto Regiment and left for Mexico in January 1847. In a letter addressed to his sister, Elizabeth Watson, of Edgefield District and headed Puebla, Mexico, 3 June 1847, Bolivar described his bout with "fever," from which he had suffered for three or four weeks. "I am in a hospital where there is all sorts of men and various diseases," he wrote. "Three

men have died to day of our regiment, one of our company." He also complained that he had received only three letters since leaving South Carolina, and of those, two were from Paul [Quattlebaum]. "A poor private stands a bad chance to hear any news here and I am unable to give you any with regard to the war," he concluded.

Bolivar lingered for another month and died 2 July 1847 of typhoid fever.

Lieutenant [John] Morangne related the details of Bolivar's last weeks in a letter to the family. In May, Bolivar had volunteered to go with a small party from Jalapa to Vera Cruz to bring back uniforms for the regiment. "It was a bold enterprise," Lieutenant Morangne explained, "as the whole road was beset with Guerrilla parties of the enemy, but the cool & ardent spirit evinced by Bolivar gained him the applause of all those who accompanied him... unfortunately, however, he returned from the expedition with a violent attack of fever." The lieutenant also commented on the loss of others from the regiment: "we have lost more than two hundred men since our landing at Vera Cruz & they are still dying rapidly." The Quattlebaums named a son, born in 1849, Bolivar Jones to honor his uncle.

Edwin R. Quattlebaum wrote to his father from "Head Quarters 20th Regt. S.C. Vols.," Sullivans Island (Charleston County, S.C.), 24 April 1863, to thank him for sending a box containing flour and a ham. He also explained how he had rescued about eighty yards of cloth from a blockade - runner that was beached near his camp. "The Steamer 'Stonewall Jackson' in running the Blockade the other night was chased so closely by the Yankees that the Captain ran it ashore on 'Long Island' and set it on fire," he wrote. "The soldiers, I among the party, the next day armed with hooks & c & c went on board of her and fished up such things of value that had fallen in the water in the iron hull." His haul of brown linen and English shirting he valued at about \$100, even though the cloth near the edge of the bolt had been scorched by the fire. He planned to send it home so his mother could make "a lot of nice shirts out of some of it."

In December 1863 Edwin applied for and received a furlough from 22 December to 3 January 1864 to visit his home in Lexington District, S.C. The nineteen - year - old soldier had been in service since 29 December 1861 and was acting sergeant major of the Twentieth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, at the time of the furlough. Edwin's family did not expect him home for Christmas and, in a letter dated 23 December, his sister Jennie [Virginia] expressed her disappointment that he would not be present "to complete the *family circle*."

After his return to Mount Pleasant (Charleston County, S.C.), he continued to receive at least one letter each week from home. Jennie wrote on 9 February 1864 with the most recent news, including an account of their parents' visit to Columbia, S.C., where they "*camped out*" in their wagon rather than "sponge on their *friends*" and had "a *jolly* time at nobody's expense." The highlight of the trip was a visit to the "Bee" store, where dry goods bought in by the W.C. Bee Company through the blockade could be purchased. "They did not succeed in getting all they wanted," Jennie wrote, "as the stock was somewhat exhausted, but they treated each of us girls to a calico dress at \$4.50 pr yard," even though they had to fight the crowd of shoppers who were "*shoving* and *pushing*."

It was the father's turn to write the weekly letter to Edwin on 16 February 1864. His news concerned his own business affairs and the military status of his other sons. Paul was pleased to report that he had sold about \$13,000.00 worth of flour "besides what I have given away & sold to Government." "By the time I close grinding of the last crop, my sales will reach full \$16,000.00," he concluded. "Your brother [Paul Jones (1836-1883)] is getting on finely at Mobile, [Alabama]" he informed Edwin, and "he feels confident of being able to stop any approach of the Yankees by water."

Paul Quattlebaum had written a letter the day before to his son Theodore (1842-1865) who also served in the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers. Sister Livvie [Olivia Clara (1846-1920)] wrote next, on 24 February 1864, and devoted most of her letter to a vigorous denial of the rumor that she was engaged to be married. "I assure you, my dear Eddie, if I am engaged I am unaware of the fact," she affirmed. She promised to express a box of food to her brothers in Mount Pleasant because she was "distressed to think of your having to live so hard...." "I think it is a shame that the soldiers have to suffer for food when almost every Rail - road depot is filled with the 'tax in kinds,'" she exclaimed; "If there is not better management, it really seems as if the Yankees will indeed 'perish us into subjugation.'"

As late as April 1864, Edwin's promotion to sergeant major had not been made permanent and his father was concerned about the status of the hoped for appointment. In a letter of 28 April 1864, Paul suggested that his son speak to his commanding officer, Colonel Lawrence M. Keitt (1824-1864), to "tell him what you expect and what I hope from him;" however, as a former militia officer, the father would expect "a faithful discharge of your duty, in whatever capacity you may be

placed...." Edwin's promotion did come through in late April or early May 1864, just before the Twentieth Regiment was ordered to join Kershaw's Brigade in Virginia, where the men arrived on 30 May 1864.

Ed's initial battlefield experience was related in a three - page narrative written by his comrade Francis M. Pooser at the request of Olivia Stewart in 1908. Ed had been killed in an accident in Mobile, Alabama, in 1906, and at the time Pooser had composed a tribute to his friend that was published in *The Lexington Dispatch* on 19 December 1906. Pooser added more details in the 1908 account that he enclosed with his letter of 28 December. Pooser recalled that the men of the Twentieth Regiment saw their first engagement as infantry at Cold Harbor, Virginia, on 2 June 1864. During the attack on the enemy forces, entrenched behind breast works, Colonel Keitt was "shot from his horse." In the confusion of battle and without their leader, the men of the regiment began to retreat. Pooser saw Ed "trying to stop the men & stop the confusion." Pooser continued: "He had a big fellow in the collar with one hand, & with the other he was playing it on him with the flat of his sword, the Minnie balls & shells as thick as hail around him. I said to him, give it to him, Edd, but he failed to stop the fellow."

Pooser also remembered an October day in 1864 when Joseph B. Kershaw's Division was in action against Federal forces commanded by General Philip Sheridan near Strasburg, Virginia. Once Kershaw's men had driven the enemy from behind the protecting cover of a fence after a two - hour struggle, Pooser and another soldier moved to the top of a nearby hill where they were joined by General James Connor, their brigade commander. Connor ordered the rest of men of the regiment to form in line of battle at the top of the hill. "While they were lining up the regiment, Genl. Connor was shot from his horse some 50 yards to the right of us," Pooser continued. "Edd, with 5 or 6 men from the hospital corps were carrying Genl. Connor to an ambu-lance.... Another shell from the enemies gun on the opposite side of Cedar Creek, exploded and if I remember right, killed & wounded 2 or 3 of the men. A piece of this shell struck Edd, while stooping down, right under the right shoulder blade, and he too was sent off the field." Pooser assumed that Ed did not survive his injuries and was shocked when, after boarding a train in St. Matthews in 1867, he encountered his friend, "a hale, hearty young man, on his way to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he went to school." Ed had, in fact, recovered from his injury and had returned to South Carolina College to complete his studies that had been interrupted by the outbreak of the war. Even though he

left college in 1867 without his degree, he did complete a business course at another school.

The war changed everything for the Quattlebaum family just as it did for all other Southerners. Theodore had been killed 16 March 1865 at Averysboro, North Carolina, in one of the last battles of the war. Two daughters had married in early 1865, Claudia to Thomas Furman Brodie on 1 February 1865 and Olivia to Thomas Oswald Stewart on 14 February 1865, and left Pinaria, the family's home. Livvie [Olivia] moved to the plantation owned by her husband's family near Gainesville, Florida, from which place she described her new life in a series of four letters written between March and August 1866. Because of the lack of house servants, Livvie and her mother - in - law had to "do everything that is done," she related to her sister Toddie [Claudia] in a letter written 3 - 4 March. "Ma... has to cook every meal we eat," she lamented, and "I have to clean up my room, wash dishes & attend to the house in general. I assure you," she continued, "I am heartily sick of this kind of living but there is no help for it & therefore I do not complain." In another letter to Toddie, this one written 25 August 1866, she commented, "cotton picking has commenced & I think we have in about two bales." She also hoped her husband would finish the fall's work quickly: "I am exceedingly anxious to see the gin in operation as I am anxious for Tommie to get through so that we can go home early in December any way." She also mentioned, "this is a great day with the negroes." "They are all to be lawfully married, & we sent this morning to Gainesville for the Judge of Probate to perform the ceremony," she explained. "I guess it will be quite amusing to see them, some aged couples in the crowd - one old man & woman have been living together forty years." Livvie and Tommie did return to the Quattlebaum home that winter and brought with them their first child, a daughter, Virginia, who had been born 6 September 1866.

Writing from Pinaria (Lexington County, S.C.) on 16 March 1867, again to Toddie, Livvie mentioned that her husband had returned to Florida and he was "getting on very well." Toddie and her husband, Furman Brodie, were living in Charleston, S.C., and were the parents of two children. Ed left South Carolina for Mobile, Alabama, where, in 1875, he opened a modest sewing machine business. After twelve years of hard work, his business had "grown into large proportions, embracing hundreds of fancy, useful & ornamental articles, in addition to my sewing machine department," he explained to his mother in a letter of 11 April 1887. Ed had married Anna Getz of Mobile in 1879 and could, in the letter to his mother, describe the activities of three daughters - Livvie, Mamie, and Nannie -

and his four - month - old son, Edwin Paul, who was "the jolliest little fellow I ever saw." Edwin remained in Mobile for the remainder of his life and died there.

Two letters written to Livvie by her nephew Sam Quattlebaum from Covington, Kentucky, in 1907 reestablished a correspondence that had been dormant for five years. Samuel Winston Quattlebaum was the only son of Livvie's brother Paul Jones Quattlebaum who had died in Columbus, Georgia, in January 1883 while supervising federal government improvements to the Flint River. Paul's widow and son had moved back to her home state of Kentucky where Sam worked as an accountant for a railroad system. He wrote his aunt on 27 March 1907 with news of his wife, son and his own life. "My life is far from a bed of roses, for I have to work so very hard, that at times, I wonder brain & body stand the strain," he remarked. Sam also expressed concern for his grandmother, Sarah Jones Quattlebaum, who at age ninety - one still resided at the family home in the care of her daughters Jennie and Claudia. Sam was encouraged, he wrote, by "the tidings you give me of her renewed strength, though I feel we cannot hope to have the dear old mother, & grand mother with us very much longer." Sarah Quattlebaum died 19 April 1908, a few months shy of her ninety - third birthday.

