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2003 Report of Gifts (70 pages)

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The
South Carolina
College Library
1840



The
South Caroliniana
Library
1940

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Saturday, April 26, 2003
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. Philip Racine
William R. Kenan, Jr., Professor of History,
Wofford College

2003 Report of Gifts to the South Caroliniana Library by Members of the Society

*Announced at the 67th Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)
Annual Program
26 April 2003*

- **Coming Home to Carolina** - 2002 Keynote Address by Dan T. Carter
- Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana
- Gifts to 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.

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

University of South Carolina

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Coming Home to Carolina

Keynote Address by Dan T. Carter

*Presented 27 April 2002 at the 66th Annual Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society
Published in the 2003 Annual Program*

When I talked with my friend Allen Stokes about speaking to supporters of the South Caroliniana Library, he thought it might be useful - perhaps even modestly interesting - to explain why I decided to return to the University of South Carolina after a thirty-eight-year absence and to reflect on my decision two years later. I hesitated; I've said something about this issue a couple of times in other contexts and, if you are a prisoner trapped in a re-run of some of these observations, I apologize. I agreed, in part, because I thought it might be useful for me to do a kind of summing up of what I expected and what I've found in returning to South Carolina. It was only afterwards that the old saw began running through my mind: "Young men write resumes; old men write memoirs." By then it was too late.

In some ways I'm like a foreign visitor who has been asked to give his impressions of this new land he is visiting. I left here in 1962 and - except for a few brief visits to see old friends and to visit my family near Florence - I have lived outside South Carolina for nearly forty years. But perhaps there is something to be learned from having known a place intimately - at least as intimately as a student can know a place - and then returning after a generation. Change that has come gradually may seem imperceptible to those of you who have lived through the process. It doesn't seem imperceptible to me.

I was born in rural Florence County [South Carolina] on the eve of World War II; I grew up on a farm that had been owned by my father's family since the 1750s. (My mother's family had been latecomers; they didn't arrive from North Carolina until after the revolution). Unlike my parents who had been born in the age of the horse and buggy and the kerosene lantern, I had grown up in the atomic

age of the 1950s, but in terms of the rhythms of my childhood life I think my world was only modestly different. Growing up it seemed a magical place of safety and childhood adventure. I was free to roam the woods and fields, to get on my Schwinn bike and travel two or three miles on an open road to visit friends and cousins. My parents felt I was safe; how could they not? The roads surrounding my home were dense with cousins, aunts and uncles, honorary relatives and neighbors who had known my parents and my grandparents for generations.

My world was circumscribed in ways difficult for my students - or my children - to imagine. We traveled little, we had no television until I was nearly seventeen, and the building where I went to grade school - two grades to the class - would be condemned in many third world countries. My high school was a ramshackle frame wooden building heated by pot-bellied coal stoves stoked each morning in a rotation shared by one of the nine male members of my graduating class. The universe in which I lived as a child and a teenager was of course the world of the segregated South. I use the term segregated with some sense of the irony of the word. My earliest playmates were black and - beginning the summer I was nine - I worked ten-hour days, five days a week in the fields, side by side with black men and women. If it was not segregated physically, it was certainly an oppressive culture in which blacks were relegated to the bottom rung of every economic ladder and barred by law from the schools of my childhood, and by custom from the ballot box of my community. Of course I accepted this as the natural order of life; so it had been, so it would always be.

To an outsider it was a rural backwater, far more provincial and insular than anything Sinclair Lewis described in *Main Street*. In my case, I was lucky. At a time when middle-class women had few opportunities beyond motherhood and teaching school, I had several superb - and I do not use the word lightly - teachers who poured their lives into their work. There was even a bit of art and music. I see in the audience Betty Ann Darby - "the singing Lady" of Florence County - who used to visit our school and lead us in music classes.

In the accident of my birth I was even luckier. My mother was a Winthrop Latin-English major who read widely and made certain that my sister and I were exposed to books, poetry and music. Because of the depression of the late 1920s, my father had not even been able to finish high school, but - perhaps because of his own experience - he believed passionately in the importance of education. I give you this background at some length, because I think it helps to

explain why I found my introduction to this University so exhilarating. I had an odd Freshman and Sophomore year. James Rogers, editor of the *Florence Morning News* heard me give the valedictory speech at my small high school and persuaded me to enroll at the newly opened Florence branch of the University. For two years I took my classes in the basement of the Florence County Public Library and then walked the three blocks to the *Morning News*, where I put in a thirty-six-hour week.

