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2007 Report of Gifts (140 pages)

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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Saturday, April 21, 2007

Mr. Steve Griffith, *President*, Presiding

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

Luncheon 1:00 p.m.
Capstone Campus Room

Business Meeting

Welcome

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary-Treasurer

Address Dr. Elisabeth S. Muhlenfeld
President, Sweet Briar College

2007 Annual Report of Gifts to the Library by Members of the Society

*Announced at the 71st Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)*

Annual Program

21 April 2007

- **Political Assassination in South Carolina** – 2006 Address by A.V. Huff, Jr.
- Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana
- Gifts of Printed South Caroliniana
- Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

South Caroliniana Library (Columbia, SC)

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University of South Carolina

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Political Assassination in South Carolina

by A.V. Huff, Jr.

Keynote address presented, 29 April 2006, at the 70th Annual Meeting of the

University South Caroliniana Society

Text published in the 2007 annual Program

The study of history reacts in strange ways to current events. The topic of political assassination has reappeared, perhaps as a part of the rising threat of world-wide terror. First, there was Stephen Sondheim's musical, "The Assassins," that focused on American presidential assassinations. It closed off-Broadway in 1990 and did not have a successful run on Broadway until after 9/11. Then in 2005 National Public Radio reporter Sarah Vowell published *Assassination Vacation*, a morbidly amusing book of her travels to sites related to presidential assassinations. Last week at the meeting of the Organization of American Historians there was a session on the topic.

Historians and sociologists interested in the American South have almost always identified violence as a hallmark of Southern society. In his now classic study, *The Militant South, 1800-1861* (1956), John Hope Franklin demonstrated violence in the region at every level of society. The experience of civil war and Reconstruction modified but did not change the pattern. Statistics in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries show Southern states almost always leading the list of criminal homicides by percentage of the population. Perhaps the most widely-known analyst of the recent South is sociologist John Shelton Reed. In Reed's most comprehensive study, *The Enduring South* (1974, 1986), his chapter on Southern violence is entitled "South of the Smith and Wesson Line." In the study of South Carolina history is the sobering but aptly titled *Carnival of Blood* by our friend John Hammond Moore.

The struggle for political supremacy in the post-Civil War South led to generations of organized violence by groups with competing visions of the "New South."

Lynching and gang violence have occupied our attention. But examples of political assassination in the region, as in the nation as a whole, are few and striking in their uniqueness. In other Southern states one thinks of the assassinations of Governor William Goebel of Kentucky in 1900 and Louisiana Senator Huey P. Long in 1935. In South Carolina there were four I have identified - all in succeeding generations and in quite different circumstances, but between adherents of rival political groups. My list is not exhaustive, and others do not fit. For example, the murder in 1958 of Bennettsville state senator Paul Allen Wallace by clerk of court William Allen Rogers seems to have been more personal than political.

The first assassination was that of a prominent African-American leader during Reconstruction - state senator and chair of the state Republican executive committee Benjamin Franklin Randolph. The second was Redeemer planter and former Confederate officer L.W.R. Blair of Kershaw County. The third, reflecting the hatreds of the Populist era, N.G. Gonzales of Columbia, the founding editor of the *The State* paper. The fourth was state senator Edward J. Dennis of Berkeley County, one of three generations of his family to serve in that position. They represent four generations of Southerners after the Civil War, and all were embroiled in the volatile politics of their particular eras.

Benjamin Franklin Randolph was born a free black in Kentucky and grew up in Ohio. He was educated at Oberlin College and ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a chaplain in the Union Army stationed in Beaufort, and like many others of his generation - black and white - he remained in South Carolina with the support of the American Missionary Association, becoming assistant state school commissioner for the Freedmen's Bureau in Charleston. When it was established in 1868, he associated with the South Carolina Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A newspaper editor, he was a delegate to the 1868 state constitutional convention, rose in the ranks to chair the state Republican executive committee, and was elected to the state Senate from Orangeburg County.

In October 1868 Randolph took a campaign tour to the upstate, delivering a speech in Abbeville on the 15th and the next day headed for Anderson. The *Columbia Phoenix* commented that Randolph "was a persistent advocate of the social equality idea." On board the train from Abbeville to Cokesbury he "made himself obnoxious to many of the passengers by his violent expressions and threats, but was not molested." Changing trains at Hodges' Depot, he was gunned

down on the platform by three white men who immediately mounted their horses and rode away. The coroner held an inquest over the body, and the verdict stated that Randolph "came to his untimely end at the hands of three persons unknown to the jury."

No one was ever arrested for the crime, though it was widely rumored that former Confederate colonel D. Wyatt Aiken had planned the assassination. Aiken was a prominent planter at nearby Cokesbury, a leader of the state Agricultural and Mechanical Society, a national leader in the Grange, and from 1877 to 1887 served in Congress.

About 1000 people, mostly African Americans, attended a meeting condemning Randolph's assassination in Charleston at White Point Gardens. Republican Governor Robert Scott issued a proclamation on October 20, charging the people of the state with anarchy and lawlessness. Randolph was buried in Columbia, not Charleston where Republican leaders felt that feelings ran too high.

Lovick William Rochelle Blair was born in 1821, the scion of wealth, reputation and violence. His father, James Blair, of Scots Irish descent, was known as "the Waxhaw giant" because of his six feet-six inch height. He was a planter, adjutant general of the state militia in the War of 1812, and a member of Congress until his death in 1834. His mother, Charlotte Rochelle, was of Huguenot descent and inherited the substantial property of her father who was hanged for his complicity in the murder of a neighbor over a property dispute.

The namesake of his Rochelle grandfather, Rochelle Blair, was schooled briefly in Virginia, but returned home to the family plantation, Red Oak Camp, and was tutored by a French schoolmaster. At the age of thirty-nine he married a local woman; they were members of the Camden Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1861 he joined the state militia with the rank of captain and was promoted to major in 1863.

In the waning years of Reconstruction, Major Blair espoused the racial orthodoxy and solidarity of the former Confederates seeking to recapture political control of the state government. He liberally shared his views in the *Kershaw Gazette*. As the early historians of Camden characterized them, he was "always straightest of the straightout." In December 1875 he denounced the fusion efforts of white Conservatives and reform Republicans: "Is it not true that every white man should

cease to talk this fusion gibberish. Credulous Conservatives must open their eyes to the fact that one or the other of the two races must rule the State of South Carolina." Yet, in August 1876 he was espousing the moderate racism of Wade Hampton: "White and black are mutually dependent upon each other, and should respect, honor, and observe the rights of each other."

Once the Conservatives were victorious, Blair began to break ranks with the local Democratic orthodoxy. In the Camden newspapers and in public debate he championed the paper money policy of the Greenbacks against the hard money arguments of South Carolina Democrats. He was publicly jeered as an independent and a radical. He also attacked the fencing laws supported by the majority in favor of the free range practice of the antebellum period. In the 1880 gubernatorial election he was nominated for governor by a convention of independents, though he was soundly defeated by General Johnson Hagood. He attracted a number of African-American supporters in the election.

He continued to air his ideas in the local papers. In the *Camden Journal* in March 1882 Blair denounced "the bugbear of negro supremacy" as "groundless and absurd.... Even in the darkest period of radicalism [South Carolina] was ruled by a few cunning and unscrupulous white men." He reminded his readers of Hampton's promise to treat African-American citizens fairly. Now, he wrote, "our legislature passes a registration and election law framed purposely to defraud more than half of the colored citizens of their vote." Local black citizens rallied to him as their champion.

On July 4, 1882 - a day celebrated since the Civil War in South Carolina only by freedmen and the decreasing number of white Republicans - there was a gathering in Camden described by the local historians as "a throng of darkies." Major Blair towered over them.

About eleven o'clock in the morning Blair was confronted by Captain James L. Haile, some twenty years younger. Haile was a Confederate veteran who had initially settled in North Carolina after the war but returned to Camden to take up planting. Haile and Blair had a confrontation the previous week at a Democratic Club meeting, and Haile, armed with a rifle, ordered Blair from the meeting.

On the morning of the Fourth, Haile demanded an apology for accusations made by Blair about him. Blair refused. Haile then went into the county treasurer's office

and returned with a rifle and a pistol. When Blair appeared to reach inside his pocket, Haile fired at Blair three times, killing him on the spot. According to the reporter from the *News and Courier*, Haile was quickly surrounded by African Americans on the street. The sheriff was summoned, and Haile was taken off to jail. The next day Haile was lauded by Gen. John D. Kennedy and Colonel Haskell "as brave and true a man as ever breathed." At his subsequent trial, Haile was acquitted and before the year was out he began his ten year tenure as sheriff of Kershaw County.

The major political assassination of the next generation was that of N.G. Gonzales, heir of the old Confederate establishment that had been politically defeated by Benjamin Ryan Tillman and his farmers' movement.

Tillman had swept into the governor's office in the election of 1890 after years of attack on the Redeemer government. He organized the farmers county by county and laid the blame for the agricultural depression at the feet of Wade Hampton and his regime.

The bitterness between the old Confederate leadership and the upstart farmers was stoked by both sides. The Hamptonites were systematically turned out of office after 1890, and Tillman eventually rewrote the South Carolina constitution in 1895 not only to perpetuate white supremacy but also to ensure that his followers retained control of state government in perpetuity.

In order to keep the Conservative cause alive and to challenge the supremacy of the Charleston *News and Courier*, the Columbia State launched its first edition early in 1891. Its editor and leading light was Narcisco G. Gonzales, son of Cuban revolutionary general Ambrosio Jose Gonzales and Harriet Rutledge Elliott, a descendant of South Carolina's founding families. Born on Edisto Island in 1858, N.G. was educated during the Reconstruction era in Cuba, at home on the Elliott plantation, and briefly at a private school in Virginia. He went to work as a telegrapher and soon was on the staff of the *News and Courier*. Inspired by opposition to Tillman and weary of the Charleston newspaper's lukewarm criticism of the "One-Eyed Plowboy," N.G. left the Columbia bureau of the *News and Courier* and helped launch *The State*. A fiery, crusading editor, he was known for his intemperate editorial language, though in person he was rather quiet and reserved.

The Tillmans of Edgefield were well-known for their violent temperament. Fighting and killing characterized three generations. Born in 1869, James H. Tillman, the son of Congressman George Tillman and nephew of Pitchfork Ben, inherited the brawling and violent temper of the family. Studying law in Winnsboro in 1890 in the office of his brother-in-law, Jim Tillman campaigned for his uncle Ben and first encountered N.G. Gonzales in heated debate. In 1900, at age thirty-one, young Tillman sought to inherit the family political mantle as a candidate for lieutenant governor. When he was successful, *The State* unleashed its criticism of the newest Tillman officeholder. But N.G.'s campaign against Jim Tillman accelerated two years later when the lieutenant governor became a candidate for the governor's office. In a stream of bitter attacks *The State* accused Tillman of embezzlement, fraud, and lying. When Tillman was defeated, he later accused N.G. Gonzales as the chief reason for his defeat.

When the General Assembly convened in Columbia in January 1903, Tillman was serving out the remaining days of his term as presiding officer of the Senate. On Thursday, January 15, about 1:00 p.m. when the Senate adjourned, Tillman made his way from the State House across Gervais Street. On the corner of Gervais and Main, he met N.G. Gonzales on his way home for lunch. Tillman fired one shot from a German Lugar into the editor's stomach. Tillman was immediately arrested, and Gonzales died of peritonitis on January 19.

In the following September began one of the most sensational trials in the history of South Carolina. The trial was moved out of Richland County, a center of anti-Tillman sentiment since the Farmers' movement of the 1880s, to Lexington County, a Tillman stronghold. The presiding judge was "Cousin Frank" Gary, nephew of Martin W. Gary of Edgefield, a bitter enemy of Wade Hampton and a friend of the Tillman family. The solicitor was J. William Thurmond, father of the future U.S. senator. Jim Tillman had defended the elder Thurmond six years before when he was tried for murder. The court stenographer was James F. Byrnes of Aiken, future U.S. senator, Supreme Court justice, and secretary of state. To maintain family solidarity, Senator Ben Tillman appeared in the court room the day the trial began.

During the final week newspaper reporters feared that violence might erupt at the trial. Every man in attendance had at least one gun in his possession, some two. After twenty hours of deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. *The*

State proclaimed the trial a farce and turned its energy to raising funds for a public memorial to its fallen editor.

The fourth political assassination occurred twenty-seven years later during the Progressive Era in July 1930 in Moncks Corner in Berkeley County.

Berkeley County was formed in 1882 from a part of Charleston County. It was part of the old plantation belt, but much of the land was covered by low-lying land known as Hell Hole Swamp. As staple agriculture declined after the Civil War and the lumber industry grew, many subsistence farmers turned to the manufacture of illegal whiskey to supplement their incomes. As the prohibition movement gained strength in the state, the demand for illegal whiskey grew, especially with Berkeley's proximity to the port of Charleston. Once the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect in 1920, the market for illegal whiskey grew larger still. Rumors were rife in the low country that the bootleggers of Hell Hole Swamp sold their wares directly to the mob in the large urban areas of the North and Midwest.

Local political control of the county for most of its history was in the hands of the Dennis family. The progenitor of the family was Edward J. Dennis, born in 1844. He attended The Citadel, but left school to join the Confederate army. After the Civil War, he became a cotton planter and surveyor, and in 1884 he was admitted to the bar. He joined the Hampton campaign to end Reconstruction in 1876 and served three terms in the state House of Representatives. He twice ran unsuccessfully for the state Senate, joining the populist forces of Ben Tillman. Elected to the senate on his third attempt, he served from 1894 until his death in 1904.

Dennis's son, Edward J. Dennis, Jr., was born in 1877 at Fair Springs plantation, attended Clemson and read law in his father's office. He served three terms in the state House of Representatives before succeeding his father in the Senate in 1905. He remained in the Senate until his death in 1930. His son Rembert fell heir to the family's political mantle and served in both the House and the Senate.

Under the provisions of the state Constitution of 1895, which Edward Dennis the elder had helped to fashion, the single county senator was the chief local political power, having control of the county supply bill adopted by the legislature. By the 1920s the illegal whiskey interests were allied with the anti-Dennis forces in the county. Governor John G. Richards later attributed the violence and hatred

between the political factions in Berkeley to Senator Dennis's efforts to stop whiskey production in Hell Hole Swamp. Numerous cases were brought against bootleggers, and the presence of both federal agents and state constables was familiar on the streets of Moncks Corner, the county seat. In 1928 Dennis's opponents secured an indictment against him for violating federal liquor laws, but the charges were dropped.

The *Columbia State* referred to the county as "bloody Berkeley," much as Carolinians had once referred to the old Edgefield District as "bloody Edgefield." Shootings were sometimes described as "buckshot affairs." On May 3, 1926, for example, three were killed in a gun battle in Moncks Corner. One of the three convicted as a result was Jeremiah Wright, generally recognized as a close friend of Senator Dennis. In 1928 Wright was pardoned by Governor Richards but violated his parole in a fistfight in Cordesville. Returned to the state penitentiary, Wright was pardoned once again but was convicted of the shooting on May 31, 1930, of Glen McKnight, brother of one of the victims of the 1926 shooting. In addition, McKnight was a former federal prohibition agent who was widely known as one of the kingpins of the illegal whiskey industry in the county. Meanwhile, one man was killed and another seriously wounded in an ambush on the highway near Huger.

In June 1930, after the shooting of Glen McKnight, a group of fifteen men from Berkeley met with Governor Richards to request state assistance in investigating the shooting. Shortly thereafter Senator Dennis and his political ally Sheriff Lee Bradwell led a group of twenty men and women to see the governor as well. They proposed that the governor call out National Guard troops to keep order in Moncks Corner.

The political tensions were running high. The newspapers regularly commented that it was the hottest summer in many years. On June 25, the Berkeley County Court House was the scene of a stump meeting featuring the two candidates for United States Senate - the incumbent Coley Blease and his challenger who had been defeated in a sensational race six years before, James F. Byrnes. Dennis was a candidate for reelection, and he was opposed by Marvin M. Murray, representing the anti-Dennis faction. After his recent meeting with Governor Richards, Dennis told a reporter from *The State* newspaper: "They can't beat me at the polls so they know that the only way to get rid of me is to shoot me." He was

prepared to defend himself if he had the chance. The reporter noted that the men in the delegation with Dennis were armed, some with two weapons.

In July Dennis visited the governor once again and suggested that state troops be dispatched to Berkeley County to protect the polls in the primary election. Governor Richards gave him no definite answer.

On July 24 on the main street of Moncks Corner, shortly after nine o'clock in the morning, Senator Dennis left the post office to walk to his office. Outside a meat market, Senator Dennis stopped to purchase a watermelon. Across the street thirty-year old W.L. (Sporty) Thornley placed a shotgun on the radiator of his car and fired a load of buckshot into Dennis's brain. Investigators later said that Dennis never knew he had been shot. The senator died the next day in Riverside Hospital in Charleston.

Arrested almost immediately, Thornley denied any knowledge of the shooting. Within hours he was transported to the state penitentiary in Columbia because Sheriff Bradwell feared he might be lynched in Moncks Corner. Within days there were four more arrests. Former Deputy Sheriff Clarence L. Woodward had been removed from office by Governor Richards. As chief of police in Moncks Corner, he was one of the chief witnesses against Dennis in the federal case accusing him of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law. In addition to Woodward, Sporty Thornley's brother Curtis was arrested, as was Fred Artis, the bodyguard of Glen McKnight, and eventually McKnight himself who had fled to Charleston and checked himself into Baker Sanitarium. Sporty Thornley told the coroner's jury that McKnight had furnished him a car, the gun and shells, the promise of protection, a house for his family, and cash money.

In the subsequent trial, Thornley alone was convicted of Dennis's murder. Later in the penitentiary, he wrote to Dennis's widow indicating that he had been paid to shoot the senator and listing others who were involved.

Perhaps a conviction at last in a political assassination helped to end the practice in South Carolina. By no means did it end the tradition of violence in the state, especially among the economically deprived and racial minorities. But by reducing the outer limits that society would tolerate even for the political elite, the state took a small but tortured step toward improving the quality of life.

2007 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

- Thomas Glascock **Bacon** Papers
- Broadside, 25 Feb. 1874, of Edwin **Bates** & Co. (Charleston, S.C.)
- Addition, 1847, to the John **Bauskett** Family Papers
- William S. **Bennett** Papers, Dec. 1821
- Letter, 13 May 1864, (Savannah, Georgia) from John Lord **Boatwright** to Anne Pendleton Taliaferro (Columbia, S.C.)
- Ethel Martin **Bolden** Papers, ca. 1900-2002
- Letter, 4 August 1843, (Charleston, S.C.) from Josephine E[stelle] **Boutan** to Robert McKay (Greenville, S.C.)
- Edward Flud **Burrows** Papers, 1930-1999
- Wilfrid Hardy **Callcott** Papers, 1878-1970
- Letter, 15 February 1846, (Columbia, S.C.) from Tho[ma]s E. **Carpenter** to Miss Lydia T. Carpenter (Orange County, New York)
- Letter, 10 December 1868, (Columbia, S.C.) Daniel Henry **Chamberlain** to John R. Keep
- George Halstead **Coe** Papers, 1822, 1851-1935
- **Confederate States of America, South Carolina Calvary Regiment**
Volume, 1863
- Addition to the Papers of the **Conway, Black, and Davis Families**, 1787-1987
- Addition, 10 Aug. 1874, to the James Hamilton **Cornish** Papers
- William Benjamin **Cothran** Papers, 1927-1937
- Addition, 1768-1936, to the Henry Campbell **Davis** Papers
- Letter, 22 Mar. 1838 (Columbia, S.C.), from Stephen **Elliott** Jr. to James R. Pringle (Charleston, S.C.)

- James Robert **Ervin** Estate Papers, 1837-1846
- Addition, 1847-1848, to Nathan George **Evans** Papers
- Addition, 1973-2001, to the Carlisle **Floyd** Papers
- Letter, 1 Sept. 1865 (Charleston, S.C.), from Hugh R. **Fulton** to Miss Elizabeth Thompson
- H.W.C. **Furman's** "Recollections about John West and Lois Rhame West"
- Letter, 27 Sept. 1794 (Columbia, S.C.), from Samuel **Green** to John Green (Worcester, Mass.)
- Charles Henry **Hall** Papers, 1848-1856
- Thomas **Harlee** Circular Letter, 28 Sept. 1847
- Letter, 23 Nov. 1855 (Kingsville, S.C.), from B.S. **Hill** to Ella and Edwin Hill (New York)
- Letter, 24-25 Jan. 1863 (Florida), from David L. **Hodges** to his Parents (Norton, Mass.)
- Letter, 18 Aug. 1872 (Greenville, S.C.), from M.W. **Hudnut** to "Dear Bryon"
- Addition, 1862–1865, to the Charles Jones Colcock **Hutson** Papers
- J. Monroe **Johnson** Papers, 1894-1964
- **Ladies Calhoun Monument Association of Charleston** Floral Fair [ca. 1857 to 1860]
- Broadside, 20 [Mar. 1862], of **Ladies Gunboat (Charleston, S.C.)**
- Andrew Gordon **Magrath** Circular Letter [ca. Feb. 1865]
- Circular Letter to "All **Masons**," 20 July 1868
- Julian Augustus **Mitchell** Papers, 1899
- M. Hayes **Mizell** Papers, 1952-2005
- Herbert Altamont **Moses** Papers, 1895-1929
- Addition [1832], to the Records of the **New England Society**
- **Newberry College** Circular Letter: "Announcement," 1888

- Letter, 16 Oct. 1802 (Charleston, S.C.), from Ezekiel **Noble** to John Ewing Colhoun
 - Insurance Broadside, 1804, of the **Phoenix Company Of London**
 - Amos M. **Quick** Papers, 1861-1865
 - Addition, 1817, to the William Moultrie **Reid** Papers
 - Addition, 1911-1965, to the James Henry **Rice**, Jr., Papers
 - George Calvin **Rogers**, Jr., Papers, 1847-1997
 - Addition, 1793-1856, to the **Singleton Family** Papers
 - **Singleton Family** Plantation Papers, 1866-1885
 - Records of the **Sorosis Club of Lake City (S.C.)**, 1925-1983
 - Contributions, 1864, to the **Soldiers' Chapel (Beaufort, S.C.)**
 - Broadside, 1886, of the **South Carolina Steamboat Co.**
 - Papers, 1772-1937, of the **Summer, Dreher, Efird, and Mayer Families**
 - Letter, 19 Apr. 1827 (Columbia, S.C.), from Richard **Taylor** to John Kennedy (Chester, S.C.)
 - Heber S. **Thompson** Papers, 24 Aug.-16 Dec. 1864
 - Letter, 10 Dec. 1843 (Columbia, S.C.), from "Mollie" **[Tillinghast]** to Mrs. Charles Willing (Philadelphia)
 - Letter, 12 June 1857 (St. Paul, Minnesota), from Charles Scott **Venable** to "Brown"
 - Letter, 24 Nov. 1838 (Georgetown District, S.C.), from M.N. **Wall** to E.B. Wheeler (Marion, S.C.)
 - **Wallace Family** Papers, 1832-1999
 - Letter, 2 May 1840, from James G.O. **Wilkinson** to Col. John Bauskett (Aiken, S.C.)
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2007 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

Thomas Glascock Bacon Papers

Seventeen manuscripts, 9 May 1861-4 January 1862, of Thomas Glascock Bacon (1812-1876) document this Edgefield District, S.C., native's role as first commanding officer of the 7th South Carolina Infantry. Bacon had been active with the state militia long before the Civil War, and he also had served Edgefield as clerk of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas, 1844-1860. His command of the 7th South Carolina Infantry, however, lasted but a year, 15 April 1861-4 May 1862, before poor health forced his return to South Carolina, where Bacon subsequently served briefly as a reserves colonel.

The papers consist of military orders and correspondence. A number of items reflect the disorganization of the South Carolina volunteers and their command structure in the early months of the war.

Writing on 9 May 1861 from Camp Butler, a Confederate muster ground in South Carolina, Elbert Bland, captain of Co. H, took his commanding officer to task for what he perceived to be unauthorized breaches of military protocol. "I deny the right of any Quartermaster to make a detail from my company for *any purpose* without your positive order in *writing*," Bland argued. "Quartermasters have no command....They are required to hire their *teamsters* & *wagon-masters* and not detail them with an order even if it is possible to hire them."

The resignation of officers and other maneuvering within the ranks was not uncommon either. Orders issued by Bacon on 20 May [18]61 announce that, in consequence of the resignation of Gabriel Mattison as captain of Co. B, and in compliance with General Orders No. 5 from brigade headquarters, W.L. Hodges was promoted from first lieutenant to captain, the second lieutenant was promoted to first lieutenant, the third lieutenant was promoted to second lieutenant, and an election would be held the following day for third lieutenant. J.W. Tompkins' letter of resignation as commissary of the 7th Regiment, dated 26 May 1861 from Camp Butler, advises that it would be effective "the first June next when I shall be ready to turn over all stores in my hands to my successor."

A statement, 26 June [18]61, signed by captains commanding various companies of the 7th Regiment - W. Lud[low] Hodges, Co. B; P.H. Bradley, Co. C; Samuel J. Hester, Co. D; David Denny, Co. E; John S. Hard, Co. F; J. Hampden Brooks, Co. G; Elbert Bland, Co. H; W[illiam] F. Prescott, Co. I; B.M. Talbert, Co. K - responds to a circular "emanat-ing from Head Quarters of 1st Regmt advance forces of Army of the Potomac" stipulating that "All officers and corpse serving in the advance forces, will at once reduce their baggage to the amount of transportation furnished according to general order No. 17..." "We presume without investigation," the statement reads, "that General Order No. 17 refers to the minimum amount of baggage allowed each Soldier and Officer. Against such a reaction we most respectfully protest - upon one single broad principal as follows: You are aware, our General in command knows, and the world knows, that Soldiers of the 7th Regmt. S.C.V. are not hirelings, but *patriots*, too who without money, and almost without clothing, cheerfully sacrificed the comforts of home, to be placed in the van of the advance forces of the Confederate Army, many of these men are now without shoes and not one of them has ever received from the Gov. of So.Ca. or the Confederate States a single knapsack, shoulder-strap, or gun-strap. In this condition we would respectfully suggest that to reduce their baggage would be an imposition almost insufferable. Through your influence we would beg that our petition be presented to the Head Quarters of our Brigade & also to the Head Quarters of the Potomac Forces, with the assurance that if the proper & accustomed modes of carrying baggage be given our Soldiers, they are willing and ready to march onward to *victory or death*."

Other letters include that from David McDaniel, 15 June 1861, questioning whether he should purchase a thoroughbred horse for the colonel or send his filly instead, and another, 30 July 1861, from S.B. Blocker, a third lieutenant with the 7th South Carolina Infantry, reporting that he had left Manassas for Gordonsville but found the place crowded and upon the advice of a physician had come to Richmond. "My Back is not much better than it was when I first received the injury, but I hope soon to be with you," he writes. The doctor had advised that he take no exercise, but he hoped to "join the Regt. as soon as I get permission to leave the Hospital." A postscript informs: "Since writing the above I have been advised by the surgeon in attendance to return to So. Ca. as I will be unfit for active service for at l[e]ast thirty days and if I can obtain a transportation ticket I will do so. I will join your command as soon as able."

Among the military orders preserved here is General Orders No. 64, Head Quarters, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac, near Centreville, 23 October 1861, "By Command of Gen. Beauregard," issued in response to a Confederate victory, presumably at Ball's Bluff: "Your enemy is demoralized by these defeats; his numbers give but temporary confidence which at all times you can dissipate in an instant when animated by the resolution to conquer, or to die facing him. After the success of the 7th Brigade in the conflict of the 21 October, no odds must discourage or make you doubtful of victory when you are called upon by your General to engage in battle."

Broadside, 25 Feb. 1874, of Edwin Bates & Co. (Charleston, S.C.)

Printed manuscript, 25 February 1874, advertising broadsheet issued by Edwin Bates & Co., Charleston, calling the reader's attention to their "Spring Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing."

Identified in print as "Jobbers of Dry Goods and Clothing," the business was located at 122 and 124 Meeting Street and names the following partners: Edwin Bates, G.C. Selman, T.R. McGahan, Charles K. Bates, and James P. Gibbs.

Addition, 1847, to the John Bauskett Family Papers

Two manuscripts, 6 March and 17 May 1847, added to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of the Col. John Bauskett family acquired in 1993.

The earlier item, a letter, 6 March 1847, features a brief note from T.C. Bauskett to his sister Susan Ann wondering "what...they give you to eat" and noting that when he attended Georgetown College he thought they intended to starve him. A longer postscript from their mother, Sophia E. Crozon Bauskett, adds: "But you my daughter know that you were too much indulged and pampered at home and that we believe a simpler diet much more conducive to health of body and mind - and however your fare may differ from the above - I am certain that it is amply sufficient for all the purposes of health." Mrs. Bauskett urges her daughter to be attentive to her teeth and to other issues of personal hygiene and then addresses spiritual matters. "You give me pleasure my dear child in the expression of your pious wish to partake with your young companions of that heavenly food by which our Saviour makes us a part of himself and seals us his own. May He bless and receive your pious wish and may you indeed be one of His truly and indeed - prays your Mother."

The 17 May 1847 item is an account of expenses owed the Ursuline Convent in Charleston, S.C., for tuition and room and board of Miss Bauskett signed M[ary] J[oseph] Woulfe, Superioress [formerly Miss Harriet Woulfe, prior to taking her vows to join the Order of Saint Ursula].

William S. Bennett Papers, Dec. 1821

Two manuscripts, 24 and 25 Dec. 1821, consist of a business letter of W[illia]m S. Bennett, Charleston, to Messrs. Paul Rapelye & Co., care of Alex[an]d[e]r McGregor, Liverpool, and an enclosed prices current newspaper article clipped from *The Courier*. "Business is now dull owing to the Holydays," Bennett writes. "It is the general opinion that Cotton will be lower in this market although the factors and planters are holding back in hopes of a rise in the English markets."

Emphasizing, as he notes that Jacob Rapelye had done in an earlier communication, the importance of having "Goods out early for a spring market," Bennett advises that there was "no further information of the Rice shipped to New Orleans, except that the Brig Leopard had arrived." He expected the remittance to be in sugars: "I have no doubt we will do well with them that article being now high in our market."

Letter, 13 May 1864, from John Lord Boatwright to Anne Pendleton Taliaferro

Letter, 13 May 1864, of John Lord Boatwright was written by this Confederate soldier from Savannah, Georgia, to his wife in Columbia, South Carolina, and notes how dull his days were with no letter from her.

Boatwright was concerned over her pregnancy and the uncertainty surrounding her time of delivery. "Oh! what would I not give, just to be with my darling now just to tell her how much I have missed her & how miserable I have felt the many, many long nights away from her, how I have laid awake in bed for hours thinking of her and the little charge she is about to deliver for me, and how I would almost find myself in tears not knowing how long it would be before I could see her again." Yet, "with the aid of some one above who is the giver of all good things," Boatwright assured her, "we will be able to over come all our troubles & yet see happiness beyond measure."

The letter reports no war news but comments on life in Savannah, noting that the "gay season...is about stopping here now" and "all the ladies are beginning to go

up the country." Soon, he thought, "Savannah will be perfectly destitute as far as ladies are concerned...."

The 1860 census identifies seventeen-year-old John L. Boatwright as a resident of Columbia and student at West Point. He was the son of Columbia mayor John Henry Boatwright. Boatwright married Anne Pendleton Taliaferro in 1863 in Orange County, Virginia.

Ethel Martin Bolden Papers, ca. 1900-2002

This collection consists of approximately fifteen linear feet of manuscripts and related materials providing important insights into the life and work of educator, librarian, and community leader Ethel Martin Bolden (1918-2002) in Columbia and throughout the greater South Carolina area.

Mrs. Bolden believed that sincere leadership could improve the human condition. In a 2001 interview, she said: "My motto is you need to know your heritage, where your ancestors came from, but you are part of a larger realm, part of a larger world. There's not just African Americans in the world, there's not just white people in the world. There are other nationalities and other ethnicities." While "she may not have participated directly in the dramatic activities associated with the Civil Rights Movement, Ethel Bolden is remembered for having "worked her way in to areas where decisions would be made about her race and community." (Georgette L. Mayo, *'A Voice in the Wilderness': Ethel Evangeline Martin Bolden, Pioneer Librarian*, 2002, p. 40)

Born in Charleston, South Carolina, on 4 December 1918, Ethel Martin spent much of her early life in the segregated Columbia community known as Edgewood. It was while living there that she traveled across town to attend Booker T. Washington High School. Named for the famed Tuskegee educator, the high school had been established in 1916 and, as Mrs. Bolden recalled in 2001, "represented a tradition of educational aspirations and excellence in Columbia's black community."

After finishing Booker T. Washington High School in 1936, Ethel entered Barber-Scotia Junior College in Concord, North Carolina. It was at this historically African-American college that she first gained experience working in a library. Graduating in 1938, she went on to Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, North Carolina, where she majored in English and social studies and earned a B.A. degree in

1940. She returned to Columbia and accepted employment as a teacher at Waverley Elementary School. A year later, Ethel Martin married Charles Frank Bolden. They were the parents of two sons, Charles F. Bolden, Jr., and Warren M. Bolden.

While Mrs. Bolden reared her family, she took periodic library courses at Allen University and Benedict College and other educational institutions. Finding a need to provide library service for children of color in Columbia, she initiated the first all African-American public school library in Columbia at Waverley Elementary School. She later went on to assist other librarians in establishing libraries in many of the capital city's African-American public schools.

Her desire to build upon her knowledge in librarianship can be seen in material reflective of the "State A. & M. College School Library Workshop for Partially Trained Librarians" she attended in 1948. Names of those participating in the workshop are recorded as are their concerns for increasing their competency and improving service in their prospective libraries. Seeking to provide better library service to her patrons, Ethel Bolden believed that she would benefit from more formal training in the field of Library Science.

Bolden eventually left Waverley Elementary School and in 1953 entered Atlanta University. During this period of her life, she later recalled, "My husband kept the boys and I set out for Atlanta University from which I received the degree of Master of Science in Library Service." In 1959, she graduated and went to work as a librarian at the new W.A. Perry Junior High School in Columbia's Edgewood neighborhood.

In 1968, Bolden left W.A. Perry Middle School and was appointed head librarian at Dreher High School, a traditionally all-white institution. A 1988 interview chronicles her departure from Perry, as a consequence of South Carolina's attempt to desegregate public schools, and alludes to the fact that it was Bolden, along with guidance counselor Francena Robinson, a fellow African American, who first integrated the Dreher faculty.

The collection contains an assortment of committee notes, class reunion and commencement pamphlets, and newsletters from various African-American schools in Columbia and from other towns in South Carolina. Among these is the 1969 *Narrative Evaluation Report of the Directory on the Institute for the Training*

of *Elementary Librarians*, documenting the strategies and programs used by Allen University to educate librarians. Bolden served on the staff of Allen's "Institute for Elementary Librarians" that year, and included with the report is her lecture "Evaluation, Selection and Acquisition of Materials for the Elementary School Library."

