THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING, 2001

The University South Caroliniana Society held its 65th annual meeting on Saturday, May 19, 2001. Two hundred members and guests attended the luncheon and business meeting at the Clarion Hotel. The luncheon was preceded by a reception at the South Caroliniana Library.

Those who attended the reception were treated to exhibits of new collections acquired during 2000 by gift and purchase, entertainment provided by the Dick Goodwin quartet, and the opportunity to renew acquaintances with friends from over the state.

Acquisitions during 2000 spanned the 18th through the 20th centuries (nothing for the 21st as yet) and included the papers of Gen. William Childs Westmoreland who served in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam and completed his military career as Chief of Staff; state Senator P. Bradley Morrah; civil rights leader Joseph Armstrong Delaine; Alexander Cheves Haskell, colonel of the 7th South Carolina Cavalry; and South Carolina businessman and civic leader John Henderson Lumpkin. Also acquired were a letter of Henry Campbell Davis written from the Shorey. Recently, while cleaning out materials stored in the party headquarters attic, staffer Wes Church discovered two cartons containing party records dating chiefly from 1936-1948. He recognized the value of this material and brought it to the library.

This important addition to the papers of the South Carolina Republican Party consists of 1.25 feet of material and is comprised of three components: correspondence and other papers from 1932 to 1938 of party activist and Sumter attorney, Marion W. Seabrook, who died in 1947; party papers from 1939 to 1950; and news clippings, chiefly from 1940 to 1950.

Seabrook's correspondents include party leaders such as state chairman, Dallas Gardner, of Orangeburg; national committee man, J. C. Hambright, of Rock Hill; Greenville banker, George Norwood; J. Bates Gerald, of Summerton; and national committee chairman, John Hamilton.

The disputed seating of delegates to the 1936 National Republican Convention held in Cleveland and the aftermath of the convention are documented in great detail. At that convention, the forces of Joseph "Tieless Joe" Tolbert were seated in preference to the "regular" party delegates, which included Seabrook. State Vice-Chairman, Gisbourne J. Cherry (1869-1939) of Charleston wrote Hambright on June
Annual Meeting continued

1860 South Carolina secession convention the day after the ordinance was passed; the galley proofs of Paul Hamilton Hayne's unpublished biography of Francis W. Pickens; and a ledger, 1792-1799, of the Camden firm of McRae & Cantey. Among the printed items are The Southern Chant Book of the Protestant Episcopal Church... (Columbia, 1861); Road Maps and Tour Book of Western North Carolina... Together with the Highways from Greenville to Spartanburg, South Carolina, into Asheville... published by the North Carolina Good Roads Association; and a brochure entitled The Gate of Opportunity for the Educational and Industrial Uplift of the Colored Children of the South, Mayesville Institute, Mayesville, South Carolina (1921). Visual acquisitions included a number of views of Fort Sumter and the Beau-

fort area during the Civil War and an 1879 stereograph of the “Tressel through the Swamp of the Great Pee Dee” taken by Rufus Morgan, the father of 20th century photographer Bayard Wooten.

A highlight of the luncheon was the presentation by former Gov. John C. West of the Order of the Palmetto to Harvey Teal, former president of the society. Teal was nominated for this award by the society in recognition of his 50 years of dedicated service as a teacher of South Carolina history, as an innovator in instructional television, as an author of historical publications, and as an officer and board member in a number of local and statewide historical organizations.

Secretary-Treasurer Allen Stokes recognized retiring Executive Council members Mrs. Ann Bowen and Dr. Charles Lesser and thanked them for their four years of dedicated service on the council. Mrs. Rose-Marie Williams of Abbeville and Mr. David Hodges of Columbia were elected to the council, and Dr. Ronald Bridwell, of Columbia was elected to complete the one year remaining on the presidential term of Dr. Harry Lightsey.

In her address to the members and friends of the society, Genevieve Chandler Peterkin told how her book Heaven Is a Beautiful Place materialized in collaboration with her coastal neighbor, William P. (“Billy”) Baldwin. She focused on the importance in her life and, by extension and representation, in the cultural life of the region of two remarkable women. “The strongest, kindest, and most courageous women and mothers I’ve known were my mother [Genevieve Willcox Chandler] and her friend, companion, and yes, her servant, Lillie Knox,” she said. In her
anecdotal remarks, Mrs. Peterkin recalled her mother's work and experiences as a collector of folklore from the African-American and white communities in Georgetown and Horry counties from 1936 to 1938. She recounted Gullah stories and conversations which she remembered hearing in the company of her mother and of Lillie Knox. She retold one of the stories for which her book has now become famous — the humorous account of the gift of a German Shepherd puppy to actor-comedian Jim Nabors, whom she happened to meet at a wedding in Tennessee.

