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## 2004 Report of Gifts (102 pages)

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1940

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
Saturday, April 24, 2004  
Mr. John B. McLeod, *President*, Presiding

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

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

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

Address ..... The Hon. Alex Sanders

**2004 Report of Gifts to the South Caroliniana Library by Members of the Society**

*Announced at the 68th Annual Meeting of the  
University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)  
Annual Program  
24 April 2004*

- **“Joyously sad details: a priceless legacy from your Father to us & to our descendants” -**

*2003 Keynote Address by Philip N. Racine*

- Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana
- Gifts of Modern Political Collections
- 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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**“Joyously sad details: a priceless legacy from your Father to us & to our descendants”**

by Philip N. Racine

*Keynote address presented 26 April 2003 at the 67th Annual Meeting of the  
University South Caroliniana Society*

*Published in the 2004 Annual Program*

In 1852, in Manchester, England, Robert Newman Gourdin read a letter that his brother Henry Gourdin had written him ten days earlier in Charleston, South Carolina. The news was anticipated but startling nevertheless. Their brother-in-law, the Rev. Thomas J. Young, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, had died. Henry had written:

From the time the fever left him,... he continued rapidly to sink, and at 10 o'clock, exactly as St. Michael's clock struck the tone, he breathed his last, without a struggle or a groan, perfectly conscious, collected, calm, and resigned to the last moment. From 3 o'clock until within an hour of his death his mind wandered a little, occasionally, but within an hour of his death, as death approached, he became quite collected, and in the end passed away almost imperceptibly into another state of existence (29 October 1852).

Thomas J. Young had married Anna Rebecca Gourdin, the sister of Robert Newman and Henry Gourdin, in 1828. The Youngs had three living children, all born in the early 1830s, and it fell to Robert to share the news of their father's death with two of his three nephews. The oldest, William, had come to England to work in a mercantile firm to learn the international aspects of his uncles' merchant business; his younger brother, Henry, had gone to the University of Berlin to earn a law degree. The youngest nephew, Louis, who also worked for his uncles, had remained in Charleston.

The two older boys had left Charleston in the summer of 1851 - an experience made possible through the generosity of their bachelor uncles. They had left a father in poor health, but that had not seemed out of the ordinary, for Thomas J. Young had long been frail. When their father became seriously ill in the summer of

1852, the boys experienced the emotional isolation and anguish of distance; each, alone in his own world, was isolated and helpless to comfort his mother. Their Uncle Robert had arrived in Manchester, England, in September 1852 and shortly thereafter had to inform them that their forty-eight-year-old father had died. Thomas J. Young's sickness and death created a crisis for his sons living in Europe. They were so far away from South Carolina that it was impossible for them to be present for their father's last days, death and funeral. They were unable to bolster their mother's courage, unable to share in the communal mourning of an immediate and extended family and a devoted congregation. Distance had excluded and isolated these young men and had endangered a precious sense of kinship based on ties of blood and experience. Feeling deeply the isolation of her sons, Anna determined that they should know everything about their father's final days. The sons had to share in that part of the family's collective experience, even if only vicariously, because only then would the tragedy of Thomas's death and the triumph of his entry into heaven become part of the entire family's consciousness. In Anna's phrase, the "joyously sad details" had to be universal to the family, including those who had been four thousand miles away.

Anna Young had always been a dedicated and faithful correspondent, yet the death of her husband made her ill and unable to write for over two months. When she recovered, she wrote her sons that she had suffered, but that "even in the midst of such suffering, I have mourned for you, my absent & lonely Sons.... I think of you in a foreign land, so far separated from each other,... &... I... feel even more for you than for myself at this time"(27 November 1852).

As a devout Christian widow, Anna, in one of her early letters, reminded her boys of their Christian duty in those incredibly stressful times. Christians, especially members of a priest's family, must appreciate the joy mixed with the sorrow, the joy of their father's union with the Almighty. Anna wrote: "While God gave us good & happy days, He loved us, and now that He has sent us others of tribulations & anguish, He loves us all the same & would never have inflicted this sorrow, but to make it a cause of greater joy, hereafter to us, even as it already is to him in Paradise. Let us pray and fully help each other, my loved & Xtian Children, so to trust in God, as to prefer His will to ours, & *without a single murmur* to be contented with the ashes & mourning"(27 November 1852). After reminding the young men of God's continuous plan, she shared with them "how deeply the prayerful desire abides in my heart, that we should derive every possible benefit

from this severe calamity & suffering which God has allowed to desolate our happy home, & to turn so much of our joy into mourning" (29 December 1852).

Indeed, in over six months of writing, Anna became so dedicated to sharing her husband's illness and death with her sons that she confided:

I become so absorbed in the letters I am now writing you, that when called away from them . . . it is very like leaving that holy chamber & bedside. So hallowed do the present moments of writing become by the sacredness of the past, in whose memories I live again as I record them for my children, that I leave my painfully gratifying task with a bewilderment of feeling between the past & the present - The dream & the reality... (7 February 1853).

Anna told her story in long letters from November 1852 until April 1853. She traced the beginning of her husband's killing fatigue and exertion through the burial of the wrecked body. Backing and filling, remembering most but not all at any one time, constantly being reminded of many details, she eventually wove a coherent story in letters which she intended to be preserved, a chronicle of events and dialogue witnessed by many persons who could correct her memory, if faulty.

We begin her narrative - here rearranged chronologically for clarity - after she has explained the circumstances which had so fatigued her husband and driven him to his sickbed:

He said to me, fully five weeks before his return to God - "My beloved Wife, were it to please my heavenly Father, at this moment to pour into my heart of the fulness of His holy spirit, there is neither hindrance nor obstacle to prevent His entrance, for I am pure from all sin.... It is all the work of my Saviour's blood, & my God has done it for me. I am now meet to go to Him in Paradise." The same in substance... he repeated to me again & again. At this time, we (indeed none of us) had a misgiving about his recovery, but when he thus spoke, a pang of coming separation shot through my heart... (29 December 1852).

She explained how shocked the whole family was at the gravity of his illness, lulled as they had been by the frequency of his previous bouts with sickness which had always been followed by recovery. She wrote:

Up to Sunday night the 10th of October, with scarcely more than transient intervals, my faith in his recovery had been like a rock, & my hope such, that had he risen suddenly from his bed in health & strength, I should have been more grateful & happy than surprised (7 February 1853).

But Reverend Young knew his fate, and he had tried to prepare his family for it. One evening while Anna was at his bedside, her husband broached a subject which he knew his family would soon face. Anna wrote her sons:

He seemed at a loss how to allude to our coming trial in the least painful words. He put his arm around me, & seemed to entreat that I would anticipate his meaning but I could only help him with looks of anxious tenderness, for I knew not what he wished. But I did say, "Go on, Dearest, God will help me to hear even as He helps you to speak." So he went on, "I know, my own love, that *the first day* [do] you understand me?" And here another pause & searching look, as if to see if he could spare me the trying words. "I cannot bear to give you pain, but I mean the day of my death, On that day you & Looly [Louis G. Young's nickname] will wish to keep me all to yourselves, do so, & if you choose, exclude every one, but, my Wife, you know I belong to the Congregation too.... Would it be asking what you could *willingly* grant, if I express the wish, that about 10 o'clock on the second day... I may be placed in my coffin & carried into the drawing room, & then the street door & iron gates be set wide open, for the admission of the St. Michael's Congregation particularly, & for the Clergy & other friends generally. But mind, my dear Wife, this is *not* to be done, unless you can *willingly* consent to part with my remains for so many hours." My Children, as there is no strength of love so strong as the conjugal, you cannot understand how I felt while he spoke of these two days, as so certainly & closely at hand, when *he* would be an inhabitant of one world, & I of another, never again to look upon each other's faces, or to hold sweet communion together. But God enabled me to answer calmly, "My Husband, when I married you, I knew that you had stood at the Altar of our God once before you stood there with me, & that you had given y[ou]rself to Christ & His Ch[urch], before you gave yourself to me, & I have tried always to feel that you were mine only in part. For

nearly 25 years I have given you to yr Congregation in life, & will do so in death" (28 January 1853).

Of course, Mr. Young was ever mindful of the absence of his two eldest sons, of the impossibility of their coming to him before his inevitable demise, and he seemed determined that they have a personal memory of him, a last word directed specifically at them, and he left his wife, as she reported, with remarks made especially for each. Anna wrote:

It was after this that we all seemed to pass in review before him, & after speaking of his own future of bliss in heaven, & my future of widowhood on earth, he said, "Give to our precious, precious Boys the love & blessing of their dying Father - tell them they have always been the best of Sons to us, & a comfort & joy to our hearts, that I have in these last hours of life great happiness in the confidence I feel in their piety & principles." "For Gourdin [the eldest son, William's, familiar name], I have no fears, but tell him, I beg him to study more, much more, he is becoming very thorough as to the manual part of his business, but this is far short of all that he will need & ought to acquire, let the head be well informed, & let him be well-read as well as skil[ly]ful in his calling. His writing too - more attention to that." "For Henry I have fears for his happiness until he has suffered much from the discipline of life, he is ambitious. Oh tell him from my death bed, I beseech him to beware of ambition, pride & vanity. Tell him I intreat him to engage prayerfully & humbly." Here he looked earnestly into my face, & repeated, "*prayerfully & humbly*, in all the duties of life"(4 December 1852).

We turn now to Anna's narrative of the last days of her husband's life:

But on this last Sunday night, God Himself seemed as much to crush my hopes as man had discouraged them. The breathing most painfully indicated fearful & increasing weakness, & his symptoms had an effect on me which all others had failed to awaken. I *felt* that he was passing away, & that all my feelings of faith, hope, & trust, *as regarded his restoration*, were tottering to their fall. Shifting sands seemed the only ground on which my feet were standing, & it was in vain that I struggled to plant them once more upon the rock. He had repeatedly said to me, "Oh my Wife! Wont you let me die? I have been made meet & fast to enter into



Paradise, where God is ready to receive me, & I feel that *your faith & yr prayers* are all that keep me here. *You alone* detain me”(7 February 1853).

These were painful words; Reverend Young was pleading for Anna to resign herself to the inevitable, to bless his passing and be joyful in his triumph over this world and his fulfillment of God’s wishes.

Anna continued her narrative:

After this, I began to understand, & I never hoped again .... he put his hand in mine, & we looked steadily into each others faces. Oh how I prized the precious flying moments! I knew that days & months & perhaps years were coming when I should remember this, almost the last interchange of loving looks, between us... (7 February 1853).

[He asked to be raised up.] From this raising him on the pillow, I date the immediate beginning of the immediate ending. I was on my side of the bed, as it stood in Summer in the middle of our chamber, with his left hand in both of mine, & Looly was in his *accustomed place*, standing on the other side, his Father’s right hand clasped in his, & his left arm around & just *above*, not under, his head on the pillow.... There was no word spoken, until he broke the solemn stillness with that exclamation, for wh[ich] we should ever thank our heavenly Father - “I have a glorious prospect of heaven” (7 February 1853).

Looly withdrew to the head of the bed, beckoning to me at the same time. As soon as I stood by him, he put his arms around me & said, “Dearest Mamma, do you not think that Papa should be told that he is dying?” I answered “My Child yes, I have been feeling this keenly for the last ¼ of an hour, & tried to speak, but not a word could I utter.... “Mamma would it save you any suffering for *me* to tell Papa? Would the pang be less to you?” “Tell him my child,” were the only words I could speak, but the prayer was in my heart, “& God be with us & our absent ones.” We then resumed exactly the places we had left, & Looly said gently to him, “Dearest Papa,” at this he turned & looked, & I [also] fondly & enquiringly

into our dear child's face, & he went on, "you know some time since, I mean several times since I have come home, & when you were not as ill as you are now, you have prayed that it might please God to take you to Himself. He has now answered your prayers, *He is taking you home to Himself*, Dearest Papa you are dying." At these words, yr Father raised his eyes toward heaven, & solemnly & distinctly said, "Whatever is God's glory is my will..." Then came a deep silence, during wh our looks spoke, & only our looks, for there were no more *words* (7 February 1853).

Looly [then] *whispered* this touching farewell in his Father's ear, "Dearest Papa, good bye. I wish you a happy passage through the dark valley, & across the deep river." The power of speech was then gone, for he was on the very confines of heaven, but his intellect bright & clear as the Noonday sun. He turned to his Boy, & with a smile of rapture, twice bowed his head in recognition of this prayerful angel-like leave taking (7 February 1853).

Looly & myself then fulfilled our last sacred office of love, & precisely as you have him in yr Daguerreotype did we robe him in his Oxford gown, cassock & bands; & even before we had commenced our mournful & solemn duty, the tolling of those bells he loved so dearly were striking their thrilling sounds on our hearts & ears (5 March 1853).

[On the next day] Looly & I cut from the back of his head, some precious hair, wh. I intend sharing with you.... Then 9 o'clock struck, & yr. Uncle, Looly & I assisted the two men, who removed him from our old bed, wh you so well remember, to his new & narrow one, in wh he was sweetly to sleep through the long night of his fulsome life. I had intended remaining in our chamber, but could not, I followed to the head of the staircase, & looked over the railings, but when he was passing out of sight I quickly overtook [him]... & with Looly's arm around me, I stood by his side in the drawing room, as we had done for so many weeks in the chamber above.... Looly & I bent down & kissed the marble lips, & then did I, as he had requested & I had promised, "give him to his people in

death, even I had, for nearly 25 years, given him to them in life”(26 March 1853).

Anna seems almost to have forced herself to narrate the morning of the funeral:

... we were fixedly gazing on the “shattered casket” of that spirit, soon to be hidden forever from our mortal visions.... Another bending down, & another kiss, for a longer & sadder parting than the 10 o'clock farewell of the morning. And then, Oh how quickly followed the black form & veil. And all was ready. And we two arm in arm... passed through the opening wh was made for us in the entry, by the crowd pressing back to the wall (2 April 1853).

[And at the church] it was all an indiscrivable mingling & confusion of dream & reality to my bewildered feelings. My eye rested on his coffin in the aisle, & yet I expected to see him in the desk & to hear his voice in the service. It seemed... that he must be at my side, or would soon be there. From this bewilderment the music roused me by its unearthly strains. And then our Blessed Lord seemed to draw very near & whisper, “If I have prepared such soothing strains for *you on earth*, what must those triumphant strains be wh now welcome *him into the heaven of My presence?*” From this moment, I say it with deep humility & gratitude, my Saviour never left my side & with... Him seemed the presence of yr Father’s spirit... (11 April 1853).

In August of 1853, almost a year after her husband's death, Anna Young joined her loving and concerned sons in Liverpool, England. They spent much time together further enriching what was already a fulsome and strong relationship. The collective memory of the family had been reconstructed, the tragedy placed in its Christian context, and the family enriched. In one of the last letters in which she had described the events surrounding the death of Thomas Young, Anna had written: “Oh my Children had you been here, could I have gone through these harrowing memories, these anguished details for any other? I think not”(2 April 1853). As Anna Young told her sons, her husband’s spiritual and realistic acceptance of death was “a priceless legacy from your Father to us & to our descendants.” Anna’s own determination has left us with an unusually full record of a mid-nineteenth-century death experience, written by a deft hand in a series of letters stretching over a number of months. As historians, we are thankful for

Anna's vivid re-creation and reminder of how mid-nineteenth-century families assigned meaning to death by celebrating both its tragedy and triumph.

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#### **2004 Selected Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana**

- Bill of sale, 3 Feb. 1858, for Emma, an enslaved person sold by G.V. **Ancker**
- M.S. **Bailey's** Records, 1895-1981, of Clinton and Lydia Cotton Mills (Laurens County, S.C.)
- Letter, 25 Mar. 1779, from Thomas **Bee** to Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln
- Handbill [ca. 1912], "Governor [Coleman Livingston] **Blease's** Record as to Negroes"
- Addition, 1791-1801, to the Moses **Brown** Papers
- Program, 11-13 Apr. 1930, for the "Seventh Annual Colored Older Boy's Conference" held at **Claflin University**
- Printed Contract, 9 Feb. 1905, signed by **Coast Line Telephone Company** President C.B. Jenkins
- **Connor Family** Papers, 1890-1951
- Sudie Miller Furman **Dabbs** Papers, 1858-1926
- Records, 1891-1897, of the **Dibble Light Dragoons (Orangeburg, S.C.)**
- Rosslee Tenetha Green **Douglas** Papers, 1938-2003
- John William **Flinn** Papers, 1798-1942
- Addition, 1934-2000, to the Carlisle **Floyd** Research Files
- John Howard **Furman** Papers, 1851-1853
- Samuel F. **Garlington** Autograph Album, 1886-1890
- Diary, 28 Jan.-19 June 1865, of Wilbur F. **Haughawout**
- Addition, 1790-1893, to the **Heyward** Family Papers,
- Gift of **Heyward** Family Papers, 1864-1865, from another donor

- Letter, 8 Mar. 1899, Peter **Helton** (Charlotte, N.C.) to Mr. Sträler
- Charles Jones Colcock **Hutson** Papers, 1864-1866
- James Rhett **Jackson** Papers, 1930-2003
- Papers, 1770-1905, of the **Kaigler and Davis** Families
- **Laurel Hill Plantation** Account book, 1856-1873 (Charleston County, S.C.)
- Memorandum Book, 1862, of Harriet Evelyn "Eva" **LeConte**
- Broadside, 25 October 1867 (Lexington District, S.C.) signed in print by Dr. J.W.

#### **Lowman**

- John Paul **Lucas**, Jr., Papers, 1924-1971
- Settlement Ruling Decided, 11 May 1842, by Vardry **McBee** and John M. Roberts
- Law Firm Records, 1867-1924, of **Mitchell and Smith** (Charleston, S.C.)
- Land Document [ca. 1807] (Charleston, S.C.), Regarding Access to Wharf of Jacob **Motte**
- Records [ca. 1850s?] of **Mount Pleasant Ferry Company (Charleston County, S.C.)**
- Donald L. **Poinessa** Papers, Aug. 3-Dec. 14, 1945
- Addition, 1855-1899, to the Frederick A. **Porcher** Papers, 1855-1899
- Letter, 16 Jan. 1838, H[ugh] A. **Munroe** to William Moultrie Reid
- **Reynolds** Family Papers, 1870-1950
- Letter, 15 Sept. 1938, Ben **Robertson** (Clemson, S.C.) to "My dear Mrs. Wolfe" [Asheville, N.C.]
- Addition, 1859-1897, to the William Drayton **Rutherford** Papers
- Law Firm Records, 1850-1932, of the **Rutledge and Young (Charleston, S.C.)**
- Addition, , 1899-1950, to the Alexander Samuel **Salley**, Jr., Papers
- Letter, 31 July 1924, Cyrus Luther **Shealy** to Olin D. Johnston
- Letter, 25 Sept. 1931 (Lancaster, S.C.), Elliott [White] **Springs** to T.E. Shaw, (England)
- William Knox **Tate** Papers, 1894-1952

- Records, 1897-1913, of the **United Daughters of the Confederacy - Edward Croft Chapter**
- Letter, 2 Dec. 1833 (Cooks, S.C.), John M. **Waring** to Mr. A. Feaster
- **Watson** Family Papers, 1847-1887
- Dr. Samuel Gilbert **Webber** Papers, 1862-1865
- Receipt, 3 Mar. 1857 (Columbia, S.C.) to C[hristopher] **Werner** for Palmetto Regiment Monument
- Business Letterbook (Abbeville, S.C.), 1859-1863, of John **White**
- Letter, 22 Oct. 1826, David R[ogerson] **Williams** to Col. James Chesnut
- N.F. **Wilson** Papers, 1875-1878
- "Dark Days of the Confederacy," 29 Aug. 1915, Memoir by Annie E. **Witherspoon**

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#### **2004 Selected Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana**

##### **Bill of sale, 3 Feb. 1858, for Emma, an enslaved person sold by G.V. Ancker to Dennis C. Daniels**

Bill of sale, 3 February 1858, for "one negroe girl by the name of Emma about 16 years of age - warranted sound" sold by G.V. Ancker, Charleston, to Dennis C. Daniels for \$862.50.

##### **M.S. Bailey's Records, 1895-1981, of Clinton and Lydia Cotton Mills**

Fifty-three manuscript volumes of business records, 1895-1981 (Laurens County, S.C.), are comprised of cash books, ledgers, check registers, voucher records, and miscellaneous other account books documenting various aspects of production at the Clinton and Lydia Cotton Mills, both founded by Mercer Silas Bailey (1841-1926) and subsequently owned and operated by several succeeding generations of the Bailey family.

Mercer Silas Bailey founded Clinton Cotton Mills in 1896; in 1902 Bailey founded Lydia Cotton Mills, a factory located two miles outside of Clinton and named for his wife.

M.S. Bailey served as president of both mills until his death in 1926, after which the presidencies passed to his sons: Cassius Mercer Bailey (1876-1935) served as

president of Lydia Mills (1926-1935) and William James Bailey (1865-1948) served as president of both Clinton Mills (1926-1948) and of Lydia Mills (1935-1948); Putsy Silas Bailey (1904-1958) served as president of a combined operation (1948-1958).

**Letter, 25 Mar. 1779, from Thomas Bee to Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln**

Letter, 25 March 1779, from statesman Thomas Bee (1739-1812) to Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln comments on a request concerning funding for the state military chest—"I have no doubt the state will supply any sum you may ask," and cautions him to search the baggage of a Mrs. Constable who was accompanying prisoners of war to Georgia.

**Handbill [ca. 1912], "Governor Blease's Record as to Negroes"**

Printed manuscript, [ca. 1912], "Governor Blease's Record as to Negroes," handbill describing three separate instances between 1910 and 1911 in which South Carolina governor Coleman Livingston Blease (1868-1942) had pardoned or paroled African Americans convicted of violent crimes against white citizens in Lexington and Richland counties. Although unsigned, the handbill appears to have been circulated by a campaign opponent.

**Addition, 1791-1801, to the Moses Brown Papers**

Fifteen letters, 5 October 1791 - 16 January 1801, added to the papers of Moses Brown, shipping merchant of Newburyport, Mass., further substantiate the interchange between American shippers North and South with the West Indies and Northern Europe.

The earliest letter here present, 5 October 1791, from William Crafts, Charleston, to Stephen Hooper, Newburyport, speaks of the bountiful harvest of rice, "the largest one made in the State." While he warns that rice "by the plenty of grain in Europe promises to be reduc'd to the old price before the war," the writer rejoices that "the carrying of so large a crop will require many Vessells & of course give advantageous employ to those calculated for the business, that is, if they are put into a proper channel."

Two letters, 25 February and 1 March 1792, concern a voyage from Charleston to Copenhagen, Denmark, under Capt. William Russell. The earlier letter, written by Russell, announces plans to sail with a cargo of rice and tobacco. The later letter, from commission merchant Joseph Winthrop, announces that Russell had set sail

and presents Moses Brown a bill for services rendered in procuring Russell's freight.

Letters from Capt. William Picket provide additional details on the *William*, a 1789 ship documented in the South Caroliniana Library's existing collection of the papers of Moses Brown. Writing on 13 February 1797 in response to "a Rumor of an Embargo taking place soon," Picket asks Brown "to write me immediately how I should proceed with the William for I have not any Mind to part with her...and as to giving her to either French or English I should be very averse to it seeing I have had her so long." Then, barely three weeks later, 6 March 1797, he writes of the "disagreeable Situation of your Ship," noting that there was no hope of obtaining cargo for the *William* for a European voyage. The letter argues that the ship be repaired at Newburyport "rather than to have it done here and be subjected to every kind of Imposition both as to the price and neglect of the Work or rather botching of her up and making the Remedy worse than the Disease." Terming Charleston an "enormous expensive place where there is very little or no Convenience to do this kind of Business," Picket goes on to say—"if there was a place to do it in whilst the Carpenters were repairing the inside the Worms would Eat the outsides."

Letters, 25 February and 23 March 1799, from Elijah Mayhew, Charleston, concern the sale of the brig *Columbia*.

**Program, 1930, for the "Seventh Annual Colored Older Boy's Conference," at Claflin University**

Program, 11-13 April 1930, for the "Seventh Annual Colored Older Boy's Conference" held at Claflin University, Orangeburg, under the auspices of the State Young Men's Christian Association of South Carolina. Illustrated with panoramic view of Mary E. Dunton Hall for Boys, Claflin University, the program also lists members of the State Y.M.C.A. Advisory Committee for Colored Work and the locations for conferences the preceding six years.

**Printed Contract, 9 Feb. 1905, signed by Coast Line Telephone Company President C.B. Jenkins**

Printed contract, 9 February 1905, to establish telephone service at Sands (S.C.). The sum of sixty-five dollars per month was payable in advance. The document is signed by Coast Line Telephone Company president C.B. Jenkins and the subscriber, W.N. Sands & Son, of Meggett, Charleston County (S.C.).



### **Connor Family Papers, 1890-1951**

Two hundred seventy-seven manuscripts and thirty-one manuscript volumes, 21 February 1890-16 May 1951, provide insights into the lives of two generations of the Connor family of Orangeburg County (South Carolina) involved in cotton farming and state politics.

Lee Bonaparte Connor, central figure in the papers, was the son of Lawrence Summerfield and Susan Zeigler Connor from Orangeburg County. After serving in the Confederate military, Lawrence Connor became a successful farmer near Bowman and experimented with new farming equipment. He represented Orangeburg County in the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1888-1891 and 1894-1896, and the Senate, 1897-1900, and also was a member of the 1895 state constitutional convention. Lee Bonaparte Connor, one of ten children, was born on 21 November 1866 and carried on the family tradition of cotton farming and serving in the General Assembly. Connor farmed in the Orangeburg County communities of Parlers and Ellore and was a member of the House of Representatives, 1921-1922, and commissioner of Ellore township.

This collection consists in large part of correspondence and personal and business papers of L.B. Connor. Among the latter are receipts for agricultural products, taxes, household goods, and railroad shipping; promissory notes; leases and liens; bank records; and miscellaneous advertisements. Correspondence concerns cotton sales, shipping and processing, creditors, machine tool maintenance and repair, land speculation, home and auto insurance, and U.S. Department of Agriculture matters.

There are also letters to L.B. Connor while a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives. Constituents wrote about various issues—taxes, bills before the House, and other lobbying efforts. One letter reveals the concern of Bowman businessman L.H. Shuler who expressed his displeasure about rising taxes.

Taxes, Shuler argued in a letter of 14 January 1921, “will drive every industry out of business then where is the revenue for the state coming from.” Another concerned citizen, T.G. Shuler, wrote on 15 February 1921 to voice his opinion regarding proposed legislation before the House. Shuler was concerned that the bill “would mean hard times for all but the middle man who sat around on boxes barrels or may be on padded chairs and help to starve poor people and innocent children.”