Letters and newspaper clippings throughout the collection address the social, economic, and political factors that Mrs. Bolden believed affected African-American education. Aware of the many challenges that had arisen in the African-American community following desegregation, she understood the importance of preserving cultural institutions that were in danger of disappearing. In her 1988 interview she argued that many historically black schools "became either elementary schools, middle schools or...went out of existence all together" and, as a result, "we lost that part of our heritage."

Other portions of the collection focus on public schools and colleges at which Bolden studied, taught, or volunteered her time as guest lecturer. Files on Booker T. Washington High School include the names and addresses of the school's Board of Directors, as well as minutes and financial statements, souvenir programs from celebration banquets, and specimen copies of the school's newsletter, *The Comet*. Included too is information on the history of Edgewood, its cultural and physical geography, and families who lived there.

Ethel Bolden's service activities extended from the schools and libraries to other institutions. Professional and civic organizations with which she served included the NAACP, National Council of Negro Women, Booker T. Washington Foundation, South Carolina State Museum Board of Directors, and Historic Columbia Foundation. Bolden was listed in *Who's Who Among Black Librarians in the Southeast*, *Who's Who of American Women* (4th edition), and *Who's Who in the South/Southwest* (10th edition). She was the recipient of numerous awards, many of which reflect her lifelong service to the Columbia community, and her numerous community activities were recognized by such organizations as the Christian Action Council and the Board of Directors of the Columbia Young Women's Christian Association. In 2002, she received the Order of the Palmetto, South Carolina's highest citizen award, in recognition of her pioneering service to libraries.

Bolden's faith in God and Christian fellowship was a vital part of her life. When she came to live in the Edgewood neighborhood, she joined Ladson Presbyterian Church, Columbia's oldest African-American church. Later, she was a founding member of Northminster Presbyterian Church. Ultimately, she would speak to the congregations of many denominations in Columbia about faith, hope, and community uplift. Among her notes for these speeches, a majority of which deal with the uplift of African Americans, are remarks entitled "Where Do Our Dreams Go?" Her talk was delivered before Lebanon Presbyterian Church, another of Columbia's historic African-American congregations, and asserted that the church "served as a place of peace, hope and spiritual nourishment, special activities and entertainment, education, the development of leadership and self expression."

Bolden also argued that African-American churches, generally, "have favored a passive acceptance of one's worldly condition and have seen their main function in providing escape and consolation to the sufferers." She admonished the members of Lebanon to reach beyond mediocrity, to dream dreams, and to make the impossible into the possible dream.

References to the plight of the African-American community following desegregation are to be found throughout the collection. Materials directly related to the social issues in the Columbia community include two bound manuscripts labeled "Community Development Project Proposals," 1987 and 1989 respectively, both of which attempt to address issues of crime, education, drug abuse, and poverty. Bolden was a proponent of the family as a key element for improving society. In one of her untitled speeches, she wrote that "Black Women as well as Black men must work toward correcting the social ills that contribute to the high unemployment rate of Black men and the great number of Black men in prison or on drugs. We must be innovative to find creative ways to help young men of today be husbands of tomorrow."

While very much interested in the present, Ethel Bolden believed that understanding America's past, especially the role of African Americans, was crucial to people of color because many of them suffered from inferiority complexes, humiliation, and cultural degradation resulting from a lack of knowledge of their past. She argued that African Americans had made important achievements in society but failed to recognize their own contributions. Bolden recognized that the majority culture sometimes contributed to the problems that afflicted the African-American community. Criticizing those who wanted to close or

change the status of C.A. Johnson High School, she argued in the *Columbia Record* newspaper, 12 August 1985, that "there is a strange mentality present in a people who continue to think that anything black or in a black neighborhood is inferior and must go." In one of her speeches, she noted that "to control a people you must first control what they think about themselves and how they regard their history and culture." In another, she critiqued America's education system, noting that "A major merit of literature is that it broadens and deepens experience. Furthermore, a great literature is relevant to people and to society as they are, and American Literature surely is not relevant if it ignores over 10 percent of the Americans."

Bolden's deep-rooted interest in history is apparent in the newspaper clippings she collected, many of which bear upon the contributions and attainments of African people in the United States as well as in Africa. She remained optimistic that this history and culture would eventually be integrated into books and other publications as well as into the school curriculum. Mrs. Bolden remained a spokesperson for the rights and responsibilities of all citizens until her death on 20 October 2002. Her collected papers bear testimony to the fact that the woman who once said "if love rules your life you cannot help but be involved" made her voice heard by working quietly yet persistently to bring about positive social change within her community.

Augmenting the collection is a unit of material associated with Ethel Bolden's elder son, astronaut Charles Bolden, Jr. (b.1946). Bolden received a B.S. degree from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1968, accepted a commission as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps, trained as a pilot, and from 1972 to 1973 successfully flew more than 100 missions into North and South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In 1978, he earned a M.S. degree from the University of Southern California. He was selected as an astronaut candidate in 1980, qualified as a space shuttle pilot in 1981, and subsequently flew four missions in space. In 1992 he was appointed Assistant Deputy Administrator for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He held this post until assigned as commander of the 1994 flight of space shuttle *Discovery*. Upon completion of this fourth mission, Bolden left the space program after having logged more than 680 hours in space. Items that are representative of the period when Bolden was actively involved in the space program are NASA pamphlets, photographs, and posters.

Letter, 4 August 1843, from Josephine E[stelle] Boutan to Robert McKay

Letter, 4 August 1843, written by Josephine E[stelle] Boutan from Charleston, South Carolina, and addressed to "My Respected Friend," Robert McKay, Greenville C[ourt] H[ouse], South Carolina, thanks him for his recent letter and expresses pleasure with the "account of your delightful village" conveyed therein. "...from your description no one could otherwise than wish to be enumerated as one of its inhabitants," she adds, noting however that "we have little in our City for enjoyment such as you have described but still we must be devoted to the home of our Childhood [and] those scenes must ever be green in our memory."

The letter wishes McKay success in his election, presumably for the office of ordinary, which he subsequently held, and in sharing with him news of mutual friends in Charleston, she quips that she had not yet "*Ketched* a beau."

The Fourth of July she had celebrated with others who gathered in Broad Street "where we saw the whole military in full as they passed to the Battery, where they usual[ly] fire a feu de joié in honor of the day." "The *Washingtons*," she recounts, "were the handsomest among them...." That afternoon, a "Sabbath School Pic Nic" had been held "in the Mall, in front of Flin's Church," and "on the Neck they had a procession of several Hundred Children...."

Boutan married Dr. Zachariah James Dehay in September 1849 and later lived in Camden, South Carolina.

Edward Flud Burrows Papers, 1930-1999

"Edward Flud Burrows proved that when it comes to bravery, warriors and pacifists are close cousins. Both accept risks and the ugly consequences." So wrote Jim Schlosser in a tribute to Burrows entitled "College to Remember Ex-professor," appearing in the *Greensboro News & Record* on 23 January 1999. One and a quarter linear feet of items, including correspondence, diaries, appointment books, and a typescript for his autobiography, "Flud," document the life of Edward Flud Burrows (1917-1998). Much of the collection demonstrates Burrows' grappling with the fundamental questions of religion and government in wartime.

Born 17 August 1917 in Sumter County, South Carolina, a son of Stanyarne Burrows (1879-1953) and Julia Ashby Richardson Burrows (1881-1962), Edward was the third boy and sixth child in a family of eight. The family was Episcopalian but Burrows attended a Presbyterian Sunday School as a youth. Several pieces of

his juvenile writing present in the collection evidence his early Christian faith which would guide him throughout life. A 1935 graduate of Sumter High School, Burrows attended Washington & Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, where he was a member of the Peace Group, graduating *summa cum laude* and Phi Beta Kappa in 1939.

Beginning with the onset of war in Europe, daily diary entries shed light on the development of Burrows' pacifist beliefs, the influence of family life in rural Sumter County, his reaction to graduation from Washington & Lee, and his first year of graduate studies in Southern history at Duke University. Regular diary entries end when his duties as a rural school teacher at Gable, South Carolina (1940-1941), began to monopolize his time. It was during this period that he wrote a personal statement, on 8 September 1940, at his parent's home in Oswego, South Carolina, that stated, in part: "I Edward Flud Burrows, have become opposed to war and the methods of force and a supporter of peace and the way of Christlike love.... I do not believe war to be inevitable nor a necessary expression of human nature." Burrows completed his master's thesis, "The Literary Education of Negroes in Ante-bellum Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia with Special Reference to Regulatory and Prohibitive Laws," and graduated from Duke in the spring of 1941.

In August 1941, Burrows was drafted as a conscientious objector into Civilian Public Service. He first lived and worked at Camp #19, Buck Creek (Marion, North Carolina), which was operated under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. There he participated in the construction of the Blue Ridge Parkway. In April 1942, upon his request, he was transferred to Camp #27 (Crestview, Florida), run under the sponsorship of the Brethren Service Committee to work on the project to eradicate hookworms through building sanitary facilities. During his time in Florida, Burrows kept a journal that he called "Thoughts from time to time" in which he agonized over whether to leave the C.P.S. camp and accept prison as a more sincere act of conscience. Though he felt that the work was worthwhile, he could not reconcile himself with government forced conscription, and on 4 February 1943, Burrows walked out of camp in protest. In 1991, Burrows would commit to paper his "Recollections of Buck Creek (North Carolina) and Crestview (Florida) Civilian Public Service (CPS) August 1941-February 1943," a detailed memoir of his time at both camps in which he wrote: "I do not regret my 17+ months spent in Civilian Public Service. Yet, if faced with the draft today, I think I would refuse to cooperate with conscription from the very beginning."

During his tenure at the C.P.S. camps, Burrows corresponded with conscientious objectors and others of like mind throughout the country. Several interesting letters written in the autumn of 1942, one from sociologist of religion Allan W. Eister, mention nutritional experimentation on conscientious objectors at Ward D-11, Welfare Hospital, New York City. Another letter from Eister, bearing no date, opposes the involvement of the Society of Friends in the C.P.S. movement. Lt. Nancy Jones, a nurse serving during World War II, wrote to Burrows on 29 March 1943 to defend her own war service: "I took an oath once in which I pledged myself to take care of people who needed such care. It is not mine to question how they happen to need it, any more than I would refuse a treatment to a siphilitic on the grounds that he caught his disease through sinful living and did not deserve treatment." She recognized, however, that Burrows was destined to travel a "different road, a rougher one, but higher and closer to heaven," and hoped that one day everyone would "quit arguing over the nationality of Washington's cherry trees and see a Japanese as another man. Perhaps we will even forget the carpetbagger days and Sherman's march through Georgia, and Yankees, Southerners and Negroes will live as political and social equals, judged not by their color, but by how much they have on the ball."

On 3 May 1943 Burrows was sentenced to serve three years in a Federal Penitentiary for opposition to conscription. He was sent to the Federal Correctional Institution in Tallahassee, Florida, where he stayed, working in the prison hospital, until his release on 23 August 1945. He had first been granted parole effective 1 July 1944 but because he would not agree to carry a draft registration card, the parole board was unwilling to release him. After his release, Burrows spent time working and teaching on a cooperative farm, Sky Valley Farm, at Zirconia, North Carolina.

From 1946 to 1947 he served as a Rosenwald Scholar at the Social Science Institute, Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. In his personal statement in 1940, Burrows had written: "I am particularly interested in the racial problem of the South and am determined to cooperate with others in the study and alleviation of it." He was professor of history at Guilford College in Greensboro, North Carolina, from 1948 to 1979. In 1955, he received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin after completing his dissertation, "The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 1919-1944, a Case Study in the History of the Interracial Movement in the South." As a professor at Guilford College, he was part of a faculty group that pressured the administration and trustees to admit black students.

After his retirement in 1979, Burrows began seriously working on the manuscript for "Flud," an autobiography that would be published a decade later. The annotated typescript in the collection covers Burrows' early life, his experiences during World War II, and his professional career, and reveals his lifelong struggle with his homosexuality. Burrows described the two underlying themes of his life: "Sometime during my college years, I conceived two ideas that have greatly influenced my life. Both, I believe, came as a result of my religious growth. One was the idea of the way of love as an alternative to physical force....The other idea was that I should devote my life to the education of Negroes." Edward Flud Burrows died 17 December 1998 and donated his body for medical research.

Wilfrid Hardy Callcott Papers, 1878-1970

Wilfrid Hardy Callcott (1895-1969) was affiliated with the University of South Carolina from 1923, when he was appointed associate professor of history, until he taught his last classes in the spring of 1968. During his tenure, he advanced through the academic ranks, reaching the status of professor in 1929; and later, in 1944, he was appointed dean of the graduate school and began a remarkable career as an administrator. He was also dean of the faculty from 1955 to 1960, and when he stepped down as dean of the graduate school in 1960, he was appointed dean of the university, a position he held until 30 June 1961.

After he retired from his administrative responsibilities, he continued to teach history courses at USC and was visiting professor at the University of Texas, Wofford College, and the University of Houston. He returned to educational administration during the academic year 1968-69 when he served as interim president of Coker College. Not only was he known for his teaching and administrative work, but he was also one of the country's leading scholars of Latin American history.

The author of four books on the subject - *Church and State in Mexico, 1822-1857* (Duke University Press, 1926); *Liberalism in Mexico, 1857-1929* (Stanford University Press, 1931); *Santa Anna: The Story of an Enigma Who Once Was Mexico* (Oklahoma University Press, 1936); and *Caribbean Policy of the United States, 1890-1920* (The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1942)—published during a sixteen-year period, he was the most productive scholar at the University of South Carolina in the years between the world wars. Henry H. Lesesne, the author of *A History of the University of South Carolina, 1940-2000*, noted that "as a leader

among the faculty in the period between the mid-1930s and 1961, Callcott was instrumental in establishing the foundations of the modern university."

The papers in this collection represent all phases of Dr. Callcott's life and academic career. He carefully preserved his papers and letters from the time he was in grammar school and, after his death, his son George Hardy Callcott, long-time Professor of History at the University of Maryland, collected, organized, and annotated the family archive. As a result of that effort, the voluminous records of Callcott's academic life have been preserved.

In addition, ancillary letters, diaries, and documents from his parents and siblings, especially his older brother Frank Callcott (1891-1979), Professor of Spanish at Columbia University, are included in the papers. In the 1960s, Wilfrid Hardy Callcott gathered material for a biography of his father, George Hardy Callcott (1857-1931), completed a manuscript, but died before he could have it published. The letters written by his father, 1878-1884, before he immigrated to the United States and settled in Texas provided much of the information incorporated in *Mr. George: An English Immigrant to Texas* (privately printed, 1969) and are included in the collection. The strength of the collection, however, is the continuity of correspondence that documents Wilfrid Hardy Callcott's entire life. During his college and army years, 1914-1923, Callcott and his mother, Mary Ireland Callcott (1860-1934) exchanged letters every week; less frequent letters are found from his brother Frank, other relatives, and friends.

After 1923, when Callcott moved to Columbia to take a job at the University of South Carolina, letters from his parents, and letters to them from Wilfrid, continued until 1929 when his parents moved to Columbia to live. The brothers, Frank and Wilfrid, wrote each other on alternating Sundays for decades, and many of those letters survive, right up until Wilfrid's death in September 1969. The letters are supplemented by diaries, ledgers, journals, legal papers, diplomas, transcripts, photographs, and newspaper clippings. The collection consists of approximately fifteen linear feet.

Wilfrid Hardy Callcott was born, as he recounted in his autobiography written for his eighth grade composition class, "the twelfth of Nov. 1895, about ten miles south of San Marcos in Guadalupe County, [Texas]." His earliest memories were about school experiences and demonstrated his pride in learning. When his parents sent him to school one day with his brother Frank while they went to town,

"the first thing the teacher did was to set me to copying figures on a slate. This almost insulted me as at home I was in the second reader and *thought* that I understood all about addition and subtraction and was learning multiplication and division." When he did start his formal schooling, he was already advanced enough in his studies to begin with second grade work. He completed the sixth grade in the small country school at Long Branch where "most of our studies were scattered out over two and sometimes three grades," as he recalled in his autobiographical essay.

In the spring of 1908, his parents sold the farm in Guadalupe County, purchased another in Uvalde County and moved in November of that year to Sabinal, a small town located near the new farm. The town provided good schools for the Callcott sons. Wilfrid entered the seventh grade in December 1908 and completed the school year with a 92 and 5/8 average for all subjects in a system where an A equaled 100 and B+ equaled 95. When he graduated in May 1913, he was selected as one of the commencement speakers and addressed the audience on "The Need for a More Thorough Education in the High School." In that oration he argued that "our education [should be] so thorough that those who are forced to quit and become bread winners before they are able to complete their school work may be so thoroughly and practically educated that they will not have to lose any time in learning how to work to their best advantage."

When it was time for him to choose a college, Wilfrid followed his older brother Frank to Southwestern University, a school located in Georgetown, Texas, and affiliated with the Methodist Church. Even though the boys' father was a successful cotton farmer and could help his sons with tuition, both sons worked throughout their college years to earn money to pay their own expenses. Wilfrid began a diary the day he and Frank left for Georgetown, Texas, in September 1914 and therein recorded his impressions of college life and noted his daily routine.

From the first week, he looked for ways to make money. He worked digging post holes at twenty cents per hour, waited tables, swept and dusted, chopped wood for a lady who lived across the street, and did "typewriting" for fellow students. He carefully recorded his earnings in a ledger and also entered his expenses. In early January 1915, he noted: "Bought a ½ interest in the 'Mood Hall Shining Parlor' today." By the time he sold his interest four months later, he had earned "right close to \$30.00 out of it." The college campus offered many opportunities that Wilfrid frequently enjoyed. He attended, for the first time, a Shakespeare play; he

saw his first football game; and participated in a victory celebration after the game. He was deeply involved with Southwestern's debate team, contributed stories to the college magazine, and enjoyed the musical performances on campus. Sundays were devoted to church activities and an occasional visit to the local jail where Wilfrid and other students held services for the inmates.

In April 1917, the United States entered the great war that had been dominating the world scene since 1914. Callcott had rarely mentioned war news in any of his correspondence until America's entry. On 8 April, two days after the United States Congress had passed its declaration of war against Germany, Callcott wrote his parents that "everything here is topsy turvy about the war. The first excitement is beginning to calm down now though.... I cannot see at present that things are serious enough to justify the student body here in enlisting at the first call...." Before the month was over, however, Callcott sent a telegram to his father asking for advice on his course of action: "Conscription has passed and it seems we will be needed[.] What is your advice in regard to officers training camp starting May 8th.... Many of our boys going because of advantages offered...."

By 13 May, both Wilfrid and Frank were in camp at Leon Springs, Texas, experiencing their first days of military life. Wilfrid was found to be twenty pounds underweight during his physical examination, and was dismissed from camp. He returned to Southwestern University, dejected, but determined to continue his education. His rejection by the military apparently created some unpleasantness when he returned to college. In the fall of 1917, Callcott wrote a story entitled "Not a Slacker, But -." George Wilson was the name of the central character, but clearly the story was about Callcott's own brief military experience the previous spring.

Uncertain about his future because of the possibility of being drafted, Callcott wrote his parents on 23 September 1917 "that I want to get out of school with as little debt as possible. If I should be drafted along towards the end of the year I do not want to have a large debt on my hands when I enter the army. That is not the place for a private to make money." Callcott was not drafted that fall but, after taking his exams at the end of the session, he telegraphed his father and asked his advice about whether he should enlist immediately. "On the whole I think I would volunteer," his father wrote on 7 December 1917, "it will only make a few weeks difference anyway." "I am proud of you," he continued, "I cannot tell you how proud I am of you[.]" Five days later, Wilfrid wrote his parents from Fort Sam Houston while he waited to receive his uniform. He had joined the aviation branch

of the army and was told "all along that the highest class of men, especially the business men and college men were going into...aviation." His decision to volunteer had been made so quickly that he had not had time to send his trunk and suitcase home from school, but he was apparently pleased with the decision. "I am more sure all the time that I did the best thing by coming on now. Of course I would have liked to have finished at S.U. [Southwestern University], but the drafted men are not looked up to [,] to say the least of it."

Callcott was sent to Kelly Field, located south of San Antonio, amidst "scads" of "aeroplanes." "This last two days from the earliest daylight till dark I do not think there has been any five minutes together when there were less than five up over the camp and most of the time there are about ten circling around. They are quite a pest with their racket," he complained. By the first of the new year, Callcott had been transferred to Camp McArthur, near Waco, Texas, and at the end of July, his squadron was sent to Langley Field near Hampton, Virginia. Callcott spent his time while there working in an office but, on one occasion, a young officer, an acquaintance from Sabinal, Texas, offered to take him on a short flight. Callcott wrote his parents that "the sight of the sun above....[the clouds]...was one of the most beautiful I have ever seen."

"There is a great deal of excitement here just at present," Callcott wrote from Langley Field on 11 October. "A move at least seems in hand in a week or so. All the rumors have been for overseas and we seem to be getting that style of outfit," he continued. He was assigned to a new squadron, the 500th, given an "overseas" physical examination, and issued new equipment, including hobnail field shoes, and then transferred to Camp Hill, near Newport News, Virginia, where the troops waited their turn for an available transport ship. When Callcott's brother Frank, who had recently been promoted to the rank of captain and sent to Camp Wheeler in Georgia, learned of Wilfrid's possible deployment, he was envious. "Gee, I wish I were in your shoes," he wrote. "I don't blame you for turning down the chance at the training camp to get to go across. I would too."

On 28 October, the men of the 500th Aero Squadron boarded the U.S.S. *Pastores*, a 12,650-ton vessel, and became part of the American Expeditionary Forces. In a postcard written just before boarding ship, Callcott informed his parents: "You are not likely to hear from me for a while. Am feeling fine." Callcott described his experiences while at sea in a two-part letter headed "The Ocean" and dated 2 November; and "Near France," 8 November 1918. He had witnessed a storm, a

"sight [that] was splendid? [though] it could not be called beautiful, but still it was wonderful." The men of the 500th Aero Squadron landed just before the armistice was declared on 11 November. Callcott wrote his parents in reference to that event and joked "that as soon as we came the Kaiser left." "The French people were almost beside themselves at the news," he continued. "Everywhere we heard the statement 'The war is over, The war is over.'" He also observed that "nearly every town had its celebration, the railroad engines were decorated and flags were everywhere.... All along the way we saw the old 'Stars and Stripes.'"

Callcott's squadron was stationed near St. Maixent for the remainder of the year. There they observed Thanksgiving by feasting on "roast goose, dressing, cauliflower, mashed potatoes, bread, coffee and pumpkin pie" and by watching a football game between the men of the 499th and 500th squadrons, a game that ended in a 6-6 tie. Callcott also sketched out a plan for his life after he returned home, which he hoped would happen by February or March 1919. "By entering S[outhwestern] U[niversity] April 1st I could get in the entire spring term and the summer term," he calculated. "That would enable me to finish up the work for my A.B. Then with the coming of September I could either start teaching or, if the funds are available, take a years' work at either Chicago University or Columbia University at New York for my A.M.," he concluded.

With the arrival of the new year, Callcott expected to begin his journey back to the United States momentarily. "We are still waiting here at St. Maixent," he wrote in a letter to his parents on 13 January 1919. "We hope that our next move will be towards the old U.S. but we are not likely to make that move for just a while yet from the present appearances," he continued. He did announce that he had been promoted to the rank of corporal and had "entered the semi-aristocracy of the Non-Commissioned officer" with an increased monthly pay while overseas of \$40.80. By the end of the January, the 500th Aero Squadron was on the move. The troops traveled by train to the embarkation camp at St. Nazaire by way of Niort, La Rochelle, and Nantes, arriving after twenty-four hours in the cars.

On 20 February 1919, the U.S.S. *Mexican*, a freighter converted to a troop ship, with just over 2,500 soldiers on board, pulled away from the dock at St. Nazaire, dropped down the river, and early the next day entered the Bay of Biscay. The voyage across the Atlantic began in rough weather: "We were the sickest bunch I think I have ever seen anywhere," Callcott wrote while still at sea. "Never before had I felt so absolutely miserable, down and out from such an apparently simple

cause," he continued. "Most of us almost reached the stage of the old fellow who said that he was afraid he was *not* going to die."

As soon as the vessel docked at Hoboken, New Jersey, on 7 March 1919, Callcott sent a telegram to his parents to let them know of his safe arrival. He followed that with a letter that concluded with: "our hard time is over if we ever had any."

Anxious to return to college, Callcott made a special appeal to his colonel for an immediate discharge. He explained his plan to register at Southwestern University in the spring so that he could finish his work on his undergraduate degree in time to enroll at Columbia University in the fall.

After more than fifteen months in the military, with four and one-half months' service in France, Callcott was discharged from the army 28 March 1919. He arrived in Corpus Christi, Texas, on 2 April, visited with his parents for a couple of weeks, and then traveled to Georgetown to take up his college work again. Even though the first five weeks of the spring term at Southwestern had passed, Callcott was able to register for three courses, to catch up with the work he had missed, and to continue on track for summer graduation.

At the same time that he worked to finish his A.B. degree, Callcott looked to the next step in his educational program. In order to continue on to the graduate level, he had to find ways to pay for the increased expenses of living in New York. "From the Columbia bulletin I do not see how it is possible to go there for a year under \$800.00 when there are two railroad fares to pay," he explained to his parents. His brother Frank, in a similar situation, had found work as a teacher at the Hoboken Academy, located in Hoboken, New Jersey. When Frank was offered work in Columbia's Extension Division for the academic year 1919-1920, he resigned from the academy and recommended Wilfrid as his successor. Wilfrid finished his required work at Southwestern University by taking correspondence courses. His college degree, however, was not formally awarded until 25 September 1919, after Wilfrid had left Texas for New York.

Wilfrid enjoyed the advantage of having his brother Frank and sister-in-law Mary in New York City to help him with the transition to a new life. After Wilfrid signed up for his course work at Columbia University, he wrote his parents that "apparently most of my work while here will be under Prof. [William R.] Shepherd who is a well-known man." He was, he continued, "exceptionally fortunate both in the courses and teachers secured." By the middle of November, he was thinking seriously

about the topic for his master's thesis. He wrote his father that "I have not yet definitely chosen it but it will be something in connection with 'Latin America,' my old hobby ever since our debate [in college]." "I am thinking rather seriously of taking up the Central American situation, those little countries between Mexico and Panama, for my thesis," he continued. "Then I can broaden out to some of the others for that possible Doctor's Dissertation."

Callcott finished work on his master's thesis, "Attitude of Central America toward the United States," in June 1920, turned it over to Professor Shepherd, who read it quickly and called Callcott in for a conference. "He treated me exceptionally well," Callcott informed his parents. "Part of his criticism was fairly severe but on the whole I was agreeably surprised. He told me to get it in final shape and bring it in and that it would be all right." Even so, Callcott explained "he put me through an hour and a half of conversation which was a kind of an examination on the whole subject." Callcott also passed another hurdle on the way to his Ph.D. when he successfully completed the required language examination. Professor Shepherd asked Callcott to read a randomly selected page from a history of Mexico. Callcott, even without the use of a dictionary, read the passage with little trouble. At the end of ten minutes, Shepherd remarked: "...if you can handle Spanish that well you need not worry."

In January 1923, Callcott began a serious search for a college teaching position and also began to focus his attention on his qualifying examination in history and international law scheduled later that spring. He passed and was informed on 5 June that he would be "duly recommended to the Dean for admission to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy." A month later he received a note asking him to stop by to see Columbia University Professors Fox and Muzzey who "would like to talk...about a position at the Univ. of South Carolina."

The next day, 12 July 1923, he sent a telegram to William D. Melton, president of the university indicating his interest in the job and outlining his credentials. Melton responded with an invitation for an interview on 17 July in Columbia. An offer of employment was made and Callcott accepted by telegram on 21 July. For a salary of \$2,250 per year, Callcott was expected to teach fifteen hours per week in the history department. When Callcott visited the university, he met his history department colleagues Yates Snowden (1858-1933) and Robert L. Meriwether (1890-1958) and later wrote Snowden soliciting suggestions to help with his preparation for the approaching fall semester. Snowden replied not with advice,

but with a newspaper clipping that announced Callcott's hiring. "As you see, I have been moderate in your praise," Snowden remarked, "but, like Meriwether, I have no doubt you will win 'golden opinions' hereabouts, and we will, all thru, have a fine time in the largely untilled field of S.C. history."

Callcott spent some time in Texas visiting his parents in Corpus Christi and in Austin researching in the University of Texas library before arriving in Columbia about the middle of September. "The University here seems to be decidedly on the boom," he wrote in his first letter to his parents from Columbia, "all the dormitories are more than full and they are building three new ones, two for men and one for women." Enrollment, he reported, was expected to "pass the 850 mark" after having reached 746 the previous year. He had only one criticism of the university: "This morning I was in the library for a time looking around. Their equipment is small here and is quite cramped."

In spite of his busy schedule at the University and the work he was doing on his dissertation, Wilfrid participated in the social and intellectual life he found in Columbia, S.C. He was a bachelor, in his late twenties, and enjoyed the prestige of his university position. Even though he had dated occasionally while in New York, he was apparently never seriously interested in any particular woman there.

When he took his room at 1431 Pendleton Street in September 1923, he met another recent arrival, Grace Otter, who had come to town to work as manager of a new cafeteria at Columbia High School, and who also had a room in the same house. Miss Otter, from Danville, Kentucky, had moved to Columbia from Somerset, Kentucky, where she taught Home Economics at the local high school from 1920 until 1923. She had graduated from Kentucky College for Women with a B.S. degree and then finished a course of study in domestic science at the Thomas Normal Training School in Detroit, Michigan in 1919.

By Christmas 1924, Grace and Wilfrid were good friends. Grace wrote Wilfrid a gracious note of thanks for a Christmas gift while in Louisville where she was visiting her mother. Early in January 1925, Wilfrid wrote to his brother that he had just purchased a Chevrolet touring car for \$610. He was "about tired of all this running around without some other means of locomotion than that granted to me by nature." When Wilfrid wrote his mother about his new car, she correctly assigned another motive for the purchase: "but you did not give us the name of the assistant chauffeur for it stands to reason a young man would hardly buy a five

passenger car to ride around in alone!" In early May, when the couple announced their engagement to their friends and families, Wilfrid's mother was "surprised & still not surprised either, because I knew in reason you never got a car for your own use...." Grace's mother and sister sent a telegram in response to the news: "We have survived the shock and now want to wire our love and congratulations to both of you...." The wedding was planned for 5 August in Louisville and Grace left Columbia in early June to prepare for the event. Wilfrid spent much of his time finishing work on his dissertation before he drove to Louisville, arriving a week before the wedding. In her diary Grace described the wedding that took place in her family's home: "I loved our kind of simple wedding. We didn't send invitations and only invited 35 people, most of whom were relatives." After spending the night in Louisville at the Brown Hotel, the newlyweds "boarded the Chevrolet at 8 A.M. leaving Louisville via New Albany for our motor trip to Texas and South Carolina," Grace recorded. The couple visited Wilfrid's siblings and their families in Texas and then drove to Corpus Christi to spend a few days with Wilfrid's parents. After their arrival in Columbia, the Callcotts moved into an apartment at 1331 Pickens Street near the university and spent their time happily fixing up their first home. By mid-October, however, Grace was under a doctor's care and later in the fall confined to bed for ten days, with an undiagnosed illness. Her health improved and, just before Christmas, Yates Snowden, who had visited the Callcotts, wrote in a letter to Wilfrid: "We were delighted to find Mrs. Callcott so 'chirpy' & looking so well...."

Wilfrid continued to teach his courses and to work on the final revisions of his dissertation. Professor Shepherd, his advisor, had read part of the manuscript in May 1925 and, after writing a particularly harsh commentary on the work submitted, encouraged Callcott with slight praise. "Do not feel altogether discouraged by the severe slashing administered to the first two chapters! You have worked in commendably industrious fashion, and will produce, I feel confident, a treatise of interest and value," he concluded. By November, Shepherd had read and criticized the completed thesis and returned it to Callcott who confidently wrote to his mentor that "[I] can see no particular reason why it should not be completed in accordance with your suggestions by the first of January." Columbia University required that completed dissertations be published before the Ph.D. would be awarded; however, the dissertation defense, or in Shepherd's words the "final intellectual grill," could take place as soon as the members of the committee had a chance to read the final version in galley proofs. Callcott sent off the manuscript of his work "Democracy in Mexico, 1822-1857" to Duke University

Press in January 1926. After anxiously waiting for six weeks, Callcott received a letter from William T. Laprade, Supervising Editor, in early March. "I have pleasure in saying now that we shall be glad to publish your book on our usual terms....," Laprade informed Callcott, and "I am sure we should have no trouble in meeting any reasonable requirements for you to get your degree this June." With the Duke contract signed, Callcott arranged to take his examination which he successfully completed on 6 May. His examining committee recommended a slight change in the title of his work. Rather than "Democracy in Mexico," "Church and State in Mexico" seemed more accurate "in view of the fact that the relations of Church and State provided the real questions at issue," Callcott informed the Duke University Press editor. On 27 October 1926, the Callcotts received "the dissertation' *completed*" and, as Grace reported in her diary, "We were 'thrilled' [with] the style in which Duke had put it up."

As soon as his dissertation was published, Wilfrid started work on a companion volume designed to carry his history of Mexico from 1857 down to the late 1920s. He took a leave of absence from the University of South Carolina from June 1928 until February 1929 in order to continue his research. Wilfrid and Grace left Columbia by train in early June for Austin, Texas, where Wilfrid was scheduled to teach Professor Charles W. Hackett's course in South American history during the summer session. The Callcotts rented an apartment near the university and lived there the entire summer so that Wilfrid could continue his work in the library after the six-week summer session ended. At the end of October, Wilfrid traveled to Mexico for more research while Grace remained in Corpus Christi with Wilfrid's parents. After a brief stop in Monterrey, Wilfrid spent the rest of the fall in Mexico City working in the National Library and buying books from local bookstores for the University of South Carolina's Latin-American collection. To Grace, who remained in Texas because of her pregnancy, Wilfrid wrote frequent, detailed letters about the things he saw, the people he met, and the work he did. He also reported to Dr. D.M. Douglas, president of the University of South Carolina, about his research and contacts with government officials while in Mexico City. "The material at the National Library seems quite good and I am working on it regularly," he wrote Dr. Douglas on 13 November. Callcott left Mexico City on 14 December and was back in Corpus Christi to rejoin his wife and spend Christmas with his parents. In Columbia for the beginning of the spring semester in early February, Wilfrid wrote his brother Frank that "Grace is feeling first rate these days and is far better than she has been at any time since July."

In Columbia, S.C., Wilfrid worked on the material he had collected in Mexico and reported in a letter to Dr. William K. Boyd of the Duke University Press, written in February 1929, that he had "completed the first rough draft of about one-fourth...[of] the new manuscript..." The complete work, he speculated, "is not likely to be ready for publication till about September." He also finished preparations for the courses he had agreed to teach during the two sessions of summer school at the University of Texas while he and Grace awaited their first child.