In addition to the letters in the collection, there are also a few newspaper clippings related to Confederate history, souvenir postcards from Asheville, North Carolina, and Fredericksburg, Virginia, and a most unusual hand - crafted envelope addressed to E.R. Quattlebaum, Twentieth Reg[imen]t, S[outh] C[arolina] V[olunteers], at Charleston made from the yellow wrapper printed by Evans & Cogswell in December 1860 for the pamphlet *Declaration of the Immediate Cause Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union....* One photograph is also present. The image of Gordon Stewart Leslie, "18 months old," dated 22 May 1898, bears the name of Newberry photographer J.Z. Salter. Gordon was the son of Virginia Stewart and Elijah H. Leslie and grandson of Olivia Stewart.

**Letter, 24 June 1861 (S.C. College), J.L.Reynolds to Gov. F.W. Pickens**

Letter, 24 June 1861 (Columbia, S.C.), written by J.L. Reynolds from South Carolina College and addressed to South Carolina governor Francis Wilkinson Pickens was penned by Reynolds in the absence of the secretary of the faculty, and on behalf of the faculty it states their desire to clarify a previous communication regarding the acceptance of college cadets into Confederate military service.

A letter sent earlier by Dr. [Maximilian] La Borde "did not intend to 'request' the acceptance of the Cadets" nor had the faculty "expressed any 'desire' in reference to the matter." Since the faculty had "no control over the movements of the students" during vacation, Reynolds' letter notes, "they deem this whole matter to be one lying entirely with the Executive of the State, and their parents, or guardians."

Docketing information on the back of the letter states: "Letter of the Faculty of So. Ca. College, refusing to give consent to Students going to Virginia."

### **Cornelius Chapman Scott Papers, 1872-1916**

Sixteen manuscripts, 6 August 1872–23 April 1916 and undated, consist chiefly of correspondence to and from African American educator Cornelius Chapman Scott (1855-1922). Scott was born in September 1855 at Fort Johnson, James Island (Charleston County, S.C.). He was the fifth of eleven children of Tobias Scott and Christiana Harvey Scott, of Charleston (S.C.), who were free persons of color. Cornelius Scott graduated from the Avery Normal Institute in 1872 at the age of sixteen. He then attended Claflin University in Orangeburg, S.C., for a year before entering Howard University in Washington, D.C. He graduated from Howard's College Preparatory Department in 1873 and returned to South Carolina to enter the University of South Carolina, which had been integrated during Reconstruction (1873-1877). Scott graduated from the University in 1877 with a Bachelor of Arts degree and was employed in the public school system. By 1883 he had married Rosa E. Rout, of Charleston. Six of the couple's eight children survived to adulthood.

Scott joined the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1886. His service included appointments to Greenville, Spartanburg, Sumter, Camden, Yorkville, Anderson, Columbia, and Darlington as well as the Bennettsville District Superintendent. He also served as the principal of the African-American graded schools in Spartanburg, Camden, and Yorkville and chaired the first Race Conference in South Carolina, held in 1907.

Included in the collection is a lengthy letter to his parents dated 10 October 1872 in which Scott details his trip by boat from Charleston to Washington, D.C., to attend Howard University. He suffered from seasickness the entire journey - "I gave three successive cheers for New York and emptied all my dinner into the waters of the wide Atlantic..." Scott also describes the warm welcome he received from his



classmates, among them Alonzo Townsend and T. McCants Stewart, who would also attend the University of South Carolina. The letter includes a description of the campus and his expenses, and it comments on his fellow students - "We have young men of intelligence here whose desire is to gain knowledge and who are seeking it with their whole hearts." He relates a football game with three Chinese students at Howard and mentions an African student and two Native Americans - a female and "a little boy picked up on the plains by Gen. Howard."

In a letter to his parents on 2 April 1873 Scott reports on events in Washington, D.C., including several murders and hangings, small pox, a fire, and the sinking of the steamship *Atlantic*. He also describes his examinations and a speaking contest in which classmates Alonzo [Townsend] and Thomas Stewart [T. McCants Stewart] participated, relates his visit to a medical museum where he viewed displays of skeletons and a small mummified Indian papoose, and comments on nepotism at Claflin College.

During the summer of 1873, Scott worked as a waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel [presumably the Washington, D.C., establishment in business on Pennsylvania Avenue, ca. 1865-1935]. In a letter to his father on 25 July 1873 he writes that he is "getting on very well considering my dislike for the business" and notes that a group of Indians begged every day at the city's hotels. Scott also expresses frustration at the carelessness of a faculty member in grading examinations and recording the grades.

Scott reports on the deaths of two female students in his letter to his mother on 27 November 1873, one of whom was the Native American pupil Minnie Pappan. The letter includes poems he wrote in memory of the women.

Mortimer A. Warren, principal of the University of South Carolina's Normal School, writes to Scott's father on 19 October 1874, regarding Tobias Scott's interest in his son learning to play the organ. Warren advises the elder Scott that his son does not have adequate time for organ lessons and needs instead to focus on his studies. "If he keeps on with his Latin and other studies, perhaps he might sometime be a minister, and I am sure you would rather he would be a minister and preach from the pulpit than an organist and play in the gallery!" Warren closes by expressing hope that he will soon have something to report on Cornelius Scott's sister and brother, Martha and Robert, who are both enrolled in the Normal School.

Scott did become a minister, receiving a Master of Arts from Syracuse University in 1891 and a Doctor of Divinity from Wilberforce University.

While assigned to the Greenville Circuit, Scott was involved in a racial incident at the opera house which he describes in great detail in a letter to his father on 8 April 1880. Scott attended a performance of a panorama sponsored by the white Presbyterian church. He purchased a full ticket and took his seat. Shortly thereafter, an employee asked him to move to the gallery. Scott refused and a policeman was called, "a contemptible 'poor white trash' who looks more like a colored than a white man." After several attempts by the policeman to get Scott to move on his own, the officer finally grasped his arm, escorted him outside, and tried to give him his money back. Scott refused the money and insisted the policeman take him to the guard house, but the police officer went back inside and closed the door. "I was boiling over with indignation, but kept perfectly cool. I wouldn't say much for fear of saying what I should regret." Scott consulted a lawyer but decided his fee was too high to bring a case against the proprietors of the opera house. He then went to the solicitor to learn about his options. "I do not intend to drop it unless I find it utterly impossible to do anything about it... [w]hen I went to the Opera House I hadn't the slightest idea of being interfered with as I had heard that colored people had sat down stairs before."

Additional materials include Scott's certificate of grades from the Fall 1872 term at Howard University and notification of his admission to the University of South Carolina in the spring of 1874.

**Sketch, Jan. 1864, "Signal Tower" (Otter Island, SC), by E.W. Serrell**

Manuscript sketch, January 1864, titled "Signal Tower, Otter Island, S.C.," and approved by Colonel Ed[ward] W[ellman] Serrell (1826-1906), First Regiment, New York Engineers.

According to a report submitted by Serrell to his superiors on 6 January 1864, this structure was one of a series of signal towers built by Union army engineers that stretched from Folly Island (Charleston County, S.C.) to Hilton Head (Beaufort County, S.C.). Serrell's report also noted that the tower on Otter Island, located in St. Helena Sound between Edisto and Hunting Islands, was 142 feet tall and was "stockaded, and could, with a good garrison, hold out against an attack of the enemy for some considerable time."

Portions of the First Regiment, New York Engineers, participated in the capture of Port Royal Sound (3 - 7 November 1861) and were stationed on the South Carolina coast for the remainder of the war.

**Rudolph Siegling Broadside [ca. 1877], *To the Tax Payers of Charleston County***

Printed political broadside [ca. 1877], addressed *To the Tax Payers of Charleston County* and signed in print by a group of citizens composed of Rudolph Seigling, chairman, Robert Adger, Francis J. Pelzer, L.D. Mowry, Louis D. DeSaussure, C.R. Miles, W[illia]m K. Ryan, Arthur Barnwell, and F.W. Dawson.

The broadside urges fellow citizens to support the authority of Wade Hampton III as governor by paying taxes called for by Hampton on 1 January 1877: "The ultimate test of the authority of a Government is its ability to collect taxes; the Government to which you pay taxes is the Government which you recognize as legal: the Government to which you refuse to pay taxes is that which you regard as illegal, and usurping." "To comply with this demand," it states, "is not only to recognize, but to support the Government which you have chosen; to withhold the contribution is to repudiate the Government which you have earnestly and solemnly announced your determination to support."

Names of the aforementioned "law abiding citizens of South Carolina," appended in support of Governor Hampton's call for the payment of taxes, publicly pledge "to pay no taxes whatsoever imposed upon us by the pretended Government of which Mr. Chamberlain is the head, and to support each other in all lawful resistance to their collection."

**Sinkler Family Papers, 1705-1984**

The first member of the Sinkler family to arrive in the North American colonies, James (d. 1752), is believed to have come from Scotland in the early 1700s and to have settled near Bonneau in present-day Berkeley County, S.C. The Sinkler family established residence in Upper St. John's Parish in 1785 when James Sinkler (1740-1800) and his wife Margaret Cantey moved there from Lower St. John's Parish. James and his brother Peter served in the American Revolution and extended significant loans to the state of South Carolina.

The several generations of the Sinkler family that are represented in this collection of four hundred eighty-four manuscripts, four manuscript volumes, seven cased

images, and two family photograph albums were connected with the Richardson, Manning, Cantey, Gaillard, Broun, and other families.

Manuscripts in the Sinkler collection (1705, 1739, 1750-1953, and 1984) include correspondence, land and legal papers, estate papers, and bills and receipts for plantation supplies, crops sales, and household and medical expenses. The family's acquisition of property in Upper St. John's Parish is thoroughly documented by eighteenth- and nineteenth-century land papers.

The preponderance of the correspondence is dated between 1800 and 1865. There is, however, one letter written during the American Revolution from Captain James Sinkler, Cha[rle]s Town, S.C., to his nephew, Lieutenant Thomas Cooper. Sinkler informed Cooper of General Benjamin Lincoln's attempts "to draw the Enemy out of Their Entrench-ments, but to no purpose. They will not Fight him." Sinkler commented on the presence of the British fleet near the Stono and South Edisto rivers and reports of British troops in Virginia. He was very concerned about another report that "our River is like to cover our Lands" and urged Cooper to report for duty so that Sinkler could go home for a month. James' brother Peter was imprisoned by the British after the siege of Charleston and died in 1782 as a result of contracting typhus fever.

Correspondence and legal papers during the 1790s concern the estate of Peter's son and include a contemporary copy of his will (16 December 1791). A December 1793 document presents a list of enslaved persons owned by Peter Sinkler. The public auction of his lands and slaves occurred in February 1794. Subsequent correspondence of Samuel DuBose, Joseph Glover, and Peter Gaillard concerned the disposition of corn, implements, and silver at Sinkler's Lifeland plantation.