Letters, 8 January 1918-11 March 1919, to Lawrence Connor regard manufactured parts for his experimental farm equipment, and according to a letter of 2 May 1921, L.B. Connor received the list of manufactured parts made for his fathers’ farming

equipment from a business associate at The Columbia Malleable Iron Co., Columbus, Ohio. There are also World War II letters to L.B. Connor from grandsons Ben Dantzler and James A. Dantzler, both of whom were in the U.S. military, written from Sedalia Army Air Field, Warrensburg, Mo.; Green Cove Springs, Fla.; and the U.S.S. *Ticonderoga*, Hawaiian Islands.

Among the thirty-one volumes that round out the collection are fertilizer company handbooks discussing the use of fertilizer for crops; bank and receipt books; and a school register, October 1913- April 1914, for Goodby's School, Orangeburg County, Pearle Connor, teacher. Other volumes contain records of cotton picked by tenants of L.B. Connor, with a record of hours worked and wages received, barter goods exchanged between Connor and tenant farmers, accounting records, and information relating to work details and road construction during his tenure as commissioner for the township of Elloree.

#### **Sudie Miller Furman Dabbs Papers, 1858-1926**

Susan "Sudie" Miller Furman was born on 18 January 1868 to Dr. John Howard Furman (1824-1902) and his second wife, Susan Emma Miller (1832-1892). Her father was the son of Dr. Samuel Furman, professor at Furman Theological University, and the grandson of Dr. Richard Furman, Baptist preacher and advocate for the American Revolution. After the untimely death of his first wife, Catherine Eliza Carter, John Furman married Susan Miller in 1854. In 1859 the Furmans removed from Georgia to Cornhill plantation at Privateer near Sumter, where Dr. Furman practiced medicine and oversaw farming operations. In addition to the two children from his previous marriage, John Furman fathered four children by Susan Miller—Catherine Eliza "Kate" Furman, Charles James McDonald "Donald" Furman, Richard Baker Furman, and Susan Miller "Sudie" Furman. Sudie Furman studied at the Charleston Female Seminary and worked both as a missionary and a nurse before her marriage to Eugene Whitefield Dabbs on 7 March 1910. Dabbs owned a three-thousand-acre farm near Mayesville, served in the state legislature and as president of the South Carolina State Farmers Union, and for twenty-five years was a Sumter County school trustee. Although Sudie and Eugene had no children of their own, he had four children from his previous marriage—James McBride Dabbs, Eugene Whitefield Dabbs, Jr., Elizabeth Dabbs, and Sophie Dabbs. Sudie Furman Dabbs died in January 1931.

Among the earlier items included in the collection is personal and business correspondence that relates to the Furmans prior to Sudie's marriage. There are also items from the Dabbs family, including some that date from E.W. Dabbs'

single-term stint at the University of South Carolina. Letters relating directly to Sudie Furman start with that of 6 December 1880 in which her brother Donald wrote to describe his experiences at Greenville Military Institute. Other correspondence from the early period provides details of Sudie's visits to her Uncle Evans as well as the management of her father's farm and other business matters. Sudie entered the Charleston Female Seminary on Wentworth Street for the fall term of 1884. In a series of letters to family and friends she described her experiences—the classes she took and the grades she received, the difficulties she encountered in studying, church services she attended in Charleston, and other noteworthy events. Among the incidents that captured her schoolgirl's attention was "the funeral procession of that negro that was shot the other day: I never saw such a sight before; as far as I could see up and down the street it was one black string [of] negroes. The people seem to be afraid it may cause a good deal of trouble between the whites and the blacks" (4 October 1885). She also told of a sightseeing excursion to Ft. Sumter in a letter of 9 May 1886. After a visit by her father, Sudie wrote on 13 May 1885 to express concern for his appearance—how he had "lost all self-control and how broken down and worn out you were...and I could not do anything to help you."

After Sudie withdrew from the school in 1886, correspondence suggests that she traveled widely while visiting relatives and friends. Beginning in 1890 she became involved with the Mary Hanley Society of Bethel, a Women's Mission Society located at Society Hill. An associate, Eliza Y. Hyde, wrote in 1891 to express her satisfaction that Sudie was interested in missionary work—"There is no more satisfying and inspiring work than that of spending one's days and hours in labors of love for Jesus, and it makes my heart so happy that another dear young girl should be so earnest in Christian service." Miss Hyde subsequently wrote to Sudie and commended her efforts to send material aid to missionaries overseas—"These are always welcomed by missionaries to be used in inducing the heathen children to attend Sunday School...and before long South Carolina will be indeed an army trained, and marching onward to noble deeds for the Master" (9 November 1891). At this same period of time, Sudie Furman began a running correspondence with several missionaries stationed around the world, and the resulting letters give insight into the situations faced by Americans serving on the mission field in a number of other countries. Ida Hayes, for one, wrote from Saltillo, Mexico, discussing the reaction by Roman Catholics to the presence of Protestant missionaries. "Of course the Catholics hate us," she reported on 22 November

1893, asserting that “as a proof of this all the window glass is broken out of the windows of our church on the side next to the street.”

The longest-running communication with a missionary, however, was with Florence N. League, a Baptist mission worker stationed in various areas of China. In letters written between 1895 and 1902 Mrs. League expressed her dissatisfaction with the management of missionaries overseas, the conditions in which she worked—poverty, rebellions, and foreign wars—and the state of the people she was trying to convert to Christianity. Concerning the management of missionaries through societies rather than through church sponsorship, Mrs. League wrote on 8 September 1895—“The church is really the only G.M. society there can possibly be, because a Gospel Missionary can only be one supported by a church.” Writing again on 24 March 1896, Mrs. League expressed frustration with the methods used to attract converts to Christianity—“The establishment of schools and hospitals by missionaries has done more to hinder the progress of the gospel in China than all the prejudices of heathenism....The school fosters the idea that Christianity is a system to be learned only in books.” In a similar vein, Mrs. League wrote of her associates in Shanghai, 6 July 1896—“we met a great many missionaries in Shanghai and the whole of their talk seemed to be about schools, hospitals and paid workers. There was little talk about real evangelistic work.” During the crisis of the opium wars in China, Mrs. League remarked on the difference between the work of the gospel and that of business with regards to China. She wrote on 26 October 1900—“It seems almost wicked to hear Christian people talk of giving up their efforts for the spread of the Gospel in China while the merchant, the mining and others after money are planning to redouble their efforts.” Mrs. League decried the agricultural conditions in China that resulted in the peasants’ increasing reliance upon the cultivation of the opium poppy. Writing on 3 October 1896, she noted—“there is hardly sufficient land to raise food for the people, the Poppy from which opium is extracted, seems to be cultivated more and more. It makes one’s heart sick.”

As a result of her contacts with missionaries overseas and her association with the Women’s Gospel Missionary Society of Bethel Hill, Sudie Furman determined to embark on missionary work in Cuba and served there from 1903 to February 1904, ultimately terminating her endeavors due to difficulties with her superior. Before Sudie left for Cuba, Harriet Goldsmith wrote on 17 September 1902 commending her decision to enter missionary work—“you are sure to accomplish [God’s work] in this life work you have chosen and to which you have been called.”

After she returned from Cuba, Sudie Furman worked as a nurse, beginning her nursing career at the Baker Infirmary. In later years she served as a board member for the Graduate Nurses Association of South Carolina, an agency through which she sought to standardize requirements for women becoming nurses in South Carolina and thereby to assure their recognition in the nursing profession throughout the United States.

The content and nature of the collection changes with the courtship and marriage of Sudie Furman and E.W. Dabbs. Although Sudie remained vitally interested in missionary work and nursing, her focus came to center around the lives of her husband and his children. The courtship began in March 1909, following the death of Eugene's first wife, and culminated with their marriage a year later. Addressing Sudie on 1 March 1909, Dabbs alluded not only to the death of his wife—"only those who have gone through a similar experience can measure the depth of the gloom, nor conceive the extent of the awful wrench when a man's better half is taken from him"—but also to what he anticipated would be a pleasurable meeting with her in Columbia. The first evidence, however, of the longstanding relationship between Eugene and Sudie, whom he later referred to as "the dear friend of my young manhood," is found in a letter that Dabbs wrote on 10 May 1892 to console Sudie upon the death of her mother.

After their marriage, there are few letters written by Sudie Dabbs. Rather, the correspondence consists in large part of letters from E.W. Dabbs who was working for the South Carolina Farmers Union and traveled extensively to speak in various states. There are also letters to Sudie from the children and Dabbs kinfolks. James McBride Dabbs wrote to his stepmother from the University of South Carolina regarding classes, music lessons, and other student activities. Concerning the quality of college food, young James related a humorous account in his letter of 4 October 1913—"The other day the light-bread was pretty tough. One fellow said, 'This is sophomore bread.' 'Why,' said another. 'Because it was "fresh" last year.'" A letter from E.W. Dabbs, 15 June 1914, regards the graduation of Eugene, Jr., from The Citadel—"Capt. John Morre told me he regarded Eugene as the finest man in the Citadel and that Capt. Gaston said he was without a doubt the finest military man in the corps." Both James McBride Dabbs (317th Infantry Division) and Eugene Dabbs, Jr. (324th Infantry Division) served in the American Expeditionary Force during the First World War and wrote home to their parents regarding their experiences overseas. A letter from James written in December 1918 discusses his prospects for returning home—"will stay back here as a reserve until there is no chance of trouble breaking out in Germany, and I doubt it."

In addition to the letters of the Dabbs children, there are letters from R.M. Furman, the son of Sudie's half-brother John and his wife, Annie Furman. After John Furman suffered a stroke, Sudie was instrumental in bringing R.M. Furman and his mother from England to America. She sponsored the education of R.M. Furman, paying for his schooling at Locust Grove Institute in Georgia. This began a prolonged correspondence between Sudie Dabbs and R.M. Furman. He wrote on 1 April 1919 from Locust Grove in reference to the discipline received at the school—"The cadets form a fine feature here...and although I do not feel any warlike emotions it does me a lot of good for discipline is the keynote and that helps in character formation." After leaving Locust Grove, he entered Furman University, again with financial help from Sudie Dabbs. Writing on 18 September 1919, Furman commented on the stark differences between the two schools—"Everything here is so different to Locust Grove that in comparison this place seems to be a palace of ease and luxury, the rooms, buildings, dining hall with its snow white covers and gleaming silverware makes me feel that I will burst into poetic verse in my excitement." And again on 12 November 1920 he addressed what he perceived as one of society's major injustices—"in their materialistic selfish cycle of pleasant luxury they are really unhappy; for, to be really happy one must not be out on a joyride, but upon an errand of mercy, doing something for somebody else."

Among other items of interest is a letter, 14 March 1921, from the Secretary to the President, George B. Christian, Jr., indicating that Sudie Dabbs had written on 11 March. The papers, however, contain no record of her letter to the President nor any indication of what it entailed. The remainder of the letters from 1922 to 1926 are primarily from Eugene to Sudie and discuss events on the family farm, weather, and crop news. In addition to correspondence the collection contains a variety of other materials relating to the Furman and Dabbs families, among them financial records, account books, and printed materials collected by family members.

#### **Records, 1891-1897, of the Dibble Light Dragoons (Orangeburg, S.C.)**

Two manuscript volumes, 11 July 1891-10 September 1896 and 1894-1897, reveal something of the history of the Dibble Light Dragoons, a military unit formed in 1891 at Orangeburg. According to the minutes of the first meeting, "young men, interested in the organization of a cavalry [sic] company, assembled at the Edisto Armory," and the resulting outfit was named in honor of former Congressman Samuel Dibble. Twenty-nine charter members were present at that meeting.

Among the officers chosen was the Dibble Light Dragoon's first captain, B.H. Moss, who resigned in 1894 and was succeeded by former lieutenant W.W. Culler, Jr.

The minute book, augmented by a small roll book in which attendance and payment of dues were recorded, contains no record of meetings from December 1891 to April 1894; however, according to an undated newspaper clipping with the volumes, it was during that period of time that the members of the company saw their only military duty when the Dibble Light Dragoons was sent in April 1893 to Darlington in response to Governor Tillman's call for troops at the time of the dispensary riot. Minutes of the 14 March 1896 meeting note that "a handsome Sabre was presented to Major W.W. Culler...for the able manner in which he commanded this company at the Darlington Riot in April 1893."

In addition to their periodic drills, the Dibble Light Dragoons held annual picnics and shooting matches at which the best marksman was awarded a gold medal contributed by Samuel Dibble. The last meeting recorded in the minute book was that of 10 September 1896. The company disbanded in 1897.

### **Rosslee Tenetha Green Douglas Papers, 1938-2003**

Five linear feet of manuscripts and one hundred seventy-eight photographs document the life and career of Rosslee Tenetha Green Douglas (1928-2011), an African American nurse, health administrator, and two-time presidential appointee during the administration of Ronald Reagan. The Douglas papers include photographs, scrapbooks and memoriam information of Anglin Green, her father, Rozenia Green, her mother, Blondell R. Green Padgett, her sister, and Anglin Green, Jr., her brother. Douglas' husband, Earl Walton, a syndicated newspaper columnist in the 1970s, is also represented here with a small unit of writings and booklets.

A native of Florence County (S.C.), Green spent her youth in Charleston. She attended the high school division of Avery Institute, graduating in 1948. Rosslee Green initially focused on a nursing career, completing her training at Dillard University (New Orleans, Louisiana), in 1948 and the Lincoln School for Nurses, New York, in 1952. While studying at Lincoln, she met and married Earl Walton Douglas in 1952. After graduating, Mrs. Douglas worked at various hospitals and home services nursing jobs while furthering her nursing education at New York University. The Douglas family eventually relocated to Mt. Pleasant in the late 1960s. For a decade, beginning in 1969, Douglas was an administrative supervisor for Outreach and Home Health at Franklin C. Fetter Health Center in Charleston.

During her tenure there she initiated regulations to license home health care agencies in South Carolina. Concurrently, Douglas attended the Medical University of South Carolina to study nursing, and in 1972 she became the first African-American woman to graduate with honors from MUSC.

Residence in South Carolina provided the Douglasses opportunities to establish political connections with Governor and Mrs. James B. Edwards, and over time these associations would evolve into a lifelong friendship. As chief executive, Edwards appointed Rosslee Douglas to the State Industrial Commission in 1978. In that capacity she adjudicated workman's compensation cases in six Congressional districts and functioned as a hearings officer for contested cases. Edwards also named Earl Douglas to the South Carolina Consumer Commission in 1977 and awarded him the Order of the Palmetto in 1978.

Earl Douglas, a staunch Republican and mentor to a young Armstrong Williams, became a conservative columnist whose editorials "The Earl of Charleston" and "The Freedom Factor" were nationally syndicated. William Loeb, publisher of *The Manchester (New Hampshire) Union Leader*, and conservative yet controversial Republican, who reportedly objected to the increase of the minorities in his own state, proudly ran Douglas' columns and ultimately befriended Earl and Rosslee. In June 1979, at the height of his writing career, Earl Douglas succumbed to complications from Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, a disease of the nervous system.

Included with the collection are letters of condolence from Edwards, Loeb, and another supporter of the Douglasses, Strom Thurmond. In a sympathy letter dated 6 June 1979, Thurmond wrote—"Earl was a public spirited, fine citizen and outstanding journalist. He was truly a great American and will long be remembered and greatly missed by a host of friends."

Earl Douglas' premature death left Rosslee with an opportunity to undertake a different career path, one which would carry her to the heart of the nation's capitol. Soon after the death of Earl Douglas, William Loeb began to take an active part in finding employment for Rosslee Douglas, whose state board appointment would soon expire. In a letter of 24 June 1980, Loeb wrote—"I am trying to help, but my contacts in the publishing business, outside my own newspaper, are just about nil." He recommended Max Hugel, a Reagan staffer, and enclosed a copy of the letter sent to him on 24 June 1980. Encouraging Hugel to consider Douglas, Loeb wrote, "I am very anxious to see the Reagan campaign...involve itself with some sensible, down to earth blacks in this county. This is a group that has been terribly neglected by cheap Democratic and Republican politicians." "I have some very



good black friends who make a great deal of sense and are on the same side of things as we are,” Loeb went on to say, further describing Rosslee Douglas as someone who could “assist in the Reagan campaign, then fit into the Administration afterwards.”

Loeb’s efforts on Douglas’ behalf continued with a request to Senator Strom Thurmond. Writing on 18 December 1980 he solicited Thurmond’s assistance and suggested that “the new administration should be able to make use of such an able individual as she is.” Loeb also offered his congratulations to Thurmond on his new position as the chairman of the Judiciary Committee—“I still think it is going to be a great deal of fun for you....How you are going to make some people suffer, and deservedly so.”

Shortly after former South Carolina Governor James B. Edwards was appointed Secretary of Energy by President Reagan, Loeb communicated with Douglas on 23 December 1980—“Now that your old friend Governor Edwards is Secretary of Energy, presumably your job troubles are over.” As predicted, Edwards promptly selected Douglas to head the Office of Minority Economic Impact (OMEI) in 1981, making her the first African-American female appointee in the Reagan Administration and one of the highest ranking black women in the executive branch of government. An undated draft captures the flavor of Douglas’ remarks at her confirmation hearing—“This day in this auditorium, to say that I am young, gifted and black may not be appropriate. The first two adjectives are subject to dispute, but what I feel is appropriate to say is that as Director of OMEI, I am now multi-hue; multi-linguistic; multi-custom and culture, all genders and all ages.” As Director of OMEI, Douglas sought to establish educational and economic opportunities for African-American, Hispanic, and Asian communities by encouraging their equal participation in energy programs. Douglas and her team developed and implemented programs to “provide assistance to minority business through loans and through help in gaining participation in departmental research and demonstration projects.” During her tenure with OMEI, 1981-1985, she developed a minority bank development program and provided financial assistance to historically black colleges and universities.

Douglas and Edwards maintained their professional relationship and friendship after his resignation from the Department of Energy in 1982. Writing on 21 September 1984, Edwards responded to Douglas’ comments on a manuscript draft of “Republican Presidents and Black America.” While he approved of the text, he questioned Appendix B, stating that “the Appendix is correct in that that’s the way Democrats and Republicans are perceived, but that is not the way they are.” And

regarding income, Edwards remarked—“Democrats are described as relatively low wage earners, debtors, and have-nots. All across the South, you know very well that the big fat cats and the high rollers and the money changers are, for the most part, Democrats.” Edwards suggested that Douglas write an addendum for South Carolina “outlining what Strom Thurmond, and a certain former Governor (who we both know very well!) have done for Blacks in South Carolina. We could fold it into the book as we distribute it around the State.”

On 24 September 1984 Douglas received her second presidential appointment as a member of the Martin Luther King Federal Holiday Commission, which was established to plan the January 1986 celebration. Senators Strom Thurmond (15 October 1984) and Ernest F. Hollings (26 March 1985) expressed congratulations on Douglas' appointment. The following year she was the recipient of an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from her alma mater, the Medical University of South Carolina. Dr. James B. Edwards, who was appointed the President of MUSC after resigning from the Department of Energy, presented Douglas the degree.

Douglas developed lower back problems as a result of the extensive airplane travel her position required, and these health problems ultimately forced her to resign in 1985. Her letter of resignation, 2 December 1985, expressed appreciation to President Reagan for the “unique opportunity to be an integral part of designing workable programs and initiatives to undergird the economic development of minority Americans to become fully participatory and contributory in our Nation's growth, progress and prosperity....I am honored to have been able to communicate the Reagan Agenda for sustained economic development directly to thousands of minority Americans.” President Reagan, in turn, acknowledged Douglas' contributions—“When I took my oath of office in January 1981, it was with a determination to bring a lasting change of direction to American politics and government. But I knew that we couldn't achieve that fundamental change without help of capable 'members of the team' like yourself. By communicating our goals for economic development to minority Americans, you have greatly assisted this Administration.”

The papers of Rosslee Green Douglas include an extensive photographic series, including many images documenting her years with the Reagan administration. There are photographs of Douglas with President and Mrs. Reagan, Vice-President and Mrs. George Bush, Sandra Day O'Connor, James B. Edwards, Strom Thurmond, and Coretta Scott King, along with public personalities, Ed Bradley, Ossie Davis, and Tony Brown, among others. Of particular interest is a

photograph of Douglas shaking hands with President Reagan the morning of his attempted assassination, 30 March 1981. Rounding out the collection are magazine and newspaper interviews of Douglas and numerous invitations and programs to White House and federal government functions.

### **John William Flinn Papers, 1798-1942**

The Rev. John William Flinn (1847-1907) was born in Marshall County, Mississippi, the son of Andrew Meek Flinn and Sarah Ann Flinn. He enrolled in the Confederate army shortly before his fifteenth birthday and served in the Seventeenth Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers. Wounded four times and twice taken prisoner, the young soldier returned to Mississippi after the war and enrolled in the University of Mississippi from which he graduated in 1871. Flinn came to South Carolina to attend the Columbia Theological Seminary. After graduating in 1875, he left for Scotland to study theology and Biblical literature at the University of Edinburgh. He returned to South Carolina in 1876, and in December he married Jane Ann Adger Smyth, the daughter of the late Presbyterian clergyman Thomas Smyth (1808-1873). The one thousand, four hundred forty-one manuscripts and eight volumes in this collection link three prominent nineteenth-century Presbyterian families—Smyth, Adger, and Flinn.

Fourteen lecture tickets, 1824-1829, document Thomas Smyth's attendance at lectures in Belfast Academical Institution. Smyth emigrated from Ireland to the United States with his parents in 1830 and enrolled in Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1831 he came to Charleston and began a lifelong association with the Second Presbyterian Church, first as supply pastor and from 1834 to 1870 as pastor. In 1832 Smyth married Margaret Milligan Adger, the daughter of Charleston banker, James Adger, and sister of the Rev. John Bailey Adger. Before their marriage in July, Thomas Smyth composed a poem "To Miss M.M. Adger." Smyth addressed his wife in rhyme on a number of occasions, among them their fourth wedding anniversary, 9 July 1836—"Lines written at the Suggestion of my wife while sick on the fourth anniversary of our wedding day"—and their seventh anniversary in 1839. He addressed her in rhyme on other occasions as well, including "Lines addressed to my dear Wife from Aiken S.C. on my return" (23 November 1837).

Members of the Adger and Smyth families traveled widely in the North and abroad and depended on letters to keep them abreast of family activities and events in Charleston. The deaths of the Smyth's young daughters Sarah Ann and Sue are lamented in the letter (14 December 1837) to Jane Ann Adger in Paris. Family

activities are the subject of Margaret Smyth's letter (22 Aug. 1840) to Jane Adger in Worcester, Mass. She noted that brother Robert was working in his yard and planting a strawberry bed. In spite of recent rain the city and neck were healthy although there was "some sickness among the poor Swiss & Germans near the lines." Margaret Smyth informed her sister Janey on 23 July 1849 that she was sending a bundle of newspapers telling "of the insurrection at the work house" which necessitated the military being summoned and included the involvement of family members. Mrs. Smyth witnessed "the departure of Calhoun's remains" in April 1850 and visited the President's home where "'Old Zach,' shook hands & chatted a few moments very socially, expressed great pleasure at seeing me." Their visit to Washington also included the studio of Robert Mills, the Smithsonian Institute, and the Senate chamber. The Smyths were in Newport, R.I., in 1853 where Mr. Smyth, who suffered a stroke in 1850, was receiving treatment. William C. Preston was another visitor who was bathing in the surf.

The outbreak of the Civil War and the shelling of Charleston scattered members of the Adger and Smyth families. A letter of 29 June 1862 noted that the troops in the lot next door to the house departed for the Battery, "but they have left their horses—it is becoming very unpleasant the smell of stables and the back house is very bad." The appearance of the city "makes me sad...if you could just step into our poor city you would hardly know it. There is nothing but tents and soldiers to be seen. There is plenty of dressed up mulattoes to be seen. I feel ashamed to walk in the street you see very few ladies." Thomas Smyth cautioned his children on 7 October 1862 not to return to the city where they might face shortages of food and other necessities. He advised his daughter Susan that the City Council "are going to lay up provisions for a season of possible siege & the cutting off of supplies," mentioned his work on an article "in Vindication of the War for the Review," and approved her decision to abandon "fictitious reading you will find great good from doing so" (2 November 1862).

The Smyth family relocated to the Pee Dee section in the later stages of the war. From his "Log Cabin Retreat," Wright's Bluff in Clarendon District, Thomas Smyth addressed a letter in 1865 to a fellow clergyman. Discussing the meaning of the war, Smyth concluded—"But God has ordered it otherwise and to his will we all desire to submit. What the ultimate results will be to the South, to the negroes, & to the North, is among the inscrutable mysteries of eternal Providence, whose justice is slow but righteously retributive." M[argaret] H[all] Adger lived in Hartsville with her daughter Anna Law. In a 19 April 1865 letter to a family member, she conveyed her anxiety about the situation of her family. Union and Confederate

forces were in the area, and soldiers from both armies had visited her home. She was grateful for the “fidelity of our servants, and of Col. Law’s—some on this plantation, who have proved great comforts to us.”

In addition to family correspondence and other papers, the collection includes an inventory of Thomas Smyth’s library, three unbound volumes and three manuscripts, 1854-1865, concerning Smyth’s will and disposition of his library, obituary notices (1873) of Thomas Smyth, and James Adger’s funeral sermon (1858) preached by Thomas Smyth.

John William Flinn first appears in the collection as a student at the University of Mississippi after his service in the Civil War. After graduation he enrolled in the Columbia Theological Seminary where he completed the course of study in May 1875. A month earlier, 10 April, the Rev. John L. Girardeau signed a statement that Flinn had been examined by the Charleston Presbytery and licensed “to preach the Gospel of Christ, as a probationer for the holy ministry, within the bounds of this presbytery, or wherever else he shall be orderly called.”

In June, Flinn moved to Hendersonville, N.C., to supply a charge for the summer. The move to Hendersonville initiated a frequent correspondence with Jane Ann Adger Smyth, the daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Smyth. In a letter of 4 June she urged him to consider a year at Princeton “before entering on your regular ministerial work.” At Princeton he would encounter a superior faculty and should not be deterred by the opinions of the Northern church—“I dislike so much this narrow-mindedness—this bigotry, that would hear only one side of the question, and for fear of losing some of its prejudices, would refuse all intercourse with those who differ from it.” Later that summer, Janie lamented Dr. Girardeau’s decision not to join the faculty of the Theological Seminary—“The Seminary’s now I fear, hopelessly ruined—certainly for some time. I am thankful that my Father has been spared the pain of all this” (15 July 1875).