On 6 March 1929, a son was born and named for his grandfather, George Hardy Callcott. Wilfrid wrote his brother Frank later in the month that "George's arrival has, of course, been *the* event for us." He was happy to report that Grace "has recuperated splendidly" and "the youngster has been doing fine." The family remained in Columbia until the end of the spring semester and then traveled by train to Texas. Grace had been experiencing severe pain for several weeks but, with her doctor's concurrence, decided to make the trip to Texas anyway. As soon as the Callcotts arrived in Austin, Grace went into the hospital for diagnosis and treatment. The physician discovered a serious infection, performed an emergency operation, but could not eliminate the problem and Grace died on Sunday morning, 9 June 1929. The funeral was held in Corpus Christi and Grace was buried there. Wilfrid's parents came to Austin for the summer to take care of the house and baby while Wilfrid fulfilled his obligations for the summer sessions. Wilfrid's parents also decided to close their house in Corpus Christi and move to Columbia so that Mrs. Callcott could take charge of the baby. Even though moving from Texas would take them to "a different community with different customs to those they have known for the past forty years," as Wilfrid explained in a letter to Frank, "I think that Columbia will provide fairly congenial surroundings for Dad, and Mother has George on her hands to provide an interest."

During the fall of 1931, Dr. Callcott and his mother had to face the serious illness and death of Callcott's father. George Hardy Callcott required hospitalization in September for a persistent condition from which he had been suffering for some time. Even though needed surgery was successful, an infection set in and Callcott died after seven weeks of hospitalization on 31 October 1931. A brief service was held at the Callcott home and then Frank and Ethel, who came to Columbia for the funeral, accompanied their father's body back to Corpus Christi where he was buried. Mrs. Callcott remained in Columbia with Wilfrid and the youngster George. The writer of Mr. Callcott's obituary in *The State* noted that "he was not a 'college

man,' but his tastes were scholarly, and all his life he was an omnivorous reader, especially in history."

Even though Wilfrid's mother continued to care for young George, Wilfrid had confided, in a letter to Frank written in November 1929, that "I do feel that George needs, or soon will need, a mother to do for him what our Mother cannot do, or soon will be unable to do in the natural course of events. Also, I do feel that every man needs a wife." In the summer of 1930, Wilfrid met the person who would eventually become his second wife. A 1929 graduate of Lander College, in Greenwood, South Carolina, Rebecca Marshall Anderson had enrolled in USC's graduate history program where she worked as a "fellow," or teaching assistant, for Callcott. Callcott later directed her thesis, "United States Relations With Nicaragua 1913-1917," and she was awarded her M.A. in July 1931.

After the summer session of 1930 ended, Callcott often wrote Rebecca in Greenwood where she was teaching at the local high school. Even though his letters offered advice about teaching, it was abundantly clear that Callcott was trying to win Rebecca's heart. He frequently declared his love for her in his letters; she was not as forthcoming, but early in January 1931, she invited him to her home near Ninety Six (Greenwood County, S.C.) to have supper and meet her family. In his next letter, he speculated about the impression he had made, especially with Rebecca's mother. "I can imagine that, knowing my age [he was thirteen years older than Rebecca] and thinking of me as a 'professor' at the University she would unconsciously expect a more 'established' looking person than I appear," he wrote. For the next year, Wilfrid pursued his suit with ardor, sending letters, making visits and, from time to time, giving gifts, usually flowers. Wilfrid spent the summer of 1931 teaching at Duke University while Rebecca finished work on her thesis in Columbia. "Of course it is an old saying that the male of the species likes to do the courting," Wilfrid wrote in July. "That may be true but it is confoundedly hard on the chap when he has to do it by correspondence." By January 1932, however, Wilfrid was making plans for a honeymoon trip to Texas after a July wedding, apparently with Rebecca's full approval.

The wedding was celebrated at Mount Lebanon Church, near Ninety Six, S.C., on Friday evening 29 July 1932 in the presence of a large group of relatives and friends. The newlyweds left for Texas where the new Mrs. Callcott met Wilfrid's brother Herbert and sister Ethel and their families. Wilfrid's mother and his young son also traveled to Texas by train and visited with family during the summer.

Wilfrid spent time in Austin working in the University of Texas library, acquiring material for his Santa Anna project. The entire family returned to Columbia in early September in time for the beginning of the fall semester at the university.

After ten years of teaching and writing, Dr. Callcott's reputation as an authority on Mexican and Latin American history was solidly established and he was often called on by the scholarly community to share his expertise. For example, he was honored by George Washington University with an invitation to deliver a series of five lectures on Modern Mexico in July 1933. These were later published in *The Caribbean Area* (The George Washington University Press, 1934, pages 302-391). In December of the same year, he was invited by Herbert E. Bolton to take part in two discussion sessions on Latin American research at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Washington, D.C. He also continued to push forward with his research on Antonio López de Santa Anna which he had begun in 1930. He wrote Santa Anna's grandson, Father Antonio López de Santa Anna, and received from him a "kind letter and careful answers to my questions...." He also applied to the Social Science research Council for a grant to support additional research on the proposed biography. With the strong endorsement of his friend Charles W. Hackett, from the University of Texas, who wrote in his recommendation to the council that "I know of no one who is better qualified for this work than Professor Callcott," the request was granted and Wilfrid was notified in March 1934 that he would receive a check for \$500 to be used "for the completion of your study...."

Wilfrid's mother, Mary Ireland Callcott, died on 15 July 1934, aged 73, after a steady decline in her health over many months. In the obituary that appeared in *The State*, there was a brief character sketch that came from the pen of someone who knew her well. "She exemplified, to a later generation, all the virtues of the pioneer Englishwoman, who, to a large extent, mothered America in its infancy. Courageous, resourceful, unafraid of work, responsibility, or the perils of the unknown future, she never lost the forward-looking spirit of youth....She was a devoted mother, not only to her own children, but to the little grandson for whose sake she came to South Carolina."

In August 1934, Wilfrid traveled by train to Mexico City to gather additional material for his Santa Anna biography. He wrote to Rebecca a few days after his arrival and reported on his progress: "The work at the Library is going fairly well. I am getting most of the material I call for. The best stuff is obviously in the newspapers which I

have been working on for a day and a half." After two weeks in Mexico City, Wilfrid traveled to Jalapa to check out the local library and to have a look at "El Encero, the remaining S.A. [Santa Anna] hacienda not in ruins." Back in Mexico City by the end of August, Wilfrid decided to leave Mexico sooner than he had planned. He explained to Rebecca in a letter written 5 September: "I could go down to various Government Departments and spend weeks but obviously could get little beyond what I already have unless I were to spend a year or more on the job. On the other hand, I understand that Austin has some material I have not seen and that I ought to have, hence the change in plans." After a brief time in Austin, Wilfrid was back in Columbia for the beginning of the fall semester and quickly completed his manuscript. When the book appeared in December 1936, it carried the title *Santa Anna: the Story of an Enigma Who Once Was Mexico*. This book proved to be Callcott's most successful effort, particularly in terms of sales and positive reviews. A headline in the *Columbia Record* newspaper in February 1937 announced "Callcott's Book Gets Applause From Critics" and noted that "more than sixty favorable reviews have been received" by the University of Oklahoma Press in the two months since publication. The *American Mercury* ran a six and one-half page review by the popular writer Captain John W. Thomason titled "History's Perfect Rascal," the Book-of-the-Month Club placed the book on its recommended reading list, and Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer briefly considered the book as the basis for a screenplay before dropping the idea.

When J. Rion McKissick (1884-1944) was chosen as USC's president in 1935, he recognized Callcott's talents and his capacity for hard work. In 1938, McKissick appointed Callcott as chairman to a new advisory committee on salaries and promotions. As he related to his brother Frank in a letter, "to my dismay last Wednesday... [the President] announced the committee with one W.H. Callcott as chairman." Even though McKissick had "put young men, i.e., under forty-five, in practically every position he has had to fill," Callcott reported, "I am still dumfounded at what it can mean." Callcott who was forty-two years old had been at the University for fourteen years and, although not one of the most vocal members of the faculty, was respected by his colleagues and had obviously gained the trust of President McKissick. He was also garnering academic recognition as an expert on Latin American history. In the fall of 1937, the head of the History Department at the Johns Hopkins University, W. Stull Holt, had inquired about the status of Callcott's study of the Caribbean relations of the United States and asked if Callcott "would be interested in delivering the Albert Shaw Lectures in Diplomatic History in the spring of 1939." It was not, however, until the week of 20 April 1942

that Callcott presented the Albert Shaw Lectures at The Johns Hopkins University; the companion volume, *The Caribbean Policy of the United States, 1890-1920*, was published in the fall of the same year. In a letter thanking Callcott for a copy of the book, President McKissick, promised to pass the book around among the members of the Board of Trustees at their December meeting, but "I will keep my eye on it all the while," he joked. In a more serious vein, McKissick remarked that "the University was highly honored by the invitation to you to deliver the Albert Shaw lectures, but is far more honored by the tangible fruit of your scholarship and research."

Beginning in 1940, Callcott became increasingly involved with administrative duties at the University of South Carolina and, as a result, had less time to devote to research and writing. Callcott was first recruited for duty in the registrar's office at a time when the university was beginning to experience changes in enrollment patterns occasioned by the military buildup going on in the United States. Callcott mentioned in a letter written to his brother Frank in September 1940 that "Camp (now Fort) Jackson is building up rapidly." He also cited the organization of a Naval R.O.T.C. unit on campus and "airplane training for pilots going steadily forward" as manifestations of "the most definite wave of militarism I have ever known anything about...." With his administrative responsibilities and his teaching, he could find time for only "an hour or so every week or two [for research] and that is really not enough to keep the subject warm." And the prospect for more time for his own writing did not look promising. Callcott observed that "now that this job is about in line they have given me a few more odds and ends to do. I am trying to insist that they are temporary but they do take time."

The "odds and ends" turned out not to be temporary at all, as Callcott had hoped, but marked the beginning of a new career in administration that would continue almost as long as he remained at the University of South Carolina. Callcott explained his new duties in a letter written to Frank in November 1943. "This summer the Dean of our Graduate School died," Callcott wrote. "The President has asked me to take charge as Chairman of the Graduate Committee," effective 1 July. As a result of the new duties, Callcott's teaching load was reduced from fifteen hours to nine. Even though Callcott expected McKissick to "bring in some outsider as Dean" next year, the president had asked Callcott to request an appropriation for graduate studies from the state legislature. Callcott asked for \$9,000 for seven graduate fellowships and "for the publication of a couple of manuscripts," Callcott explained to his brother. "With money 'fairly 'easy' now?it

seems a shame not to get a program star[t]ed," he concluded. Callcott also directed his office assistant to classify the theses "on hand" while he became acquainted with the duties of the office. "It promises to be a bit of fun," he informed his brother, even though he readily understood that his work as dean would bring him directly into "the awkward question of personalities and ambitions."

Professor Callcott officially became Dean Callcott on 13 December 1944 when the Board of Trustees confirmed his appointment as dean of the graduate school. Dr. Callcott focused much of his energy on the fledgling University of South Carolina Press in his first two years in the new position. He reported in November 1944 that he was sending to "the printer the first 45% of the manuscript for the new volume that I am editing as the first venture of the kind for the Graduate Office." By January 1945 he was able to write that "our first volume should be out in a few weeks; a second is authorized and I think we have two more lined up to follow within the year." By 1947, Callcott informed his brother that "the University Press work I have now farmed out entirely and I simply act as chairman of the committee while an editor has taken over the work." The first volumes that issued from the press, however, profited from Callcott's experience with preparing his own manuscripts for publication and his careful editing. In a report on the Graduate School Program presented in November 1946, Callcott detailed the success of the press and noted "that of the first five of the Press publications, four deal specifically with South Carolina problems and literature.... Actually this is the primary purpose, as we see it, of the University Press."

During the sixteen years that Callcott served as a dean of the graduate school, he always managed to find some time to pursue his scholarly interests. He continued to direct students who were writing master's theses or doctoral dissertations in Latin American history or American foreign policy. He also authored an occasional book review for the *American Historical Review*, *the Journal of Southern History*, or a similar journal; wrote an evaluation of a manuscript submitted to a university press for possible publication; served on a panel at an historical association convention; or presented a paper at a scholarly conference. In addition, he was in demand as a speaker and often delivered talks on a variety of subjects, historical or contemporary, to service or church groups, alumni clubs, or teachers associations. He also gave a talk once every two years to the members of Columbia's Kosmos Club.

On 11 October 1955, President Donald S. Russell (1906-1998) circulated a memorandum informing faculty and staff that effective immediately "W. H. Callcott, Dean of the Graduate School, is hereby designated ex officio Dean of Faculty and will exercise the prerogatives of that office." A short time later Callcott explained to Frank exactly what the new position entailed. Callcott would move into a "freshly furnished" office with two ante-rooms and would have a full-time secretary and special help as needed. Much of the work would involve organizing faculty records and handling confidential matters. To provide time for the initial work, Callcott asked for a reduction in his teaching load to one class. After a short time in his new position, Callcott informed his brother, with some humor, that "the job is primarily one of listening to complaints of irate departmental heads and other instructors for an hour or so each day. They need to blow off steam to someone and hesitate to approach the throne itself?. Since the policies and personalities of which they complain originated before I was in any way responsible I can listen appreciatively, [and then] pat 'em on the back...."

As Callcott approached his sixty-fifth birthday in 1960, he began to make plans to retire from his administrative duties. In May 1960, however, he informed his brother that he would continue on for a while longer in order to direct a year-long self-study that was just beginning. "Some felt that I was in a good position to head it up since I am about to retire and would be able to act without accusation of self-interest," he related. "In doing this I am retiring as Dean of the Graduate School this summer and shall continue with the new title of Dean of the University. It is a kind of a provost's job that will continue the duties of Dean of the Faculty but will add the responsibilities for the libraries, extension work and the field centers," he concluded. Effective 1 July 1960, Callcott relinquished his duties as dean of the Graduate School and assumed the broader responsibilities of Dean of the University.

Dean Callcott, while working diligently on the self-study during the fall of 1960, was also mapping a plan for his post-retirement years. He applied for a Fulbright lectureship with the hope that he would be able to spend a year at Oxford University where he had several friends including Harry Bell, Michael Brock, and Bruce Wernham. These historians had taught at USC during the late 1950s while participating in the visiting scholar program that Callcott had long advocated. By late fall, however, the prospects for a Fulbright in England for the following year had dimmed; however, another opportunity had surfaced. Archie Lewis, a close friend, was on the history faculty at the University of Texas and suggested that

Callcott would be welcomed as a visiting professor for the year 1961-1962 if the Oxford opportunity failed to materialize. Callcott was interested; a formal offer came from Joe B. Frantz, Chairman of the University of Texas History Department on 4 November; and on 11 November, Callcott wrote President Robert L. Sumwalt that he intended to resign as Dean of the University effective at the end of the fiscal year, 30 June 1961. To his brother, Callcott explained his actions in a letter of 13 November. "As soon as I received it [the offer from the University of Texas] I at once handed in my resignation here," he recounted, even though "some pressure has developed from the President and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for me to continue." Callcott, even though not legally bound by the university's retirement policy since he had joined the faculty before the policy was established, nonetheless thought it "bad policy" to continue in his position after he reached sixty-five. He believed "that it is best for all concerned for me to break ties with this old position for a year," even though he intended to return "to teaching duties on a light schedule" after a year's leave of absence.

The news release that announced Dean Callcott's retirement was sent out in late May and, in the dean's words, "brought an interesting set of letters and news notices." In a letter to Dean Callcott, United States Congressman Robert W. Hemphill reminisced about "the happy days in your classroom" he had experienced as a history major in the 1930s; Calhoun Thomas, a lawyer in Beaufort, remembered his days as a history fellow in 1924-26 just after Dr. Callcott began teaching at the University; and Bailey Faile, a 1954 graduate, thanked Callcott "for being a kind, fair, understanding, and most helpful person." Newspaper notices were also laudatory. An article published on 23 May 1961 in *The State* newspaper reviewed his thirty-eight-year career at the University. President Robert L. Sumwalt praised Dean Callcott for his "splendid service to the university" and cited him as "an outstanding example of academic competency, sustained energetic effort, administrative efficiency, and devotion to Carolina." Sumwalt also pointed out Callcott's contributions to the university's self-study: "During the past year Dr. Callcott accepted responsibility for the executive aspects of the university's recently completed self-study, a demanding task calling for intense application of his outstanding qualifications. His contribution to the self-study is in large measure responsible for the success of the undertaking." *The State* in an editorial recognized Callcott's contributions "to education in this state," especially his role in "building up the University's Graduate School," a task he "performed so well that the institution's services and prestige were substantially enlarged." The students of the University honored him by dedicating the 1961

yearbook, the *Garnet and Black*, to "Dean W.H. Callcott, A Scholar and a Gentleman."

By early September 1961, Dr. and Mrs. Callcott were in Austin, Texas, living in a house near the University of Texas while Dr. Callcott spent the academic year as a visiting professor. Back in Columbia, S.C., in June 1962, the Callcotts once again settled into their residence at 1718 College Street "with things rapidly returning to normal." Dr. Callcott was called on to teach two courses in the five-week second summer session that started 21 July. After the session ended, the Callcotts traveled to Washington, D.C., where Dr. Callcott spent a week doing research at the Library of Congress. By the middle of September, he was officially a regular member of the history department faculty with a full load of three classes. "All seems to be reasonably quiet on this campus," Callcott wrote his brother in October. "The new president [Thomas F. Jones] bids fair to be a forceful man - and gives promise of having a bit of fun with our 'Young Turks' who are always a bit of a problem," he continued. As the end of his first semester of full-time teaching with no administrative responsibilities approached, Callcott commented to his brother that he was "very pleased to have had some years of administrative work, but I have certainly never regretted for a moment my decision to insist on retiring from it. Certainly the last couple of years have been far more satisfying than the years preceding retirement."

In the spring of 1963, Dr. Callcott received the welcome news that he had been selected to lecture at Oxford University on United States diplomatic history beginning in September as part of the Fulbright program. He soon learned that he and Mrs. Callcott would sail from New York on the S.S. *Queen Mary* on 4 September and would spend the week of 11-17 September 1963 in London undergoing orientation along with other Fulbright lecturers and students. With the prospect for a chance to visit sites associated with his parents' lives before they immigrated to the United States in 1885, Callcott set about to learn as much as he could about the family's history from his brother Frank who had visited relatives in Yorkshire during a 1927 trip to England. Frank, however, offered little helpful information other than "vague and uncertain memories."

"The voyage was pleasant; sea quiet except for one day and that was not bad," Callcott wrote to his brother 14 September 1963, a few days after landing in England. His initial impressions of England were all positive: the temperature had reached 68 degrees, and "the flowers are at their summer peak and are truly

beautiful..." Callcott was also taken with the countryside that he saw on the train trip to Oxford. "Roses are everywhere; asters the size of baseballs; dahlias from one-foot high to six feet high are a mass of color," he wrote to his daughter Mary Bozeman. "Oxford is *old*. It takes real pride in its Spartan accommodations," he continued.

Callcott also expressed considerable enthusiasm about tracing his family connections in England. To his brother Frank, he related an experience that he and Rebecca had on their first Sunday in London. They decided to walk to a church near their hotel for morning services. Rebecca happened to notice a marble tablet that commemorated John Wall Callcott (1766-1821) and William Hutchins Callcott (1807-1882) who both served as church organists. According to family tradition, John Wall was the father of Wilfrid's grandfather, Robert Dixon Callcott, who married Luisa Hardy, the daughter of the inn keeper of the Golden Perch Inn in Aylesbury. Wilfrid informed his brother that "before long I also want to go over to Aylesbury and see if I can locate the Golden Perch Inn..." Another trip, however, to Halifax, to see John and Edith Wilson, came first. John Wilson was the son of friends of Wilfrid's parents, and both Wilfrid and Frank had conducted a regular correspondence with him since the 1930s.

Most of Wilfrid's time before he began his series of lectures in October was spent in Oxford's libraries with his own research. "Work in the libraries has gone rather well for the past two weeks," Callcott wrote to his brother. "The Rhodes House is really the center of the huge Rhodes Trust, and has the books of the Bodleian Library that specially apply to the British Empire and the United States," he continued. The Callcotts were in Oxford when the news came of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. "Here all has been stunned shock in connection with the tragic events in Dallas," Callcott wrote Frank on 24 November. "Flags all over Oxford, and elsewhere I understand, were at half-mast," he continued. On the evening of 23 November, Dr. Callcott, along with Steven Watson from Oxford, and several other historians and commentators, including Professor D.W. Brogan, participated in a BBC television special on President Kennedy's life. Each was given about five minutes for a brief interview on some phase of Kennedy's career and activities, and Callcott was asked a question about attitudes toward Kennedy in the South.

After a trip to Germany and a week in Paris over Christmas, Callcott resumed his active schedule with lectures at Oxford, a trip to Bristol to present a talk to students

in the University of Bristol's Latin American Institute, a lecture in Chelmsford at a "girl's high school," and then another lecture at the University of Southampton. Dr. and Mrs. Callcott also flew to Yugoslavia in late March, at the behest of officials at the American Embassy in Belgrade, where Dr. Callcott delivered lectures at the University of Novi Sad and the University of Belgrade on "Relations of the United States and Mexico," "The Influence of the Trans-Mississippi West in U. S. History," and "Latin America and the United States." After a hectic five days in Yugoslavia, the Callcotts flew to Italy where Dr. Callcott spoke at The Johns Hopkins University Center at Bologna on "Cuba in Perspective" and at the University of Pavia on "Latin America and the United States." When he wrote Frank from Oxford in late April, Callcott remarked: "The trip has been a most unusual experience and I would do almost anything to have one such experience, but I certainly do not intend to court another such. It was a genuine nervous strain."

The Callcotts arrived in New York 7 July 1964 after a five-day crossing, stopped in Washington for a short visit with their son George and family, and then traveled to Columbia, S.C. Dr. Callcott taught two classes in USC's second summer session and found "the steady lecturing -- after the Oxford contrast -- quite a difference." Before the summer ended, Dr. Callcott was honored by Erskine College with a Doctor of Literature degree and was also invited to deliver the commencement address. Both Dr. J. Mauldin Lesesne, Erskine's president and Dr. Lowry Ware, associate professor of history, were graduate students at the University of South Carolina and studied with Dr. Callcott. Callcott spoke about foreign affairs and suggested that Erskine's newest graduates "reject the seemingly quick and easy solution to international problems and to stand as a force for the level-headed approach." Callcott confided to his brother that he had planned and written his speech while in England and before the "fool convention at San Francisco" had nominated Barry Goldwater for president. He had to revise and rewrite his remarks so that his speech would not appear "to be a direct anti-Goldwater address." "I trust what remained was clear enough without hurting a small college that tries to avoid political complications," he concluded.

During the fall of 1964, Frank Callcott mentioned in a letter to Wilfrid that he had considered writing "an early Texas novel" and apparently suggested that Wilfrid try his hand at such a project. Wilfrid, however, encouraged Frank to do it because "you have a better knowledge of the *old* Texas than I." Wilfrid did acknowledge that "one or two of our children have asked me to jot down some recollections and from

time to time I have toyed with the idea. The old Long Branch and Sabinal days were rather interesting - if one can only catch the spirit of the time."

Apparently the genealogical investigations that Dr. Callcott conducted in England sparked an interest in his parents' history and experiences that, when combined with Frank's idea of a Texas novel based on his and Wilfrid's recollections, resulted in a writing project that would occupy much of Wilfrid's spare time over the next four years. Titled "Mr. George: Texas Gets a New Citizen," the manuscript was an attempt to integrate family history with social and economic history in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Texas. On 17 February 1966, Wilfrid sent Frank a four-page outline of the proposed manuscript. "This is a tentative outline -- no more -- and is subject to additions, corrections and changes," he informed Frank. "My only conviction at present is that if a good writer had hold of it the result might be interesting to the present generation." A few days later, he informed Frank that he had been "trying to rough out the material on Early Texas." In a matter of three weeks, he completed a draft of about 50,000 words by working "as occasion offered."

At the end of March, Wilfrid sent copies of his 150-page manuscript to his brother Frank and sister Ethel. He asked for a close reading and for written comments "in the margins" of the pages. "At present I have no definite idea of publication of any kind," he informed his siblings. "What I wanted was a family tribute to Dad and Mother." Frank responded by writing Wilfrid that "I think you have done an unusually good job and the reading of it has brought back many, many memories that had slipped away from me." Frank remembered that he had a cache of letters that "Dad wrote Mother just before they were married." He offered to send them to Wilfrid, an offer that Wilfrid eagerly accepted. Wilfrid was prompted by the discovery of the long-forgotten letters to search for relevant material that he might have. He found an old trunk in the cellar filled with papers and letters, but there was "absolutely nothing of use in connection with the manuscript." He did discover that he had kept "a number of Mother's letters to me while at Southwestern and Overseas, and a lot of my own old records of life at Southwestern." In the summer of 1969, Dr. Callcott returned to the manuscript of "Mr. George" and asked Robert T. King, the Director of the USC Press for an "advisory reading." King carefully analyzed the manuscript and concluded that "as social history it is very nearly a very good book," although not one that the press would be able to publish. Dr. Callcott, in his reply of 6 August to King, indicated that he would "about the first of September?take a good hard look at the letters I have and then reconsider the

whole manuscript." The manuscript was left unpublished at the time of Dr. Callcott's death six weeks later, but George Callcott, his son, printed copies for members of the family and distributed them just before Christmas in 1969. Frank Callcott wrote George that even though it was not a finished work, "for us in the family, however, it is of very great importance...."

By the middle of August 1968, Dr. Callcott and Mrs. Callcott were in Columbia after having spent the summer in Atlanta where Dr. Callcott taught at Emory University. He planned to spend about ten days getting ready for the fall semester at Wofford College where he was scheduled to teach for the academic year 1968-69. Those plans, however, were complicated by a phone call he received the evening he returned to Columbia. James Morris, Dean of USC's College of Business Administration, wanted to talk with Callcott "about the possibility of serving as President of Coker College." Callcott traced the course of the discussions that ensued in a memorandum he wrote on 28 August, after he had agreed to accept the position.

When Dean Morris first broached the subject of Callcott assuming the presidency of Coker College, a women's college with about 350 students located in Hartsville, a small town 60 miles east of Columbia, on a temporary basis, Callcott explained that he was under contract with Wofford College and declined to consider the offer. He did agree, however, to meet with a contingent representing Coker College. Dr. Callcott met with the group which included South Carolina's lieutenant-governor, John C. West, and Richard G. Coker and William M. Timberlake, all members of the Coker College Board of Trustees. Callcott was immediately offered the position of interim president, but declined, again citing his contract with Wofford College. Callcott also refused to ask for a release from his contract, and would not allow the Coker trustees to approach Wofford's administrators for that purpose. Callcott did state that "I might possibly be able to make arrangements for the spring semester and would act as a consultant at Coker for the fall." John West then called the academic dean at Wofford and the two of them worked out a general agreement which was finalized when Dr. and Mrs. Callcott visited Wofford a few days later. Charles W. Coker, president of the Coker Board of Trustees, sent Dr. Callcott a formal offer of employment on 27 August and Dr. Callcott accepted the next day. Under the terms of the contract, Dr. Callcott would fulfill his commitment to Wofford College by teaching there Tuesday through Thursday of each week during the fall semester. Beginning 1 October, Dr. Callcott would also serve as interim president of Coker and would spend Friday through Monday on campus. From 1 January

until 31 August 1969, Dr. Callcott would serve full time as president. Mr. Coker concluded his letter to Dr. Callcott by writing "basically, you and I will work as closely as you wish on any problems that arise....My job, too, will be to locate a strong permanent president, and I would hope that you would help me or the committee of the Board in this."

After 1 October, when he officially became the interim president, Callcott worked quickly to clear out the backlog of correspondence and to respond to the surveys and questionnaires that were on his desk. As he gained more information about the Coker situation, he developed priorities that he wanted to address with the members of the Board of Trustees at their November meeting. He recounted the board meeting in a letter to his brother: "I called for doubling the Library expenditure from college funds and [for] an increase of an average of 10% for faculty salaries for next year. I expected some static but decided that I could speak frankly now to much better effect than later." Dr. Callcott was somewhat surprised when the Board members agreed to "the whole package as it stood." In a December letter to his brother, Dr. Callcott explained another initiative he had launched. "Just now I have a committee out to present a careful draft of a student proposal to have representation on our Board of Trustees," he related. "Also, I have had students placed on quite a number of committees where they would never have been considered a few years ago." But the work of administration, enjoyable as it was at times, was not Callcott's first love. He looked forward to returning to teaching at the University of Houston the following year. "This business of being on display, of never being able to relax for fear I shall be asked 'to say a few words,' and of...constantly being asked to 'say the blessing,' gets on one's nerves," Callcott confessed.

Early in February, Dr. Callcott was hospitalized in Columbia with severe abdominal pain and ten days later underwent exploratory surgery. His pain had been caused by a large abscess in his abdomen, the surgeon discovered. Ten days after the operation and back home, Wilfrid wrote his brother that he planned to be on the job by the end of the first week in March. He was in Hartsville, on a modified schedule, in time to present the proposed budget and salary lists for the following year to the Executive Committee of the Board. And by the time of the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees in early April, Dr. Callcott was back to full strength. The Board of Trustees accepted Callcott's proposal to seat two students and one member of the faculty on the board. The board also selected a new president, Dr. Gus Turbeville, to take over from Dr. Callcott, effective 1 July. Much

of May was taken up with social obligations and, in early June, the new president and his family arrived in Hartsville. Dr. Callcott spent considerable time with Dr. Turbeville in preparation for the transition to a new administration. On 2 June, at the college's commencement exercises, Dr. Callcott was awarded an honorary Doctor of Letters degree, an expression of appreciation that originated, as Dr. Callcott informed his brother, with the faculty who "took a mail ballot and recommended [the award] directly to the Board of Trustees." The citation, read by Charles W. Coker, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, praised Dr. Callcott's leadership during his brief tenure: "Because of your example and your direction of Coker College during a period of transition, you have brought to this institution a unity, a purpose and an optimism which have bound together faculty, student and trustee in a determination to make this college of far greater service and influence in the future."

In Columbia by early July, the Callcotts spent the remainder of the summer visiting family, catching up with household chores, and selecting the clothes, books, and files that would be needed during the nine months in Houston. Wilfrid also went to his doctor for an examination six months after his surgery. "They found nothing wrong...", Wilfrid reported to his brother. "The doctor simply says: 'Go ahead and enjoy life.'"

The Callcotts drove to Houston by way of Pensacola, Florida, where they spent time with their daughter and son-in-law, Mary and Frank Bozeman, and three young grandsons. Arriving in Houston on 1 September, the Callcotts settled into their house and began preparations for the year. "For the first time in my life I took a [driver's] license examination—and passed it!" Wilfrid wrote to one of his children on 5 September.

Shortly after he began his duties at the University, he was taken ill, hospitalized, and died a short time later on Saturday, 20 September 1969. His funeral was conducted from the Washington Street Methodist Church in Columbia the following Monday and he was interred in Elmwood Cemetery. He was survived by his widow, Rebecca Anderson Callcott, his five children and fifteen grandchildren and by his brother Frank and sister Ethel. Of the articles and editorials written about Dr. Callcott after his death, perhaps the one that most effectively captured his career and spirit was a short tribute that appeared on the final page of the *Coker College Alumnae Magazine*, Winter-Spring 1969 issue. Beneath a photograph of Dr. Callcott were the simple words: "Author, teacher, historian, administrator. His

wisdom, inspiration and devotion to duty stand as a beacon of light to all who seek after truth."

Letter, 15 Feb. 1846, from Tho[ma]s E. Carpenter to Miss Lydia T. Carpenter

Letter, 15 February 1846, of Tho[ma]s E. Carpenter, was written from Columbia, South Carolina, and addressed to his sister, Miss Lydia T. Carpenter, Monroe, Orange Co[unty], New York.

Carpenter reports that he and his travel companions had "remained a week in Cha[rle]ston, during which time we went in for all kinds of enjoyment." After purchasing horses, they took daily rides about town, and they availed themselves of other entertainment opportunities as well. "Our sojourn...was rendered very pleasant by a combination of circumstances. There was a Menagerie, circus and Negro Concert in full blast, from N. York, the manager of which we were acquainted, which secured us free Admission at all times. One of my comrades...chanced to be well acquainted with the manager of the Cha[rle]ston Theatre....His acquaintance...*secured us free admission* in the Theatre also...." Among those appearing on stage at the time was the renowned thespian Anna Cora Mowatt, whose "pieces...highly amused & entertained me."

Since departing Charleston, Carpenter notes, he had been "persuing my 'winding way' from town to town & village to village of the 'Palmetto' state; a state whose history is inseparably interwoven with the national history, whose statesmen have always been justly conspicuous; whose chivalrous devotion to freedom has become proverbial; whose daring courage in the revolutionary struggle won for them the admiration of all c[h]ristendom, whose hardships, privations & accomplishments has no parallel in history." His journey had been rendered more agreeable by historic recollections of the Marions, Sumters, Rutledges and others as he had met "many persons who were personally acquainted with those times and whose na[r]ratives have been very interesting."

Travel in the South, his letter reports, was "not attended with as many comforts as at the North, [and] the *fare is generally poor* except in large towns...." However, he found there to be not so radical a difference in manners and customs between the North and South as he had supposed. "The prima-facie evidence of what is *considered* a gentleman here, is a sovereign contempt of doing *anything himself*, & one who shows greatest facilities in putting the Negroes to *all the trouble possible*. The Negroes are very respectful, always taking off their hat (if they have

one on) at the approach of a white person. They seem entirely happy in their condition & generally more comfortable than at the North - their appearance gives the lie direct to all the statements of the 'Abolitionsts' concerning their *miserable condition*."

Letter, 10 December 1868, Daniel Henry Chamberlain to John R. Keep

Letter, 10 December 1868, from D[aniel] H[enry] Chamberlain, Attorney General's Office (Columbia, S.C.) to John R. Keep, responds to Keep's communication of 27 November and comments on the Palmetto State's postwar economic situation during Reconstruction.

State bonds, Chamberlain advises, were rapidly advancing. "Our debt," he continues, "is but little over Five Millions, and we expect to arrange for our interest during the present session of the General Assembly.... The condition of our State is improving very rapidly, and we hope to atone for the past by our loyalty and patriotism in the future."

The letter is in a stenographer's hand but bears Chamberlain's signature.

George Halstead Coe Papers, 1822, 1851-1935

The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, near Coloma, California, in January 1848 sparked a rush of immigration, which brought an estimated 300,000 individuals to the region by 1855. One of the men who went to try his luck at gold prospecting was nineteen-year-old George Halstead Coe (1831-1873), who departed South Carolina in July 1850 and moved between California, Oregon, British Columbia, and Idaho, before dying in San Francisco without having returned east. The youngest son of George Washington Coe and Ann Agnes Baldwin, he was born in Savannah, Georgia, and reared in Bluffton, South Carolina.

