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2005 Report of Gifts (72 pages)

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1840



The
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1940

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Saturday, April 30, 2005
Mr. John B. McLeod, *President*, Presiding

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

Luncheon 1:00 p.m.
Capstone Campus Room

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

Address Dr. Gordon E. Harvey
Department of History,
University of Louisiana at Monroe

2005 Report of Gifts to the South Caroliniana Library by Members of the Society

*Announced at the 69th Annual Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)
Annual Program
30 April 2005*

- **Who We Are Is Who We Were** – 2004 Keynote Address by Alex Sanders
- 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)

A special collection documenting all periods of South Carolina history.

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University of South Carolina

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Who We Are Is Who We Were

by Alex Sanders

Keynote address presented, 24 April 2004, at the 68th Annual Meeting of the

University South Caroliniana Society

Transcript published in the 2005 annual Program

Thank you for inviting me to be with you on this auspicious occasion. I have long been aware of the invaluable public service rendered to South Carolina by the University South Caroliniana Society. You carry on a great public trust, and you render a priceless service to the future of South Carolina, America, and the world.

I speak to you today on matters historical, the concept of history, and the value of the study of history - if any. As the President of the College of Charleston for almost a decade, I lived and worked at all times immersed in history.

The College was founded 235 years ago by the same men who helped found the United States of America: Rutledge, Heyward, Middleton, Rutledge, Pinckney, and Pinckney - three men who signed the Declaration of Independence and three other men who were authors of the Constitution.

I lived in the house in which John Rutledge last lived. As every South Carolinian knows, he was Chief Justice of the United States when George Washington was President. John Rutledge died in the President's House at the College of Charleston. The tourists came through the President's House every Saturday morning, and sometimes my bed wasn't made up. We told them, "That's the bed John Rutledge died in. We leave it like that in his memory." Yankees will believe anything. They present us with the grand opportunity, in the words of Lincoln, to "fool some of the people all of the time."

The story of my family in South Carolina begins in the early 1700s. The opening of eighteenth-century England was marked by a rebirth of missionary zeal in the Church of England, one result of which was the organization in 1701 of the Society

for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The influence of the Society would eventually extend throughout the world.

At the time, the Rev. Samuel Thomas lived in the town of Bury St. Edmund, in England, with his wife, Elizabeth, and their four children. He offered himself as the first missionary to the Carolina Colony. His application was accepted, and he set sail on October 1, 1702, arriving in Charles Towne two months, three weeks, and four days later, on Christmas Day, 1702.

He became a missionary to the Yemassee Indians and thereafter to the newly-arriving Africans, for whom he developed a special affection. Ironically, his son, Charles Edward, would later fight the Yemassees in the War of 1715. The Rev. Samuel Thomas became the first member of my family to arrive in America. His son, the Indian fighter, was the second.

Thirty-five years ago, Zoe and I traveled to Bury St. Edmund, the town in England where the Rev. Samuel Thomas lived before coming to America. Before we left, my uncle, retired Syracuse University professor Charles Edward Thomas, the family historian and namesake of the Yemassee Indian fighter, gave me some advice. My uncle lived in Greenville, South Carolina, at the time.

"You will find the town unchanged since the Rev. Samuel Thomas departed," he said. "The streets are still paved with cobblestones, and the roofs are still thatched," he said. "Go first to the Cathedral, and find the graves of our ancestors," he said. "Make rubbings of their tombstones," he said. "And be sure you arrive on a Saturday," he said. "On Saturdays they have a street fair. Farmers and merchants from the surrounding area bring their wares to town," he said. "Buy a steak and kidney pie," he said. "It will have been cooked in an oven that hasn't been cool since the sixteenth century."

We went to Bury St. Edmund. Just as my uncle said, the streets were still paved with cobblestones, and the roofs were still thatched. We went first to the Cathedral, and we found the graves of my ancestors. We made rubbings of their tombstones. We arrived on Saturday. The street fair was in full swing. We bought a steak and kidney pie, and I asked the vendor, "Tell me, kind sir, might it be at all possible for me to see your oven?" His eyes lit up. "Oh," he said. "You most certainly may, kind sir. In all of Bury St. Edmund, our oven is our most prized possession."

He led me by the hand down a winding lane, paved with cobblestones, and into a small stone cottage with a thatched roof. There it was, the much exalted oven that my uncle said had not been cooled since the sixteenth century. It was made of tempered glass and aluminum, and it had a nameplate on it saying, "Barbecue King, Greenville, South Carolina." My uncle was a fine historian, but sometimes he exaggerated.

A woman came to see me recently. She was writing a book about how the Civil War is still a pervasive influence and a great burden in the South. She was from the North. I told her she was in the wrong place. She needed to go to Hilton Head. We're doing pretty well in Charleston. Hilton Head, on the other hand, is what 250,000 Confederates died to prevent. That's the real "lost cause." I don't even entirely believe that. It's just that I can't stand condescending Yankees.

The Spanish philosopher, George Santayana, said: "Those who ignore the lessons of history are condemned to repeat them." I have always thought that anyone who ever heard that quote is condemned to repeat it. Napoleon said, "History is but a fable agreed upon." Time is the enemy of truth. "History is bunk," said Henry Ford. A man named Ambrose Bierce, in his book *The Devil's Dictionary*, defined history as "An account mostly false, of events mostly unimportant, which are bought about by rulers, mostly knaves, and soldiers, mostly fools." Nathaniel Hawthorne said, "In every half-century, at the longest, a family should be merged into the great abstract mass of humanity and forget about its ancestors."

Looking to history for a scaling of values always confronts the problem of differentiating history from historians, or in the words of Yeats, the dancers from the dance, or in those of Santayana, looking over a crowd to find your friends. History is hard to pin down because history vanishes the instant it happens, and all history is a negotiation between the familiar and the strange. Still, history will always have its moments of high drama and its lessons for today. All history is biography, said Emerson. Thomas Babington Macaulay put it best when he defined history as divided between reason and imagination: "a compound of poetry and philosophy," he said. He lamented that the best stories were being told to the biggest audiences not by historians but by the novelists of the day. None was more accomplished than Sir Walter Scott. Macaulay compared him to the apprentice of a medieval master of stained-glass windows, who collected shards and fragments discarded as worthless by the master and assembled them into a window of unparalleled splendor in Lincoln Cathedral. The modern equivalent of Sir Walter

Scott is Steven Spielberg, and an example of his great creative genius is his recent motion picture "Amistad."

In 1839, the Spanish slave-ship *La Amistad* was captured and taken to America, with fifty black Africans crammed in the ship's hold. Spain's eleven-year-old queen was furious over the loss of her ship and its cargo; the putative slave owners demanded the return of their property; the officers of the ship that intercepted the *Amistad* claimed salvage rights; and even the New England abolitionists were not so sure their cause wouldn't be better served if the Africans were martyred. Litigation ensued as to their status and ownership. The case eventually reached the United States Supreme Court.

The issue presented was whether the Africans were merely the ship's cargo or human beings. John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States, long since retired from public life, was called upon to argue the case for the Africans. Like his father, John Adams, John Quincy Adams was an exceptional lawyer, a much better lawyer than he had been a President. He was seventy-two years old at the time.

The movie is historically quite accurate. I have read the transcripts of the court proceedings. One of the ways in which the movie is inaccurate is itself quite interesting. Steven Spielberg concocts the fantasy that the leader of the Africans met with John Quincy Adams and told his lawyer that they will not go to court alone. "No, no, we will have right on our side," John Quincy Adams says. "No," the African replies. "I meant my ancestors. I will call into the past and beg them to come. And they must come, for at this moment, I am the whole reason they have existed at all." What a thought. I'm glad Steven Spielberg improved history with that wonderful idea: "I am the whole reason [my ancestors] have existed at all."

Against that spectacular backdrop, John Quincy Adams argued the case by invoking the memory of the Founding Fathers - James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and his own father, John Adams. Their marble statues surrounded him in the courtroom.

Although the movie doesn't show it, according to the transcript, he reminded the Justices of the United States Supreme Court that an even more supreme court awaited them. "I can only [enter] a fervent petition to Heaven," he said, "that every member of [this Court] may go to his final account with as little earthly frailty to

answer for as those illustrious dead.” He concludes with these stirring words: “We have come to understand,” he said, “that who we are is who we were.” “Who we are is who we were,” he said. You really must hear his argument yourself. Modern technology makes that miracle possible. Ladies and gentlemen, John Quincy Adams argues before the United States Supreme Court on behalf of the cargo of the Spanish slave-ship *La Amistad*: [film clip].

As South Carolinians, we have a rich heritage. We are the sum total of generations of growing, yearning, of planning and failing, of building and destroying and building again. Whether we like it or not, within each of us, it we look back far enough, is the entire history of America. We contain the potential, the energy, the dreams of all who have gone before us; and if we are to discover our own unique role on earth we must look back at those dreams and try to understand why they failed and how they succeeded, so that we may dream more clearly and act more nobly in our own lives. That is our great responsibility to our history and to our future.

We must think of those who have gone before with the kind of piety Confucius thought should be accorded to ancestors. Our obligation is not merely to pass on the South Carolina they have given us. Anybody who thinks that has never read the parable of the talents. Once again, the words of George Santayana: “We must welcome the future, remembering that soon it will be the past, and we must respect the past, remembering it was once all that was humanly possible.” We must never forget our debt to our ancestors. We must remember that, at this very moment, we are “the whole reason they have existed at all.” We must never forget “who we are is who we were.”

2005 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

- Letter, 24 June [1862], of Mrs. Carrie **Anthony** (Ft. Gaines, Ga.) to Maj. O.P. Anthony (James Island, S.C.)
- Letter, 1 Feb. 1864, of C.K. **Ayer** (Floyd County, Ga.), to Iveson L. Brookes
- Papers, 1746-1999, of the **Ball and Gilchrist** Families
- Addition, 1906-1930, to Irvine Furman **Belser** Papers
- Letter, 9 Apr. [1862], of George H. **Blake**, to Amos Storer (Dexter, Maine)
- Daniel Franklin **Boone** Papers, 1920-2004
- Papers, 1770-2003, of the **Boylston and Salley** Families
- Letter, 20 Jan. 1830, of Ferdinand **Clark**, (Havana, [Cuba]), to Messrs. J. Seland & Brothers
- **Confederate States Army. Army of the Potomac**, General Orders No. 65, 25 Oct. 1861, Head Quarters, 1st Corps, near Centreville [Va.]
- **Confederate States Army. South Carolina Volunteers, 3rd Regiment, Company G**, Return, 31 July 1862
- **Confederate States Army. South Carolina Volunteers, 7th Regiment**, Provision Return, 27-30 May 1861
- Letter, 7 Nov. 1863, of George E. **Cooper**, to Peter Tallman (Rockland County, N.Y.)
- Addition, 1862 and 1863, to **Dalton** Family Papers
- George Logan **Doggette** Photographs and Papers, 1891-1988
- L.R. "Duke" **DuTremble** Papers, ca. 1928-1998
- Letter, 15 Nov. [1861], of Anonymous Union Soldier, "**Fletcher**"
- Letter, 29 Jan. 1857, of Sheriff Theo[dore] S. **Gourdin** (Charleston, S.C.), to Philip C. Tucker (Vergennes, Vermont)
- Letter, 11 Mar. [18]64, of J[ohn] M. **Hamilton**, to Capt. D.H. Hamilton
- Kay **Holley** Papers, 1889-1995

- McDavid **Horton** Papers, 1902-1970
- Letter, 11 Aug. 1864, of Geo[rge] W. **Howe** (Port Royal, S.C.)
- Weldon Bernard **James** Papers, 1864-1985
- Addition, 1910-1945, to the **Kay** Family Papers
- William Bulluck **King** Papers, 1911-1978
- Papers, 1909-1976, of William Bulluck **King** and Fay Cornelia Ball **King**
- Letter, 20 July 1863, of William L. **McArthur** (Hilton Head, S.C.)
- Letter, 18 May 1863, of J. Vinton **Martin** (Hilton Head, S.C.), to Martin Bell
- Addition, 1905-1920, to Andrew Charles **Moore** Papers
- Papers, 1791-1970, of the **Murphy and O'Bryan** Families
- Letter, 25 Sept. 1861, of **Murray Boswell & Bro. (Camden, S.C.)**, to Messrs. T.J. & P.P. Murray.
- Letter, 25 Feb. 1988, of Richard **Nixon** to Gen. William C. Westmoreland
- Letter, 26 Aug. 1861, of William T. **Norris** (near Germantown, Va.)
- Lewis **O'Bryan** Papers, 1834-1857
- Freedmen's labor contract, 30 Mar. 1868, (Chester District, S.C.), between Wade **Osborne**, Henry Parks and Edward Osborne
- Records, 1846-1861, of **P. Whitin and Sons**
- Letter, 17 July 1861, from Governor F.W. **Pickens** to Gen. James Simons
- Addition, 1919-1996, to Anita **Pollitzer** Papers
- Thomas Harrington **Pope, Jr.**, Papers, 1811-1999
- Letter, 14 July 1862, and Manuscript Map of **Port Royal Island, S.C.**
- Letter, 3 May 1863, Added to the **Raffield** Family Papers
- Addition, 1804, to the Jacob **Read** Papers
- Rebecca Margaret **Reid** Papers, 1903-1968
- Letter, 4 Jan. 1862, of J.L. **Stoddard**

- **Taylor** Family Papers, 1709-1829
 - Letter, 9 July 1788, of J.J. Berard (Brittany, France) to Peter **Taylor**
 - Andrew Bowie **Wardlaw** Papers, 1843-1983
 - James F. **Woods** Papers, 1829-1832
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2005 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

Letter, 24 June [1862], of Mrs. Carrie Anthony to Maj. O.P. Anthony

Letter, 24 June [1862], addressed to Maj. O.P. Anthony, 51st Georgia Infantry (James Island, S.C.), from his wife, Carrie, was written from Ft. Gaines (Georgia), and complains of not having “heard a word from you since the Battle on James Island” although she supposed from the news in the papers that he was not in the fight— “it was indeed a terrible slaughter on the Yankee side.”

“Should you get sick or wounded or ever be in or near a Battle, please for my sake get some friend to telegraph or write to me immediately— for oh the anxious suspense we endure is a great deal more than your imagination can possibly picture.”

Widely known as the Battle of Secessionville, the James Island fight on 16 June 1862 was part of Union operations against Charleston, S.C.

Letter, 1 Feb. 1864, of C.K. Ayer (Floyd County, Ga.), to Iveson L. Brookes

Letter, 1 February 1864, from C.K. Ayer, Yarbrough P.O. (Floyd County, Georgia), to Iveson L. Brookes (1793-1865) advises that he was shipping his household goods and furnishings, along with those of his son, W.F. Ayer, to Brookes, a South Carolinian living near Hamburg [present day Aiken County, S.C.], in anticipation of the Union Army's advance upon his Georgia home.

“The news of the fall back of the army was very startling to me,” Ayer writes, further noting that “when F. wrote me to load up the Cars & hold myself in readiness to move his & my negroes at a moments warning, I was frustrated in all my plans.” He begs Brookes to “excuse the liberty I have taken in sending my furniture & Bacon to you to be taken care of till I can provide some other place.” Floyd County (Georgia), and its county seat, Rome, fell to Union forces shortly after the beginning of the Atlanta campaign in late April 1864.

Papers, 1746-1999, of the Ball and Gilchrist Families

Correspondence, business papers, estate and legal papers, plantation journals and diaries, literary compositions, recollections of life on various Ball family properties, and photographic images of individuals, family gatherings, and homes and buildings ranging from daguerreotypes to snapshots have been added to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of the Ball and related families whose plantations were located along the banks of the Cooper River in St. John's Parish (Berkeley District, S.C.)

The collection contains approximately two thousand, one hundred fifty-eight loose papers—letters, bills and receipts, literary pieces, and genealogical notes and recollections—ranging in date from 1746 to 1999. Three distinct units comprise the bulk of the correspondence. From 1848 until 1901, Catherine Theus, Jane Shoolbred, and Eliza C. Ball corresponded with Julia Saffery Obear, of Winnsboro, S.C., the wife of the Rev. Josiah Obear. In the 1890s, James Poyas Foster, a salesman with the Charleston, S.C., firm of Edmonds T. Brown, corresponded with his fiancé and later wife, Jane Ball, as he made the rounds of towns from the coast to the sandhills. Correspondents in the 1920s and 1930s include Jane Ball Foster and her daughter Jane, who married Gilbert Alexander Gilchrist, and Mary H. Gibbs Ball and her daughters, Eleanor Ball Combé and Lydia Child Ball. The latter was an organizer of the Plantation Melody Singers in 1925. She wrote a history of the group in 1933, recorded the lyrics of spirituals they collected, and kept a record of performances.

Among the earliest documents in the collection is Henry Laurens' itinerary, 9 November-9 December 1779, as he traveled from Schuylkill, Pa., to Charleston, S.C., via Mepkin plantation (Berkeley County, S.C.), with a daily record of mileage and expenses. Among the loose papers are bills and receipts for household and plantation supplies, medical bills for the treatment of family and slaves, estate papers, accounts with overseers, tax returns, and sales of rice. Other documents concern the purchase and valuation of slaves and distribution of cloth and provisions. Tax returns, 1798-1809, of Elias Ball III (1752-1810) reveal that his acreage increased from 9,746 to 13, 881 while his labor force grew from 330 to 575.

Information about the family's holdings of slaves and land is found in the collection's forty-two volumes. These records span the period from 1783 to the post-Civil War years and include lists of slaves at Pimlico, Hyde Park, Quenby, Cedar Hill, Midway, St. James, Kensington, Belle Isle, Limerick, Jericho, and Halidon Hill plantations; the distribution of cloth, blankets, and provisions; lists of

slave children giving birth date, mother's name, and plantation; post-war labor agreements; sales of land to African Americans; and William J. Ball's experiment with phosphate mining at Limerick plantation (Berkeley County, S.C.). In 1844 Catharine Gendron Poyas (1810-1882) composed a thirty-one page poem entitled "Limerick; or, Country Life in South Carolina." Recollections by Lydia Child Ball include "Remeniscences of Plantation Life" and "Limerick Plantation, Part of Old Cypress Barony in South Carolina."