Much of the collection revolves around William Sinkler (1787-1853), the son of James and Margaret Cantey Sinkler. William maintained a thirty-five-year correspondence with James Burchell Richardson (1770-1836), who married Ann Cantey Sinkler, a daughter of James Sinkler by his second wife, Sarah Cantey. Although there was a seventeen year difference in age between the two men, family, extensive land holdings, a mutual interest in public affairs, and a passion for the sport of horse racing created a bond between them. At his death in 1836, Richardson owned thousands of acres of land and a labor force of three hundred ninety-five enslaved persons. He served in the South Carolina House from 1792 until 1802, when he was elected governor. He completed his term in 1804 and

returned to the General Assembly, serving in the S.C. House (1804-1805, 1816-1817) and the S.C. Senate (1806-1813).

The collection contains thirty-six letters from Richardson to William Sinkler. Young Sinkler was studying in Charleston when he received a tender letter (8 February 1801) from Richardson in which the latter expressed hope that "my Dear William's health has been thoroughly restored, and his mind engaged in the noble pursuit of science and literature; to accumulate that invaluable treasure which will qualify him in due time for every avocation in Life." He cautioned William that "in a place like Charleston vices of every species are daily exhibited to the human Eye, and however horrible they may appear at the first view, the pure & unsullied mind from frequently witnessing the same, will not view them with less horror only, but if not supported with the purest principles, & firmest determination will at length fall a victim, & become an admirer of those vices - which at first sight, his spotless mind contemplated as a *devouring monster*."

While in Newport, Rhode Island, likely in 1802, Sinkler was encouraged by his mother to "Support forever my William your honour untarnished." William apparently had discussed an interest in the clergy as a profession, for his mother expressed no objection, "provided, you thought you could live up to the Dignity of the Character you adopt" (10 February 1802?). By 1803 William was studying at Harvard. Governor Richardson acknowledged two letters received from William, encouraged him in his studies as well as "his due & humble recollection of his God," and observed that "you are now of an age to appreciate the true value of a good Education, and your observation will point out the objects that enjoy with peculiar pleasure its just reward." As he did when Sinkler was in Charleston, Richardson cautioned his young friend to avoid "those *female allurements* which too often draw youth into their vortex, which proves destructive when too closely pursued, to not only their morals, but their constitution" (12 July 1803).

The tone of Richardson's letter of 7 August 1803 suggested that William had a recent illness, and in addition to sending family news and \$100 to Sinkler, Richardson commented that the declaration of war between England and France adversely affected "the Commercial transactions of our Country," including agriculture, which caused Richardson to declare - "I cannot avoid thinking sometimes, it would be advisable to seize the favorable crises of changing to advantage *our species of property*, so fluctuating in its productive interest."

When the Harvard-educated William Sinkler returned to South Carolina, he assumed the occupation of planter on family lands. Richardson encouraged Sinkler and his brother not to allow any person "to buy the ancient residence of your father for it would affect me to see it in possession of a stranger, but let not this determination be known or it may cause you to be imposed upon nor do not suffer it to go under its full value" (5 October 1805). Just as Richardson had instructed Sinkler on the subjects of education and morals, William's role as a planter introduced crops and labor into the correspondence. In a letter of 19 August 1807 Richardson expressed doubt as to the veracity of Moses' account of his travels. He dispatched the slave to Sinkler so that "you can draw your conclusions of what direction you think those Africans may have taken." Five days later (24 August 1807), he regretted "that you should have so much trouble with those Africans" and advised - "I hope you will do with them as you please, and I pray teach them better than ever to repeat the like offence." He recommended advertising another slave, Cato, in Orangeburg, S.C., "where it is more than probable he may be brought, and request some of them sent on towards Edgefield."

On 28 March 1808 William Sinkler contracted with Benjamin King to build a house on Eutaw plantation. The structure was to be "Forty feet in length and thirty-nine feet in breadth, one and a half story high." The first floor contained four rooms with a passage between the back rooms to accommodate a stairway. The contract specified materials to be used in completing the interior and exterior of the house. Sinkler agreed "to furnish necessary materials for the said house, and to fund the said Benjamin King in Boarding, washing & lodging such as is necessary & convenient, and five hands until the house is inclosed, and two hands until the same shall be completed." "A Plan of Eutaw," drawn by W. Henry Mellard from a survey made in April 1854, indicated that the plantation at that time consisted of six tracts totaling 1,749 acres.

William Sinkler and James B. Richardson shared a mutual interest in the sport of horse racing. In a letter of 22 December 1808 Richardson noted that "my Horses are on the turf dressed for sweating to which I must attend & Sawney in such good order that I wish you could see him holding in readiness for Manchester, where I enjoin you to be & see him retrieve his long lost fame." Shortly after returning "from the sports of the Turf in Pine Ville" (23 November 1810), Richardson commented on the revival of "The sports of the *Turf*...in this place and at St. Stephens." He

assured Sinkler that "my favorite, Precusor is a *villain*, and I fear will come to very little consequence."

Sinkler's slave Hercules, who is mentioned in a letter (28 July 1830), was a renowned trainer of horses. Several pages in a bank passbook (1854-1855) kept by William Sinkler's son, William Henry, record "Mares sent to Shark." In 1855 John G. Guignard inquired of W.H. Sinkler about the availability of "Shark & his Groom to [come] to my house to stay some two or three weeks" for which "every attention will be paid that he & Groom require as well as compensation for his services" (16 May 1855). The Sinkler family's passion for horse racing continued into the twentieth century. The activities of the St. John's Jockey Club at Belvidere plantation in Eutawville are documented by six programs (3 April 1937 - 5 April 1941).

Local politics and events outside the country were of much concern to James B. Richardson. The conflict in Europe that impacted "our Commercial interests" and the violations of the rights of citizens of the United States on the seas weighed heavily on Richardson - "These outrages against our natural rights, & the purloining of our Citizens treasures, demands a firm decisive conduct in our government" (11 August 1810). Richardson detected very little interest in the upcoming elections among persons in his neighborhood - "which peril you know I must encounter too & trust to fate and a fickle public for my success, which to confess the truth, I am regardless about."

Richardson's distinguished career in public service in many capacities prompted him to encourage William Sinkler along the same path. "The times present an aspect rather unpleasant as to pecuniary considerations," he advised, "but promise a fine field for such young men as you are, to manifest your importance to your country, & establish an exalted standing in Society, & an immortal place in the pages of history; and make you to America, what the armless Nelson was to Britain" (25 June 1810). The political turmoil that erupted in the 1830s over the issue of nullification saddened Richardson - "It seems hardly worth our while to confer on the prospects of Crops while our political horizon seems so convulsed by contending aspirants to power, by advocating the rights as they say of the People. You know my sentiments of the two offensive measures of the general Government, but I am aversed to disunion or nullification which amounts to it; or as Mr. Drayton said (whose address I highly approve) what is worse civil war."

Richardson commended Sinkler's candidacy for the senate from St. John's Berkeley and "looked for cool & dispassionate wisdom under the guidance of a merciful God [so] that all the portentous evils that threaten our State may be averted" (28 July 1830). Richardson's final letter in the collection is dated 19 August 1835. Suffering from impaired eyesight and fearing blindness, he informed Sinkler that "Death would be infinitely preferable to such a state of existence, and may the good God Almighty of his infinite & unlimited mercy rescue me...by his boundless power." Richardson did not elaborate on his comment that "the unquieted situation of the free & coloured population of the Southern Country is indeed a subject of deep regret..."

William Sinkler married Elizabeth Allen Broun in 1810, two years after he began construction of the home at Eutaw. Eight children, two of whom died in infancy, were born to the couple. Sinkler became a widower when his wife died on 3 June 1824.

Information about the activities of family members in the 1830s is disclosed in letters to his son Seaman Deas, who was studying medicine in Philadelphia. Sinkler's letter of 30 June 1836 expresses a father's concern for his son Charles - "*what are his ideas, for the future, nay even, the present, I am sure I cannot say.*" He noted "That the present rage and fashion in this City [Charleston], among the well informed and well bred, is to make money - it is quite a fashion - young men are going into counting houses to become men of business - *receiving*, while they are obtaining information, salaries, quite sufficient for their support - and of course no longer a tax on their friends or parents."

Later that summer, while staying at White Sulphur Springs [a resort in West Virginia now known as the Greenbrier], he complained that "I could spend my time pleasantly here - but when I think of Charles - and some *matters* I am made gloomy" (15 August 1836). He encouraged Seaman to return to Charleston over the winter to continue his medical education with a physician. He repeated this advice a week later but gave him the option of remaining in Philadelphia or returning - "only graduate with credit - and I am satisfied. The longer I live, the more I see the necessity of every young man, studying a profession, and practicing, he must practice to become *conspicuous*" (22 August 1836). Seaman Deas Sinkler received a letter from Charleston, S.C., 23 September 1836, that informed him of the deaths of two nephews within days of each other, lamented - "Oh most horrid Pineville it proves a Buryal Ground to all Children the season was



so far advanced I had really flattered myself that all would be well with them for this Summer at least," reported that the outbreak of cholera in Charleston prompted the city council to approve "a fine of \$500 on any Physician neglecting to report a single case coming under his knowledge," and related the deaths of thirty slaves on "Capers' Plantation" on Daniel Island.

Dr. Seaman Deas Sinkler died intestate in 1846 at the age of thirty. A document dated 4 May 1847 detailed an agreement between William Sinkler, his three surviving sons, daughter Eliza, and her husband, Richard I. Manning, concerning the disposition of slaves and other property of Dr. Sinkler as well as William Sinkler's financial obligation to his children and son-in-law.

Letters (18 June 1843, 3 August 1849, and 25 October 1850) to William Sinkler from Alabama relative James S. Deas, who was indebted to him, concern the latter's tardiness in making payments, which on one occasion he attributed to the "ruinous state of exchange," and on another he solicited Sinkler's "indulgence for yet another crop." Prospects for the planters in Alabama improved by 1850 - "The planting interests is generally in a state of unprecedented prosperity. The uncertainty of our political prospects prevents their purchasing negroes and their caution keeps the funds in hand." Deas expressed alarm over "the progress towards emancipation which has been steadily advancing since '93," and in a lengthy discussion of the prospect for secession he anticipated a coalition of states "sufficient to alter the Constitution."

William Sinkler departed for a trip to Europe in 1852 carrying with him letters of introduction from Alfred Huger to William C. Rives, Paris, and from Benjamin Huger and Wade Hampton to Abbott Lawrence, London. One of the letters and a medical document prescribing a course of treatment suggest that Sinkler's health factored into his decision to make the trip. A journal, ca. 30 June - 18 September 1852, recorded his travels in London and Paris. He received treatment in Paris, but on his departure from Liverpool on 18 September he noted - "disappointed in not gaining the health which I came to seek." William Sinkler died the following year on 8 June.