The majority of the two hundred fifty-one items in this collection are letters to George from his mother and his sister, Emeline (ca. 1830-1865). While none of the letters written by him to his family in South Carolina are known to survive, there is a set of correspondence between Coe and his wife, Nancy "Nannie" Turner Hunt (1847-1932), following their marriage in 1866. Items in the collection dated after George Halstead Coe's death include documents associated with his burial in the Masonic Cemetery in San Francisco and correspondence of Nannie's niece, Katherine Dandridge Drew Giddens (ca. 1871-1919).

When Coe left for the West, his family did not envision him trying to make a living in the gold mines; instead his mother wanted him to choose the life of a sailor. In the first letter from her, written on 7 May 1851, she advised him to strive to be "master of your own quarter-deck in 7 years...it is true, it is a life of great hardships...but on board you will not be exposed to the temptations to evil as you would be at San Francisco."

However, she was soon disappointed, and a letter written in July 1851 expresses her surprise and regret that he had "left the ship" and was "at work in the gold mines." Besides his expenses and the danger to his life, she feared that the greatest hardship he would be exposed to would be "the danger of your soul." He evidently enjoyed some success in his early mining ventures because his mother's letter of 14 September 1851 thanked him for having sent a half pound of gold in his last communication. This financial assistance did not relieve her mind completely, however, for in her next missive, 11 May 1852, she expressed her continuing hope that he would "obtain enough [gold] to enable you to leave the mines and engage in some other business which would bring you again into civilized society." She informed him that she worried constantly about her "youngest one away from his home away from his *God* away from every means of grace, amidst gamblers, robbers, murderers, profane swearers[,] drunkards, amidst that strife for gold." His sister, Emeline, also harbored some skepticism about his ability to realize success as a gold miner. In her first letter, dated 13 July 1852, she voiced her opinion that "you are *never* going to make *that fortune*... why will you allow yourself to yield to the mad excitement of gold hunting?" She advised him to leave the mines and "buy with what little money you have some farming land and implements, then build a comfortable *log house* and write for me, and see if I don't come."

These early letters to George from his mother and sister, while chiefly offering advice on how to live, also convey some personal news and information on the branches of the Coe family living in Philadelphia and Buenos Aires (Argentina). Ann and Emeline seem to have spent their summers in the North and would return to Bluffton, S.C., during the winter months.

The financial difficulties of George's older brother, Theodore (b. ca. 1825), frequently figured in their letters. In hers of 7 May 1851, his mother notes, "Your brother talks of closing his business here and going there or to So[uth] A[merica], he says he cannot continue his business here for the want of capital... there is another store opened in Bluffton which has taken all this springs business."

On 2 December 1852 Theodore married his cousin Sallie Kirk. Though he seems to have improved his financial situation by doing so, his mother did not entirely approve of the marriage and anticipated difficulties with his new life. On 4 September 1852 she informed George that his brother was "building additions to his house in Bluffton...I am sorry only on one account, they are too nearly connected, I would rather my children marry out of the family." Again, at some point after the marriage in December 1852, she wrote to George: "if they only had good house servants to do the work, they would get on very comfortably, but they begin to experience a little of the difficulties of...managing lazy disobedient servants...I would rather live in the north, and do my own work...than drive the negroes and have it only half done." When Ann Coe wrote on 8 August 1853, Theodore still had not finished repairs on his house and he and Sallie had been forced to move into a servant's quarters which she related was "so small and so open that...they are constantly taking colds" and must "hunt around for snakes every night before going to bed for the house is in the bushes."

Emeline Coe suffered most of her adult life with complications resulting from tuberculosis or "consumption," and nearly every letter contains some news regarding her health. Despite her infirmities, she maintained a strong desire to visit George in California. In April 1855, she promised him that "the first *good chance* I get, I shall be over that rail road in a trinkling, and sailing round...and riding horse back, or mule back, or bear back...up among those mountains to take tea with you some quiet evening." Her letters related more news of relatives and acquaintances of their generation than did their mother's, with periodic updates on women eligible for marriage. Writing on 9 October 1855, she told "Georgie" that "Julia...is the wife I have chosen for you." Her next letter, written on 16 December 1855, gave more information on Julia, who she described as "the very girl for that [California] kind of life, as she can blaze away at any kind of fire arms without any of the feminine fears which beset me."

However, it was Emeline who would marry first. She first mentioned her plans to find a husband in a letter of 28 September 1858. "I think I will have to accept the first decent offer that comes along, I had one from an old codger last winter worth \$200,000, but he was too disgusting," she wrote. She was evidently serious about accepting the "first decent offer," because on 31 December of the same year her mother wrote to George conveying her suspicion that Emeline had become engaged to "this man Train? a stranger a foreigner a Scotchman" who "has determined to open a boarding school and establish himself in Bluffton" and looked

upon the matrimonial prospects as a means "to connect himself to one of the most respectable families here that he might get the children of respectable parents under his care." Moreover, Ann Coe feared that "your sister was to be made a stepping stone to his respectability" and that, in Theodore's opinion, "it will be her utter ruin and a disgrace to our family."

Emeline confirmed her mother's fears in a letter of 13 February 1859, confiding to George that "it will not be long before I become Mrs. Train. He is only a schoolteacher, and of course a *poor man*, but offers me a warm heart...I feel I am loved for myself alone, and this is a genuine pleasure...Mother says she was very much distressed about it...The truth is that she always had a prejudice against foreigners." Both women continued to plead that George exert his influence upon the other until the marriage finally took place on 23 June 1859. His mother wrote to him that day, informing him that Emeline "never told me when she was to be married until the week before last" and that she had not attended the wedding for fear that "I should have been sorely tempted to rise up and forbid the marriage."

Throughout the correspondence are scattered references to news that George had passed along to his family about his life in the West. He seems to have given up the search for gold by the time Emeline wrote him to on 30 July 1854 expressing her pleasure that he had "left the mines and taken some other employment." By June 1856 he had decided to make his living as a merchant, though this did not meet his mother's approval either. Part of her hesitation over his engaging in "mercantile business" undoubtedly stemmed from Theodore Coe's inability to make any profit at his own store in Bluffton. Since "he has not been able either to sell or rent his store nor has he been able to collect enough to pay his debts," she reported, "Theodore is now devoting himself to his planting interests, but he has a very poor prospect this year."

His mother and sister both worried that George would lose the refinements of society while living so far from home. Typical of these anxieties are the instructions related by his mother on 16 March 1855. She advised him to "go as much as you possibly can into *ladies* society," since, she claimed, "a man will become boorish, nay, almost heathenish who avoids the company of ladies." She also was concerned that he had remained a bachelor, and on 20 November 1857 asked: "Who waits on you and attends to you when sick? Have you servants to do your work or are you boarding or do you your own work...who cooks for you who does your chamber work and all the other little offices which devolves upon women?"

The same letter grudgingly admits that she had been surprised by his surroundings as revealed in "those photograph views you sent us for your house or store" and acknowledges that she was "pleased to see so much like civilization...around you." By this time, George Coe had taken a position as commission merchant for a larger commercial firm in San Francisco and was traveling between the gold boom towns in Northern California. He would continue in a similar capacity for at least another decade. By 1859 he was living in one of these settlements. From the envelope with the letter his mother sent on 29 April 1859 it appears that his home was in Scott Valley, Siskiyou County, California. And the letter apparently had traveled to California "via Panama."

Emeline and Ann Coe's fractured relationship never fully healed before the former succumbed to her lifelong illness in 1865. Emeline never forgave her mother for trying to break her engagement and then refusing to attend the wedding. Ann never forgave her daughter for marrying a foreigner without her permission. Following their marriage, Hugh Train opened a boarding school in Bluffton, and although it was never crowded with pupils, he did have enough work to hire a teacher from New York, identified in letters as Miss Marquand.

Mrs. Coe thought her daughter's new duties as a housekeeper were too much for her and disapproved wholeheartedly of the financial situation in which Emeline found herself. Ann's letter of 30 December 1859 complains that Emeline "had taken a fresh cold standing on the wet ground trying to fix a place to smoke *two hams*." Hugh Train, she contended, refused to allow his wife to use "negroes...to do such dirty work"; consequently, she "was out until late in the evening with her own hands in sausage meat and every other dirty thing whilst his lordship was seated by a warm fire in the house," which was described as "a large house with very little and that of the commonest kind of furniture no carpets on the floor's, no curtains to her windows." And while Emeline claimed to enjoy her new duties, in a letter of 14 January 1860 she did admit to needing help around the house. "I am sometimes overburdened...but there is great pleasure in being the head of a household and contributing to the comfort of those around. My great trouble is with hired servants; if Mr. T. could have *rented* a house in Bluffton...and have bought *negroes* instead, I should have been much more pleased."

While Ann Coe and her family never amassed great wealth, they owned property in the newly incorporated town of Bluffton (in which Theodore Coe served as an alderman) and enough slaves to see to their needs. Ann first dismissed the idea

that growing sectional tensions spurred by the national debate over slavery would result in war. Writing on 27 January 1860, she noted, "negroes are selling at enormous prices notwithstanding the late outbreak at Harpers ferry and the fears entertained by many that the northern abolitionist will not rest until they bring upon the South all the horrors of a *servile* war nothing but such scenes as was witnessed at St. Domingo will ever satisfy those wild fantasies. I hope...we have wise and good men enough left to save our Union...and we will be saved from civil as well as from servile war."

By December 1860, however, when secession was imminent, Ann realized the tenuous position in which her lifestyle rested. In a letter penned on 17 December she lamented the fact that "our glorious Union will soon be rent asunder, God grant it may be peaceably done and that we shall be saved from meeting in deadly strife. I...feel no fear of civil war but I do fear...we have much reason to fear servile war...the Abolitionists will continue to use their influence...to excite the slaves to rebellion." Her last two letters before the full effects of war were felt in Bluffton were written on 25 December 1860 and in February 1861. In these she told George of the erection of coastal defenses, the formation of a "Southern Confederacy," and his brother's activities with the Hamilton Guards. If his mother wrote him at all during the war, the correspondence is not known to survive.

No record of George Halstead Coe's activities during the Civil War has been found, although he received a commission on 10 September 1861 as "Engineer Officer with rank of Lt. Col. on Staff of Major General R.W. Martin Com'd'g 6th Division," bearing the signatures of J.G. Downey, Governor of California, and Johnson Price, Secretary of State. He seems to have continued his mercantile pursuits throughout the war with a partner named Edwin Powell. On 17 November 1863, D.D. Williams wrote Coe from San Francisco advising him where he might find a ready market for goods. "Boise River country," Williams reported, is "the best country on this coast either for mining or trading. The mines are better...than any I ever saw in California." He went on to assure Coe that "wherever you may locate in business...all I can do shall be done. So far as goods in our line is concerned you can get all you want." Judging from remarks in Williams' next letter, Coe heeded his advice and realized a handsome profit from the tip. Writing him from Idaho City on 29 July 1865, Williams warned that "Many of the merchants have become very je[a]lous at your success and have used every means to pull the house down."

Although the war and its aftermath produced little change in George's life, Ann Coe's world was turned upside down. Writing on Christmas Day 1865, she reported that "the negroes are demoralized beyond any thing you can imagine they now do not only think themselves our equals but actually think they are above the 'rebs' as they call us - too lazy to work they will soon be in a starving condition and will obtain food by stealing... I surely look for the scenes of St. Domingo to follow this wholesale liberation of slaves so wholly unprepared for their freedom." Her next letter, written on 1 March 1866, complains that "the freeing of the blacks has been their ruin the ruin of the South and no benefit to the North...you cannot conceive of the insolence the idleness the filth of these blacks...they will not hire themselves out if they can get one acre of land to plant and that they cultivate so badly they raise very little on it we can no longer have gardens watermelons or fruit of any kind they steal everything." Similar complaints figure in nearly every letter Ann Coe wrote for the remainder of her life.

Along with this disruption in the social order, came a breakdown in the economic system resulting in poverty throughout Bluffton and the surrounding countryside. Ann informed her sister in Philadelphia on 1 March 1866 that "T[heodore] has not yet been able to get anything to do he cannot plant for the want of money to buy working animals and implements and provisions." Her new life was probably best summarized by comments in a letter written to George on 3 July 1866. "The planters are all complaining of the negroes they will not work, the crops generally are very promising but will be lost because these lazy creatures will not do half days work...the country has been so stripped of cattle that we never taste fresh beef...plenty of fish in the rivers, but the negroes who catch them ask such high prices we cannot afford to buy. How different everything is now from what it used to be."

George Coe's business and personal prospects had a different outlook. By the summer of 1866 he had saved enough money to send his mother a note for two hundred dollars, which she acknowledged in a letter of 10 August 1866. He was living in Umatilla, Oregon, in early 1866, but by that September began looking to purchase a home and settle permanently in Idaho City. In October 1866 Coe married Nancy "Nannie" Turner Hunt, and the couple moved between Idaho City and Boise City for the first years of their lives together. They kept up a regular correspondence both before their marriage and whenever George was away on business thereafter. They were at the pinnacle of frontier society, and Nannie

mentions attending dances at local hotels (1 May 1867) and meeting the governor of Idaho Territory, David W. Ballard, and his wife (5 May 1867).

This prosperity would be short lived due to a fire in Coe's store and the disappearance of his business partner with an unidentified amount of the company's assets. In a letter written by his mother to his wife on 19 August 1868 there are comments regarding the devastation of the store by fire, and a string of letters received by Coe between September 1868 and July 1870 document his efforts to apprehend Edwin Powell. Writing from Victoria, British Columbia, on 14 June 1869, Israel Wood Powell, a relative of Coe's former partner, inquired about Edwin's whereabouts. On 23 October 1869, postmaster and fellow mason Andrew Graham Ballenden Bannatyne wrote from Red River Settlement (located in present day Manitoba, Canada), evidently in response to Coe's inquiries about Powell. He noted: "I have not learned that he is here still I believe that a short time ago I saw letters in the office to that name." Finally, on 9 July 1870, Charles Hosner wrote to Coe on letterhead stationery bearing the imprint of "J.M. Goewey and Co. Wholesale Liquor Merchants" to inform him that the company was prepared to bring suit against the firm of Powell and Coe, and assured him that "If we get it into judgment, we are determined to follow Mr. Powell as long as he leaves any Footprints."

George Halstead Coe apparently regained some of his wealth and standing in society before his death in 1873. When his mother wrote to Nannie on 15 October 1870, she made an interesting comparison between her son's Chinese servant, identified in census records as a forty-five-year-old male house servant named "Ah Sing," and her own African-American workers. "I am glad you find your Chinaman so useful and that he loves the children," she noted. "I wish we could say the same of our coloured servants but they are so demoralized they are not to be relied on now for work or any thing else." Coe also received two requests to borrow money from friends who wished to relocate in Boise City (25 October 1870 and 3 January 1871) and had purchased five lots on "Block 39" in Boise City by 13 January 1871.

At some point prior to 29 July 1871 he took a position as a bookkeeper in the local office of the Ida Ellmore Mining Company, for on that date he received a letter from William Willis in San Francisco, offering advice on bookkeeping methods. He continued in this position until at least 22 March 1872, on which date he received a letter from the company's secretary, Joseph S. King, in San Francisco, congratulating him upon the "the very efficient manner in which you have

discharged your duties so far as they have come under my supervision." The final pieces of correspondence that deal directly with George Halstead Coe are eleven letters of introduction written on his behalf between 10 December 1872 and 12 January 1873. These were penned by notable individuals in Idaho including Territorial Governor Thomas Warren Bennett and Territorial Secretary Edward J. Curtis and were sent to acquaintances in Washington, D.C. They introduce Coe as "one of the pioneer business men in our Territory" and indicate that he desired a position in Texas with the Southern Pacific Rail Road.

The remainder of the items in the collection consist chiefly of letters and newspaper clippings regarding the stage careers of Nannie's niece, Kate "Kittie" Dandridge Drew, and her husband, George Giddens (1845-1920). The letters were written by Kittie and her mother, Sally "Tabbie" Hunt Drew (who lived with Kittie and George), from points in England, Canada, New Jersey, and Massachusetts between December 1891 and December 1893, and sent to Nannie and her mother, Catherine A. Hunt.

Following George's death in 1873, Nannie relocated to San Francisco with their two children, George Halstead Coe (1867-1906) and John Benjamin Coe (1868-1964), and had his remains interred in the Masonic Cemetery. She remarried twice, first to A.V. Shaw in 1874 (whom she later divorced), and then to William Lusk in 1907.

Confederate States of America, S.C. Calvary Regiment Volume, 1863

Manuscript volume of orders, 16 February - 16 June 1863, augments the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of material relating to the 1st Regiment of South Carolina Cavalry, then a part of Wade Hampton's Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia.

This order book contains contemporary handwritten copies of orders received from Robert E. Lee, J.E.B. Stuart, and Wade Hampton. These include: 16 February 1863, forbidding "the presence of citizens in the Camp or within the lines of the Army unless authorized" to "prevent Spies and improper persons from remaining in lines of the Army"; 10 May 1863, instructing all members of the Division staff to wear the "usual military badge of mourning for thirty days" due to the death of Maj. R. Channing Price (J.E.B. Stuart's aide-de-camp); 4 June 1863, instructing men that "it is their first duty, having captured prisoners, to search their person for

papers of importance"; and 15 June 1863, praising the conduct of Hampton's Brigade during the "victory at Fleetwood" [Brandy Station] on 9 June 1863.

Addition, 1787-1987, to the Papers of the Conway, Black, and Davis Families

Three hundred forty-eight items, 1787-1987, supplement the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of papers of the interrelated Conway, Black, and Davis families of Laurens County, South Carolina, first acquired in the late 1960s.

Among the early items represented here are bills, receipts, promissory notes, and miscellaneous land and legal documents, a number of which date from the late eighteenth century. A school commendation dated 4 August 1810 recognizes the accomplishments of Miss Agatha McDowall in spelling; accounts, 6 and 17 September 1838, relate to Sarah C. Black's business dealings with Dr. James Bivings and the Bivingsville Manufacturing Company; and items relating to the sale and purchase of slaves include a record of "Money paid out by W.E. Black from proceeds of Negro sales 1839" and a 3 January 1850 receipt for the purchase by John H. Davis of "a negro girl...named Marth[a]" from William Bailey for \$650.00. Other manuscripts pertain to the estates of N.H. Bailey, John Black, William Dunlap, and Jeremiah Glenn, Sr.

Of particular significance is a letter of 15 December 1836 written by Congressman John K[ing] Griffin from Washington City to his kinsman Dr. John H. Davis. "We have got up a little breeze on a Resolution...for the appointment of a select committee to examine into the frauds &c if any in the different Departments of the Government. I am rather Inclined to think it will be granted but in a way that I anticipate but little good will result from it...unless they proceed to burn up all the rest of the Departments...as was done last night with the Post office Department and the Patent office, both were burnt to the ground. The fire originated in the cellar of the house some say, and others say in the City Post office, which was in a part of the General Post office building, and the Patent office was in the second and third stories of the same building and of course all went together, sweeping off in a very few hours models to the value of more than half a million of Dollars, and not a Book or scratch of a pen in relation to them were saved, most of the Books of the General Post office were saved if not all, but not a letter was saved in the City Post office, all our Letters that had come in that evening and those that were going out for the South were consumed, and every thing is thus thrown into confusion."

"You have no doubt seen," Griffin continued, with reference to the election of Martin Van Buren and his vice president, Richard Mentor Johnson, "that Little Van is elected President quite easy by the election colleges, not so with Old Tecumseh but I suppose the senate will elect him as the choice will be between him and Granger. One an abolitionist and the other (although a slave holder) a practical amalgamationist. It is said and I believe truly, that the old Turk has brought on his second Wife with him. The one that ran off with the Indian and left him carrying some thousands of the spoils with her, which he has since retaken and fully reinstated, and she is now here they say shining and in all her glory, fairly eclipsing the Ladies of the Palace and Cabinet proper...."

There are also antebellum letters from Waddy Thompson, who wrote on 31 December 1860 to Gen. Thomas Foster Jones about a property dispute involving property from estate of Col. [James Henderson] Irby; Columbia newspaper publisher D.E. Sweeny, whose 17 August 1833 letter to John Black concerns the collection of a debt for a subscription to the *Columbia Telescope*; and Columbia businessman R[ichard] O'Neale, who discussed cotton sales and prices current in his letter of 5 November 1853 to J.H. Davis.

Civil War items of interest include a letter of 1 October 1863, from John B. Black to Dr. John H. Davis, Clinton, asking to buy bushels of wheat since flour was selling in Columbia for \$50 per barrel. Black hoped to secure 100-200 bushels. A note on the reverse suggests that Davis was willing to let him have 40-45 bushels of wheat at \$5.50 per bushel and 12-14 barrels of flour at \$30 per barrel. Black wrote again on 25 November 1863 reporting the sale of Davis' cotton and asking to purchase 50-100 bushels of corn at \$2.50 per bushel. The letter notes that daughter Mallie and all the family were mourning the death of Maj. W.M. Gist, killed in action at Knoxville on 18 November 1863. Additional Civil War letters were addressed to Dr. Davis by W.B. Smith, President, Union Bank of South Carolina at Anderson, 26 July 1862, and Joseph Daniel Pope, State Collector, War Tax Office, 5 December 1864.

Henrietta Byrd, wrote from Salisbury, Maryland, on 24 November 1863, to "Cousin Carry" [Carolina Virginia Davis] concerning efforts to recover the body of Carry's brother, James William Davis, who had been killed at the Battle of Boonsboro in Maryland. Explaining that she had written first to the doctor at Boonsboro, then to the medical director in Baltimore, Byrd noted that she had found "no trace of him" and concluded that she had exhausted all means but one: "*to go to the battle field,*

it *may* be possible that some friend marked his *grave*, that is all, *all* the hope I now can give...."

Noteworthy post-Civil War items include a "Red Shirt Role 1876" identifying John C. Davis as secretary; a 2 December [18]83 letter from Emma Davis [Nancy Emily Watts Davis] to her husband, John C. Davis, during the time he served in the South Carolina legislature; juvenile maps and drawings executed by fourteen-year-old Washington Watts Davis, ca. 1885; and a printed *Catalogue of the Due West Female College, Due West, Abbeville County, South Carolina. 1887-8.*

The history of the extended families is further documented through such twentieth-century materials as autobiographical memoirs of Harrison Watts Davis, James Williams Davis, and Emily Watts Phillips McMillian; a description of the Dr. John H. Davis home in the Rock-bridge community near Clinton, S.C., compiled by Martha Davis Abernethy; and a hand drawn map of the Washington Watts Davis farm, near Clinton, executed retrospectively by his son, Harry W. Davis. Also present among the items generated by succeeding generations of the families are miscellaneous receipts, loans, mortgages, and insurance documents from Washington Watts Davis and his father, John Calhoun Davis, as well as receipts, loans, and papers relating to the farm of Washington Watts Davis near Clinton that was later operated by Washington Glenn Davis.

Addition, 10 Aug. 1874, to the James Hamilton Cornish Papers

Two letters, 10 August 1874, augment the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of papers relating to the family of the Rev. James Hamilton Cornish (1815-1878), rector of St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church, Aiken, South Carolina.

Two of Cornish's children, Mary and Ernest, are here represented as correspondents through letters to another of their siblings, Rhoda. Ernest, a mere schoolboy, wrote to his sister, whom he addresses as Lola, with reference to his studies under Mr. Gadsden and Miss Rhett and giving a comic description of having "put on a long coat of Pa's and his straw hat and...a short pair of pants and a corn silk mustache" in which to parade about the yard.

His older sister Mary penned a lengthier letter to Rody, then living in Washington, D.C., with news of social events, a surprise party at the Ravenels' and a dance, as well as comments about her younger brother, whom she described as "a perfect

pickle." "The only way we can manage him is by telling him we won't have any thing to do with him," she added.

William Benjamin Cothran Papers, 1927-1937

Two hundred twenty manuscripts, 1927-1928 and 1932-1937, of Greenwood County, South Carolina, native William Benjamin Cothran (1881-1940), one of thirteen children of Wade Elephare Cothran (1837-1899) and Sarah Elizabeth Chiles (1840-1892), consist in large part of correspondence from William's brother Frank Harrison Cothran (1878-1948) and of carbon copies of the letters that William wrote to Frank.

William Cothran, an engineer in the U.S. Navy, retired in 1926 with the rank of Lieutenant Commander and returned to Greenwood with his wife and four children. He oversaw his brother Frank's affairs in Greenwood County, superintending Frank's real estate in the county, including a farm at Bradley. Frank Cothran was a civil engineer and an executive of several companies including Beauharnois Construction Co., Duke-Price Power Co., and the Alma and Jonquire Railway. Although he traveled extensively throughout North America for work, Frank's family was based in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Major themes of this Great Depression-era collection include the discussion of Cothran family affairs, Frank's farm at Bradley, crop prices, and the economy. William wrote to Frank often concerning the death of their sister Annie Lee Cothran Durst (1865-1933) during the confusing months before her will was located. Other correspondence between the brothers was generated as William attempted, at Frank's request and expense, to either procure a house or have a house built for their two remaining sisters, Elizabeth Perrin Cothran Hood (1863-1934) and Sarah Elizabeth Cothran Rudd Imboden (1872-1944). These letters reveal much about Greenwood real estate in 1933 and 1934. William also gave Frank information about the family's commitment to an institution of their niece, Annie Lee Cothran, daughter of their brother Wade Rushton Cothran (1866-1919). Annie Lee was moved from a sanitarium in Asheville, N.C., to the Waverly Sanitarium in Columbia, S.C., and later to the State Hospital, where "Dr. Williams, the Superintendent, told me that he felt certain that this was a hopeless case," William wrote to Frank on 24 November 1936.

Much of the correspondence deals with Frank's Greenwood County farm. Until 1935, it was rented to Thomas Steifle, but when ninety-six panes of glass were

found to be broken in February of that year, his contract was not renewed. William wrote to Frank on 14 February 1935, suggesting that he could get more money from the government by letting the farm lay idle. William and Frank routinely discussed the price of cotton and other crops. In 1935 and 1936, they corresponded about terracing the farm and having soil conservation work performed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). On 1 July 1936, William reported to Frank that "Roy Barksdale called me on the phone last night and asked me, as agent for you of your farm property, if I would agree to have the farm house wired in connection with the Rural Electrification project....Do as you like about it but I hate to see you put so much money into this farm. I estimate that it would cost about \$75.00 to install wiring, switches and about 8 outlets."

Several interesting political observations also passed between the brothers. On 5 May 1933, William wrote to Frank: "Many of the people thought that as soon as poor old Herbert Hoover was out of the White House Prosperity would be on it's way; I never did take any stock in any such dope and believe it will be a long time before the majority of the people will find employment, and as for any such prosperity as around 1928, well it is foolish to mention any hopes in this line." William concluded with an observation on the unemployed men of Greenwood: "In...Greenwood...you will find a variety, such as sitting on the depot platform, barber shops, etc., but as for 'horseshoes' you might have to go to Bradley to find this sport." Later that year, William wrote that he hoped Roosevelt's recovery program would be successful, but that thus far it was working very slowly. By 6 January 1936, his opinion was markedly changed. "Candidate Roosevelt made some political speech to Congress under the name of 'Annual Message', which was, in my opinion, most unbecoming of the President of the U.S. Really I think that it was a great mistake that the bullet which was aimed at this Bird did not hit its mark when the Ma[y]or of Chicago [Anton Cermak] was killed."

On 6 July 1936, younger brother Perrin Chiles Cothran (1885-1959) wrote to Frank that, "While we denounce Roosevelt, the fact remains that he could not have accomplished any of these cockeyed proceedings without the approval of Congress. A handful of southern Senators could have blocked the whole damn thing. Not a single one of them were willing to make the sacrifice."

Addition, 1768-1936, to the Henry Campbell Davis Papers

Two hundred sixty-four items, 1768-1936, added to the Library's holdings of the papers of Henry Campbell Davis (1823-1886) consist in large part of chromo cards, advertisements, price lists and samples from card manufacturers.

Examples of the work of Davis' grandson, Henry Campbell Davis (1879-1951), as a professor of English composition at the University of South Carolina are found in "Errors in Freshman themes, 1911-2" and similar papers. A bound volume is labeled "Vocabulary of the Catawba Language with Grammatical Notes: From Oscar Lieber's Field Notes in his Journal of Geology, 1858 (Found by Henry C. Davis in the Treasurer's Office of the University of South Carolina, and copied by him, February, 1936). Unrevised first draft for the inspection of Dr. Frank G. Speck, University of Pennsylvania."

Also included are genealogical materials on the Means and Davis families, a copy of "The Arm-Chair of Tustenuggee. A Tradition of the Catawba" by William Gilmore Simms from the May 1840 issue of *Godey's Lady's Book*, and two diplomas: the 1843 New York University medical degree of James Davis and the 1844 South Carolina College A.B. degree of Henry Campbell Davis.

Letter, 22 Mar. 1838, from Stephen Elliott Jr. to James R. Pringle

Letter, 22 March 1838, of Stephen Elliott, Jr., Columbia, South Carolina, to James R. Pringle, Charleston, South Carolina, documents the transfer of funds from South Carolina College, through Pringle, to an individual in London for the purchase of books for the college library and updates Pringle on the academic progress of his son, Julius St. Julian Pringle.

Elliott, who at this time was serving as Professor of Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity, notes that he has enclosed four thousand dollars "for purchase of Books for a library," and that the college officers were "anxious to place these funds to our Credit in London, while Exchange is at its present favorable rate."

College records indicate that in 1838 the South Carolina legislature began an annual appropriation of two thousand dollars, earmarked specifically for the purchase of books for the college library, which the college supplemented with

tuition fees. In 1839 the institution spent four thousand dollars, mainly in Europe, on the acquisition of materials to enhance the library's holdings. In a personal aside, Elliott, informed Pringle that he had just been to his son's room in "one of our New Colleges," and that Julius looked "extremely well." However, Elliott worried that he was "not as hard a student as he ought to be," though he was "doing better than he was two or three months back."

James Robert Ervin Estate Papers, 1837-1846

Eleven manuscripts, 1835-1851, of James Robert Ervin (1786-1836), estate papers presumably retained by his brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas Ellerbe Powe (1800-1879), as administrator or executor of Ervin's estate consist chiefly of receipts for payments from Powe for dry goods, articles of clothing for Ervin's children, and tobacco and cigars.

Of interest are a receipt, 14 April 1837, for payment of general tax for 1836 and poor and bridge tax for 1837, Chesterfield District, S.C.; a 3 July 1843 receipt for payment to Jeremiah E. Dargan of tuition and wood tax for two quarters; a bill, 11 March-16 October 1845, for medical visits by Dr. Thomas J. Flinn, drugstore purchases, and prior balance from 1844 brought forward, with receipt, 12 January 1846, indicating payment in full; and a list of African-American slaves rented out in 1846, "Negro Hire for 1846," with names of eleven slaves, including five hired to Ervin's son, Samuel James Ervin.

South Carolina state legislator James Robert Ervin resided at various times in Marlboro and Marion Districts before eventually settling in Cheraw, Chesterfield District, S.C. He represented all three districts in both houses of the legislature. He married first Elizabeth Powe (d. 1832) and second Ann Giles Davis (d. 1835), widow of William Vereen.

Addition, 1847-1848, to Nathan George Evans Papers

Two letters, 6 April 1847 and 24 February 1848, written from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, by Nathan George Evans to George A. Lucas in Binghamton, New York, augment the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of Evans family material while providing some insight into the activities of the cadets and the process by which they secured appointments after graduation.

A large portion of the April 1847 letter is devoted to a description of the cadets' new "riding suit[s]": "pantaloon[s] of a bluish grey some considerable lighter than our

present uniform with Moroccan spatter-dashes and *brass flat chain* straps buttoning on the outside to three small fatigue buttons which together with the row on the dasher makes the whole appear quite military." He continues by informing Lucas that "Steuart, G[eorge] H. is considered the most graceful rider in the class he appears perfectly at home not all afraid of any horse." Evans closes this letter by encouraging Lucas to visit "the Point next encampment" as "we would then be prepared to give you a cordial reception being liberated from the Pledge and having made preparations to receive excellent liqueurs from New York."

The letter written on 24 February 1848 deals primarily with the conclusion of the war in Mexico and Evans' preference for being appointed to a mounted unit following his graduation. He begins by relating that the cadets are "all 'down in the mouth' at the awful prospects of *peace*, especially our class, who have all ready fought an hundred Battles in imagination and dreamt of the revelling success in the *Halls of the Montezuma*." He continues by informing Lucas that he is "strongly in favor of the Dragoons and think my chance of success is pretty fair, there not being many above me applying. I think I will certainly get in either the Dragoons or Mounted Rifles. I *must* by any means get into a mounted Corps where I can have the luxury of a fine horse."

Records indicate that Evans and Steuart graduated thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh (out of thirty-eight), respectively, in the class of 1848, and served on the western frontier as part of the First and Second Regiments of Dragoons. Both resigned their commissions in the United States Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, and each eventually served as generals in the Confederate States Army.

Addition, 1973-2001, to the Carlisle Floyd Papers

Fifty manuscripts, 1973-2001, constitute a significant new addition to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings pertaining to opera composer and librettist Carlisle Floyd (b. 1926), a native of Latta, South Carolina, and onetime Converse College student.

Of singular import among this unit of correspondence is a run of letters addressed to Floyd by American poet, novelist, and literary critic Robert Penn Warren between 1973 and 1982, the majority of which delineate the artistic conception and evolution of Floyd's opera "Willie Stark," an adaptation of Warren's 1946 novel *All the King's Men*.

"Even to an unmusical barbarian like me your fame has penetrated," Robert Penn Warren first wrote on 7 July 1973, quickly adding, "I'd be honored to have you do *All the King's Men*, as you can well imagine." But the practical details remained to be worked out since, he noted, "My agent has recently arranged a contract with a man who has had some considerable success with 'musical plays' to do such a thing with AKM." Warren had sent on Floyd's letter of intent to his agent at the William Morris Agency and promised that he "should be hearing from him very soon" since "I have told him that I'd love to have you do this."

Despite the threat of complications resulting from the conflict with the proposed musical adaptation of *All the King's Men*, Warren continued to encourage Floyd, noting in a letter of 27 August 1973, "if the Broadway thing blows up - as may well be the case - and if you want to pick up the project again, fine!" By 1974 the project was better defined, and Warren's 26 September 1974 message was again strongly reassuring. "I devoutly trust that all is well with the project of your doing AKM. What a break for it - and me!"

As the project progressed, the resulting friendly relationship between Carlisle Floyd and Robert Penn Warren blossomed. When Warren wrote on 1 November 1977, it was to not only congratulate Floyd upon his progress with the opera's libretto but also to arrange a social visit. "What great news! Not only about the libretto, and associated matters, but that you can pay us a visit. I'd like nothing better than to see you here, and I'm sure that we could talk better at our house than in some hotel lobby or the Century or something like that," he suggested. He promised to write soon to confirm the visit after checking his wife's schedule. "By the way," he added, "though I am an ignoramus about music, music is bread and meat to my wife, and she will be looking forward (as I for not such elegant reasons) to your visit."