The Education Society of Second Presbyterian Church agreed to provide funds for Flinn’s study at Princeton, but his plans changed by August when he inquired if they would consider supporting his enrollment at the University of Edinburgh (12 August 1875). They agreed to do so, and Flinn wrote Janie aboard the *Caledonia* in the Firth of Clyde (17 October 1875). He contrasted the mountains of Ireland and Scotland with the Appalachians and complained of foreigners who criticized America—“I am more American in my feelings than I ever was in my life.” Letters to Janie discuss his professors and studies and include complaints about “the *boisterous rudeness*” and “*vulgar disrespectful thoughtlessness*” of the British students. Another “unpleasant sensation” for this

native of Mississippi and Confederate veteran was having “*Negro classmates...on an equality in the lecture-rooms of the Univ.*” He noted—“the Scotch are so *infatuated* that they actually lionize the Negro.” On 31 December 1875 Flinn witnessed the celebrations anticipating the New Year—“thousands of upturned faces glowing in the flare of lights were watching the hands of the clock as they moved toward the midnight hour....During the last moment the uproars of the multitude subsided into a hum; then as the bells & clocks thro’ the city began to strike twelve the tumult broke forth wildly upon the midnight air, shouts of ‘hurrah’ went up on every side.”

Janie was displeased with the state of religion in Charleston for she observed that “Our churches are so cold—so dead—so taken up with the mere externals of religion.” Commenting on a controversy involving Dr. Girardeau, she noted—“I do hope he will not reply to it. I wish ministers and christians could live at peace with each other, without this continual fault finding and quarrelling” (11 January 1876). Recalling Flinn’s account of the New Year celebrations in Edinburgh, Janie expressed preference for the manner in which African Americans celebrated—“Our negroes you know, have meetings to ‘pray the Old Year out and the New Year in,’ and it seems to me the more appropriate way of the two” (20 January 1876). Janie’s letters in February and March chronicle events in Charleston and refer to a controversy surrounding the celebration of Washington’s birthday. She urged him to pray for her students, especially those who “are poor and ignorant, and some of them entirely without religious home influences” (3 March 1876). She lamented “the extreme poverty of many [girls], and the impossibility of relieving it by charity or of finding them work. I can not see what is to become of the poor if things do not improve” (30 March 1876). She also regretted declining attendance at the memorial day services at Magnolia cemetery—“The services were very simple this year—no address at all. I do not want to see this custom given up, but I am afraid it will die out” (11 May 1876).

When Flinn completed his studies in the spring of 1876, he left with friends to tour the continent. Letters to Janie and a journal detail his travels through Italy and Switzerland.

When he returned to Charleston, he and Janie made plans for their marriage; and he resumed his pastoral duties serving three churches in the area of Hendersonville, N.C. There was turmoil and excitement in Charleston in advance of the national and statewide election in November. Flinn assured Janie that the family with whom they would be living “are *True Democrats—friends of the South*—[who] were persecuted in Pennsylvania for their politics during & since the

war" (20 October 1876). Letters after the November election convey the mood in Hendersonville and Charleston.

Flinn stayed abreast of the returns relayed by telegraph from Greenville and observed—"The thought of better times for our poor country thro' the triumph of good men & sound principles makes me fairly tremble with joy & excitement" (9 November 1876). The outcome was uncertain in South Carolina, and there were disturbances in Charleston and a riot between Charleston and Savannah in which two whites were killed. Janie's brother "Ellison came home with three bullet holes through his hat and Brother's life was threatened at one time" (10 November 1876).

J. William Flinn and Jane Ann Adger Smyth married in Charleston on 20 December 1876. They lived in Hendersonville until the fall of 1877 when Flinn accepted a call from Memorial Presbyterian Church in New Orleans. Janie was pregnant with the couple's first child and remained in Charleston when her husband moved to New Orleans. By July 1878 Janie and daughter Margaret were in New Orleans. Janie corresponded regularly with her mother and sisters, and in the spring of 1879 Mrs. Smyth visited them in New Orleans. In September 1879 the Smyth family suffered a serious financial setback with the failure of James E. Adger & Co. A letter (25 September 1879) from her sister Sue attributed the failure to the sudden decline of the market for phosphates.

Flinn remained pastor of Memorial Presbyterian Church until 1888, but during his tenure he unsuccessfully sought a position on the faculty of Louisiana State University in 1881. He also received inquiries from a number of other Presbyterian churches, and in a letter of 21 April 1884 he stated that Dr. Benjamin M. Palmer was using his influence "to have me called to some of the largest churches in our Assembly." Flinn also became a participant in a controversy that tore at the fabric of the Southern Presbyterian church in the 1880s.

In 1884 Dr. James Woodrow delivered an address entitled "Evolution" before the Alumni Association of the Columbia Theological Seminary. In his address Woodrow asserted that there was no essential conflict between the Bible and science and that the teaching of evolution would promote reverence for God's plan of creation. The controversy sparked by Woodrow's address continued for several years, and two scrapbooks, 1884 and 1888-1889, contain clippings about the debate that followed publication of the address and subsequent attempts to remove Woodrow from the faculty of the Columbia Theological Seminary. Woodrow was charged with attacking the accuracy and authority of Holy Scripture.

The Rev. J. William Flinn remained a staunch supporter of Dr. Woodrow throughout the controversy; and in 1907, the year that both men died, he wrote a biographical sketch of Woodrow. Flinn received a detailed account (30 November 1885) of the debate at the Synod meeting from Thomas Law, of Spartanburg. Although the vote at this meeting was favorable to Woodrow, Law remarked—“True, the matter of Evolution was not up & the question before the Synod was one purely of *administration*.” Flinn replied in a letter of 7 December, “outlin[ing] what I think is the best course for the Bd & Dr W[oodrow] to pursue.”

Woodrow was removed from the Seminary faculty in 1886; but he remained on the faculty of South Carolina College, and in a letter of 8 March 1888 he informed Flinn’s brother-in-law Augustine T. Smythe that there would be a vacancy in the chair of Moral Philosophy and the Chaplaincy. “I need hardly say,” Woodrow commented, “how happy I will be to have Mr. Flinn as a colleague.” Two days later, Smythe recommended Flinn to President J.M. McBryde. There are numerous letters recommending Flinn, including one (11 April 1888) from former Cornell University president Andrew D. White who stated—“I have omitted any reference to Mr. Flinn’s views on evolution, though to my mind they constitute a very great addition to his qualifications for the position. It will not be much longer possible for any man to sustain himself in such a position, who does not yield to the vast current of enlightened opinion on this subject.”

The Board of Trustees elected Flinn to the faculty of South Carolina College and he served until 1905. In 1893 Flinn represented Miss Sadie Means, an operative in the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Exchange in Columbia, who “was suspended from the communion of the Second Presbyterian Church...for working (about three hours) on Sunday in the Telephone office.” J. Adger Smyth expressed admiration for “your stand in Presbytery in the Sadie Means affair” and remarked—“I have never known a community so stirred up, as this one is by the action of the intolerant & Girardeau-ridden Presbytery” (7 April 1893). A year later, 26 May 1894, Thomas J. McMillan applauded Flinn’s defense of Sadie Means “for I suspect that but for you her case would never have been appealed to Presbytery. It was also a victory for common sense, truth, justice, and freedom of conscience from the shackles of a narrow Puritanism that does not fit this day or age.”

Although he was a very scholarly man, Flinn did not enjoy a reputation as an effective teacher. In 1901 members of the graduating class petitioned the Board of Trustees to ask for Flinn’s resignation. He informed his wife in a letter of 28 August that he sought the advice of professors Colcock, Joynes, and Davis who “agree in thinking that the Board will probably make short shrift of the matter by either laying



the paper on the table or declining to consider it.” In this instance, he was correct; but in 1905, the year that Flinn delivered the college’s centennial sermon, another student petition was successful. W.P. Herbert, then at the University of Virginia, thanked Flinn for sending a copy of his sermon and expressed his fondness for the “dear old college.” He regretted Flinn’s leaving the college “for I know just how much of your life—the best of it—has been given to the College and to have one’s...efforts not appreciated is the hardest and saddest thing that can come to us in this life” (29 March 1905). President Benjamin Sloan considered Flinn’s resignation “a personal bereavement” (15 June 1905). And 1905 graduate J. Rion McKissick requested that Flinn return his final thesis entitled “The Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul as influenced by Modern Science”—“I should like to keep it as a reminder of the very pleasant and profitable hours I spent under you in that memorable classroom in old DeSaussure.” Although some students questioned Flinn’s ability as a teacher, McKissick advised “that from no other member of the faculty did I receive more beneficial and profitable instruction than I did under you” (3 July 1905).

After leaving South Carolina College in 1905, Flinn continued teaching at the Presbyterian College for Women and preaching at churches in the Charleston Presbytery. He died suddenly in December 1907. Tributes to his life and work are in a scrapbook containing clippings and memorials.

Flinn’s daughter Nell Flinn Gilland prepared a biography entitled “My Father,” but she was unsuccessful in finding a publisher. In addition to the typescript of the biography, other writings of Mrs. Gilland include “Life Begins in New Orleans” and “A Dixie Dominie or One Who Marched.” Mrs. Gilland did genealogical research on the Adger, Smyth, and related families and corresponded with Dr. A.L. Blanding on the Blanding and McFaddin families. Dr. Blanding contributed autobiographical information and a paper entitled “Going to School in Sumter Sixty Years Ago.” Other writings include “Address of Thos. M. Gilland before the Winyah Indigo Society on its 146th anniversary” (1903) and several addresses delivered by J. William Flinn—“Love the Motive Power in Evangelizing the World” (3 May 1875), “The Women of the South” (21 January 1882), and “Historic Proofs of the South’s Moral Greatness and Guarantees of Her Trustworthiness” (undated).

#### **Addition, 1934-2000, to the Carlisle Floyd Research Files**

Six and one half linear feet, 1934-2000, augment the South Caroliniana Library’s research files pertaining to composer and librettist Carlisle Floyd (b. 1926), a South

Carolina native who is universally regarded as one of America's most renowned and popular composers of opera.

Floyd earned both his Bachelor's and Master's degrees at Syracuse University, where he studied composition with Ernst Bacon, and then served as professor of piano and composition at Florida State University from 1947 to 1976. Upon leaving Florida State, Floyd accepted the M.D. Anderson Professorship at the University of Houston and was both the professor of musical theater and co-director of the Houston Opera Studio. Among the many honors and awards Carlisle Floyd has received during his distinguished career are the Guggenheim Fellowship (1956), Citation of Merit from the National Association of American Conductors and Composers (1957), the Ten Outstanding Young Men of the Nation Award from the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce (1959), Distinguished Professor of Florida State University Award (1964), Resolution of Appreciation by the State of Florida Legislature (1972), and honorary doctorates from Dickinson College and Syracuse University.

Included with the additions are copies of musical scores for Floyd's operas "Susannah" (1955), "Wuthering Heights" (1958), "The Passion of Jonathan Wade" (1962, revised 1996), "The Sojourner and Mollie Sinclair" (1963), "Of Mice and Men" (1970), "Bilby's Doll" (1976), and "Willie Stark" (1981), as well as his monodrama, "Flower and Hawk" (1972). There are also musical scores for a number of other compositions, including orchestral, vocal, and solo piano works; audio and video recordings of live performances of "Susannah," "The Passion of Jonathan Wade," "Of Mice and Men," and "Cold Sassy Tree" produced by opera companies in Houston, Kansas City, New Orleans, and Seattle; playbills; photographs; business and personal correspondence; and ephemera, including Floyd's 1943 diploma from North High School. Two scrapbooks dating from the 1940s and 1950s contain photographs, newspaper clippings, and playbills documenting the composer's early professional career and accomplishments.

### **John Howard Furman Papers, 1851-1853**

A collection of thirty-eight manuscripts, 21 July 1851- 5 May 1853, document the turbulent courtship of physician and planter John Howard Furman (1824-1902) and Susan Emma Miller (1832-1892), daughter of Col. John Blount Miller and Mary Elizabeth Murrell Miller. Dr. Furman, a widower with two small children at the time he married Sue Miller, was a grandson of Richard Furman and son of Samuel Furman, Baptist minister and professor at Furman Theological Institute. The letters exchanged by John and Sue are in no way routine nineteenth-century courtship

correspondence; rather, they constitute a remarkable record of an uneasy relationship between future in-laws, of dowry rights and questions surrounding ownership and management of valuable property inherited by a daughter not yet of legal age from the estate of her wealthy planter father, and of relations between members of the couple's extended families inextricably linked through their ties to Bethel Baptist Church, a congregation pastored by the groom's father.

The earliest letter in the collection, sent by Sue Miller to Julia Furman on 21 July 1851, indicates that she was recuperating from an illness and expresses disappointment that she had not recently heard from "*Somebody*," presumably Julia's brother, John. While the letters yield few clues as to how Sue and John met—a 23 March 1853 letter from Sue suggests that the following day would be one year since "*I first saw and loved you*," by 13 September 1852, when John wrote to propose marriage, their relationship was firmly rooted. "I now offer you my hand," he declared; "my heart is already yours—and should I be so blessed as to call you my own, it shall ever be one of the chief aims and pleasures of my life, to promote your happiness—for *your* happiness will be *mine*." "Wealth," he noted, "I have not to offer," but he claimed to be unencumbered, "dependent upon no one, and my Children are liberally provided for."

In accepting John's proposal on 5 October 1852, Sue forewarned that she did not want to leave her mother who was "old and afflicted." Were she to do so, Sue asserted, "I would feel that I was neglecting my duty, [but] should I be spared longer than my mother I will then be willing to go where-ever it is to your interest to reside." Mrs. Miller reportedly was "unwilling that you should make any sacrifice in her account," but Sue remained "confident that you feel as I do on the subject." John Furman visited Sumter District later that year, for a letter of 20 December 1852 reports that the Wateree bridge was near collapse and refers to having seen his parents. By Christmas day he was back in Scottsboro, Ga., and told Sue about a slave, Osborne, formerly owned by her father, who had been sold to Judge Johnson—"He says Judge Johnson bought his wife but finding she was unsound he returned her to her former owners," further noting that Osborne was to visit him and could deliver in person a message from Sue's mother. With regard to their wedding plans—attendants, a place for the ceremony, either church or home, and whether by candlelight, Dr. Furman noted that he would leave these details up to Sue but stated his preference to be wed in church by candlelight.

Furman took obvious pleasure in sharing with Sue the childlike enthusiasm his younger son exhibited when told her name. Such ebullience did not characterize Mrs. Miller's reception, however. Writing on 6 January 1853, Sue conveyed some

unsettling news. Her mother, it seems, would welcome John to live in their home but she would not give over control of the plantation to him, as she had previously agreed to do, claiming that the stipulations of her husband's will specified that the executor, Mr. Pugh, retained control throughout Mrs. Miller's lifetime. John's response came in a lengthy reply composed over two days, 12 and 13 January. He reminded Sue that, while she preferred to live with her mother, she had agreed to go wherever he made a home. And, he suggested, it was possible that he might need to remove to an area of southwestern Georgia where travel between mother and daughter would be difficult at best.

Despite such dynamics, plans for the wedding were progressing, with Sue announcing on 13 January that she had decided upon "a '*quiet little wedding*' at *home*" with six bridal attendants. Mrs. Miller was not about to relinquish claim to her late husband's property though, so arguments between prospective mother-in-law and son-in-law continued. On 20 January 1853, Sue wrote that her mother found John's response on the matter of the plantation showed "a want of confidence in her" but it was "her desire to do everything in her power to promote our happiness, and...her wish we should live with her." Acceptance was conditional, however, for, as Sue went on to say, "if you act towards her as she thinks you ought, you will find her a friend, but that she cannot give up the entire control of things to you, but is willing that you should superintend for her as Mr. Pugh has been doing...and...if you wish to purchase negroes and plant here she has no objections to your doing so." And the letter further cautions—"I *hope you will make many allowances for her, and I beg you to be calm* when the subject is mentioned, and not to say that which might seem unkind to her, *pleasedon't reproach for any thing, you will be sorry for it afterwards.*"

As the standoff dragged on, Sue found herself caught increasingly in the middle. Writing on 17 February 1853, she admitted that it was probably best that they not live at the plantation—"I am willing to live any where except here, for I am certain we would not be happy. I would rather endure privation elsewhere than remain here, while these feelings exist towards *you*, and I now think to myself, it would be better for us to leave than Mother in her old age, and although you have the right to come here if you see proper, *please don't insist on it*, if she will suffer herself to be so much influenced by others as not [to] see the injustice she is doing me, let her enjoy all she can, *it may in the end be for our good...*" Such entreaties seemed to do little to mollify the ill feelings, and Sue's 6 March 1853 letter seems to indicate that angry words had been exchanged between John and Mrs. Miller.

When she wrote again, on 14 March, Sue reported that her mother was unrelenting and had stated her determination to leave if John moved there. A letter from John “had the contrary effect on her from what you hoped it would, [and] instead of softening her feelings toward you, she is more determined not to yield to us, says that she can never live with you, and that if you come here she would be obliged to leave, and that I will never consent to, we could not be happy if that should be the case.” Sue feared that her mother would write him directly “and acquaint you with her feelings and views about this matter,” so she urged John to remain calm. “When you receive a letter from Mother,” Sue pleaded, “I hope you will not reply to it...and for *my* sake when you meet her again *please* be kind in your manner, and don’t allude to what has past, if she should, remain silent or ask her not to name the subject again, and should you meet with any of the rest of the family be kind to them, even if they are more cold and distant towards you than you may expect, show them that for *my* sake *you* will not resent it.”

The awkward position in which Sue found herself ultimately gave rise to questions that spilled out onto the pages of her letter of 18 March 1853. “...if I loved you less or had but little confidence in you,” she wrote, “I would say that our engagement must be dissolved, but *I will not* believe what has been and may be yet told me, unless you say it is all true. Mother fears your ‘quick temper’ so much she says she is confident I will repent it if I marry you, and thinks you may be unkind to me after you get me among strangers, but *my heart tells me that you love* me, and *will cherish me as long as I am kind and affectionate towards you, I feel that I am right, am I not dearest?*” Mrs. Miller apparently had suggested that John was unkind to his first wife and implied that he only wanted to marry to gain access to the Miller’s property. She had even gone so far as to report that John had shown a copy of her father’s will to another relative. Moreover, Mrs. Miller had censured Sue for having communicated with John through his sister Julia the previous summer and having accepted his gifts of a photograph and a Bible—“she blames me very much for accepting it, and reproaches me with a want of confidence in her because I did not show it to her and tell her what had passed.”

Letters from late March and early April 1853 reveal that John H. Furman had received a letter from Sue’s mother, but he had burned it in hopes that the matter would pass from his memory. There is also discussion of postponing the wedding date and of John’s proposed removal to Thomasville, Ga. Sue responded on 11 April 1853—“You say you cannot promise me much, that we will have to live plainly, I have always been accustomed to that. I like it best, and for the sake of being with you I would be willing to live much plainer than I now do, I am not hard

to please, as long as I know any one is doing what they can I am satisfied I would not ask more, and you know I have always lived a retired life." Her mother had agreed to "give up every thing to us at the end of the year, and will leave the place," if Sue would relinquish all claim to a portion of her estate—"she says she does not ask it because she is unwilling I should...enjoy any of it, but she is anxious to see justice done to every one, and as I have received a much larger portion from father than the rest, she think[s] it would be right to give all of hers to them. I have told her I would relinquish all claim, I hope you will not oppose me." John's response, sent on 17 April, assured Sue that he "would avoid in every way doing anything that ever looked like unkindness to her," but he felt it "to be my duty to do all I can to have justice done you. Do not understand me as accusing your mother of an intention to do you injustice. I only state what I feel & believe to be right and hope that she will prove by what she does that she had no such intention." Finally, on 20 April, Sue wrote agreeing to a 8 May wedding date and stating that her mother had declared her willingness for them to be married before all the business details concerning the property were worked out. The final dated item, a brief note from Sue, expresses relief that John had arrived safely and asks that his father meet them at the church early so that they could be married soon after arriving. "*Don't let any one see this note,*" she noted, and then added, as if a postscript, one additional comment—"Mother sends her respects to all."

#### **Samuel F. Garlington Autograph Album, 1886-1890**

Autograph album, 1886-1890, with inscriptions collected by Laurens (S.C.) native Samuel F. Garlington while a student at South Carolina College and South Carolina Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1890.

Among the messages penned by fellow Citadel cadets is this humorous one inscribed "To 'Reckless'" by Rob[er]t L. Dargan, of Darlington, on 23 January [18]88—"I will not ask you to think of me / When fortune on you smiles, / Nor when you are entangled deep / Within fair woman's wiles. / But when you kiss a maiden fair / With arms around her waist / Then think how much your old friend 'Bob' / Would like to take your place."

#### **Diary, 28 Jan.-19 June 1865, of First Sergeant Wilbur F. Haughawout**

Pocket diary, 28 January-19 June 1865, of First Sergeant Wilbur F. Haughawout, Co. H, Third Wisconsin, details the Union soldier's daily activities during a tour of duty that spanned the time from his departure from Sisters Ferry, S.C., until his

unit was disbanded at Washington, D.C. In addition to regular diary entries, the volume includes personal notes written by Haughawout, among which are a poem regarding his mother and father, accounting records, and the addresses of friends and relations, some of which may date from a different period.

The war diary outlines Haughawout's experiences as a member of the Union Army during Sherman's march north from Savannah, Ga., to Washington D.C. Its entries chronicle the occupation of cities, march routes and distances traveled per day, camp life, food availability and rationing, troop inspections, and military engagements. Haughawout commenced his diary on 28 January 1865 at Sisters Ferry just inside the South Carolina border with Georgia. His travels within South Carolina took him from Robertville to Barnwell, Blackville, Columbia, Winnsboro, Chesterfield, and Cheraw.

Haughawout's unit was involved in a number of actions within South Carolina, including Robertville (29-30 January), Combahee River and River's Bridge, Salkahatchie (6-7 February), Blackville(9 February), the bombardment and occupation of Columbia(16-18 February), a skirmish near Chesterfield (2 March), and the capture of Cheraw (5 March). From a position near Columbia, Haughawout noted on 16 February that the 15th Corps was shelling the capital city and two days later added—"the 14th Corps is in advance and destroys all or most of the buildings. We live off the country entirely."

Haughawout's account of his march through North Carolina, while it contains references to battles and marching routes, focuses more on camp life and news of the war as the movement of Sherman's army slowed towards the conclusion of the war. The troops' path through North Carolina took him from Fayetteville(11-13 March) to Bulls Bluff (15-16 March), Bentonville (19 March), Goldsboro (24 March), Kinston(28 March-9 April), Smithfield (11 April), and Raleigh(14-29 April). Among the notations on battles and skirmishes in which the Union soldier participated, his account of the advance upon Fayetteville is particularly compelling—"Marched at 6 toward Fayetteville. The 2nd Div. taking the advance. The roads were good. Our line of march could be traced by the  $\frac{1}{4}$ tar Kilns burned on our approach causing volumes of black smoke to ascend and form clouds." The diary also records battles at Bulls Bluff(15 March) and Bentonville (20 March)— "[we] learned the enemy had retreated 2 miles leaving many dead on the field  $\frac{1}{4}$ we buried the dead of which there was many as our artillery played sad havoc among their masses lines."

While Haughawout was engaged in fighting during his stay in North Carolina, many of the entries dating from his time there relate to camp life. His first extended stay

in camp was at Goldsboro and Kingston, where he remained from 24 March to 9 April. Descriptions of camp life concern the receiving of mail, issue of clothing and payroll, religious services, picket duty, drilling and review, and the ever important news of the war. Writing on 28 March, Haughawout commented on the occupation of Kinston—“[we] stopped in the suburbs of the city. The boys were so unruly that we were ordered to leave the city. Some buildings were torn down.” During his stay in camp near Kinston, Haughawout received important news—“Glorious news if true. It is officially reported that Richmond is taken by Grant with 25,000 pris[ioners] & 400 pieces of artillery.” And while on the march to Raleigh, 12 April 1865, his corps heard the “glorious news of the capture by Gen. Grant of Gen. Lee and the entire army of Northern Va. on the 9 last....Everyone feels happy over the news.”

Following the fall of Raleigh, Haughawout began a second extended stay in nearby camp (14-29 April 1865). It was there that he learned of Lincoln's assassination and the surrender of Confederate general Joseph E. Johnston. The diary entry, dated 18 April although Johnston actually surrendered eight days later, recounts the manner in which the Union troops received word of the capitulation—“Had orders read to us that Johns[t]on had surrendered. We were aroused from sleep at 12 o'clock at night to give 3 cheers for the news.”

Haughawout departed Raleigh on 30 April and took up the march towards Richmond, Va., and Washington, D.C. The account of his journey through Virginia contains less detail about his day to day events with more of a focus on the descriptions of past battle sites, news of the war's end, and his concern over the behavior of the troops in his corps. Entries made prior to arriving at Richmond contain line of march and distances traveled with little embellishment; however, the diary notes, when the corps arrived within ten miles of Richmond, each company received “3 canteens of whiskey.”

En route through Virginia Haughawout's corps toured both the Spotsylvania and Chancellorsville battle sites. After reaching camp some two miles from the Spotsylvania battlefield, Haughawout recounted at length his impressions of the scene(14-15 May)—“We have arrived in plain view of the rebel works around Spotsylvania Court House. It is reported by citizens that many of our dead are yet unburied who fell last May in the battles around here.” On the road to Chancellorsville, Haughawout continued to describe the scene through which he passed—“The rebel works were completely riddled with shell and solid shot—there not being a tree but that was not marked by Grants' Artillery. And along this were rebel graveyards showing the resting place of many a rebel who had fought his last



battle.” Returning later that day to his description of Spotsylvania, he noted—  
 “We¼paid a hurried visit to the ground where Gen. Hancock with the 1st & 2nd  
 Corps charged the rebel works. The sight which met our eyes would have been  
 appalling to a person not accustomed to see the hardships that one is obliged to  
 see in the army¼clothing, knapsacks, cartridge boxes lay scattered around  
 showing how desperate had been the struggle.” After touring the Chancellorsville  
 battlefield, Haughawout wrote—“One of the 13th [corps] found the remains of his  
 bro[ther] by 2 false teeth which he took out.”

Haughawout’s corps ultimately reached Washington, D.C., in early June and a  
 diary entry from that time, 10 or 11 June, expresses his concern over the corps’  
 behavior—“men from the 1st, 10th, 21st, and 22nd Wisc. Regiments got liquor in  
 the morning & toward noon they formed on one of the back streets of the lots  
 where houses of infame were kept—as they advanced up the street they lay waste  
 everything before them until checked by the guard. They returned to the regiments  
 & became quite noisy.”

Accompanying the diary are four newspaper clippings, three of which date from the  
 time of W.F. Haughawout’s death in Jasper County, Mo., and contain biographical  
 information and a record of his military service.

### **Addition, 1790-1893, to the Heyward Family Papers**

Edward Barnwell Heyward, born in Beaufort, S.C., on 4 May 1826, was the son of  
 Charles Heyward (1802-1866) and Emma Barnwell Heyward (1806-1835).