Mathurin Guerin Gibbs (d. 1849) kept a record of agricultural and family activities at Rice Hope and Jericho plantations. The five volumes which he entitled "Rural Calendar" cover the period 30 July 1838 through 25 August 1846. Trained as a lawyer and classical scholar, Gibbs amassed a large private library which he sold when he and his family departed Charleston for Rice Hope plantation. In his journals Gibbs devoted more space to the flora and fauna of the natural world than he did to his crops, which may explain why he lost Rice Hope and was no more successful at Jericho. At various times Gibbs, his wife, Maria Louisa, and children suffered the effects of fever for long periods. From 3 September to 15 October 1839 the onset of malaria caused Gibbs to forego writing in his journal. When his wife and children were suffering, Gibbs made daily entries on their condition and treatment.

Gibbs paid close attention to patterns of weather. Visiting Rice Hope on 1 August 1838, he "found every thing parched with the intense heat of the sun, and the long absence of rain....The seasons have been very unpropitious for the crops; high winds, floods of rain, and long droughts, have succeeded each other, so as to impair and cripple vegetation." Gibbs always noted the celebration of Christmas among family and slaves, Washington's birthday, and the Fourth of July, "a glorious day to the lovers of Liberty, but how has that glow of patriotism been damped by the changes that have taken place in a few years" (4 July 1841).

Describing the beauties of the day on 26 November 1842, Gibbs observed that they would be repeated on the following day—"It is thus with the great works of the Creator. Man alone is an exception. He frets and struts his hour upon the 'Stage and then is heard no more.'" In the spring, 23 May 1843, he watched the crows building their nests "on the lofty pines over looking the fields, so as to be ready to gather their food," and described how their rivals, the "mock-birds, fearful of the destruction of their eggs or young, give them battle whenever they approach the trees on which their nests are."

Gibbs and his family moved from Rice Hope to Jericho in December 1844. He noted their move to Rice Hope seven years earlier, "with high and ardent hopes."

During that time “misfortunes have passed over me; my weak force in hands have rendered me unable to pay for the place, and it has been sold under a foreclosure of the mortgage, and I am again compelled to remove into another parish to seek my fortune anew.”

The Cooper River rice planters were members of the Strawberry Agricultural Society whose activities are recorded in a journal, 5 May 1847-13 April 1859, December 1859, and treasurer’s book, 1847-1859. In addition to the minutes of the meetings, the journal contains reports of agricultural experiments by various members.

Addition, 1906-1930, to Irvine Furman Belser Papers

Two and one-half linear feet of papers, 1906-1930, added to the archives of Columbia resident Irvine Furman Belser (1889-1969) primarily document the courtship of Belser and May Heyward, 1912-1914. The bulk of the letters were written by Belser while a Rhodes Scholar at Christ Church College, Oxford University, in England.

Belser’s life at Oxford was filled mainly with studying, playing rugby, tennis, and rowing. He was a member of several clubs, including the American Club and the Twenty Club. Belser’s letter of 19 November 1911 contains a plan and description of Christ Church. He often compares English food, manners, and clothing styles to their American counterparts. His mother kept him informed of family happenings in Columbia, Sumter, and Clarendon County, S.C. Belser kept up with South Carolina politics and was sorely disappointed in Coleman Blease’s gubernatorial win in 1912. Letters written in August, November, and December express concern about the political climate and hope that May’s father, former governor Duncan Clinch Heyward (1864-1943), would run against Blease in two years.

These courtship letters are a prime example of the difficulties of long-distance relationships, especially considering it took about two weeks for trans-Atlantic mail to be delivered. Most of the early letters were written by Belser to May and often in response to something he wrote her a month before. Things were so strained between them that Belser made a special trip home in the summer of 1912.

However, as his graduation and the 7 July 1914 wedding date drew nearer, both May’s and Irvine’s letters became more passionate and full of hope for their future. War broke out in Europe while Irvine and May were on their honeymoon. Letters from May’s mother, Mamie Heyward, express concern for their safety and desire that they remain in England instead of continuing to the continent. She also tells May about Columbia people vacationing in Europe who were stranded there. Irvine

received a few letters from former Oxford friends. The mother of a British friend wrote on 6 April 1915 to say that her son was at the front and to share her feelings about the war. Ian A. Clarke wrote Irvine twice, 19 June 1915 and 16 January 1916, and described life in the British trenches. Clarke served in the 4th Gordon Highlanders and was wounded at least twice.

By May 1916 Irvine was at the United States Army Southern Military Training Camp at Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia. He returned home from training, but not before May broke her wrist trying to crank her new car. A year later Irvine was stationed at Branch Military Training Camp in Chattanooga, Tenn. This time May and her two little children moved to Georgia to be nearer him. Most of the correspondence during 1917 is from May's mother. She expresses concern for May and the children and includes news about the cantonment at Columbia – Camp Jackson (present day Fort Jackson). Other correspondents include May's father, her sister Katherine, and Irvine's brother W.G. who sent homefront news and updates on Katherine's art shows in Spartanburg, S.C., with Miss Law and in New York. May stayed five months, then returned to Columbia, S.C. Irvine returned to Columbia in February 1918.

The papers also contain some snap shots of Belser and friends in England and a studio portrait of J. Rion McKissick in his Asheville Military School uniform taken by Brock, of Asheville, N.C., about 1895.

Letter, 9 Apr. [1862], of George H. Blake, to Amos Storer (Dexter, Maine)

Letter, postmarked 9 April [1862], of George H. Blake, [Port Royal, S.C.], includes messages to several family members at the Dexter (Maine), household of Amos Storer and indicates that Blake was working as a civilian "Government Agent" in charge of "half a million dollars worth of Government Property."

Blake states that he was responsible for "the care, & management of 300 Negroes," and also at his disposal were horses and a "nice four oared boat—so I am not confined." "Do you ask me how I like Planters life," Blake quips; "well, it is too monotonous to suit me—nothing suits me half as well as Preaching."

To a younger member of the household, perhaps Amos Storer's son Everett, he admonishes—"Never be a soldier for a business or profession in life. It is a hard life I should judge....I am glad I am not one."

Daniel Franklin Boone Papers, 1920-2004

Two and one-half linear feet of papers, 1920-2004, document the collective experiences of several members of the Daniel Franklin Boone family. Early

materials reflect the family of his first wife, Martha Ferree Lightner, while later items focus on Boone's travels with second wife, Helen Huffman.

Daniel Franklin Boone (1904-1989), lawyer and Army colonel, was a native of Winston-Salem (North Carolina), and a 1931 graduate of the National University School of Law. He served in the Army National Guard, 1921-1925, and the Army Reserve, 1925-1940, and was on general staff assignments in Washington, D.C., 1940-1947. Boone retired from the Army in 1967 to open a private law practice. During World War II he served as liaison officer for the War Department in the White House, briefed President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Congressional Medal of Honor recipients, and reviewed Japanese and German war atrocity cases with the War Crimes Branch of the War Department General Staff.

In 1932 he married Martha Ferree Lightner, daughter of Clarence Ashley Lightner and Frances McGraw, of Detroit, Mich., and Tryon, N.C. Daniel and Martha had two children, Daniel Lightner Boone and Martha Penelope Boone. After their separation due to Martha's highly publicized infidelity, the children sued their parents, the first case of its kind, in an attempt to force a custody decision. Daniel F. Boone later married Helen Huffman. They retired to Myrtle Beach in 1976.

Items predating 1938 deal primarily with the family of Daniel F. Boone's first wife, Martha Lightner Boone. Martha's brother Theodore Alexander Lightner, who held a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, became a world famous bridge player and originated the "Lightner Double" of slam contracts.

Brother Clarence McGraw Lightner, a physician, and sister Alice Lightner Hopf, a writer of science fiction and children's books, were both involved in the Communist Party in the 1930s, causing much discord in their relationships with Daniel and Martha Boone. Among the many letters dealing with this subject is that of 27 May 1936 in which Clarence attempted to enlighten Martha on what he felt was the basic ideology of the American Communist Party—"the C.P. has no intentions whatever of itself overthrowing our capitalist government, but we are confident that sooner or later, the American people, of course led and guided by the C.P., will do so." Despite his political affiliations, Clarence continued, "I have some sense and discretion. I want a job, in order to work, earn money, and contribute to society. I'm not going to endanger my position, or get you in wrong, unnecessarily by agitating or expressing myself."

Extensive materials from 1938 through the end of the 1940s deal with divorce, child custody, and related proceedings involving Daniel and Martha Boone. Items from the 1950s onward relate to Daniel F. Boone's legal career and military service. Included are letters certifying his degrees and admission to the bars of

various courts. There are also photographs of Daniel and Martha Boone on their wedding day and of Martha's family, as well as autographed photographs of Harry Truman and Philippines President Carlos Romulo. More recent photographs and diaries document the travels of Daniel and Helen Huffman Boone throughout Europe, Asia, the Middle East, the Caribbean, South America, Australia, and Africa during the 1960s and 1970s.

Papers, 1770-2003, of the Boylston and Salley Families

Six and one-quarter linear feet of material - correspondence, land papers, receipts, photographs, genealogies, scrapbooks, and miscellaneous related volumes - documenting the history of the Boylston and Salley families and the Aiken County town of Salley (S.C.), span from the eighteenth to the twenty-first century.

Boylston family materials primarily document the family of Austin Boylston (1802-1880) and Mary Reed Boylston (1801-1877). The couple lost four children during the Civil War. Sons Samuel Reed Boylston (1829-1864) and Lucian Austin Boylston (1846-1864) died as members of the 5th Regiment, South Carolina Cavalry, while daughters Ellen (1836-1862) and Mary (1831-1864) were victims of typhoid fever. A year before her death, Ellen received a letter from a friend in Cartersville, Ga., written on 20 June 1861. "Fannie" discussed the troops leaving her town, observing of "those detestable yankees" that she "could not keep from saying confound them for they have been the instigators of all our national troubles." She went on to say that, "while our hearts should overflow with gratitude" that the South had been victorious thus far, "we should feel chastened and humiliated for as a people we had reveled in wealth and prosperity untill we had become almost forgetfull of Him whose beneficent hand had so long showered these rich blessings upon us."

Two other sons of Austin and Mary served in the Civil War, both in the 2nd Regiment, South Carolina Artillery, Pressley Jefferson Boylston (b. 1840) and George William Boylston (1843-1925). While they were stationed in South Carolina, their sisters wrote to them often, sharing news of home. George William Boylston and his wife, Caroline Riley Boylston (1844-1913), are heavily represented in the collection., mainly through correspondence and receipts.

Another son of Austin and Mary Reed Boylston, James Wyatt Boylston (1827-1889), was the grandfather of Ena Boylston (1907-2003) who married Hemrick Nathan Salley, Sr. (1903-2004), in 1931, thereby uniting two of Salley's oldest families. A photograph album containing over eighty portraits of Austin and Mary

Boylston's descendants includes members of the Crum, Staley, and Phillips families and the family of Austin's brother Jason Boylston (b. 1801).

Salley family items, in large part legal and land papers, pertain chiefly to the descendants of Howell Allan Salley (1835-1894) and Eugenia Haseltine Corbitt (1838-1894), in particular Francis Eugene Salley (1871-1930), Oscar Jacob Salley (1873-1928), and Bird Salley (1879-1933). It was Francis Eugene Salley's son Hemrick who married Ena Boylston. Oscar Jacob Salley married Ena's aunt, Alma Boylston (1875-1902), a daughter of James Wyatt Boylston. The majority of Salley family correspondence in the collection belonged to Bird Salley's wife, Maggie Pridgen Salley (b. 1877). She received a letter in 1918 from her brother Adolph with the 119th United States Infantry. He was stationed in Greenville and complained that "one of the new duties imposed on me is the instruction of a bunch of illiterate men. I have to instruct them in the simple art of reading and writing." A number of items not immediately connected with the Boylstons and Salleys shed light upon the town of Salley, from a copy of the municipality's incorporation papers to a series of scrapbooks documenting the annual festival known as the Salley Chitlin Strut, from 1966 to 1992. The 1890 poll list for "School Election in Salley" contains the names of one hundred eighty voters. Contained also in the collection is the 1898 muster out roll for the Bamberg Guards and the Palmetto Rifles, both of which included among their members men from Salley; a Salley Town Council minute book, 4 May 1908-6 November 1917; and a file of 1997 National Register of Historic Places nomination paperwork.

Other surnames prominently featured in the collection include the West, Dicks, and Jones families. The West family files consist mainly of correspondence written during World War I from brothers Jerome and Holley West to their father, Perry West (1853-1926), and younger brother, Lawton West (1897-1963). The family of Angus Fulton Dicks (1856-1935) is represented by correspondence, photographs, and various memorabilia. Jones family material consists of letters written between 1964 and 1972 to Ernest and Ruth Jones from Beverly Hills, California, by their daughter, Madelyn Earle Jones (1919-1999), better known in Hollywood as television and screen actress Lois Collier (1919-1999).

Individual items of note include two early documents. One, dated 5 March 1770, is a land grant to Richard Hall for one hundred fifty acres "in Granville County in the Fork of the three Runs & Tinkers Creek the Waters of Savannah River," signed by William Bull. The other, dated 3 April 1786, is a land grant to John Green for two hundred fifty acres "in the District of Orangeburgh on Both Sides of the upper three Runs Waters of Savannah River" and is signed by William Moultrie and

accompanied by a plat. An 1837 policy from the Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company to William Patton, Charleston, S.C., insured “the lives of Nine Negroes for One year,” listing names, occupations, and ages of the slaves covered by the policy. A letter written in 1866 by “Cousin Camilla” in Norfolk, Virginia, to an unnamed cousin proclaims that the author looked forward to joining her cousin in the White Mountains some summer when “we have all been reconstructed (if we can be!).”

Letter, 20 Jan. 1830, of Ferdinand Clark, (Havana), to Messrs. J. Seland & Brothers

Letter, 20 January 1830, of Ferdinand Clark, in Havana, [Cuba], to Messrs. J. Seland & Brothers, Charleston, S.C., concerns the importation of cigars, a shipment of “100,000 Superior Spanish Segars (Cansio’s brand)” for which an invoice and bill of lading was originally enclosed.

According to Clark, the parcel included “nearly 30,000 Brilliant Yellow,” and he advised that “they had best be sold assorted colours and Boxes, and in order to introduce this brand into Your market...request your retailers to take a quarter or half box upon trial, and so soon as the quality of the Tobacco is ascertained there will be no difficulty in effecting large sales....”

Clark wished “the proceeds of the Segars...invested in prime Rice...shipped to this market without delay....” A postscript notes that he preferred “the Segars desposed of with all possible speed as I intend to keep you Constantly supplied with the Cansio brand and you can always warrant the quality of the tobacco....”

Confederate States Army. Army of the Potomac, General Orders No. 65, 25 Oct. 1861... near Centreville [Virginia]

A Confederate document, General Orders No. 65, 25 October 1861, Head Quarters, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac, near Centreville, [in Fairfax County, Va., seven miles north of Manassas], stipulates that “All offal after butchering cattle must invariably be buried in pits, by the butcher’s connected with troops of this corps....Any violation or failure to observe this measure of police must be reported for punishment, and the delinquent forthwith arrested and confined.”

It was further ordered that “All bad roads in vicinity of any Regiments will be immediately repaired and kept in repair thereafter by that Regiment. To this end places where water collects in the roadway must be drained and arranged to shed the water hereafter.”

Issued by command of P.G.T. Beauregard (1818-1893), the orders were signed by a number of officers, among them William Frederick Nance (1836-1881), a native of Newberry (S.C.) and brother of James Drayton Nance (1837-1864). The Confederate States of America's Army of the Potomac merged into the Department of Northern Virginia in October 1861.

Confederate States Army. South Carolina Volunteers, 3rd Regiment, Company G, Return, 31 July 1862

Return, 31 July 1862, of Capt. R.P. Todd's Co. G, 3rd Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Camp McLaws. Signed by Lt. J.W. Watts, the document records the number of men present for active duty and those who are absent.

In addition, it identifies men who were on "Extra or Daily Duty" accounted for by name and provides information on sick or wounded soldiers who were hospitalized or home on furlough.

Confederate States Army. South Carolina Volunteers, 7th Regiment, 27-30 May 1861

Provision return, 27-30 May 1861, for Capt. B.M. Talbert's company, 7th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, accounts for the number of men present and the quantity of rations issued during this period for forty men: pork, flour, rice, coffee, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap, and salt.

The three-day return bears the signature of Tho[mas] G. Bacon, commanding officer, and indicates that no rations of fresh beef, hard bread, or soft bread were distributed.

Letter, 7 Nov. 1863, of George E. Cooper, to Peter Tallman (Rockland County, N.Y.)

Letter, 7 November 1863, of Union soldier George E. Cooper, a member of the 127th New York Infantry, was written from Coles Island [near James Island in Charleston County, S.C.] to Peter Tallman, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N.Y., a discharged member of the regiment, and provides comments on the plight of a Northern soldier suffering with chronic diarrhea in an inhospitable climate.

Cooper had suffered with the malady since the first of August and writes of the "bad unhealthy climate" with brackish water that oozes through the sand and "has a bad taste and smell." So bad was the water, he notes, that "those in the hospittle are not allowed to drink it" and instead "get it distilled by steam on the boats that lay

here in around the islands.” Sgt. Daniel S. Velsor, the letter reports, was suffering from the same complaint and another officer had been stricken with typhoid fever.

In a postscript, Cooper expresses hope that the troops would soon be able to “come home and see you and spend our bounty and vote down Cop[p]e[r]heads” for “that is the only way to get them down.”

Addition, 1862 and 1863, to Dalton Family Papers

Two letters, 22 August 1862 and 7 April 1863, added to the South Caroliniana Library’s holdings of Dalton family papers further document the ordeals of this Greenville District (S.C.), family during the Civil War.