The collection contains elaborate plats of Sinkler plantations owned respectively by sons Charles and William Henry. One plat dated April and May 1854 features a "Plan of Belvidere, a plantation containing one thousand two hundred & thirty four acres, Situate on the South side of Santee River, at the Eutaw Springs...now

owned by Charles Sinkler, Esqr." The other plat, dated 8 March 1855, depicts a "Plan of Eutaw, a plantation in St. John's Berk[e]ley, Charleston District, One thousand and seven hundred and forty Nine acres...& owned by William H. Sinkler Esqr." William Henry Sinkler's plantation journal, 3 April 1854 - 1 January 1855, contains entries for Eutaw, Belmont, and Sand Hills plantations. Another journal, 1854-1864, for Eutaw and Belmont includes lists of slaves with ages; births and deaths; occupations; distribution of clothing, implements, and provisions; and a record of daily activities, crops, animals, and harvests.

A broadside, 23 February 1854, announces the sale of 205 slaves as well as horses, cattle, and plantation utensils at Hyde Park plantation. Ages and occupations of the slaves are listed.

William Henry Sinkler died less than two years after his father on 17 April 1856. Bills and legal papers document his estate which was administered by his brother Charles.

By 1865 William T. Sherman's Federal army had begun its advance through South Carolina. On 26 February 1865 William Henry's widow, A[nna] L[inton] Sinkler, Eutaw, informed her son Henry that the army was within three miles of Moncks Corner and that Wheeler's Confederates had stolen Cousin Gus Flud's "splendid horse Satan." Two days before the former letter, A[nne] L. Gaillard, Walnut Grove, reported to her daughter Alice [Gaillard Palmer] that "Everybody in this neighborhood has determined to stay on their plantations but I suppose when they leave for the summer that the houses will all be burned." She also related a relative's account "describ[ing] the excitement in Sumter as perfectly dreadful."

Anne Gaillard informed her daughter on 12 March 1865 that "At Mexico [plantation] the negroes with few exceptions behaved shamefully killed all of the poultry, sheep, took all of the rice, sugar, salt, and meat." In addition to an account of the suffering in Columbia, S.C., she discussed at length the experiences of friends with Federal troops and African Americans. "Our negroes," she observed, "are going on just as usual. I do not see the slightest change in them I hope they may continue faithful."

An eight-page letter (20 March 1865) from "Sissy" [Clermonde Gaillard Sinkler] to her sister, Alice [Gaillard Palmer], relates information contained in a letter from Columbia, S.C., in which the writer gave an account of houses and public buildings

burned and/or destroyed or damaged - "From all I can learn 68 sqrs or (1300) thirteen hundred houses burned," and accuses the Federals of anti-Semitism - "The Yankees were very bitter against the Jews, seeking them out & burning their houses & crying 'down with the Jews.'" Friends had told her of antagonistic actions by African Americans and, she noted, "The negroes at Walworth are a lawless set, they will not even cut a log of lightwood for the family." E[liza] L[ydia] Porcher, of Chapel Hill plantation, 22 April 1865, noted that "[we] were most roughly handled" by Federal troops - "furniture broken, bottles thrown about, Sashes broken, panels to closet doors broken out, & pilfering on an extensive line for they carried off quantities & what they did not, they gave to the Servants & ordered them before us to carry everything off & give us nothing back." She commented on their situation after the departure of the troops and related the experiences of neighbors and their properties.

A 26 April 1865 letter of Anne Gaillard to her daughter Alice tells of friends killed and wounded, remarks - "I suppose before this you have heard that the scouts had been to P[ine] V[ille] killed 27 of the armed negroes and shot Rose," recounts their experiences with Federal troops at Walnut Grove, and comments on the behavior of the Negroes at Eutaw - "Almost all of the Eutaw negroes have gone off. Bob behaved very badly had all of Eugene's family carried off to the enemy, his wife refused to go with him and he went off and got a guard to take her off." Likenesses of Sinkler family members and friends are included among seven cased images and two photograph albums.

**Muster Roll, 29 Feb. 1864, South Carolina Volunteers, 3rd Regiment, Co. E**

Document, 29 February 1864, muster roll, Co. E, Third South Carolina Volunteers, Captain John King Griffin Nance, with names and ranks of soldiers, information as to when and where they enlisted, and payroll data.

The Third Infantry Regiment, organized at Columbia, South Carolina, in April, 1861, contained men recruited in the counties of Laurens, Colleton, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Newberry.

**Circular, 29 Mar. 1867, for the *Southern Christian Advocate* Newspaper**

Printed manuscript, 29 March 1867, circular broadsheet publicizing the "Southern Christian Advocate, Published by J.W. Burke & Co., - E.H. Myers, D.D., Editor, - at \$3 per year, in advance." Issued from Macon, Georgia, the circular calls the

reader's attention to the Southern Christian Advocate "as a medium for extensive advertising in the South."

Rates for advertisements are provided at the center of the manuscript in column format. The paper "had before the war about 12,000 subscribers," the publisher claims, "and it is regaining them as the mails are being established and money is coming into the country." The circular touts the paper's distinction as "*the family newspaper for the Methodists*" in the South and further maintains that it "does not advertise promiscuously, but confines itself to what is likely to be useful and respectable, and therefore its advertisements in themselves, have character."

Agents for the paper are identified in Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, and Savannah (Georgia), as well as in Charleston (S.C.), New York, and Boston. The Library holds an extensive, but incomplete, run of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, available from Published Materials Division.

#### **Charles E. Spencer Papers, 1874-1985**

Two hundred thirty manuscripts, 1874, 1877-1894, 1925, 1938, 1985, and undated, consisting chiefly of letters from Charles E. Spencer (1858-1887) to his future wife, Ada Emmaline McCall (1859-1895), document their remote courtship during his attempts to establish himself in an occupation.

Spencer, a native of Bishopville (Lee County, S.C.), and McCall, who was teaching in Mars Bluff (Florence County, S.C.), began their engagement in 1877. During the first half of that year Spencer worked at his father's store in Bishopville, but his letters centered on his affection for Ada, political matters, and social activities in the town. On 9 May he described a recent meeting during which it was decided to draw up a petition to lobby for the formation of a new county with Bishopville as the county seat. Spencer speculated that this would happen within five years and that the new county would be called Wade. Lee County would eventually be created in 1902, formed from parts of Darlington, Kershaw, and Sumter Counties with Bishopville as the seat of government. Spencer devoted a part of nearly every letter to the description of parties and other entertainments, typical of these was the "Cravat Party" mentioned in a letter of 8 July 1877. He noted that "the Cravats were brought out in a hat and I was allowed first 'pick,' was very glad when I opened mine and found that it corresponded with Miss Mary Ambroses dress."

On 15 September 1877 Spencer moved to Camden (Kershaw County, S.C.) and found employment in Robert Kennedy's dry goods store. The day after his arrival he reported that he had taken charge of the "Clothing Department" and thought he would "like it quite well when I learn the stock." Overall, Spencer seemed pleased with his employment and told Ada in a letter of 6 October that he tried to make "Mr. Kennedy's interest my interest, must say that I take quite a pride in keeping my department in nice order."

On 16 October 1877 he noted that he had gone "down this morning about half past Six (6) O'clock... my time between then and breakfast is taken up by dusting my stock, trade does not begin until between Ten and Eleven O'clock." Much of his "trade" seems to have been conducted with African-American members of the community, and in the letter of 6 October 1877 he complained that he had been kept busy for most of the day "waiting on darkeys," which "is the meanest kind of trade, for none of them hardly ever buy much at a time." Spencer remained in Camden until the end of the year but never seemed to change his initial opinion of the city, which he stated in a letter of 25 September - "I dont think Camden a very pleasant place to live at, as there appears to be quite a selfish air about the place."

Upon his return to Bishopville, Spencer decided to try his hand at cotton farming, began the study of medicine, and took a renewed interest in selling sewing machines on commission to families in and around Bishopville and Lynchburg. He wrote Ada on 22 January 1878 to inform her that he would began his work as a farmer the following morning and declared that he thought "as long as the novelty lasts I will be very apt to like it." By the following April, Spencer seems to have begun considering a career in medicine, for in a letter written on 2 April 1879 he told his fiancé that she would be "surprised to learn that I am now studying Medicine, since I feel sure you only thought me joking when I was over. I am reading under Dr. McLeod, am only with him one day out of the week, balance of time I read at home find it very interesting." There is no evidence that Spencer ever received a medical degree.

Of all his avocations, his efforts at trying to sell sewing machines for the White Sewing Machine Company, or "machineing" as he styled it in a letter of 26 April 1879, is discussed the most in the letters written after Spencer's return from Camden. He seems to have had the machines delivered to the railroad depot in Lynchburg and would travel throughout the surrounding countryside until he had sold all of that particular shipment. He wrote to Ada on 29 May 1879 during one of

these trips and explained that it was "always a hard matter for me to tell when I will get back home for it is owing altogether to my sales, if I make a good many sales of course I have to return for more Machines."

When not discussing his work, Spencer filled his letters with comments on political activities, crime, entertainment, and civic improvements in the town of Bishopville. In letters written during October and November 1878 Spencer described events surrounding that year's election in great detail. On 20 October he informed Ada that the Democrats in Bishopville were "determined to carry the election... by some means or other we hope by fair means, but there is one thing certain, if we can not gain it that way we will have to try some kind of a game on the 'Rads.'" Writing after the election on 10 November, he explained one process by which the Democrats were able to secure the votes of African Americans - "several of us managed to get the Republi-can tickets. Some of them took as many as Thirty - the Rads were awful mad but could not help themselves they had to write out all of their tickets, and in the mean time we had the opportunity of geting a good many Negro votes." Spencer went on to describe how he and other citizens of Bishopville fired the town's cannon every half hour on the night prior to the election and that on the following night, after a rumor spread "that the Negro's were going to try and take the box at Carters Crossing," he and several other men "carried the cannon down... but... there was not a sign of a Darkey." He closed this letter by remarking that, "Sam Lee a colered office holder in this community is going to try and arrest several partys in the County... expect we will have him to 'Lynch' yet, he is a very impudent fellow."

Spencer also kept Ada abreast of murders and robberies committed in and around Bishopville. On 19 March 1878 he described an attempted murder which affected his immediate family. He informed her that an African-American nurse had tried to poison his cousin's baby with "Corn Salve," a mixture of "three deadly poisons a single drop of which if swallowed would prove fatal." He continued by reporting that the nurse had been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to receive "One H[un]dred and Eighty Five lashes with a Buggy trace... she can only take Forty Six, lashes at [a] time, so it will have to be administered in separate doses."

Spencer continued his practice of commenting on social activities including the excitement generated by baseball games played between the club from Bishopville and those from surrounding communities. He first mentioned the sport on 14 October 1877 while still in Camden - "Hear that Bishopville is made somewhat

lively by match-games of Base Ball now, the young ladies turn out to see them play, think if I were some of the young men, I would have some excuse not to play, and would have a pleasant time with the ladies." He retained this opinion regarding the game and maintained that croquet was a much better way to pass time since members of both sexes could participate.