Heyward spent much of his youth at Rose Hill plantation where he was born and in  
 his family’s home in Charleston. His graduation from South Carolina College in  
 1845 was followed by an extended trip to Europe. In 1850 Heyward married Lucy  
 Green Izard, of Columbia. Only one of their four children, Walter Izard (b. 1851),  
 survived infancy. Before his wife’s death in 1858, Heyward purchased Goodwill  
 plantation on the Wateree River in lower Richland District.

The bulk of this collection of one hundred sixty-five manuscripts and one volume  
 covers the period from 1861 until 1870. The correspondence begins in 1861 with  
 family letters of Catherine Maria Clinch (1828-1870) who became Edward Barnwell  
 Heyward’s second wife on 17 February 1863. A daughter of Gen. Duncan L. Clinch  
 and Eliza Bayard McIntosh, “Tat” Clinch and “Barney” Heyward may have met in  
 1862 when Barnwell Heyward was there assisting his wounded brother Joseph  
 who died on 7 November. Like the Heywards, family issues beset the Clinch family  
 at the outset of the Civil War. Tat’s sister Elizabeth was married to Maj. Robert  
 Anderson, who surrendered Ft. Sumter in April 1861. In July 1861 Tat had to

inform her mother of the death of Edmund Clinch who “has fulfilled his earthly mission and given to his country, his last drop of blood....The Christian soldier our brave & best Edmund has gone to God” (22 July 1861).

Barnwell Heyward returned to Goodwill plantation after Joseph’s death. In a letter of 17 November 1862 he expressed his love for Tat—“And it is so delicious to wake up every now and then to the reality that I have someone to love me, and I feel so relieved to think that you are such a fine woman.” He assured her that Izard “will love you just as I do.” Three days before their wedding, 14 February 1863, Barney sent Tat a poem in three stanzas—“if you like them, put them in your Book, sacred to Barney, and Tattie’s love.”

Tat’s impressions of her new home in lower Richland District are recorded in letters to her mother and sister in the spring and summer of 1863. They planned to build another house on the property; and following a visit with the Singletons, Barney “carried me round in an out of the way road, to show me what a handsome approach could be had to the new house” (24 March 1863). In June she commented on the siege of Vicksburg and the situation along the Combahee River where “The Yankees have devastated the plantations, six or seven of them...carrying off six or seven hundred negroes” (5 June 1863).

Barnwell Heyward continued planting at Goodwill for the first two years of the war. The labor force at Goodwill increased significantly when his father’s slaves were relocated to Goodwill from plantations on the Combahee River. Heyward’s only military experience consisted of service in a homeguard unit in lower Richland District. But in January 1864 he traveled to Richmond to seek a military appointment. His letters to Tat detail many social activities in the Confederate capital, including several encounters with Varina Davis and Mary Chesnut. He first met them while out walking, and “[they] were so very polite as to ask me to walk with them which of course I did very gallantly.” There seemed to be a frantic pace to life in Richmond and also a good deal of gossip, some of which Barney passed along to his wife. In a letter of 27 January he tells of accompanying Mrs. Chesnut to a party given by President and Mrs. Davis—“Mr. Davis was very polite to me & is a very agreeable person....Mrs. Davis is full of fun.” He later attended a ball in formal wear where “I looked very well & flew around to the great delight of myself.” On the 28th he related meeting Mrs. Clay and Mrs. Davis. He did not like the former as much as the latter—“She is dry and studied, Mrs. D[avis] is fresh and jolly, more natural and more pleasing.”

Heyward received a commission as a lieutenant in the Engineer branch and was assigned to Chisolmville in Beaufort District. He was stationed near his father's rice

plantations and made frequent visits to inspect the properties and to confer with overseer S.H. Boineau. While he lived a spartan life in camp, he did occasionally venture out and was favorably impressed on his visit to Tom Hanckel's pineland residence—"he was kind enough not only to provide a very nice dinner...but to invite some friends....His wife was there, a perfect monster, Old Daniel Heyward, Col. Ch. Colcock, and Capt. Louis deSaussure....The dinner was really very nice, the servants as clean as pins and everything about the table so old fashioned and genteel. It was very rich for a poor fellow from camp eating bacon on rusty tin plates and dirty field negroes stumbling about" (28 July 1864).

Heyward's letters to Tat and to his father detail the progress of work on fortifications with Negro labor, comment on news of the war and his conviction that Sherman's advance would eventually be derailed, and his contacts with overseer Boineau. In a letter of 10 September, written while visiting Charleston, he informed his father of damage to the family home on East Bay as a result of Federal artillery fire. He noted that the "popping' shells kill more but injure the buildings less....I must say that the noise of the shot falling is more annoying, than the explosion." When he returned to camp at Chisolmville, 12 September, he listed for his wife purchases that he made in Charleston and gave her instructions for making articles of clothing. He voiced his displeasure "to hear men in Charleston expressing their doubts and fears. Smooth faced men and dodging service by becoming clerks and strutting along in old clothes but never going into the hot sun ever."

By late 1864 Charles Heyward's health was failing, and there was clearly tension between father, Barnwell, and his sister Elizabeth who was married to Gen. James Heyward Trapier. Barnwell sensed that other family members, including his father, were arrayed against him—"But that I am to be held up as the author of all evil seems determined upon. Fortunately it does not trouble me." He identified Elizabeth as the source of the trouble and repeated a cousin's opinion of the Trapiers—"she never did like the Trapiers and always said they were a dried up set" (10 October 1864). In a letter of 15 September Barnwell recognized that his father was increasingly incapable of managing affairs—"He has no one near him to advise him in any matter and like all weak people he will listen to no advice or opposition, and therefore employs only flatterers, who if they don't betray him certainly do him no good." He went on to discuss the history of the relationship between his father and himself as well as his sister's bitterness towards him. Unlike the Trapiers, he considered that "I never felt myself called upon to do anything but kindness to him...simply because it is my duty to him, and also to my

Mother....[The Trapiers] hold him responsible for all their unhappiness, and actually have always cultivated angry feelings, and now they have all fairly broken down, and are completely at a loss." Charles Heyward's decision regarding the transfer of overseers angered his son who complained to Tat that he allowed his father "to bring into my family his Irish servant who has caused trouble enough [and] I now have to endure his overseer....My Father is completely wrapped up in those low, common people around him and expects me to leave my family & property under his care, when he has neglected and abused every previous thing left under his charge" (12 January 1865).

As the military prospects of the Confederate states began to appear more desperate by the winter of 1864 Barnwell Heyward found much about which to complain. Some of the Negro laborers and soldiers were suffering from fever and ague, but "[t]he government refused to send any more medicated whiskey." Izard paid too much for shoes in Columbia considering that he supplied the leather—"All tradesmen now are great cheats & shoemakers seem to bear particular spite against the customers supplying the leather" (16 October 1864). And he found fault with certain public officials. Reacting to a letter of Alexander Stephens, he declared—"what a sneak he is....I believe Stephens is at heart a Union man and a recon-structionist" (13 October 1864). While he remained optimistic about the military situation, "when I see such letters of Stephens of your state and of [James Petigru] Boyce of ours, then my heart does sink, and I feel so ashamed" (16 October 1864).

As the year 1864 drew to a close, Barnwell Heyward maintained an upbeat tone in his letters to Tattie despite the approach of Sherman's army on Savannah and Yankee incursions up the Ashepoo River. He was concerned that Mrs. Clinch and Tattie's sister remained in Savannah. He had heard reports that the rice planters in Georgia were suffering heavy losses and feared for his family's properties on the Combahee River—"It is so valuable and the negroes so good. I can't bear the idea of the Yankees getting them" (20 December 1864).

The collection contains only three letters in 1865. After the defeat of the Confederacy, Barnwell Heyward returned to Goodwill plantation and resumed planting. His father died the following year. The African American laborers who had lived at Goodwill during the war returned to the Heyward plantations in Colleton District (S.C.). In 1866 Barnwell Heyward moved his family to Charleston and made plans to begin planting rice on Amsterdam and Lewisburg, the two plantations that he inherited from his father. These plantations contained 8,000 acres of rice fields and 1,500 acres of adjoining lands. In a letter of 10 March 1867

he informed Tattie of his work schedule and of the progress of planting the crop. He reported that he had as many as forty-four workers in the fields one day, and “I worked nearly as hard as they.” He was clearly pleased with the progress of planting and with his management of the work force:

And yet you would be delighted to see them with me in the field or at home, so polite and extremely kind and generous to each other....I don't like to boast but I declare I think I deserve some credit for going ahead as I have done on a place upon which I have never been but five times in my life and so late in the season and so unacquainted with Rice planting in general....The negroes have gone to work like a machine, and so have the mules, and a stranger would suppose I had been here for two years.

Regular letters to Tattie contain reports on the progress of planting, his observations on the work force, and the political situation although he acknowledged that “I see hardly any papers, get no letters, and am in happy ignorance of all that is passing in the world outside Amsterdam. I suppose of course the States will give the Negroes their suffrage, for the yankees have settled that matter for us.” Heyward was especially pleased with the women working in the fields—“The women work beautifully, do anything well...particularly jumping wide ditches, which is accomplished by placing the hoe in the center of the Ditch and springing over.” Heyward also was impressed with the work of his driver Ishmael—“the tip top one of the whole set. So perfect in his profession, apparently so popular....The fellow is so handsome, active and polite—a first rate planter, and I believe in every way reliable” (14 March 1867).

Heavy rains endangered the crop in June as Heyward feared the dikes would give way from the force of the rising tide. Many of his workers were away at a “public meeting,” but with the help of his driver and the carpenters, “all the intelligent ones who declined attending the meeting...they all took hoes and worked manfully on a weak place, and I felt really grateful to them” (25 June 1867). Heyward was pleased with the appearance of his property when he wrote Tattie in July. He noted his particular pleasure “with the squares belonging to the negroes. It is just as well worked as my own and perfectly resemble it.” Heyward mentioned plans for relocating his family to the plantation the following year—“We can be comfortable here in the winter and in the pineland in the summer” (16 June 1867).

Despite his apparent satisfaction with the rice crop and the labor force, Heyward and his planter cousin James B. Heyward were not optimistic beyond the current

year—"The negroes behave well and we get on very nicely. I am afraid they will not improve after this year. Both Cousin James and I are gloomy for the future" (25 June 1867). Heyward anticipated that the legislature would pass "a very 'large' Homestead Bill...and each planter will find his plantation a negro camp. Depend upon it, the negroes won't 'stroke a lick,' if they know they can't be turned away" (26 July 1867).

By September the harvest was underway. When he wrote Tattie on 20 September, he noted that he had eighty-one laborers in the fields. He informed her confidentially that the Union League had requested him to appear on their ticket for the state convention—"It will be too funny if they do send me, and I know I would control a large vote down on the River among our own people" (20 September 1867). Heyward agreed with a recent statement by Gen. Sickles that "the military has been a real blessing to the South." He anticipated that the Radical party "will burn down like any other fire and we will have peace after a while. The white men ever did and ever will rule the Black one, suffrage, or no suffrage" (29 September 1867). After the election in November which Heyward denoted as "a negro affair in toto, and as such utterly contemptible," he observed—"The poor things are home again and I verily believe have already forgotten all about it. All went, the oldest scarcely able to walk, not a man was left here" (23 November 1867).

The harvest season continued in November with the threshing of the rice. The scene, Heyward declared, "remind[ed] me so of old times, the noise of the flail, the whole scene, even the mirth. It made me real happy & all in such good humour. Everything passed off finely and I have more applicants...than I have space for on the threshing floor" (23 November 1867).

In an incomplete letter written in 1867 or 1868 Heyward outlined for Tattie his ideas about managing Negro labor:

It is my firm conviction from my intercourse with negroes this summer that negroes require government and that wages acting simply as a stimulant does not attain that end, and being a stimulant they have to be continually increased. This is fatal of course. They also bring the negro in close contact with the landed proprietor, and a familiarity follows, also fatal.

The wage system was a failure—"It is an inducement merely, and utterly lost upon such creatures." Heyward planned to select a foreman who with himself and three others chosen by the male workers would constitute a board of directors. Heyward proposed "a more liberal form of government—let them govern each other. They are slaves by nature and must obey someone. They fear their leading men, and

these will be their rulers now.” “[T]hese Beaufort negroes,” according to Heyward, “prefer the share system—they like the crop being theirs at the end of the year, say it is more genteel, and look upon wages as rather beneath them.”

Planting the crop in the spring of 1868 was delayed in April by torrential rains which threatened the embankments, flooded a number of the laborer’s houses, and came within a foot of entering Heyward’s residence. He commended his labor force—“The negroes have behaved most splendidly, willing and wonderfully quiet and intelligent. They have answered every call right away, and ‘their duty’ it seems all they cared for.” He especially commended the work of Ishmael who acted to prevent a break in one of the embankments—“What that man did for me no one could tell unless there to see. He almost, I may say, stopped the hole with his body till assistance came. I could do nothing but look on” (24 April 1868).

In August 1868 Barnwell Heyward informed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Clinch, that “a learned Nigger” had come to the Combahee and addressed “a large meeting of our laborers.” According to Heyward, the speaker urged them to strike for wages of \$2.00 a day. The speaker apparently was well received by the crowd “who seeing him with a big US flag around him believed he had come straight from heaven.” Heyward did not believe that “our own people” were impressed by the speaker—“I believe if left to themselves in such matters they would decide quite well” (23 August 1868).

The speaker to whom Heyward referred may have stirred up some unrest among the laborers as on 29 August he advised Tat to ignore newspaper accounts “about armed negroes in this neighborhood....I have seen the newspaper accounts and they afford great amusement to all of us here at home.” He characterized the affair as “a disgraceful drunken frolic of a US Col. and his negro troops” (29 August 1868). Heyward planned to call upon the governor to investigate the incident. Although the rice harvest was going well, Heyward clearly was distracted by the recent events, for he related to Tattie additional details “of the late drunken frolic down at Bissell’s store, and it becomes more of an outrage the further I go in the affair” (1 September 1868). Reporting that the harvest was going well on 4 September, he added that “much truth has come to light, and you will be glad to hear that yesterday the Magistrate told me he began to think ‘there had not been one gun fired at the U.S. Troops.’” Heyward pointed his finger at his cousin James Heyward— “[He] is too disgustingly selfish, and all others are overseers, or timid trifling planters like Cousin Nat” (4 September 1868).

Throughout September Heyward’s letters to his wife are filled with details of the event and his justification of his actions. He feared that the labor unrest would

cause problems between the planters and their creditors. He recounted a recent conversation with William Henry Trescot—“He says our planters are the biggest fools in the world, they go North, abuse the negroes, declare they are a dangerous, idle & vile race, utterly useless, then turn around and ask for money to be put in crops to be planted by these very people....we are certainly a most unfortunate people destroying ourselves every day” (11 September 1868).

Heyward clearly blamed his cousin James as the individual responsible for the labor disturbances along the Combahee. He informed Tat, 20 September 1868, that he intended to sue *The Mercury* for libel and that he planned to meet with Governor Scott when he visited Columbia. Heyward was convinced that his recent actions “had [made] a decided impression among the negroes on the river....I have stood up for the weak against the strong. and they seem to appreciate it thoroughly.”

Perhaps in anticipation of his intention to file suit for libel against *The Mercury*, Barnwell Heyward corresponded with Colleton magistrate Robert Campbell and Sheriff E. Franklin Warren and requested that they provide him information gathered through their investigations. He inquired of the sheriff “if ever the impression was made on your mind that I was sympathizing with the Ring-leaders in the Combahee riot, and with Solomon Spears” (26 September 1868). Despite the conflict that surrounded Heyward in the late summer and fall of 1868, Barnwell Heyward expected to earn \$6,000 that year. He cautioned his wife—“but don’t say so” (15 December 1868).

There are only four letters to Tattie in 1869. The letters were written between 16 February and 31 March. While there are no references to labor problems, it was obvious that relations between Barnwell and James had not improved. In a letter of 6 March, he noted that James “has accused me to Jim of turning back the hands coming to him when passing through my land....He also had written me about a trunk which leads through the Thomas Canal, and tho’ polite in his tone he was very much excited when coming to Jim in my field, galloping up on his horse, face very red, and barking out to Jim right among the hands, and was very far from being polite. He is very ill natured now and we will soon part, I hope forever.” On 21 March he discussed the progress of planting with “trenching ploughs” which allowed him to exclude outside labor who “come in contact with Mr. James B. and his lovely son Mister Frank who is I believe at the *bottom* of all this trouble. We can’t clash after this and I am sure you will be glad to hear I have so arranged it.” There are no letters in the collection between Barney and Tat after March 1869. Catherine Maria Clinch Heyward died on 23 May 1870, and Barnwell, a widower



for the second time, was in poor health. He died less than a year later on 26 January 1871.

**Gift, 1864-1865, added to the Heyward Family Papers (*from another donor*)**

Eight letters, 24 July 1864-16 January [18]65, written by Edward Barnwell Heyward (1826-1871) and directed to his wife, Catherine Maria Clinch, affectionately known as "Tat," and his father, Charles Heyward, complement other Heyward family papers holdings at the South Caroliniana Library and offer remarkable insights into Barney Heyward's involvement with the Confederate military as a lieutenant of engineers.

Writing on 24 July 1864 from Chisolmville to "My dearest Tat," Barney shared details of his work-- "Yesterday among other official papers came one from one Gen'l Jones asking for a report of the work done on the Observatory. Now in truth the Capt. hasn't done one single bit on it and I do assure you I believe would have continued to neglect it entirely but for my own plans." "I have to answer this letter and you just ought to see my attempt at concealing the truth," he quipped.

"Tomorrow I am going off to be absent three or four days and prepare for going up Saltketcher [Salkehatchie] for good....I have to go about to hire carpenters and will have some rough times before my return....An Asst will go along and I will try to get Boineau's son detailed as my commissary and with thirty carpenters I think will make the pine land ring. The investment to planters to hire me their negroes is to save their being sent on the coast, which of course is a great advantage."

The letter continues on to describe Heyward's daily routine, making specific reference to a Heyward family slave who attended him-- "Darling, you needn't trouble yourself *much* about me. I am really quite comfortable and I feel so when I wake in the morning and see my clean bed and Shandy brings in my boots shining, and nice fresh water and my clothes all clean and I know there is a pretty good breakfast getting ready downstairs with a cool cantaloupe and nothing particularly disagreeable to do. How can I complain? No, dearest, I am just resting and ready at my time to go *anywhere* I am *ordered* and enjoying myself as I go."

On 17 August 1864 Heyward addressed his father in a detailed letter, noting that his unit was "very busy, having one hundred and fifty negroes under our charge. Thirty of them being axemen, and at work on the observatory hewing out the pieces, as you may suppose very roughly, to be hauled to the spot, and piled in parcels of assorted sizes and we will then send for a competent Mechanic to frame it." While it was true that the Confederates were disadvantaged by "there being so little corn for the animals," he noted that there were "two overseers for the hands

on the fortifications” and that he had “pretty nearly come back to my old business, and...it comes quite natural to me, to make lists of negroes and call out names.” “The greatest trouble is the *rations* of course,” Heyward complained. “The usual army ration of bread stuff, not being sufficient, and the General has ordered an increase and also the ration to be of only one kind, as the different kinds of bread stuff given to the troops is thrown away on negroes. The corn meal is also unsuitable but I tell them to trade it away to the soldiers for Rice which is easily done and the trading carried on by Mr. Chisolms negroes with the troops is awful for all parties for the Green Corn is stolen on one side, & the clothes of the soldiers given in trade, is a great pity. Mr. Chisolm will have paid his tithe, ten times over. Having a Reg’t on your plantation, is the same as a village, and the corruption of every kind is shocking; you must remember that nearly every man in the Rgt has one or two servants, and how are they fed? certainly not by the rations.”

Like many planter-soldiers, Barney was obviously frustrated that his absence from home disadvantaged him from being able to tend to business matters, some details of which he had to entrust to his father. “I am glad you have got off the beef cattle at the Wateree,” he wrote, “and I hope the man will not fail in his *promise* to give the receipt in my name and I still think it would have been better to have sold them simply as *mine*, and then there would have been no occasion to ask for any promise for my name & you may depend upon it, the ‘Exemption officer’ would refuse the paper, and will endeavour to get the beef from *both* of us. In the case of Boineau any Beef that he should *sell* now will *help on the Bacon* tax and it will end perhaps in our paying the *whole* amount of meat in *Beef*, since you tell me, all my Hogs are gone. If ever again any one comes to buy for government, just say the stock for Sale is *mine*, and it will save all the trouble of any condition which *might* not be complied with.”

Heyward was still at Chisolmville when he communicated again with Tat on 20 August [18]64, commenting further on his responsibilities for the oversight of the slaves-- “gracious what a nuisance it is to keep all the negro list correct, the absentees, the sick runaways each day. The overseers keep their own book and I have to *correct* it at the end of each week.” He asked that she send him addresses for family members he wished to contact to see if they were interested in being supplied with iron he had bought from the wreck of Yankee steamer on the coast-- “for all planters are very much in want of iron which can scarcely be got now at any price.”

His letter of 17 August 1864 speaks of the means by which the Confederate military impressed slaves from planters and speculates that “the War can’t last

long. I am sure I can see it in every line from the North, and plainer & plainer every week. Grant says he can whip Lee on the open field and there will now be another battle in the Valley where of course Lee will choose his own ground again.”

Another, 19 September 1864, advises Tat that he was in good health-- “I am perfectly sure that plain living agrees *best* with me....I hardly know what a headache is and I feel better & have been better than for the last ten years. It may seem odd but it is a fact.” Barney noted, however, that the yellow fever was rumored to be bad in Charleston and that Yankee prisoners of war were to be removed from that area to Florence. “I hardly know what to say about War matters,” he mused. “McClellan has lost his chance of election and has played the mischief with his party and deserves to be kicked. He is a conceited ass and has ruined himself. He would have made a very poor President.”

Of particular interest is a letter that dates from 3 October [1864] and comments further on a slave attending Heyward as a body servant. “You ought to see Shandy since Bob has come down....the negroes expressed great surprise at Shandy’s improved looks and he has been showing off ever since, patronizes them all and in the house his performances are wonderful. He does everything but make out our reports and this he will soon attempt as he has already started to learn his alphabet from Bob, but you really would be surprised to see all that the little wretch can do. As to the chamber he is perfect and he never lets me forget anything and is just the head man in the establishment. He is so good natured & everybody here takes a great fancy to him. I think he will make a very useful servant about the house when he is taught.”

As Sherman’s army approached Savannah, Barney Heyward’s letters turned to practical matters concerning the protection of his own property. Writing on 12 December [18]64 from Green Pond, he reported that it was “very quiet here and hardly any signs of War.” Yet, he added, “I still feel what a terrible amount of suffering he has inflicted upon us, and it is just possible that the citizens of Savannah may be made to suffer more than any other City during the War, tho’ I expect great relief to them from this side and down the river in boats from Augusta. By the time he wrote a month later on 16 January [18]65, the panic of the impending emergency was far more pronounced. “I am...very much worried of course,” he confided to Tat, for “the time has come for me to take care of the property at Combahee & I can do nothing at all. I can’t even go over there and I can see nothing but that the whole concern will be lost. You can have no idea how much it troubles me.” Rice and corn crops were being removed, and Heyward expected that stock would soon be driven off. “Don’t tell my Father all I tell you,” he

warned. "I feel perfectly sure the enemy will burn his steam mill on the river in a few days....The plantation is gone. I see it plainly. The river between us only allows us a little more time but I can do nothing and I fret so about it being the first time I was completely stumped."

"Nearly all my negroes on Gov[ernment] work have run away," the letter continues. Others, he surmised, would be willing to follow him anywhere. "Oh everything is upside down and it looks as if we had no Army to defend our homes with....there has been great exaggeration about the outrages of the Enemy while passing through....Our own troops are in this state and in Georgia more dreaded than the Enemy." "I hear Gen'l Hardee is speculating in cotton at this minute and last week bought from a planter here his cotton which *couldn't* be shipped to Charleston and half an hour after a train passed and it went off. You can have no idea of all the carryings on down here! Save me from my friends should be the cry now."

#### **Letter, 8 Mar. 1899, Peter Helton to Mr. Sträler**

Letter, 8 March 1899, of Peter Helton, Charlotte, N.C., to Mr. Sträler, Spartanburg, S.C., was written in his capacity as Adjutant of the Hartranft Post No. 40, G[rand] A[rmy of the] R[epublic], and concerns the latter's interest in establishing a Post "at your place"—"It will take 10 honorably discharged Union Veterans to organize a Post and the Installation generally is done by an Officer of the Department, in which the Post will be located."

Helton wished Sträler success in his venture and expressed his hope that members of the new Post would be able to "participate with us at our next National Encampment...the first week in Sept[em]b[er] in Philadelphia." The Grand Army of the Republic, organized in 1871, was the Union veterans' counterpart to Confederate survivors' associations.

#### **Charles Jones Colcock Hutson Papers, 1864-1866**

Manuscript volume, 1 January 1864-16 June 1865, 11 July 1865, 31 July 1866, of Charles Jones Colcock Hutson (1842-1902) chronicles Hutson's Civil War military service as adjutant for the First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, listing items issued, dates of issuance, the company or individual the items were issued to, and in some instances the prices paid for supplies.

Lists included in the volume account for the ordering and distribution of various items—blankets, clothing, shoes, cooking gear, and writing supplies. They also give information on foraged items, indicating the amount of grain, corn, or fodder collected and the names of the businesses or farmers from whom the agricultural

products were impressed. In some cases there are promissory notes signed by Hutson and farmers for forage items collected. The volume also lists the names of officers and non-commissioned officers, officers and enlisted soldiers assigned to picket and guard duty near Petersburg, and miscellaneous addresses, names, and accounting records.

Charles Jones Colcock Hutson was born 11 February 1842. He attended South Carolina College between 1856 and 1859, leaving due to illness. Hutson enlisted in Co. H, Eleventh Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers in 1861 and was subsequently elected third lieutenant. He resigned in June 1861 to join the army of Virginia. He entered that army as a private attached to Co. H, First Regiment (Gregg's), South Carolina Volunteers, being promoted to adjutant and served in that capacity in Virginia until his capture near the Appomattox River toward the end of the war. Hutson was wounded at Cold Harbor on 27 June 1862, imprisoned at the Old Capital Prison at Washington and then transferred to Johnson's Island on Lake Erie. He was released from prison 6 June 1865 and returned home to South Carolina. After the war Hutson was admitted to the bar and practiced law. While living in McPhersonville, he was elected in 1876 to represent Hampton County in the South Carolina House of Representatives and continued to serve until 1890. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1895. Hutson died 27 November 1902 and was buried at Stony Creek Church.