The earlier letter, written from Hanover Junction (Virginia), by W.M. Dalton, a private in Co. I, 3rd South Carolina Infantry, is addressed to his father, S[mallwood] Dalton, at Grove Station, Greenville District (S.C.), and comments on poor crop conditions at home and in Virginia and notes that Confederate troops were being sent to Petersburg “to meet the yankees and I expect we will have big fite.” Union forces, he reports, had withdrawn from Malvern Hill. Amos Dalton, a brother, is mentioned several times in the letter, and the writer speculates about his brother’s ill health.

Neither Dalton brother survived the war. W.M. died of pneumonia at Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va., on 5 January 1863, and Amos was a prisoner of war casualty the following year. The 7 April 1863 letter, from C. Witsell, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Division, Richmond, Va., concerns the return of personal effects of W.M. Dalton.

George Logan Doggette Papers and Photographs, 1891-1988

One hundred forty-four manuscripts and sixty photographs, 1891-1988, relate principally to the employment of George Logan Doggette (1877-1953) as overseer in the cloth room at Piedmont Manufacturing Company (Anderson County, S.C.) and to his son, educator James Carlisle Doggette (born 1906).

The Doggettes were actively involved in Methodist church affairs, and scattered throughout the collection are various items pertaining to churches of the South Carolina Methodist Conference, the earliest being a small 1891 minute book kept by longtime family friend A.S. Rowell (d.1922), in which are recorded details of meetings to discuss the construction of a new Methodist church at Piedmont, S.C.

The history of the same congregation is further documented through a 1911 financial plan for re-roofing the church building.

Carlisle Doggette is represented by school papers from his years in the Piedmont Public School system and at the University of South Carolina, from which he graduated in 1927. Included with specimen letters the younger Doggette penned to his parents while at Carolina is that of 2 November 1925 telling them that he planned to "get my church letter and place it in the Washington Street Methodist Church here, where most of the U.S.C. students go." Other papers document his career as a public school teacher and superintendent in the Springfield, Belton, Brunson, and York public school districts in South Carolina.

Among the laudatory messages attesting to Carlisle Doggette's success as an educator is that of 4 December 1931 from S. Brooks Marshall, Superintendent of Belton Public School District (Anderson County, S.C.). Writing to George L. Doggette, Marshall commends Carlisle as a "born teacher" with "the native ability which enables him to impart knowledge and... the tact and common sense so necessary in getting along with folks. His pupils and his teachers all honor and respect him and he is generally popular in town."

A large unit of photographs, mostly representing several generations of the Doggette family, includes several other images of interest — a 4 July 1895 group photograph of members of the Piedmont Historical Society; views of buildings at Rutherford College, N.C., taken in 1903; and a 1918 group shot of the fifth and sixth grade classes at Piedmont High School.

Additional items of interest include the printed "Charter and By-Laws of the Piedmont Manufacturing Co., Piedmont, S.C., Feb. 22, 1896"; a pamphlet, "Address of Col. Jas. L. Orr to Parents and Children of the Piedmont Schools June 17th, 1904"; an undated manuscript, presumably a bit of juvenalia, "A.S. Rowell Littery Journall," Theo Queen, editor, A.M. Doggette, assistant editor, and Miss Zela Rector, journalist; and newspaper clippings pertaining to the career of James Carlisle Doggette, Jr., as an Air Force fighter pilot and base commander at Hancock Field near Syracuse, N.Y.

L.R. "Duke" DuTremble Papers, ca. 1928-1998

Eighty-four items and one photograph album, ca. 1928-1998, impart something of the adventurous life of French Canadian L.R. "Duke" DuTremble (1918-1998), a

United States Army officer and federal employee who ultimately settled in South Carolina and lived out the remainder of his life in Columbia, S.C. Born in Beauce County (St. Honore, Quebec, Canada), DuTremble enlisted in the military at Camp Blanding (Florida), and saw duty in the Aleutians, Europe, Korea, and Okinawa, Japan.

Papers, photographs, and memorabilia document DuTremble's military career as well as his youthful exploits as a prize fighter, his work as a bellhop before World War II at Miami Beach, Fla., and his later employment by the United States Postal Service. DuTremble completed officer candidates training in September 1942 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant. Included in the collection are documentation of his awards and decorations, honorable discharges, and receipt of an Army Commendation Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service" as manager of the Ft. Jackson Golf Club at Columbia.

Items relating to DuTremble's early life include a 1948 State of Maine certificate of equivalency of high school graduation and an undated autobiographical sketch of his early life in Canada and Maine. Photographs include images taken by DuTremble at various locations in Europe during and immediately following the Second World War. Other views reflect his management work of restaurants and officers clubs and his early interest in boxing. Of particular curiosity is an image of DuTremble as a young man posed inside a convertible and holding a spurious extra issue of the *Miami Examiner*, the headline of which proclaims — "LARRY DUTREMBLE VOLUNTEERS — HITLER QUILTS."

Letter, 15 November [1861], of "Fletcher," a Union Soldier at "Hilton's Head Island" (S.C.)

Letter, 15 November [1861], from anonymous Union soldier identified only as "Fletcher" was written from "Hilton's Head Island" [Beaufort County, S.C.] on patriotic stationery illustrated with a red and blue cut of clasped hands, the Constitution, and the flag.

Addressing his parents only a week after the capture of Port Royal Sound in an expedition led by naval forces under Samuel F. DuPont(1803-1865), the writer observes— "We have got on shore again at last.... we arrived here the fourth of this month and the war vessels commenced the attack on the fort that is on the point of the island and also one on the point of the other island opposite....The rebels ran and when we got on shore there was none left on the island so we did

not have to fight any....They took any quantity of negros and a few white prisoners but I have not seen any of them yet.”

Of the three brigades of troops in the expedition, Fletcher’s was the last to land. “The rest of the boys” had gone all over the island and “shot pigs and sheep and got any quantity of oranges and sweet potatoes.” The Union troops, he notes, were camped “right in the middle of a cotton field.”

Letter, 29 Jan. 1857, of Sheriff Theo[dore] S. Gourdin (Charleston, S.C.), to Philip C. Tucker (Vergennes, Vermont)

Letter, 29 January 1857, of Charleston sheriff Theo[dore] S. Gourdin, to Philip C. Tucker, Vergennes, Vt., reveals that Gourdin, in anticipation of his office as sheriff being less lucrative, has opened a law office down the street but was continuing to act as sheriff.

Gourdin reports, “have been very much engaged in winding up the affairs of the City Sheriff’s Office, & in opening my Law Office; for the Legislature, at its last session in Dec., in consequence of the intemperate habits of the Recorder who presided over the City Court, deprived that Court of its civil & criminal jurisdiction, & left it merely its police jurisdiction. My office, therefore, hereafter will be worth only five or six hundred dollars instead of about three thousand as formerly. I have not resigned my office of City Sheriff, for many think that on the decease of the Recorder, who is now in very feeble health, the former jurisdiction of the Court will be restored to it.”

Included is Gourdin’s printed business card—“Theo. S. Gourdin, Attorney At Law, And Solicitor In Equity, No. 56 Broad Street, Charleston, S.C.”

Letter, 11 Mar. [18]64, of J[ohn] M. Hamilton, to Capt. D.H. Hamilton

Letter, 11 March [18]64, from J[ohn] M. Hamilton to his brother, Capt. D.H. Hamilton, Columbia, S.C., was written from the camp of the Marion Artillery at Church Flats near Charleston, S.C., and expresses his displeasure at a letter from their mother that criticized his spelling—“that put an end to my writeing home.” John anticipated a ten-day furlough soon and would pass through Columbia but would not stop; however, he hoped that his brother would “try and get me a derserter if you can.”

The Marion Light Artillery was organized during the summer of 1861. Most of its members came from Marion, S.C. At the time this letter was written, Daniel

Heyward Hamilton, Jr., was garrisoned at Columbia with the Columbia Provost Guards. Capt. Hamilton's company was raised in late 1863 from conscripts declared unfit for field service at the camp of instruction in Columbia. Later, soldiers from other commands who were declared unfit for field service by the Medical Examining Board were also transferred to the company. The Provost Guard served as military police, chasing deserters and escaped prisoners of war.

Kay Holley Papers, 1889-1995

Two and one-half linear feet of papers, 1889-1995, letters, concert programs, playbills, legal documents, photographs, and news clippings, document the career of musician Kay Holley (1917-1994), who once described herself as being born clutching a piano instead of a silver spoon.

Born in Aiken, S.C., as Sarah Catherine Entzminger, the young prodigy began studying piano at the age of three and gave public concerts at the age of four. Between the ages of four and eight she was a student of Henry Bellamann in Columbia, S.C. She won a scholarship to the Julliard Fellowship School, where she studied until she was sixteen and eventually began her career as a free-lance vocal accompanist, working with such performers as Estelle Liebling. Some time after her move to New York she adopted for professional reasons the name "Kay Holley," which was created from a combination of her own middle name and her mother's maiden name. At the age of twenty-seven she was appointed Director of the Radio City Music Hall Glee Club, where she stayed for seven years. She then found employment as a freelance conductor, vocal accompanist, vocal coach, arranger, and choral director, and concertized in New York and throughout the country until 1960.

During her career she coached or accompanied such celebrities as Edie Adams, Ernie Kovacks, Maxine Andrews of the Andrews Sisters, Robert Weede, Eileen Farrell, Robert Merrill, Eleanor Steber, and Beverly Sills.

Miss Holley moved to Columbia, S.C., in 1960 and joined the advertising firm of Bradley, Graham, and Hamby, where she worked as a copywriter for radio and television. She also served as an accompanist, choreographer, and music director for Workshop Theatre; accompanist for the Town Theatre; and associate director for Lyric Theatre. She appeared on numerous radio programs and on educational television. Known especially for her ability to transpose on sight and to read

orchestral scores with ease, Holley was often sought out as a vocal coach but did not want to be confused with a singing teacher. Rather she worked on style, languages, and stage presence and put together programs for both concert artists and entertainers in the popular field. She coached numerous beauty pageant contestants, notably Kimberly Aiken (Miss South Carolina, 1993, and Miss America, 1994).

Newspaper clippings provide an interesting picture of the musical life in Columbia, 1960-ca. 1990, and provide a record from her first childhood performances until the end of her career. The collection of photographs dates from 1889 to 1994 and includes signed photographs of Alexander Smallens, Erno Rapee, Wilhelm Bachaus, Bert Parks, Eileen Farrell, Edie Adams, Ernie Kovacks, Kimberly Aiken, and Donald Russell. There are cards and letters signed by Strom Thurmond, John West, Robert McNair, and Max Liebman. Included in the collection are drafts of original songs and audio cassettes of Miss Holley performing.

McDavid Horton Papers, 1902-1970

One and one-quarter linear feet of papers, 1902-1970, which largely span the years 1919-1927, document the life and work of Anderson, S.C., native McDavid Horton (1884-1941), who served as private secretary to Sen. Nathaniel Barksdale Dial, 1919-1920, and later as managing editor of *The State* newspaper. Horton began his newspaper career at the age of sixteen as a reporter for the *Greenville News* and then became city editor for the *Columbia Record*. From there he took the position of city editor at *The State*. During this time, however, World War I was raging in Europe, and in 1917 he enlisted in the United States Army and was sent to the First Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Oglethorpe (Catoosa County, Ga.) and then was assigned to Camp Jackson (present day Fort Jackson). From there he was sent to France as a captain in the 316th Field Artillery Regiment, known as the Wildcats.

When the war ended Horton received a personal letter from Senator-elect N.B. Dial (1862-1940) that would change his life considerably. This letter, dated 25 February 1919, was a job offer to become Dial's private secretary in Washington, D.C. He accepted the job and upon returning to South Carolina immediately moved his family to Washington. Horton's family included his wife, Sarah Flinn Horton, and a young daughter, Sarah.

In his position as secretary to Senator Dial, Horton was chiefly responsible for the Senator's correspondence. He responded to requests for considerations regarding pending legislation, special favors such as job recommendations and aid in dealing with the military, as well as for general information. Quite often Horton heard from former military comrades who were encountering difficulties getting out of active military service or were having trouble adjusting to life at home after the war. Horton corresponded regularly with his former army colleagues and tried to keep track of others. Numerous letters from one soldier tell of finding the whereabouts of some members of the old regiment. This information was then passed along to the others and there was talk of publishing a regimental history.

During this period Horton also corresponded regularly with his family due to his mother's ill health. A particularly poignant letter from Horton's mother tells of her memories of an earlier sickness that had kept her away from her children for a considerable period of time while they were young. In this letter of 31 May 1920, Mrs. Horton speaks of the importance of her family and the need to keep in touch with her children.

In 1920 Horton decided that Washington, D.C., was not where he belonged and thus moved back to South Carolina to work with his family's businesses, the Anderson Gas and Utilities Company and the Anderson Real Estate and Investment Company. Horton spent the next two years in Anderson, during which time his wife was stricken with a second bout of tuberculosis and sent to a sanitarium in Asheville, N.C., for treatment. At this time Horton became involved once again in the newspaper business, when in a letter of 13 October 1921 Ambrose E. Gonzales (1857-1926), editor and co-founder of *The State*, told him of a job opening at the paper and subsequently, 18 March 1922, offered him the position of managing editor.

Correspondence after 1922 is less regular. There are personal letters regarding his daughter's education and travels, his family's business enterprises, and his continuing devotion to the comrades with whom he had served in France. By 1927, while the correspondence in this collection has ceased, Horton's work for *The State* and the United States military continued. When Horton had originally returned from France, he was commissioned a major of field artillery in the Officers Reserve Corps and later became a civilian aide to the secretary of war for South Carolina. In this position he was put in charge of the citizens military training camp activities in South Carolina. Even while not on full-time duty, Horton remained

involved in the military sector and in 1921 began to research the idea of establishing a National Guard unit for his native state.

In July 1926 Horton had just reported to Ft. Bragg for summer military training when he received by telegram the news of Ambrose Gonzales' death. At this time Gonzales' brother William took over as the paper's editor. When William died in 1937, however, Horton was then made editor of the paper, a position that he held until he died of a cerebral hemorrhage on 17 October 1941. In addition to correspondence, this collection contains newspaper clippings that were collected by or sent to McDavid Horton. One topic of special interest to him was the advancing technology of radio and the establishment of broadcast radio stations in the Southeast. Horton recognized the value of getting information to the public as soon as possible and was investigating the possibility of connecting the radio and newspaper businesses in order to speed up the dissemination of news.

Photographs of note in the collection include one of Woodrow Wilson surrounded by his family on the front porch of the George Howe house in Columbia, and a portrait of Margaret Smyth McKissick. An autograph book contains nine signatures of persons of importance to McDavid Horton, among them Archibald Rutledge and Samuel Gaillard Stoney.

Letter, 11 Aug. 1864, of Geo[rge] W. Howe (Port Royal, S.C.)

Letter, 11 August 1864, of Union seaman Geo[rge] W. Howe, U.S.

Stea[me]r *Arethusa*, Port Royal (Beaufort County, S.C.) informs his wife of the voyage southward from "the capes of the Delaware." As the engineer in charge of the ship, Howe rated the vessel "an excellent one as far as concerns the duty that she was built for," but he added, "she is not a very desirable Boat to be in on the Blockade because she Rolls rather too much for comfort."

Howe was favorably impressed with the ship's officers, but he noted that there had been a good deal of seasickness en route, causing him extra work since those affected included half of his firemen and coal passers. "One of our officers died two Days before we arrived at Charleston," the letter reports, "and we had to sew him up in a canvas bag and throw him overboard. It was a very sad affair, it appears that he had been a drinking very hard while on shore and he died from the effects of strong drink."

The *Arethusa*, a small screw steamer built in 1864 at Philadelphia as the *Wabash*, was purchased there by the Navy from Messrs. S. and J.M. Flanagan on 1 July 1864. The ship was commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on 29 July 1864, Acting Ensign John V. Cook in command. Assigned to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, the *Arethusa* arrived at Port Royal on 6 August 1864 and served as a collier there through the end of the Civil War, supporting Union warships that were enforcing the blockade of the Southern coast.

Weldon Bernard James Papers, 1864-1985

The papers of journalist and veteran Weldon Bernard James (1912-1985), document his career as a reporter, columnist, editor, and United States Marine Corps officer. Seven and one-half linear feet of materials detail his life and interests. Included among the papers are articles by and about James, biographical information, correspondence, identification papers, photographs, publications, writings, scrapbooks, and other materials relating to James's education, finances, and military service.

Weldon James and his twin brother, Lawton, were born 14 October 1912 in the community of St. Charles (Sumter County, S.C.), shortly after their father, Lucian Adwell James, abandoned the family. In 1918, the death of his mother Ada Weldon James, left Weldon, Lawton, and their sisters as orphans. Shuffled among family members, young Weldon ended up for a time at Connie Maxwell Orphanage in Greenwood, S.C., but then returned to Sumter County to be reared by relatives. Despite his troubled beginning, Weldon James went on to become a respected reporter, columnist, and editor.

James's first newspaper experience was as editor for a student weekly at Furman University. He graduated *cum laude* in 1933 with a B.A. in history and English and went on to teach both subjects at Parker High School in Greenville, S.C., during the 1933-1934 school year. In 1934 he traveled the country writing his "Adventuring Thru America" series. Following his return to South Carolina, he worked for the *Greenville Piedmont* until 1937.

James longed for adventure, however, and in 1937 sailed for China. There he quickly joined the United Press staff in Shanghai and was later transferred to Nanking where he was bureau manager. He was aboard the American gunboat *Panay* when it was sunk by Japanese warplanes and subsequently was awarded the Navy Expeditionary Medal "in commemoration of the services rendered...the

survivors of the United States Ship PANAY upon the occasion of its bombing and loss on December 12, 1937.”

In 1938 he was transferred to Spain where he served as bureau manager in both Valencia and Barcelona and covered the ongoing civil war in that country. Later that year James returned to the United States and joined the UP cable staff in Washington, D.C., reporting foreign affairs developments in the Senate, State and War Departments, and the White House.