Mrs. Peterkin concluded her address with a story about the effect her book had had on a

Republican, continued

20, "...you and Gardner ran the Republican Party in South Carolina as a two men [sic] party. You didn't take the rest of us in your confidence as you should have and when you needed some help you didn't have it. ...With kindest regards and best wishes and remember you wasn't the only one that got it in the neck at Cleveland."

On July 8, Seabrook wrote, "We think that the biggest opportunity in many a year is now presented to do something in this State for the Republican Party, if we had an organization that we could conscientiously expound to the people...but this Tolbert situation is a sword thrust in our side."

The bitter nature of this division is captured in a letter from National Committeewoman Clara Harrigal of Aiken, who wrote Seabrook on July 11, "We had a respectable organization in this State but the party at Cleveland saw fit to unseat us & put in that thieving unprincipled Tolbert who wanted the job for the patronage. He had it for years and all that he did was to sell the Federal jobs. And why he appointed negro chairman was to do his dirty work. ...To be frank, I am thru. Lemke, the Third party man will be the next President of the U.S.A."

North Dakota congressman, William Lemke (1878-1950), was the Union Party nominee for President in 1936. He finished third with more than 880,000 votes. Also documented in these new materials is the battle for control of the party in South Carolina through the year 1938. Seabrook wrote, on August 16, 1937, "We have consistently carried on the fight to re-recognition, and never intend to give up.... If the good people of this State could only be brought to realize what it would mean to them to have two competitive parties, they would lend us a hand."

Later correspondence, 1940 to 1950, documents the party under the leadership of J. Bates Gerald. Correspondents include Isaac Samuel Leevey (1877-1968) and Modjeska Simkins (1899-1992). Also found in this new addition are a number of photographs including shots of an Eisenhower rally (c.1952) and a visit to South Carolina by California Governor Ronald Reagan in 1967.

The library also recently received the papers of Joseph Rogers, 1966 Republican candidate for governor. Rogers lost to incumbent Robert McNair 184,088 to 255,854 votes. A number of oral history interviews are planned with former Republican Party chairs and other party leaders. At this time, interviews have been completed with Charlie Boineau, Greg Shorey, Martha Edens, and Floyd Spence.

By Herbert J. Hartsook, Curator of Modern Political Collections
MYSTERY PHOTO

“Souvenir of Blockade Week:
Miss Waring, having run the blockade on her wheel successfully, has
reached this palm-girdled isle breathless but triumphant, looking as
though recently drawn through a keyhole after her arduous labors.”

So reads the hand-written inscription on the back of this photograph
taken sometime around the turn of the century, by Clarke’s Portrait
Gallery of Charleston, South Carolina.
She has posed with her bicycle and a studio backdrop of palms, in
her “athletic attire” including a feathered hat, slipper-like shoes, a
high, stiff collar and, on her left hip, what may be a bicycle horn.
Are any of our readers familiar with “Blockade Week”, its bicycle race
or any other festivities associated with it? Are there any further clues
to the identity of “Miss Waring”? Any information you can provide
will help us make a great image more useful to our researchers!
Contact longwj@gwm.sc.edu or Joe Long at 777-0850 if you have
any information that may help.

EX LIBRIS

Because of budget cuts which have affected the entire University, the
Libraries will no longer be able to support the annual publication, Ex Libris.
Ex Libris was published from 1994-2000 for members of the University
South Caroliniana Society and the Thomas Cooper Society in order to
acquaint members with the many treasures housed in the libraries.