The correspondence picks up again in 1980 and by that time the project had taken sufficient shape to allow for a discussion of an opening date. On 29 February, Warren wrote to reassure Floyd that, while he had not heard from him in some time, there was "nothing to forgive. I had laid the matter in your hands, and on the knees of God, and turned my back on it till the time came for you to tell me something. Well, the 'something' sounds very splendid! You must have been in a fury of activity all these months, and I pray that you will not live to think of time wasted." "As for opening on April 24," he went on to say, "that is my birthday, my seventy-sixth actually in 1981, and I am certainly going to be there...to inspect the

birthday present. I have every reason to expect one of great worth - unless I am painfully misinformed about the giver of the gift. So, many thanks ahead of time."

When Robert Penn Warren wrote next in mid-October 1980, he was recuperating from surgery but was holding a "'floating' date in November" for the presentation of an award for his book *Being Here*. "Naturally, I am happy to hear that the little preview of *WS* seemed promising to you," he stated. "I can well believe that seeing it on its feet must have given you a flood of new notions. Alas, one cannot set a poem on its feet! All you can do is to let it get very cold & then see if it speaks to you. And how often not!" Warren thought it must be "splendid to be rushing around from Detroit to Pittsburgh to Ireland to see new productions of old work," further noting that "In an art that depends to a significant degree on presentation, there must be a constant development & freshening for the author. It must stimulate other & more immediate kinds of growth & development, too."

The world premiere of "Willie Stark" was performed by the Houston Grand Opera on 24 April 1981 with Robert Penn Warren in attendance. The inaugural production was directed by noted American theatrical director and producer Hal Prince, a copy of whose letter of 23 June 1980 offering pre-production criticism of "Willie Stark" is included here.

Among other letters in this unit are laudatory messages from Alan Kays, who sang the role of Jack Burden in "Willie Stark"; stage director Frank Corsaro, who directed the world premieres of two Carlisle Floyd operas, "Of Mice and Men" (1970) and "Flower and Hawk" (1972); American composers Mark Adamo (whose letter of 31 March 1999 toasts the Metropolitan Opera "for at last recognizing the genius in our midst" at the time of the New York premiere of Floyd's 1955 opera, "Susannah"), Jake Heggie (a fellow student of Ernst Bacon, the Converse College and Syracuse University teacher which whom Carlisle Floyd had first studied), Henry Mollicone, Ned Rorem, and Larry Alan Smith; vocal coach and accompanist George Darden; and Carlisle Floyd's onetime Florida State University piano student Polly Holliday, who later went on to enjoy celebrity as an award-winning television and stage actor, perhaps best remembered for her role as Flo in the 1976-1985 sitcom "Alice." Of Carlisle Floyd's distinguished stature in the field of American opera, longtime Seattle Opera conductor Hans Wolf wrote on 30 October 1992: "It takes a magician to pack into 3½ hours a whole world of American history as well as a wealth of dynamic and imaginative music making -

where word and music are one homogenous entity - you can be proud to be that man."

Other items document Carlisle Floyd's selection in 1984 as recipient of the Mayor's Award for Outstanding Contribution in the Performing Arts, bestowed by Mayor Kathryn J. Whitmire, of Houston, Texas, and Houston Grand Opera's second Artist Medal awarded to him in 2001. And an undated memorandum to "Carlisle Floyd from his colleagues" at in the School of Music at Florida State University offers congratulations upon his latest opera, "Of Mice and Men": "Too often, within our pleasant day by day associations with colleagues it becomes easy to view as commonplace that which others envision as exceptional. Subtle, rational and effective participation with our presence sometimes eschews the personal productivity of our peers. Our appreciation may become perfunctory; our hierarchy temporarily confused. We know that music must necessarily stand on its own merit with each new performance taking and giving it life throughout time. Furthermore, we realize that the totality of national and international acclaim will not significantly increase with our small applause. Yet we must state that we are proud. Perhaps as much with ourselves for being fortunate enough for the association, perhaps because from time to time we find a more human, a more artistic expression, or perhaps because we just feel. Regardless, BRAVO, Carlisle, BRAVO, from those of us who know your many talents, and see each new achievement as but another manifestation of a beautiful person."

Letter, 1 Sept. 1865, from Hugh R. Fulton to Miss Elizabeth Thompson

Letter, 1 September 1865, of Hugh R. Fulton, Battery E, 5th U.S. Artillery, Charleston, S.C., apprises his cousin, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Oxford (Chester County, Pennsylvania), of troop movements from Bladensburg, Maryland, to Port Royal, South Carolina, with a layover in New York City.

His company, Fulton reports, was presently doing duty on Sullivans Island, S.C., and he had been detached at General Bennett's Head Quarters. "We have very nice times here, plenty to eat and not much to do. Are in the center of... the best part of the city. The residents around here are mostly rich and rather aristocratic. I say rich because they own fine houses and have been wealthy once but I don't consider any people very rich that have to draw corn meal, beans, & herrings from Uncle Sam and I see most of them do that, but day after day the people and the place are getting in better circumstances."

Cotton was still plentiful in the countryside and was being bought up, sent to the North, and goods brought back in return, Fulton adds, "and I think before long Charleston will live for itself."

H.W.C. Furman's "Recollections about John West and Lois Rhame West"

Essay, 2006, "Random Recollections about John West and Lois Rhame West," by H.W.C. Furman captures memories of a friendship that dates back to the days that Furman and John Carl West (1922-2004) were classmates at The Citadel and continued during their later practice in the same law firm in Camden, S.C., and close association during West's years in political office.

Among the remembrances is an account of Lois West's encounters with the Ku Klux Klan at the time of their threats against her husband.

Letter, 27 Sept. 1794, from Samuel Green to John Green

Letter, 27 September 1794, of Columbia, South Carolina, merchant S[amuel] Green (1767-1837) to his brother, John Green, in Worcester, Massachusetts, expresses hopes that their brother "Timothy & I will be able to do something by and by," although he recognized that "it is a bad chance to begin here without capitol...." Nonetheless, they had "entered the lists and must now do as well as we can."

Samuel sympathizes with the plight of John's pregnant wife but reminds him that they would soon be rewarded by the birth of "a fine heir." He also congratulates John on the success of his practice, noting that before long he would "be respected by the most learned in the Profession," and stresses the value of an education, both for his own children and those who might study with him.

Charles Henry Hall Papers, 1848-1856

Eight manuscripts, 14 July 1848 - 27 November 1856 and undated, of Charles Henry Hall (1820-1895), reveal something of the life and ministry of an Episcopal clergyman who served congregations in New York and Washington, D.C., as well as in South Carolina. A native of Georgia, Hall graduated from Yale in 1842 and studied theology at the General Theological Seminary in New York before being ordained deacon in 1844 and priest in the following year. After holding pastorates at Huntington, Long Island, and West Point, New York, he returned to the South as rector of St. John's Episcopal Church (John's Island, South Carolina), where he remained from 1848 to 1856.

As Hall prepared to relocate to South Carolina, Bishop C.E. Gadsden wrote from Charleston on 14 July 1848 to inquire whether Hall might be interested in taking charge of St. Stephen's Chapel in Charleston. "It is an interesting field...and has been occupied by some of our most devoted clergymen Rev. Messrs. Phillips, Cobia, Trapier & Dupont (lately deceased)." Gadsden was in contact with Hall again on 21 July 1848, promising that he would "name you to such vestries as desire me to assist them in obtaining a clergyman." "Abbeville," he went on to say, "which you visited with me some time ago, is vacant. But the salary is small & precarious....The Mission Church in Charleston St. Stephens Chapel is vacant - the Salary \$1000 paid by a female society - the duties are two services on Sunday, and as many in the week as 'the Missionary' chooses, but especially frequent visiting to the poor, who are of the flock, & others, to induce them to join it."

Five letters bear directly on Charles Hall's association with St. John's Episcopal Church, John's Island. The earliest, dated 17 October 1848 and signed by Paul C. Grimball as chairman of the vestry, invites Hall to accept the pastorate of the church. "There is a very comfortable Parsonage, with a small tract of Land, near the church, where the Rector will reside during the Winter; and in the Summer he will reside at Rockville, where there is also a Residence provided, - during the Summer months he will be required to preach on alternate Sundays there, and at the church on John's Island; the Vestry being desirous that the colored portion of the congregation should not be altogether without religious instruction for such a length of time. The salary is Twelve hundred dollars a year, payable quarterly."

Subsequent communications from Grimball concern alternate arrangements for preaching at Rockville and on John's Island during the summer months (22 May 1851), a paid leave of absence from which it was hoped "you may be enabled to return to us in renewed health and spirits" (30 April 1856), and the vestry's acceptance with regrets of Hall's resignation and his departure for Washington, D.C., where, they hoped, he would have "a wider field, and be more in the way of distinction in our Church" (27 November 1856). An undated manuscript, thought to date from around 1845, features drafts of two signed letters in Hall's hand concerning his call to St. John's Church, Huntington, Long Island, New York.

After leaving South Carolina, Charles Henry Hall became rector of the Church of the Epiphany (Washington, D.C.), and remained there from 1856 to 1869. He was called to Holy Trinity (Brooklyn, New York), in 1869 and served that pastorate until his death.

Thomas Harlee Circular Letter, 28 Sept. 1847

Printed manuscript, 28 September 1847, circular letter issued by Charleston factor and commission merchant Thomas Harlee "setting forth my views as respects the growing crop, prospects of trade, &c."

The circular comments on weather conditions in the Atlantic and Gulf states that had adversely affected the cotton crop as well as the impact of the economic situation in Europe. The grain crops throughout Great Britain and the Continent were promising, however, and Harlee notes in conclusion: "Our merchants are busily engaged preparing for a large fall business. Any goods wanted by my friends will be carefully laid in at the lowest market prices."

Letter, 23 Nov. 1855, from B.S. Hill to Ella and Edwin Hill

Letter, 23 November 1855, of B.S. Hill, written from Kingsville, South Carolina, to his children, Ella and Edwin Hill, in New York, is penned on letterhead stationery illustrated with an engraving of the Kingsville Hotel and apprises them of the progress of his journey.

Writing presumably from the hotel, Hill notes that he was in "a nice little room all by myself with a good fire," a luxury his travels had not always afforded him. "Yesterday I was at Camden," Hill notes, "the place where a great battle was fought with the British - and was in the old house where Lord Cornwallis kept his Head-Quarters...." There were in the walls of the house "large ball holes." That afternoon he had witnessed "a Regiment of citizen soldiers who met for their annual parade." However, "they did not look like our companies in New York for they did not wear uniform[s] and some of them looked verry funny with their country coats on and some of the Captains looked like the pictures in a comical almanac and reminds me of a picture in some of your books where the dog brings up the rear!!"

The letter concludes with a brief postscript written from Columbia, S.C., on 26 November 1855. Sometimes spelled "Kingville," this once thriving railroad junction was located in lower Richland County, S.C., at the edge of the Congaree Swamp, just above the fork of the rivers.

Letter, 24-25 Jan. 1863, from David L. Hodges to his Parents

Letter, 24-25 January 1863, of Union soldier David L. Hodges was written to his parents in Norton, Massachusetts, while in transit with his unit, the 4th Massachusetts Infantry, from New York to New Orleans.

Hodges began writing on 24 January while "On Board the Steam Propeller Continental Somewhere on the Florida Coast" and finished the letter during a stop at Key West. While aboard the ship he witnessed the burial at sea of Zacheus Macumber, who had died of "the brain fever... brought on by sea sickness." The service was conducted by Benjamin Franklin Whitemore (1824-1894), chaplain of the 53rd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers who later served as Reconstruction-era U.S. House of Representatives member and state senator from South Carolina.

Hodges was struck by the beauty of his surroundings, the mild climate, and the abundance of fruit at Key West, noting "...of all the scenes I ever saw this surpasses all everything is green and such oranges you never saw in your life...I cannot describe the beauty of the scenery and climate...if peace should be settled I should live in the Sunny South...it must contrast strangely with the climate in Norton at the present time." He seemed surprised by the friendly reception the troops received from locals, but noted that "I guess they have to be by the number of Gunboats that lie in the stream."

Letter, 18 Aug. 1872, from M.W. Hudnut to "Dear Bryon"

Letter, 18 August 1872, of M.W. Hudnut, Greenville, S.C., to "Dear Byron" reports on life in the upstate during Reconstruction, noting that he had been taken ill while in Greenville, and was being attended by a former slave of Gen. Waddy Thompson.

Continuing again on 25 August, the writer comments at length on his perceptions of Greenville, its residents and the political situation. "I don't think the climate disagrees with me... but I can't stand the cookery - corn bread & bacon & grease are too much for me - it's the *grease* that is fearful - all the meats & vegetables are boiled in it & swim in it when they come to the table, & such a thing as good butter is unknown." His diet, he quips, had been "reduced to the base necessities of life - bread & *whiskey!!*"

"I wish I could describe this town & its belongings," Hudnut writes. Although "you almost always find something good everywhere don't know what it would be here, unless it is the profusion of corn juice." And while it was the third largest town in the state, "There is no business done here of any account. I suppose some cotton is brought in & sold here in the season of cotton selling.... There is one train daily from Columbia which makes 143 miles in the incredibly short space of 12 hours. The town is possessed by the colored population, not only numerically & politically but demoniacally, such pow wows & such howlings, as they keep up nights are 'simply atrocious'.... These are far more numerous than the whites, & so they just have every thing their own way, never having had any rights before 'the surrender' they are like children.... I have never seen the least disposition to quarrel among them or to quarrel with the whites though the latter get drunk and quarrel among themselves & abuse the negros. I have never seen a negro drunk in the street, though you can count the white men in that condition by the dozen any extra day."

The letter comments also on Judge [George Seabrook] Bryan of Charleston, S.C., deputy prosecuting attorney Butts, and deputy marshal Earle, as well as the upcoming election.

Addition, 1862-1865, to the Charles Jones Colcock Hutson Papers

Four letters, 27 May 1862-25 May [18]65, and newspaper clipping, 29 November 1902, augment the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of personal papers relating to McPhersonville, South Carolina, native Charles Jones Colcock Hutson (1842-1902), an attorney who fought with the First South Carolina Regiment and later served his state in the General Assembly and the Constitutional Convention of 1895 and ultimately as clerk of the United States District Court. More specifically, the letters bear upon Hutson's Confederate military service and post-surrender status as a prisoner of war.

In the longest of the letters, Hutson wrote from near Hanover Junction, Virginia, on 27 May 1862 to alert his parents to the fact that the Army of the Rappahannock was "marching with tedious journeys the long road to Richmond" in anticipation of reinforcing Johnston. "We left Fredericksburg vicinity on Saturday night, being obliged to make a forced march - the enemy supposed to be at our heels all the time. Our whole force of about 16000 commenced our march upon the same road...travelled by the grand Army of the Potomac last March.... We marched Saturday night and all of Sunday a distance of 25 or 30 miles & resumed our march yesterday morning after a hurried rest and reached this Junction yesterday

evening....We had a terrible time upon the most dreadful roads you can imagine. The wagons were obliged to empty themselves of all the tents, much camp equipage, cooking utensils &c....Fortunately all reached here but stripped of most of their contents....We will join Johnston's grand army & prepare for the grand battle which is to decide Richmond's fate - & which I have predicted long ago....We are at this minute reclining on a hill above a valley 1 mile ½ from Hanover Junction having been sent here to meet the enemy reported advancing on us rapidly. We are in line of battle—our cavalry on our left guarding a bridge over a small river & two or three companies thrown forward in advance on the river banks. Col. [Richard H.] Riddick from No. Ca. is in Command of our force. If the enemy advance in force we must keep in check until reinforcements arrive....our detachment I suppose is 2 or 3000 strong."

Hutson was wounded in fighting at Cold Harbor, Virginia, on 27 June 1862. Writing home shortly thereafter, on 8 July 1862, he recounted some of the details prior to the event and assessed his future. "You know I had no business to go into the battle before Richmond. I was in charge of Quartermaster's & Paymaster's Dept of our Regt & all important papers were in my hand, the Q.M. being sick & away. I was virtually Q.M. of the Regt. & ought to have remained as the Commissary & Q.M. always do in charge of the valuables of the Regt, but I knew the Regt. was going into battle from the tenor of orders recd & I wanted to be with my company in one battle & went leaving my papers &c with Q.M. Sergt."

It was rumored that Quartermaster Alexander H. McGowan would resign soon, and Hutson thought if he "got on well" he was in line to be appointed quartermaster of the regiment with the rank and pay of captain. "So it might have been policy to have remained," he concludes, "but I am satisfied & a private's position is good enough for me if this war would only end & we could return to our homes & peaceful avocations." Hutson alludes only in passing to the hospital, limiting his remarks to the insidiousness of typhoid fever and noting that he had seen many "carried to the grave from the Richmond Hospitals, from that disease." Of things military, he simply notes, "I long to hear from my Regt. The armies are now quite distant from Richmond & McClellan is not bagged, but a great victory has been gained which will ensure foreign recognition."

On 12 July 1862 Hutson wrote from Vaughn's Hospital, Farmville, Virginia, complaining that he had "not heard a word from home... since before the battles of 26 & 27 &c of last month" nor from anyone in his regiment. Consequently he was

feeling "very lonesome & pilgrim-like in these unknown regions." The fever resulting from the wound had returned, but Hutson thought the inflammation had subsided enough to prevent any further attacks. While his wound was healing slowly, he had grown "tired of the hospital & laying on my back & doing nothing. I am sure a week or two at home would cure me in health & in spirits....A letter from home would be as beneficial to me as the Drs prescription."

Both armies were quiet now before Richmond, causing Hutson to conjecture that the summer campaign had ended. "Active operations will not be resumed in Virginia until cool weather comes in. By that time I look for foreign recognition, but whether that will affect the length of the war is another matter. I am tired of speculating upon the war. I have speculated so often with such unsatisfactory results that I hardly have any opinion about the war. My *wish* is that it would speedily terminate altho not without fully secured rights."

The fourth and final letter was penned by Hutson's kinsman W[illiam] Hazzard Wigg from Alexandria, Virginia, on 25 May [18]65 and addressed him as a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. Hutson, who had been captured in the waning days of the war, was imprisoned first at Washington, D.C., and ultimately sent to Johnson's Island. He was paroled on 6 June 1865 contingent upon taking the oath of allegiance. Wigg's letter shares with him news of their native state gleaned from communications with the Rev. Richard Fuller, to whom Wigg "had applied for aid in your relief." Fuller had given "a most afflictive account of things" in South Carolina and had counseled Wigg against relocating his family there. "I cannot advise any man, either to take the oath, or to refuse it," Wigg went on to say, "but, I do not hesitate to say, that I see nothing now, to be gained, by not taking it. If you conclude to take it, & get your release, I shall certainly expect to see you...soon after." Perhaps by that time, Wigg mused, he would be ready to accompany Hutson on a trip home to the Palmetto State.

J. Monroe Johnson Papers, 1894-1964

Born in the Pee Dee town of Marion, South Carolina, in 1878, John Monroe Johnson (1878-1964) was a son of John Monroe and Emma Crider Johnson. Young Johnson left in 1895 to attend the University of South Carolina and remained there until he enrolled at Furman University in 1896. Johnson left Furman in 1897, and the following year he served as acting Color Sergeant in the Heavy Battery, South Carolina Volunteer Artillery, in the Spanish-American War. On 15 November 1900 Johnson married Helen Barnwell. The couple settled in

Marion where Johnson practiced as a civil engineer in the firm of Johnson & Roberts. The bulk of the correspondence in this collection of five linear feet consists of Johnson's letters to Helen while serving with the 117th Engineer Regiment in the Rainbow (42nd) Division.

Prior to his service in World War I, Johnson's only military experience occurred over the six months that he served in the Spanish-American War. Johnson was appointed a Major in the First Battalion of the 117th Engineer Regiment before the unit's departure from South Carolina. The unit arrived in France in November 1917 and on 8 December Johnson thanked his wife for a Thanksgiving box: "I tell you it did not last long we tore into it in great shape." He advised her not to pay attention to what she read in the press: "they publish the thing to make the public feel patriotic." This was a theme which he often addressed, as in a letter of 27 March 1918, in which he commented: "Lot of stuff in the papers about offensive and guns the Germans have that shoot 75 miles, are bull. There is an offensive and a serious one, but it will be managed." And again in a letter of 27 April he remarked on news coverage in the press: "You ought to hear us laugh at the American papers in what they publish about Rainbow etc etc. Biggest bunch of fudge you ever read....more men are casualties by health than by wounds from the enemy." Two days later Johnson was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

During the winter months of 1918, the 117th served with French troops and was involved in the construction of shelters, the erection of barbed wire, and the excavation of trenches. While Johnson's letters could not inform his wife about his location or military operations, he could always comment on the mundane events of a soldier's life. When writing Helen on 22 April, he noted that he had just stepped out of "a good hot shower...and feel much more civilized, also I shave every morning, think of that." Shaving was facilitated by "a funny little alcohol stove" he inherited from the chaplain (27 April). It was not suitable for making coffee "but heats my shaving water." A fox terrier was assigned to the unit to perform duty as "the official rat killer....But he does not know anything at all about a rat, and refuses to have anything to do with rats whatever" (8 May). Johnson was scheduled to deliver two speeches on Memorial Day. He found humor in "a man from South Carolina making a speech on Yankee memorial day; and two at that" (29 May).

By July 1918 the 117th Engineer Regiment relocated to the Champagne front and became more actively involved in combat as a German offensive was launched in

this sector in July. In a letter of July 13 he tells of an adventure over territory "once held by the Bosch." One week later (20 July), he recounts a recent battle in which his unit participated: "It is a wonderful sight to look over a real battle field and this was a real one & the Bosch got one in the nose and has a lot more coming to him from day to day." "The American soldier," Johnson remarked, "is the best in the lot without a doubt." Commenting again on the performance of American soldiers (15 August), Johnson informed his wife: "I had the privilege of seeing some work by American soldiers as courageous as that performed by any soldiers the world has ever produced."

The following month, Johnson sensed that "this war is coming to a close according to schedule & we will see each other before for ever" (6 September). Johnson was promoted to colonel and chief engineer of the 42nd Division in October and anticipated a fight "that I commanded the Regt. from the first" (3 October). By the end of the month he speculated that the fighting would end soon: "things are moving fast towards the end, and I do not see how it can go much further" (31 October). The cessation of fighting came eleven days later which prompted Johnson to speculate on when they might depart for home. The following day they were to move out of France where they had spent "1 year & 21 days" and "were out of the battle scored country for the first time since Feb. & it looks funny to see towns intact & children & citizens all around." Johnson considered the United States "the luckiest country...that ever did anything & will hereafter be listened to even more than heretofore in world politics & no one will itch to go to war with her" (21 November). Responding to a letter from his wife, Johnson observed that the Seabrooks were Republicans which explained their condemnation of President Wilson. He thought it advisable to "[k]eep out of these discussions & when people say all that fiery stuff you can bet your life they are out of range of the biggest gun. We wanted unconditional surrender & we got it" (14 December).

Although plans for returning home were uncertain by the first of the year, Johnson was giving thought to what model of car he might acquire: "I understand that Cadillac is about \$3,000, cant stand that and if steamer does not suit me it will be another Cadillac of course" (22 January 1919). Along with making preparations to stand down, Johnson was pleased that a night school was being offered: "Many of the men are learning to read and to write & many in elementary arithmetic." He was not happy that he had to participate in "another fool terrain exercise....Do not know why they insist on this fool stuff. Takes every officer & lots of men...& they go back disgusted" (30 January 1919). Shortly before departure, Johnson informed

his wife of an unfortunate incident that involved some soldiers who "went out wine hunting & it seems they had trouble locating wine so rapped a dutchman on the head with a stick to such an extent that he died." Johnson criticized the policy of allowing soldiers "to buy or drink the damned stuff" and remarked: "The record of the Am soldier would have been much better had it not been allowed" (9 April 1919).

In addition to letters to his wife, the collection includes World War I maps, a roster of the 117th Engineer Regiment, several issues of the *Rainbow Reveille*, and a photograph album of the 117th.

Johnson returned to his civil engineering practice in Marion in 1919. He also participated actively in the American Legion and reunions of the Rainbow Division. In 1927 the American Legion returned to France. Among the mementoes of that gathering are a luncheon program hosted by Field Marshal Earl Haig and the Councils of the British Empire Service League and the text of the address delivered by French Prime Minister Poincare at the banquet given by the French Government to the American Legion. Colonel Johnson was a strong advocate for veterans, and the collection contains letters of appreciation from a number who served in the Rainbow Division. Among the decorations bestowed on Johnson were the Legion of Honor of France and the Order of Leopold II of Belgium.

Monroe Johnson remained in South Carolina until 1935 when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce under fellow South Carolinian Daniel C. Roper. Thus began a period of twenty-one years of service in various positions in the Federal government. In June 1940 he filled a vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Commission and was reappointed in 1942 and 1949. Beginning in April 1944 he received a concurrent appointment as Director of the Office of Defense Transportation and remained in that post until the office was terminated in 1949. He retired from Federal service in 1956 after serving as Chair of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1949-1950 and again from 1953 to 1956.

There is only routine correspondence during the period of Johnson's Federal service, but he did receive a letter from Manila, the Philippines (2 August 1941) written by his former Rainbow Division comrade Douglas MacArthur who expressed appreciation for a letter from Johnson and stated his expectations as commander of Far Eastern forces: "This pleases me very much especially as I have full confidence that we can successfully defend the integrity of this

Archipelago. If we fight I will always have before me the vision of the Rainbow." A three-page typed letter, 15 April 1942, from personal friend Louis Johnson, who represented President Roosevelt in New Delhi, cited the deteriorating situation in India but expressed his admiration for Nehru, "who in my humble opinion, is the ultimate hope in the Indian situation....He is universally trusted by everyone except the British, their satellites, and a few Musselmen." Louis Johnson was clearly disturbed by Whitehall's repudiation of the negotiations conducted by Sir Stafford Cripps: "I think Sir Stafford returns to London a sadly disillusioned man and if he has the guts I think he has, you will be hearing much more of the inside of this story." Johnson thought that the masses of the people "want to help America" and "their willingness to help...exceeds their hatred and distrust of the British and particularly of the Indian Civil Service Commission." Johnson was incredulous that after Cripps' departure, "the Viceroy went on a twelve day shooting trip. He and the Indian Civil Service do not yet understand there is a war on."

John Monroe Johnson was much in demand as a speaker in his various Federal posts, especially while serving as Director of the Office of Defense Transportation during and immediately after World War II. The collection contains one and a quarter linear feet of speeches and transcriptions of radio broadcasts and panel discussions. His most frequent topics included land, sea, and air transportation. Managing the nation's transportation systems was of critical importance during the war, and Johnson proved to be a tough and able administrator of the nation's transportation network.

A letter, 24 November [1962], to Johnson from close friend Genevieve Wilcox Chandler, written from Brookgreen (Georgetown County, S.C.), relates news of her family and activities, recalls a gathering of mutual friends and a conversation "over our OLD contemporaries," recent changes to the landscape, some of which could be attributed to Hurricane Hazel - "62 houses were washed from Garden City (Old Ark Beach) and were left sitting like broodin' hens all over the marsh," mentions scenes of their youth in Marion, and advises - "I told the children last night of standing by your dear mother at the MARION DEPOT and WEEPING as I waved farewell to the Marion group especially for Clark hanging from a window. I KNEW I'd never see him again. Your mother with THREE SONS going said: 'Genevieve, I'm ashamed of you!' She and mama were un-beatable...."

Ladies Calhoun Monument Association of Charleston Floral Fair [ca. 1857 to 1860]

Undated printed manuscript [presumably dating from between 1857 and 1860], announces a floral fair to be held by the Ladies Calhoun Monument Association of Charleston, S.C., "on some early day in May next."

The organization's officers and members, "animated by an earnest desire to carry out to completion the great object for which they were organized, and believing that the People of the City and State approve and will sustain their undertaking," were soliciting for the occasion contributions of "handiwork, refreshments, and flowers."

Signed in print by officers Mrs. George Robertson, president, Mrs. John M. Fludd, Mrs. H.W. Conner, Mrs. Henry Wigfall, and Mrs. H.Y. Gray, vice-presidents, Miss F.M. Blamyer and Miss L.S. Porter, corresponding secretaries, Miss M.C. Cheesborough, recording secretary, and Mrs. M.A. Snowden, treasurer, the association issued a public call "to unite with them in this noble work of doing honor to CAROLINA'S GREATEST SON...."

Broadside, 20 [Mar. 1862], of Ladies Gunboat (Charleston, S.C.)

Printed manuscript, 20 [March 1862], broadside printed by Evans & Cogswell, Printers, announcing "A patriotic Musical Festival, proposed by some public spirited ladies of Charleston in aid of the Ladies' Gunboat."

The program of the concert is also advertised. The event was held in Charleston, S.C., at Hibernian Hall "under the direction of Professor M.S. Reeves, assisted by Professor Platte." Also mentioned in the program are G.F. Cole, piano merchant, Miss E. Sloman, another music teacher, as well as "Sig. Gambati," apparently the same Alessandro Gambati, an Italian musician associated with the Italian Opera in New York, who famously challenged John Norton to a trumpet duel in 1834 and who is known as one of the great-grandfathers of New Orleans jazz. Some musical selections at the Charleston festival included a chorus titled "God Save the South" and a solo and chorus from "La Marseillaise."

"The Ladies' Gunboat" was the first name for the *CSS Palmetto State*, the ironclad that for more than two years defended Charleston along with her sister ship, the *Chicora*. Partial funding for Confederate ironclads such as the *Palmetto*

State was raised through various Ladies' Gunboat Societies, of which Charleston's was one of the earliest.

Some of the "public spirited ladies of Charleston" include Mary A. Snowden and Mary Boykin Chesnut, whose papers indicate their involvement in Charleston's Ladies' Gunboat Society. "The Ladies' Gunboat" disabled the U.S.S. *Mercedita*, defended the harbor behind Ft. Sumter during DuPont's attack, aided in the escape of soldiers from Ft. Wagner, and was at last burned in the evacuation of Charleston at the end of the war.

Andrew Gordon Magrath Circular Letter [ca. Feb. 1865]

Circular letter, [ca. February 1865], signed in print by A[ndrew] G[ordon] Magrath is addressed by "The Governor of the State, To the People of South Carolina" and announces: "The invasion of the State has been commenced! our people driven from their homes; their property plundered and destroyed; the torch and the sword displayed, as the fate to which they are destined. The threats of an insolent foe are to be carried into execution, unless that foe is checked and beaten back."

Magrath calls upon the people of South Carolina "to rise up and defend, at once, their own rights and the honor of their State....It is the duty of every man to oppose all the resistance he can to the approach of the enemy. It is the command of the State that he shall do so. The foe now upon the soil of the State is here to kill: let him be killed. The foe now upon the soil of the State is here for rapine and lust: let him meet resistance unto death....You have defied a tyrant: do not apprehend his power. You have dared to do: fear not to die....Once more I say to you, your State is invaded. Once more I call upon you to arm in its defence. All who unite with us are more than brothers; all who desert us are as false as the foes which assail us....Rise, then, with the truth before you, that the cause in which you are to arm is the cause of Justice and of Right! Strike, with the belief strong in your hearts, that the cause of Justice and Right is the cause which a Power superior to the hosts seeking to oppress you will not suffer to be overthrown. And even upon the soil of the State in which this monstrous tyranny was first defied shall it meet the fate it deserves, while imperishable honor will be awarded those who contributed to that great consummation, in which humanity will rejoice."

Circular Letter to "All Masons," 20 July 1868

Circular letter, 20 July 1868, addressed "To all Masons to whom these Presents shall come - Greeting" and signed in print by R[obert] S[tewart] Bruns, 32°, conveys his argument to vindicate himself "from an attack whose personality is only equaled by its untruth and malignity."

The accusation, leveled at Bruns by A[lbert] G[allatin] Mackey, 33°, Secretary General of the Holy Empire and Sovereign Grand Inspector General for South Carolina, is also reprinted in the circular. In it Mackey claims that "one Robert S. Bruns, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina, has, without any legal authority, claimed to be a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and has been, and still is, in the constant habit of affixing the figures '32°' to his signature of Masonic documents, thereby assuming to be in possession of that Degree" - this, despite the fact that "the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the State of South Carolina...have never received any evidence that he has legally received the degree of S.P.R.S...." Following the accusation are notarized statements sworn by Bruns and fellow Masons James G. Moffett, G.W. Aymar, C.E. Chichester, Ebenezer Thayer, Archibald Armstrong, John H. Honour, and T.A. Honour validating Bruns's claim to the thirty-second degree.

Julian Augustus Mitchell Papers, 1899

Manuscript journal volume, 1899, of former Confederate officer and Charleston attorney Julian Augustus Mitchell (1836-1907) records details of his land holdings and plantation work on Johns Island, Wadmalaw Island, Seabrook Island, and Edisto Island, South Carolina.

Mitchell records details of his crop sales and expenses, personal bond holdings, stocks owned, and travel expenses. Properties identified by names include Green's Point, Swallow Bluff, and Bugby. Businesses with which Mitchell dealt include Piedmont Manufacturing Co., Orr's Cotton Mills, and West Point Mill. Listed among the businesses in which he owned stock are Clifton Manufacturing Co., Spartan Mills, Gaffney Manufacturing Co., Pelzer Manufacturing Co., Piedmont Manufacturing Co., Courtenay Manufacturing Co., Pacolet Manufacturing Co., D.E. Converse Co., and Enoree Manufacturing Co. The list of assets also includes bank stock, public bonds, personal bonds, and "worthless stocks" - Phos[phate]

M[an]ufacturin[g] Co. and East Shore Terminal Co. The volume also contains a record of expenses, including the \$243.47 Mitchell expended on a trip to New York with M.M. Seabrook, 27 July-12 August, 1899 tax receipts, and a record of the 1899 crop.

A typewritten letter, 19 Jan[uary] [18]99, inserted in back of the volume was written by Julian Mitchell from Charleston to Francis M. Mitchell, Jr., Edisto Island, and specifies the terms by which Frank was to manage Julian's agricultural interest - "You are to give your exclusive time and attention to my farming, poultry, cattle, and dairy interests, and matters connected with repairs, improvement of the property and agriculture. For which, I am to pay quarterly, \$125, making \$500 for the year; and 20% of the net income, not to exceed \$100-out of this \$100 I am to advance \$68.10 premium on your life Insurance; and if there be no net income, then the \$68.10 is to be my loss. The net income is to be ascertained as follows: From the proceeds of sales of Cotton crop, Butter, and Stock, deduct the total amount of money expended for everything on the place, excepting what I expend on my dwelling house and the repair of the Swallow Bluff dams now going on."

M. Hayes Mizell Papers, 1952-2005

Melvin Hayes Mizell was born in High Point, North Carolina, on 1 November 1938, to Clyde Mizell (1894-1977) and Julia Hayes Mizell (1911-2002). Mizell's father, known as Mike, worked for a number of Chrysler dealers throughout the South during Mizell's childhood. By the age of fourteen, Hayes Mizell had lived in and experienced many different parts of the South. The family lived in North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi before finally moving to Anderson, South Carolina, in January 1952. Although he later would describe his adolescence as "unexceptional," Mizell exhibited an early interest in politics and civic engagement. He got into trouble on at least one occasion for skipping band practice to go hear the speeches of Mississippi politicians such as Hugh White and Paul Johnson. At the age of fourteen Mizell wrote an essay that won first prize in a contest sponsored by the Memphis, Tennessee, newspaper *The Commercial Appeal* on the grounds that it "showed an understanding and well-expressed sense of the principles of American ideals, democracy, brotherhood and fair play."