An unusual entry dated 11 July 1865 and headed "Shiloh Academy" gives the names and subjects for students enrolled at the school, presumably during a time when Hutson taught there. There is also a narrative account by Hutson, with daily entries 29 March-16 June 1865, concerning the actions of Hutson's regiment at the siege of Petersburg, his capture and imprisonment, his release from prison, and his journey home.

Hutson's account of events on 2 April concerns the siege of Petersburg is noteworthy because it chronicles a series of military actions that broke the Confederates' hold, started their retreat to Richmond, and ultimately led to their surrender at Appomattox. "Enemy attacked breastworks at our old camp," the diary records. "Broke the line & Hill's corps forced to evacuate position—Lee's army in motion—our brigade retreated across 'Hutcher's Run'—formed line of battle on Cox's Road—enemy attacked us in temporary breastworks—easily repulsed—remained in our position till 2 or 3 pm when enemy attacked left flank & caused troops to break when whole line retired in some disorder. A good many captured—remainder succeeded in getting to Appomattox & tried in vain to cross during night."

According to his own account, Hutson was “captured by enemy’s scouts disguised in Confederate Uniforms” the following day after he failed to cross the Appomattox River during the night. Imprisoned first in the “Old Capital Prison” at Washington, D.C., he was moved by railcar and ferry to Johnson’s Island across Lake Erie. On 6 June 1865 Hutson received the “welcome news of my release upon condition of taking an oath of allegiance.” Two days later he arrived in New York City by train and then sailed for Hilton Head. By 16 June 1865 Hutson was once again reunited with “the family circle from which I have so long been separated.”

### **James Rhett Jackson Papers, 1930-2003**

Papers, 1930, 1932, 1946, 1962-2003, of J.R. Jackson. Born in Florence in 1925, Rhett Jackson is perhaps best known as Columbia's "Happy Bookseller," a business that he and his wife, Betty, established in Richland Mall in 1975. Prior to entering the retail book business, Rhett Jackson spent thirty years in the furniture and carpet business. The six and one-half linear feet of papers in this collection document a life of active commitment and service to the United Methodist Church, the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board, the Alston Wilkes Society, Claflin College's Board of Trustees, the Greater Columbia Community Relations Council, and United 2000, a citizens group opposed to the display of the Confederate flag on public property. Given Rhett Jackson's lifelong commitment to the United Methodist Church, it is appropriate that one of the earliest documents in the collection is a 1932 certificate certifying that he "attended every session of the Vacation Bible School of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has completed the course 'How Nations Share.'"

After completing high school in Florence, Jackson enrolled in Clemson College but left when he enlisted in the Navy in 1942. He spent two years in the Navy's V-12 training program at the University of South Carolina which was followed by midshipman's school in New York City. In 1946 he was aboard a ship bound for Bikini where an atom bomb more powerful than the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was to be dropped on salvaged World War II ships loaded with livestock. Jackson took advantage of an offer to be sent home and was three hundred miles from Bikini when the bomb exploded. A shipmate on the U.S.S. Sylvania advised him on 4 July 1946-"If I ever felt as though my remaining out here was being compensated for by seeing this atomic bomb blow up then I been gyped. Boy what a disappointment that thing was." Rhett Jackson's lay ministry in the United Methodist Church, his service on the Parole and Community Corrections Board, and his leadership role in the American Booksellers

Association constitute sixty percent of the collection, with approximately a linear foot devoted to each. In his first address before the South Carolina Methodist Conference, delivered at Wofford College in 1963, lay delegate Rhett Jackson challenged the church to stop saying "NO" to God:

We conjure up some enthusiasm in programs to aid the widows, the aged, and the orphans....But we are taking reluctant steps indeed in the areas of race relations, prisoner rehabilitation, alcoholic problems, economic injustices, dope addiction, and others. In these areas the church is being overtaken from the rear....These are the cutting edges of the world that Christ calls us to. But, we aren't there! We aren't there! I think God doesn't give much of a hoot about many things we give great priority to in our churches, as important as we think they are....But he cares a great deal that along with rejecting alcohol, we reject the alcoholic. He cares mightily that while we reject disobedience to law, we reject the prisoner. That while we reject prostitution, we reject the prostitute....That while we reject economic injustices, we reject the poor. That while we reject racial prejudices, we reject the Negro.

Many of the organizations and boards of the United Methodist Church on which Rhett Jackson has served are represented in the collection by minutes, reports, and correspondence. Included here are minutes of the Board of Christian Social Concerns, 1965-1972; minutes and correspondence of the Joint Committee on Merger; and minutes and correspondence of the Commission on Religion and Race. The collection includes the "Plan of Merger of the South Carolina Conference (1785) South Carolina Conference (1866) of the Southeastern Jurisdiction The U.M.C." An annotation by Rhett Jackson identifies this as "the first working copy of the Black & white conferences to merge into one."

Jackson chaired the committee that was appointed to develop the plan to merge the African-American and white conferences of the Methodist church in South Carolina and served on the national committee to study race relations and mergers of conferences across the United States. Minutes, reports, and correspondence document the committee's work. There is a substantial file regarding the case of the Rev. Karl Mertz who was "fired" by his local congregation and subsequently dismissed by the Mississippi conference. Four years after the committee completed its work, Jackson wrote the other members and recalled - "No experience has, for me, been more meaningful and joyful than serving on this particular committee....I feel a deep and lasting love for each of you."

After almost thirty years in the retail furniture and carpet business, Rhett Jackson opened The Happy Bookseller in Columbia's Richland Mall in 1975. As an independent bookseller, he began an active association with the American

Booksellers Association. He was elected to the Board of Directors in 1982 and to the presidency in 1986. After ten years in the book business, Rhett Jackson reflected on the state of the business in a paper entitled "My View" which he apparently prepared upon assuming the presidency of the ABA. Among the encouraging developments he cited - "Publisher discounts have climbed significantly, order fulfillment is much better, bookseller-publisher relationships are now one of a spirit of cooperation, advertising allowances are improving, [and] freight pass through has added thousands of dollars to the bottom line of bookstore statements." Some of the challenges that the ABA confronted during Jackson's two terms as president were a significant increase in the number of titles published annually, the timing of publishers' shipments to book stores, the deep discounts offered by chain stores, and the issue of censorship and other challenges to rights guaranteed by the First Amendment. Minutes of ABA board meetings and correspondence with Executive Director Bernie Rath, legal counsel Maxwell Lillienstein, ABA board members, and others provide an overview of economic and legal issues that concerned American booksellers in the 1980s and 1990s.

Prior to being appointed to the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board in 1976, Jackson was involved with the Alston Wilkes Society, a prisoner aid organization, which he served as president from 1965 to 1970. Correspondence with public officials, policy statements, audit reports, and minutes of administrative meetings provide information about policies under which the board operated. In addition to attending weekly hearings, Rhett Jackson spoke to various civic and church groups over the state about the value of parole. Jackson was elected president of the Parole and Community Corrections Board in 1988.

The Jackson papers also contain files on Claflin College which awarded Jackson an honorary degree and distinguished trustee award in 1997. The Claflin files include correspondence concerning fund raising and other business before the board on which Jackson served from 1976 to 1998. Other series include the Governor's Task Force on Critical Human Needs, 1982-1983; the University of South Carolina Bicentennial Commission; and United 2000. Jackson's public opposition to the display of the Confederate flag on public property did not begin with his support of United 2000. As early as 1983, in a letter commending an editorial in *The Columbia Record*, Jackson remarked - "Surely, those among us who believe that all men, regardless of race or color, are equal in worth, have been offended long enough by the colors of the confederacy flying over our state capitol....Whatever the flag meant at the time of the war (and history has never



really taught me what that was), the time to display it anywhere except in a relic room is long past."

For all of his adult life Rhett Jackson has read widely and thought deeply about his denomination and broader theological questions. Extensive letter files include correspondence with John Shelby Spong, Carlyle Marney, Will Willimon, James Armstrong, and Methodist bishops Woodie White, Joseph Bethea, Jack Meadors, Roy Clark, Edward Tullis, and Lawrence McCleskey.

His correspondence with church leaders discusses the state of the church, theological questions, and social issues. In the 26 July 2002 issue of the United Methodist Reporter, Jackson argued the United Methodist Church's General Conference in 2004 might become a battleground with representatives of the Confessing movement, the Good News movement, and The Institute of Religion and Democracy seeking to control the General Conference and ultimately controlling the theology and mission of the United Methodist Church. The collection includes several hundred letters and emails that Jackson received in response to his article. Responses also appeared in United Methodist Church publications and included clergy and laypeople. The preponderance of responses from clergy concurred with the concerns that were expressed in his article. A letter in the 16 August 2002 issue of the United Methodist Reporter declared - "This is not about theology; it is about faith and belief that the Bible is the 'Word' of God. The virgin birth and the resurrection are the very things that give true Christians hope. If you do not believe in these things, why are you here?" A minister in the South Carolina conference commended Jackson - "Yours was a courageous and timely article, deeply felt and caring for the church we both love and want to continue to serve....You have done the church a distinct service in articulating your concerns about the radical right within United Methodism. Hopefully, you have brought attention to the insidious way these groups operate. Unfortunately, your clear statements will inflame more enthusiasm for labeling your kind as radical and not Christian. But then, that kind of label strikes me as a telling commentary on the extent to which genuine dialogue has disintegrated in our time."

### **Papers, 1770-1905, of the Kaigler and Davis Families**

One hundred twenty-eight manuscripts and five manuscript volumes, 1770-1905, document activities of the Kaigler and Davis families who lived in the Sandy Run area of Lexington District. The majority of the collection centers on George Kaigler (1772-1831) his wife, Elizabeth Geiger Kaigler (1776-1856), and their children, who included John G. Kaigler (1801-1843), George Kaigler (1803-1887), Caroline

Ann Kaigler Wolfe (d. 1874), Maria Kaigler Plant, and Harriet Kaigler Haughaback. Later materials document a Lexington District sawmill business operated by Thomas Davis and John Kinsler Davis and include Davis family farm accounts with sharecroppers.

The bulk of the collection consists of legal and land papers; bills and receipts documenting the purchase of plantation and household supplies, cotton sales, medical treatment of family members and African-American slaves, and family and business relationships with the related Geiger and Wolfe families and other residents of the area; and genealogical information from a family Bible.

Receipts, accounts, and correspondence with local merchants and factors in Charleston suggest the potential profits as well as economic liabilities for cotton planters in central South Carolina during the nineteenth century. Land papers in the collection suggest that successful harvests allowed George Kaigler to add to his property over time, implying rising fortunes for the family. Conversely, evidence of debt, urgent demands for remittance, and legal documents suggest economic difficulties and debts for the Kaigler family. Although receipts outnumber letters in the collection, these records of trade hint at other details of life for George Kaigler, his family, and his slaves.

Among the earliest items is a plat that depicts property surveyed in 1770 for James Kaigler. His narrow strip of land fronting on the Congaree River was adjacent to the land of Jacob Silar and others. Later land papers suggest that Kaigler acquired additional land along both banks of the Congaree River in the districts of Lexington, Orangeburg, and Richland.

A receipt identified as a "marriage contract," 5 February 1808, was signed by Ann Ka[i]gler, and acknowledges that she received three pounds sterling from George Kaigler, "being in full for his part of fifteen pound due me on my marriage contract for the year one thousand eight hundred and seven." The document features two paragraphs of identical text, apparently indicating that the it was never cut into two matching pieces for the parties involved, as was customary with indentures.

Receipts for business transactions document purchases of food, drink, and other goods from merchants in Charleston and closer to home in Lexington District.

Receipts dated 16 July 1796, from the Charleston firm of Thomas Frink and Company list prices for beer, gin, port, crackers, brown sugar and loaf sugar, while others dated May and November 1792 specify varieties of fabric, including "fine Cloth," linen, and "Negro Cloth," as well as thread and buttons. Two items suggest that Kaigler's neighbors may have engaged in weaving cloth locally. An account spanning 1 July 1797-25 April 1798 details expenses with tailor Fred Class.

Among the various articles of clothing identified, Class charged for the cost of fitting a “homespun coat.”

A letter addressed to George Kaigler includes another reference to weaving as a possible home industry in his Sandy Run neighborhood. Bearing only the date 7 June, but possibly written in the 1830s, the message from Columbia resident A.R. Taylor expresses satisfaction with the product and requests additional fabric—“I send my servant for the cloth you were kind enough to have woven for me and also money to pay for same. Please direct him where the Ladies live who wove the cloth as he has thread to leave with them for another piece.”

Other receipts of interest document medical treatments underwritten by the Kaigler family. A record of expenses, 26 December 1798, shows payments to Dr. Koester for bleeding, injection, diuretic powder, and multiple doses of “Expectorating Julap.” A later medical bill, 24 March 1848, records treatments administered by Dr. Gerhard Muller for patients who included African-American slaves Jack, Easter, and “negro boy” Edmond and Phillip.

The earliest surviving materials in the collection suggest less interaction with the Columbia business community than is evident from later materials. However, an early receipt, 3 April 1808, indicates that Kaigler paid \$6.00 in Columbia for the repair of a chair to “Greenb[er]g Marshall for John Glover.” Evidence of new construction or other building improvements around Kaigler’s property is suggested by lumber accounts that span half a decade during the 1820s. A record of wood products purchased from Harmon Geiger spans the years 1821-1826 and documents expenses for planking, lathing, and “scantling,” the small pieces of wood used during construction.

A planter’s vulnerability to the vagaries of the market is suggested by letters from Kaigler’s cotton factors over the years that discuss fluctuations in prices, charges for the storage and weighing of his cotton crop, and other concerns. Although the innovation of canals improved transportation networks, the water added another potential hazard to a valuable commodity en route to market, as noted in a letter of 12 February 1810 from Charleston factor W[illia]m Purvis. Kaigler’s cotton had been delivered via “Mr. Kersh’s Boat,” Purvis reported. Although two of Kaigler’s bales of cotton sold immediately at 14 cents, the ten remaining bales had suffered water damage and had been repackaged for future sale whenever possible—“Neglect in pumping the boat is the cause of the damage....the Boat took in water in the canal at Hatches. I am fully satisfied that no water came into the Boat from above, as all the corn above the cotton was perfectly dry. Their will be a considerable loss on the cotton.”

At market fourteen years later, it is interesting to note that Kaigler again received only fourteen cents for his cotton, as evidenced in a 3 April 1824 letter from Charleston factors Lange and McCormick. The firm informed Kaigler that sales of his cotton returned \$3683.30, from which they deducted several advances for purchases or drafts drawn during February and March, for a total of \$1181.68. The factors did not expect the market to improve in the near future, reporting—“our Cotton market becoming more brisk the last 3 days than for sometime back, I thought it prudent to accept 14 cents for yours as soon as I could get it, for from all the information I can obtain I see no reason to expect any material improvement in the price.” This note includes a detailed listing of two shipments of “40 Bales received 23 January and 42 Bales 20 Feb. last by Mr. Henry Muller’s boat.”

The connections and sensitivity within the international markets is suggested by notes dated 22 and 26 April 1825 from Lange and McCormick, in which they inform Kaigler of a decrease in British demand and the resulting impact upon Charleston cotton prices—“31 cents was offered for the lot as it stood—the Sale was made in the morning, in the afternoon news from Liverpool reached here, which occasioned very long faces among the cotton buyers & Since then I have not heard of any Sale higher than 25 or 26 Cents I see the market is just now in a dead Calm.”

Other papers relate sad news of a more personal nature. Child mortality remained high during the nineteenth century, and the Kaiglers were no strangers to this loss. In a poignant letter, [ca. May 1851], addressed to Catherine “Caddy” Kaigler, the correspondent, identified only as “your sister Mary,” offers comforting words and advice to her troubled sister who was haunted by macabre thoughts. Mary attempts to provide Catherine with some perspective on the death of her young son for whom she continued to grieve. In the letter, Mary notes that she herself had lost two children, and she hoped her sister would not fault others for apparently not suffering as much pain as she—“it is far better to grieve for the dead than the living I know it is a long time before we can feel so but [to] see those around us acting so contrary, it is enough to break the heart of stone. As for the child being buried alive it is out of the question; he is dead and was dead before he was buried so reconcile your self for the child is happy. You think this affliction is great and so it is heart rending and heart breaking but if it was Mr. Kaigler it would then be heart breaking and a breaking up.”

George Kaigler’s wife, Elizabeth, outlived her husband by more than twenty-five years. Legal documents suggest that George Kaigler regularly added to his lands during the early decades of nineteenth century, although several of these properties were never added to his will, an omission that complicated inheritance

for his widow and other survivors. Issues relating to the management of Elizabeth Kaigler's real estate and slaves dominate a number of items dating from the time period following George Kaigler's death in 1831. In an indenture dated 16 March 1833 Elizabeth Kaigler signed her property over to her children—"by reason of her age and infirmities [she] is not capable of attending to her estate and affairs as formerly, and has therefore agreed for the advancement of her property to them." The heirs of George Kaigler also inherited a number of African-American slaves, an issue that was discussed in a letter of 12 June 1851 from an unidentified daughter of Elizabeth Kaigler. Although the name of the author of this letter has been lost, it is thought to be Maria Kaigler Plant, who lived in Macon County, Ga. At this time, she was the widow of Benjamin D. Plant, a native of New Haven, Conn., who died in Georgia in 1829. The letter implies that Plant's slaves may have been left in trust to George Kaigler, who had died some twenty years prior to the date the letter was written.

The letter discusses inheritance issues involving portions of George Kaigler's estate, specifically African-American slaves, and is indicative of how a widow of the time might best plan for her children's future. The writer cites a previous letter in which her mother had reported the purchase of slaves which Plant thought to be a portion of her inheritance "left me by my Father of Mr. Plant." Maria acknowledges that she had chosen to invest in the education of her children instead of opting for a cash inheritance, although she hoped to assist her children in the future—"I have done as fairly I think for my children with the little property that I had, or I think can be done; I have reserved half for my first children and the balance for myself. We have given Caddy three negrows that is able to work from that place, and I intend to do the same when the others need it. My children has been at considerable expense in boarding them out, and sending them to school, which has taken all and more too...than there part or income would have been up to this time. I know it was thrown at me in your presence last fall, that I had portioned a part of my property to my children, and that they 'did not get any money,' but I would leave it to any reasonable sense if they have not had there full share of what would be their due, in that, which would be more profitable such in sending them to school, and placing them in a respectable position in society, than to have them at home in ignorance and put money in their pockets and by the way perhaps spend it in going to the little frolics about the country."

Other papers in the collection identify African Americans more specifically by name and skill or tasks performed. A 20 April 1795 receipt documents Kaigler's hire of a slave, Ariel, from Joseph Culpepper. The will of George Kaigler, signed 26 January

1831, identifies several African Americans by name, including “Ben the driver” and Peggy the Seamstress,” as well as Jack, Becky, and Theresa. A fragment of a plantation work volume dated December 1854-April 1855, lists slaves by name, recording date and task performed—childcare, tending livestock, cleaning cotton, mending fencing, and plowing. The volume includes a column classifying the completed tasks as full- or partial-time.

The collection includes few materials dating to the Civil War; however, a brief letter delivered to George Kaigler, Jr., by a slave family offers insight on how one African-American family faced the uncertainty of wartime conditions during its relocation to Lexington District. It is unclear if the move was intended to be temporary or permanent. In a letter to George Kaigler, Jr., written from Log Castle plantation in lower Richland County on 25 March 1863, James O'Hanlon reports that, “Major Davis’ 2 carts got here at 10 o’clock and I send [this letter] by the 6 negros, Tobias and Betty his wife, Sambo, Sophia, Rosanna, and Lucy their children and trust the neg[ro]s reached your place in safety. The river is high and rising and, but that the negros had been sent for, I would have preferred a better day and lower river. The family takes with them more luggage than necessary, but like most negros, they wish to carry all with them, and in this it is as well to gratify them.”

The end of the Civil War did not improve the fortunes of the Kaigler family. The collection preserves legal and personal papers identifying creditors and foreclosure proceedings begun during the late 1870s. One of the more personal and urgent requests for remittance, dated 20 June 1866, came from J.W. Radcliffe, of Columbia, who requested payment on a debt unpaid since 1861. Radcliffe lists expenses plus interest owed by George Kaigler—“I am compelled to pay my debts and have nothing to do so with unless my friends will pay me and that without delay to save me from being Sold out of doors.” A foreclosure document from 12 March 1878 provides insight into the financial conditions of the time as the lawyers identify the location of adjacent properties with names of former owners. Kaigler property lay adjacent to the “lands formerly of Jacob Wolfe.”

Davis family papers represented in the collection document saw mill operations that began during the antebellum period and continued through the Reconstruction years. Lumber was always in demand in the Columbia area, as seen in the account books and journals recorded by the Davis family. An account book that spans the years 1835-1850 documents business activities of the firm of John Lomas and Thomas Davis. Clients listed include South Carolina College and other institutions and individuals in the city. Earlier entries in this volume may document

business among two or more saw mills, as entries continue on even after mention of a sale and possible dissolution of a partnership, 31 August 1843, titled "Sale of Steam Sawmill, Lands, & Negroes to John Lomas."

Other evidence of the Davis family's continued involvement with the local timber industry is found in a small pocket volume, listing entries from ca. 1866-1867 in which John Kinsler Davis recorded amounts of "Lumber hauled to Col[umbia by] Thomas Davis" and records of "Mr. W. Baughman's time & acc[oun]t with J.K. Davis for building mill," [ca. October-December 1866]. Entries list time worked, time lost, total time, and wages earned and paid to African-American employees identified by name.

Two other Davis family volumes include fewer business records and suggest more information of domestic life on the farm. In a volume dated ca. 1857-1868, John Kinsler Davis recorded various activities of the agricultural calendar. Entries record accounts with sharecroppers and others, including a list titled "Lost Work in 1868 by Freedmen." John Kinsler Davis also kept a diary, 1868-1869 and 1881, in which he recorded descriptions of purchases in Columbia, sales of corn and cotton, work at the saw mill, records of hauling lumber to Columbia, his attendance at Mt. Zion church, weather observations, deer hunting, and accounts with African-American sharecroppers and others.

Later materials include two undated and unsigned essays, written in the same hand, including a speech that thanks the audience for their previous support for the speaker's public service as he campaigns for the office of senator, suggesting that he was an incumbent currently serving in elective office, which may in fact have been the South Carolina General Assembly, given that this speech was composed on the verso of an 1888 printed bill copy from the legislature that proposed to "renew and amend the charter of the town of Blackville."

A second incomplete speech consists of pages three through seven of a seven-page historical sketch, [ca. 1920], of the 1876 election, in which the speaker praises Confederate veterans and discusses "Red Shirts," the contested election of Daniel Henry Chamberlain, and the eventual inauguration of Wade Hampton, including the Republicans' claim that "fraud had been practiced in Edge[field] and Laurens Co[unties]." The speaker closes by admonishing his audience to remember the sacrifices of previous generations and to avoid voting the Republican ticket—"here let me ask that you will keep fresh in memory recollections of hardships [that] your Grand parents and Parents had to endure to unfurl from the Ram Rods of our political defenses the flag¼and give it over to your keeping as the custodian of a Sacred trust for in the course of Nature you will

soon take the places of these grand old Vets of a lost cause who dared so much to redeem our State from its prostrate condition. Let me enjoin upon you to ever be Alert to its every interest and never pollute y[ou]r finger by voting a rep[ublican] ballot; by so doing this flag will ever continue to waive o're the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Additional items in the collection include transcriptions from a family Bible, with genealogical information on the Kaigler, Wolfe, Geiger, Davis, Fox, and Seibels families. An invitation from the Richland Volunteer Rifle Company for its "79th anniversary barbecue at Schuetzenplatz" to be held on 10 August 1892 is printed with the logo of the Palmetto Regiment, Co. D. The card identifies members assigned to committees charged with responsibility for barbecue, invitations, reception, amusements, target shooting, prizes, and transportation.

### **Laurel Hill Plantation Account book, 1856-1873 (Charleston County, S.C.)**

Manuscript volume, 1856-1873, Laurel Hill plantation (Charleston County, S.C.) account book kept by J. Thomas Hamlin White constitutes a record of the planter's business activities, which included agricultural production, livestock, produce, and cotton as well as the production of seeds for sugar cane and other plants. White also operated a brickyard on his plantation which produced bricks of various types by the thousands, and he had a schooner and wharf used for freighting and transport of various articles.

The probable location of Laurel Hill plantation was Mt. Pleasant, S.C. White also maintained a residence in Charleston. He is identified in the 1860 slave census as the owner of one hundred twenty-one slaves.

The ledger records the various expenses of White's plantation and brickyard. Among those recorded are expenditures for wharfage, repair and maintenance of a schooner, hardware and tools, food and provisions for himself and his slaves, guano, medicine, brick molds, and dry goods and articles of clothing for his slaves. The account book contains entries for the sale of livestock, produce, cords of various types of lumber, seed, and bales of sea island cotton, generally shipped to Liverpool. In addition, there are numerous sales recorded for large amounts of various types of brick. Often the name of the purchaser and the place where the bricks were to be used is given.

While plantation accounts end in 1862, the account book recommences following the Civil War when White appears to have become a merchant and includes records of purchases of miscellaneous general merchandise, 1868-1873.



**Memorandum Book, 1862, of Harriet Evelyn “Eva” LeConte**

Pocket memorandum book, 1862 and undated, of Harriet Evelyn “Eva” LeConte (1844-1911) contains miniature pencil sketches, artist’s notes on the color palette, manuscript verse and music, and addresses.

The daughter of Louis LeConte and niece of South Carolina College professor John LeConte, Eva LeConte was a native of Georgia. She studied art in Europe and resided most of her adult life in Washington, D.C., distinguishing herself as a portrait painter as well as for her copies of works by other artists.

**Broadside, 25 October 1867, signed in print by Dr. J.W. Lowman**

Printed manuscript, 25 October 1867, broadside, “Registration. ‘For’ or ‘Against’ Convention 4th Precinct, Lexington Dist[ri]ct,” is signed in print by J.W. Lowman, M.D., Chairman, Fourth Precinct, Lexington District, and reprints “General Orders 99” issued 16 October 1867 by Maj. Gen. [Edward Richard Sprigg] Canby, Headquarters, Second Military District, Charleston, concerning registration of voters and other preparations for an election to be held 19 20 November 1867. The broadside identifies five polling places that would be open in Lexington District, 4 8 November 1867. Several months following this election, a convention that met from January through March 1868 drafted the new South Carolina Constitution of 1868.

**John Paul Lucas, Jr., Papers, 1924-1971**

One and one-quarter linear feet, 1924-1971, papers of John Paul Lucas, Jr. (1908-1979), a native of Charlotte, N.C., consists of personal and family correspondence, with attached newspaper clippings and photographs, documenting the lives of Lucas and his family: wife Maria Martin Lucas, a graduate of Winthrop College; sons John Paul Lucas III, Eugene Charlescraft “Gene” Lucas, and Maner Martin Lucas; and daughters Alice Conway “Connie” Lucas, Catherine Maner Lucas, and Maria “Mimi” Lucas.