SUMMER SCHOLARS

The South Caroliniana Library hosted five visiting scholars over this past summer. Dr. James Farmer was the
inaugural recipient of the Ellison Durant Smith Research Award. Dr. David Aiken and Sean Busick were recipients
of the William Gilmore Simms Visiting Research Professorship, and Dr. Bill Bagwell and Roark Atkinson received
the Lewis P. Jones Fellowship in South Carolina History. David Aiken, of Charleston, is working on a book-length
study of Simms’s Civil War prose and poetry, including his prose account of the burning of Columbia which was
serialized in 1865 over a period of three weeks in the Columbia Phoenix. Sean Busick, an instructor in history at
Brevard College, continued his work of editing for publication a one-volume Selected Letters of William Gilmore
Simms.
Roark Atkinson, a Ph.D. candidate at Indiana University, is preparing a dissertation entitled “Lawless Medicine:
Patients, Healers, and Religious Faith in the Eighteenth-Century South.” He made a previous trip to the South
Caroliniana Library to conduct research, but the Jones Fellowship enabled him to complete his research in the
Library’s 18th-century collections. Dr. William Bagwell, a retired faculty member from Cheyney State University
(PA) who resides on his family’s farm in Donalds, S.C., returned as a Jones Fellow to continue research and writing
on an African-American woman who arrived in Charleston in the 18th century and started a family that survived
slavery and achieved distinction as educators and civil rights activists in the 20th century. James Farmer, an associate
professor of history at the University of South Carolina—Aiken, researched collections in the South Caroliniana
Library for his study of the women’s suffrage movement in South Carolina.

As the 19th century drew to a close and South Carolina College approached the centenary of its founding, a group of ambitious students determined that the school needed a yearly record of their activities. As a result, the Garnet and Black yearbook debuted in 1899. Over the years, generations of young faces peer out from its pages and the yearbooks illustrate changing hairstyles and hemlines. They are also a valuable research tool—whether, for example, someone is looking for information on a family member or researching student unrest in the 1970s. The South Caroliniana Library owns a complete set of yearbooks which can be consulted during regular library hours.

Early editions of the Garnet and Black had few photographs but included a literary section for students to exhibit their fictional masterpieces—typically of the moonlight and magnolia variety, highly dramatic and romantic. This section died out within a decade, however, and the yearbook quickly became an image-driven publication showing athletic teams, clubs, faculty members, and the all-important class photographs.

The Garnet and Black predicted a bright future for the senior it called the “morning star” of the class of 1925 and described as “a friend to all, a political boss, a non-discriminator in friendship, a lover of co-eds. ... We bid him an affectionate and long-remembered farewell.” Less than 30 years later, that student, Donald S. Russell, returned to Carolina to serve as its president from 1952 to 1957. Russell went on to serve as South Carolina’s governor, a United States senator, and a federal judge.

Social issues are also reflected in the Garnet and Black. A humor section that lasted nearly 30 years revealed much about the students’ social views. Two world wars profoundly impacted the institution, virtually turning it into a military training camp—first for the Army in World War I, then for the Navy in World War II. Photographs of serious young men in their uniforms, and scenes of ballrooms draped in red, white, and blue bunting reveal the patriotic response of Carolina’s students.

During the 1960s and 1970s, the Garnet and Black reflected the efforts of Carolina’s students to push the limits of propriety set by the University’s administration. Yearbook themes seemed designed to shock conservative South Carolina sensibilities with such depictions as a Carolina Playmate of the Year and photographs of on-campus streakers. The Garnet and Black made its final appearance as a yearbook in 1994. The name is now used by a student literary magazine issued three times a year.

By Elizabeth West, University Archivist
MODJESKA SIMKINS PAPERS
NOW ON MICROFILM

Over the past year and a half, Modern Political Collections has been involved in a major microfilming project in response to the preservation needs of the Modjeska Monteith Simkins collection.

A large portion of the documents in the late civil rights activist's popular collection is in extremely fragile condition — a condition that would worsen over time with repeated use by researchers.

Now the original papers have been retired and twenty-one rolls of microfilm are on hand for the use of the public.

For more information, please contact Modern Political Collections at 777-0577.

FRANCIS LIEBER'S TRAVEL JOURNAL

In conjunction with the USC Bicentennial Year, USC Press is publishing an autographed manuscript in the collection of the South Caroliniana Library, by one of the University's most distinguished professors, Francis Lieber, who taught at South Carolina College from 1835 to 1856.

Edited with an introductory essay on Lieber and extensive commentary by USC art historian Charles Mack and his wife, Ilona, Like a Sponge Thrown into Water: Francis Lieber's European Travel Journal of 1844-1845 is scheduled to appear in spring of 2002. Its publication is being supported by the South Caroliniana Society and the USC Bicentennial Commission.

The Bicentennial Commission also is sponsoring an international symposium dedicated to Lieber's many and diverse scholarly and public accomplishments November 2-10, 2001.

A concurrent exhibit will be on display at the South Caroliniana Library

MAJOR ITEMS ADDED TO THE CARLISLE FLOYD COLLECTION

In recent months, the South Caroliniana Library has received a major addition to its Carlisle Floyd Collection. Comprising one of the library's most significant 20th-century collections, these materials document the life and works of Carlisle Floyd, the Latta native who has come to be considered one of the few masters of American opera. His musical drama, Susannah, is regarded as the most enduring work yet written by an American for the lyric stage.