As a businessman who could benefit from civic improvements in Bishopville, Spencer continued to take an active interest in anything which could help the town grow or add to its prestige, including the establishment of a streetcar system and the construction of a jail (23 June 1878), the filling of "a reservoir by the means of which we can supply the residences" (11 July 1878), the construction of new buildings and the improvement of existing structures (24 August 1879), and the possibility of making Lynches River navigable from Bishopville to the railroad (11 November 1879).

Charles E. Spencer and Ada Emmaline McCall were married in February 1880 after an engagement of nearly three years. They would go on to have three children, all boys, before Charles's death in 1887. Items extant in the collection following his death consist chiefly of correspondence between members of the extended family and his widow prior to her death in 1895.

### **S.C. Court of Magistrates and Freeholders (Sumter District), Records, 1863**

Court records, 17 February and 30 March 1863, consisting of a contemporary copy of transcript from a case in Sumter District, S.C., tried before the Magistrate and Freeholders Court convened at Stateburg (S.C.), 17 February 1863, in which John, Big John, and Smith, African-American slaves of Dr. M.S. Moore, were charged with grand larceny.

Claimant W.J. Seale alleged that his smokehouse had been burglarized on 31 January 1863 and a considerable quantity of bacon stolen, that he had tracked the robbers near the plantation of Dr. M.S. Moore and, after obtaining a search warrant, had searched the premises. A portion of the meat was found in the possession of a young slave, John, who acknowledged the theft and claimed that Big John and Smith assisted in the robbery.

The transcript includes brief testimony of Cato, another slave, who was called as a witness in the case. The five-man jury found John guilty and sentenced him to twelve months imprisonment in solitary confinement and to receive twenty straps

on the bare back at the end of every month. It was agreed that during the term of solitary confinement Dr. Moore could sell John out of the state by obtaining an order from the magistrate. Smith was found guilty and sentenced to six months imprisonment in solitary confinement and to receive twenty-five straps on the bare rump at the end of every month. Big John was found not guilty. The case was tried before magistrate Isaac N. Lenoir.

The accompanying manuscript, issued by G.S.C. Deschamps, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of Sumter District, on 30 March 1863 and bearing an intact seal of Sumter District, attests that Deschamps had received from Lenoir and had on file the proceedings in the aforementioned case.

The Court of Magistrates and Freeholders had nearly exclusive jurisdiction over criminal cases involving slaves and free persons of color and was the court of trial for violations of vagrancy laws. The court tried a variety of cases, ranging from petty larceny, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy, to more serious crimes, which could incur the death penalty. S.C. Statute 1800(7: 440) gave the court jurisdiction over endorsing manumissions. A manumission would become legal only after the court had first investigated the capacity of the slave to function in a free society and then issued a certificate of examination which was attached to a deed of emancipation recorded by the clerk of court. After 1820, slaves could only be emancipated by an act of the legislature (S.C. Statute 1820(7)459).

This court dates from the colonial era, beginning with its creation through S.C. Statute 1690 (7: 343) and S.C. Statute 1712(7)352. The law was revised in 1740, 1743, and 1783. S.C. Statute 1735(7)385 required that the records of trials be certified and sent to the clerk of the crown and peace at Charleston, there to be kept of record. After decentralization of the court system, records were retained in their respective districts.

Upon receiving a complaint, a magistrate would issue a warrant for the apprehension of the alleged offender and summon witnesses to be examined. If he judged the evidence sufficient, he would so certify to the next magistrate who would join with him in summoning three additional freeholders to sit with them as a court. Essentially, it was a non-jury court, with a specified number of magistrates and freeholders always constituting a quorum in order to convict. The court could inflict any punishment prescribed by law. Death sentences were carried out immediately by the constables or marshal. Reforms instituted in 1833 restricted



some of the more severe punishments and set up an appeals system. This reform was intended to prevent burning at the stake after there was a public outcry over the burning of a slave named Jerry in 1825.

With the creation of the District Court in 1865, the magistrates retained their jurisdiction in civil suits up to \$20.00 in which either party was a person of color. Separate courts based on race were abolished with the ratification of the S.C. State Constitution of 1868.

**Letter, 19 July 1864 (Petersburg, Va.), James T. Steele to James Earle Hagood**

Letter, 19 July 1864, of J.T. Steele (Petersburg, Virginia), to J[ames] E[arle] Hagood (Pickens C[ourt] H[ouse], S.C.), composed during the early months of the Richmond–Petersburg Campaign, acknowledges receipt of Hagood's letter of 12 July 1864 and notes that, while he would "take pleasure in assisting you in any way," it promised to be "the worst chance to hold an Election in camp that I ever saw." "The Men are in the trenches all the time," Steele writes, "& you cant straiten yourself without being pop[p]ed at by the Sharp Shooters." Others who might take an interest were absent due to sickness or away on cooking detail and working as teamsters. All in all, he reports, "it is hard to get men interested in Elections now."

Even though there had been no general engagements in a month, there was "heavy skirmishing along the lines all the time" and the regiment was continuing to suffer casualties every day. "The men are wore out but ready to meet any of Grants forces at any time." Steele looked for "some movements now soon" and notes that the morning newspaper reported "that Johnson has been superceded by Hood."

James T. Steele served as a private in Co. A, First South Carolina Infantry, also known as Orr's Rifles. The Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (ca. 9 June 1864 to 25 March 1865) is also known as the Siege of Petersburg.

**Marion F. Sturkey Papers, 1963-2006**

While confined to a hospital bed at a base in Japan during the Vietnam War, United States Marine Corps helicopter pilot Marion Sturkey confided to his wife, "I want very much to be with you. But even if I had the chance, I don't think I would elect to come home just yet. Because I have an important job to do here, and

I *must* do my share. If we don't face the problem now, then our children will have to face it" (10 September 1966).

This collection documents life during wartime for McCormick County, S.C., native Marion Foster Sturkey in Vietnam and his young wife, Agnes Hubert Sturkey, who was living stateside in Arkansas and, later, in South Carolina. At this time, First Lieutenant Sturkey was midway through his tour (1965-1968) as a commissioned officer piloting H-46 helicopters after having served his first "cruise" (1961-1965) as an enlisted man.

The Sturkeys had lived together but a few brief months before Marion's deployment to Vietnam with Marine Corps helicopter squadron HMM-265. To cope with this separation, the couple exchanged letters, photographs, and audio tapes. The resulting collection consists of one hundred twenty-eight manuscripts: letters (11 May 1966 - 1 March 1967), certificates (1964-1968), and twenty-five photographs (1963-1968, 1998 and 2006). Envelopes sent home by this twenty-four-year-old Marine typically contained multiple letters written during one or more days. Correspondence dating from May to early August 1966 originated from various United States military locations in Vietnam but primarily from the Marble Mountain Air Base near Da Nang City.

During early August 1966 Sturkey sustained a bullet wound in the heel, an injury that required multiple surgeries including a skin graft and earned him a Purple Heart. After more than two months of recuperation at the United States Naval Hospital at Yokosuka, Japan, he rejoined his squadron in early December and continued to write frequent letters to Agnes until his departure from Vietnam during the spring of 1967.

Like most veterans of war, Sturkey showed a reluctance to provide details of his combat experiences for personal and security reasons. Despite his reticence, however, this collection documents themes remembered by many veterans of Vietnam. Letters detail his support for the war effort, his thoughts on the social changes of the day, his delight in shopping for Japanese stereo equipment and electronics, as well as his use of recycled equipment to make the dusty camps of Vietnam more comfortable.

Although this collection preserves only those letters penned by Marion, his answers to Agnes' comments hint at more intimate details of the adjustments

familiar to most newlyweds - negotiating relationships with family and in-laws, paying bills and filing income taxes - as well as those specific to military families - namely the operation of a household when one member lives on the far side of the globe, and the acknowledgment that a loved one might not return home alive.

Marion wrote brief letters during the summer months of 1966 that refer frequently to enclosed clippings, photographs, or slides. With the exception of several photographs, however, these enclosures no longer remain with the collection. The Sturkeys exchanged recorded audio messages on reel-to-reel tapes - a common practice of the day - and often recorded subsequent messages over previous communications. As a result, correspondence of this period apparently holds far less information than was contained on the lost tapes, while Marion's writings served as cover letters to accompany the latest set of photographs, as suggested by his comment, "I will do all of my 'talking' on the tapes, so I will just send things in letters I write" (28 May [1966]). A desire for privacy at times prevented Sturkey from communicating via the audio tapes as frequently as he would have liked. "I wanted to talk with you for a long time on the tape recorder tonight, but the tent is full now, so I can't.... I don't mind writing, but I can say so much more when I use the recorder" (12 June [19]66).

In these brief letters, Marion notes his daily routine of piloting his helicopter on short trips shuttling men and cargo and the associated waiting to return to base camp. "I am on standby status up north of Da Nang. We flew up at 6 this morning and won't get back until after 7 tonight.... I'm up at Phu Bai, or 'Hue' as you have probably heard of it in the papers. (pronounced 'Whey' like 'they'). We won't do any flying today I don't think. Nothing much going on. We are just sitting in the club waiting for 7 PM to come so we can fly home." (13 June [1966]).

When Agnes requests that he send a map with details of the regions over which he flies, Marion declines, citing security concerns, although he promises to identify locations that she could find on a civilian map ("20 or 21 June" [1966]). Despite such precautions, a subsequent letter, 26 June 1966, suggests that his maneuvers were far from secret: "security of information wasn't very good on yesterday's strike. It was supposed to be top secret but NBC news, Life, and Newsweek correspondents knew of it far enough in advance to fly up from Saigon. So if they knew, I imagine the V[iet] C[ong] knew too."

This routine changed with the delivery of telegrams on 11 and 12 August 1966 alerting Agnes that her husband "sustained a penetrating missile wound to the right foot" while flying "in the vicinity of Quang Tri," which was the northernmost province in the Republic of Vietnam. This event marks a significant change in the nature and content of the correspondence as the bedridden soldier recuperated for several months.

With little privacy to record audio tapes but many hours for thought and reflection, pages of opinion and observation replace the earlier tendency towards brevity as Sturkey put pen to paper. Letters from Agnes pressed for more details beyond the abrupt telegrams, a request with which Marion gradually complied over a series of letters, briefly describing his itinerary - from a field hospital to a larger facility in Da Nang, followed by a stop at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines before landing in Japan. A few more details appear in a letter written around the twenty-second of August 1966: "My foot is just fine.... You keep asking about my incident. Darling there are things in this world that people just don't talk about until they are ready to.... Some time after I return I may talk about it.... I'm not in a position to give you a running account of the day to day unpleasant things I come in contact with.... No, I didn't pass out; I flew the plane back to base. And for your peace of mind, no, it didn't hurt either.... I had medical attention approximately 15 minutes afterwards. Now please don't think me harsh, but that's all I have to say about it now."