In Anderson, Mizell completed his secondary education at the Anderson Boy's High School. He graduated in 1956 and enrolled in Anderson Junior College as a day student. He served as president of the sophomore class, as columnist for the campus newspaper, *The Yodler*, as a member of the student council, and as

Christian Action Chairman for the campus. During his years in Anderson, Mizell also led an active social life reflected in numerous letters and invitations to dances and other social events he attended. As Mizell would later recall in a 1999 speech, "From the time I was in the ninth grade through my sophomore year in college I was more interested in social acceptance and the emergence of rock and roll than anything else. My academic career was undistinguished and until about 1958 I was largely unconscious of matters of race, or perhaps it is more accurate to say that I was not conscious of being racially conscious."

The events that led Mizell to become conscious of racial problems in the South began in 1958 when he completed his Associate of Arts degree at Anderson Junior College and transferred to Wofford College, a four-year liberal arts school located in Spartanburg, South Carolina. In his first year at Wofford, Mizell was selected to take part in the Methodist Student Movement's Christian Citizenship Seminar and travel with fifty-nine other students from across the country to New York City and Washington, D.C. On his first trip out of the South, Mizell visited the United Nations and the U.S. Capital and heard such speakers as Eleanor Roosevelt, Congressman John Brademas, and Senators Hubert Humphrey and Jacob Javits. It was also Mizell's first opportunity to interact with an African-American student his own age. By 1960, when Mizell graduated from Wofford with a B.A. in history, his early civic interests had been renewed and he was actively thinking and writing about issues of politics and race for Wofford's student newspaper, *The Old Gold and Black*. In September 1960, Mizell wrote to John F. Kennedy to offer his assistance in the presidential campaign in South Carolina.

Enrolling in the University of South Carolina's graduate history program in 1960, Mizell's political interest soon turned to activism. As a student, Mizell roomed with future history professors Dan Carter, Charles Joyner, and Selden Smith. In February 1961, Mizell and Smith joined seventy-five African-American students from Benedict College in a sit-in at a Columbia Woolworth's. As Mizell's first direct act of protest against segregation, his participation in the sit-in earned him the approbation of some who knew him but raised eyebrows among others. Both Smith and Mizell were reprimanded by the dean of the graduate school and warned against any future "agitation."

Mizell met some of the Benedict students involved in the sit-in through his membership in the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and as an active participant in its student chapter the South Carolina Student Council on Human

Relations (SCSCHR). The aim of the SCSCHR was to bring together African-American and white students and to encourage communication in anticipation of desegregation in South Carolina's institutions of higher education. Through SCSCHR, Mizell helped organize the Student Committee to Observe Order and Peace (SCOOP), a group intended to promote the peaceful integration of the University of South Carolina and to provide support to Henri Monteith, the African-American student who enrolled in the University in 1963.

While at USC, Mizell also participated in other organizations aimed at promoting civil rights. In 1961, he attended the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Conference in Nashville, Tennessee. By 1963, Mizell's interest in desegregation of the South was growing even as his interest in completing his master's degree in history was waning. Deciding that he was "not cut out to be a historian," Mizell sought work elsewhere. During the summer of 1963, Mizell moved to Washington, D.C., to begin serving as a foreign service trainee with the U.S. Information Agency. A Columbia native, Patricia Berne, was already working in Washington and on 29 November 1963 she and Mizell married.

Government service also failed to provide the professional opportunities to produce real change and advance the rights of others that Mizell was seeking. In 1964, he and Pat moved to Atlanta, Georgia, where Mizell became director of the National Student Association (NSA) Southern Student Human Relations Project. For the next two years, Mizell worked to promote student activism for improved human relations and civil rights on selected college campuses across the South. His activities for the NSA provided him with the opportunity to meet other civil rights advocates and also to work with other groups encouraging student activism, such as the Students for a Democratic Society and the Southern Student Organizing Committee. When the foundation supporting the project did not renew its funding, Mizell left the NSA feeling that he had failed to sustain the project's momentum initiated by his predecessor. Seeking employment, Mizell became a Program Associate with the American Friends Service Committee's School Desegregation Task Force that planned to open an office in South Carolina. In 1966, he and Pat returned to Columbia, South Carolina, where they celebrated the birth of their first child, Sally. Their second child, Elizabeth, was born in 1970.

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), an independent Quaker organization, was founded in 1917 to enable conscientious objectors to provide aid for civilian victims of World War I. Working towards the goals of social justice,

peace, and humanitarian service, the AFSC's School Desegregation Task Force was organized to monitor the implementation of Title IV of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, legislation mandating that any agency practicing racial discrimination could not receive federal funding. Mizell began work in 1966 as the only Task Force representative in South Carolina. Working out of a small office in the Columbia Building, Mizell set out to do everything within his power to advance school desegregation. He gathered information about the interaction of local officials and African Americans, recording attempts to frustrate, discourage, or prevent desegregation. Mizell became a vocal and visible figure in Columbia and South Carolina. His letters to the editor and opinion columns were a regular fixture in local and state newspapers such as *The Columbia Record*, *The State*, and *The News and Courier*. Mizell published a newsletter, *Your Schools*, for parents, students, and concerned members of the community to provide information about education and desegregation. His efforts to inform African-American citizens who otherwise would have had no trustworthy source of information on the topic led him to speak to numerous community meetings, church groups, and at the meetings of almost any organization that would invite him. It was during this period that Mizell began to prepare his speeches as formal text.

In 1966, AFSC changed Mizell's title to Director of the South Carolina Community Relations Program (SCCRP). During the succeeding ten years, he not only advocated and monitored the desegregation of the state's public schools, but also engaged in a broad range of other community-based activities to improve the quality of education for all students. He played key roles in building public and political support for the enactment of state school finance reform legislation, increasing citizen involvement in school governance, and developing public support for the creation of South Carolina's human rights agency. Mizell's position with the AFSC often enabled him to tackle issues that no other groups and organizations could for fear of financial reprisals. For example, in 1967 numerous civil rights groups and African-American organizations in Columbia protested the consideration of the city for a third All American City Award (an annual honor awarded by the National Civic League and *Look* magazine). Members of these groups felt that the city should not receive the award due to its lack of progress in the area of race relations. Mizell and a representative of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations were able to travel to Philadelphia to picket the hotel where the Columbia mayor and other city officials were making a final presentation to the award selection committee. Mizell and the SCCHR representative handed

out leaflets explaining the concerns of the Columbia protest groups; subsequently, the city did not receive the award.

By 1968, when the election of Richard Nixon prompted speculation that implementation guidelines for Title IV of the 1964 Civil Rights Act might be weakened, Mizell expanded his efforts to make the problems of desegregation in South Carolina visible to the nation at large. Among other activities, he addressed meetings of the National Education Association, wrote articles for such educational publications as the *Southern Education Report*, participated in conferences of the National Education Association and the National Committee for Support of the Public Schools, and testified before the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Education regarding the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act. He also reverted to his academic interests when historian David Herbert Donald accepted his application to spend a year as a Senior Fellow in Southern and Negro History at the Institute of Southern History at The Johns Hopkins University. While at Johns Hopkins, he drew on his experiences with AFSC to author several major publications and speeches centering on education and civil rights problems in the South and South Carolina in particular. Among them was an article entitled "Public Education and Community Organization" published in *New South* (Winter, 1969, vol. 24, no. 1) and a speech delivered at the 96th National Conference on Social Welfare, *Southern School Desegregation: Reflections on the Consequences of Reform*.

Fears and tension about what the Nixon administration might do in regard to civil rights legislation led Mizell and his AFSC counterparts in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi to take direct action to attract the administration's attention. In July 1969, Mizell, his AFSC colleagues, and a chartered bus full of African-American parents from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina drove to Washington, D.C., with the intention of telling their stories of the on-going struggle for desegregation in education directly to Attorney General John Mitchell. Among those on the bus was Victoria DeLee, the African-American daughter of sharecroppers from Ridgeville, South Carolina. Mizell often worked with DeLee, who had been seeking to have her children admitted to Dorchester County School District #3's all-white schools since 1964. DeLee had continued her struggle despite direct threats to her life and the burning of her house. A tall, strong woman with great native intelligence, she was a particularly intimidating member of the party. The group entered the Attorney General's office and, when told he was unavailable, insisted on waiting until he was. The 'sit-in' lasted most of the day and

culminated in DeLee winning a battle of wits with U.S. Attorney General for Civil Rights Jerris Leonard. Eventually, the group did speak with the Attorney General, and although he issued only "tepid" assurances, the incident and DeLee received national coverage in *The New York Times* and *Newsweek* magazine.

Even as Mizell took part in directly confronting government with the problems of desegregation, he also began to attempt to change the system by working from within it. In 1968, Mizell ran for a seat on the Board of School Commissioners of Richland County School District #1. In February of that year he wrote a column for the *Atlanta Journal* in which he stated: "It was the white citizens of the South who created the dual system and Negroes feel that now the primary responsibility for abolishing that system belongs to the school boards which are representative of today's white citizenry." A seat on the board represented an opportunity to hasten the end of the system. While Mizell lost his 1968 bid in the primaries, he ran again in 1970 and shocked many Columbia leaders when he was successfully elected to a four-year term. In a campaign flyer, Mizell wrote: "It is my hope that the voters of District #1 will give me the opportunity to demonstrate that...my experience and ability can be valuable assets to the District #1 Board."

As a vocal advocate of desegregation on the Board of School Commissioners, Mizell drew the ire of critics of desegregation. Mizell was referred to in editorials as a "double-dipped integrationist" and accused of being part of "an ultra-liberal minority that wants to control our schools even if they destroy the public school system as we know it." One of Mizell's most severe detractors was Lower Richland High School football coach Mooney Player, who spearheaded an anti-desegregation, anti-Mizell movement called "Deadline '72." "Deadline '72" sought to elect five conservative candidates to the school board to counteract Mizell's supposed dominance over the board. Their campaign literature pointed up the perceived threat embodied by Mizell. "A split vote will deliver our schools to the ultra-liberal element that wants control of our schools," an open letter to the public warned. Player blamed Mizell "more than anyone" for school closings in the spring of 1972, claiming that Mizell "provided an atmosphere in which riot leaders could get away with them." Though the candidates supported by "Deadline '72" were elected, Mizell continued to serve on the school board until 1974, when he lost a bid for reelection.

As a school board member and AFSC staff member, Mizell earned recognition in the community for his steadfast defense of desegregation and advocacy for quality

education. In 1971, he was awarded the James McBride Dabbs Award by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. In 1973, he was presented the Distinguished Citizen Award by the South Carolina Branch of American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU-SC) on whose Board of Directors Mizell served from 1972 to 1978.

Throughout the 1970s, Mizell continued to work for the American Friends Service Committee. In 1975, he was named the Associate Director of the AFSC's Southeastern Public Education Program (SEPEP) which maintained offices in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. SEPEP began in 1968 as the continuation of the School Desegregation Taskforce. Expanding the focus of the program, SEPEP represented a significant nationwide effort on the part of the AFSC to improve public education. SEPEP goals included increasing government accountability for education quality, informing citizens of their rights in relation to education, and focusing on the issues of discipline, school finance, minimum competency testing, sexism, and parent involvement. Mizell addressed all of these issues in South Carolina while working for the AFSC-SEPEP. In 1980, he was named Co-Director of SEPEP. In 1982, SEPEP became the semi-autonomous Southeastern Public Education Program, Inc., after a shift in AFSC support and focus.

Mizell also began to serve a prominent role in education policy on a national and statewide level. In 1979, he was appointed by President Jimmy Carter as Chairman of the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children (NAEDC), and he served until 1982. The NAEDC was created by Congress to oversee the implementation of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. In 1979, Mizell was appointed to the South Carolina Basic Skills Advisory Commission (BSAC) by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the South Carolina General Assembly. He went on to serve as Vice-Chairman from 1981 to 1987. Ever active in his own community, in 1982 Mizell ran for and was reelected to the Richland County School District #1 Board of School Commissioners for a second four-year term.

In 1984, after eighteen years of service, Mizell left the AFSC to pursue education reform from within the South Carolina state government. The election of Richard Riley as Governor of South Carolina enabled Mizell to fashion a new role for himself as a legislative advocate for South Carolina school reform. In 1984, he was hired by the Office of the South Carolina Governor as Coordinator of the State Employment Initiatives for Youth Demonstration Project (SEIY). In 1983, South

Carolina, under the guidance of Governor Riley, agreed to participate in a demonstration project developed by Public/Private Venture of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The goal of the project was to "develop and implement more effective employment and training policies and programs for at-risk youth by mobilizing the State's capacity for comprehensive planning and programming." Funded by the Ford Foundation, the demonstration project in South Carolina particularly focused on youth whose employability was in jeopardy because of "age, sex, race, poverty, low academic achievement, irregular school attendance, early withdrawal from school, status as a teenage parent, involvement with the juvenile justice or criminal justice systems, or any combination of these and other factors." In the same year that Mizell began work with the SEIY, he was also appointed by Governor Riley to serve on the Joint Subcommittee of the Committee on Financing Excellence in Education and the Business-Education Partnership Committee. From within the Riley Administration, Mizell joined with educators and political and business leaders convened by Governor Riley to develop recommendations that became the basis for South Carolina's historic Education Improvement Act.

Just as Mizell was making changes in his professional life, changes were occurring in his private life. In 1977, Mizell and Pat Berne were divorced. Subsequently, he was introduced to Kate Swanson, who was working in Cleveland, Ohio, with an education advocacy organization where she studied education policies and vocational education. In 1983, Mizell married Kathleen (Kate) Thomas Swanson, and in July 1985 they celebrated the birth of their first child (Mizell's third), Mark Swanson Mizell.

In 1987, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation conducted a national search for the director of its Program for Disadvantaged Youth and Mizell got the job. Founded in 1969 by Avon Products heir Edna McConnell Clark and her husband, Van Alan Clark, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation approached philanthropy with a down-to-earth focused set of programs aimed at serving children, the elderly, the poor, and the developing world. Previously directed to help inner-city youth at risk of dropping out of high school or becoming unemployed, the Program for Disadvantaged Youth shifted under Mizell's direction to focus on providing better educational opportunities to disadvantaged urban youth in the "middle grades" (11 to 15 years old). In 1989, the Program selected five urban school districts to receive long-term grant funding and support. These demonstration school districts formed the core of what would grow to be a network of education organizations,

schools, and education advocates and writers working to improve education in the middle grades.

In 1992, the program modified its approach by identifying and providing funding to school systems seeking "district-wide improvements in student learning by advancing reform in all middle schools simultaneously." To reflect this move to encourage system-wide excellence, the program became known in 1994 as the Program for Student Achievement (PSA). Over the next eight years, the Program guided each district in developing and implementing new academic standards as well as improving and expanding staff development programs for principals and teachers. The program also sought to enhance support for the school systems by providing grants to national and community-based organizations to support educational reform, foster professional development and parental involvement in schools, and document and evaluate programs developed by the schools. Districts included urban school systems in Corpus Christi, Long Beach, San Diego, Louisville, Minneapolis, Chattanooga, Milwaukee, Oakland, and Baltimore.

In 2001, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation Board of Trustees voted to shift its grantmaking focus and phase out all existing programs, thereby ending the Program for Student Achievement. An exit strategy for the program was developed, and over the next two years the program wound down until Mizell's retirement from the Foundation in 2003.

During his years at the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, Mizell distinguished himself as a leader in middle school reform. While there, he was affiliated with numerous educational organizations, including, among others, the following: Fairtest's National Policy Panel (National Center for Fair and Open Testing), Grantmakers for Education Board of Directors, Parents for Public Schools (PPS) Board of Directors, American Forum Board of Directors, ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education Advisory Committee, and the Youth Alive! Advisory Committee. In 1999, he was presented the Distinguished Service to American Education Award by the National Association of Secondary School Principals (NASSP). Recognized again in 2000, Mizell became the first non-professional educator to receive the National Staff Development Council's annual Contribution to Staff Development award. Mizell was often sought as a speaker about education issues, and in 2002 the EMCF published a collection of his speeches entitled *Shooting for the Sun: the Message of Middle School Reform*. In 2003, Mizell retired from the Clark Foundation and returned to Columbia, South Carolina. Not yet finished with

his career, however, in 2003, Mizell was named a Distinguished Senior Fellow of the National Staff Development Council (NSDC), an organization focused on improving professional development of public school educators. Mizell continued much of the work of the Program of Student Achievement in his new position.

Between 1964 and 2005, Melvin Hayes Mizell served his community, state, and nation through an exceptional career of advocacy and action aimed at improving the lives of his fellow man. Throughout his career he played key leadership roles in organizing and developing organizations that he hoped would have an impact beyond his individual contributions. His efforts included helping found the South Carolina branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Citizen's Coalition for South Carolina Public Schools. At the national level, he collaborated with others to create the National Coalition of Advocates for Students, Grantmakers for Education, and the National Forum to Accelerate Middle Grades Reform.

A witness to history, Mizell was present at John F. Kennedy's speech on the steps of the South Carolina State House, at the March on Washington, at the march led by Martin Luther King, Jr., to support the striking South Carolina Hospital workers in Charleston, South Carolina (1998 Union strike), and at the funeral of Martin Luther King, Jr. Modest about his role in the civil rights movement and unassuming about his place in history of education reform, Mizell's unpretentious nature proved to be one of his most useful tools throughout his career. Although Mizell would claim in a 1972 *Osceola* interview that there was "nothing especially courageous or insightful" about him, others would disagree. In March 1973, John Edgerton and Jack Bass wrote of Hayes Mizell in the *Race Relations Reporter*:

Looking like a Baptist preacher with owl horn rims and a somber often unsmiling expression, he came across in person and in the press as an informed, articulate and acerbic critic of anybody and anything in the way of desegregation.... Mizell had several things going for him: He worked at getting his facts right, he presented them forcefully, he understood the intricacies of the federal role in desegregation, he was consistent in his attack, and he had the patience to try again when he lost and he usually kept his cool.

South Carolina's civil rights matriarch, Modjeska Simkins, once said of Mizell: "He's taken a lot of heat, but he has stood up to the reactionaries in education. He's all wool and a yard wide."

Mizell possessed a commendable appreciation for the power of memory and history. As early as 1974, he began to donate his personal papers and those relating to his career to the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina. As a graduate student at USC, Mizell had worked for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and was involved in microfilming historic papers. Perhaps Mizell's work in the Archives inspired him to preserve his papers. In 1982, he wrote to Dr. Lewis P. Jones, a well-known and much beloved Wofford College history professor, about his motives for preserving a record of his work:

I continue to keep my personal archives into which I indiscriminately throw everything on paper that reflects me and my activities....I make no claims as to the value of this stuff; I just want there to be a record in case my children or anyone else ever has any interest in who I was or what I did....My only hope is that the Bomb doesn't get the papers first.

The M. Hayes Mizell papers consist of ca. 165 linear feet of records, 1952-2005, arranged in rough chronological order. The collection is divided into the following series: personal, American Friends Service Committee, Richland County School District #1, National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children, State Employment Initiatives for Youth, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, speeches, writings, topical files, reference materials, audio/visual materials, and ephemera.

Processing of the papers was made possible through a generous gift from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation. A comprehensive finding aid to the collection is available to users via the South Caroliniana Library website.

Herbert Altamont Moses Papers, 1895-1929

Twenty-two letters and one printed volume, 1895-1929, reveal something of the life and times of Sumter, South Carolina, native Herbert Altamont Moses (1876-1969) and his circle of friends.

Four of the letters were written to Moses by college classmate Herman Louis Spahr while the latter attended Heidelberg University following his graduation from South Carolina College in 1895. In these Spahr describes his academic workload as well as his social distractions. In a letter of 2 April 1896, Spahr informs Moses that he had recently attended a ball and that "it is a wonder I was not forced into an engagement." In the same letter he relates that "I have held up S.C.C.'s record in beer drinking with honor....Don't think, however, that I am a drunkard or anything

near it. We always stop at the right time, never get any worse than lively. I gave way once, but it was more of an accident than anything else." Spahr also joined a fraternal student organization while in Germany, and as part of this he participated in dueling with the "Schlager." These duels were usually not harmful to the participants and resembled modern fencing more than actual combat. In a letter of 2 February 1896, he boasts that he is "progressing nobly in Schlager fighting. I have not yet challenged or been challenged, but came within an inch of it twice while slightly under the influence of too much beer." And in the 2 April 1896 letter he informs Moses that "Having reached the point where one can trust one's self on the duel floor, I shall in May let the point reach me. Hope it will keep away from my face." In addition to describing his own experiences, Spahr inquired about the South Carolina College baseball team of which Moses seems to have been a member.

Moses also received three letters from classmates Daniel Crawford (b. 1876) and an individual identified only as "Dick," possibly Richard S. Desportes (1874-1945), while the two were on a trip from New York to Italy via Scotland, England, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland during the summer of 1896. Writing from Venice on 25 July, Dick describes an outing on the Grand Canal in a gondola - "Dan and I went out on the G.C. last night after dinner - moon light - all that kept it from being absolutely perfect was that Dan was not a girl....Boats R passing and repassing loaded with fellows playing bangos, mandolins, guitars, women singing. Everything necessary to settlement was there - except the girl. Tonight *street-walkers* R rife. Pretty looking women. But Lord, I [would] rather have a stiletto at once; would die quicker."

Moses also seems to have shared a friendship with Laura Mood (b.1878) and her younger sister, Pulitzer prize winning author Julia Mood Peterkin (1880-1961). In a letter mailed on Christmas Day 1909 from New York, Laura instructs him to "Be nice to Julia when she is in Sumter - and don't think unkindly of her for you expect too much from her." A single letter from Julia to Moses is dated 25 June 1903, less than a month after her marriage. She writes, "Your last letter to me was of course horrid. For instead of wishing me joy and expressing congratulations for my husband, you only expressed sympathy for him; and you mightn't have behaved that way at the very least."

The other primary correspondent represented in the collection is Baltimore native Augusta E. Boylston, for whom Moses (whom she always addressed as

"Alphonse") seems to have held strong feelings. Judging from a letter written by her to Moses on 3 February 1905, while on a cruise of the Mediterranean onboard the White Star Line's S.S. *Arabic*, these same feelings were not shared by Boylston: "It is hurtful to drag out what I have to say....Alphonse, I am engaged to Donald Campbell....I know I'm hurting you. I have always hurt you and you have never been anyway but the right way and done anything but the right thing....I am not to lose you am I? Be ever my friend please. I can not let you go....However haltingly and coldly I appear to tell you this believe me I suffer."

Also included here are letters and the printed California Crop Report from 1927 which document Moses' interest in farming cooperatives. A letter of 30 January 1920, written by Oliver S. Morris, Editor of *The Nonpartisan Leader*, from St. Paul, Minnesota, enclosed back issues of the newspaper and informed Moses that he would send other literature describing the League and its work. The Non-Partisan League (NPL) was a political organization founded in 1915 by former Socialist party organizer A.C. Townley. It advocated state control of mills, grain elevators, banks and other farm-related industries in order to reduce the power of corporate political interests. The final letter, penned by R.E. Blair, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Field Crops, California Department of Agriculture on 10 May 1929, encloses information relating to cotton production in California from 1924-1928, including acreage planted in cotton, yield in upland bales, yield in long staple bales, cost of production compared with the southeastern United States, average price per pound compared with the southeastern United States, and volunteering or ratooning cotton (harvesting cotton from the same plant for multiple years).

Addition [1832], to the Records of the New England Society

Printed manuscript, [1832], added to the records of the New England Society of Charleston, S.C.

Titled, "An Ode, for the Thirteenth Anniversary of the New-England Society, of Charleston (S.C.)," the broadside notes that the meter of its verse is that of the air "Believe me if all those endearing young charms."

Newberry College (S.C.) Circular Letter: "Announcement," 1888

Printed circular letter, [1888], from Newberry College: "Announcement For Session of 1888-9," noting that the next session, which was to be divided roughly into three three-month terms, would open on 2 October 1888 and continue until 20 June 1889.

The school was organized in collegiate, preparatory, and technical (or business) departments, each of which is briefly described. The technical department, which had only recently been established, featured instruction in penmanship, bookkeeping, typewriting, and shorthand, any one of which, it was claimed, could ordinarily be mastered in three to five months, with the caveat that the "time required for the completion of any study will depend upon the aptness and industry of the student."

The circular provides additional details on tuition per term as well as the cost for room and board and is signed in print by college president G.W. Holland.

Letter, 16 Oct. 1802, from Ezekiel Noble to John Ewing Colhoun

Letter, 16 October 1802, Charleston, South Carolina, from Ezekiel Noble, to his uncle, John Ewing Colhoun, in Pendleton District, South Carolina, comments on the dull economic times, despite the "vast crops" of cotton "raised this year throughout the State," the effects of shortages in the tobacco crop on the market, and his involvement in the organization of the South Carolina Cotton Company.

"A number of us have formed ourselves into a company...to see whether we could not adopt some plan, to raise the Credit of our upland Cotton, there are such deceptions used by...our Planters, that if there was not some way taken to remedy the same, our cotton would fall to nothing." Some planters, he notes, packed stones and other seeds in the middle of their bags of cotton to increase the weight. The company's affiliates, however, had "agreed it would be proper to have an Inspection established, and on the Strength of the Legislature agreeing to the Same are already erecting Machines, for the purpose of repack[in]g the cotton in Square Bales" that could more easily be stowed away for transportation aboard sailing vessels.

Noble goes on to suggest that he would have written earlier but had waited "untill our Election for Representatives of our State Legislature was determined." John Johnson, Jr., he further notes, who "Before the Elections, declared his sentiments on a Question which he expected would be agitated this Session of the Legislature, in favour of an equal Representation, which declaration, has set a number of the People of this place very much against him - they cry out the up country have too much Power already - in consequence of that he did not carry his Election."

Insurance Broadside, 1804, of the Phoenix Fire-Company of London

Printed broadside, 1804, promoting sales of insurance policies in the United States by the Phoenix Fire-Company of London, a British firm.

Titled "Proposals From The Phoenix Company Of London For Insuring Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships In Harbour, Goods, Wares, And Merchandize, From Loss Or Damage By Fire." The advertisement describes the company's work "throughout Great-Britain...the Continent of America and West-India Islands" and lists the "Rates of Annual Premiums to be paid for Assurance against Fire" and the "Conditions of Insurance."

This document seems to have been printed specifically for Charleston, S.C., as it states at the top, "United States of America, Charleston," followed with the manuscript notation, "The Proposals for New Orleans precisely similar."

The last printed line reads, "Persons desirous of effecting Insurances are requested to make Application to _____ in Charleston, who is appointed the Company's Agent, and is fully authorised to grant Policies on Behalf of the Company."

Amos M. Quick Papers, 1861-1865

Eight letters, 20 October 1861 - 30 May 1862 and 13 February 1865, including ones written from on board the steamer *Winfield Scott* and from Beaufort, South Carolina, and near Savannah, Georgia, to family members in New Milford, Pennsylvania, document the Civil War service of Amos M. Quick, a private in Co. D, 50th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry.

His first three letters, written from on board ship while waiting to embark for South Carolina, detail various aspects of camp life and convey his optimism and devotion to the Union cause. In his letter of 20 October 1861, he proclaims, "We are going to some place to have an awful old fight and I hope we will be successful....remember death never comes to soon if necessary in the defense of ones Country....I tell you Mark I like it first rate, nothing to worry me take things cool...I believe I am growing fat."

Quick's letter of 27 October 1861 answers his sister Harriet's questions about laundry and sleeping arrangements. He states that while on board the ship they "wash in a pail with cold water" but while in camp the men "have warm water if we choose and soap." He notes that if they wish they "can have them washed by the

wimen around the camp but most of the Boys do their own.” In the same letter he informs her that while in camp they have “a snug little tent about 7 by 9 ft. and 5 of us Boys in one... [we] have Oil Cloth capes which we lay down first on the ground which keeps out the damp then we put 2 Blankets under us and have 3 over us then all put on our heavy overcoats and lay down spoon fasion we sleep like pigs in the clover.”

Quick’s next letter, dated 4-5 November 1861, recounts his journey to the South Carolina coast, and relays information regarding the beginning of the battle for Port Royal. He describes in detail “a perfect gale,” historically known as the “Expedition Hurricane,” which the fleet passed through shortly after midnight on 2 November. He notes that at 1:00 a.m. it was discovered that the *Winfield Scott* had a leak and had “6 ft. of water in the hole.” Some of the soldiers were rescued around daybreak by another ship in the fleet, however Quick was not among these lucky few. After bailing some of the water the soldiers began to throw provisions and equipment, including their muskets, overboard. Luckily one of the ship’s engineers had stayed aboard and was able to “run the engine.” His unit rejoined the remainder of the fleet, which he thought was grouped “off Sevanah” on the morning of 4 November. He assumes that they “will attack the city before long” but notes, “we probaly will not be in the fight for we have got no guns.” Writing on the morning of 5 November, Quick states that they “are now in some harbor the gun Boats are in to the shore canonadeing is now going on we can see the smoke and see the Boats, I think it is a fort near Sevanah.”

In actuality, he was witnessing the attack on Forts Beauregard and Walker which guarded the entrance to Port Royal, S.C. He closes his letter by explaining that “this ship or wreck is going to Philadelphia and the Capt. will take letters. If it sinks you will proba[b]ly not get this letter.”

The final three letters, written from near Beaufort, South Carolina, relate details regarding various aspects of camp life and describe a skirmish near Pocotaligo on 29 May 1862. Writing on 25 December 1861, Quick describes the accommodations he and twelve other members of his company share while on picket duty as “a very beautiful place a large brick house full of Books and fine furniture crockery and there is also a grand Pianno which we boys make *ring*.” The final letter from Quick in the collection, written on 30 May 1862, describes an attempt by his regiment to destroy a rail road bridge near Pocotaligo. Quick did not participate in the fight due to “a lame leg caused by a sprain” but he had learned

that "We had 2 killed...and 9 or 10 wounded. We took 2 or 3 Prisoners and a large quantity of mules and horses....Our Regt. killed 7 or 8...One or two was wounded in our Co. Capt. got a horse, saddle Bridle, sword Pistols etc. a real splendid horse." Shortly after this skirmish the 50th was moved to Virginia where it was incorporated into the 9th Corps.

Addition, 1817, to the William Moultrie Reid Papers

Letter, 1 March 1817, added to the South Caroliniana Library's collection of the papers of William Moultrie Reid (1798-1884) was penned by [John] Berkley Grimball (1800-1893) from Princeton, New Jersey, and addresses "My Dear Moultrie" on the recent student agitation there. "You have, no doubt, heard of the unexpected...revolution which took place a few weeks since," he writes. "I had often concieved of Rebellions but never saw one before & of all things I think this was the most terrible."

The "revolt," Grimball relates, had been sparked by the faculty having determined "to receive no money in payment but New-York bills." With "money south of that city being below par,...this was very grievous to the major part of the Students, a number of whom had to pay upwards of 15 per cent discount on southern money." Student indignation festered over this imposition until one day, when the "Junior Class happened to have a longer recitation...than usual, they...petitioned the Professor of Mathematics...to shorten it, but he refused." Seeking to "be revenged on him," certain members of the class "determined to salute his nasal organs with a very disagreeable smell; they accordingly procured the necessary means, brimstone & shoe leather & put them in the stove in the visitation room. The professor came in, smelt it & was very much enraged," telling the class that he would discover the culprits and "have them sent off."

More unrest ensued. "About 1 o'clock on Sunday morn," the writer continued, "I was awakened...by the most dreadful yells that can be imagined - nothing was heard now but the breaking of window glasses & the reports of large crackers: after a little time I percieved the reflection of a strong light on the wall of my room & upon looking out of the window percieved the *necessary House* on fire, this was however soon extinguished....On Tuesday Evening about 14 fellows were dismissed...with this injunction that they should not enter the College & that the penalty of their so doing would be expulsion. They immediately marched up in a body & were therefore virtually expelled." Other details of the incident, Grimball supposed, Reid might "have seen delineated in the News-Papers."

Addition, 1911-1965, to the James Henry Rice, Jr., Papers

One hundred forty-seven manuscripts augment the South Caroliniana Library's collection of the personal papers of conservationist, historian, and newspaper columnist James Henry Rice, Jr. (1868-1935), who from his home at Brick House plantation, near Wiggins, South Carolina, maintained a lively and far-reaching correspondence that earned him an enduring reputation as one of South Carolina's preeminent letter writers of the twentieth century.

The core of this unit of papers is a provocative set of letters back and forth between Rice and newspaperman Ambrose Elliott Gonzales commencing in 1913 and continuing until Gonzales' death in 1926. In one of their early letters, 20 September 1914, Gonzales counsels his friend against selling off his private library, noting that, while "It would be a great pity to be forced to sell your Library at any time,...just now you could not realize half the amount it would bring under normal financial conditions."

Both men owned plantation lands in Colleton County, and Gonzales called upon Rice frequently for assistance in the absentee management of his timber lands in particular. His letter of 1 August 1917 speaks of his Cheehaw River plantation holdings, which included Social Hall, The Bluff, and Middle Place, aggregating 3,300 to 3,500 acres, and indicates his desire to sell both pine and hardwood timber from the tracts: "I have always understood that there were some magnificent white oak and poplar trees...in what is called White Oak Swamp, part of the Social Hall tract." "The stand where my grand father killed two bears at one shot is on the Social Hall tract, near what is called Wright's Bay," he wrote on 22 August 1917. "This is near the White Oak Swamp of which I wrote you the other day."

Several letters dating from July and August 1920 touch on the trip made by Ambrose Gonzales' younger brother, William Elliott Gonzales, to Cuzco in southeastern Peru to represent President Woodrow Wilson, on whom an honorary degree was being conferred. Others are indicative of the friendly relations that Rice and Gonzales apparently enjoyed with Kermit Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt. Writing on 28 September 1920, Gonzales commended to him Kermit's "very sweet tribute to his father" published in the October issue of *Metropolitan* magazine and went on to say of Kermit's late father: "Bitterly as we fought him and his party politically, it was hard to fall out with him for long at a time. For his high courage, his impulsive frankness and heartiness, and the wholesome

simplicity of his beautiful family life always held the heart, even though the mind often leaned the other way....Born a gentleman, no public man was ever more democratic; wealthy, few public men in their personal lives have held money so lightly or have been less influenced by it's power."

Among the letters to and from Kermit Roosevelt is that of 1 October 1923 declining an offer to write an article for *Nature* magazine - "I have got so much on my hands now that I really haven't the time to do any writing" - and another, 22 October 1923, from Rice recommending that he read Talleyrand's memoirs. "No intellectual man can afford to miss their perusal, no matter what he had read of Talleyrand or what his opinion of him is," Rice wrote. "He is the concentrated essence of the intellectuality of two millenniums and dwarfs even Napoleon, except in the one thing of military prowess....Lack of time is no excuse. Any man would be warranted in throwing up a business that interfered with reading Talleyrand!"