Floyd presently resides in Tallahassee, Florida, following a 24-year residency as the M. D. Anderson Professor in the School of Music at the University of Houston and co-director of the Houston Opera Studio.

The new materials include 2.5 linear feet of libretti, stage bills, reviews, letters, and photographs which detail the performance of Floyd's works nationally and internationally for almost half a century. Of special interest is material relating to the production of his revision of The Passion of Jonathan Wade, an opera which is set in Columbia, South Carolina, and of his most recent work, Cold Sassy Tree.

Among the rarest items in this latest gift from the composer is a set of volumes from 1943 to 1945 of The Concept, the student literary journal of Converse College that carried Floyd's earliest efforts as a poet, essayist, and dramatist.

The new gift, together with the 1.25 linear feet of papers transferred to the library last year, will be described in detail in the University South Caroliniana Society's annual program for 2002. Floyd designated the South Caroliniana Library as the repository for his letters and papers in 1982.

By Thomas L. Johnson, Assistant Director, South Caroliniana Library

THE PASSION OF JONATHAN WADE

The South Caroliniana Library's Book Division has recently added to its collection of materials about George Gershwin's 1935 opera, *Porgy and Bess*, and DuBose Heyward's novel and play, both entitled *Porgy*, on which the opera is based.

According to the Library of Congress Website, *Porgy and Bess* is "the one American opera to become fully established in the international opera repertory as well as in the popular musical imagination."

The most recent addition to the Library's *Porgy and Bess* collection is *Se Oyen las Musas*, a Spanish translation of Truman Capote's *The Muses Are Heard*. This book provides a reportorial account of the travels through Europe of the second *Porgy and Bess* touring company as they performed in Paris and Moscow to rave reviews. The library has a program from the Paris performance of this tour. Also recently added to the collection is a copy of the opera libretto in a French translation.

Other items the Library owns include theatre programs and playbills for both the play and the opera; copies of journal articles, books, and essays about the opera and its creators; and a studio sound recording of the opera from 1976.

The University's Music Library owns the original English edition of *The Muses Are Heard* as well as numerous vocal and orchestral recordings of the opera and its arias.

**USC'S MODERN POLITICAL COLLECTIONS CALLED "MODEL PROGRAM"**

In its 2000 end-of-year report, the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress cited USC's Modern Political Collections as a "model documentation program." The report gave special commendation to MPC's successful establishment and development of its endowment.

Drawing from a presentation made by MPC's curator, Herbert Hartsook at the Congressional papers Roundtable meeting in 1999, the report states: "In many ways, the USC's Modern Political Collections Division qualifies as a model documentation program. The program's broad collecting focus has allowed it to successfully document contemporary political history in South Carolina. It clearly appeals to donors (who can be assured that their political collection will be well cared for and used), the researchers (who will find numerous subject-related collections in one convenient location), and the university administrators (who benefit from the program's national recognition and donor financial support) . . . At the base of the program is positive and sustained collaborative engagement between the repository and its present and future collection donors."

**WEB EXHIBIT HONORS FORMER GOVERNOR**

The first of several new electronic exhibits is now online. *A Good Man — A Life in Service* highlights the life and career of Kershaw County native John Carl West, whose public service has included terms as state senator, lieutenant-governor and governor of South Carolina, and U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia under President Jimmy Carter.

The exhibit web address is: [http://www.sc.edu/library/socat/mpc/exhibit/westexh/front.html](http://www.sc.edu/library/socat/mpc/exhibit/westexh/front.html)
THE PAPERS OF GOVERNORS
DONALD S. RUSSELL AND
ROBERT E. MCNAIR

When Fritz Hollings was elected governor of South Carolina in 1959, he inaugurated a new proactive style of governing. While South Carolina remained a state which was very much controlled by the legislature, Hollings and his immediate successors, Donald Russell, Robert McNair, John West, James Edwards, and Richard Riley, were active leaders in charting the government of the state.

The personal papers of each of these former governors are collected at the South Caroliniana Library's Modern Political Collections Division. The Russell Collection was recently opened to research, and an 18-month project arranging and describing the McNair Collection is nearing completion. Both of these rich collections should excite great interest among generations of scholars.