During reconstructive surgery on 26 August 1966, doctors grafted skin from his right foot to his left leg, immobilizing the pilot for three weeks, during which time it proved difficult to position himself to write letters. Demerol blocked the pain, which enabled him to write but impaired his penmanship. "I am so sorry I took so many days to write you. But I can just barely manage to twist myself so that I can write at all. You see, my right heel is grafted to my left calf, so I can't sit up to write. It was uncomfortable at first, but it is OK now" ([27 August 1966]).

Two weeks later, Sturkey reflected on his injury, "...I think everyone thinks the worst part of being wounded is the time when you get shot. They are wrong. The shooting doesn't bother you, it's the getting well process that is bad.... You know most people don't worry about getting hurt or killed over here - Personally, that is. But I would dread it for your sake.... "

As often occurs when in a foreign country, the visitor becomes keenly aware of the differences and advantages enjoyed in his home country. "I am constantly

reminded of why I must go back to V[iet] N[am].... the people.... want to live free from communism just like I do. I know that I didn't understand what this war was all about until I had been in V[iet] N[am] for a while, no one can, until he sees for himself what kind of life the peasants and farmers are leading.... I need to go back. These people are grateful, just as I would be if I were in their place" ([11 October 1966]).

Several letters compare the options available to women in the United States versus Vietnam. "Unless a girl - (oriental) is born into a wealthy family, she stands no chance of ever being like a U.S. woman. She is judged by the amount of work she is able to do. And if she is lucky enough to be married, then that is what she is married for - her ability to work" ([3 September 1966]); "I wish they could trade places - just for one day - with an Asian farmer's wife. It would kill most of them - couldn't stand the work. But the ones that live would realize how well off they really are" ([13 September 1966]).

As more American women joined the workforce and gained financial independence during the 1960s, Sturkey predicted that the institution of marriage would decline in importance as a result, "I am glad we got married. Marriage is going to die out in 25 years though. 50 years ago, a woman had to get married, or spend her life with her parents.... Now days, most all women train for some kind of job so they can financially support themselves, so they don't *have* to be married " ([10 September 1966]).

In numerous letters, Sturkey expresses his support for the war, although in a letter of 15 August 1966, he suggests that he sensed some ambivalence in letters from family in South Carolina:

"Sometimes when I lie here I think of how lucky our country is - by that I mean the freedom everybody has. But more and more I think that somehow we have lost sight of the principles that made the country what it is today.... and everyone is looking out for himself, asking what does society owe me. And looking for a handout. Freedom is not easy to describe, but it is ironic that by taking advantage of its liberties we will destroy it.... Everyone wants, but no one wants to sacrifice....

Back in Plum Branch, my grandparents are fretting over me. Of course I will always be a little boy to them.... They think I am involved in something that I don't understand. I don't want them to think that way at all. Most of all I *never* want them

to feel sorry for me. They may not understand why I have to be here, but I do. Will you please write them and let them know that I am fighting for a cause that I believe in."

Several weeks later, in a letter dated [13 September 1966], Marion condemns a decadent consumer culture in American society, although he acknowledges that he is a part of this problem as well. "I got a copy of *Life* magazine today and it made me sick. There was a picture of a blonde on the cover dressed in a new pop art dress. It is silly. Americans want to have everything these days, but nobody wants to sacrifice or work. And then we wonder why we get involved in places like Viet Nam. Families with 2 cars in the garage of a luxurious house complain of high taxes and inflation. Americans just *want* everything? But this country will probably never change its ways - and we'll wind up just like the Roman empire - decay from within. But I guess I am just as guilty as the rest."

Following three painful weeks of confinement to bed, doctors pronounced the skin graft healed and Sturkey began to enjoy the run of the base: "I'm feeling just fine these days. The doctors are just letting me wait until my foot gets stronger before I start to walk on it. But I run all over the hospital in my wheelchair. Sorta terrorize the nurses and corpsmen. But I am enjoying myself and gaining back the weight I lost" (25 September [1966]).

Letters during the following weeks discuss Marion's research and purchase of stereo equipment to ship home as well as efforts to record an extensive collection of taped music while on the base, as noted in a letter dated [11 October 1966]. "I am sitting here listening to the Grand Old Opry which I recorded a couple of weeks ago.... Up to now I have just copied tapes from a couple of corps men here.... But starting tomorrow I am going to start going over to the tape library. They have over 750 tapes that you can copy. All you need is the tape; the machines are already there." A week later Sturkey reported a full day's work at the tape studio and another letter, [27 October 1966], enumerates his eclectic collection of albums by the Tijuana Brass, Righteous Brothers, Beach Boys, Grenadine Guards, Kinks, Sonny and Cher, Flatt & Scruggs, Rolling Stones, Roy Acuff, and others.

By early October 1966 Agnes had moved from her mother's home in Arkansas to an apartment in Columbia, S.C., and Marion's envelopes show a Henderson Street address. Sturkey budgeted his pay with a shrewd and thrifty hand, managing to

regularly send a significant amount home each month, with an eye to someday furnishing a future home with Agnes. However he also enjoyed the opportunities afforded by the large PX to ship home electronics and exotic goods unavailable in the Palmetto State. Looking ahead to his first wedding anniversary in November, he purchased and shipped a set of flatware to the States. To preserve the surprise, he only hinted at the intended use of this mysterious gift by means of four cryptic Japanese characters included in a letter, [11 October 1966], with the teasing challenge, "Figure out what that means, and get your anniversary present, and practice up so you can please your husband when he comes home." The message, spelling out the word "tabemono" was written in hiragana characters and translates into English as "food."

Although the October 1966 letters of this young Marine show a more optimistic tone than those written during August, Marion continued to contemplate more serious issues. When reading news from the home front, Sturkey lamented that control of the war rested with civilians with a limited understanding of the situation on the ground in Vietnam.

In reference to a recent news item, he observes that, given the opportunity to pilot Hubert Humphrey on a tour over Da Nang, he could disabuse the former senator from Minnesota of the notion that the United States "could declare a unilateral declaration of military victory in Vietnam. It's almost funny sometimes to read about the things people say to get votes. I would be glad to fly him around over the Da Nang TAOR [Tactical Area of Responsibility] for about an hour at below 500 feet. He would be hard put to explain away all the rounds we would take" ([2 November 1966]).

Several days later, Marion expanded on this theme, "In the past few months I find myself growing bitter.... I generally agree with the aims of our country's foreign policy, but I most strongly disagree with the means by which we implement it. If we're going to fight a war, that's fine with me, but I do wish uninformed civilians would leave the tactics to military experts. There is no such thing as a clean war.... I'm afraid my views would shock quite a few people. Maybe we're just [o] civilized. Nobody wants to be inconvenienced anymore" ([7 November 1966]).

Feeling recovered by early November 1966, Marion longed to return to his squadron in Vietnam. He writes of enjoying roast beef sandwiches and milkshakes between meals in an effort to regain the weight lost during his weeks immobilized

in a hospital bed, while also acknowledging the future need to decompress from the stress of the combat upon his return stateside. Shortly before his release from the hospital and his return to Vietnam, Marion hoped to celebrate his first wedding anniversary on 20 November 1966 with a call home to Agnes in South Carolina: "I want to make our first anniversary a *little* bit special. But there are two carriers in port, and it usually takes 3 or 4 hours to get a call through to the states when the ships are in" (19 November [1966]). Once released from the hospital and en route to Vietnam, Sturkey spent a week at Camp Hansen on Okinawa, south of Japan, where in a postscript to a letter, [24 November 1966], he happily reports receiving confirmation at last that he would return to his former unit, HMM-265.

Once again in Vietnam and writing from the United States Marine Combat Base at Dong Ha on 11 December [1966], Marion reports comfortable accommodations amid more permanent structures and less enemy infiltration. "This place is entirely different now. When I left there were only a few tents here; now it is a bulging complex, and I am staying in a brand new tin covered building.... The area is also quiet out west of here in the mountains. We have a lot of troops out there now, and the North Vietnamese have all pulled out." During his week at Dong Ha, Sturkey provided security for a fellow South Carolinian. "I had a real lax day today. Gen. Westmoreland came up here this afternoon, and I flew escort for him. He went to a couple of places here and then left.... The squadron is breaking up now. Between now and March, 75% of the people will be transferred. As it stands right now, I will be staying here in the squadron" (12 December 1966).

Several letters describe the ingenuity of men in the field in adapting to the extremes of heat, cold, and dampness. After a few references to the need for a "hot locker," Marion includes an explanation in a letter of 17 January [1967]. "I made myself a hot locker to keep my clothes so that they will stay dry. It's just a closed box with a hinged lid that has a light bulb burning inside of it. Works real well." An improvised stove warmed his quarters, as described in a letter, 3 February [1967]: "Up here in the mountains it gets pretty cold. We have a 50 gallon oil drum that is rigged up as a stove. We burn gasoline in it, and it works very well.... Down south at Marble Mtn. the weather is probably much better. I surely hope so, I will be going back there tomorrow."

During his final months in Vietnam, Marion shows a striking candor in reporting the war for his wife. Several letters discuss his maneuvers, including an admission of just how ordinary and commonplace the daily routine of waging the war had



become. "We have a fairly 'big deal' coming up in the morning. I remember back when we first came over in May; this would cause a little excitement, but now for some reason, you just don't think about them anymore. It all seems so routine now that I don't give it a second thought. It somehow feels that this war is a natural state of affairs, and that I'm actually getting reconciled to it, not really caring whether it goes on or not.... I know one thing for sure.... I've seen the brand of communistic government these North Vietnamese want to set up. It's a terrible way for people to have to live, and for that reason I'm willing to stay here and help these people find a decent life for themselves. I may not agree with the half-hearted effort we are making, but I will still feel that 5 more months isn't too much of a sacrifice, when you consider what these people are enduring. They have known nothing but war for 25 years" (13 December 1966).

A week later, in a letter of 21 December 1966, Sturkey reports on an engagement with hostile fire while flying in the vicinity of Gia Vue in Quang Ngai Province. "It's way down south of where we usually operate - down below Chu Lai.... last night, three companies got heavily engaged 10 miles south of here, and we had to go down and support them. We finally got back around an hour after dark. This morning I ran a recon insert south of here. We took some fire before daylight and were able to see where it was coming from - for a change - So we called in fixed wing.... This place is getting pretty rotten down here. With so many troops up north, this area has really gone to pot. Our area down here is infested with V[jiet] C[ong]. The hottest area around is right in our TAOR." When Marion was not flying, board games, backgammon, and cards helped fill the hours of waiting. During the first week of January, he described the most coveted leisure activity of all, a week of R&R in Japan. After arrival at Camp Zama, located twenty-five miles southwest of Tokyo, Sturkey reported the luxury of a hot shower, his plans to shop for more stereo equipment, and his rental of clothing for the week in a letter of 2 January [19]67: "I hadn't realized how different it is up here - compared to Vietnam. I guess I didn't appreciate the change in the hospital, but coming here is just an entry into another world.... I went down with 2 other guys and rented a brown suit and a top coat for 5 days. I got a shirt and tie from the PX - socks too."