Lucas attended The Citadel and then earned a bachelor’s degree from Duke University in 1930. He subsequently received graduate degrees in psychology and English from North Carolina State and Princeton, then taught at the Asheville School and Clemson and worked briefly for the *Chester News*, *Charlotte News*, and *Charlotte Observer* newspapers. In 1940 he co-authored a novel about the Lumbee Indians, *King of Scuffletown: A Croatan Romance*. Lucas eventually worked as vice-president of public relations for Duke Power Company.

The collection falls naturally into three distinct periods. The first, from 1924 to 1934, contains letters of Paul, Jr., dating from his academic years. The second period, 1938 to 1945, includes correspondence of Paul, Jr., and Maria during the early years of their marriage, when they often lived apart. The final period, from 1953 to 1971, consists largely of letters written to daughter Catharine Lucas, although the other children are also represented. Topics of family correspondence are health, finances, clothing, and news, while letters written to friends discuss religion, psychology, philosophy, and writing.

Early items consist largely of correspondence between Paul, Jr., and his family—father John Paul Lucas, Sr., mother Alice Craft Lucas, sister Edith Lucas, and brother Charles Lucas. These letters were written while Paul, Jr., attended The Citadel, 20 October 1924, Duke University, 1927-1930, and Princeton, 1931-1933, and while he worked for the *Chester News* in South Carolina, 16 August-20 September 1932, and the Asheville School, 1933-1934. Of special interest is a letter of 12 February 1929 written by Paul, Jr., discussing a trip through South Carolina and mentioning the “absolute ignorance of the South Carolinians, including the Governor and his party, of the Federal law regarding prohibition.” Other correspondents from this period include Lodwick C. Hartley, an author, professor, and native of Batesburg, 1931-1934; Elisabeth Lewis, a student at Converse College, 1932-1933; and novelist Ovid W. Pierce, 1930-1933.

By 1939 the correspondence is almost exclusively between Paul, Jr., and Maria. Paul was in Charlotte, N.C., working for *The Observer*, while Maria remained in Clemson with her parents, Samuel Maner Martin and Conway Simpson Martin. Of note is Maria’s letter postmarked 21 August 1939 mentioning old family homes in Laurens County, the Belfast House and the John Garlington House. Letters and postcards exchanged between Maria and her parents are also represented during this period.

Beginning in 1953, the central figure in the collection becomes Catharine Maner Lucas, daughter of John Paul Lucas, Jr. From 1953 until 1957 her confidant was Mrs. J. Oates Sprinkle of Tryon, N.C., and included in the collection are twenty-four letters exchanged between the two. In 1956 Catharine’s circle of correspondents began to grow, and over the next six years she received letters written from several European nations and Israel by friends whom she had met while volunteering with Quaker Work Camps. Catharine began her studies at Bryn Mawr in the fall of 1957, and after graduating in 1961, moved to Berkeley, Ca. Her brother Paul III enrolled at Wake Forest in 1960 and thereafter wrote many letters

home. There is occasional correspondence to and from Connie and a few letters from Mimi but none from either of the other two children, Gene and Martin. Of interest from this period is a letter written to Catharine by Wistar G. Metz of Laurens, S.C., on 27 October 1960. Metz notes the problems faced by the textile industry and comments on Palmetto State politics leading up to the 1960 presidential election—"The election campaign is becoming most interesting in S.C. Roger Milliken, the president of the mill is engaged in a dogfight with the governor [Ernest Frederick "Fritz" Hollings]. S.C. will likely go Democratic even though the Republicans daily gain strength here."

**Settlement, 11 May 1842, Decided by Vardry McBee and John M. Roberts**

Document, 11 May 1842, re a disputed inheritance, records the legal opinion of John M. Roberts and Vardry McBee in settling the accounts of Thomas B. Williams and James L. Williams.

According to the terms of the settlement, Thomas B. Williams was to pay James L. Williams \$3,800, the "balance of a Legacy of four thousand dollars" left to James by his uncle and held by Thomas as the guardian of his son.

**Records, 1867-1924, of Mitchell and Smith (Charleston, S.C.)**

One hundred twenty-four manuscripts, 1867, 1870, 1881-1917, 1924, and undated, augment the South Caroliniana Library's holdings relating to the Charleston law firm of Mitchell and Smith. The bulk of the papers are bills, legal documents, and correspondence from clients to partners Julian Mitchell and Henry A.M. Smith regarding various legal matters and real estate parcels on Edisto Island.

After Smith's retirement, the firm became Mitchell and Horlbeck. Of interest is a short series of correspondence, 1900-1902, from J. Swinton Whaley of Edisto Island in his role as guardian of Harriet Susan Whaley, daughter of the late Benjamin J. Whaley.

Also Mitchell and Smith seem to be the controlling factors for Central Mills on Edisto Island. Correspondence from M.M. Seabrook (d. 1911) and later F.M. Mitchell pertains to the workings of the mill and requesting supplies be drawn on the law firm's account. There is personal correspondence to Julian Mitchell regarding his cotton plantation and other property on Edisto Island, including hauling wood to Swollen Bluff and a 14 May 1901 letter from Julian Mitchell to E.T. Viett about placing four Winnsboro blue granite posts at the corners of his plot in Magnolia Cemetery.

**Land Document [ca. 1807] (Charleston, S.C.), Regarding Access to Wharf of Jacob Motte**

“Right of way” legal document, ca. 1807, consisting of copy of pertinent legislation and notes discussing efforts by Colonial government to ensure public access to the waterfront in downtown Charleston, S.C., via “a piece of land” between Jacob Motte’s wharf and the Charleston market.

On 16 July 1768 the Commons House of Assembly authorized the purchase of the land to provide “passage to and from [the wharf]... for all persons.” Some thirty-six years later, a legislative council recommended that the land be sold to Arnoldus VanderHorst, only to be disputed two years later.

**Records, [ca. 1850s?] of Mount Pleasant Ferry Company (Charleston County, S.C.)**

Manuscript, undated, ledger records “Sales on Acct. of Mount Pleasant Ferry Company”—or “Sales on Acct. of Mount Pleasant Lots Continued” as titled on subsequent pages—with information on names, price, cash, titles, and bonds recorded in columnar format.

This company promoted development of city lots in Mount Pleasant, S.C., in conjunction with the operation of its ferry service across Cooper River to Charleston, S.C. While undated, the manuscript presumably dates from the mid-nineteenth century.

**Donald L. Poinessa Papers, Aug. 3-Dec. 14, 1945**

Seventy-two manuscripts, 3 August-14 December 1945, World War II letters written by Marine private Donald L. Poinessa from Parris Island to his wife, Jo, in Lancaster, N.Y., speak pointedly to the frustrations married couples sometimes face during times of war when separated by long distances. While Poinessa’s letters also address more mundane issues, such as the sweltering Beaufort County heat, the haircuts he and fellow recruits got every two weeks, and his hope that he would not be deployed to Japan or Manchuria as part of an army of occupation, many others voice his frustration and anger over his wife’s movements that he did not understand as well as his jealousy over the thoughts of her seeing former boyfriends or male friends of his.

Shortly after he arrived at boot camp, Poinessa assured Jo that he and his fellow recruits would be granted no liberty or leave while in basic training—“So you can

see that I will be very true to you" (5 August 1945). He was quickly assigned extra duties as both a squad and hut leader, which, he explained, meant that he would have to "behave or I'll lose both the jobs" (6 August 1945). While these responsibilities, he joked, "are making me turn grey," Poinessa confessed that his fellow soldiers were "a swell bunch of fellows"—"They have to scrub the hut so I supervise of course. If they don't want to do it I go to the sarge and he has methods of persuading them. The second day I was here I see a guy running from the water faucet to a hut. I was wondering what he was doing. I was later told he did something and he had to fill a bucket with a teaspoon" (11 August 1945). For Poinessa, Japan's capitulation was an occasion for both celebration and reflection. The war was ending, yet he was just entering military service. "I suppose every body was rock eyed drunk last night," he wrote at the time of the surrender. "For some boys the war ended a long time ago. They found peace, some it just ended for others won't forget it. Me I don't know when the end will come. I only hope it is real soon. I suppose most of the rationing will be ending. That should make lot of people happy. The poor civilians what they had to go through" (15 August 1945).

At Parris Island, however, the training regimen went on without interruption. "You know what Walter Winchell says," Poinessa quipped, "'If your son is over seas send a letter, If he is at Parris Island say a prayer.' There is a lot of truth to it also" (17 August 1945). By late August the recruits were out in the field at the rifle range, and Poinessa jokingly responded to Jo's questions about the training—"When & If I go to hell and I tell the devil I was at Parris Island I know he will send me to heaven because I have seen enough hell" (26 August 1945). Poinessa weathered the storm, however, scoring 240 points out of a possible 275 with the carbine and making sharpshooter.

Life for young Marines in training was not without its moments of adventure though. Braving hords of mosquitoes and risking punishment if caught, Poinessa and friends indulged in black market ice cream—"We ate it down by the creek and the mosquitoes ate us up. We hid behind some bushes so we wouldn't get caught" (12 September 1945). The mosquitoes were a particular problem at the rifle range campsite. "Right now we have a old oil rag burning in our tent to keep the skitoes out," Poinessa reported. "I never seen such big ones in all my life and thats no lie. Last night I felt some thing roll me over. I woke & theres two skitoes looking at my dog tag to see what type blood I had. Boy will I be glad to get the hell out of these swamps....We just have a few more day[s] at the range. Back at the

main base they aren't so bad. But there we have bed bugs & cock ro[a]ches to contend with." (19 September 1945).

Their rifle range training completed, Poinessa's unit was assigned to mess hall duty. Letters dating from early October indicate that basic training was complete and that Poinessa was waiting to learn when he was to leave and where he was to go. The boredom of waiting around with nothing to do, the letters indicate, led to problems for some soldiers—"This morning some of the boys got caught gambling. No I wasn't one of them but we all suffered for it. First they took our emblems away from us. That didn't mean much but then they drilled us in the sand. Boy did that tire me out" (13 October 1945). Donald Poinessa's final letter from Parris Island is dated 20 October 1945, and there are no more letters except two written in December 1945 from Quantico, Va.

### **Addition, 1855-1899, to the Frederick A. Porcher Papers**

Twenty-three manuscripts, 1855, 1865-1899 and undated, added to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings relating to Frederick A. Porcher (1809-1888), a Yale graduate who served in the South Carolina legislature and was Professor of History and and Belles Lettres at the College of Charleston, provide a glimpse of life for Porcher, his wife Caroline, and other family members during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The family's affiliation with the Episcopal church is discussed in two of the letters, one of which, 7 April 1868, was written by F.A. Porcher to the vestry of the Church of the Holy Communion following the dismissal of his wife as organist. Caroline Porcher, in turn, wrote on 23 October 1870 to tell her daughter that the family was attending church services at St. Paul's, even though it entailed a twenty-minute walk. "Mr. Elliott," she reported, "gave a spirited discourse on the church service, and is anxious that the congregation should carry out the intention of the compilers of the prayer book by entering heartily into the responses, and chants, which latter ought to be such as they could join in. I agree with him perfectly[.] Our service as now conducted is a dead, lifeless one instead of being one burst of gratitude and thanksgiving."

The health of the family and the low country environs was another frequent topic, with several letters speaking of the prevalence of fever in the Charleston area and one, 5 September 1880, reporting an outbreak of "Broken bone fever." Porcher's letter of 19 September 1875 letter comments on the death of Episcopal priest James Warley Miles and gives his estimation of Warley's character and

contributions. It also notes that Mr. Burckmyer had been sent to the Pennsylvania asylum and attributes his condition to financial reverses.

A 24 August 1875 letter from Porcher to his wife notes that former Governor Aiken had forwarded a letter from Mr. Corcoran concerning the purchase of a portrait owned by Caroline Porcher for the Corcoran Washington Gallery. Corcoran, it suggests, was offering liberal prices to Southerners willing to sell privately owned works of art to his gallery.

Several letters dating from 1876 mention public events in Charleston relating to "laying the corner stone of the Fort Moultrie Monument" (31 May and 9 June) and the centennial of the Declaration of Independence (28 June). The latter also tells of a tragedy on the Ashley River when two boats collided and comments on the needs of "the suffering poor of Beaufort" and Charleston and the shortage of the corn crop.

Among other items of interest is genealogical information from the family Bible of Thomas Rhett Smith, "he having copied the same from the Bible of his Father Mr. Roger Smith"; an undated memorial ribbon with printed inscription, "In Memory of Doll Wilcox," composed by "L.P., A School Mate"; and 1899 correspondence with Judge T.W. Snagge, of London, concerning a 1786 portrait of Mrs. Roger Smith painted by George Romney.

#### **Letter, 16 Jan. 1838, H[ugh] A. Munroe to William Moultrie Reid**

Letter, 16 January 1838, added to the papers of Presbyterian minister William Moultrie Reid (1798-1884), Mount Clio, Sumter Distr[ict], was penned by H[ugh] A. Munroe and describes a meeting of the Methodist conference in Columbia at which reports on foreign and domestic missions were presented.

"The foreign missions are principally among the Indians of No[rth] & So[uth] Am[erica]," Munroe reported, "and some on the coast of Africa." "Their Home Missionary operations," however, were "confined exclusively to the black population for the most part on the rice plantations of this State," with thirteen missionaries employed in the field. The letter makes reference also to reports from Professors C[hables] C[olcock] Jones (1804-1863), and [Stephen] Elliott (1806-1866) on missionary activities among African-American slaves in South Carolina and notes that an offering was received in support of such work.

#### **Reynolds Family Papers, 1870-1950**

Two hundred forty-six manuscripts, 1870-1950 and undated, and manuscript volume, 1943-1950, of the Reynolds family of Darlington County, S.C., consists of

personal and business records as well as family correspondence dating from 27 December 1870 to 12 June 1944. In addition to receipts, including those for tobacco and cotton sales, there are business records, land and legal papers, bills of sale, bonds, crop liens, promissory notes, and mortgages.

Correspondence from this earlier time period communicates family news and information about the towns of Hartsville and Lamar. Three letters, 26 May-14 July 1918, from Sgt. Darrell Levi Reynolds, a member of the American Expeditionary Force, were written to his father, Ervin Jackson Reynolds, while he was "Somewhere in France" during the First World War. They convey information about the weather, the French countryside, church services, the availability of food, agricultural practices, newsworthy events back home in Lamar, and contacts with European soldiers. "The French and British treat the American soldiers fine," Reynolds reported, and "they say we are the finest soldiers in the world so you know we are proud."

The collection also contains a lengthy series of letters, 6 January 1946-3 November 1948, written by American GI Fred Yarborough to June Reynolds, daughter of James Herbert and Amy Connor Reynolds. During this time Yarborough completed basic training at the United States Naval Training Center in Norfolk, Va., then transferred to the Navy Receiving Station in Washington, D.C., and finally was stationed at the Receiving Station in Boston, Mass. In addition to the many letters from Yarborough, there are three from Albert Bundy, an American sailor stationed aboard the U.S.S Toledo. The letters from Yarborough and Bundy were sent to June Reynolds at her home in Timmonsville and at Coker College in Hartsville where she enrolled as a student in September 1946.

Yarborough's letters discuss his tour of duty and a variety of other topics—weather, base conditions, work hours, inspections, sporting events he attended, Coker College news, dances June attended, news of his own family and the Reynolds, and recreational activities such as movies and shows in Boston. While the letters professed his love for June, they reluctantly acknowledged that she didn't "care anything about me." In describing the people of Boston, Yarborough noted—"these Yankees aren't near as bad as I thought they would be." And, after hearing Lena Horne and the Bobby Sherwood Orchestra at the Boston Garden, he quipped—"She's pretty good for a negro! Doesn't look much like one tho!"

The three letters of Albert Bundy contain information regarding his tour of duty in the Pacific, the black markets of Asia, Asian goods and prices, liberty leaves, the Asian ports he visited during his tour, and the conditions and people of Asia. The most interesting commentary written by Bundy regards his views of the people,



particularly the women, of Asia. Commenting about his liberty in the port of Manilla, Bundy wrote—"the girls were pretty nice, but a little on the dark side, you know all these Phillipinos, Indians, and Japs look like a bunch of gooks to me."

Printed materials filed with the papers include items from the World War I period—YMCA published manuals, *France Our Ally*, *The Service Song Book*, and *The Soldiers Spirit*, and a series of field service postcards sent by D.L. Reynolds to his mother, father, and sister in Lamar. A bound ledger, 1943-1950, contains a variety of information including bank accounts, accounts payable and receivable, cotton and tobacco yields and prices, and amounts of fertilizer used.

**Letter, 15 Sept. 1938, Ben Robertson, to "My dear Mrs. Wolfe" [Asheville, N.C.]**

Letter, 15 September 1938, of Ben Robertson (1903-1943), Clemson, to "My dear Mrs. Wolfe," expresses sympathy to the mother of American novelist Thomas Wolfe upon the death of her son, for whom Robertson expresses his admiration, describing Wolfe as "one of the great men of the ages, the greatest son North Carolina ever had in the whole of the state's history."

Confiding that Wolfe's death left him feeling "just as I would if one of my own family had gone on," Robertson then summed up his admiration for his fellow Southerner and writer—"I have never been so moved in my life as I have been by your son's great, superlative American prose. I felt by instinct what he was trying to put down. I never questioned, never doubted."

**Addition, 1859-1897, to the William Drayton Rutherford Papers**

Thirty-six manuscripts, 3 November 1859-3 August 1897, added to the papers of William Drayton Rutherford (1837-1864) consist chiefly of letters from Rutherford, serving with the Third South Carolina Regiment in Virginia, to Sallie Fair, of Newberry.

The earliest, dated 14 June 1861, finds Major Rutherford at Camp Johnson, on "the last night we are to spend in good old Carolina," professing his love for his "Sweet Sallie." Later, in a letter of 16 January 1862, he tells of "a young man who assumed to represent the fair donors of" the regimental flag. After presenting the standard, he borrowed \$300.00 and promised to "buy articles for the Troops at Richmond." Days later, the regimental officers received word that "the prodigy of impudence, stupidity, and baseness" had been arrested in Charlottesville. Nonetheless, Rutherford assured Sallie, that "the glorious Banner committed to our care is [not] any the less because it has passed through unworthy hands."

Other items of interest include an early letter to Sallie Fair, 9 January 1861, from J. Chapman, Hartford, Ct., lamenting the state of affairs between North and South—“Oh how I wish your nullifiers and our abolitionists could be compelled to fight out the battle by themselves.”

Among the post-Civil War items is a letter from Simeon Fair, a student at Clemson Agricultural College in the 1890s, who wrote about life on campus in the early years of the college and the military-like conditions. “You can’t imagine how tedious it is to have to stay in your room all the time that you are not reciting or working,” he complained, adding that he was “progressing splendidly” in his studies “possibly because I can’t do anything else.” The letter notes that Cadet Fair had been appointed a temporary “Sargent” and tells of his inspections—“boys get out of bed and assume the position of a soldier and salute me....I nearly die laughing.”

### **Records, 1850-1932, of the Rutledge and Young Law Firm (Charleston, S.C.)**

One thousand, one hundred forty manuscripts, January 1850-30 December 1932 and undated, records of Rutledge and Young law firm, of Charleston, consist of legal correspondence, accounts, receipts, and miscellaneous legal instruments—bonds, wills, real estate titles, marriage settlements, and guardianships.

The bulk of the collection is Reconstruction-era bankruptcy claims. Clients were from across the Palmetto State and as far away as New York City and Manitowoc, Wis. Of considerable interest is a single 1901 Confederate widow’s indigent pension application filed by Emily S. Rudolph Bachlot, of St. Mary’s, Ga. The pensioner, a sixty-two-year-old widow and asthmatic, was unable to work due to her infirmity and had lived since her husband’s death in 1895 solely through the support of her son.

Col. Benjamin Huger Rutledge and Maj. Henry Edward Young practiced at 26 Broad Street until Rutledge’s death in 1893. Since the 1830s the address had been occupied by a family of two men who also practiced law. In 1893 Young moved his office to 28 Broad Street, and in 1901 his son Arthur Rutledge Young joined him as partner. The firm became known as Hagood, Rivers & Young in 1915 with the additions of Benjamin Adger Hagood, Moultrie Rutledge Rivers, and George Lamb Buist Rivers. The firm took on its present name in 1965 and is now known as Young, Clement, Rivers and Tisdale, still occupying the same building.

**Addition, 1899-1950, to the Alexander Samuel Salley, Jr., Papers**

Nine letters, 26 May 1899-10 May 1950, added to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of the papers of Alexander Samuel Salley, Jr. (1871-1961) relate primarily to his work as state historian of the Historical Commission of South Carolina. While most of the letters are brief, together they represent an interesting cross-section of the notable personalities in the fields of history and politics with whom Salley interacted during his forty-five-year career with the Historical Commission and State Archives. Among the correspondents are James F. Byrnes, Fairfax Harrison, Marquis James, Colyer Meriwether, Charles P. Summerall, and Harry Worcester Smith.

Of particular interest is a letter from American historian Ulrich B. Phillips (1877-1934), a professor at University of Wisconsin and noted authority on the antebellum South, who wrote on 31 May 1906 asking that Salley "remember me very cordially to such of my acquaintances in South Carolina as are not likely to be given displeasure by such remembrance." "I shall have to try in future to make my exterior show more clearly the true goodness of my intentions and the fact that I am genuinely harmless and inoffensive," Phillips added, and in closing reminded him to "hold fast to any plantation material that your eye lights on, and advise me of it." Phillips was himself a collector of Americana and aided the Wisconsin Historical Society in collecting.

Sculptor Frederick Wellington Ruckstull (1853-1942), who was responsible for the designs of the Wade Hampton and Women of the Confederacy monuments on the State House grounds, wrote from St. Petersburg, Fla., on 20 March [19]31 to advise that he would be visiting Columbia and would like "to see what can be done about the *Lettering* on the 'Hampton' *Pedestal*, which the Souvenir fiends seem to have a liking for."

**Letter, 31 July 1924, Cyrus Luther Shealy to Olin D. Johnston**

Letter, 31 July 1924, added to the papers of South Carolina legislator and University of South Carolina trustee Cyrus Luther Shealy (1883-1968) was written on Ways and Means Committee letterhead and addressed to Olin D. Johnston (1896-1965), a fellow member of the South Carolina House of Representatives living in Anderson. The letter responded to Johnston's questions "relative to the action of the University Board in discontinuing the services of Judge [Thomas H.] Spain, formerly of the Law Faculty."

Shealy reminds Johnston that the Board had met in executive session and that it would therefore “be improper for any member...to recite the reasons prompting its action in matters of this kind.” “As you know,” the letter continues, “it is the exclusive right of the Board to elect professors and other employees and officials of the University, and it is, likewise, the right and duty of the Board to discontinue such services as it dee[m]s to be for the best interest of the University.”

Further stating that “there were no personal reasons for our action” and reminding Johnston that “Judge Spain failed for re-election as Circuit Judge at the hands of the General Assembly,” Shealy concluded—“we wish to keep the University out of politics; and I hope that the confidence you had in me in helping to elect me a member of the Board will prompt you to trust me to do the right thing as I can understand it.”

**Letter, 25 Sept. 1931, Elliott [White] Springs to T.E. Shaw, (England)**

Letter, 25 September 1931, of Elliott [White] Springs (1896-1959), Lancaster (S.C.), to T.E. Shaw, R.A.F. Mountbatten Plymouth, England, replies to the latter’s “tremendously flattering” letter about Springs’ diary of the Royal Flying Corps, *War Birds*. Shaw, who before 1923 was known as T.E. Lawrence and popularly was called Lawrence of Arabia, was a British archaeologist, adventurer, soldier, and author who cooperated with Arab forces during the First World War and later promoted the establishment of an Arab state

“Your letter...did me a great honor,” Springs wrote. “It will go a long way toward removing the sting that was left by the critics when the book was published.

Practically no one over here liked it. My father denounced me bitterly, Mac’s family wanted to sue me for defaming his character, the old women cried out for my scalp, the professional writers shouted ‘fake’, and I shut up and to this day have never told anyone how much of it came from where. I gave the money from it to his two children and told his sisters to sue and be damned. A few busybodies checked up and found out that Mac was killed during his second week at the front and exposed me as the knave.”

Lawrence had written to Springs on 20 August 1931 describing *War Birds* as “The finest ‘actual’ book upon the war—dividing books into the photographic and the composed” and advising that Springs “annotate (not for publication, I mean, but for record purposes; for history’s sake) one copy of *War Birds*, to show as far as possible how it grew in your mind or under your hand.” “The book is a permanent book and a real and immortal part of our war with Germany,” Lawrence declared, “besides being the history of the beginning of military flying. It ranks with great

books, by some accident of your having put yourself into every line of it. Nobody but yourself knows how it was built: and it would be famous and fascinating to put on record its parts and origin.”

“You suggest that I annot[at]e a copy of it for history’s sake to show how it grew,” Springs replied. “That is just what I don’t want to do. If it lives, I want it to live as Mac’s diary, not as my novel. The controversy will be forgotten in a few years and then perhaps the book may be revived and read by a new generation on its own merits. My hope is that it will be a monument to Mac’s memory. He has no other.” As an expression of thanks for “the honor you have paid me by your letter,” Springs indicated, “I am sending you by Nelson Doubleday my original manuscript in pencil which will show you exactly how it developed on paper. You will note that I wrote fast. I think I did the whole thing in four days. I used parts of Mac’s diary, my own diary, my combat reports, my letters home, and some official reports.” On a more personal note, Springs wrote of the recent changes in his life—“My father died in April and since then I have become president and managing director of some fifteen corporations which include everything from a bank to a railroad. Needless to say, I shall never have a chance to write again. I have had to give up flying as I have no understudy or sergeant-majors, and I suppose I will have to give up drinking next. It is only recently that I have been able to drink again. I had to quit after I was shot down in June of 1918 and wasn’t able to take it up seriously again until I had an artificial stomach put in about four years ago.” “Again I thank you for your letter,” Springs added in conclusion. “If you feel that you are writing to a legendary person, I have the idea that I am writing to a mythical one. I think I should not post this letter but burn it up the chimney as I used to do with my messages to Santa Claus.”

#### **William Knox Tate Papers, 1894-1952**

“WILLIAM KNOX TATE—EDUCATIONAL ENGINEER—a fitting title for such an educational force.... It was he who fired the wheels of progress, who fired the mind, but best of all really fired ambition, inspiration, interest and enthusiasm. He once said that a teacher’s task was just about over when genuine interest developed. With a vigilance that was unbounded, with a definite goal to reach, he was always using full steam going forward.” Thus Mabel Pollitzer, formerly a student and teacher under Tate at Charleston’s Memminger High and Normal School, characterized the remarkable career of an educational pioneer through whose efforts South Carolina, indeed the larger South, began to embark upon a new era of public school development.