In 1939 Weldon James received a Neiman Fellowship to study at Harvard University. The following year he moved to New York, serving as Night Foreign Editor and editorial writer for *PM* and as New York commentator for the BBC. In 1942 he joined the Marine Corps after having obtained permission to resign from the Coordinator of Information/Office of Strategic Services, a non-military intelligence organization and the precursor to the Central Intelligence Agency. He served in Europe, Japan, and China. He took one of the first Combat Correspondent teams overseas and served as 2nd Marine Division public affairs chief on Saipan and Okinawa and in Japan. James extended his tour through 1946 to serve as an instructor in the first public affairs school for foreign officers. Weldon James married Margaret Evelyn Glennie North in 1943 in London. She was the widow of John North, a British baron and the thirteenth Lord North, who had been killed in combat as an officer with the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean in December 1941. The couple's first two children, Sarah Margaret and Philip Weldon, were born during James's tour of duty. Their third child, Charles Ronald Glennie, was born in 1952.

From 1946 to 1948 James served as Far Eastern editor for *Collier's*. He again returned to the United States in 1948, settling in Louisville, Ky., where he served as associate editor of the *Courier-Journal*. James was on active duty in the Marine Corps from 1950 to 1952, including a tour as Special Assistant to the Undersecretary of the Navy. During the 1952 presidential campaign he served as Press Secretary to Democratic Party National Chairman Steve Mitchell. Beginning in 1954 James was the Kentucky correspondent for *Southern School News*. In 1957 he published, in collaboration with Omer Carmichael, a book length study of segregation in the Louisville public schools entitled *The Louisville Story*. During 1960 and 1961 James studied in Europe and Africa with a Carnegie Fellowship.

James resigned from the *Courier-Journal* in 1966 to support the United States effort in Vietnam. His farewell editorial, "A Matter of Belief: It's Past Time to Say to Hell With Ho," straightforwardly addressed the issue — "I quit. I resign as associate editor of *The Courier-Journal*. I am going on active duty in the Marine Corps to testify to my belief that U.S. policy in Viet Nam is right — and that the quicker more newspapers and more people give the President solid support, the shorter and less dangerously complicated the war there will be." Re-enlisting in the Marines, he was assigned as Director of Public Affairs, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, and billeted in Honolulu until he was transferred in 1968. Stationed next in Washington, D.C., James served as Assistant Director of Information and Head of Public Affairs Branch, Headquarters Marine Corps, between 1968 and 1970. Until his retirement in 1972 he worked as Assistant Administrator for Public Administration in the National Credit Union Administration. When he retired, James had reached the rank of colonel. He died 14 March 1985 at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

While the collection includes articles by and about James, the majority were authored by him. These are divided into an early period during the 1930s in South Carolina, his "Goin' Thru College" series, articles written in China and those relating to the *Panay* incident, World War II subjects, articles written for *Collier's*, and editorials. Reviews of *The Louisville Story* are also included. Correspondence spans the years between 1928 and 1981, with the bulk having been generated during the war years when Weldon James often wrote to his wife. Copies of wires he sent while reporting from China in 1937 and from New York in 1941 are also found among the correspondence.

The letters he wrote from China often include graphic descriptions of the results of Japanese bombings of the Chinese. In 1937 Japan had begun its full scale effort to conquer China. The war came to Shanghai on 14 August, known thereafter as Bloody Saturday. Japanese air raids were countered by the Chinese air force, which launched retaliatory attacks despite the bad weather and poor visibility and accidentally bombed panicking refugees fleeing the Japanese attack. Scores were killed and injured.

Bloody Saturday, James once suggested, was "the most tremendous [day] in my life." Two days after the attack, he sat down to write at length of the events of that day, including the destruction at the scene of one of the bomb blasts—"For two blocks in any direction there were the dead....burned automobiles were scattered

around, the people in them rigid carbon, except sometimes for a bit of clothing miraculously unburned....We spent an hour there working with the police and attempting to identify the unidentifiable. Then another airplane appeared, flying directly above, the streets cleared as if by magic....Too shocked any longer to be afraid, I stood in the middle of the street and charted the airplane's course."

James left the scene and returned to his office, noting that despite repeated attempts by the authorities to evacuate his staff "our wireless station was there, and without it we might as well have been in Greenville." "We finally managed to stay," he continued. "It was the longest night I have known, but one of the most enjoyable. A spirit akin to fatalism had entered me, induced, I think, by all the bodies in different places I had seen: one part of Shanghai was as safe as any other, and you couldn't do much about it any way....I would not have missed it for worlds. It was what I came for...."

Among the collection's photographs are a number relating to World War II topics. Of particular interest are images of the Free French in England and of Nagasaki in the aftermath of the nuclear bomb attack on Japan. An extensive collection of publications mostly concerns segregation in schools of the American South and race relations in South Africa. Others relate to China as well as British and Middle Eastern concerns. Periodicals include the Furman University weekly *The Hornet*, edited by James; issues of *Collier's* in which articles by James appeared; and the *Southern School News*.

Drafts of James's writings include articles written in and pertaining to China, Japan, Africa, and Europe, and personal pieces on men serving on the *USS Texas* during World War II. Titles represented are his "Adventuring Thru America" series; three unpublished autobiographical works, "Journey in Youth," "Book II: Spain," and "Young Man Who Saw the World"; and "The South's Own Civil War," which appeared in "With All Deliberate Speed" in 1957. Notes and transcripts of BBC broadcasts by James are also present. Three scrapbooks record in detail different facets of Weldon James's life. Twenty pages of an unbound scrapbook, 1937-1966, document James and the Second World War in general, while clippings of his "Adventuring Thru America" articles are contained in a second scrapbook. Also in this volume are materials relating to his time in China and the sinking of the *Panay*. The third scrapbook contains copies of articles written by James that appeared in the periodical *PM* between 1940 and 1942.

Addition, 1910-1945, to the Kay Family Papers

One hundred fifty-seven manuscripts, 1910-1945, added to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of Kay family papers consist mainly of personal correspondence of family members living in the area of Honea Path (Anderson County, S.C.) as well as that of Albert and Laura Dodson Kay, of Bradenton (Florida), and the Dodson family of Nebraska.

Letters pertaining to the Kay family's cotton farming illustrate the hardships faced by cotton farmers in the 1920s and 1930s following arrival of the boll weevil into South Carolina by 1921, with mention of declining prices, weather conditions, and disappointing harvest seasons. Similar information regarding wheat farming is found in the Dodson family letters.

A letter from C.M. Kay, 9 September 1934, includes a detailed description of the strike at Chiquola Mills in Honea Path. The incident ended in several deaths and injuries, and the letter describes the mass funeral for the victims that over ten thousand people attended. After the strike, the letter reveals, one hundred thirty militia men were stationed at the mill. The letter also describes Kay's work as a Special Duty officer at the mill and his resignation following the riot. A 20 August 1913 letter to Devona Robinson from Anderson College discusses their attempt to recruit female students.

Other correspondence includes World War II letters from Kay family service members—Frank Parker Kay, William Kay, C.C. "Cam" Kay, Henry Wayne Kay, and Charles Robinson—among them a 27 February 1945 letter which contains information regarding a midnight curfew for establishments serving beer and liquor until the end of the war in Germany. Letters from Delta Easton describe her sons' experiences in medical school in the late 1930s and the opening of their osteopath practices in Leadville, Neb., and Missouri in 1940. There is also reference to her husband's work in the Leadville mines.

William Bulluck King Papers, 1911-1978

"Like the captain who hates the sea, I hate traveling despite the fact that I have spent most of my adult life in work involving constant movement, and frequent change of residence." This statement, written by William Bulluck King on 13 April 1954, gives readers a glimpse into his life. From covering World War II to embassy

attachments around the world through the United States Information Agency, King spent over half of his sixty-two years traveling overseas.

Three and three-quarters linear feet consisting of articles, correspondence, photographic images, financial information and other papers relate to the life and career of William Bulluck King. The collection includes awards, information relating to his 1947 book, *The Balkans: Frontier of Two Worlds*, biographical information, audio recordings, papers concerning organizations of which he was a member, diaries, items relating to his tenure as a World War II Associated Press correspondent, and other writings. Correspondence is comprised primarily of letters from wife Fay written during and after their World War II courtship and letters to his mother written in 1948-1949, 1956-1959, and 1963-1971. Letters from William to Fay are found in the South Caroliniana Library's auxiliary collection of the papers of William Bulluck King and Fay Cornelia Ball King. Present here also is information pertaining to such organizations as Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired; Foreign Service Association; Overseas Press Club; Savile Club; Sigma Delta Chi; and the Sullivan's Island Beach Club.

William Bulluck King was born 3 August 1911 in Florence (South Carolina), the youngest child of Richard Casey (1878-1938) and Margaret E. Rives King (1880-1981). A news article dated 27 February 1967 describes the "first time we saw Bill was at a statewide religious youth conference in his hometown, Florence. One of the featured adult speakers delivered a ringing denunciation of ballroom dancing. Bill, then a high school boy, took issue with him and turned the convocation into a hassle over whether it was evil to trip the light fantastic." King graduated from Florence (now McClenaghan) High School in 1929 and majored in journalism at the University of South Carolina. On 31 August 1932 he married Frances Guignard Gibbes Keith (1913-2001), daughter of USC professor Oscar Lovell Keith (1882-1935) and writer Frances Guignard Gibbes (1870-1948). In 1934 King left USC to become a reporter for the *Columbia Record*. King joined the staff of the Associated Press in Columbia, S.C., the following January and was assigned to cover the state legislature. He was named Columbia bureau chief of the Associated Press in 1938. In 1940 he and Frances were divorced, and King moved to New York to join that city's cable department of the Associated Press.

King was sent overseas as a foreign correspondent in December 1940. He traveled extensively, covering the war from Bern, Madrid, London, North Africa—a diary covers his time aboard a ship sailing to North Africa for the November 1942

Allied invasion of that area, where he landed with the first wave of troops—Ankara, Rome, Athens, Belgrade, and Sofia. A 30 July 1944 article in the *Roanoke Times* quotes King's lament over the censorship prevalent in war-time Europe. "In Spain," he wrote, "I was not permitted to cable a story until it first appeared in the official news agency. In Turkey I laid myself open to arrest as a spy for attempting to report an occurrence taking place in a restricted frontier zone. Even in liberal Switzerland and Eire I was not allowed to report fully on certain political developments." In 1946 King covered the trial of Gen. Draja Mihailovich in Belgrade after Marshal Tito won control of Yugoslavia. That August he returned to America and on 20 September 1946 married Fay Cornelia Ball, the daughter of Charleston *News and Courier* editor William Watts Ball and Fay Witte Ball. The following year King severed his connection with the Associated Press and published a book with Frank O'Brien entitled *The Balkans: Frontier of Two Worlds*. For the next two years he tried without success to make it as a free lance writer in New York City. In 1949 he was appointed head of European Public Relations for UNICEF, with headquarters in Paris. Of this experience he would later write, "For sheer inanity the United Nations—at least those portions to which I was exposed—topped them all."

King joined the United States Information Agency in 1951 for what would become a twenty-year career. On applying for the USIA job, King wrote in his autobiographical sketch—"Weeks, even months, passed by while my 'processing' continued. It included a detailed security check which upset my family which had always suspected I would come to no good end and that herds of investigators were gathering evidence that would make that fear reality." King's book on the Balkans foreshadows his own lifelong career with the USIA, emphasizing that "the deployment of ideas can be as strategically important as the development of men and weapons." In his capacity as Information Officer, he was responsible for introducing American culture and ideas into foreign countries, particularly those threatened by Communism.

His first assignment was in the Balkans, an area he described in his book as "a schizophrenic area of badly mixed peoples on mostly poor though strategically located land." Subsequent overseas assignments took him to New Delhi, India; Baghdad, Iraq; and Karachi, Pakistan. An extensive collection of color slides documents his travels to these and other areas of the world. Although his photographs give the impression of an inspired world traveler, King seemed apathetic about his fellow man—"A man who feels as I do that mankind began to

decline when he discovered the wheel cannot be a propa[ga]ndist for the American way of life." Yet, at the same time he was fervently anti-Communist, stating in a *Florence Morning News* article of 15 May 1967 that "Communism in any form is an expanding system that has to be stopped." In the opening chapter of his book King elaborates on his view of Communism as "basically a philosophy of wrath and regimentation, openly preaching and practicing the doctrine that the majority of people do not know what is good for them and must be led, pushed, bullied, or even tortured into a happy future." It was these opinions that guided King in his USIA career.

His first assignment was as Press Officer for the United States Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. There he had charge of the information service's library, news bulletins, and other literature available to the Yugoslavs. While these duties sound innocuous enough, the purposes of the USIA often led King into confrontations with local communists, as on 12 June 1953, when he received a paper entitled "Mr. King, we have had enough of your propaganda" from the board of editors of *Timok*. It stated, in part— "Mr. King and other people from the American reading-room want to tell us how this which is ours has no value at all, while this which is theirs is very valuable and worthy of attention, that being American one should admire it, that it should be accepted, copied, transplanted into our ground. This propaganda is opium, Mr. King. It aims to kill the love of their country among our people, to kill the feeling of the national pride and honor....We do not doubt, Mr. King, that you have successfully survived MacCarthy's purge and that you are qualified as agitator and propagandist. But still, please stop it." That October he was injured in rioting by Yugoslavians protesting the Anglo-American decision to turn over Trieste to Italy. Shortly afterwards he returned to the United States on home leave.

King was reassigned in February 1954 as the Public Affairs Officer for the United States Embassy in New Delhi. The following year he was promoted to Chief Information Officer there, but he returned to America in the summer of 1956 and was stationed in Washington, D.C., as Foreign Affairs Officer for the Near East and South Asia, a capacity in which he functioned until 1958. During this time he served on Congressman James P. Richards' mission to the Middle East to advance the Eisenhower Doctrine, a trip well documented in letters to his mother throughout 1957. From 1958 to 1959 King served as Public Affairs Officer for the American Embassy in Baghdad. He was given the USIA Superior Service Award for his work during the internal unrest there in 1958 when the embassy was

invaded by angry mobs, for “protection of the United States at personal risk and under arduous conditions.” While slightly injured, King was credited with maintaining the safety of all USIA employees and their families. However, his work in Iraq was cut short by the overthrow of that country’s monarchy in 1959.

His next assignment was as a member of the USIA Overseas Inspection Corps, from 1959 to 1960. King served as Assistant Director for Near East and South Asia in Washington, D.C., from 1960 to 1963. Later in 1963 he was appointed Counselor of Embassy for Public Affairs in Karachi. He served in the same capacity in London from 1965 to 1969. Prior to retiring from the USIA in 1971 King worked in Washington, D.C., as an ombudsman.

In 1972 King and his wife retired to South Carolina. Two diaries cover his short time in Charleston, a city he found foreign in many ways. On one of his first Sundays there he wrote — “at 12:20 went with Fay to Harts for drink. Cocktail invitations for, ostensibly, after church seems to be Charleston institution. Borrowing term from British Navy I like to think of it as ‘thirst after righteousness.’ I haven’t yet tried out the expression in Charleston. I’m not sure how it would be received. I am disappointed in the number of stand-about parties in Charleston. I got my belly full in the foreign service.” King died on 1 October 1973 and is buried in Charleston’s Magnolia Cemetery.

Papers, 1909-1976, of William Bulluck King and Fay Cornelia Ball King

“...my big idea in life is that I should experience as much of developing history as it is possible for me,” wrote William King to Fay Ball on 31 May 1946. One and one-quarter linear feet of the papers of William Bulluck King and Fay Cornelia Ball King document King’s experiences as he did just that. The collection, which is divided between those materials pertaining to Fay and those pertaining to William, also includes a small unit of papers relating to William’s sister, Margaret “Mary” Langston King (1907-1978), a World War II WAC captain and educator from Florence (S.C.)

Materials relating to Fay King consist of articles, a baby book with photographs and an engraving of Beaufort Watts Ball, a journal and scrapbook covering the years 1920 and 1921, photographs, playbills, and miscellaneous items. Materials relating to William King are comprised of articles by and about King, correspondence, and photographs. Correspondence is divided into three files of

letters: those exchanged among various family members, those written to Fay, and those written to Bill's mother, Margaret Rives King.

This collection supplements the larger collection of William Bulluck King papers, and while that collection contains letters written by Fay to William during their courtship, this unit consists of William's letters to Fay during the same period. Letters to his mother are found in both.

Florence native William B. King studied journalism at the University of South Carolina and worked as a reporter for the *Columbia Record* and the Associated Press before being sent overseas as a foreign correspondent in 1940. Often having cause to decry the wartime loss of literary freedom, the young journalist wrote to his mother on 12 July 1942 that the "greatest hardship for a newspaperman in London — or anywhere else in this current-day world — is the censorship. Twice last week I got good stories that would have made the front page of practically every newspaper in the United States. They took all the meat out of one and stopped the other entirely." He traveled extensively yet admitted in a letter of 11 January 1943 that he had "not seen a German in this war — except for prisoners — even with the strongest field glasses. I might add: so far as I know, no German has seen me — which may be more important." King covered the trial of Gen. Draja Mihailovich in Belgrade after Marshal Tito won control of Yugoslavia and described the dictator in a letter of 13 May 1945 as "a pot-gutted little peacock" who invariably made him think of Mussolini. The following April, King wrote Fay a letter detailing his thoughts about Tito and communism in which he stated that he believed in "all of the aims of communism and none of their methods."

Despite his wide travels, King never lost his affection for the South and for South Carolina in particular. In a letter to his mother, 5 September 1942, he noted that before a fellow correspondent informed him that "at a certain place in Britain 'just about half of South Carolina' is serving" he had "begun to wonder where all the South Carolinians were, because I knew instinctively that when the war broke out they probably had to beat them away with sticks to keep them from mobbing the enlistment officers."

Throughout his time overseas, King kept abreast of developments in his native state, writing to Fay on 8 March 1945 that he was interested to hear that the *Columbia Record* had been purchased by *The State* — "It is not exactly the

sort of thing that I expected to happen. Also it is not such a good thing for Columbia, I shouldn't think. *The State* has gotten to be a pretty rotten newspaper, and I suppose the *Record* will follow suit under the able mismanagement of good ol' Sam" [Samuel Lowry Latimer, Jr.].