For his remaining months in Vietnam, the Marines planned to transfer Sturkey to a new squadron, HMM-262, based at Ky Ha. "You have probably heard of Chu Lai - well this is about 5 miles north of there. It is one of the three large helicopter bases in the northern part of Vietnam. I will send you my new address tomorrow. The living down there should be a little better than it is up here.... the monsoon season

will end in about 2 weeks" ([21 January 1967]). A month later, however, a timetable for this transfer remained uncertain.

Discussion of a more significant reassignment dominates the final letters in the collection as Sturkey debated the possible locations of his next assignment upon his return to the United States. Although hoping for California, he reported an assignment to the Carolinas in one of the final letters of the collection dated 19 February: "I've finally gotten my orders back to the 2nd Wing on the east coast. That is either Cherry Point, N.C., New River, or Beaufort, S.C. - probably New River, since most of the helicopter activity is back there."

Although this collection includes no letters from his final weeks in Vietnam, according to his Defense Department Form 214 or "DD-214" which is preserved here, Sturkey received a promotion to the rank of captain while he was stationed at the Marine Corps Air Station in New River, North Carolina, in July 1967.

Photographs (1963-1968, 1998, and 2006), include various shots of Marion Sturkey in Vietnam and the United States: formal portraits in uniform and with his wife, Agnes Hubert Sturkey; candid shots with Vietnamese children in Dong Ha, May 1966; with fellow officers; views of H-46 helicopters in flight, on the ground, and landing in a bomb crater; photographs that Sturkey shot through the windshield of his helicopter; and a 1998 image of Marion Sturkey's return to the hill in Vietnam, located approximately eight miles from Dong Ha, where the bullet entered his foot in 1966.

### **Wade Family Papers, 1847-1851**

Eleven manuscripts, 30 August 1847 – 29 December 1851, attest to the close family ties and exchange of letters between the family of James Taylor Wade (ca. 1786-1853), a resident of what is now Lancaster County (S.C.), and his nephew, Walter Ross Wade (1810-1862), a physician located near Port Gibson (Mississippi). Both descended from George Wade (1747-1823). Walter Wade was George's grandson by his first wife, Mary McDonald. James Wade was George's son by his second wife, Martha Taylor Center. The familial relationship between uncle and nephew was further cemented through Dr. Walter Wade's marriage to his first cousin, Martha Taylor Wade, eldest daughter of James T. Wade.

Among the collection's earliest missives is that written on 30 August 1847 by Mary Agnes Wade, who signed herself as "Tank," the name by which she was known to

her family. Addressed to her sister, Martha Taylor Wade, in Mississippi, it tells of being invited to a ball at Lancasterville (S.C.) and discusses Agnes' wardrobe and the style in which she wore her hair. "I never spent a more pleasant evening [and] danced the longest kind of reels and was very sore afterward," the writer confided. Agnes also had attended a wedding, that of Mr. Hasseltine and Miss Villines on the 19th of August 1847, and related her impression of the event. "The bride had six attendants," she reported, and "was dressed in satin with some thin material over it." Miss Wade had worn "a white satin body trimmed with lace... and a book muslin skirt trimmed with satin." As she recounted the details of her wardrobe, hair, and accessories, she commented, almost as an aside, "the truth is the people expect more fashion from me as I am from Columbia [S.C.]." An additional remark bespeaks the harsher realities of the era in which the letter was penned: "my hair has come out very much since having measles, and I... try and hide my ugly face with pretty curls...." Agnes was hoping to attend a temperance picnic and camp meeting and confessed, "I am desirous to go as I will then see all the beauty fashion and accomplishments Lancaster affords."

James T. Wade wrote to his nephew on 6 December 1847 telling of the death of "our sister," Charlotte Center, on 22 November 1847, noting that he had received letters from daughters Martha and Charlotte upon his return from Columbia, S.C., and discussing an enslaved family, expressing delight that "Beck and her family [were] 'safe and in good condition' ...and that you are pleased with them - as I before stated according to the kind of Negroes I never saw a family that I would prefer - they are of true african blood are healthy and as hardy as mules. If a little lazy that can be brought out as has to be done with most of them." The letter also discusses the corn and cotton crop, with comments on the differing yields from red and yellow land.

On 13 March [18]48 Patrick H. Wade, James T. Wade's second son, wrote to his cousin promising to visit Dr. Wade that summer and hoping to pursue clinical studies with him. The letter makes several references to homeopathy and Samuel Hahnemann, the German physician who established the alternative form of medicine. In 1848, however, tragedy struck the family when Walter Wade's wife, Martha, died unexpectedly leaving three young children. James responded to the sad tidings of his daughter's death on 27 July 1848. It tells of how Dr. Wade's letter announcing his wife's passing had been received by Agnes and Patrick's wife, Martha Darden, while on a shopping trip to Lancaster, S.C., and the entire sequence of events as the shocking news spread throughout the household is

chronicled in James' letter. He prayed that God would "spare us to be to the children of our dear Daughter all that we had been to her" and found consolation in the fact that Dr. Wade "proposed starting on with them to us as soon as you could make the necessary arrangements. I hope you will be able to affect this and that ere long we shall have you all, children and grand children with us and shall look out for the promised letter saying when you would start and what way purpose to travel."

By the time James wrote next, 31 December 1849, the Wade grandchildren were in South Carolina, for their grandfather was discussing their schooling. The letter hints that Walter was en route to Mississippi once more and his uncle was anxious to hear from him due to the many reports of steamboat accidents on the Mississippi River. Walter Wade apparently visited South Carolina again the following year, for a letter that he penned on 7 December 1850 from Augusta, Georgia, tells of his travels westward. "Our time in Columbia was not very pleasant," he wrote to his uncle, "for want of decent accommodations." While there, however, he had "Heard something of the investigation of the Election of Senator - contest between Adams & Black" and had seen other politicians of the day in action, among them John Preston, whom he heard speak on "federal relations." Wade described Preston as a "commanding person" who "had action of muscle and gesture enough" and further noted that he "goes for Secession - and Southern rights...[b]ut advises a prudent delay." Memminger, on the other hand, Wade wrote, "was not what my fancy painted him. All the features of a German and I at once pronounced him a *Dutchman*." Colonel Hampton and Benjamin Taylor he described as aging and white headed. He had also been present when candidates for admission to the practice of law were examined before Superior Court judges and reported that "Mr. Martin Crawford - who was present, afterwards told me that all were admitted but one: - viz Mr. Price - Editor, Camden journal."

Patrick Wade, who previously had indicated an interest in pursuing medical studies with Dr. Walter Wade, wrote to him on 31 March 1850 conferring about treatments and commenting on recent changes among the faculty in the medical school at Charleston. Excessive rains, he went on to say, had slowed spring planting, and on the 27th of March "we had sleet and snow, enough to cover the ground."

"Yesterday," the letter continues, "was the day set apart by the members of the legislature...to hold meetings in every district throughout the state to elect electors who are to meet at some specified place in each congressional district on the first

Monday in May next to elect delegates to the Nashvill[e] convention." He hoped that those who would assemble in Camden on the first of May would "elect some man that will be true to the South and represent the people of the palmetto state in the convention. Mr. Gooch is the most inconsistent man I know of he you may remember would not take a northern paper last year because he was opposed to the abolitionist but is willing to have a northern teacher to instruct his daughters and to be among his negros."

### **Earle E. Wright Papers, 1918**

Sixteen letters, 27 February - 10 April 1918, addressed by Earle W. Wright from Camp Jackson, just outside Columbia (S.C.), to his family in Cortland (New York), reveal something of this soldier's experiences while stationed in South Carolina during World War I.

Wright was assigned to the Provisional Ordnance Depot, Regiment Seven, American Ordnance Base Depot in France. This department of the military, he explained on 8 March 1918, was responsible for "mess kits guns ammunition side arms cannon and those things" and also had to "repair them & keep things in working order." However, as reflected in the letters, much of Wright's time at Jackson was spent with post infirmary duty.

Based upon what others were telling him, he reported on 28 February 1918, "Columbia is not much of a place," and from firsthand observation Wright noted that Camp Jackson was "one of these disorganized camps that has got to be built yet." A few days later, after having visited the city, he wrote on 5 March 1918 describing Columbia as small but "a very pretty place" and "Southern through & through [with] many of those quaint old homesteads you so often see pictured in pictures."

On at least two other occasions, Earle Wright visited Columbia, S.C., spending the night, going to vaudeville shows and movies, attending the Methodist church, and enjoying time at church sponsored socials and dances. On 19 March 1918 he wrote of having been to one of the parties. "There was about 60 or 75 soldiers there and about 25 young ladies and we played games & they served ice cream cones & we had a fine time we all were tagged & were free to speak to any one," he reported. He stayed the night at a Columbia hotel and recorded that while he was there the ceiling in the hallway collapsed. Again, on 7 April 1918, he told of having stayed at the Colonial Hotel, "one of those old Southern hotel[s] out in the

Residential section," and of having met a local girl at the church social and escorting her home. His disappointment over the timing was palpable, coming as it did on right the eve of his departure from Camp Jackson.

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 "Correspondence Concerning Occurences of April 23, 1862, Between Col. W.R. Calhoun, and Major Alfred Rhett..."  
 In *The case of Major Alfred Rhett ...*  
 [Charleston, S.C. : Alfred Rhett, 186-?]
  
- **Rhett, Robert Barnwell, 1800-1876, former owner**  
 Bound Volume of Pamphlets, 1827-1852
  
- **[Rhett, Robert Barnwell, 1800-1876]**  
*The compromises of the Constitution considered in the organization of a national convention.*  
 [S.l. : s.n., 1844?]
  
- **Rhett, Robert Barnwell, 1800-1876.**  
*Letter of the Hon. R.B. Rhett, to the editors of the National intelligencer, on the right of debate in Congress.*  
 Washington, D.C. : Globe Office, 1841.
  
- **Rutledge, Archibald, 1883-1973.**  
 "Now boy, be a good sportsman."  
 in *Fifty prize hunting stories : a collection of true experiences with a shot-gun submitted in response to the offer of prizes by Harrington & Richardson Arms Co.* (pages 35 - 36)  
 Worcester, Mass. : Harrington & Richardson Arms Co., c1911.