Far ranging as the correspondence between Gonzales and Rice was - and their letters discuss everything from ornithology, alligator garfish, varieties of corn, tomatoes, oaks, and acorns, and the William Peterfield Trent biography of William Gilmore Simms to sexual constancy for wolves, Grand Strand development, variations in the shape of elm trees growing along railway lines between South Carolina and Boston, and the real or perceived distinction between shrimp and prawns - their camaraderie left ample room for jocular, self-deprecating humor. "Reach into the files of your encyclopedic brain and tell me," Gonzales quipped on 6 September 1920 as he struggled to delineate the difference between crows, fish crows, and jackdaws. And again, on 21 March 1921, when seeking clarification about the indigenous aquatic plant known locally as "Wampee," "Dog-tongue Wampee," or "Swamp Weed," he needled his friend: "after having ragged you as a Nature faker for twenty-five years, I turn again to Brick House for information."

The writings of both men figure prominently in their letters. Gonzales told on 29 June 1921 of his efforts to have "the Dialect stories in book form by Autumn." "If it were not pathetic, it would be amusing to consider the difficulties under which the brief Gullah sketches have struggled to get to the surface during the last thirty years," he reported. "Written first casually and hurriedly twenty-nine years ago, I had to put them by, and not until three years ago was I able to add to them. Writing these things was a delight to me, and I knew that they gave pleasure, or at least amusement, to others, but the insistent pressure of work that could not have been done by anyone else, forced me to forego the recreation and pleasure that would

have come to me through the continued writing of these stories.” Publication of Gonzales’ “book of dialect stories” was further delayed by “the crazy conduct of striking printers,” he revealed on 25 January 1922, noting that the situation had since been resolved: “We have at last organized a fine force of independent men...and our printing department is forever free from Union domination.”

The resulting book, *The Black Border: Gullah Stories of the Carolina Coast*, found immediate favor with Rice who wrote on 11 September 1922 to compliment Gonzales for a “recollection of things in the long ago and of people that gave life and interest to the things” that was both “vivid and accurate to a hair.” But, he added, “I can not read *The Black Border*..., as I do most books of the class. This is always true in my case when interest strikes deep. The stories and descriptions call up so much, such a world of fancy and charm....Hence I am reading with painful slowness, but with relish....I am quite sure, and am willing to be dogmatic about it, that, in describing scenery, day and night, along our coastal streams, nobody has ever approached you. Such mastery does not come from experience alone, nor from your varied and graceful gift of language. They help and help mightily; but the power comes from a source farther back, from your heart. Out of your love the Low-Country might arises. This I knew of course, and knew years ago. The wonderland of your boyhood, wherein you were ‘nourishing a youth sublime’, has received back the talent lent you, with compounded interest. These tales delighted me when I read them first; but, until I saw them together, I was not so much impressed with the main thing in them, their apotheosis of the Low-Country.”

The Black Border was received with overwhelming enthusiasm by the public too, and the resulting sales promptly demanded a second printing. Charleston writer John Bennett, Gonzales reported on 12 December 1922, had given it “a fine review...which we shall probably reproduce in *The State*.” Yet, he noted, “Bennett says someone in Charleston has called the book vulgar!” Rice’s response, penned two days later, quickly dismissed whatever “anybody in Charleston” might say: “There are queer cases of what we call in biology ‘arrested mental development’ among the Intelligentsia of Charleston.”

1922 saw also the publication by Ambrose of elder brother Narciso Gener Gonzales’ letters from Cuba, brought together in a book titled *In Darkest Cuba; Two Months’ Service Under Gomez Along the Trocha From the Caribbean to the Bahama Channel*. He wrote to Rice on 27 November of the sense of fulfillment this

brought. "I have long wished to preserve in permanent form N.G.'s letters from Cuba and his editorial observations two years later on the political and economic future of the Island. This book completes the cycle and, with Robert's Poems & Paragraphs and the reprint of Carolina Sports, I've saved something, at least, of the work of three generations of my people, and for this I am grateful."

Rice's "Glories of the Carolina Coast" and "Paladins of South Carolina" articles Gonzales thought first-class, even suggesting in a letter of 23 August 1923 that the former might be reprinted in pamphlet form and, "if intelligently distributed by those financially interested in the Low-Country, would be very helpful in attracting attention to the material resources of the Coast as well as to the opulence of its wild life." The same letter tells of Gonzales' efforts in "trying to help the Illiteracy Commission in its work for the Adult Schools." In addition to convincing "the Bankers...to give as many as 10,000 to 12,000, one dollar prizes to all who should learn to write their names during a campaign to be put on in October" he was printing "as The State's contribution to the work, 50,000 of 'The Lay-By School Messenger'" to be distributed between the summer rural schools and night schools. "The teachers write me that these little papers are very helpful in their work, and say the delight of these grown, - some of them aged, - men and women are pathetic." This, in turn, had led Gonzales to another project: putting the wisdom of Aesop's best known fables into simpler English and furnishing 20,000 copies as a further contribution to the work of the Illiteracy Commission. As he was "re-writing these little things," he confessed, he had come to think "they'd be funny in Gullah" and hoped to "pinch out the time" to "have 'em every Sunday through the fall, and put 'em in a little book at Christmas."

"As you, Henry, are one of the few who understand something of what my life has been," he confided in that 23 August letter, "I want you to know that I never rest; that under heavy responsibilities that none have ever shared, that few know anything about; in constant pain, and utter spiritual loneliness, I drive my broken body to ceaseless work, such work as I *can* do, for my voice is muted now and my fingers once so facile, are now slow and feeble."

Yet, while Gonzales lamented that he was constantly working, with no help from anyone who understood the mental and physical strain he bore, his output remained nothing short of prodigious. A letter of 26 January 1925 speaks of the determination that drove him in 1924 alone to publish three books: *With Aesop Along the Black Border*, *The Captain*; *Stories of the Black Border*, and *Laguerre: A*

Gascon of the Black Border. "...I thank God every day," he wrote, "for the strength and the will that enabled me to keep my promise to myself that I made on the first of last January to turn out three books by Christmas - if I lived - and from that purpose I never swerved. The two State primaries knocked me out of two stories in August and September, and proof-reading and printing "The Charleston Stage" lost me two weeks in November, but I held on, and 'Laguerre' was in the bookstores on Christmas Eve. In each of these books I've tried to put my people right before the world, and the letters that come to me almost every day, bring me much comfort." Rice's devotion to research and writing appears to have been no less slavish, as evidenced by a lengthy late-night letter from 19 May 1924. "I have not yet read your last article," he wrote on that evening. "My custom is to wind up on them just before bedtime; and it is only 12 o'clock now, with three hours of work ahead."

Despite their friendship, Gonzales was first and foremost a businessman and newspaper editor, and on more than one occasion he chided his friend over the length of articles he declared "so long, it is not always possible to find room for them." "You wield a lusty bludgeon against brevity," he scolded on 25 May 1926. "I shall not discuss the subject with you, for the essayist, the pamphleteer, could never bring himself into orientation with the man charged with the responsibility of compressing the vital news of the day into a certain number of columns. Like the Vintner at the winepress he is concerned only with the juice he can squeeze out of his grapes - not with their purple skins." Nor did Gonzales waver when responding on 2 March 1921 to an agent's offer to publish in his paper "Mr. Rice's Natural History stories which you propose to syndicate," noting, "While I am fully sensible of Mr. Rice's fine equipment for such work, The State being now under contract with Houghton, Mifflin Company for the John Burrough's Nature Notes, we cannot at this time take on another series."

But the ties that bound them together in friendship were to be forged even stronger by their unity in other causes, including outspoken opposition to the editorials of fellow writer E.T.H. Shaffer. Writing on 21 January 1922, Rice first apprises Gonzales of the purchase by Daniel R. Taylor of some 10,000 acres of plantation land: "The significance of this will be appreciated when you reflect that this is the first time (is it not?) that a man of wealth from outside the State has come into it, bought land and gotten ready to settle it with farmers. Others have bought land, but with the object of developing it for themselves, with the exception of the DuPonts who bought land for the purpose of inflating Clinch Heyward, but he was so full of holes he would not inflate and remain in the same collapsed state as

before.” He then turns his attention to Shaffer. “Here is some news for you. An article appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* (no less) in the current issue, written by E.T.H. Shaffer, of Walterboro, showing how he saved Colleton County from the Boll weevil. To refresh your memory: E.T.H. Shaffer is the son of the Shaffer who sent a negro to pin a tax execution on the door at Oak Lawn when you were a child, and who stole land by thousands of acres in the county. The place that E.T.H. Shaffer owns now, formerly the Minott tract, was stolen by the elder Shaffer. E.T.H. Shaffer had a German down there, Paul Walter by name, when I arrived in 1916. Walter was selling whiskey wholesale throughout the entire region, chiefly to negroes. That unfortunate misfit, Alec. Salley, says through his nose that Shaffer is a fine fellow. A shrewder, sleeker scoundrel does not exist. He never ran a farm in his life. He and Paul Sanders organized the ‘Colleton Products Association’ for selling corn, grain, meat and so on for farmers; but the ‘farmers’ did not take kindly to the plan and there is no business being done. It is dead. Yet Shaffer has worked *The Atlantic Monthly* for a free advertisement and actually names the Colleton Products Association in the article! How is that for you! For pure cold dead nerve Clinch Heyward himself could not beat it#!.”

Edward Terry Hendrie Shaffer’s controversial September 1923 essay in *The Atlantic Monthly*, “The New South - The Negro Migration,” was reprinted by *The State* on 9 September and fueled additional comments. Gonzales wrote four days afterward saying that Rice’s rebuttal of the Shaffer article would be published in the following Sunday’s edition of *The State*. The editorial, “Mr. Shaffer on Negro Migration,” blames the exodus in large measure upon “the persecution from the bushman, who had the idea that running out the negro would confer a monopoly on him.” Gonzales took up the cause too, hinting on 3 November 1923 that Rice might be amused by “tomorrow’s fable of the Goatherd and the wild goats” in which he had “taken a crack at the free range parasites that land-owning taxpayers of the coast country have had to support ever since the war.”

Ambrose Gonzales died on 11 July 1926. Two years earlier, on 23 May 1924, James Henry Rice, Jr., had written poignantly of their relationship: “No letters, among all that come from the ends of the earth, appeal to me as do your’s. They come nearer filling the void made when my Father passed into silence and everlasting rest.” Rice was to live on for another nine years. Among the letters from this later period is that of 7 November 1928 to his son Edward Carew Rice. Commenting on the election of Herbert Hoover, whom he defended even though he had “supported Smith on general principles,” Rice comments on what he

thought to be a strategic change in Southern politics: "The election proved that the South is no longer solid. The real reason is that the Democratic Party in the South has become hopelessly inefficient, affording no protection to life and property, just as it is down here and people get tired of that sort of thing in the long run."

As Rice continued to write and publish, even in his later years, his efforts continued to be warmly received. Future poet laureate Archibald Rutledge wrote from Mercersburg, Pa., on 4 October 1928 wondering "why you have not employed your extraordinary powers of observation and your literary gift in giving to the world articles and stories of the things you have seen and heard" and urging that he knew of no one "quite so well equipped as you are to entertain the discriminating reader. I shall never be quite happy until I see your name appear where it belongs on the front covers of our leading magazines." The bulk of the later correspondence, however, concerns more routine family matters, children, grandchildren, family pets, and Rice's own struggles with his declining physical condition - to his daughter-in-law Rice confided on 30 July 1932, "My burdens multiply as my strength wanes; and I am very weak all the time, though I manage to shuffle along and get things done."

George Calvin Rogers, Jr., Papers, 1847-1997

"Perhaps the preeminent South Carolina historian of his generation, Dr. Rogers is certainly one of the most prolific." These words appeared in a *Salute From the Georgetown County Historical Society and the Confederation of South Carolina Local Historical Societies for Commitment to South Carolina History* on 25 March 1995. The sixty-five linear feet of papers, 1847-1997, held by the South Caroliniana Library document the prolific work and life of George Calvin Rogers, Jr. (1922-1997). The collection is divided into two distinct series: academic papers and personal papers. The academic papers are those relating to Rogers' work at the University of South Carolina and to research for his publications. The personal papers relate to George Rogers' family, interests, and other activities not directly concerned with his position at the University. Rogers' father and his mother's family (the Bean, Cannon, and Cleveland families of Tennessee) are both represented in the collection.

George C. Rogers, Jr., was born 15 June 1922 in Charleston, South Carolina, the second of three children of educator George Calvin and Helen Josephine Bean Rogers. He had his heart set on Princeton, but when he finished high school in 1939, the university suggested that he was too young and should "mature" for a

year before enrolling. He enrolled instead in the College of Charleston, hoping to make it to Princeton in 1940. However, his family lacked the necessary funds, even with Princeton's offer of a \$200 scholarship and \$250 loan for the first year. Rogers remained at the College of Charleston, receiving his B.A. in History and English in 1943. Shortly thereafter he enlisted in the United States Air Force. He studied meteorology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and at the University of Chicago and served as meteorologist with the rank of first lieutenant in England and occupied Germany. He wrote frequent letters home to his parents during this period. Using G.I. Bill funds to further his education, Rogers received his M.A. in American History in 1948 and his Ph.D. in English and American History in 1953, both from the University of Chicago. The title of his dissertation was "Sir Henry Vane, Jr., Spirit, Mystic, and Fanatic Democrat." Rogers' interest in English history had been piqued during the war and during his time at the University of Edinburgh in 1949-1950 as a Rotary International Foundation Fellow.

From 1953 to 1956, George C. Rogers, Jr., served as an Instructor at the University of Pennsylvania. He worked for a year each at Hunter College in New York City and at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, before returning to his home state to join the history department faculty at the University of South Carolina. He was the Caroline McKissick Dial Professor of History from 1972 until his retirement in 1986. He also served as chair of the history department from 1983 until his retirement. As evidenced in his academic papers, during this time his numerous scholarly works focused on South Carolina history. In September 1984, an article in *Carolinian* claimed that "Rogers is an eminent historian who has devoted his life's work to extracting and explaining past events through teaching and writing." The article continued, "Since he is a devoted South Carolinian, all of his research and writing deal exclusively with the Palmetto State. Rogers' love of history evolved from childhood. 'I grew up in Charleston,' he explains; 'it does something to you.'" He had once lamented, in the 27 July 1980 edition of the *News and Courier*, the fact that historians too often wrote for a limited audience. "As a result," he said, "the historical field has been fragmented and journalists rather than historians are writing the history that most people read."

Rogers had a rich professional life outside of his duties with the university history department. He served as editor of the *South Carolina Historical Magazine* from 1964 to 1969. He was president of the South Carolina Historical Society from 1978 to 1980. He served as chairman of the Scholarly Activities Committee of the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission, which is amply represented in the collection.

He was a member of the Archives and History Commission from 1981 to 1994, serving as chair from 1984 to 1990. He was a member of the American Historical Association, Organization of American Historians, South Carolina Historical Association, South Carolina Historical Society, and other organizations. Rogers also had a full social life, demonstrated in his correspondence and many appointment books. His hobbies, documented in several scrapbooks, included golf, travel, dancing, and gardening. He was the author of numerous books and articles on South Carolina history, including *Evolution of a Federalist, William Loughton Smith of Charleston, 1758-1817* (University of South Carolina Press, 1962); *Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1969); and his award-winning *The History of Georgetown County, South Carolina* (University of South Carolina Press, 1970). For thirteen years, he edited *The Papers of Henry Laurens* (University of South Carolina Press, 1968-1981, 9 volumes). In addition, he directed twenty-two master's theses and eleven doctoral dissertations. George Calvin Rogers, Jr., died 7 October 1997.

George Calvin Rogers, Sr., also represented in the collection, was born 9 October 1889 in South Carolina, the first of five children born to interior designer John Ellsworth and Anna L. Simmons Rogers. Two brothers, Claude and St. John Eugene, died in infancy. Throughout his life, Rogers remained close to his two surviving brothers, Francis Raymond (b. 1897), and John Ellsworth "Jack" (b. 1900). In December 1913, George Rogers, Sr., married Helen Josephine Bean, born 21 May 1892 in Tennessee to printer Joseph Hansford and Mary Alice Cannon Bean. Together they had three children: Alice Cannon Rogers (b. 1919), George Calvin Rogers, Jr. (b. 1922), and Joseph Bean Rogers (b. 1925). Joseph Bean Rogers was mentally disabled and resided at the State Training School in Clinton, South Carolina, where he died 24 April 1954.

Rogers attended The Citadel on a city scholarship and received his B.S. in 1910. While there, he wrote and performed in some of the first Citadel minstrel shows. A manuscript of "The Isle of Prunes. Being a One Act Burlesque on the Modern Musical Comedy Purloined from Sundry Sources" appears among his papers, as does a photograph from the show. Rogers briefly taught history and was assistant coach of the football team at Georgia Military Academy. From 1912 to 1936, he was principal of Courtenay Elementary School in Charleston, South Carolina. During this time he pursued his M.A. in Education from Columbia University, which he received in 1928.

In 1934, Rogers served as Acting Superintendent of City Public Schools in Charleston when Superintendent A.B. Rhett, took a sabbatical. From 1936 to 1946, he was principal of Memminger High School for Girls and Assistant Superintendent. From 1946 to 1955, Rogers was Superintendent of Charleston schools. According to his obituary, during his tenure in this capacity, "the Charleston school system underwent many changes, primarily as the result of a decreasing enrollment of white students and a steady increase in Negro pupils. He was a strong advocate of upgrading the city's Negro schools and took many steps in this direction." After retirement, Rogers served for a time as Administrative Director at Coastal Carolina Junior College in Conway, South Carolina. Many speeches that Rogers gave as part of his duties appear in the collection and document his strong feelings on the topic of education and equality. In one undated speech, Rogers claimed that "were one to set down the five or six major contributions of America to human progress, one would include at the head of the list the development of universal free education."

Rogers was involved with Citadel sporting events for much of his life, one of the reasons he was given an honorary LL.D. by the college in 1955. He was head football and baseball coach for The Citadel from 1913 to 1915 and again in 1919. There also appears in the collection information on an amateur baseball league in Charleston that Rogers was instrumental in founding. He was football line coach for The Citadel from 1921 to 1934. Rogers was keenly interested in the line theory of football and corresponded often with Herbert "Right Wing" Reed, the sports columnist for the *New York Herald*, the *New York Post*, and *The Sun*. Reed's observations to Rogers on foreign politics leading up to the Second World War offer some intriguing insights as well as many disparaging comments about Great Britain and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in particular. He declared in a letter on 26 September 1939 that Chamberlain and Britain would "sell out," either to Germany or to Russia and Japan. "As to our own country," he wrote, "it is simple cold fact that we are *now at war*, and have been for more than a year - call it anything you like. No country is at peace with two nations against which it has effective and highly popular boycotts." He goes on to say that "in the long run you can be sure of one thing - that Germany will have to be licked on its own soil, and peace made in Berlin. Nothing less will be of any permanent value."

A life-long Democrat, Rogers often wrote letters to the editor lauding his party's candidates. He once received a letter from a distant relative, Ralph B. Simmons, to which his letter to the editor supporting John F. Kennedy was attached. Rogers

had warned readers to “watch carefully Nixon on television. He is getting dirtier and more desperate. He shows all of this in his tone of voice and the smirk on his face.” Simmons’ letter, dated 28 October 1960, said simply: “Dear George, I am ashamed for you. Ralph.”

Rogers served as president of the Association of Citadel Men. He was also involved in a number of other organizations. He was a member of the Citadel Alumni Association, Rotary International, St. Andrews Society, National Education Association, American Association of School Administrators, and the Progressive Education Association. He was an Episcopalian who served on the vestry at St. Luke’s Protestant Episcopal Church in Charleston, and as Senior Warden at St. Luke’s and St. Paul’s Protestant Episcopal Church in Charleston. George Calvin Rogers, Sr., died 22 October 1964.

Addition, 1793-1856, to the Singleton Family Papers

One hundred three manuscripts, 1793-1856, added to the South Caroliniana Library’s holdings of Singleton family papers further document horse breeding and racing by Col. Richard Singleton (1776-1852) of Sumter District, South Carolina.

The bulk of the papers cover the decades of the 1820s and 1830s. The collection consists chiefly of correspondence concerning horses but also includes receipts for horse breeding, several newspaper advertisements for horses for sale and for stud, and a list of unsettled transactions from Mrs. Rebecca [John] Singleton to Richard Singleton, 1 January 1821-10 June 1830. Much correspondence focuses on Singleton’s famed stud horse Kosciusko. Also mentioned frequently are Singleton’s horses Lottery, Crusader, Godolpin, and the imported Nonplus.

Six of Col. James Ferguson’s letters to Richard Singleton appear in this addition to the Singleton family papers. While Ferguson most often wrote about horses, on 23 February 1828, in a letter written from his home, Dockon, he wrote to Singleton that “General Pinckney made me a present last fall of a ram & ewe of the Tunisian breed.” He went on to say: “I think I told you some time ago of a breed of hogs I have from the Mediterranean. The meat of them is more remarkable for its superiority over other hogs than the Tunesian over the common mutton.”

Gen. Francis Preston wrote Singleton at Manchester, South Carolina, on 28 November 1825 from Abingdon, Virginia, to let him know that he was sending a wagon along with four horses to Singleton and was also including a “light load of

supplies for my son William.” He informed Singleton that if he wanted to purchase the horses, he could pay his son.

The U.S. Representative from Tennessee’s Fifth Congressional district, Robert Desha, wrote to Singleton from Gallatin, Tennessee, on 3 April 1832. Desha hoped to purchase Singleton’s recently injured racehorse Clara Fisher as a brood mare as he understood that she had “broke down.”

A letter, 23 May 1830, from Patrick Nisbett Edgar, Williamsborough, North Carolina, to Richard Singleton, Stateburg, South Carolina, detailed Edgar’s intent to publish an “American Race Turf Register and General Stud Book: containing the pedigrees of the best racers & breeders in the United States” and requests information on Singleton’s horses’ pedigrees. In 1833, Edgar would finally publish his *American Race-Turf Register, Sportsman's Herald, and General Stud Book*.

The collection also includes a letter, 10 April 1823, from Mason Locke Weems, Charleston, to Richard Singleton, High Hills, South Carolina. In it, Weems mentioned that in the box of books Singleton had ordered, he “took the liberty to place a little pamphlet of my own scribbling, just reprinted here a day or two ago. It is popular and Judge Waties who sat on the bench when the Heroine of this tragedy was call[e]d to the bar, says it is an ‘*excellent Moral Romance, & may do good.*’”

Other correspondents in the collection include Robert F.W. Allston, John E. Colhoun, Jr., Col. Francis Kinloch Huger, George F. Randolph, William Sinkler, and several members of the Porcher family.

Singleton Family Plantation Papers, 1866-1885

Manuscript volume, 1866, 1873, and 1880-1885, details the management and farming operations of two Singleton family plantations, Deer Pond in Richland County, South Carolina, and Melrose in Sumter County, South Carolina. This volume identifies names of many African-American residents employed on these properties.

The handwritten title page indicates that notations were recorded by “J.P. Broun, Emplr.” and “R. Broun, Agent.” The entries from 1866 are listed under individual workers’ names and indicate work time lost due to a variety of reasons including injury and sickness. The remainder of the volume includes daily entries indicating

work done around the plantations by hired hands and provisions sold to these workers on credit from a plantation store.

Records of the Sorosis Club of Lake City (S.C.), 1925-1983

One and a quarter linear feet, 1925-1983, constitute the South Caroliniana Library's inaugural holdings of records relating to the Sorosis Club of Lake City (Florence County, S.C.).

Yearbooks, 1925-1983, handwritten and typewritten minutes, 1927-1963, and a scrapbook, 1967-1968, document the activities and projects of this club for women that was organized in February 1925 and whose motto states that "time is never lost that is devoted to work."

Contributions, 1864, to the Soldiers' Chapel (Beaufort, S.C.)

Manuscript, October 1864, Beaufort, South Carolina, list of "contributions...made by the undersigned for the benefit of the 'Soldiers' Chapel' (the Chapel of the Episcopal Church) now under charge of the Rev. S.L. Harris, Acting Post Chaplain."

Donations were "to be expended...in defraying the expenses attendant upon Public Worship, in purchasing reading matter for the Soldiers, and in relieving the wants of the suffering poor."

Broadside, 1886, of the South Carolina Steamboat Co.

Printed manuscript, September 1886, South Carolina Steamboat Co. broadside lists "Rates of Freight, Including Wharfage, Shipping, Between Charleston and Landings on the Santee River."

Signed in print by W[illia]m P. Holmes, Agent, Charleston, the document quotes rates for packages ranging from bags of flour and barrels of whiskey to buggies, cotton gins, horses, mules and asses, and sewing machines. "All articles not enumerated," it stipulates, would be "charged for in proportion to the above rates."

Papers, 1772-1937, of the Summer, Dreher, Efird, and Mayer Families

Six hundred twelve manuscript items and eight manuscript volumes, 1772-1937, including land papers, letters, accounts, receipts, and diplomas relate to several generations of the Summer, Dreher, Efird, and Mayer families of the Dutch Fork region of South Carolina.

The earliest item in the collection, a land grant and plat for 300 acres in the “fork between [the] Saludy [Saluda] and Broad River[s] on a Branch [of] Crims Creek” issued to John Adam Summer in 1772, documents the Summer family’s settlement in the area, located in present day Newberry and Lexington counties. A total of five generations of the Summer family are represented in the collection, beginning with the above mentioned John Adam Summer (1716-1796). One of his sons, Nicholas (1754-1781), expanded the family’s holdings in the Dutch Fork with the purchase of fifty additional acres of land in 1777 from John Kunth. By 1804, his eldest son and namesake, John Adam Summer (1744-1809), had acquired enough land in Lexington District to convey five hundred forty acres to his daughter Eve Margaret Summer (b. 1775) and her husband, John Benedict Mayer (1761-1817).

Judging from surviving accounts kept with merchants in Columbia and Charleston (dating from 1839 to 1855), it is evident that Nicholas’ son, also named John Adam Summer (1779-1855), was a successful cotton planter. By the late 1820s he had acquired enough wealth to enable him to send his three eldest sons to South Carolina College in Columbia. Diplomas included in the collection indicate that Nicholas (1804-1836), Henry (1809-1869), and John Adam Summer (1812-1836) graduated in 1828, 1831, and 1834 respectively.

Two of these brothers, Nicholas and John Adam, would die in 1836, while fighting in Florida, during the Second Seminole War. Two letters, dated 23 April and 13 May, written by John to the their father in Talladega County, Alabama, describe a skirmish of 30 March during which Nicholas suffered a gunshot wound that resulted in a broken left thigh and his subsequent hospitalization aboard the *Vandalia and Concord*. In the letter of 13 May, he notes: “Brother Nicholas was suddenly taken very low by a rupture of one of the blood vessels...His wound suppurates freely. The discharge is very offensive....His arms are somewhat paralyzed from his being forced to lie in the same position....He is fully sensible of the nature of his wound...and has given up every hope of ever more seeing Home.” Writing to the elder John Adam Summer on 17 June 1836 from Fort Brooke, East Florida, Judge Augustus Steele speculated that the cause of Nicholas’ death on 13 June was the “neglect of amputation” and informed him that he had been buried with full military honors. He was then forced to apprise Summer of the death of his other son. Though John had been somewhat “indisposed,” he noted that no one thought the illness serious until the day of Nicholas’ funeral. After that he “sunk rapidly and yesterday about 4 o’clock he joined his brother in the world of spirits.” He assured Summer that “the brothers

are placed side by side companions in arms and in death, & both were attended with the same honours and with the same general sentiment of right and respect.”

Eventually John Adam Summer (1779-1855) and his wife, Mary Margaret Houseal (1787-1871), would have a total of six sons. In addition to the three already named, there were William (1815-1878), Adam (1818-1866), and Thomas Jefferson (1826-1852). There would also be one daughter, Catherine (1823-1906). For most of his adult life, William operated Pomaria Nursery, in Newberry County. Upon his death, nephew John Adam Summer (1851-1934), his brother Henry's son, assumed control. Thomas Jefferson traveled to Europe in 1846, and his passport and a letter of introduction to “M. le Baron Adalbert de Bornstedt,” penned on 3 January 1846 by an individual from Columbia identified only as “Maier,” survive in the collection. He would die shortly after his return in Florida where his brother Adam had relocated.

Upon assuming control of Pomaria Nursery in December 1878, John Adam Summer apparently issued a new price list and sought to reassure his late uncle's customers that they could still expect to receive a quality product. A manuscript draft of this advertisement signed by John, “successor to William Summer,” lists prices for “Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Plants, etc” and states “The assertion of the ‘foreign tree Peddlars’ that our Nursery has been discontinued and that there are no healthy trees for sale by us, is a gross misrepresentation - put forth by them to enable the sale of their (too often) spurious stock.” In 1874, John Adam Summer married Alice Magdalena Efird (1853-1938). This marriage united two of the most established and respected families of the Dutch Fork.

Alice Efird was the daughter of Lutheran minister Daniel Efird and Henrietta Dreher. Daniel Efird settled permanently in the Dutch Fork in 1852 after leaving Stanley County, North Carolina. He was persuaded to come to South Carolina by the sixty-three-year-old minister Godfrey Dreher (1789-1875) due to the latter's increasing work load and failing health.

Born near present-day Irmo, South Carolina, the son of John Dreher (1765-1847) and Ann Hollinhead (d. 1792), Dreher was one of the most well known members of the Lutheran clergy in South Carolina. He helped organize the South Carolina Synod in 1824 and ultimately served as president (1824) and treasurer (1825-1834) of the same. Following doctrinal disagreements with the body and questions

regarding his bookkeeping while treasurer, he separated himself from the South Carolina Synod in 1837. For the next fifteen years he would officiate over as many as eight congregations which had left the South Carolina Synod at his urging. Highlighting this division of the church is a letter written on 5 July 1841 by the elders of St. Peter's (Piney Woods) to John Bachman, as president of the South Carolina Synod. In it, the elders, identified only as "Jacob W.," "J.M.," and "J.S." argued they had a right to choose who should officiate over their church, explained their reasons for locking the church when the Synod-appointed pastor arrived to preach, and informed him that "we never approved much of Synods, because we had our doubts of their good effects, and unless a favourable change in a short time, we shall utterly dispare and forever stand aloof to Synods."

Daniel Efird made his first visit to South Carolina in 1851, when he first met the Reverend Godfrey Dreher and his family. Soon after his return to North Carolina from this trip, Dreher wrote him asking him to consider leaving his congregations in North Carolina. On 23 August 1851, Dreher argued that these could be "attended to by other ministers of the same order, living convenient to them," but that this is "not the case with us." He lamented that as "as old School Lutherans, we are in the midst of the generalists, or new Lutherans, and Methodists who are takeing the same course, trying every means they possibly can of making inroads into our Congregations, and if possible to break them down." He informed Efird that the congregations in South Carolina had raised four hundred dollars already, and that "if you come agreeable to promise, they will make up more." Dreher also assured him that "a unanimous vote was taken, in favour of your comeing...to locate in our midst." Daniel was ordained by the Tennessee Synod the following year, moved to South Carolina, and married Godfrey Dreher's youngest daughter, Henrietta (1828-1911) on 1 July 1852. During the same year, he convinced Dreher to ally all eight churches under his care with the Tennessee Synod. By 1854, Efird had taken pastoral care of all the Tennessee Synod churches in South Carolina. In addition to courtship correspondence between Daniel and Henrietta, there are numerous letters to her from female family members and friends written between 1846 and 1903.

Like her mother, Alice Efird Summer, received numerous letters from would-be suitors, and kept up a voluminous correspondence with female family members and friends. Many of these correspondents were classmates of Alice's from Due West Female College, located in Abbeville County, South Carolina, which she attended during the 1872-73 academic year. The letters written to her from her

family during this period express conflicting opinions over her educational pursuits. Her older cousin, Edwin James Dreher (1833-1907), a teacher in the Dutch Fork and western Georgia, urged her to postpone thoughts of marriage until she finished school, but her mother and father convinced her to abandon her studies due to financial constraints. In a letter of 19 February 1873, written from Pine Ridge, South Carolina, by Daniel Efir to Alice in Due West, she was reminded that neither of her younger brothers, Cyprian Melancthon (1856-1941) and Daniel Franklin (1861-1927), had attained the level of education which she had, and that he no longer had the financial capabilities to send all three to school. Eight days later her mother informed her that she thought it was unnecessary for her to continue in school since she had "sutch a bright prospect for the futire." This bright prospect was the interest John Adam Summer (1851-1934) and his mother, Frances Mayer Summer (1823-1900), had taken in Alice. Her mother continued, "Mrs. Somer come home perfectly delighted to here you so well spoken of and so many friends. She sayed that she thought a great deal of you but now she thought a great deall more. Alice you have a splendid opertunity to do well but remember you are dealing with one of the first Familys so be cautious how you speak and act." John Adam Summer and Alice Efir were married in 1874.

Alice's younger brother, known to the family as "Cyp," did eventually receive a college education; he attended the Lutheran-affiliated Newberry College, then located in Walhalla, South Carolina, from 1876 to 1878. One interesting letter written by Cyp on 19 March 1877 from Walhalla to his father, evidently in response to inquiries made by the latter, informed him: "I can buy the best mountain whiskey here for \$1.50 per gallon. By mountain whiskey I mean illicitly distilled whiskey. It is a direct violation of the Revenue Laws of the U.S. to handle such whiskey at all... I could get as much as you wanted, and ship it to you probably without detection, but...it will not do to tamper with it...as I can not be laying myself liable by dabbling in illicit whiskies." However, he offered another solution, "I went to a man...and asked him what he would sell me good whiskey for, all requirements of law being complied with...he thought they could sell it for \$1.60 or \$1.75 per gallon...I am sure it will be cheaper than you can buy it at home, and it will be pure."

The volumes included with the collection consist of a "Record of the Birth and Deaths of Slaves, Pomaria, S.C," 1809-1901, listing 92 individuals by name, including birth and death dates, and in some cases parents' names; lecture notes kept by Henry Summer, 1831-1834, during chemistry classes taught by Thomas

Cooper at South Carolina College; a scrapbook, 1851-1860, kept by Henry Summer; an account book, 1851-1857 and 1876-1879, containing promissory notes and receipts of James K. Gilder (b. ca. 1832) and accounts kept between James K. Gilder (b. ca. 1856) and freedpersons in Newberry County; a legal account book, 1855-1860 and 1880, kept by an unknown individual in Abbeville County; an account book, 1856 and 1869-1872, inscribed on the inside of the front cover "Mr. William Summer, Nurseryman, Pomaria, South Carolina, U.S.A.," also containing accounts between William Summer and freedpersons in Newberry County; monthly school register, 1887 and September 1891-May 1891, kept by J.F. Kiser in Rural Retreat, Virginia; and an account book, 1908-1910 and 1914, kept by an unknown individual, with entries for foodstuffs provided for the "College Boarding Hall," presumably at Newberry College.