This collection of four hundred thirteen items—correspondence, newspaper clippings, miscellaneous related printed materials—plus two unbound volumes—a scrapbook and a biography written by Howard O. Long in 1952 as a doctoral dissertation—documents the life work of William Knox Tate (1870-1917), with particular emphasis on his years in South Carolina. Born on 8 September 1870 in Grainger County, Tenn., Tate removed with his family while yet a young child to the frontier section of Arkansas, where he graduated from high school at Siloam Springs Academy. He taught for two years near Siloam Springs before entering Arkansas Industrial School, which later became the University of Arkansas. In 1890 he entered Peabody Normal College on scholarship and took his B.A. degree in 1892. He then taught Latin at Tyler High School in Texas, and ultimately was made principal of the same school. Tate pursued graduate studies during the summers at University of Chicago and in 1900 was awarded an honorary Master's degree by Peabody Normal College.

In 1898 he became principal of Memminger Normal School in Charleston, the first state normal school to be established in the South. Dr. William H. Payne, President of Peabody, had personally recommended Tate for the position at Memminger. Throughout his tenure there Tate was increasingly recognized for his efforts to develop a school library, revise curriculum, introduce domestic science and commercial subjects, and secure funds for a domestic science annex to the school. The annex, which was dedicated in 1908, was named in Tate's honor after his death.

Writing on 11 May 1908, Henry P. Archer, Superintendent of City Public Schools in Charleston, forwarded resolutions commending Tate's efforts to improve Memminger, including building construction, acceptance of Peabody Education Fund donations, and study of buildings and equipment for teaching domestic science in other cities. The 3 June 1908 report of the City Board of School Commissioners of the City of Charleston, also signed by Archer, notes that subscriptions in the amount of \$6,600 had been raised, just \$400 short of Tate's goal, and indicates that construction would begin in time for the domestic science department to be ready for the next school term. A notice from Augustine T. Smythe, 16 June 1908, prepared on behalf of the Board of Public School Commissioners for the City of Charleston, invites the submission of architectural plans for the construction of "a suitable building on the grounds of the Memminger Normal School...to cost about \$7,000.00 within which to install a plant for a Domestic Science Department."

W.K. Tate remained in the forefront of educational initiatives in South Carolina throughout the first two decades of the twentieth-century. In 1909 he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of City Schools in Charleston and worked to improve the Colored Industrial School and the Mitchell School. A letter of 17 July 1908, from Seth Low, New York, advises Tate that he had been successful only in raising \$5,000 pledged toward "an Industrial School building for Negroes, based upon the raising of not less than \$20,000.00 and the agreement on the part of the City to support the school." "The problem," Low indicated, "is a difficult one for me to handle; for few people will give at my request unless I give myself, and...I am no longer in a position to give for such purposes on a large scale....Those I have talked with seem to think that it is quite essential that the city itself should do something towards the building, and also that the colored people of Charleston should do something for it. In other words, it is thought to be quite necessary to avoid creating the impression that such a school is being foisted upon the community from the outside. If the city would give \$5,000.00 to the building, besides undertaking to support it, and if the negroes of Charleston would give as much more, it perhaps might aid me in securing the other \$5,000.00 in the North." Other letters dating from September 1909 concern plans for building the industrial training school for African-Americans. And an undated report, "The Charleston Public Schools," presumably issued by Tate ca. 1909, mentions the Industrial School for Colored Children being erected at the corner of President and Fishburne streets—"When completed, this building will cost \$25,000.00. Five thousand dollars of this amount has been given by the Peabody Board of Trust and five thousand by Mr. Alfred T. White of New York City whose interest in the project was aroused by the Hon. Seth Low of New York, who once visited the Charleston Schools. The Slater Fund has promised a gift of \$3000.00 to assist in the maintenance of the school when it is completed."

Between 1903 and 1910 Tate also taught in the Summer School of the South at Knoxville, Tenn., and he was actively involved with the formation of the Southern Branch of the American Peace League, being elected second vice-president and secretary in July 1909. A printed broadside from 1904, "Declaration of Principles," was issued by the Summer School of the South, under sponsorship of the General Education Board, and calls for consolidated and centralized school systems, reconstructed curriculum, rural libraries, and a central teachers college. In 1910 Tate became president of the South Carolina State Teachers' Association. In addition, he was a member of the State Board of Education from 1904 to 1910.

A major advancement for William Knox Tate came in 1910 when he was named State Supervisor of Elementary Rural Schools in South Carolina. The position was a new one, just having been created as a cooperative venture between the State Department of Education and the Peabody Education Board through its agent, Wickliffe Rose. Rose was a frequent correspondent throughout this period. Writing from Nashville on 4 December 1909, he hinted at the magnitude of the task to which Tate had been called—"It is quite clear to me...that this work for the rural schools of the whole state opens up to you a field for a much larger service. The man who can develop a system of effective country schools in South Carolina will make a contribution not only to his state but to American education. I regard this as the most important educational work now to be done." Tate recognized the challenge before him as well, responding in a letter of 5 January 1910 that "the organization of the Rural School system in the state of South Carolina is a task which cannot be accomplished in a day. I should not like to have my work adjudged by the results of even the first five years, though I believe a great deal could be done in that space of time."

A significant unit of letters between Tate, Rose, University of South Carolina president Samuel Chiles Mitchell, Winthrop president David Bancroft Johnson, Superintendent of Education John Eldred Swearingen, and others during the months from December 1909 to June 1910 discuss issues relating to questions of salary, travel funds, secretarial help, whether Tate would be attached to Winthrop or Carolina, and the suggestion that Tate was being considered for the presidency of Clemson, a matter in which the educator insisted he must "be assured of a practical unanimity in my selection."

While Tate weighed his options, Rose continued to encourage his colleague and friend. "The more I think this over the clearer it is to me that the work of the Elementary State Inspector offers the largest educational opportunity to be found in the State," he advised on 27 January 1910. "The position is permanent, is free from all political interference, and gives opportunity for creative activity in the highest degree." University of South Carolina president S.C. Mitchell lent his support as well, writing on 4 February, "I am inclined to think that you will realize within a year that you in fact have the key to the reorganization of Rural Life in S.C. I am filled with hope when I think of your activities in this field, & I shall rejoice in the associations with you. We must be yoke-fellows in the work." And a letter of 5 February from J.E. Swearingen, Superintendent of Education, declared that the work was the "broadest now claiming attention from school men in South Carolina.



In putting it in your hands, I feel confident that every energy will be taken to improve the rural schools of the State.”

Tate’s enthusiasm for the rural schools job is revealed in a letter written on 5 February 1910 to Albert Pike Bourland, another Peabody associate. “I am heartily with you in the plan to make South Carolina a model for the south in her system of rural schools,” Tate commented. “This state in many respects possesses points of superiority over every other southern state in its opportunities for such leadership. It is not so large and can be more easily and quickly reached from a central point.. The coming summer will see an Educational Commission at work on a general revision of the school law. All the educational forces of the state are harmonious and will strive together for a common aim. I am very anxious to talk over the problems with you and to form a comprehensive plan of action. As soon as the details are arranged between Mr. Rose and his Boards on the one hand and Mr. Swearingen and Dr. Mitchell on the other and a memorandum is furnished me of the agreements entered into, I shall announce my acceptance of the new work.”

York County was chosen as the demonstration county in rural supervision, with an aim to convince school officials in other counties of the value of appointing county supervisors. Tate surveyed rural school conditions throughout the state, held conferences with the trustees and patrons of many schools, and introduced measures to improve school facilities, lengthen school terms, stimulate county fairs and field days, consolidate schools, and relieve student transportation problems. Reports such as the “Comparative Statement of Enrollment in Typical Counties of South Carolina 1902 to 1910,” provide insights on “White” and “Colored” enrollment for city and county schools, and the “Quarterly Report of W.K. Tate, State Supervisor of Elementary Rural Schools of South Carolina,” issued on 9 May 1911 reveals that he was inspecting both African-American and white schools and documenting the schools and buildings photographically. Copies of the images reportedly were being sent to the appropriate county superintendent of education and to A.P. Bourland. Leila A. Russell, who had been appointed to supervise rural schools in York County, wrote on 1 March 1912 to report on the conditions and attitudes she encountered as she visited schools throughout the county. “During the bad weather trustees failed to meet me,” she noted. “The average farmer has not been impressed with the importance of his school. His children stay at home in bad weather, the teacher does too sometimes, and so he thinks it is folly for me to visit schools unless the weather is good.”

In 1912 United States Commissioner of Education P.P. Claxton sent Tate to Switzerland to study the Swiss school system, and included among the collection

are travel materials from the trip. Results of his international study were published by the United States Bureau of Education in 1914 under the title *Some Suggestive Features of the Swiss School System*. In 1913 Tate was elected president of the Southern Educational Association, a leadership position from which he advocated the merger of the Southern Educational Association and the Conference for Education in the South. He was elected to the Professorship of Rural Education at George Peabody College in Nashville, Tenn., in 1914. While at Peabody he also lectured in Vanderbilt University's School of Religion. William Knox Tate died of pneumonia at the age of forty-six on 7 February 1917.

### **Records, 1897-1913, of the United Daughters of the Confederacy - Edward Croft Chapter**

Minutes and scrapbook volumes, 1897-1908 and 1912-1913, document activities of the Edward Croft Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, in Aiken. The earlier volume, a minute book, contains membership rolls and minutes of meetings beginning with the organizational meeting on 22 April 1897, at which time, the records indicate, the group chose to be known as the Ellison Capers Chapter, drafted a constitution, elected their first officers, and agreed to meet annually on the birthday of General Capers. Three months later the group assembled again to select a different chapter name as Capers had informed the ladies that there was already a chapter at Florence named in his honor. From the alternate names placed before the group, they agreed to adopt the name of Col. Edward Croft, "as he lived in Aiken at the time of breaking out of hostilities and here helped to raise a company in which he was at first a lieutenant, then captain, and before the war ended, he had been promoted to colonel."

Noteworthy items interspersed among the minutes of quarterly meetings and annual observances in celebration of the birthdays of Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis include references to memorial resolutions upon the deaths of "Daughter of the Confederacy" Winnie Davis (10 October 1898) and Gen. Wade Hampton (21 April 1902), the groundbreaking for the Confederate monument at Finley Park in Aiken (2 May 1901), and a steady stream of appeals for contributions to assist in the erection of Confederate monuments throughout the United States by other United Daughters of the Confederacy and Confederate veterans groups.

A particularly intriguing entry in the 2 March 1899 minutes reports that "Dr. [B.H.] Teague offered his museum, consisting of Confederate papers and relics, to the Daughters, on condition that they would build a nice brick hall to keep the museum in, and take care of them, allowing him to overlook everything. The Chapter was

very anxious to accept the offer, but could not promise to build a hall, so the offer had to be refused.”

Accompanying the minute book is a scrapbook containing newspaper clippings and memorabilia from the 1912 and 1913 general conventions of the national organization held in Washington, D.C., and New Orleans, La.

**Letter, 2 Dec. 1833 (Cook’s P[ost] O[ffice], S.C.), John M. Waring to Mr. A. Feaster**

Letter, 2 December 1833, of John M. Waring, Cook’s P[ost] O[ffice], to Mr. A. Feaster, Fairfield District, S.C., concerns Tom, a slave, whom Waring termed a “first rate bricklayer & plasterer, an honest & industrious negro.” While Waring advised that he was not in the habit of hiring out Tom’s labor by the year he indicated that he would take \$200.00 for his labor the ensuing year and further noted that he was allowing Tom to contract for work—“not as hiring his own time but the employer must give him a bill of the work done and account for the amount due for the same.” In closing, Waring requests that Feaster act as his agent in receiving bills from Tom and payments from those for whom he worked and to “not suffer the money to be paid to any one but to you or myself.”

John M. Waring appeared in the 1830 Census as a resident of Fairfield County, although there is a Cook’s Crossroads located in Laurens County, S.C.

**Watson Family Papers, 1847-1887**

The collective experiences of three generations of the family of Elihu (1798-1859) and Permelia Wright Niswanger Watson (1805-1895) of Cokesbury are revealed in this collection of forty-nine manuscripts that consists largely of letters chronicling the Civil War experiences of a household that sustained profound losses in the final year of hostilities. Elihu and Permelia, both of whom were natives of Laurens District (South Carolina), married in 1822 and reputedly were converted at a Methodist camp meeting in 1831. Such was their devotion to the Methodist church that they determined in 1839 to remove with their children to Cokesbury, a Methodist community that was the center of that denomination’s educational activity in South Carolina.

A number of letters included in the collection are addressed to Mrs. Watson as matriarch of the family. Her son Jacob Manly (1827-1854) wrote from Lincoln County, Ga., on 10 September 1847 to inquire about the family’s health and inform them of the failing condition of Aunt Linville. The letter also discusses the school where Watson taught, gives an account of a camp meeting he had attended, and

reassures his mother that he was “striving to live according to the faith; which I trust I have received in Christ Jesus....Mother the hymns of earth are sweet. But if we are faithful we shall be permitted to join the choir in heaven where absence will be no more.” Jacob was still residing in Georgia a year later when he wrote on 18 September 1848. Thanking his mother and sisters for their letters and rejoicing that “you are all not only well so far as regards your health but are well with reference to your spiritual welfare,” he expressed uncertainty about remaining as a teacher in Lincoln County. Watson had recently been confined with a fever that caused him to miss a religious meeting at Cherokee—“it was not such a meeting as yours for gathering in of the rebellious sons of men, it was nevertheless not very far short...12 were added to the church and 20 were converted.” Jacob M. Watson died less than five years later, at age twenty-seven, from typhoid fever. An account dated 22 July 1854 reports the young man’s final words as he prepared to die. Permelia Watson’s eldest son, Adolphus Kerr (1826-1853), a physician at Phoenix in Edgefield District, wrote on 22 March 1851 regarding the health of his wife and child and discoursing on the fervor of his religious convictions—“when Brother Brown preached I took care to leave the Devil at home that day, and ere he was done preaching I determined that come what might pray I would that night and somehow the old Boy did not care to pester me that evening.” Adolphus wrote again on 14 July 1852 to inform his parents of the death of his infant son Elihu Legare.

Another sibling, Elihu Wesley Watson (1835-1865), wrote from Cokesbury on 9 May [18]54 to tell his brother Jacob about the death of cousin Elizabeth Sims, report on the male and female academies and the new chapel—“It looks well what there is of it, but every one who has seen it ejaculates with a look of wonder and amazement why did they build it so small,” and relate community news, including the anticipated laying of the cornerstone of the Female Masonic Institute. Wesley was still awaiting word on his appointment to West Point and noted that he had attended a recent public debate at which the topic being considered was “Whether the safety of a country depends more upon the statesman or warrior” and a May party where the “young ladies” delivered speeches.

Wesley was attending South Carolina College in 1857 when he penned a letter on 29 June to thank his mother “that I have been trained up to read the *Bible*—to respect the Sabbath—to pray, and to visit regularly the holy sanctuary of the *most high*.” Mr. Pelham, he noted, had asked that he and a friend “give our aid in repressing some disorders in the campus” which they refused to do as “such a thing would be unprecedented.” The telegraphic dispatch announcing the death of

Congressman Preston S. Brooks elicited the following observation from Watson—  
 “It brings home the thought, and that thought induces the reflection that we are frail  
 & miserable creatures destined at some distant day...to become the victims of  
 worms and the occupants of the dreary tomb.”

Two letters posted by Wesley from Grahamville near Charleston reveal that he  
 was teaching school there after graduating from college in 1858. The earlier one, 2  
 February 1858, comments on his living arrangements and activities—“shooting  
 ducks, partridges, snipes &c. all of which abound here,” and alludes to his plans—  
 “April I expect to devote to fishing, visiting the young Ladies—going to Savannah  
 or Charleston, and as there is a great rage about Cuba now in Congress I may...go  
 thither.” The subsequent letter, addressed to brother John Emory Watson, reports  
 that Mr. Broughton and his wife were away in Charleston and Beaufort. “He has  
 left as much powder and shot as I can waste—as many cigars as I can smoke—  
 two fine horses and a buggy and boy at my disposal, which latter I may use in  
 visiting my friends in *Grahamville*.” The locals Wesley characterized as “very polite  
 and genteel—and sociable,—tho’ somewhat aristocratic in their mode of thinking  
 and acting.”

Nineteen Civil War era letters attest to the involvement of the Watsons in this  
 momentous sectional struggle and bear witness to the losses the family sustained  
 at a point when the fighting seemed near an end. Five of the Watson sons fought  
 for the Confederacy. Two survived the conflict but three died in April 1865. One,  
 Wesley, died only days before Appomattox. Permelia Watson lost not only three  
 sons in 1865 but a daughter-in-law and granddaughter as well.

With the onset of hostilities, Wesley Watson, who had removed to Alabama,  
 enlisted for twelve months in “the Independent Rifles from Montgomery.” His letter  
 of 28 May 1861 indicates that they were moving towards Corinth, Miss. He asked  
 to be remembered in his family’s prayers and noted—“It is a matter of life and  
 death with us now and all are expected to contribute a part to the defense of our  
 liberty & our homes.” By 2 June 1861 Wesley had reached Corinth and wrote of his  
 disappointment at not being allowed to attend church. A minister had come to the  
 camp but that did little to allay Watson’s concerns over his own mortality. “I am  
 confident that my life hangs upon a thread & I think it well for me to prepare for the  
 final end of all men,” Wesley wrote. His fellow soldiers, he reported, “like all  
 soldiers are very careless of religion as well as reckless of their lives.”

Wesley’s younger brother John Emory Watson (1838-1889) was a student at  
 Wofford College when he wrote home on 29 May 1861 to ask his mother if she  
 would consent to his joining the Confederate army. “I will trust in the Lord,” Emory

Watson wrote. "Christ shall be my pilot. He will guide my bark through all dangers till it is safely moored in the heaven of eternal rest."

The second year of war found Wesley Watson and the Sixth Alabama Infantry in Virginia. Writing from Yorktown on 29 April [18]62, he reported that the enemy was shelling them continuously and that he expected "a great & bloody battle." "I never felt more depressed in my life—discouraged and disheartened on account of this odious oppressive conscript law, binding me to serve on in my present capacity when but for this I might secure for myself a better position," he complained.

Watson and his comrades in arms had been in the trenches two days after which they rested for two days. "If I have to stay in the war as a private," he noted, "I must have Richmond if possible—or some servant. I can't stand it this way."

Wesley Watson was promoted to sergeant major in 1862.

Wesley's unit fought at Gettysburg in July 1863. Afterward he wrote from Staunton, Va., on 10 July to tell his mother that he had survived the fight. Gettysburg, he asserted, was "the greatest of all battles in modern times almost. It was terrific and destructive beyond all description." Watson had captured an "elegant" sword, and during the march through Pennsylvania he had talked with citizens in Carlisle, including a Dr. Johnson, "an unmitigated abolitionist and a bitter enemy to the south." Richmond, Wesley Watson's body servant had been captured at South Mountain on the retreat from Gettysburg.

Two letters were sent by Wesley from the headquarters of the Sixth Alabama Regiment, near Orange Court House, Va., during August 1863. That of 19 August indicates that he had heard nothing of Richmond's whereabouts—"I have given him up as lost," and tells of his work on behalf of the executive committee of the Army Christian Association. Watson had shaved his beard and was superintending the construction of an arbor "from which our pastor is to preach." Writing again two days later, he noted that it was a fast day with all operations suspended and three worship services. "I shall try to take more interest in these matters than I have done heretofore—and I trust that you will pray for me that I may have moral courage to do so," he confided to his mother. The army was attended by three chaplains and services were held three or four times a week. Wesley's final letter from 1863 is dated 23 October and was posted from a camp near Kelly's Ford, Rappahannock River, where the troops were preparing winter quarters.

By the time Wesley wrote again to Emory, on 12 April 1864, preparations were underway for "another active campaign." "I wish this horrid war would close," he declared, "for I am tired of it if any mortal is. I trust through the Providence of God we will be able to bring it to close this year." A 17 December 1864 letter from

Alpheus Watson, Tullifiny Works, mentions the death in Virginia of “Mr. [W.H.] Blackmon....I sympathize deeply with the family, & pray the Lord to sustain them in their sad bereavement. Cokesbury has lost one of its most useful citizens.”

As the lifeblood of the Southern Confederacy began to ebb with the dawn of 1865, the letters of the Watson family take on a tone of greater urgency. Vinnie Watson wrote to Wesley from Marion, N.C., on 10 February congratulating him on his furlough and commending the beauty of the country where they were living although “these mountains are the dens of bandits from whence they come in stillness of night to annoy, plunder and murder the silent slumberers.” “I love the gallant soldiers who endure hardships for their country’s rights,” the letters continues, “& detest those who desert the post of duty to prowl the country committing the most atrocious crimes. They are men generally who have neither principle or property.” Wesley Watson, who had been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and adjutant, was still on furlough at his mother’s home in Cokesbury on 19 February when he wrote expressing concern about his return to Virginia as the Union invaders continued their advancement through South Carolina—“There is considerable trepidation among the people about me lest the Yanks should pay me a visit. I think there is some probability of a raid passing through this section of country making Greenville their objective point as there are some manufacturing interest in that region.” The area, he maintained, was defenseless. “There are no regular troops...nothing but militia composed of the old farmers who have neither arms nor ammunition.”

The last Civil War letters in the collection were penned by Alpheus Turrentine Watson (1832-1865) and are addressed to his wife, Hannah “Hannie” Frances Herbert. From the headquarters of the First Regiment of South Carolina State Troops, he wrote on 25 February 1865 to tell of the evacuation of James Island and the route afterwards which covered seventy-five miles in five days. He wrote again on 14 March from near Raleigh, N.C., reporting that they had been on the march ever since leaving Cheraw, expressing disappointment at being denied transportation on the trains which were “all busy transporting troops to Kinston,” and expecting to march to Greensboro and then Charlotte. By the time of the final letter, 24 March 1865, A.T. Watson and his fellow Confederates were encamped on a hill near the railroad depot in Spartanburg. The letter comments on the hardships endured since leaving James Island and speculates on the sixteen- and seventeen-year-olds with them—“It was really distressing to see so many of the boys limping along with sore & blistered feet, a great many ragged, some almost

naked, & some more or less sick. But notwithstanding all that, there was but little straggling in our Brigade of 'State Troops.'”

### **Dr. Samuel Gilbert Webber Papers, 1862-1865**

One hundred one letters, 1862-1865, of Dr. Samuel Gilbert Webber (b. 1838) document his service as a U.S. Naval surgeon aboard the USS *Ohio* (1862), the USS *Rhode Island* (1863), and the USS *Nahant*.

Of special interest are about sixty letters written while on the Passaic class monitor *Nahant* off Charleston Harbor from 27 June 1864 through early April 1865. Webber writes with clarity, intelligence, and wonderful detail about life on board an ironclad, tending sick sailors, and his thoughts on various events. Webber wrote his new wife, Nannie Sturtevant, almost daily, filling the many pages with expressions of his love for her and for God, dreams of the couple's future together, and answers to her questions. He discussed what he was reading—medical books and journals, the *Atlantic Monthly*, McCauley's essays, the Bible, the *Parish Visitor*, and novels in between.

The men on his ship were fairly healthy, but he treated those on other ships and saw typhoid, dysentery, pleurisy, diarrhea, and bronchitis. He also pulled teeth—his extraction made him weak in the knees—and vaccinated his crew against small pox because the disease was at Port Royal. When not doctoring, reading, or on picket duty, he wrote letters, often including in them sketches or quotations from sermons and poems.

Webber relates details of a prisoners-of-war exchange (4 August 1864) and tells how six hundred Confederate prisoners were to “be placed under fire on Morris island in retaliation for those the rebels have in Charleston. A large pen has been built to keep them together, the tops being pointed ” (3 September 1864). Webber includes a sketch of the fence, but later admits that some of the prisoners had escaped the pen. After describing the Union Army's proposal to blow up Ft. Sumter with torpedoes, Webber surmised that his idea of tunneling beneath the harbor to reach the fort would take just as long and cost as much as the military's plan (10 September 1864).

The *Nahant* went to Port Royal in mid-September for engine repairs. During that time Webber found himself engaged with boards of survey for a number of different ships. On 6 October he managed to visit the new Navy hospital on Saint Helena Island and made a drawing of its layout and ventilation system. A few weeks later he visited the Jenkins plantation, which, he learned, was owned by a former school mate (21 October).



As the end of the war neared, Webber related rumors about General Sherman's whereabouts and strategy. His letter of 14-15 December includes rumors of the fall of Savannah and Ft. McAllister. On 23 December, he wrote—"Glorious news! Savannah is ours!...Charleston will undoubtedly come next." It was not until 18 February 1865, however, that Webber could declare—"Glorious news! Moultrie & Sumpter are ours!...Soon the rebel flag came down [at Ft. Moultrie] & the stars & stripes went up. We gave three cheers. Turning our glasses to Sumpter we saw a small party on her walls waving the dear old flag of our country; & we gave three more cheers....No more picket duty! No more torpedo scares! No more work for ironclads at Charleston!" The following day the Nahant moved up the Stono River near Ft. Pringle.

Webber had few chances to go ashore. One such trip, on 17 December 1864, was to visit Ft. Wagner on Morris Island, and his letter of that date includes descriptions of forts Wagner, Gregg, and Chatfield and the Naval Battery, with a sketch of a gun placement in Ft. Gregg. After his ship moved up the Stono River, Webber went ashore, walked past forts Pringle and Pemberton and climbed a lookout station to view the area—Wapoo cut was just below them and opposite that was a "collection of houses, some quite large." He and his companion wandered through the settlement, possibly Legareville, then came upon a large house with two wrecked pianos, floors littered with glass from mirrors, and furniture either broken or toppled over. Webber described the surrounding area and a battery, complete with a sketch, that was part of a "line of earth works extend[ing] across the island....Fort Pringle is at the end of the line on Stono River....On the opposite bank of the river is another fort, Fort Trenholm...." (26 Feb. 1865.) Letters of 1 and 3 March describe Charleston as rather seedy and shell-pocked.

After much personal debate and prayer, Webber submitted his resignation on 9 February 1865, supposing that there was "little hope of its being accepted for there is some scarcity of surgeons." However, his resignation was accepted on 15 March and took effect on 10 April. His final letter from South Carolina was written at Port Royal on 6 April. Webber completed his medical studies in 1865 and became a leading physician specializing in neurology.

**Receipt, 3 Mar. 1857, to C[hristopher] Werner for Palmetto Regiment Monument**

Receipt, 3 March 1857, of C[hristopher] Werner (1805-1875) documents payment for the Palmetto Regiment monument on the grounds of the South Carolina State House in Columbia (S.C.).