Returning to America in 1946, King married William Watts Ball's daughter Fay. A letter of 28 April 1946 to Margaret Rives King bespeaks his respect for his future father-in-law — "I've known Fay's father for a number of years and always have admired him very much. He is probably the most reactionary editor in the south, and that's saying a lot, but he has a wonderful mind and a fascinating manner." King was less enamored, though, of South Carolina's favorite son, presidential candidate Strom Thurmond. On 7 October 1948 he wrote his mother that Thurmond had appeared as a speaker at the Overseas Press Club—"Frankly it broke my heart to see that small brain as the spokesman for the part of the country that I call home. It would seem that the south has at last succeeded in seceding from the rest of the world—seceding, that is, from all ideals and ideas by which the world might possibly be made a decent place to live in. There is nothing I would like more than to return to the south to live, but I don't see how I could. I would feel more out of place there than I did in Bulgaria."

Part of King's growing problem with the South was what he saw as its refusal to overcome racial barriers. Several times in his correspondence he addresses issues of race. He wrote to his mother from Rome on 19 November 1944 — "I visited a negro unit that is fighting in the line. I have a lot of respect for those boys and I think they should get full credit for what they are doing. Many of the white officers are southerners and they are wonderful the way they behave in such a fashion that there can be no complaints from agitators back home." On 9 February 1945, in a letter to Fay, he wrote — "Florence, South Carolina, would have buzzed with disapproval — and perhaps you too — if they could have seen me last night. I was having drinks at the bar with a lieutenant from the 92nd division — a damned nice colored boy from Blacksburg, S.C. He was very intelligent and very reasonable and we discussed the race question — but of course. Seriously... it is a most revealing thing to talk to an intelligent negro without the barrier of a crystalized social point of view. They have a lot to say. They say it well. And when you escape the feeling of horror that a negro should have an opinion it makes a lot of sense."

From 1949 to 1951 King served as head of European Public Relations for UNICEF and was headquartered in Paris. The United States Information Agency appointed him as an officer in 1951. He would work with the USIA until his retirement twenty years later. His first assignment was as Press Officer for the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade. There he had charge of the information service's library, news bulletins, and other literature available to the Yugoslavs. Combating communism with American information became King's duty, and one to which he was well-suited. This is demonstrated in a letter written to his mother on 10 May 1953. "I don't get upset with Senator McCarthy's rough-and-tumble fight with communists and near communists who may have infiltrated the government," King wrote. "I have hated the communists and their methods with a bub[b]ling passion for so long, that nobody can do anything to them that will make me mad."

Charleston native Fay Ball King had moved as a child with her family to Columbia (S.C.) and later became involved in the local theatre community. In the early 1920s she wrote in her journal — "The Stage Society has a theatre which is made over from a house. Danny Read [Daniel A. Reed], the director, named it The Town Theatre, which is a very good name for a community theatre, I and many others think." In 1927 she graduated from the Theatre Guild School in New York and thereafter appeared in several Broadway productions. She briefly returned to South Carolina in the 1930s, where she worked in script continuity and radio announcing for WIS in Columbia.

By 1938 Fay was back in New York to study dramatics. After that she dabbled in stock and entered television, where she played leads in NBC television plays. Around this time, Fay was married briefly to Robert Alexander. During World War II she served as Assistant to the Director of Public Relations and Publicity in the American Theatre Wing's Stage Door Canteens. In addition, she acted as editor of *Furniture World* trade magazine in 1944 and 1945 and as Press Assistant in the New York office of British Information Service. From 1947 to 1949 she served as Publicity Assistant to Broadway Press Representative Isadora Bennett. While her husband was headquartered in Paris as head of European Public Relations for UNICEF, Fay worked as Press Representative for Schiaparelli. Following William B. King's death in 1973, Fay was again active in local theatre until her own death in Charleston in December 1986.

Letter, 20 July 1863, of William L. McArthur (Hilton Head, S.C.)

Letter, 20 July 1863, penned by William L. McArthur from the office of the Provost Marshall, Hilton Head (Beaufort County, S.C.) details casualties sustained in the Morris Island fight. "You will hear all about it in the papers," McArthur writes, and "that our loss was a thousand. The men fought splendidly. The mistake was in a night attack. In the confusion our regiment fought each other at the Fort (I have heard) but this you will not speak of."

"The Maine 9th lost heavily," he goes on to say, and further notes losses among that regiment's officers. "Our troops are not dispirited but will yet have Charleston," McArthur asserts. He also mentions the fate of Col. Haldimand Sumner Putnam (1836-1863), of the 7th New Hampshire Infantry, and Col. Robert Gould Shaw (1837-1863), of the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, both of whom lost their lives at Morris Island.

Letter, 18 May 1863, of J. Vinton Martin (Hilton Head, S.C.), to Martin Bell

Letter, 18 May 1863, from Union soldier J. Vinton Martin, Hilton Head, S.C., to his cousin, Martin Bell, reports that furloughs were being granted to five percent of the "whole command." "The regiment is on Botany Bay Island, Stono river, and like the charge well," Martin writes. "Their duty is light, they having nothing to do but picket and camp-guard, and is so arranged that they are on duty but one day in nine."

The writer also tells of crucial military intelligence procured from a Confederate deserter—"the rebels had put in floating torpedoes, so that they would come down with the tide and do damage to our gun-boats. This statement was found to be true, and the torpedoes attended to ere they reached their destination."

Union and Confederate pickets reputedly were quite friendly, and "ours exchanged coffee for tobacco until the issue of an order stopping it." "Fresh vegetables are quite plenty," Martin notes, "We have had several times potatoes, peas, beans, radishes and cabbage at our mess — two weeks ago I ate ripe black berries."

John V. Martin is identified as a corporal in the 76th Pennsylvania Infantry. He enlisted on 28 October 1861 from Blair County, Penn., and was killed in action on 7 May 1864 at Chesterfield Heights, Va. The 76th Pennsylvania, also known as the Keystone Zouaves, arrived at Hilton Head early in December 1861 and remained there until May 1864 when it was ordered to Virginia.

Addition, 1905-1920, to Andrew Charles Moore Papers

Eighteen manuscripts, 1905-1920 and undated, added to the Library's holdings of the papers of Andrew Charles Moore (1866-1928) further document the distinguished career of this University of South Carolina biology professor and administrator.

Several letters make mention of Moore's collections of rocks and other geological specimens, including that of 13 June 1905 from William Gaillard Mazyck, librarian at the Charleston Library Society, curator of conchology at the Charleston Museum, and the owner of an extensive private collection of land and sea shells. Mazyck wrote to suggest that specimen tags sent to him by Moore were not in the hand of F.S. Holmes, Lewis R. Gibbes, or Henry William Ravenel. The letter also alludes to early geological surveys of South Carolina.

Samuel Chiles Mitchell, another USC professor, who went on to serve the University as president from 1909 to 1913, wrote to Moore on 3 August 1905 appealing to his colleague for support — "If I had not the assurance of hearty cooperation upon the part of all in the important work in the University, nothing could have tempted me to join with you & our colleagues there. But knowing that we shall join as brothers in the work, I look forward with confidence and eagerness to the day that I can be wholly with you."

A.C. Moore twice served the University of South Carolina as acting president, from 1908 to 1909 and from 1913 to 1914. Among the collection are several items mentioning the earlier appointment, including congratulatory letters from Eugene H. Blake and Benjamin Sloan, who wrote on 14 November 1908, "For several years before I left the old College I felt that it was desperately in need of younger blood and I am so thankful that you are at the helm. Whatever of glory comes to the University, dear Moore, is yours." Two letters, 24 July and 17 August 1914, from C.E. Spencer concern the selection of William Spencer Currell (1858-1943) as president of the University of South Carolina and Moore's resignation as dean. A 10 September 1914 letter from J. Rion McKissick (Greenville, S.C.), offers his regrets that Moore was not named president, "For a long time it has been my intention to write to you and say to you that I am sincerely sorry that you are not to preside over the destinies of the University longer...Any man we give loyal support, of course, but I feel that of right you should have held the helm, not only because

you deserved to but also because you are eminently fitted so to do. A certain amount of new blood is all right, but I should prefer to see the old guard that I knew at Carolina still in control. For all its new buildings and new professors and shower baths and other brand new equipment I would not swap the Carolina I knew.”

Also noteworthy is a 9 May 1908 letter from Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute, thanking Moore for having visited Tuskegee and sending along a copy of his new book, *Up From Slavery*.

Papers, 1791-1970, of the Murphy and O’Bryan Families

One and one-quarter linear feet, 1791-1970 and undated, papers of the Murphy and O’Bryan families of Colleton District, S.C., chiefly regarding the family of Lewis O’Bryan (1808-1860) and his wife Eliza Inabinet (1815-1882) The earliest papers relate to Lewis’ father, Lewis O’Bryan, Sr. (1770-1849) and contain early land grants, deeds, plats, and mortgages. These include a 1791 land grant signed by William Moultrie and an 1809 deed with plat of Doctors Creek Methodist Meeting House. An undated town plan of Walterboro, S.C., shows O’Bryan’s land in relationship to the courthouse square. A letter urges Lewis O’Bryan to sell off lots through General Oswald and to create a crossroads with jail on one corner and courthouse on another (1 February 1824).

Lewis O’Bryan, Jr., rice planter at Round O, was Commissioner of Locations, 1834-1841, and his name appears on many plats among the papers. O’Bryan’s tenure as Treasurer of Colleton Rail Road Company began with an undated resolution authorizing him to get books and funds from the company president. He served the Parish of St. Bartholomew in many public offices and as State Representative, 1852-1856, and State Senator, 1858-1860. While in the Senate, Lewis A. O’Bryan asked his uncle to procure for him an appointment as census taker, 7 March 1859.

O’Bryan was a member of the Southern Rights Convention of 1852. Afterwards A.P. Aldrich writes to O’Bryan —”The more I think about the Secession movement the more astonished I am, that some men, who are all current men of ability, still seem to hold on to the exploded and imbecile attempt which they dignify with the name of remedy. The good hard sense of the people immediately condemned it, and even if the fire would be got up to the level of a French Revolution, they would not adopt it.... If nobody will fight us, we would be in the most miserable & degraded position that a people would occupy. But the thing is a failure” (7

February 1853). Lewis O'Bryan died in August 1860, before the people changed their minds and voted for secession. Most of the papers during the war period involved the settlement of his estate and his aunt's, with A. Franklin O'Bryan as executor of both.

Lewis, Jr., had eight children, but only three figure prominently in the papers: Andrew Franklin O'Bryan (1836-1908), who attended Mount Zion Collegiate Institute in Winnsboro (Fairfield County, S.C.) in 1856, became a doctor, and later moved to Texas; Laurens Burton O'Bryan (1858-1887), who later lived in Allendale, S.C.; and Eliza Lewis O'Bryan (d. 1914), who married William Perry Murphy in 1882. Undated genealogical notes provide further information about the family.

Margaret O'Bryan, sister of Lewis, Sr., married Lewis M. Jones in 1853. A prenuptial settlement signed by Margaret and Jones lists African-American slaves she brought to the marriage. By 1855 Margaret had filed suit against Jones, and an 1858 sale of slaves in trust indicates she was separated from him, possibly divorced. After Margaret's death, Jones corresponded with Lewis, Jr., and A. Franklin O'Bryan in an attempt to gain property he felt was due him.

During the 1870s and 1880s it is chiefly family correspondence regarding grave stones and legal and financial matters with some family news mixed in. Most of the letters are from Laurens Burton O'Bryan (1858-1887) of Allendale. He relates on 27 June 1887 that the Allendale Base Ball club played the Varnville club at Dr. Stoney's. By the 1890s A. Franklin O'Bryan is in Texas and corresponding with his son Franklin Marshall O. in Atlanta. Laurie's son, Charlie B. O'Bryan, is in Texas also. Charlie and Franklin write to Eliza O'Bryan Murphy (Aunt Leila) about the settlement of Lewis and wife Eliza's estate and disbursement to grandchildren.

Eliza O'Bryan Murphy's son, William Perry Murphy, became a land surveyor. He worked in New York and West Virginia in the 1920s. He later moved to Walterboro and continued as a land surveyor. The papers contain surveyor's notes for forty-three properties and projects in Colleton County and surrounding areas, including an undated boundary lines for Walterboro. Also present are the 1961 survey and plans for Thomas Legare Hiers' house near Walterboro and a set of standard plans for Two Bedroom House Frame Construction from Clemson Extension/USDA #7187, 1970, with accompanying promotional literature.

The papers contain a photograph of Charles and Louise O'Bryan, grandchildren of Lewis' brother Charles Brown O'Bryan, and copy of photograph of Lewis O'Bryan taken about 1850.

Letter, 25 Sept. 1861, of Murray Boswell & Bro. (Camden, S.C.), to Messrs. T.J. & P.P. Murray

Letter, 25 September 1861, from J.S. Murray, Camden, S.C., to Messrs. T.J. & P.P. Murray. Business letter from Murray Boswell & Bro., with postscript signed by J.S. Murray, concerns the purchase and shipment of rye and corn whiskey and apple brandy and warns against shipping in barrels with pine heads as it would affect the whiskey's taste. Murray also requests that tin be nailed over each bung of the brandy to prevent loss during shipment.

The Kirkwood Rangers, he notes, were leaving today for Virginia by way of Concord and Salisbury (North Carolina), "they are a fine looking set of men traveling in good style, introduce yourself to Capt. Wm. M. Shannon who you will find to be a polished gentleman."

Letter, 25 Feb. 1988, of Richard Nixon to Gen. William C. Westmoreland

Letter, 25 February 1988, from former President Richard Nixon, New York, to Gen. William C. Westmoreland encloses uncorrected reader's proof for *1999: Victory Without War*, a Simon and Schuster publication in which Nixon recorded "my reflections after forty years of observing and participating in U.S. foreign policy."

"Some of our mutual friends will consider it to be too tough on the Soviets," Nixon wrote, "but I thought it was essential to provide an antidote for the wave of euphoria that seems to have engulfed the West since the Washington summit."

Letter, 26 Aug. 1861 (Germantown, Va.), of William T. Norris

Letter, 26 August 1861, of William T. Norris, a Confederate soldier attached to the 5th South Carolina Infantry, originated from a camp near Germantown (Virginia), and advises his father that his unit had been "marched below Fairfax twice within the last three days to meet the enemy" but the Union troops "merely made a demonstration and withdrew."

The drum had already sounded for "lights out," but Norris continued. "We packed up our nap-sacks again this evening but were not marched out — are ordered keep them ready tonight guns canteens and two days provision in our

haversacks,— that we may be called out at any moment...and it seems to be the opinion of our leading men that a fight is right at hand.”

Requesting “a *nice strong* pair of homemade shoes” rather than provisions, Norris concludes — “We are doing poorly enough without a cook, none to be hired in this country. Bring us a free negro or two by all means.”

Lewis O’Bryan Papers, 1834-1857

Four manuscripts, 1834-1857, relate to enslaved African Americans owned by Lewis O’Bryan, of Colleton District (S.C.)

A 13 June 1834 bill of sale from William S. Price, Walterboro, S.C., conveys "two Negroes" for \$550 — a boy Limus, aged about twelve, and a girl Sue, aged ten years. A second bill of sale, 13 April 1841, documents O’Bryan’s purchase of five slaves, Hannah and four children, Joe, Kewa, Frank, and Daphney, from John Boyle via agent Tho[ma]s N. Gadsden. A receipt dated 22 April 1841 from William Furgerson, of Colleton District, acknowledges O’Bryan’s payment of \$300 for Liddy, a girl aged about nine years.

Also present is an order in equity, 2 June 1857, to deliver slaves Sarah, Plenty, March, Jim, Harry, Clara, Nanny, and an infant child of Sarah to Lewis A. O’Bryan, trustee for Margaret Jones under a marriage settlement in the case of Margaret Jones "by next friend" Lewis A. O’Bryan v. Lewis M. Jones and Lewis O’Bryan. The order was issued by J[ob] Johnston[e]; a true copy made 20 September 1861 bears the signature of W.F.B. Haynsworth.

Freedmen's labor contract, 30 Mar. 1868, between Wade Osborne, Henry Parks and Edward Osborne

Labor contract, 30 March 1868 (Chester District, S.C.), between Wade Osborne, employer, and Henry Parks and Edward Osborne, two African American freedmen. The printed legal blank specifies the number of acres to be cultivated, crops to be planted (corn, cotton, and wheat), and the responsibilities of planter and sharecroppers alike.

Records, 1846-1861, of P. Whitin and Sons

At the outbreak of the Civil War, there were eighteen textile factories in operation in South Carolina. The mills were scattered over the state from Graniteville on the Savannah River near Augusta to the Columbia Mills on the Saluda River near

Columbia to the upstate in Greenville and Spartanburg Districts at Batesville, Buena Vista, and Bivingsville. One of the principal New England firms that supplied machinery to these factories was P. Whitin & Sons, of Whitinsville, Mass.

This collection of one hundred seventy-five manuscripts, 1846-1861, includes correspondence of William Gregg (seventy-three manuscripts, 1846-1861), James G. Gibbes & Co. (forty-nine manuscripts, 1848-1860), William Bates & Co. (eleven manuscripts, 1853-1860), Vardry McBee & Sons (nineteen manuscripts, 1846-1850, 1858-1860), and Philip C. Lester (sixteen manuscripts, 1853-1861). Gregg began a correspondence with the New England firm as he was organizing Graniteville in 1846 and 1847. He traveled to Massachusetts in the summer of those years for the purpose of ordering machinery. Although he eventually contracted with the firm of William Mason & Co., he assured Whitin that "our intercourse is not at an end...[as] I intend in...a few years [to] have a hand in the building of a half dozen such mills." And indeed their correspondence was not at an end but continued even after South Carolina's secession and the firing on Ft. Sumter.