Letter, 19 Apr. 1827, from Richard Taylor to John Kennedy

Letter, 19 April 1827, of R[ichard]d Taylor, Columbia, South Carolina, to John Ken[n]edy, Chester Court House, South Carolina, forwards John J. Medley's account current reflecting monies owed Taylor & Co.

Asking that Kennedy call upon Medley and remit the balance due forthwith, he further stipulates: "should he not pay you will hand it to an attorney & direct him to take him with a Bail writ as he promised to pay before he left here & we have wrote him upon the subject." The account sheet reflects purchases between 13 March and 7 April 1827 of cod fish, indigo, American and Spanish "segars," and spirituous liquors - cider, claret wine, and cherry bounce.

Richard Taylor's sworn statement of the same date is attested by justice of the peace A. Brown.

Heber S. Thompson Papers, 24 Aug.-16 Dec. 1864

Manuscript volume, 24 August-16 December 1864, Civil War prisoner-of-war diary of Capt. Heber S. Thompson (b. 1841), who served with the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, focuses upon Thompson's experiences at the 1st South Carolina Hospital located four miles from Charleston at Rikersville South Carolina.

The diary indicates that the hospital was not for Federal officers alone but admitted "private soldiers *black & white*." "They by this I suppose consider that they are putting into practice our ideas of negro equality," Thompson mused. Regarding his surroundings, Thompson recorded: "everything is clean, clothing, bedding &

victuals." Several entries refer to hospital food. Early in his confinement he noted that the "quantity is ample & the quality good," but later in the diary he talks about the shortages of rations he and fellow prisoners received.

Dr. George Rogers Clark Todd (1825-1900), brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, is mentioned by Thompson, who indicated that the doctor was good to his Union patients whenever he was not drinking. At one point, the diary records, Dr. Todd administered a few grains of opium to a patient suffering with a leg wound, and Thompson himself had a malarial fever broken through a quinine regimen.

African-American soldiers from the 54th Massachusetts Infantry who had been captured during the assault on Fort Wagner served at the hospital as nurses, and the diary also tells of prisoners transferred there from Andersonville, noting the poor condition they were in and suggesting that death was common in their ranks. In his entry of 2 December 1864, Thompson talks about the horrendous conditions, due in part to stalled prisoner exchange, faced by another group of sick prisoners "who had already arrived at Charleston & were left lying...exposed to the weather without any protection whatever. Such inhumanity! Many are dying daily."

Thompson repeatedly writes of his hope for parole, the possibility of which was reinforced at times by the local newspapers. On a number of occasions, he shares his opinion on governmental exchange policies. At the end of October, he learns from a Sister of Mercy about an agreement by which he was to be exchanged by early November. In response, he wrote, "Hope to Heaven we shall." In time, however, though some of his friends were exchanged, Heber Thompson was not among the number. "...I hated being left," he wrote, and "felt terribly lonesome." Then, in mid-December, he wrote excitedly: "...paroled for exchange tomorrow. Glorious!!!"

Thompson gives a detailed description of his departure from Charleston, describing the course the steamer followed out of the harbor and writing about both Confederate and Union military positions along his route. Fort Sumter, the diarist notes, "...in magnitude fell decidedly below my imagined Fort..." The Union blockading fleet he describes in part as "monitors, queer looking animals almost entirely under water with their towers showing numerous dints...proofs that they had seen service...."

Letter, 10 Dec. 1843, from "Mollie" [Tillinghast] to Mrs. Charles Willing

Letter, 10 December 1843, written from Columbia, South Carolina, by "Mollie" [Mary Ann Tillinghast] to her sister Rebecca, Mrs. Charles Willing, in Philadelphia describes her travels from Pennsylvania to Columbia via Portsmouth, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina.

She notes that her party had arrived in Charleston on Sunday, the fourth of December and that she had intended writing while in that city, but "every moment from the hour of our arrival there, till the morning we left, was continually occupied. There were so many friends to see, so many visits to be received and made, and we were out every night at small parties, besides dining out almost every day." While preparing to depart Charleston, she found baskets left in her carriage by various friends containing oranges, lemons, cakes, candies, a bottle of cherry brandy, and a bottle of "Malmsy wine."

Upon her arrival in Columbia (S.C.), she was immediately invited to a party at "Col. Preston's" where she "danced till midnight and enjoyed myself very much tho' when I entered the room I was a stranger to almost everyone." Her ultimate destination was Society Hill (S.C.), but due to social engagements she was forced to remain in Columbia longer than expected. Fortunately she stayed long enough to form a favorable opinion of the city. She explains to her sister, "I like Columbia very much, both the people and place, even better than Charleston and have enjoyed my visit here more." She closes her letter by noting that their brother was en route to Columbia in Mr. Williams' carriage to pick her up for the trip to Society Hill (S.C.).

Letter, 12 June 1857 (St. Paul, Minnesota), from Charles Scott Venable to "Brown"

Letter, 12 June 1857, of Charles Scott Venable, St. Paul (Minnesota), to a correspondent identified only as "Brown" concerns Venable's desire to secure a teaching position for the upcoming academic year at an unnamed institution.

He cautions Brown to be discreet when mentioning his name in conjunction with the opening as another candidate "is brother to Frank and married to Cabell's niece and generally connected" and further instructs him to first "talk with Bledsoe and see his temper about the matter." At the time, Albert Taylor Bledsoe (1809-

1877) was Professor of Mathematics and James Lawrence Cabell (1813-1889) was Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery at the University of Virginia, where Venable studied in 1847-48.

Venable closes his letter with comments regarding his activities in and the inhabitants of St. Paul. "I am out here prospecting...every body run mad to make money...I believe that many of these people would melt the golden hinges of the gates of Paradise and coin them in eagles fives and dollars." In November 1857, Venable was elected Professor of Mathematics at South Carolina College.

Letter, 24 Nov. 1838, from M.N. Wall to E.B. Wheeler

Letter, 24 November 1838, of M.N. Wall, Black Mingo, [Georgetown District, South Carolina], appeals to Gen. E.B. Wheeler, Marion C[ourt] H[ouse], South Carolina, concerning a fine imposed by order of court martial "for my nonatendant on the day before the general muster," arguing that "I can prove that I was out of the Beat and tried to get there but could not reach home untill that night...."

Wall further claims to have been "an officer of that company ever Since I came from florida and never was a defaulter before...."

Wallace Family Papers, 1832-1999

This collection of eighteen and three-quarter linear feet of letters, journals, estate papers, photographs, and printed items, 1832-1999, is a virtual history of the South Carolina pine-belt community of Mars Bluff in eastern Florence County - and of the city of Florence - as revealed through the lives and times of five generations of members of the Wallace and associated Gregg, Pearce, and Mellichamp families. But the story unfolds through other connections as well - the Harllee, Ellerbe, Parker, Passailaigue, Sigwald, Gordon, Sallenger, and Vernon families and the places in South Carolina, the wider South, the nation and the world which produced them or brought them forth: Marion County, Charleston, Columbia, Cheraw, Wilmington, Atlanta, Baltimore, Florida, California, Iowa, Alaska, Europe and South America.

At the heart of the collection are Amelia Mellichamp Wallace (1900-1994) and her husband, Walter Gregg Wallace (1896-1971).

One of ten children born to Annie Pearce Mellichamp (1869-1957), of the Claussen community of Florence County, and Joseph Capers Mellichamp (1864-1941), of Charleston, Amelia was reared in Atlanta, where in the 1890s her father had been

an official of the Cotton Exposition and later established a highly successful jewelry business on Whitehall Street and subsequently sold real estate. Amelia Mellichamp and Walter G. Wallace were married in 1923 and settled down on Wallace family property in the Mars Bluff community. When the Florence Civil Court was established in 1929, she went to work as court stenographer and stayed for thirty-seven years, retiring in 1966. During this time she combined homemaking and club and church work with a dual career as court reporter and as secretary to the postal inspector in Florence.

In addition to correspondence, topical files reveal the extent of her many interests and commitments beyond being a wife and a mother to two daughters - Louise "Lou" (b. 1924) and Amelia "Mimi" (b. 1926). The collection contains material relating to her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution (principally the Samuel Bacot Chapter in Florence), the National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The files document her volunteer work with the local chapter of the American Red Cross and with the American Legion Auxiliary which she served for forty years. Several files show her commitment to the Republican Party from 1978 to 1992. But the most extensive files are those pertaining to the Henry Timrod Club, 1932-1990. Through her membership in and leadership of this organization, she attempted to address local problems and to bring about change. Principal among these were the "open house" movement to reveal conditions in the Florence city and county jail facilities in 1967, efforts in 1972 to save the old county court house from demolition, and in 1989-90 the project of reforming the Henry Timrod House after its damage by Hurricane Hugo.

Letters from Amelia's mother, Annie P. Mellichamp, daughter of Dr. James Pearce (1836-1916) and Sarah Elizabeth Harlee Pearce (1846-1879), comprise a sizable segment of the collection's correspondence and reflect her role in the patriotic, cultural, religious and civic organizations of the city. They relate principally to the activities of her large family, especially her surviving children - J.C., Jr. ("Jobe"), Emile, Louise, Duncan, R. Gaillard ("Yardy"), Stiles, Sara, and Amelia - and grandchildren and to her club work and many activities. She was an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century.

One of three sons of Joseph Wilds Wallace (1861-1928) and Sallie Edwards Gregg (1869-1956), Walter G. Wallace (1896-1971) was described by an editor of

the *Florence Morning News*, 4 July 1971, as a “gentle, quiet man” who, though able to live pretentiously, did not, “valuing rather the simple and true virtues of which the good life consists.” A 1917 graduate of The Citadel, Wallace served abroad in World War I as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Field Artillery before returning to live and work on his ancestral farm at Mars Bluff. In 1959 Walter and Amelia Wallace, along with Walter’s brother Joseph Wilds Wallace (1900-1971) and their daughters Louise and Mimi, donated a hundred acres in Mars Bluff to the University of South Carolina to establish a branch campus of the university. They continued to reside on the campus, which eventually became Francis Marion University. A unit of one and a quarter linear feet in the collection provides the history of the original land transaction, of the life of this school as it evolved from a USC satellite campus to a major institution of higher learning in South Carolina. Among other land matters addressed in the collection are those pertaining to right-of-way transactions with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and the establishment of the Florence Air Base on the old Smiley Gregg home place in 1942. Furthermore, in 1977, Amelia donated property just off the old Marion Highway in the Quinby area for use as a baseball park, which was named Walter Wallace Field.

Joseph Wilds (“Jay”) Wallace (1900-1971) was described by the late James A. Rogers, editor of the *Florence Morning News*, as a “maverick, non-conformist, eccentric,” but also a person “of keen, educated mind with a clear appreciation for the meaning of land and the worth of people and heritage.” J.W. Wallace attended The Citadel, graduated from the University of South Carolina law school in 1924 and, with his brothers, acquired and managed vast land holdings in the Mars Bluff section as well as other areas in Florence and adjacent counties. In addition to some of the land donated to USC-Florence, Joseph also gave his mansion to the campus and it became known as “Wallace Hall” in his honor. It is now the President’s House of Francis Marion University and is called “Wallace House.” This building is well-documented in the collection, as is Mount Hope Cemetery, whose association he served as president from 1928-1952. Among J.W. Wallace’s papers are several letters from or about his friend Melvin H. Purvis, the Timmonsville native who as a Department of Justice agent captured the notorious John Dillinger in Chicago. On 20 May 1937, on “S.S. Normandie” stationary, Purvis wrote to “Jay,” “It was a fine pleasure to see you again and you cannot know how good it made me feel to have you meet me in New York. I appreciate everything you did for me but most of all being with you even for a short time was worth so much to me. I only wish that you were here with me. We would have a great time.” Purvis goes on to state, “I have not yet decided at what point I will leave the ship -

England or France.” He continues, “However I do know that I am going to both those countries and from them on into Germany for a while. I keep thinking how great it would be if you were with me. I have met several nice people and am enjoying everything but our discourse is naturally not the eye to eye kind that you and I would have.”

Walter and Amelia Wallace’s daughters, Louise and Mimi, wrote home faithfully when they were away, signing their letters “LYGM” or “LYGL” (“Love You Good Lou” or “Love You Good Mimi”). Both wrote postcards home from the University of South Carolina when they were students there between 1942 and 1945. Then the postcards flowed home from Mimi as she pursued studies as a cadet nurse at Johns Hopkins, 1945-1947, and then became a lieutenant in the Army stationed at Camp Hood, Texas. A newspaper clipping from the *Atlanta Constitution*, 23 January 1953, announced the forthcoming marriage of Amelia Wallace to Dr. Robert Gordon Vernon in St. John’s Episcopal Church, Marion, Iowa. In 1993 Mimi Wallace authored *African Americans at Mars Bluff, South Carolina*, a book that uncovered evidence of rice farming in Florence County in small, garden plots of approximately one quarter of an acre.

A large part of the correspondence in the collection is from Mimi Wallace Vernon and from her children - Walter Benson (b. 1954), Robert Gordon (“Gords” or “Gordy”, b. 1956) and Jane Hamilton. Her husband, Dr. Robert Gordon Vernon (b. 1923), and two other children, Laura Pearce (b. 1955) and Andrew Gregg (b. 1961) died in an airplane crash in Colorado in 1978. The correspondence embraces not only the exuberance and vitality of youth and the various loyalties, discoveries, and celebrations, but also the ordinary routines of members of the family going about their daily lives. It also reveals the disasters, losses, and tragedies the family experienced.

The spirit, the tone - and much of the substance of this collection - are summed up in the words found on a postcard sent 27 October 1993 written by Gordy Vernon to his grandmother Amelia Mellichamp Wallace: “Mummum, when I am history and you are history, I want you to know I loved you.”

Some of the collection’s most interesting and unusual material is to be found in the two and a half linear feet of letters, journals, programs, photographs, and printed items relating to the life of Marie Passailaigue Gordon (1878-1976), or “Cousin Marie,” as the Wallace and Mellichamp families called her.

Born and reared in Charleston, she was the daughter of J. Emile Passailaigue and Louisa A. Sigwald Passailaigue, half-sister of Joseph Capers Mellichamp. Her striking beauty as a young woman is apparent in the many photographs taken of her during her brief career as a professional actress, especially those made in 1910 in Columbus, Ohio, apparently during the national tour of David Belasco's production of "Heart of Maryland." A handwritten note on the back of a picture indicates that in 1909 she had graduated with honors and as the only American in her class from the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London. The postmark on an envelope addressed to "Virginia Randolph," her stage name, attests that she was in London in October 1908. Her papers also reveal that sometime during this period she had married journalist George Hoyt Smith (d. 1944), who had been in Aiken, S.C., and from 1896 to 1908 had been city editor of the *Charleston News and Courier*.

Later divorced from Smith, she met and, in 1913, married Philip Kearney Gordon (1868-1925), a railroad executive, realtor, and clubman from San Francisco where Marie then established her residence with her husband. After vacationing every summer at Carmel on the Monterey Peninsula, the couple finally built there a seaside Spanish-style villa, designed by San Francisco architect Ted Ashley and called "La Casa del Mar Azul" where they established their permanent residence. From then on, Marie was instrumental in the development of the cultural life of the resort community, especially in the establishment of a musical tradition which eventually culminated in an annual festival. She also acted in local theatrical productions, in one of which, as early as 1918, she may have met her lifelong friend Hudson Strode (1892-1976).

Among her papers is a surviving unit of letters, printed items, and photographs, 1924-1970, which this writer, lecturer, traveler and University of Alabama professor and his wife, Thérèse, sent Marie during the course of their long friendship. On 24 January 1955 Strode informed her: "I have just finished and signed the 'Introduction' to my biography of Jefferson Davis - a labor of love three-and-a-half years in process...This for Volume 1." On 1 August 1961 he reported on outcome of having had his portrait painted (commissioned by Marie for presentation to the University of Alabama) by a presumed Carmel acquaintance of hers, South Carolina artist Richard Lofton (1908-1966). Later that year, on 16 November, he mentioned the knighthood that King Gustav IV of Sweden had had bestowed upon him at the Swedish Embassy in Washington, D.C., the week before. The following year, 29 June 1962, he wrote Marie about his research for volume three

of *Jefferson Davis* and a new edition of *Sweden: Model for a World*: "I had a delightful hour and a half with the King in the [summer] palace and down in his superb ravine garden with the rhododendrons at their full glory and taller than a house....I have seen almost everyone of importance from the Prime Minister to Marcus Wallenberg, the noted banker. I have enough material to write twenty new chapters but I shall add only two." He concludes by noting: "I went *one* day to Denmark to lunch with Isak Dinesen (Baroness Blixen). She is extremely frail." And on the back of a black-and-white snapshot in the collection, Strode has written: "Hudson with Isak Dinesen[.] The last picture ever taken of her. At her home Rungstedlund, Denmark June 20, 1962." From Tuscaloosa, 28 February 1965, he informed Marie of the "prolonged *five-weeks* Literary and Arts Festival of Town and University," during which time there were many events "I felt compelled to attend, and we had to ask old friends like Louis Untermeyer and Eudory Welty to tea. There were dinners and parties....I had to speak once....So it goes in the provinces sometimes, and it is all disrupting." "Domestically there are the usual complications," he added. "No buses over, because of the Negro boycott, seven months duration already. To get a servant here for a day is a troublesome uncertainty."

Letter, 2 May 1840, from James G.O. Wilkinson to Col. John Bauskett

Letter, 2 May 1840, of Ja[me]s G.O. Wilkinson to Col. John Bauskett (Aiken, South Carolina), warning of an alleged act of arson committed by a man then working for Bauskett.

Wilkinson relates news from informants in Augusta, Georgia, that Bauskett had in his employ the man who burned the Eatonton Factory, an early cotton mill which had been established in Putnam County, Georgia, in 1836, "and that he was an Arch Villian, and a Very daingerous man." The letter further advises that Bauskett discharge the man and make him leave immediately. John Bauskett was part-owner of the cotton factory at Vaucluse.

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- *Abstract of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free-Masons of South-Carolina* (Charleston, 1823).
- Charles Anthon, *The Works of Horace: With English Notes, Critical and Explanatory*(New York, 1849). Inscribed by Thomas John Moore (1843-1919) while a student at South Carolina College.
- E. Thompson Baird, *An Essay on the Pastoral Duties of Ruling Elders: Read Before the Presbytery of Tombeckbee, Mississippi, and Ordered to be Published, April 7, 1860*(Columbia, 1860).
- Samuel White Baker, *Wild Beasts & Their Ways: Reminiscences of Europe, Asia, Africa & America* (Camden, Briar Patch Press, 1988). Originally published 1890.
- Henry Bellamann, "The Last Word" and "Hedges," in *Broom*, vol. 2, no. 3 (June 1922).
- Wilfrid Hardy Callcott, "An Incident From Behind the Counter," "Corduroy Breeches," and "Jacob Smith's Adventures," in *Southwestern University Magazine*, vol. 33 (1914).
- *Camden Daily Journal* (14 issues), 1864: 2, 4, 25 July; 2, 20, 30 August; 24 October; 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 November; 20, 23 December.
- *Carolina Plantation Society: Charleston, South Carolina* (Charleston, 1939).
- *Charleston Hotel, Charleston, South Carolina* (Philadelphia, 189u?).
- Joseph B. Cook, *The Good and Faithful Servant Approved and Honoured by His Divine Master: A Funeral Sermon, Occasioned by the Much Lamented Death of the Rev. Richard Furman, D.D....* (Charleston, 1826).

- Samuel Wylie Crawford, *The Genesis of the Civil War: The Story of Sumter, 1860-1861*(New York, 1887). Salesman's subscription copy.
- W.C. Dana, *A Reasonable Answer to the Skeptic* (Columbia, 1858).
- Guy Davenport (trans.), *Anakreon: The Extant Fragments* ([Tuscaloosa], University of Alabama, Parallel Editions, 1991). Sixteen of 90 copies.
- Guy Davenport, *August Blue* (Monterey, Ky., 1992). Handset in Emerson type. Seventy-six of 100 copies.
- Guy Davenport, *The Medusa* (Monterey, Ky., 1984). Sixty-eight of 655 copies.
- Guy Davenport and Mark Lucas, *August Blue & The Aristeia of Audubon Vine* (Frankfort Arts Foundation, 1992). Thirty-five of 250 copies.
- John Drayton, *John Drayton's...Beschreibung von Sud-Carolina. Aus dem englischen und mit anmerkungen un zustzen des ueber-setzers begleitet* (Weimar, 1808).
- C.J. Elford, *The Confederate Sunday School Hymn Book* (Greenville, 1864).
- *The English Version of the Polyglott Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments, with the Marginal Readings, Together with...References to Parallel and Illustrative Passages....* (Charleston, 1848).
- *Extracts from the Journals of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; Held in New-York, Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, in 1785, 1786, 1801, and 1804* (Charleston, 1805).
- *Fifth Report of the Bible Society of Charleston, South-Carolina, with an Appendix*(Charleston, 1815).

- *Fifth Annual Report of the Southern Baptist Publication Society: With the Proceedings of the Meeting Held at Griffin, Georgia* (Charleston, 1848).
- *Fourteenth Annual Report of the South Carolina Branch of the American Tract Society; Presented April 13th, 1840* (Charleston, 1840).
- Christopher Edwards Gadsden, *The Address to the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society in Charleston, So. Carolina: on Their Second Anniversary, Whitson Tuesday, 1821...* (Charleston, 1821).
- *Gas Attack of the New York Division* (Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, 1918).
- A.C. Gordon and Thomas Nelson Page, *Befo' de War: Echoes in Negro Dialect* (New York, 1888).
- Sir William Cornwallis Harris, *The Wild Sports of Southern Africa* (Camden, Briar Patch Press, 1987). Originally published in 1838.
- *Historical and Pictorial Review Camp Croft, South Carolina, 1942. Colored Troops*(Baton Rouge, La., 1941).
- Joseph W. Holley, *You Can't Build a Chimney from the Top; the South Through the Life of a Negro Educator* (New York, 1948).
- *In Memoriam: Louisa Blake Steedman Mason* (Cambridge, Mass., 1908).
- *Instructions and Rules for the Guidance of Trial Justices of S.C.* (Manning, 189u?).
- Hall Johnson, *The Green Pastures Spirituals* (New York, 1930).

- Ronald Johnson, *The Spirit Walks, the Rocks Will Talk: Eccentric Translations From Two Eccentrics* (Penland, N.C., Jargon Society, 1969). Vignettes by Guy Davenport. One hundred of 500 copies.
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- Fitz William McMaster, *Address Before the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Survivors' Association of Ex-Confederate Surgeons* (Yorkville, 1895).
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- *Minutes of the Charleston Baptist Association, at the Ninety-first Anniversary, Held at Beulah Church, Richland District, S.C., November 6th, and Continued to the 9th, 1841*(Charleston, 1841).
- *Minutes of the Seventh Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran General Synod in North America, Held at Charleston, S.C., May 9-13, 1872* (Savannah, 1872).
- Chester Newell, *History of the Revolution in Texas, Particularly the War of 1835 & '36; Together With the Latest Geographical, Topographical, and Statistical Accounts of the Country, from the Most Authentic Sources* (New York, 1838).
- Ezra Pound, *Canto CX* (Cambridge, Mass., Sextant Press, 1965). Translated by Guy Davenport and presented to Pound on the occasion of his eightieth birthday.
- P.H.G. Powell-Cotton, *A Sporting Trip Through Abyssinia: A Narrative of a Nine Months' Journey from the Plains of the Hawash to the Snows of Simien, With a Description of the Game, From Elephant to Ibex, and Notes on the Manners and Customs of the Natives*(Camden, Briar Patch Press, 1990). Originally published 1902.

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- *Proceedings of the Methodist Sunday School Convention of Ministers and Delegates From Within the Bounds of the S. Carolina Conference, Held in the Washington Street Church, Columbia, South Carolina (Columbia, 1859).*
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- *Proceedings of the Stock Holders of the Cheraw and Darlington R.R. Company, at Their First Meeting, Held at Cheraw, South Carolina, August 31st, 1852 (Cheraw, 1852).*
- *Rand McNally New Commercial Atlas Map of South Carolina (Chicago, 1917).*
- *Report of the Charleston Bible Society, at the Twenty-eighth Anniversary, February 19, 1838 and Report of the Managers of the Bible Society of Charleston, on the Thirty-first Anniversary, April 2d, 1841 (Charleston, 1838, 1841).*
- *Report of the Executive Committee of the Bible Convention Made at Columbia, So. Ca., 1st December, 1842: With the Proceedings of the Convention (Charleston, 1843).*
- *Report of the Managers of the Bible Society of Charleston, on the Thirty-second Anniversary, January 24, 1842 and Report of the Board of Managers...on the Fortieth Anniversary, January, 1851 (Charleston, 1842, 1851).*
- *Sixth Report of the Board of Managers of the Bible Society of Charleston, South-Carolina; Presented and Read at the Annual*

Meeting of the Society, Held on the 17th of June, 1816 (Charleston, 1816).

- South Carolina State Firemen's Association, *Eighteenth Annual Convention...Orangeburg, South Carolina, June 19th, 20th, 1923* (n.p., 1923).
- *South Carolina Weekly Republican* (Columbia), 4 December 1869 issue.
- *Southern Episcopalian*, vol. 7 (May, July-August, October-December 1860); vol. 8 (April and September 1861).
- *Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Salesmotor and Esso Marketer*, 15 volumes (1924-1945). Contain information about company operations in South Carolina.
- William Summer, *Descriptive Catalogue of Southern and Acclimated Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Etc.: Cultivated and For Sale at Pomaria Nurseries* (Charleston, 1872).
- James Sutherland, *The Adventures of an Elephant Hunter* (Camden, Briar Patch Press, 1990). Originally published 1912.
- *Theological Seminary of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia* (n.p., ca. 1833). Outlines the reasons the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia established the seminary, emphasizing in particular the recognized need within the Synod to minister to the spiritual needs of enslaved African Americans.
- Paul Trapier, *Pastoral Counsel Affectionately Tendered to the Congregation of St. Michael's Church* (Charleston, 1844).
- U.S. Coast Survey, *Sketch Showing Changes on Charleston Bar, from 1850 to 1855*(Washington, 1856).

- William V. Wells, *Walker's Expedition to Nicaragua; a History of the Central American War; and the Sonora and Kinney Expeditions, Including All the Recent Diplomatic Correspondence, Together with a New and Accurate Map of Central America, and a Memoir and Portrait of General William Walker* (New York, 1856).

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- **Carte-de-visite, 1866**, of Marcus Cato McLemore (1834-1900), by Bartlett & Joslyn, Lone Star Gallery, Galveston, Texas; inscribed to M[artin] W[itherspoon] Gary, 26 July 1866, and part of tax stamp on reverse. McLemore was a merchant in Mobile, Alabama, for four years before the Civil War, then served in a Texas regiment during the war. McLemore then moved to Galveston, Texas, where he practiced law and served as U.S. Attorney for the Eastern and Southern Districts.
- **Carte-de-visite, ca. 1867**, of "Faculty of Wofford College," by S.C. Mouzon, Spartanburg, S.C., is a composite of faculty members surrounding a drawing of the main building at this Methodist college. The Rev. A.M. Shipp was president; The Rev. Whitefoord Smith, James H. Carlisle, The Rev. A.H. Lester, Warren DuPre, and David Duncan completed the faculty.
- **Three stereographs, 1865**, of Charleston, S.C., at the end of the Civil War. "Ruins of Secession Hall," no. 3447 in "War Views" series by E. & H.T. Anthony, shows destruction to the back side of Circular Congregational Church and Secession Hall with the steeple of St. Philip's beyond; this image was from a Mathew Brady negative. "Rear of Circular Church," no. 363, and "Meeting Street - ruins of Secession Hall and Circular Church, with St. Philips in distance," no. 361 of "War Views" by John P. Soule, shows destruction along Meeting Street.
- **Stereograph, ca. 1865**, of "The Mills House, Charleston," no. 3078 in "War Views" series, published by E. & H.T. Anthony & Company, New York, in their "Photographic History: The War for the Union" series. The photograph shows the Mills House hotel beyond an African-

American man with yoke-style carrier leaning against wagon wheels and a white man, possibly the photographer, seated on the ruined foundations of the building. This same view was published by John P. Soule.

- **Two stereographs, ca. 1861-1865**, of Fort Sumter. One shows a wall of the fort with damage from bombardment, taken by Osborn and Durbec of Charleston, S.C., early in the war. The other is "Sea Face of Fort Sumter, showing Broken Guns, Shot, Shell, etc.," no. 346 in "War Views" by John P. Soule, of Boston, 1865. Soule may be the man sitting beside a destroyed gun.
- **Stereograph, ca. 1866**, "The Beach," St. Helena Island, S.C., residence of S.S. Whitwell. The photograph shows a white family with mother in a wheelchair and an African-American house servant on the porch of a raised two-storey clapboard house with gable end dormers and central pediment over second floor Palladian window. A large birdhouse and outbuilding are visible in the background.
- **Two stereographs, 1870s**, of "Highland Park Hotel" by J.A. Palmer, of Aiken, S.C. View no. 282 shows a windmill in a field behind the hotel and an African-American woman walking in the foreground. View no. 264 is a closer shot of the hotel with lamp and gate posts in the foreground. The reverse of each has a label with information on the hotel.
- **Seven stereographs, 1870s-1880s**, of "Residence of J.P. Moore in Greenville [S.C.]," Wheeler House in Columbia, S.C., and "The Pavilion Hotel in Charleston," by Wearn and Hix, of Columbia; the "Palmetto Tree" Memorial erected to the memory of the Old Palmetto Regiment in Columbia, S.C.," by Rufus Morgan; the "Residence of Detroit's Campbell family in South Carolina" and "View of Pine Woods," by J.A. Palmer, of Aiken, S.C.; and view of Charleston from St. Michael's Church, by an unknown photographer. All stereographs were part of the Treadwell Collection.
- **Photograph, 1885**, of the South Carolina legislature, showing men and boys standing on steps of building with three doors and two columns.
- **Photograph, 1896**, of Cole[man Livingston] Blease, age twenty-eight, is a full-length portrait of Blease with papers in left hand and right hand on small side table. This large format albumen photograph was

taken at the time Blease was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives and two years before his election to the South Carolina Senate.

- ***Panorama photograph, ca. 1905***, of Monroe Hall, Summerland College, in Batesburg-Leesville, S.C. The photograph shows a large group of young women in front of a clapboard building and large brick building; staff appears to be standing to the left. Blanchard Studio, Columbia, S.C., took the photograph.
- ***Five photographs, ca. 1905***, in postcard format of downtown Laurens, South Carolina, showing two-storey stucco house; Minter Co., S.M. & E.H. Wilkes & Co., Laurens Advertiser buildings on square; H. Terry dry goods store; building housing R.W. Willis Furniture, Palmetto Drug Co., and W.G. Wilson & Co.; members of fire department, with horses, wagons, pumper, ladder, and hose on square in front of courthouse. Also, a printed postcard of street scene in Honea Path, South Carolina.
- ***Photograph, 1911***, in postcard format of the studio of C.W. Drace, Photographer, in Greer (Greenville County, S.C.). Drace took the photograph showing a two-storey brick building beside a one-storey brick bank building on corner. Drace also advertised "Music Instruments and Talking Machines."
- ***Photograph, 1920s***, of the Greer High School basketball team in uniform with coach, loving cup, and basketball. Orr Studio, Greenville, S.C., took this photograph of the South Carolina State Champions in high school basketball.
- ***Seven photographs, 1920s***, of Charleston and Goose Creek, S.C., taken by M.L. Taylor. Charleston views include the Motte house, a two-storey brick building with columns on the first- and second-floor porches; side view of the William Washington house, a two-storey clapboard building; and the Exchange building from Broad Street. Views of Goose Creek include two African-American males riding oxen and interior and exterior of St. James Goose Creek Church. Also included is bridge at Magnolia Gardens plantation.
- ***Photograph, 1933***, "State Champions 1933, Johnston High School" football team of Edgefield County, S.C., taken by Tommins. The photograph shows boys in uniforms, seated on front steps of school,

two men standing behind them, and students looking out the windows.

- ***Nine photographs and photograph album, 1938***, document the South Carolina Public Service Authority's Santee-Cooper Project in Berkeley County, S.C. The album contains thirty-four "First Official Photographs of Santee-Cooper," by Sargeant Photo Company, Columbia, S.C., and compiled by Richard I. Lane, selling agent. It shows the Board of Directors, the P.W.A. engineering staff, the first boring rig at Pinopolis dam site, and scenes from the official opening ceremony.

The photographs include aerial view of dam and power plant after construction, 1944, Authority board members, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and stable and carriage house at Middleburg plantation. Identified individuals are Daniel L. Boland, Col. Edwin B. Boyle, P.M. Brown, R.B. Dinkins, B.M. Edwards, C.H. Gerald, James H. Hammond, Walter G. Jackson, R.M. Jeffries, William C. Johnston, Robert S. Lafaye, Richard I. Lane. Col. A. Stanley Llewellyn, Kenneth Markwell, Burnet R. Maybank, J.H. McGee, W.B. Montague, Sen. M.M. Muray, James E. Powe, Col. W.L. Rhodes, F.R. Sweeney, Arnold Winokur, D.D. Witcover, Spartanburg mayor T.W. Woodworth, John A. Zeigler, and T.C. Williams, "Granddaddy of the Project." Also included is a copy of *Picture Progress Story Santee-Cooper*.

- ***Album, 1921-1929***, of Louise Thelma Smith includes photographs of family and friends, correspondence, travel souvenirs, local theatre and recital programs, high school academic and college social souvenirs, and news clippings from her run for University of South Carolina May Queen. Of note are photographs of Smith on the University of South Carolina sophomore field hockey team, her Girl Scout membership card, partially smoked Chesterfield cigarette and empty packet, and lock of hair.
- ***Seventeen postcards, 1907-1941 and undated***, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, include marketing cotton on the public square, Russell Street, First Baptist Church, Moss Heights, and Main Street.
- ***Postcard, 1915***, "Skyline, Columbia," postmarked 1917 and issued by Columbia Chamber of Commerce. Small panoramic format taken

by Blanchard from a rooftop shows downtown Columbia, S.C., from St. Peter's Catholic Church on the left to the State House on the right.

- **Postcard, ca. 1915**, "Golf Club, Georgetown." Tri-fold postcard shows dirt road to club, entrance, and a fairway; on reverse is order information listing Iseman Drug Company as jobber.
- **Hand-colored print, 1874**, "Battle of King's Mountain," from the original painting by Chappel of this significant Patriot victory of the American Revolution on 7 Oct. 1780, published by Johnson, Wilson & Company, of New York. A similar print was published in 1859 by Johnson & Fry.
- **Two mixed media portraits, 1924**, of Edwin Grenville Seibels (1866-1954) and Rosamond Seibels (1877-1960), painted by Elizabeth Avinoff Shoumatoff, of New York. Edwin G. Seibels was a Columbia businessman who, in 1898, invented the lateral filing system used to this day. Mrs. Shoumatoff (1888-1980) was born in Kharkov, Russia, and immigrated to the United States in 1911. She settled on Long Island and received commissions for portraits from around the world during her long career. She was painting Franklin D. Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Georgia, when he suffered a fatal hemorrhage in 1945.