Donald S. Russell

Donald S. Russell (1906–1998) was remarkable in many ways. He achieved great success in each of a number of roles: attorney, president of the University of South Carolina, governor of the state, United States senator, and jurist. His career is also significant for its duration. Russell first became prominent as a member of the Roosevelt Administration during World War II. He remained an active member of the federal judiciary until his final illness at the age of 92, half a century later. In an oral history interview conducted with Judge Russell late in his life, at a time when most men and women are eager to dwell on their past achievements, Russell was inspirational in his focus on the cases currently before him and his excitement over issues and cases he might deal with in the future.

The Russell Papers consist of 23.75 linear feet of records, 1929 to 1998, arranged in five major series: Public Papers, Personal Papers, Speeches, Audiovisual Materials, and Clippings. Public Papers documents Russell’s service at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and as United States assistant secretary of state, governor, and United States senator. The bulk of the public materials pertain to Russell’s Senate service and demonstrate his commitment to his constituents, as well as his significant work on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

Russell’s Personal Papers series documents his interests in business, finance, charity, education, and foreign service, and demonstrates readily that his personal activities rival his public work in contributing to the welfare of the state. He was particularly devoted to the well-being of children and the disabled and to education. The library’s University Archives Division administers Russell’s official records as president of the University (1952–1957). These materials will be the
subject of an exhibit to be mounted in 2002 showcasing Russell and his many contributions to the University.

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Robert E. McNair

Robert E. McNair (1923–) provided South Carolina with strong progressive leadership as a member of the South Carolina House (1951–1962), where he chaired both the Labor, Commerce and Industry, and Judiciary committees; as Lieutenant Governor (1963–1965); and as Governor, (1965–1971). After leaving office, he developed the McNair Law Firm into a statewide and ultimately a regional presence.

The McNair Collection is quite large, consisting of approximately 131 linear feet of papers which document McNair’s distinguished career of public service and his campaigns for office. The gubernatorial papers form the collection’s largest and most important series. Lt. Governor McNair became governor in April 1965 when then-governor Donald Russell stepped down to accept appointment as United States senator following Olin D. Johnston’s death. In 1966, the popular McNair was elected to serve a full term as governor.

The collection provides detailed information on, and great insights into, the critical issues with which McNair dealt as governor, ranging from adult education to youth services. McNair’s accomplishments as governor include the relatively peaceful integration of South Carolina schools; important advances in education; notable improvement in coordination and cooperation among state agencies, commissions, and bureaus; involvement of the public in planning and decision-making; a new emphasis on tourism, including the creation of the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism; and continued aggressive industrial recruitment.

Readers interested in a more detailed analysis of McNair’s important role in South Carolina’s history can look forward to the publication of a biography by USC political scientist and administrator, Blease Graham, and former McNair staff member and current director of the South Carolina Executive Institute, Philip Grose Jr.

By Herbert J. Hartsook, Curator of Modern Political Collections.

IN MEMORIAM: RUTH JOHNSON EDENS (1925-1901)

Dalzell resident Ruth Johnson Edens, long-time friend and patron of the South Caroliniana Library, died suddenly on June 28 at Tuomey Regional Medical Center in her home town of Sumter.


In 1997 she was elected to fill a three-year term on the executive council of the University South Caroliniana Society. At the time of her death she was serving as its vice-president.

Library staff and Society council members remember Ruth Edens as a meticulous researcher, a talented writer, a responsible and imaginative leader, and a warm and friendly human being. The South Caroliniana Library and its patron organization deeply regret her untimely passing.

By Dr. Thomas L. Johnson, Assistant Director, South Caroliniana Library
Few scholars would describe General William C. Westmoreland as an art collector. He commanded U.S. Army troops in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, authored an autobiography, A Soldier Reports, and actively fought to dispel negative stereotypes of Vietnam veterans after his retirement. In pursuing these endeavors, however, General Westmoreland accumulated a variety of interesting objects, including paintings, statues, and other works of original art. This article showcases a few of these items.

The General's papers from Occupied Germany, c.1945-1946, include a number of original art works such as regimental Christmas cards, a striking portrait of the General created by an unknown artist in Moosburg, Germany, and several hand-painted invitations. At that time, Westmoreland commanded the 60th Infantry Regiment of the 9th Infantry Division which occupied the town of Ingolstadt in southern Germany. His duties included ministering to the needs of the many foreign refugees including Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, and Ukrainians. These displaced persons, in turn, frequently invited Westmoreland to attend musical events and other entertainments held at their camps. These invitations demonstrate considerable artistic skill, as well as considerable gratitude toward their recipient. The invitations depict scenes as a snow-covered nighttime landscape, a clown playing a cello, and a young man and woman dressed in traditional Polish costume. All are intricately rendered with colored pencil or watercolors.