Signed by Werner, the note directs that "Genl [James] Jones Commissioner of the New State House will please hold subject the order of John C. Cochran Cashier of the South Western Rail Road Bank the sum of Five thousand Dollars on completion of the Palmetto Tree according to act of the Legislature 1856." The overleaf bears Cochran's signature acknowledging receipt of four thousand dollars from Jones on 19 January 1858.

The oldest monument at the State House, the "Iron Palmetto," as it has been called, commemorates the heroism of South Carolina's Palmetto Regiment during the Mexican War. It was erected in 1858 by Charleston artisan and noted iron craftsman Christopher Werner.

**Business Letterbook (Abbeville, S.C.), 1859-1863, of John White**

Letterbook volume, 25 October 1859-12 March 1863, containing verbatim copies of outgoing business correspondence from John White of Abbeville, S.C.

Letters discuss cotton sales, orders for household goods and provisions, and banking transactions. Others indicate that White executed deeds and sold cotton on behalf of Confederate soldiers, as referenced in his letter of 16 August 1862—"at the request of Mr. John Cromer who is in the Confederate army in Virginia I have sold his crop of cotton which he subscribed to the Confederate Government." There is a gap in correspondence between 19 October 1861 and 14 April 1862.

**Letter, 22 Oct. 1826, David R[ogerson] Williams to Col. James Chesnut**

Letter, 22 October 1826, of David R[ogerson] Williams (1776-1830), Cheraw Union Factory (S.C.), to Col. James Chesnut, near Camden (S.C.), relates news of Williams' family, their return from "the Springs," and the European travels of two individuals identified only as Nick and Mr. Randolph. It also touches briefly upon politics, noting—"The result of our election has been probably as mortifying to us, as yours has been agreeable to you. Darlington has elected Mitchell & turned out Witherspoon in neither of which had me or mine any agency whatever."

Williams, who served as governor, 1814-1816, member of Congress, 1805-1809 and 1811-1813, and brigadier general in the War of 1812, was also a manufacturer, having erected a mill for the manufacture of cotton yarns. He also

operated a hat and shoe factory and is credited with having introduced mules into Southern agriculture.

### **N.F. Wilson Papers, 1875-1878**

Five letters, 8-18 May 1875 and 7 July 1878, penned by N.F. Wilson and two other correspondents provide a glimpse life in the Aiken County community of Langley in the decade following the Civil War.

Appraising the economic conditions in a letter of 8 May 1875, addressed simply to "Mr. Alf," Wilson complained of sales that were "tolerable only" and further reported that "Langley Mills...are Suspending all unnecessary hands." He cautioned against buying too many goods, in particular groceries, "for their profit as you know will never make a man rich in this place."

Also of interest is Wilson's letter of 18 May 1875 describing an altercation between two men identified only as "B.N." and "J.H." in which the former was shot in the leg.

### **"Dark Days of the Confederacy," 29 Aug. 1915, Memoir by Annie E.**

#### **Witherspoon**

Manuscript, 29 August 1915, "Dark Days of the Confederacy," a memoir penned by Lancaster schoolteacher Annie E. Witherspoon (1850-1923), daughter of lawyer and planter George McCottry Witherspoon, recounts the contributions and struggles of the citizens of the Lancaster area during the fight for Southern independence.

"The Southern women...managed as best they could," Witherspoon remembers. "I have often seen my aunt Mrs. R.L. Crawford, who had known only the ease & elegancies of life, mount her horse & with one of my brothers for company ride to his plantation & see to the interest of her husband who was fighting in Va. Then too, these good women shared their farms & storehouses, which were full to overflowing in those memorable years, with the wives & children of those who were dependent on their own exertions for a living & who had fearlessly enlisted in the service of their country to fight & even die for the righteousness of its cause."

While "Lancaster was thought to be a safe retreat" and had become a popular destination for refugees from regions thought more likely to lie in the path of Yankee invaders, it did not escape the ravages of a war waged against a civilian populace. The narrative focuses in large part on the depredations carried out by Union troops under the command of Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick when they

occupied Lancaster for six days in February 1865. Witherspoon relates numerous incidents in which private property was carried off or laid waste. "The sole purpose of the Yankee Soldiers," she asserts, "seemed to be to plunder & destroy....These outrages were done by men who called themselves Soldiers, but there was not a drop of patriotism in their blood."

"Looking backward thro' the vista of time," Witherspoon ends her chronicle, " we cherish no unkind feeling for those who met us on the battle field, knowing that the God of Battles knew what was best for our own dear South Land! & feel it a sacred duty to teach the children of the South that they could have no nobler heritage than to be the children of the 'Men who wore the gray.'"

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#### **2004 Gifts to Modern Political Collections**

- Carroll Ashmore **Campbell**, Jr., Papers, ca. 1983-2001
- Donald H. **Holland** Papers, 1949-2003
- Johnnie M. **Walters** Papers, 1918-2003

#### **Carroll Ashmore Campbell, Jr., Papers, ca. 1983-2001**

Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (b. 1940) has served South Carolina as a state legislator, congressman, and governor. The collection is currently being processed, and once opened for research, will provide insight into Campbell's career and his role in the ascendancy of the Republican Party in the state.

Serving in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1971 to 1974 and in the South Carolina Senate from 1976 to 1978, Campbell represented Greenville County and became only the fifth non-lawyer to serve on the Senate Judiciary Committee. In 1978 the popular solon was elected to represent South Carolina's Fourth District in Congress, becoming the first Republican to represent that district since Reconstruction. The conservative Republican served in Congress for four terms, and developed expertise in issues regarding the handicapped, child support, voting rights, and particularly the textile industry. At the same time, he

was active in national Republican Party work and helped direct the Reagan campaign's efforts in the South.

Campbell's election as governor in 1986 ended the perception of South Carolina as a Democratic state. A strong leader who emphasized economic development, Campbell negotiated an agreement with BMW to locate its first manufacturing plant outside Bavaria in upstate South Carolina near Greer. Perhaps the greatest achievements of his two terms as governor were his successful handling of the Hurricane Hugo disaster and a sweeping revision of the structure of state government that provided greater efficiency and accountability. Campbell also enjoyed success with issues including budgeting and literacy and education. He was visible nationally as a leader of the National Governors' Association Task Force on Education and as chairman of the National Education Goals Panel. He served as a regional and national chairman in the Bush campaigns of 1988 and 1992, and his reputation within the Republican Party led to his being considered as a vice presidential candidate in 1988, 1992, and 1996.

### **Donald H. Holland Papers, 1949-2003**

The papers of Donald H. Holland (1928-2003) chronicle a career dedicated to public service in Kershaw County and to the state of South Carolina. Serving in the South Carolina House of Representatives for twelve years, as a District Highway Commissioner for four years, and in the South Carolina Senate for over thirty years, Holland was noted for his determination to provide strong and efficient representation for his constituents. During his career, he enjoyed both Republican and Democratic support in his few contested elections.

Holland worked with many prominent political figures, establishing political and personal relationships with such individuals as Solomon Blatt, Edgar Brown, Marion Gressette, Rembert Dennis, and every South Carolina governor from James Byrnes to Mark Sanford. As a recognized leader in the Democratic Party, Holland campaigned locally and nationally for the party.

Born on 19 August 1928 to Eugene and Alberta Branham Holland in the small Kershaw County community of Cassatt, Donald Harry Holland grew up on a farm in Depression-era South Carolina. Holland's rural background later inspired him to push for rural development and expansion of utility services in farming communities like Cassatt.

As Highway Commissioner, Holland took part in guiding the expansion of the interstate system in South Carolina by suggesting locations and improvements for

I-20 and the I-77 extension. As a legislator, Holland was involved in judicial reform and the revision of election laws. He supported the improvement of education in South Carolina and acted as an advocate for educators. By establishing rural development programs, supporting the construction of a modern hospital, and preserving historical and natural spaces, Holland also endeavored to improve the quality of life in Kershaw County. The Donald H. Holland papers, currently being processed, document Holland's political career from 1949 until 2003.

### **Johnnie M. Walters Papers, 1918-2003**

In 1971 embattled President Richard M. Nixon sought to use the Internal Revenue Service as a weapon to investigate and punish his "enemies." Tapes of White House conversations reveal that Nixon wanted as Commissioner "a ruthless son-of-a-bitch, that he will do what he is told, that every income tax return I want to see I see, that he will go after our enemies and not go after our friends." Attorney General John Mitchell recommended one of his assistants, a specialist in tax law, Johnnie McKeiver Walters, for the key post.

Walters was confirmed as Commissioner of Internal Revenue in August of 1971 and served until 1973. Apparently neither Nixon nor Mitchell ever spoke with Walters to ensure he would aid them as they desired. In fact, Walters was "shocked" when White House counsel John Dean presented him with an "enemies list," and he refused to politicize the IRS as Nixon wanted. When presidential domestic advisor John P. Ehrlichman confronted Walters about his "foot-dragging tactics" in regard to ordered audits, Walters told Secretary of the Treasury George P. Schultz that he could "have my job anytime he wanted it." In an administration largely remembered for its abuse of power, Walters stands apart for his steadfast performance under pressure.

A native of Hartsville (S.C.), Walters was born to Tommie Ellis and Lizzie Grantham Walters in 1919. He was educated in the Hartsville public schools and received his A.B. degree from Furman University in 1942. During World War II he served with distinction in the U.S. Army Air Force as a navigator, flying fifty bombing missions out of Southern Italy. Walters earned his law degree in 1948 from the University of Michigan, where he also met and married his wife, Donna Hall.

Walters began his legal career with the Chief Counsel's Office of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C. In 1961 he returned to South Carolina to become a founding partner of the Greenville law firm of Geer, Walters & Demo. He

remained at the firm until 1969, when he was appointed Assistant Attorney General in the Tax Division of the United States Department of Justice. In this role, he was deeply concerned with civil unrest and headed one of five Civil Disturbance Teams, often being deployed across the country to cities where incidents of civil unrest were anticipated. As Assistant Attorney General, Walters was also actively involved in the nomination processes of several Supreme Court and District Court judges.

As IRS Commissioner, Walters worked to emphasize fast, orderly, and efficient service. Beyond his role in the Watergate investigations, Walters may be best remembered as a vocal advocate for reform of the voluntary tax system into a more taxpayer-friendly system. He received attention from the media for his efforts to simplify and clarify tax forms, for his reintroduction of the 1040A form, and for his pledge to crack down on corporate tax fraud.

After returning to private practice with the Washington, D.C., firm of Hunton, Williams, Gay & Gibson, Walters was an active member of the American Bar Association and promoted specialization in the legal profession as well as reform of the tax system. He left Hunton & Williams in 1979 and returned to Greenville, where he was a partner with the firm of Leatherwood, Walker, Todd & Mann until 1996. He subsequently became Executive Vice President and General Counsel of Colonial Trust Company of Greenville, an investment management firm providing administrative and custodial services to individuals, corporations, partnerships, and non-profit organizations.

The Johnnie M. Walters papers consist of nine linear feet of material and span Walters' life and career from 1935 until 2003, in particular the years between 1969 and 1978. The collection, which largely consists of correspondence, has been organized into six series—general, public papers, personal papers, speeches, clippings, and photographs.

Public papers include materials relating to Walters' service as a government official and his role in the Watergate investigations. Walters' correspondence as Assistant Attorney General reflects his active involvement in reforming the federal tax system as well as his work on such issues as tax fraud and sentencing standards in criminal tax cases. Correspondence relating to the nominations and appointments of judges also reflects Walters' work with non-taxation issues. The bulk of this correspondence relates to Walters' efforts on behalf of the failed nomination of South Carolina's Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the U.S. Supreme Court. Also included are letters regarding the nominations of other judges - Lewis

Powell and William Rehnquist among them - to the Supreme Court as well as nominations of district court judges in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Much of the nomination-related correspondence concerns the garnering of support for Republican nominees. Included also is a December 1969 letter from Spiro Agnew commenting on bias in the media.

Papers pertaining to Walters' employment with the IRS include materials from his work with the Chief Counsel's Office between 1949 and 1955. Materials dating from the time of his service as Commissioner of Internal Revenue focus upon the reorganization of the IRS to be more efficient and taxpayer-friendly. Walters' efforts toward this goal are apparent in handwritten notes and correspondence reflecting his reforms and in a 1972 sample copy of the reintroduced 1040A tax form, complete with his letter to the taxpayer. Commissioner's Advisory Group correspondence and materials, 1973-2001, illustrate Walters' continuing interest in the affairs of the IRS. The Advisory Group was formed of past Commissioners of Internal Revenue to discuss IRS issues and problems and to suggest improvements and solutions.

Watergate investigation files include documents relating to Walters' preparation of his statement before the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Investigations. Handwritten notes from the Committee's proceedings provide insight into Walters' public role in the investigation of the politicization of the IRS.

Personal papers are comprised of correspondence and other materials documenting Walters' education, service in the military, early career struggles, successful legal practice, and relationships with public figures. There is a wealth of information relating to Walters' service in the Army Air Force and Reserves during and after World War II, and among the most notable items are his navigator's logs from bombing raids within Nazi-controlled Europe. The logs include a record of the mission in which Walters was wounded by flak, earning him the Purple Heart. Walters' handwritten war diary covers three months of his 1944 military service in Italy.

Legal association papers and correspondence from various groups in which Walters participated demonstrate his career-long efforts to improve the tax system and advance the legal profession. A continued interest in and emphasis on tax reform is apparent in papers relating to case work, legislation, and lobbying handled by Walters while with Hunton & Williams.



The persons subseries consists of files relating to public figures with whom Walters maintained a personal relationship, often as advisor, friend, or confidant. Included are files on Nixon Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., and South Carolina Governor Carroll A. Campbell.

The speeches series consists of those written or given by Walters between 1960 and 1994 on subjects ranging from tax legislation to World War II. As both a tax lawyer and a prominent tax official, Walters was often asked to speak about changes to the tax code and pending legislation. Some speeches delivered as Commissioner of Internal Revenue attracted media attention, particularly those addressing corporate tax fraud issues or advocating simplification of tax forms. Noteworthy is Walters' May 1973 speech, presented before a joint session of the South Carolina General Assembly, in which he praised the "outstanding financial management" of the state, especially as compared to the federal government. He also spoke at length of the "personal and national tragedy of Watergate," noting that "any time our leaders fail to set and observe high standards, our great national fabric—our national soul—is damaged and torn." However, he remained hopeful about the outcome of the Watergate scandal, stating, "In our great country, we shall see the majesty of the law prevail."

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#### 2004 Selected list of Printed South Caroliniana

- **Bible Society of Charleston**, *Report of the Managers of the Bible Society of Charleston on the Thirty-first Anniversary, April 2d, 1841*, Charleston, 1841.
- Pierpont E. **Bishop**, A Sermon, *Occasioned by the Death of Rev. James S. Adams, Preached Before Bethel Presbytery, During Their Spring Sessions, 1844*, in Catholic Church, Chester District, S.C., Columbia, 1844.
- **Charleston Bible Society**, *Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Charleston Bible Society*, Charleston, 1839.
- **Charleston City Directory**—1887, Charleston, 1887.
- Eugene R. **Eller**, *Smiles n' Sighs*, Easley, [ca. 1980].

- William **Endicott** & Company, *Map of Columbia from an Actual Survey by Messrs. Arthur and Moore*, drawn by John B. Jackson, Columbia, 1852.
- Loami **Floyd**, *Ministerial Oration: A Sermon Preached in the Circular Church, Charleston, December 17, 1819, at the Ordination of the Rev. Jonas King, and the Rev. Alfred Wright. To Which is Added the Charge, Delivered on That Occasion, by the Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer*, Charleston, 1819.
- C.D. **Franke** & Company, *Summer Edition Illustrated Catalogue No. 101*, Charleston, 1927.
- Frances Dana **Gage**, *Poems*, Philadelphia, Penn, 1867.
- Theodore S. **Gourdin**, *What is Freemasonry? An Address Delivered Before Richland Lodge No. 39, A.F.M., at Columbia, South Carolina on St. John the Evangelist's Day, A.L. 5857*, Columbia, 1857.
- John Caldwell **Guilds**, *The Simms Reader: Selections from the Writings of William Gilmore Simms*, Charlottesville, Va., 2001.
- William Thomas **Hamilton**, *Eloquence: Its Characteristics and Its Power, An Oration Delivered Before the Thalian and Phi Delta Societies of Oglethorpe University, Georgia, at the Commencement, November 18, 1847*, Charleston, 1847.
- Charles **Inglesby**, *Speech of Charles Inglesby, on the Railroad Question, Delivered in the House of Representatives of South Carolina, December 14th, 1883*, Charleston, 1883.
- Francis **Lieber**, *What Is Our Constitution,—League, Pact, or Government? Two Lectures on the Constitution of the United States Concluding a Course on the Modern State, Delivered in the Law School of Columbia During the Winter of 1860 and 1861, To Which is Appended An Address on Secession Written in the Year 1851*, New York, 1861.
- Raimondo **Luraghi**, *The Rise and Fall of the Plantation South*, New York, 1978.

- Charles S. **Morris**, *Southward Via the Piedmont Line: An Illustrated Guide to Western North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Illustrations and Occasional Notes by Frank H. Taylor*, Philadelphia, 1878.
- **Proceedings** of a Convention of the Various Bible Societies of South-Carolina, Held at Columbia, S.C., December 8th and 9th, 1840, Charleston, 1841.
- **Proceedings** of the Stockholders of the North Eastern Railroad Company at Their Annual Meeting, in the City of Charleston, on the 7th of April, 1869, Charleston, 1869.
- **Proceedings** of the Stockholders of the North Eastern Railroad Company at Their Annual Meeting, in the City of Charleston, on the 6th of April, 1870, Charleston, 1870.
- **R.G. Dunn and Company**, *The Mercantile Agency Reference Book (and Key) Containing Ratings of Merchants, Manufacturers and Traders Generally Throughout the Following States...South Carolina...*, New York, 1926.
- **Rand McNally & Company**, *Rand McNally Standard Map of South Carolina*, Chicago, [ca. 1953].
- **Report** of the Executive Committee of the Bible Convention, Made at Columbia, So. Ca., November 25th, 1841. With Proceedings of the Convention, Charleston, 1842.
- **Savannah and Charleston Rail Road Company**, *Proceedings at the First Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road Company Held January 8, 1868;...at the Third Annual Meeting...Held March 16, 1870;...at the Fourth Annual Meeting...Held February 8, 1871*, Charleston, 1868, 1870, 1871.
- **Summer** Resorts and Points of Interest of Virginia, New York, 1884.
- William Rufus **Tanner**, *Reminiscences of the War Between the States*, Cowpens, 1931.
- **Third** Annual Exhibition of the Fair of the Carolinas, Baltimore, 1873.

- George B. **Tindall**, *South Carolina Negroes, 1877-1900*, Columbia, 1952.  
American Marxist Herbert Aptheker's annotated copy.
- **Twenty-third Rule of the German Friendly Society, For the Establishment and Government of Their Male and Female Schools**, Charleston, 1830.
- Charles Selwyn **Williams**, *John Kean of the Continental Congress from South Carolina*, New York, 1911.
- **Winthrop College**, *Proceedings of the Winthrop Training School, Memorial Day, May 12, 1889, with the Memorial Address of Honorable J.L.M. Curry*, Columbia, 1889.

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#### 2004 Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

- **Daguerreotype, ca. 1850**, of Louisa Willis, by George S. Cook, Charleston. The quarter-plate photograph shows an older woman wearing a loose lawn head covering adorned with flowers.
- **Daguerreotype, undated**, of James Fitz James Caldwell. The quarter-plate photograph has an ornate oval matte.
- **Ambrotype, 1859**, of Ellison Capers (1837-1908) or Tom Walker. This sixth-plate photograph shows a young man with fair hair seated with his elbow on a table and a cane in his hand; his top hat is inverted on the tabletop, and he is wearing a double-breasted jacket. The buttons and cane head are gilded, and the tablecloth is tinted.
- **Ambrotype, ca. 1860**, of Miss Zealy and Miss Ada Taylor, Columbia. The quarter-plate photograph shows two young ladies standing together, their jewelry gilded and dresses tinted. Lavinia Zealy is pictured on the right. The photograph was possibly taken by Lavinia's father, Joseph Zealy.

- **Ambrotype, undated**, of the Rev. John Bachman (1790-1874), Lutheran minister and scientist, of Charleston. The sixth-plate photograph has an ornate oval matte.
- **Carte-de-visite, ca. 1861**, of Francis W. Pickens while governor. Taken by C.J. Quinby, of Charleston, Pickens is standing and turned to his right and wearing a striped silk tie.
- **Carte-de-visite, ca. 1866**, of Nannie Anderson Faust, of Washington, Wilkes County, Ga. She was the wife of Dr. Henry Faust, of Grahams, Barnwell District. The photograph shows Mrs. Faust in full length, standing next to a large studio column; she is wearing a light-colored dress with fitted bodice, full skirt with long hem, and puffed upper sleeves.
- **Stereograph, ca. 1878**, "Confederate Monument, Capitol Square," "Popular Series of Southern Views" by W.A. Reckling, Columbia. The photograph shows the monument, the northeast corner of the State House with its hipped roof, and stonework scattered around. The Confederate monument was raised on the State House grounds in 1878. William A. Reckling trained under Wearn & Hix, then opened his own gallery in 1874 and continued in business until 1910.
- **Cabinet photograph, ca. 1870**, of John Dunovant Wylie, taken by J.H. Van Ness, of Charlotte, N.C. Wylie was born in Lancaster County in 1833, attended The Citadel, practiced law, organized the Lancaster Greys, and served in the Confederate Army, ultimately being promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He married Eliza Jane Witherspoon, and their surviving son later became his law partner. John D. Wylie served several terms in the South Carolina Senate, 1877-1882. J.H. Van Ness and his brother appear to have been itinerant photographers as they operated studios briefly in Winnsboro, Chester, and other localities in the late 1860s and early 1870s.
- **Photograph, ca. 1875**, of a Columbia girls' school, taken by W.A. Reckling, of Columbia. This large format albumen print shows a group of girls and young ladies, some holding croquet mallets and balls, in the yard of a two-storey white

clapboard building. There were several girls' schools in town at the time, including the Columbia Female Academy.

- **Fifty-seven photographs, 1886, 1893,** and undated, of Charleston and Aiken areas, chiefly show damage after the 1886 earthquake and the 1893 hurricane. Interesting earthquake views include Bethel Church, King and Broad Streets, the News and Courier building, Hamstead Mall showing a tent city, and a break in Langley dam. Hurricane views include South Battery, East Battery, Yacht Club, and ship and dockage damage at wharves. Also included are three boudoir photographs of African Americans in St. Andrews Parish, taken by Miss M.E. Pickett, of Charleston. They picture a man plowing, a child riding an ox to school, and a man in an ox cart. Other photographs show Ft. Sumter, St. Philip's sanctuary, workers in a cotton yard, and Thomson Auditorium. Photographers represented are William D. Clarke, George LaGrange Cook, W.H. Fairchild, M.E. Pickett, and B. Rosenthal, of Charleston; J.A. Palmer, of Aiken; William E. Wilson, of Savannah, Ga.; and J.H. Wisser.
- **Thirty photographs, four albums, one halftone, and one silhouette, 1890-1915,** of the Ford family of Aiken. Arthur Peronneau Ford and Marion Johnstone Porcher Ford (d. 1907) came to Aiken in the 1860s and built their house on Barnwell Avenue, just west of Rose Hill, in 1886. Arthur established the Aiken Recorder in 1871 and continued on as editor until his death in 1910. The family was active in St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church. Possibly compiled by daughters Louise Petigru Ford (d. 1943) and Marianna Porcher Ford (d. 1965), the albums feature images of identified horses, unidentified women, dogs, gardens, Aiken house, Liberty Hall plantation, Fairhaven, African Americans plowing with ox and working dikes in rice fields, and a trip to the North in 1903. Among the loose photographs are studio portraits of Arthur and Marion; a young woman on a bicycle; the house; and the Ford sisters in the garden, inside the house, and with groups of young people. Of interest are two milk-glass photographs of young

Arthur and Marion. Also included are a carte-de-visite of young John Drayton Ford in 1874; a photograph of baby John Drayton Ford in 1911; a silhouette of Louise; and the halftone of Arthur in Confederate uniform used in his book *Life in the Confederate Army* (1905). Photographers represented include O.N. Cripps, of Aiken Photo Studio; C.D. Hardt, of Aiken; Holland's Studio, of Charleston; and Y.M. Van Wagner, of Nyack, N.Y.

- **Photograph, 1891**, of F.W. Wagner & Company's store as it appeared during Gala Week, 1891, taken by Andreas Savastano, of Charleston. The large format albumen print shows flags, banners, and men hanging from windows of a three-storey corner building. Men, barrels, wagons laden with cotton, and dray carts are pictured on the street in front of the store. Wagener was a wholesale grocer at 161-163 East Bay Street. Savastano, a native of Naples, Italy, worked in Charleston from 1891 to 1893.
- **Photograph, ca. 1890s**, of "Venus Wigfall's Cottage in St. Andrews," taken by M.B.R. and D. Ruse. This large format, mounted cyanotype shows an African-American woman and children in the yard of a small clapboard house with exterior mud chimney in St. Andrew's Parish, Charleston County.
- **Photograph, 1906**, of the Charleston Hotel on Meeting Street, Charleston, taken by Clarke's Studio in Charleston. In the foreground are people on the sidewalk, dray carts, and telegraph and electrical lines. The photograph appeared in an advertisement in Walsh's Charleston city directory for 1906. William D. Clarke operated a studio in Charleston from 1894 to 1938.
- **Eleven photographs and twenty postcards, 1907-1948**, of scenes throughout South Carolina include images of Peoples Banks, Steedly Bakery, and the post office in Branchville; Laurens Cotton Mill Store and employees; soldiers at the Ridgeway train station; a Catawba Indian family; Saluda Copper Mines; Mayesville Methodist Church; Barnwell cotton platform; and Dr. J.H. Saye's house in Sharon.

- **Photograph album, ca. 1910s-1925**, with fifty-five photographs of Camden houses, the Kirkwood Hotel, women with golf clubs, women on horseback, men playing polo, African-American children, the Wateree River and bridge, canal lock, and a house in Coral Gables, Fla.
- **Twenty-six photographs, undated**, collected by John Neilson and used in the News and Courier include views of Col. William Washington's house on South Battery, Durant house at 54 Meeting Street, Ficken house at 96 Rutledge, and other Charleston houses and gates; the rock at The Citadel on Marion Square; duck hunters with their quarry; hunters on horseback with rifles at the ready; copy of portrait of Gen. William Moultrie as president of the Saint Andrews Society; the Beaufort-Yemassee section of Coastal Highway; and the entrance to The Oaks in Goose Creek.