In addition to purchasing machinery, Gregg sought advice about various engineering problems and opinions on persons seeking positions at Graniteville. Many of the letters from Gregg and other manufacturers included drawings of machinery being ordered with questions concerning the configuration of the machinery. The factories in South Carolina often employed managers who had prior experience with mills in the North. One was Gilbert Read who managed the Columbia Mills for James G. Gibbes. In a letter of 26 June 1857, Read advised Whitin that he was available for a new position "as I have got this Mill running well, and Jas. G. Gibbes Esq can get on with it and save my pay....I have put in one of the Best Wheels here that ever run." Read remained in the state and by January 1858 was employed at Vardry McBee's factory in Greenville District, for he requested from Whitin & Sons "a list of prices for all the cotton machinery you build. I am sure our Co. will add to our machinery before long, and I like *yours extremely well.*" Read may have been the person to whom Alex McBee referred in a letter of 2 July 1860. McBee canceled an order for machinery "As One of our Firm has within the *past* ten days *been* attack[e]d severely with *Palsy* or *Paralysis* & may *die*, our firm will have to be *dissolved*, as he was the *manager & machinist.*"

In the summer of 1860 William Gregg requested a delay in the shipment of machinery pending installation of a new turbine and additional looms at Graniteville

as well as a new turbine at Vacluse. The order had not been filled by March 1861 when Gregg advised, "The Augusta mills & Graniteville are becoming competitors for superiority of cloth....Augusta has gone ahead of us, & taken many valuable customers & will continue to have the advantage of us, unless we can improve our goods." Later that month Gregg inquired about an order for carding machinery and stated, "The southern congress has for the present made a provision in our Tariff bill which allows New England & all American machinery to come in free of duty." Graniteville's superintendent, James Montgomery, complained about the delay in a letter of 10 April: "It has occurred at a most unfortunate time, when we are just preparing to enlarge our concern about 50 per cent." Gregg's final letter to Whitin & Sons, 17 May 1861, lamented that the express company would not ship a railway head when orders were still being received from Philadelphia. Perhaps exasperated by this situation, Gregg concluded, "You Northern people have to learn one thing & that is that you cannot conquer us, all we ask is that you let us alone, to enjoy in peace the Government we have set up for ourselves."

Letter, 17 July 1861, from Governor F.W. Pickens to Gen. James Simons

Letter, 17 July 1861, from South Carolina governor F[rancis] W[ilkinson] Pickens (1805-1869) to Gen. James Simons (1813-1879) responds to Simons' letter addressing discrepancies in Pickens' earlier written communiques regarding Simons' resignation. "The original papers are all in the Adjutant General's office, or ought to be," Pickens advises, "and you are at perfect liberty to take copies, and show this to the Acting Adjutant General Simonton, and let him note what papers you take copies of, and then, of course, have them all filed carefully, as they constitute a public record."

Pickens urges that Simons read the letter to his staff, "because I desire they shall know that nothing I have ordered or directed was in the slightest degree offensive, or at least was not at all so intended by me."

The letter, which is in a stenographer's hand but bears Pickens' signature, appears in print in Simons' July 1861 pamphlet, *Address to the Officers of the Fourth Brigade: Giving the Grounds of his Resignation*.

Addition, 1919-1996, to Anita Pollitzer Papers

One and one-quarter linear feet of papers, 1919-1996, have been added to the collection of Anita Pollitzer (1894-1975) materials held by the South Caroliniana Library. While the addition includes correspondence, speeches, copies of *Equal*

Rights magazine, a 1919 notebook/diary, and news clippings, the bulk of the material consists of correspondence in reference to publishing Pollitzer's biography of Georgia O'Keeffe and to the Columbia College celebration of the centenary of Georgia O'Keeffe.

William S. Pollitzer (b.1923), nephew of Anita Pollitzer, pursued publication of his aunt's manuscript for a number of years before it became a reality. During this time he corresponded with multiple authors, publishers, and O'Keeffe herself, who suggested in a letter of 6 September 1975 that "If the manuscript were sent to Yale, it could be sent closed — not to be opened for 25 years, more or less...."

Other correspondents included Laura Lisle, Nancy Scott, Donald Gallup, Kay Boyle, and Rose Haas. In a letter dated 25 October 1976, Lisle, a freelance writer and journalist on the *Newsweek* magazine staff, wrote that she would be "fascinated" to read the unpublished manuscript of Pollitzer's aunt for her own satisfaction. Her request was denied although later he loaned her some photographs for her unauthorized book, *Portrait of An Artist: A Biography of Georgia O'Keeffe* (1980), and allowed her access to the manuscript.

Correspondence with Kay Boyle reveals her personal feelings about the Pollitzer-O'Keeffe relationship. In a letter to William Pollitzer, 13 November 1984, she writes, "And I think all that Anita did for Georgia in the art school years should be duly, if discretely, made clear so that the reader can draw his/her own conclusions concerning the totally opposite natures of these two women: Anita open and giving and eager, and Georgia her selfish, ambitious self." Boyle, first introduced to Pollitzer by her Aunt Nina at the National Woman's Party headquarters in Washington, D.C., when she was nineteen, later came to know her and her husband well. She wrote the preface to Pollitzer's book *Georgia O'Keeffe: A Woman on Paper*.

Jerold J. Savory, Vice President for Administration and Special Programs at Columbia College, was instrumental in putting together plans for the centenary celebration of O'Keeffe held in Columbia 15-17 November 1987. Correspondence with William S. Pollitzer and other participants in the special events weekend not only relates to O'Keeffe but also to the part Anita Pollitzer played in O'Keeffe's life.

Thomas Harrington Pope, Jr., Papers, 1811-1999

This collection reflects the multi-faceted life of Thomas Harrington Pope, Jr. (1913-1999), and has a particular focus on his birthplace, Newberry County (S.C.). A respected lawyer, judge, legislator, and historian, this tall, outspoken gentleman left a legacy of personal integrity and over sixty years of dedicated service to South Carolina.

Thomas Harrington Pope, Jr., was born on 28 July 1913 in Kinards, a small town in Newberry County (S.C.). His father was Dr. Thomas Harrington Pope and his mother Marie Gary, of Abbeville, S.C. When he was seven the family moved to the county seat, Newberry, where Tom attended public schools. After graduation from Newberry High in 1931 he enrolled in The Citadel. He graduated with the class of 1935 and gave the commencement speech. He then began law school at the University of South Carolina. There he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa and Wig and Robe. He married Mary Waties Lumpkin, and they had three children.

Pope became a leader of the Democratic Party in South Carolina before he was even out of law school. Elected to the S.C. House in 1936 at the age of twenty-three, he immediately gained state-wide attention for his outspoken integrity. Pope was admitted to the bar in 1938 and opened a general practice in Newberry that he maintained for nearly sixty years. He was a Special Circuit Judge for Richland and Lexington counties in 1955 and 1956. He served as president of the South Carolina and the Newberry County Bar Associations, as a member of the South Carolina Judicial Council, and as a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. In 1983 he received the DuRant Distinguished Public Service Award from the South Carolina Bar Foundation.

Pope put his political career on hold to serve in World War II. As a "distinguished graduate" of The Citadel, he served in the Officers Reserve Corps until September 1939. He was then commissioned a captain in the South Carolina National Guard and placed in command of a regiment he helped organize in Newberry, which later became the 107th Separate Coast Artillery Battalion (Antiaircraft). He saw duty in North Africa and in Sicily, where in 1943 he received a battlefield promotion to lieutenant colonel from Gen. George Patton. Pope helped reorganize the 107th at the start of the Korean War. He graduated from the Command and General Staff College in 1951 and was promoted to colonel, commanding the 208th AAA Group.

He then served as president of the South Carolina National Guard Association. In 1957 he was promoted to brigadier general, retired. In 1983 the new National Guard Armory in Newberry was dedicated in his honor.

In 1945, before he returned to civilian life, the people of Newberry elected him without opposition to a vacant seat in the House of Representatives, where he served for two more terms and fought for increased government efficiency, against extra pay for legislators, for secret ballots in the general elections, and for the establishment of a probation system for first offenders. He became Speaker of the House by acclamation in 1949 and was an unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate in 1950.

Tom Pope took pride in being a man of his word. In an interview for the South Carolina Bar Association in 1997 he recalled — “I campaigned against extra pay and also campaigned against elected members of the General Assembly taking jobs that were filled by the General Assembly. That didn’t work out very well because I found out that I didn’t think my county was getting fair treatment if I couldn’t vote for somebody in the legislature. So, two years later, I went back and told them that I had made a mistake. I still thought we shouldn’t elect people in the legislature, but I was going to vote for the one that I thought was best fitted.”

The improvement of South Carolina’s education system was a cause Pope worked for throughout his life. In the legislature he lobbied for the formation of a Commission on Higher Education, and education was an important platform in his bid for governor. Later he served on boards for his alma maters, The Citadel and USC Law School, and for Newberry College and the University of the South (Sewanee, Tenn.). He served as a member of the Governor’s Task Force to study public education in 1955 and as a member of the Governor’s Advisory Committee on Higher Education in 1961.

With over thirty-five linear feet of material, the Pope collection spans the years 1811 to 1999, with the bulk of the items dating from 1935 to 1995. It contains correspondence and professional papers, research for his books, photographs, scrapbooks, and newspaper clippings. There is a blending of papers from Pope’s legal and political career, his service to organizations, and his study of regional and family history. Many of Pope’s professional letters contain personal notes and exchanges of genealogical or historical information, and family history files on several dozen surnames are also present.

Tom Pope came from a long line of respected lawyers, judges, doctors, and politicians who shaped the history of Newberry County and South Carolina. His paternal grandfather was Dr. Sampson Pope (1837-1906), who served in the House and as clerk of the Senate. His maternal grandfather was Eugene Blackburn Gary (1854-1926), lieutenant governor and chief justice. His great-grandfather, lawyer Thomas Herbert Pope, served in the South Carolina House of Representatives and as Commissioner of Equity. The colorful Confederate general Martin Witherspoon Gary (1831-1881) was his great-uncle. Gary became legendary for his refusal to surrender at the end of the war, and he escorted Jefferson Davis and his cabinet to South Carolina after the fall of Richmond. Later he led the Red Shirts in South Carolina against the "Radical regime." Other great-uncles included Young John Pope (1841-1911, wounded seven times in the Civil War, served five terms as mayor of Newberry, and a state senator, attorney general, and chief justice) and circuit judges Ernest Gary and Frank B. Gary.

Pope was the great-grandson of John Belton O'Neall (1793-1863), chief justice of the state's Supreme Court, and a revered politician in Newberry County in spite of his Unionist views. O'Neall wrote a history of the area, *The Annals of Newberry*. After 1950, while still maintaining a very active legal practice, Tom Pope began serious research into his family and region's history. He had served as executive chairman for the Newberry County Sesquicentennial Committee in 1939, and this had sparked his desire to learn more about his family and their role in the region. Perhaps he also felt an obligation and an honor to carry on the work of O'Neall. Pope's tireless pursuit of genealogical and historical details became well known and admired by his family, neighbors, and colleagues. Decades of research produced two respected books, *The History of Newberry County, Volume I, 1749-1860*, and *Volume II, 1860-1990*, published in 1975 and 1993, respectively.

His devotion to history did not end at the county line. Pope served as a member of the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission and at different times throughout his career was active on the governing boards of the South Carolina Historical Society, the University South Caroliniana Society, the Newberry County Historical Society, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

This collection contains many documents connected to Pope's relatives, mostly from the Civil War and Reconstruction eras. Among these is a biographical sketch of Martin Witherspoon Gary written by "a member of his staff" that is undated but refers to Gary as "still a vibrant man." One passage describes his style— "On the

27 of Aug. 1862 about sundown, in one of the fights that preceded the great battle of second Manassas, the 22nd New York Regiment finding itself about fifty yards in front of Col. Gary's command, its Col. came forward and demanded a surrender. 'These are South Carolinians who never surrender,' said Col. Gary. 'Surrender yourself or I will blow your brains out,' and leveled his pistol. The astonished New Yorker, at once, surrendered his entire command."

On his eighty-third birthday Newberry named the clock tower of their newly-renovated opera house for Pope and held a dedication ceremony in his honor. Characteristically, he and his family had led fund-raising efforts to preserve the local landmark. Accolades poured in from throughout the state, with Charleston mayor Joseph Riley proclaiming 28 July 1996 "Thomas Harrington Pope, Jr. Day." Thomas Pope died on 23 August 1999 at the age of eighty-six. In an article in *The State* newspaper about his memorial service, Newberry attorney James Verner was quoted as saying—"Tom has been a leader for the last 50 years. He was always known for his integrity and honesty and knowledge of the law....He was somebody that people could look up to as an example of how people ought to conduct themselves."

Civil War Map of Port Royal Island (S.C.) and Letter, 14 July 1862

Letter, 14 July 1862, and manuscript map, undated, significantly augment existing documentation on Port Royal Island (Beaufort County, S.C.) during the Civil War. The detailed map of Port Royal Island is presumed to have been executed by a member of Gen. Thomas Sherman's occupation force. The Port Royal area came under Union control early in the war, falling to Federal troops in late 1861.

The map of Port Royal is executed in pen and ink, with some particulars added in colored pencil. The latter include Union and Confederate flags, drawn in red and blue, which delineate the location of camps of the opposing forces, the main blocks of the town of Beaufort, S.C., drawn in blue squares, and the location of a number of residences, also indicated by blue squares.

The map covers the area from Coosawhatchie Bridge in the northwest, Pocotaligo Bridge and a rice plantation in the north, the southern portion of Ladies Island in the southeast, and the northern tip of Daws Island in the southwest. A portion of Battery River on the southern end of Port Royal Island is depicted, but the map does not include the confluence of Battery and Beaufort Rivers or the southernmost tip of Port Royal Island.

The map delineates the location of Union regiments in Beaufort, the old fort adjacent to Beaufort, Camp Stevens on the north shore of Port Royal Island, Confederate pickets on the opposing shores of mainland South Carolina, two rebel forts on the same, the site of the engagement at Port Royal Ferry, numerous residences on Port Royal Island with the names of owners given, roads with some distances given, bridges, the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and the names of many of the small islands in the surrounding waters. A scale of miles is provided, and the cardinal directions are delineated.

The map is accompanied by a two-page autograph letter signed by the cartographer, who is identified only as "Allen." It was written on board the steamer Vanderbilt off the coast of North Carolina en route to Fortress Monroe (Hampton, Va.) and is addressed to Harry E. Harner, of Lancaster (Pennsylvania). In a postscript, the writer indicates that the map was enclosed with his letter. The letter speaks of a hasty departure from Beaufort under orders to join McClellan's army at Richmond, Va.

Letter, 3 May 1863, Added to the Raffield Family Papers

Civil War letter, 3 May 1863, added to the Library's holdings of Raffield family papers was penned by H.A. Raffield from Sumter (S.C.), on letterhead of the State of South Carolina, Head Quarters, and is addressed to "Dear Brother."

It speaks of the fight at Vicksburg (Mississippi), mentions health conditions at Sumter, S.C., and hints at the Raffield family's employment as overseers, with a reference to enslaved persons, presumably belonging to Mr. Mikell. According to "the Papers," Raffield notes, "our forces has killed from 20 to 25 thousand yankey[s]" at Vicksburg and "they are lying there unburied before the Place & of course Raising a terrible stink so much so that our general has tar Burnt to Prevent the Stench from making our men sick."

Addition, 1804, to the Jacob Read Papers

Four letters, 1804 and undated, augment the Library's holdings of the papers of Jacob Read (1752-1816) and further document the correspondence between Read, his wife, Catherine, in South Carolina and her sister and brother-in-law, Elizabeth "Betsy" and Charles Ludlow, in New York City. Read, a colonel in the

Revolution and jurist in later life, served in the South Carolina House and United States Senate and as a delegate to the Continental Congress.

Two letters from Catherine Read to the Ludlows discuss family matters, including the Ludlows' daughter Cornelia, and their gratifying gift of a barrel of apples. Charles Ludlow was a successful Wall Street banker, and Catherine's letter of 10 January to Betsy, likely written from Charleston, consequently observes: "our Town affords nothing that can be any ways interesting to you it is very tranquil & quiet & was perfectly so throughout the Holidays... our Serv[an]ts had a Dinner & Dance the day after Christmas & appeared quite happy." Catherine wrote that "the amusements have again commenced" after the holidays. She had attended a concert but did not expect to go to the theater "as it is attended with so much trouble to get seats but if they are no better than last years they will not be to be regretted."

Jacob Read's letters of 7 and 13 March 1804 hint that political intrigue abroad was adversely impacting Charleston's mercantile economy, which, he notes, was "in a State of Stagnation, no arrivals no sales & in short quite a state of mercantile distress." "We have not a Word of News here," Read wrote, "and are all gazing for advice from Europe may they when they arrive be such as will revive our drooping commerce & ensure the peace & tranquility of the World."

Rebecca Margaret Reid Papers, 1903-1968

One and one-quarter linear feet, 1903-1968, papers of Rebecca Margaret Reid (1879-1965), impart something of the remarkable life and accomplishments of this native of the Mayesville area of Sumter County, S.C., as revealed through a collection of biographical sketches, photographs, correspondence, newspaper clippings, and miscellaneous printed materials; items pertaining to a 1925 Women's Student Pilgrimage to Europe; South Carolina Poetry Project notes; information compiled about socialized medicine; and the Rural Service Award bestowed posthumously upon Miss Reid.

"Beck" or "Bep," as Rebecca was more familiarly known to her family and friends, was the daughter of William Moultrie Reid, Jr., and Adelaide Wilson Reid. Through both parent's lineage she was connected to revered figures of nineteenth-century Presbyterian elite: granddaughter of William Moultrie Reid (1798-1884), Presbyterian minister and teacher at Columbia Theological Seminary; niece of Benjamin Franklin Wilson, first president of Converse College, 1890-1902; and

great-niece of John Leighton Wilson (1809-1886), early Presbyterian missionary to western Africa.

After graduating from Converse College in 1903, Miss Reid taught high school for several years in South Carolina and Mississippi. In 1918 she became National Student Secretary of the YWCA, an organization she had been involved with since her days at Converse. In this capacity she traveled throughout the United States and in 1925 participated in the Women's Student Pilgrimage to Europe. The women reported on various student movements in England, Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and France.