While serving in Vietnam as Commanding General, USMACV, Westmoreland received another unique token of appreciation. The Hmong, also known as Meo or Maio, were an ethnic group inhabiting the mountain regions of Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam. They assisted in the U.S. and Allied military operations against the North Vietnamese. At one point, Hmong tribesmen presented Westmoreland with a walking stick carved to resemble a stag's head, complete with antlers.

One particular item reveals Westmoreland's sense of humor. When the General retired from the army in July 1972, he had not driven a car for many years. Joking with a newspaper reporter, the General confessed, "It was like learning to drive all over again. For a while my wife and children wouldn't ride with me. They were afraid."

(Charlotte News, 05/24/1975)

June 29, 1972, office staff members presented him with an amusing pen-and-ink cartoon forecasting just such a predicament. In it, Westmoreland is shown driving a car along a mountain road. He exclaims, "Kitsy, things sure do look different from the front seat!" Mrs. Westmoreland, in turn, appears panicked and exclaims, "West! Stop! Let me out!"

A vulture perched atop a sign watches the drama in apparent amusement. On one level, this cartoon suggests the healthy camaraderie that existed between Westmoreland and the officers on his staff, but it also evidences Westmoreland's ability to laugh at himself.

Even as he officially retired from the Army, Westmoreland continued to provide leadership to veterans, particularly those who had served in the Vietnam War. He defended their military performance against critics, led parades in their honor, and attended countless reunions and monument dedication ceremonies.
Hundreds of veterans wrote letters expressing their continued respect, gratitude, and admiration for the General. Others sent poems and books they had written about their wartime experiences. Michael Kelley, a veteran who served with the 502d Airborne Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam in the early 1970s, demonstrated his appreciation by presenting Westmoreland with personally inscribed prints of four pencil sketches he executed between 1978 and 1982. The sketches depict scenes from Vietnam, friends within the 101st Airborne Division, and the artist himself, in stark black and gray tones. Kelley included explanatory notes with each print, providing interesting background information and even identifying his subjects’ current whereabouts.

One particular image, titled “Extraction from a Hot LZ, Leaving Behind a Classic Ford and Our Innocence — September 1970,” was chosen as the official poster for the California Vietnam Veterans Memorial Commission. In this sketch, U.S. soldiers armed with rifles race towards helicopters hovering above a Landing Zone, leaving behind a Ford automobile parked in tall grass. Kelley explained that “the car symbolized our lost innocence, for it seemed that we literally stepped from our ‘56 Fords, into the mouth of the dragon!” Images of “Extraction” and other sketches by Kelley may be viewed at the following Web address: http://www.moutray.org/Mikespage2.html

The Westmoreland collection also houses several paintings, including a portrait of Westmoreland which seemingly defies easy explanation. At first view, the painting resembles Boris Chaliapin’s painting of Westmoreland that appeared on the cover of the February 19, 1965 edition of Time. Chaliapin, an artist who specialized in portraits, painted a view of Westmoreland with soldiers and palm trees in the background. Closer examination, however, reveals that the portrait is a copy created by a Korean artist, Sang Chol Kim. Questions of how and when Westmoreland acquired this copy remain partially unanswered. The inscribed bronze plaque beneath the painting reads: “General William C. Westmoreland/Chief of Staff 1968-/CG XVIII ABN CORPS & Ft. Bragg/ Aug. 63–Jan. 64.” This inscription indicates that the painting was likely created between 1968 and 1972, during Westmoreland’s term as Army Chief of Staff. Handwritten notes affixed to the back of the painting indicate that Col. William F. Rawley of Raleigh, N.C., donated the portrait to someone in 1981, perhaps to Westmoreland himself.

The Westmoreland Collection remains closed for final processing but will be open to scholars by the end of 2001.

By Craig Keeney, Graduate Assistant, History Department

UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANKA SOCIETY

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Issue No. 10

The University South Caroliniaka Society newsletter is published biannually for members and friends of the Society. No part of this publication may be used without written permission.
Celebrations in December 1901 for the centennial anniversary of South Carolina College's charter included a register of alumni attending the festivities, which were held in Charleston as part of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition. The first entry is that of General Wade Hampton, Class of 1836, in one of his last public appearances before his death in April 1902.

### MEMORIALS

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