- **Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company.**  
*Proceedings at the second annual meeting of stockholders of the Savannah and Charleston Rail] R[oad] Co[mpany].*  
 Charleston : Courier Job Press, 1869
- **Scott, Edwin J., 1803-**  
*An oration, delivered in Lexington, South Carolina, July 4th, 1837*  
 Columbia, S.C. : Printed by Isaac C. Morgan, 1837.
- **Simms, William Gilmore, 1806-1870.**  
 Count Julian, or, The last days of the Goth...  
 London : Bruce and Wyld, 1846.
- **Simms, William Gilmore, 1806-1870.**  
*Sack and destruction of the city of Columbia, S.C.: to which is added a list of the property destroyed.*  
 Columbia, S.C. : Power Press of Daily Phoenix, 1865.  
 (With comments and manuscript notations added by former owner, Isabel D. Martin)
- **[Pinckney, Henry Laurens, 1794-1863]**  
*The prospect before us, or, A series of essays on the presidential election, originally published in the Charleston mercury / by a South-Carolinian.*  
 Charleston : A.E. Miller, 1835.
- **Tyger River Baptist Association (S.C.)**  
*Minutes of the Tenth Anniversary of the Tyger River Baptist Association, Convened at Green Pond Church, Spartanburg District, S.C., August 18, 1843 and Days Following*  
 Spartanburg, S.C.: : [The Association], 1843  
 [South Carolina : The Association], 1833-1875.
- **United States. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary.**  
*Alleged misgovernment in South Carolina.*  
 [Washington, D.C. : Government Printing Office, 1874?]

- **Wardlaw, Jos. G. (Jos. George), 1859-**  
*Genealogy of the Wardlaw family : with some account of other families with which it is connected*  
 [York (S.C.)? : s.n., 1929?]
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### 2009 Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

- **Twenty daguerreotypes, ambrotype, and tintype, 1850s**, of the Lawson family. James Lawson (1799–1880) lived in New York and was literary agent and friend of William Gilmore Simms. Identified images include James Lawson, Jr., in military academy uniform, William Gilmore Simms Lawson, Mary Elizabeth Dondaldson Lawson, Kate Lawson, Captain Francis Mullaby and wife, Eliza Lawson Mullaby, and Robert Donaldson. Photographers include Anson, 589 Broadway, New York; Brady's Gallery, 205 & 359 Broadway, New York; M.A. & S. Root, 363 Broadway, New York; Beard's Photographic Institutions, London.
- **Four stereographs, ca. 1865**, of Charleston and Fort Sumter, by S.T. Souder, of Charleston. Included are "No. 7 A View of East Battery, Looking North," "No. 29 South Angle of Fort Sumter, After the War," "No. 32 Fort Sumter Light House," "No. 32 East Face of Fort Sumter." The reverse of each stereograph has a brief description of the photo-graph and brief history of the location.
- **Three stereographs, 1865 and 1879**, "Toating rice, Charleston, S.C.," No. 432 by B.W. Kilburn, Littleton, New Hampshire, showing African-American men carrying bales of rice on their heads and walking on dock with ships berthed; "Int. of Ft. Sumpter, shewing gabions and bomb proofs, Charleston," No. 337 in "Scenes of the Great Rebellion," by John P. Soule, Boston; and an anonymous view of the eastern face of Fort Sumter showing cannon damage and lighthouse on northeast corner, an image that was published also by George Barnard.
- **Stereograph, 1870s**, of "Florence Machine Shops" taken from the side and showing two three-storey buildings with a two-storey connector, a small one-storey building in front, and a picket fence on the street. Although the image is not identified as South Carolina, the Wilmington and Manchester and the Northeastern

Railroads intersected at Florence, S.C. During the Civil War, Florence was an important supply and railroad repair center.

- **Four stereographs, 1870s**, “No. 83 Sea Island cotton field, South Carolina,” being a close-up of cotton blooming in field, and “No. 43 Banana Tree,” showing a large banana tree growing outside a picket fence, both in “South Carolina Views” series by George N. Barnard, Charleston. Also “The Southern Series,” Charleston, South Carolina, “No. 23 Orphan House, A” and “No. 29 East Battery Street” looking from White Point Gardens toward the wharves.

- **Stereograph, 1878**, of “Saluda or Main Falls near Caesar’s Head,” by J.S. Broadway, Greenville, S.C. The view was taken from an elevation directly across from the falls.

- **Stereograph, 1879**, “No. 464. Cotton warehouse, drying cotton, Charleston,” photographed and published by Kilburn Brothers, Littleton, New Hampshire. The view shows African-American women and two white men on a second-storey roof covered with cotton. One woman has a cotton-filled basket on her head. A ladder leads to a third-storey drying area, and the steeple of St. Michael’s Church is visible in the background.

- **Stereograph, 1879**, “Dining Room in Sea Island Hotel, Beaufort, Oct. 1879,” showing tables set and people standing around.

- **Thirty-four photographs and two albums, 1850s–1909** and undated, of the Sinkler family of Eutawville (Orangeburg County, S.C.). Cased images include daguerreotypes of William Henry Sinkler I, ambrotypes of William Henry Sinkler II, ambrotype of Isaac Porcher, and a ninth-plate case with albumen print of William Henry Sinkler II in uniform.

One album was begun by Cleremonde Gaillard Sinkler in 1866 and contains cartes-de-visite of family and friends and some Civil War notables such as General P.G.T. Beauregard. The other album belonged to Anna L. Sinkler, 1882, and contains only a few cartes-de-visite and tintypes of family and friends, including Yates Snowden in military school uniform. One image of interest is the interior of Eutawville Chapel in 1909. These photographs compliment the Sinkler family papers.

- **Two hundred seventy-five photographs, 1890s–1972**, of the Walter and Emma Blanchard family of Columbia, S.C., with the bulk dating 1910–1940. The photographs capture daughters Mildred and Ruth and son Walter, Jr., at various ages, as well as their pets, especially a Jack Russell terrier who loved posturing for the camera.

Walter L. Blanchard opened a photographic studio in Columbia in 1906. Over the years, Blanchard hired Lella Lindler and John A. Sargeant, both of whom later opened their own studios in competition with Blanchard. Emma and Mildred continued to operate the studio after Blanchard's death in 1939.

- **Photograph, ca. 1900**, of Claude Epaminondas Sawyer (b. 1851) in the uniform of the United States Volunteers, taken by William A. Reckling of Columbia, S.C. Sawyer sat in the Wallace House during Reconstruction and continued in the South Carolina House of Representatives until 1882. As a Red Shirt of Aiken County, S.C., Sawyer was a staunch supporter of Wade Hampton III.

Sawyer entered military service in 1898 as captain with Co. L, First South Carolina Volunteers, and later with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, in the Philippines; he mustered out at the Presidio and returned to his law practice in Aiken. At various times in his life, Sawyer served as trustee of South Carolina State College in Orange-burg, director of the State Penitentiary, Second Judicial Circuit solicitor, and 1888 presidential elector. He was a loyal Democrat, Mason, and environmentalist. The photograph is inscribed to his old friend James Henry Rice, who wrote about Sawyer in his "Paladins of South Carolina" column in The State newspaper, 7 November 1926.

- **Photograph, ca. 1915**, of the HHHH Richland County Canning and Bread Club on the steps of the State House. The photograph shows a large group of young women and girls in white dresses, aprons, and dust caps, holding a banner of the Four-H county extension service organization. Photography by Blanchard's Art Studio, Columbia.

- **Seventy-one photographs, 1930s–1950s**, of Hilton Head Agricultural Society at Camp Dilling, Hilton Head Island (Beaufort County, S.C.). The photographs capture men sitting around the hunting cabin with their dogs and posed with their bagged deer, wild hogs, and game birds. They also show the African-American guides and cook.

Hilton Head Agricultural Company incorporated in 1917, with its principal office in Gastonia, North Carolina, and original stockholders being cotton mill men from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The hunt club sat on property of the former Leamington Plantation and Hill Place, and the former Beaufort Gun Club was renamed Camp Dilling. The Society held five yearly hunts between November and Christmas with different groups taking turns. The Company dissolved in 1967 when its assets were sold to Palmetto Dunes Development Corporation.

- **Photograph, 1943**, of Dr. Connie Guion, by Caroline B. Theus. Dr. Guion was a famous physician in New York City, being the first woman in the United States to be named professor of clinical medicine in 1946 and achieving other distinctions throughout her life. Her sister, Catherine Guion, married Dr. James W. Babcock, superintendent of the S.C. State [Mental] Hospital and later founder and head of Waverly Sanitarium, both in Columbia, S.C. Dr. Guion helped her sister found the first nursing education program at the State Hospital and later helped in the establishment of Waverly Sanitarium.

- **Photograph album, 1915–1930**, with about two hundred forty-five snapshots of an unidentified family at home, children with toys, and at beach through two generations; girl and friends at school (possibly Columbia College) and on the trolley and at College Place trolley shelter; soldiers in camp showing tents, kitchen tent with African-American workers, recreation, including playing guitar and mandolin; grave marker for World War I soldier, Private W.E. Warth (d. 6 October 1918), buried in Flanders Fields (Belgium); military parade on Main Street, Columbia, S.C.; and views of homes on street, possibly Columbia, since Lollar Studio developed some of the photographs. The album contains black pages in a post binder with red braided cord and mottled brown leather covers.

- **Six hundred twenty-seven photographic negatives, 1935–1977**, of Southern Railway steam engines, rolling stock, and facilities, taken and collected by Ben Roberts. Other rail lines represented include Argent Lumber Co., Campbell Limestone Co., Swamp Rabbit Railroad, Blair Quarry, Becker Sand and Gravel, Clinchfield Railroad, Greenville and Northern Railroad, Charleston & Western Carolina Railroad, and Hamburg. Construction of tunnel in Spartanburg, S.C., is captured also in the negatives. Roberts worked as a pipe fitter for Southern

Railway, 1939–1956, then for the Air Force in building maintenance, with a brief maintenance stint at the Fort Jackson hospital.

- **Postcard, ca. 1911**, of monument on the Battery to William Gilmore Simms in White Point Gardens, Charleston.

- **Postcard 1919**, of John Cart's residence in Orangeburg, S.C. The card depicts a two-storey clapboard house with a large covered front supported by Corinthian columns. It was sent from Hester living at 159 East Russell Street to Mrs. David Bell in Buffalo, N.Y.

- **Twenty-eight drawings, 1902–1966**, of Seaboard Air Line Railway buildings in the Vista neighborhood of Columbia, S.C., including 1902 plans and elevations for the freight station on Lincoln Street between Gervais and Senate Streets, 1904 plans for the passenger station on Lincoln Street between Lady and Gervais Streets [now the Blue Marlin Restaurant], 1937 plan for a proposed butterfly shed in front of the freight station, and 1966 proposed changes to the passenger station. All plans came from the Chief Engineer's Office, first in Portsmouth, then in Norfolk, and finally in Richmond, Virginia.