Reid returned to South Carolina in 1928 to teach at Sumter High School. Four years later she became Director of the Department of Public Welfare in Hampton, S.C. According to a memorial prepared for her funeral service, it was during this period that Reid was "drawn more and more into movements for helping the socially and economically unprivileged, especially the Negro population suffering from discrimination. She took a courageous stand, far ahead of her time, often at the risk of misunderstanding and hostility." While she sympathized deeply with those less fortunate than herself, she had little patience with those she felt were the cause of their own misfortunes.

In an undated letter written from Hampton at some point around 1932 and intended to fill friends in about her daily activities, Reid told of having interacted with a man who wanted assistance in engaging a doctor, "for there is to be a new baby and no money," a request that provoked from her a lecture "on having more children than one can support and...the generally accepted idea here that the Lord is responsible." Her work brought her into daily contact with persons struggling to overcome barriers of unemployment, poverty, hunger, racial oppression, and deplorable public health conditions. While she prayed that "the Kingdom may come in me and through me even here in Hampton," she confessed, "This is the place to see human nature at its worst and at its best, and it is certainly an adventure in human relationships." Ironically, she concluded, "It is a most bewildering world, and I am quite sure that there is a lot connected with this relief work that is doing the same damage to people that was done to them when Rome was filled with a howling mob, yet it is unearthing conditions and forcing people to face them that may work toward right[e]ousness."

Rebecca Reid became director of the federal government's State Adult Education program in 1933. The following year she began her involvement with one of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs, the National Youth Administration. In 1941 she purchased a log cabin and pecan farm in Sumter and spent the next twenty-four years as a tireless advocate for the disadvantaged.

Her socially progressive concerns are evident in the topics of newspaper clippings Reid assembled between 1931 and 1963: peace movements, international affairs, civil rights, health care, education, and women's issues. In a letter dated 17 October 1956 she laments the conditions of health care for the elderly, "I only wish there were better provisions made for our aged and tired than an insane asylum. For they are not insane." She became interested in socialized medicine and collected information on the state of health care in the United States and Great Britain. Her correspondence also alludes to frequent run-ins with the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils. Both groups were disturbed by Reid's work on behalf of African Americans. At times she became disillusioned with the politics of the South, writing on 19 October 1957 that she was "working on plans to alleviate tensions in this prejudice ridden, hate seething adolescent civilization of ours here in the South."

Such sentiments were well rooted by the 1950s, for as early as 1948 Reid had written to commend WIS radio news editor and commentator Grenville E. Seibels II for his "generous and intelligent comments relative to the Civil Rights legislation." His response hints at the hurdles facing socially progressive Southerners, "An attempt at frank and fair discussion of such problems as civil rights is not always welcomed in these parts....It's my belief that many Southerners...have fallen into the habit of letting their so-called leaders do their thinking for them. To help break this habit, I sometimes purposely air an unpopular, or minority, opinion — to stir up some sort of reaction in the listener."

Writing in October 1956 Reid suggested that the Citizens Councils "have the right, maybe, to rabble-rouse for what they feel to be so, but for them to try to force me, by threats and lies, to tell me what I can think or feel or do, that is Hitlerism in its essence." "The KKK opens its meetings with prayer, burns a cross and disbands singing 'Onward Christian Soldiers' —the light is darkness indeed," she asserted on 23 September 1956. "And the so-called 'White Citizens Councils' are the KKK under another name—more vicious and evil than the original, because they refuse to admit what they are."

“After the recent persecution and effort to drive away the chairman of the bi-racial group in Sumter,” she went on to say, “a letter was circulated among all the members telling the story of our existence and warning them to be on the watch for any organization that ‘thinks differently from us’....A copy of this letter was sent to...our chairman, with the warning written across the top: ‘Why don’t you leave Sumter? You are a fool to stay here.’ Signed KKK.” People who didn’t support the White Citizens Councils, she noted, were “scared to say so.... and the scariest people are the ministers of the churches!!!!” Through it all, however, “The spirit of the Negro leaders here is past understanding, and they give us a gleam. Surely they are a superior race.”

By 1962, as South Carolina continued to grapple with issues of race relations, the Cold War had intensified. Rebecca Reid believed that South Carolina had not learned from Mississippi the true motivation for social justice, but she thought it had come to know that “this is enlightened self interest; this is the way we will progress in industrializing the State...this is good business to keep the peace even to the integration of a few.” Questioning rhetorically whether Clemson University would accept its first black student the following year, she wondered whether the matter might not be settled by Nikita Khrushchev. “We somehow felt so selfishly secure with his missiles so far away in Russia,” she wrote. “Surely he would not use them without jeopardizing his own, his own grandchildren; then diabolically he dumps the implements of death and worse than death right in our own back yards. Why didn’t we know that the world is too small in 1962 for anyone to be secure anywhere, not even in outer space.”

The death of Rebecca Reid occasioned a number of letters celebrating her life and accomplishments. Longtime colleague and friend Oolooah Burner, of Little Switzerland, N.C., wrote to Alice Spearman on 13 September 1965 enclosing a memorial gift. “But for Becky,” Miss Burner said, “since she can no longer trudge the roads to carry money for coal or food or school lunches to the ‘Aunt Mollies’ or their grandchildren in need...I’m sending you this check to use as you will know how best to apply it for her sake....What a rich, valiant, intrepid, indomitable soul was hers!! And what a gift to us all!” Fred M. Reese, Jr., pastor of Bethel Methodist Church in Columbia, S.C., expressed like sentiments in a letter of 31 January 1966 to Rebecca Reid’s sister, Mrs. C.W. Riser, of Marion, “You know, of course, how much she loved youth and undergirded all of us who feebly struggled to stand on our feet. I remember several times when she shook her fist and said to me ‘sic

'em!' This characterized so much her attitude of tenacity in combating bigotry and ignorance and in exalting human worth and dignity.”

The significance of Rebecca Reid's work was formally recognized in 1968 when she was awarded the Rural Service Award from the Office of Economic Opportunity for her efforts to alleviate the problems of rural Americans. Hers was the only award granted posthumously and one of the few signed by outgoing director Sargent Shriver.

Letter, 4 Jan. 1862, of J.L. Stoddard

Letter, 4 January 1862, of J.L. Stoddard, a Confederate soldier attached to Co. G, 3rd South Carolina Infantry, was written from near Fredericksburg, Va., to his parents in South Carolina.

Stoddard discusses his hope of becoming the unit adjutant, the current health of his regiment, and the disappointment of not receiving mail from home - “since I have bin here I don't know whether my letters ever reaches home or not I have written four times since I have bin here and this is the 5th and I have never received a single letter from home yet I do not attribute it though to your not wrighting I know that it is not any neglect on your part there is something rong in the mail department somewhear.”

Taylor Family Papers, 1709-1829

This collection of forty items includes letters, accounts, and legal documents detailing the economic activities of the Taylor family of Whitehaven, Cumberland County, England, and Goose Creek, South Carolina. The majority of the collection centers on Peter Taylor of Whitehaven's absentee management of his plantations between 1770 and 1785.

The two earliest letters in the collection, from Eben-Ezer Taylor to his brother Benjamin in Dublin, Ireland, are dated 1709 and 1711/12 and concern the Taylor family's arrival in South Carolina. In the first, 29 September 1709, the writer cites a failed marriage and the ruin of his congregation as his justification for leaving England and hopes that the venture will be an opportunity to resume his ministry. His wife, he asserts, “has prov'd one of the worst of Wives, a most malicious & revengefull, a mischevious & abusefull, a most pernicious & hurtfull Wife to me, and has been endeavoring to ruine my reputation.... Nothing will satisfie her but my Ruine and I have no other Remedy to save my Self from a Prison...but to leave her

and this Countrey, & to go to Carolina....” The second letter was written aboard the ship *Mary of London* while Eben-Ezer awaited a favorable wind to take him back to Carolina after a “short Stay in England.” He comments on the difficulty of finding a convoy bound for the colonies and mentions Benjamin’s four children, including sons Joseph and Peter, the latter of whom appears to have come to Carolina and established himself as a planter during the first half of the eighteenth century.

Peter Taylor of Whitehaven, a merchant and South Carolina plantation owner residing in England, was the son of Joseph Taylor and nephew of Peter Taylor of Charleston. Several letters reference his sojourn as a youth with his uncle in South Carolina while learning the intricacies of trade between England and the colonies. The elder Peter Taylor was often critical of his nephew’s deportment and spiritual well-being, and in an undated letter penned before the young man was sent to Charleston for the summer, admonished— “You are going to a place which abounds in vice and it is necessary to warn you of the dangers you are exposed to. Boys are too prone to let their passions & inclinations overcome their reason... be cautious of bad company, enter into no private friendships or familiarities with girls, nor be much in their company especially when they are alone.”

Before Peter left his uncle’s charge he received another letter, 21 August 1758, reproaching him for his shortcomings while in Charleston, alleging that “Pleasure & Diversion seem to be your main pursuit,” and suggesting that he was “not to be trusted in that place.” A third letter, 27 June 1764, written after nephew Peter’s return to England, hints that his uncle was appalled by Charleston’s secular society in general—“A play house hath been built in C-Town & should it continue must be the ruin of many. The young people here whose parents have provided largely for them seem generally to be strangers to economy & industry, nay too many act as if religion & riches could not abide together, by their forsaking the former.”

Papers revealing the experiences of Peter Taylor of Whitehaven as a landowner in South Carolina and reflecting the difficulties of ownership and management of a lowcountry rice plantation during the tumultuous period of the American Revolution make up the bulk of the collection. Two letters from Matthias Rast, Taylor’s overseer first at Warhall and later at Charleywood, provide detailed accounts of slave management and constitute a valuable addition to the knowledge of South Carolina’s colonial socioeconomic situation.

"The People," Rast noted in a letter of 8 February 1771, "Have been Verrey Sickley, all this Winter, With Pleuresseys, Fevers, Pains in the Head, & Colds, But the[y] are Now a Good Deal Better....We Take as Mutch Care of the Slaves as if the[y] Were our owne, and if you Were Heare, You, Your Selfe, Could Not Doe More, for them, than My Wife and I Doe, But Death is a thing Sir, We Can Not Hinder, thoe We Doe all We Can, to hinder it." Warhall was sold sometime in 1773, and Rast was in charge of moving Taylor's slaves and supplies to the new plantation, Charleywood, which was bought from the estate of Richard Beresford and situated "on the Wandoe River, About 20 Miles From Charles Towne." During the move, he reported on 12 March 1773, two slaves died, "A Boy Named Quash," a runaway who froze to death, and "old Blind Prince," whose lengthy illness meant he "Could not Doe Anny work For us." Both letters detail tools used in the growing of rice, the building of a barn at Warhall, acreage planted in rice and corn at both plantations, and meteorological conditions that adversely impacted agricultural production. The earlier letter encloses a list of all one hundred sixteen "Negroes at Warr Hall" identified by family unit and occupation.

Letters to Taylor from agent Thomas Smith in Charleston before the outbreak of hostilities also detail life and work at the plantations but contain more Revolutionary rhetoric and information regarding the changing international situation than do Rast's. "Many thanks kind Sir for the Public News you give me," Smith wrote on 16 December 1769. "I wish I had time to entertain you that way, I shall only observe that if Great Britain don't use us as Brethren we shall certainly endeavour to do more & more for ourselves & she may feel when it is too late to retrieve matters." The American embargo on imported goods threatened the plantation economy, a fact not overlooked by Smith when he wrote on 2 February 1775 — "As we had resolved not to import next year, your Negroes might suffer for want of Cloaths (indeed everything that is sent here after this is to be sent back without American grievances are redressed)."

The American Revolution devastated Peter Taylor's holdings in South Carolina. According to a 7 July 1785 affidavit sworn by Benjamin Smith, a relative of Taylor's agent Thomas who helped Rast manage the plantation, "Sometime in the year 1780 when the British army was in South Carolina, a party of the said Army went to the Plantation called Charley-Wood... and took from thence one hundred barrells of Clean Rice four hundred Bushels of Indian Corn Fifty Head of horned Cattle Six Horses besides a large Quantity of Hay Corn Blades Hogs Poultry and other Things... no Compensation whatever hath been made to him..."

Taylor traveled to America in the winter of 1782/83 to investigate the status of his holdings but was not so quick to place all the blame on the British army. He also assessed the destruction in a much larger scope, commenting on 16 January 1783 about the economic hardships faced by all South Carolinians— “I find that my plantation has been ransacked over and over by both parties and what the one left, the other took away....Were I to give you an acc[oun]t of the Ravages committed by the British and foreign troops in... So. Carolina, you would blush... It was not to conciliate or to make friends when the Army came to my place, no plunder was their object, and to obtain that they did not mind how ingenuous the action, or how fatal the Consequences.” Besides property that was stolen or destroyed, Taylor had at least fifteen slaves confiscated and sold by the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates. However, these abuses were not tolerated silently.

As early as 1782 Peter Taylor had enlisted friends with political clout to lobby the British and the new American government on his behalf. Charles Howard, the Earl of Surrey and future Duke of Norfolk, wrote Thomas Orde on 20 June 1782 from Greystoke Castle introducing Taylor as “a man of fortune & connetions in this part of England” and advising that “he has a better right than many others to every aid & protection his majesty’s ministers can with propriety afford him, having... by argument & influence at all times reprobated this calamitous contest with America.”

To advocate on his behalf with the Americans Taylor enlisted one Mr. Channing who “notwithstanding the order of Congress is gone to try to get to Philadelphia.” According to a letter of 16 January 1783, Channing “carried with him from us Letters to the Delegates etc., & has promised... to do everything in his power to procure... passports; in a fortnights time hope to receive from him the necessary papers to permit us to leave this place [New York] to proceed So’ward.”

Taylor presumably reclaimed the majority of his property in the following years because in 1785 his Charleywood estate and other acreage and slaves were sold to Edward Rutledge (1749-1800) and Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (1746-1825). As payment proved difficult to extract from the buyers, Peter Taylor kept up a regular correspondence with his agents, the Smiths, in Charleston. In addition to advising him on his financial situation Roger Smith informed Taylor of news of interest in the new nation, including a 21 August 1786 report of the death of Gen. Nathanael Greene and “the fatal and horrid catastrophe which happened in our City the 15 June” — “A dreadful fire broke out at the Corner of Gadsden’s Alley & consumed every house from thence to John Smith’s house on the South Side of

Broad Street, & the North side from your friend Aiken's house to Mr. Webb's near the City Tavern... my Father's House is among those devoted to destruction."

Pinckney and Rutledge seem to have been an ongoing source of concern to Taylor and, in fact, had not paid the balance due by the time of Taylor's death in 1789. Peter Taylor's widow, Isabella Fleming Taylor (1749-1826), was left to try to procure payment from the two South Carolinians. She finally received a guarantee from Pinckney in 1802 that the debt would be paid by 1804. Though sparse in number, this collection of materials provides rich details of a family's immigration to South Carolina from England, colonial life in Charleston and the surrounding areas, activities associated with a Carolina lowcountry rice plantation, hostilities relating to the Revolutionary War, and post-war reconstruction and nation building.

Letter, 9 July 1788, of J.J. Berard (Brittany, France) to Peter Taylor

Letter, 9 July 1788, to Peter Taylor, Whitehaven (Cumberland County, England), from J.J. Berard, a merchant, in L'Orient, a free port in Brittany (France), evidences the eighteenth-century economic ties between South Carolina and France following the American Revolution.

Berard was an agent through whom Peter Taylor transacted business with South Carolina and here writes about "choice Carolina rice," prime James River (Virginia) tobacco, beeswax, and fish oil as well as monies owed to Taylor from Edward Rutledge "of Charleston" that Berard had in his possession.

The letter encloses a printed "Prices Current" bearing the same date as his letter, with manuscript annotations concerning imports from America and exports to America. The verso of Berard's letter contains a note written by Peter Taylor's wife, Is[abella], as she forwarded the letter to Taylor. L'Oreint, in Brittany, was a free port and as such a thriving entrepot for duty-free and smuggled goods.

Andrew Bowie Wardlaw Papers, 1843-1983

One hundred twenty-eight manuscripts, 1843-1983, focus principally on the life of Andrew Bowie Wardlaw (1831-1888). The son of Robert Henry (1807-1887) and Eliza Bowie Wardlaw (1808-1883), of Abbeville (South Carolina). In 1858, Andrew. B. Wardlaw married Sarah Elizabeth Thompson (1837-1885), of Liberty Hill (Kershaw County, S.C.).

Andrew Bowie Wardlaw's career at South Carolina College is reflected in a set of student writings that cover topics such as the Spanish conquest of South America, the French Revolution, and Francis Marion. His success as a scholar is attested to in a series of letters of recommendations from professors Charles Pearce Pelham, Robert Henry, Matthew J. Williams, Francis Lieber, and James Henley Thornwell, all written upon his graduation in 1852. Of particular interest among them is Lieber's recommendation congratulating Wardlaw for his "fair use of the College library, apart of the regular college pursuits."

In 1861, after the outbreak of hostilities, Wardlaw joined the 14th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, and saw his first service near Tomotley on the South Carolina coast. In 1862 the unit was moved to Virginia and combined with the 12th and 13th South Carolina Volunteers into Gregg's, later McGowan's, Brigade. The unit saw heavy action in Virginia and was with Lee at the surrender at Appomattox. Wardlaw maintained a regular correspondence with his wife from 1862 to 1865 from the coast of South Carolina and camps in West Virginia near Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and the Virginia localities of Richmond, Bunker Hill, Orange, Winchester, Fredericksburg, and Petersburg. As a commissary officer, he provides a unique perspective on camp life and the battles in which the brigade participated.

Writing in a diary entry of 15 September 1862, Wardlaw described the capture of Harper's Ferry by Confederate forces. Along with the surrender of "ten thousand or more men," according to his calculations, "not less than 1200 negroes were captured and restored to their owners." He then describes the supplies and military equipment seized by the Confederates—"Forty six pieces of superb artillery (part of which number was taken from our vessels crossing the Atlantic) a vast quantity of small arms, cavalry and artillery equipment, horses, ammunition, Q.M and Com'ry stores were among the trophies." "The large number of wagons and teams was probably the most valuable acquisition," he suggests.

After the war A.B. Wardlaw returned to Abbeville, S.C., where he owned a tenant plantation with his uncle David Lewis Wardlaw (1799-1873). An annual labor contract from January 1866 gives descriptions of the financial and occupational agreements between the two landowners and the freed persons living and working on the plantation.

Andrew's oldest and youngest sons, Patterson (1859-1948) and James (b. 1881), are also represented in the collection, the former through two letters—30 December 1902, from State Superintendent of Education John J. McMahan, commending Patterson Wardlaw's skill as "a teacher of Pedagogical Psychology," and 26 April 1907, from James Rion McKissick at Harvard Law School, relating an account of a lecture in which South Carolina College professor R. Means Davis stressed the need for remembrance of "great men who have been connected with this college." The younger son was awarded the title "Student Distinguished and Proficient" during 1899 and 1901, his freshman and sophomore years at South Carolina College.

The collection also contains genealogical information in the form of obituaries and twentieth-century family correspondence; a nineteenth-century photograph album of cartes-de-visite, featuring an 1860 portrait of South Carolina governor F.W. Pickens taken in St. Petersburg, Russia, and likenesses of members of the Bowie, Livingston, Mabry, Wardlaw, and White families; and seven individual portraits, among them Andrew Bowie Wardlaw, Jr., Eliza Bowie Wardlaw, Sarah Elizabeth Thompson Wardlaw, Robert Henry Wardlaw, and Patterson Wardlaw. The portrait of Robert Henry Wardlaw and one of two unidentified photographs were taken at J.T. Winburn's studio in Sumter, S.C.

James F. Woods Papers, 1829-1832

Two letters, 2 December 1829 and 4 December 1832, from James F. Woods to his wife, Margaret, at Chester (S.C.) were written from Columbia (S.C.), during sessions of the legislature.

While the earlier letter notes that there was "nothing interesting before us as yet and it is generally thought that this will be quite a dull session," the second conveys Woods' expectation that "there will be some very important matters before us this week in relation to nullification." The letters convey other news of family and friends and echo the couple's frustration over delays in receiving letters sent both by mail and personal delivery. Among the intelligence imparted in Woods' 1832 letter is a statement that "Daniel Brenan of this place died the other day from hard drinking."

Woods was elected as a Representative from Chester District to the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirtieth sessions of the South Carolina General Assembly.

2005 Gifts to Modern Political Collections

- Addition to the Ernest F. **Hollings** Papers, 1974-2004
- Paul **Kattenburg** Papers, 1938-2004
- Addition to the John C. **West** Papers, ca. 1930s-2004

Addition to the Ernest F. Hollings Papers, 1974-2004

Several sizable additions to the papers of Senator Ernest F. "Fritz" Hollings have been received in the past year as Hollings closed his Senate offices and retired from public life. Hollings' career of service included thirty-eight years as a United States senator, following fifteen years in South Carolina state government as governor, lieutenant governor, and a member of the General Assembly. In 2004 some seven hundred forty linear feet of papers plus additional awards and other materials were transferred to the Library from his offices in Washington and South Carolina. These additions bring the total volume of material received by the Hollings Papers Project since its inception in 1991 to almost three thousand linear feet.

The additions consist chiefly of legislative files and constituent correspondence, ca. 1990- 2004; campaign records, 1974-1998; a substantive set of personal files, replete with Hollings' own notes on key issues of the past four decades; and audiovisual material and ephemera from throughout his tenure in the United States Senate.

Among the items of note are files on transportation and domestic security legislation in the aftermath of the 11 September 2001 attacks, defense appropriations records, and files on the impeachment of President Bill Clinton. Among the campaign memorabilia are colorful bumper stickers from the 1960s proclaiming "*It's Fritz*," blue and red "Hollings" aprons, and a "Hollings Home Team" jacket from his 1984 campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Hollings' personal files on issues which came before the Senate will be of particular value for future research. His work as Chairman and Ranking Member on the Commerce Committee is well represented in files on such issues as trade, textiles, communications, technology, oceans, and space exploration. These materials demonstrate Senator Hollings' extensive research on and expertise in

such issues. His key role on the Budget and Appropriations committees and his command of the federal budget process are reflected in the substantive volume of material relating to appropriations, taxes, and the budget. Several versions of the large “Hollings’ Budget Realities” chart were received. Hollings frequently took these charts onto the Senate floor to illustrate his analysis of federal spending. Speaking of the often-used chart in a 2004 video tribute, Sen. Kent Conrad (D-North Dakota), current ranking member on the Budget Committee, remarked fondly, “We’ve done literally hundreds of charts to try to make the point [about fiscal responsibility] but Fritz has only needed one.”

The video tribute features a compilation of interviews with Senate colleagues, politicians, and journalists sharing their memories of Hollings and is one of the items recently added to the audiovisual series. An accompanying DVD contains extended versions of the interviews. In addition, numerous photographs and scrapbooks illustrate Hollings’ travels to places such as Turkey and Vietnam.

The Modern Political Collections staff, under the direction of Hollings Papers project archivist Lori Schwartz, continues the work of processing the collection. Senator Hollings’ long record of public service and his significant role in modern South Carolina history ensure that his collection, once opened to research, will be one of the most valuable and important resources at the University of South Carolina.

Paul Kattenburg Papers, 1938-2004

In 1940, when seventeen-year-old Paul Maurice Kattenburg fled his native Belgium just prior to the Nazi invasion of Brussels, it is unlikely he could have envisioned a future that would include World War II service in the United States Military Office of Strategic Services, American political fame, close friendships with Southeast Asian heads of state, and an honored, thirty-year academic career.

In 1949, after earning his doctorate in international relations from Yale University, Kattenburg began twenty-three years with the United States Foreign Service, holding posts in Washington, Saigon, Manila, Frankfurt, and Guyana. On 31 August 1963 Kattenburg, then chairman of the Vietnam Working Group, attended a National Security Council meeting which would dramatically alter his foreign service career. During this NSC meeting, Kattenburg was the lone dissenter in a plot to assassinate South Vietnam president Ngo Dinh Diem. Further, Kattenburg advocated a total American withdrawal from Vietnam -- “[I]t would be better for us

to make the decision to get out honorably." Several high-level Kennedy cabinet and administration officials castigated Kattenburg, yet he would not budge on his position. Within three months, both President John F. Kennedy and President Ngo Dinh Diem were assassinated. By the end of the year, Kattenburg was removed as the chairman of the Vietnam Working Group. Within two more years, he was "exiled" to Guyana in South America to serve as Embassy Counselor.

In 1971 Kattenburg found himself the subject of media attention with the publication by the New York Times of the Pentagon Papers, a classified Defense Department report concerning American involvement in Vietnam and the government's decision-making in the war effort. In light of the report, numerous news agencies began investigative probes into the early history of the Vietnam War. In the papers and the analysis of them which followed, Kattenburg emerged, according to the Times, as "the first official on record in a high-level Vietnam policy meeting to pursue to its logical conclusion the analysis that the war effort was irretrievable."

In the 1960s, Kattenburg began corresponding with University of South Carolina professor Richard L. "Dixie" Walker, founder of the Walker Institute of International Area Studies. Walker invited Kattenburg to become a visiting professor in USC's Department of Government and International Studies in 1970. Three years later, Kattenburg was hired by USC as a full-time professor, a position he retained until his retirement in 1986.

The Paul Kattenburg papers total nearly eleven linear feet and consist of five series: foreign service, academic career, writings, personal, and audiovisual.

The foreign service series covers Kattenburg's foreign service work from 1946 to 2004. Twelve subseries distinguish chronologically the significant positions Kattenburg held, from Research Specialist to Consul to United States Embassy Counselor, in posts both in Washington and abroad. The series contains materials about the Vietnam War and United States foreign policy and military intervention in Southeast Asia. These include Kattenburg's own reports and memos on various trips to the region.

The academic career series includes materials relating to Kattenburg's career as a university professor of political science, 1947-2000, at seven different institutions of higher learning. Kattenburg kept detailed files on every class he taught, including handwritten lecture notes, assignments, exams, and correspondence with various students, colleagues, and administrators.

The writings series includes Kattenburg's published and unpublished political writings. Kattenburg wrote hundreds of articles and chapters for various publications, many of which are found in the collection. Included is his 1980 volume, *The Vietnam Trauma in American Foreign Policy, 1945-1975*, which he considered his most important work, as well as relevant research and correspondence. Also of significance is a letter to noted historian Barbara Tuchman in which Kattenburg acknowledges being mentioned in her book *The March of Folly* and inquires why his book *The Vietnam Trauma* was left out of her bibliography. In the letter, he considers the possibility that he is being "blackballed by revisionists or others who are trying to rehabilitate the war."

The personal series relates to Kattenburg's family, education, and military service. Also present is personal correspondence with numerous American and foreign academicians, diplomats, and politicians, as well as with Philippine president Corazon Aquino and her husband, Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino, whose friendship with Kattenburg began in the 1950s.

The audiovisual series includes The Discovery Channel's 1999 documentary *The Vietnam War: A Descent into Hell*, for which Kattenburg was a major contributor, as interviewee and donor of visual items.

Addition to the John C. West Papers, ca. 1930s-2004

A significant addition, consisting of seventeen and one-half linear feet of material, was received for the collection of John C. West, lieutenant governor and governor of South Carolina from 1967 to 1975, and United States Ambassador to Saudi Arabia from 1977 to 1981.

Among the items of note in the addition are papers dating from West's ambassadorial years in the Middle East, including correspondence, memoranda, schedules, and notes. Also present are outlines and drafts of a proposed memoir of his time in the Middle East, tentatively titled "Don't Forget to Pack the Grits!"

Following his years as ambassador, West's continuing interest in the Middle East and its conflicts is reflected in his ongoing correspondence with various Saudi citizens and officials, including members of the royal family. From the time of his return to South Carolina in 1981 until his death in 2004, West was frequently called upon as an expert in Middle Eastern affairs, whether for interviews with local or national media or as a special envoy of the State Department. West corresponded

with a number of diplomats and State Department colleagues, offering advice to his successors in foreign service in the Middle East.

Numerous schedules and files relating to conferences and other events indicate West's continued involvement as an advisor to political leaders, state officials, and educational entities, as well as his popularity as a speaker, particularly on matters pertaining to South Carolina government and to the Middle East.

One of West's longtime endeavors was an effort to improve education in South Carolina, particularly at his alma maters, The Citadel and the University of South Carolina. There are extensive files on West's fundraising efforts for and involvement at the two schools. Among these is a file on The Citadel's close-knit class of 1942, which included numerous well-known South Carolinians; in addition to West, other members of the class were Ernest F. Hollings and future Citadel presidents George M. "Obbe" Seignious and James A. "Alex" Grimsley. Further demonstrating West's commitment to education are files on the West Foundation, a non-profit corporation established in 1974 and designed to sponsor educational programs, through grants both to institutions and to individual students. As a result of the Foundation's efforts, the John C. West Professorship of Government and International Relations was established at The Citadel. The Foundation has also distributed scholarships to undergraduates and sponsored numerous lecture series and seminars on in More recently, the West Foundation helped bring into existence the University of South Carolina's John C. West Forum on Politics and Policy, an initiative of the Department of Political Science (formerly the Department of Government and International Studies). West's longstanding support of USC and work for the department as a lecturer led to the naming of the Forum in his honor; according to the original proposal included in the West Forum files, the Forum's mission is to "promote and promulgate the civic values and political leadership exemplified in the career of Governor West." This addition includes material relating to the Forum, as well as correspondence, lecture outlines, and research materials related to West's position as Distinguished Visiting Professor of Mid-East Studies at the University of South Carolina.

Family papers include files relating to West's mother, Mattie Ratterree West, and her interest in genealogy. Several nineteenth-century documents included seemingly belonged to ancestors, including an autograph album (ca. 1857) and a copybook (ca. 1840s). West himself took an interest in genealogy and corresponded with relatives, close and distant, throughout the country. Essays on West family history were apparently written by John West as a schoolboy.

Campaign materials, 1969-1970, depict the county-by-county organization of West's campaign for governor. Included are form letters sent to supporters and donors; fund-raising plans; and memoranda from campaign officials Crawford Cook and Richard L. Walker. Personal files, ca. 1948-2004, include correspondence with friends and associates from throughout West's life and career. West was a prolific correspondent, and this addition includes many handwritten letters and numerous tributes to friends and public figures who were retiring, as well as remembrances of friends who had passed away. Correspondents include Presidents Jimmy Carter, who appointed West to his ambassadorship, and Bill Clinton, with whom West spent time at Hilton Head Island's Renaissance Weekends throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Also of note are letters and cards received by West in 2003, when many friends and admirers, having learned that West was ill, wrote to express what he meant to them.

2005 Selected List of Gifts of Published South Caroliniana

- *Annual Report of the Penn Normal, Industrial and Agricultural School...*, 1904-1905, St. Helena Island, 1905.
- *Annual Report of the Penn Normal, Industrial and Agricultural School...*, 1906-1907, St. Helena Island, 1907.
- Nan S. Ball, *Ball Family of Stoke-In-Teighead, Devon, England*, Charleston, 1944.
- *Charleston, South Carolina*, Charleston, 1963.
- *Charleston's Historic Houses: 1952 Tours of Private Homes...*, Charleston, 1952.
- *Chicora College for Women Book of Views*, [Columbia], 1916.
- [Henry F. Church], *Charleston, South Carolina, 1680-1930. 250 Years of Honorable Achievement...*, Charleston, 1930.
- *The Dorchester Inn: A Comfortable Family Hotel Delightfully Situated [in] Summerville, South Carolina*, Elmira, N.Y., [1890s?].

- David A. Farrow, *Charleston, S.C.: A Remembrance of Things Past: A Walking Tour Book for Literate People*, Charleston, 1991.
- John Lowry Frierson, *Living Through Most of the Twentieth Century and Beyond*, Columbia, 2002.
- *Greenacre Farm: Camp School for Children and Adults*, [Aiken, ca. 1890].
- William Halsey, *Sears Presents the Charleston Story: In a Panorama of Murals by Halsey*, [Charleston, 1954].
- Harris Lithia Water: Nature's Sovereign Remedy, [Harris Springs, ca. 1900].
- George W. Murray, *Race Ideals: Effects, Cause and Remedy for the Afro-American Race Troubles*, Princeton, Ind., [1914].
- *The Patricia, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina*, [Myrtle Beach, 1950s?].
- *Pine Forest Inn, Summerville, South Carolina*, [Summerville, 1933?].
- *Rules for Governing the Membership of Democratic Clubs, The Qualification of Voters, and the Conduct of Primary Elections of the Democratic Party of South Carolina: Adopted May 26, 1904*, n.p., 1904.
- John William Soady, *Memoirs of an Nonagenarian: Some Links With the Charleston of Colonial Days Through the Williams-Roper Families*, Richmond, Va., 1940.
- South Carolina Natural Resources Commission, *South Carolina's New Era: Iodine and What It Means in Fruits, Vegetables, Meat and Seafood*, [Columbia], 1931.
- [South Carolina State Development Board], *Unwind in Unspoiled South Carolina*, [Columbia, 196-?].
- Southern Teacher's Agency, *A Plan Whereby We Bring the Teacher and the Employer Together at the Critical Moment When Each Needs the Other*, Columbia, [1908?].
- Clement H. Stevens, *Administrator of Gen. James Gadsden, vs. Thomas Gadsden & Others*, Charleston, 1859.
- *Tariff Meeting. An Adjourned Meeting of the Citizens of Kershaw District Was Held...to Draft a Memorial and Resolutions to Congress, In Opposition to the Proposed Tariff on Woolens*, [Camden, 1827].

- Watson J. Webb, *Slavery and Its Tendencies: A Letter from General J. Watson Webb to the New York Courier and Enquirer*, Washington, D.C., 1856.
 - John Wigham, *Memoirs of the Life, Gospel Labours, and Religious Experience of John Wigham...*, London, 1842.
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2005 Gifts of Visual South Caroliniana

- **Sixth plate daguerreotype, 1850s**, of John W.L. Tylee and his wife, Elvina “Viney” Willis, by George Smith Cook, of Charleston, S.C. Possibly a wedding portrait. Tylee was a native of New York and moved to Charleston about 1850. He sold men’s clothing in a store at 123 East Bay Street. Tylee served with the Washington Artillery during the Civil War.
- **Carte-de-visite, 1861**, of Charleston, S.C, after the December fire, showing destroyed buildings and ruins of St. Finbar’s Cathedral in the background, by Osborne’s Gallery, Charleston.
- **Thirteen photographs, 1860s-1942**, of the Capers and Morall families include images of Ellison Capers with the 1940 graduating Navy Platoon 148 at Norfolk, Va., and Catherine Rice (later Mrs. Ellison Capers) as a hostess at a dance in 1942 at Ft. Jackson (Columbia, S.C.).

Also includes photographs of William Manigault Capers with the University of South Carolina Law School Class of 1937, Bishop Ellison Capers and sons, Bishop William T. Capers, and Theodotus “Oddy” Legrand Capers. Morall family images include a gathering at Glenn Springs (Spartanburg County, S.C.) in 1879 and photographs of Dr. George Washington Morrall, Sally Dunbar Morrall, Annie Mae Morrall, Phoebe Morrall, and Morrall Rice. R.H. Mims, of Edgefield, photographed an unidentified group of children, girls holding dolls and boys holding trumpets.

- **Three photographs, 1875, 1880, and undated**, of houses and the jail in York, S.C., by J.R. Schorb, of York, Mrs. Smith's house on West Liberty Street is a two-storey clapboard house with picket fences, people out front, buggy, and outbuildings. An unidentified one-storey clapboard house with lattice on the porch has a well and rail fences in front.
- **Photograph, ca. 1900**, of the Columbia Water Works taken from the west bank of the river. It shows people standing on top of the dam and Columbia Mill in the background.
- **Two photographs, 1909**, of the 4 November 1909 Carolina-Clemson football game are the earliest known photographs of a Big Thursday game. Taken by Columbia Photographic Studio, they were originally published in the 1910 Garnet and Black yearbook.
- **Three woodcuts, 1861-1889**, from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper: the floating battery in Charleston Harbor, Port Royal as "the new city of the South," and music by the "bottle band"; and **halftone, 1902**, three buildings of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition in Charleston, S.C.