Much of the work was the usual regimen of a rookie reporter - writing obituaries, covering the local tobacco warehousemen's convention and the latest multiple-car accident. But on the eve of my employment at the newspaper, local Klansmen had driven the editor out of town for daring to argue that *Brown v. Board of Education* was the law of the land. And even though Jack O'Dowd's successor, James Rogers, was more cautious in his editorial policies, he and most of the reporters and editors with whom I worked - particularly Joe Dabney, Dewey James and Thom Anderson - made no effort to conceal their disdain for the old order of white supremacy. There were other free thinkers in that community: people like my friend Nick Zeigler, who managed to insert a voice of calm and rationality in the midst of a feverish time in our history. By the time I stood in a noisy Kress five and ten cent store in the spring of 1960 and watched raucous whites screaming obscenities at the dozen well-dressed black young men and women sitting quietly at the lunch counter, I realized that the racial moorings of a lifetime had been severed.

The University of South Carolina to which I arrived in 1960 was, by national standards, a provincial third-tier university; to me it was a place of extraordinary excitement and energy. In Florence at the University's branch campus I had been fortunate to have teachers like Jack Thompson and Jack Russell; in Columbia, the tradition continued with Bob Ochs, Dan Hollis, George Rogers, Ray Moore and Avery Craven - a distinguished visiting professor my senior year. These were professors in the truest sense of the word, *professing* however sardonically at times their belief that ideas count, that knowledge and critical thinking were the greatest gifts they could give. It was Craven, the distinguished visiting professor, who sent me to the South Caroliniana Library the first time to write a paper on James Henley Thornwell. It was Dan Hollis who served as my senior thesis adviser and also dispatched me here to the library for primary research. They introduced me to the world of research and writing and convinced me that I had a future as a historian.

Nor was my education limited to the classroom. Only in the years that followed did I realize how blessed I had been by the chance to meet and work with an extraordinary group of men and women. Many memories of my childhood are gone; I honestly cannot recall the name of more than two or three graduates of the class of 1962. But there were certainly others I have not forgotten, particularly those women here in Columbia who struggled so hard to keep alive the dream of racial justice during the height of segregationist hysteria in the 1950s and early 1960s. There was Alice Spearman, the head of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Libby Ledeen of the University's YWCA and Mae Gautier, a young University Methodist chaplain. Through Alice, Libby and Mae I came to know James McBride Dabbs, the gentle Mayesville, South Carolina, planter turned author and civil rights leader; John Lewis, the SNCC organizer and founder whom I first met at a civil rights retreat in Highlander, Tennessee; Julian Bond, now president of the NAACP; the Rev. Will Campbell, writer, novelist and life - long gadfly; and Connie Curry who represented the National Student Association and is now an independent writer and scholar.

And there were my three apartment mates. Hayes Mizell went on to become a field organizer for the American Friends Service Committee's Southern project and eventually a key figure with the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation. Sitting here in the audience today is Charles Joyner, who captured the memory of a low - country slave community in his eloquent book *Down by the Riverside* and who now teaches at Coastal Carolina. And there was my fellow historian Selden Smith, who spent his career teaching here at Columbia College.

It was also a space to come together with students from all over the state - and we were overwhelmingly from South Carolina - to try new ideas, to be challenged, to fail and then to succeed. As I look back on it, my closest friends and I could be described, in the words of Vice-President Spiro Agnew, as "nattering nabobs of negativism." We were certainly critical of our home state. We were just beginning to rediscover poverty in America and all of us knew that on this index, as well as so many others in education, public health and public services, the state was near the bottom. I remember that our half-joking refrain was always the same: thank God for Mississippi.

And of course we were preoccupied with the last death struggles of segregation. In 1961 we joined with students from Benedict College and Allen University to form the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations, an organization that eventually involved students from Clemson, Claflin, South

Carolina State, Morris Brown, Winthrop, Wofford, Furman and Converse in a series of workshops and forums. As far as I know, it was the first biracial student group created in the deep South in the 1960s.

We could only meet in a few places: Benedict, Claflin and the Methodist Center on Lady Street. We had several integrated weekend conferences and, of course, that was a violation of state law. Fortunately, the authorities in Beaufort turned a blind eye and we met at Penn Community Center. Then SLED placed us under surveillance. (I know this because the car I was driving was registered in my father's name and they called him to ask him if he knew his son was involved in "radical" activities.)

I don't mean to suggest that we were, in fact, very radical at all or that most of us faced anything like the serious harassment that individuals encountered in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. In retrospect, what I think is most important is that the University - while never endorsing our activities as an institution - created a safe place in which conventional wisdom could be challenged and new ideas, new ways of looking at our state and our nation, were allowed, if not encouraged.

And so I have nothing but a deep sense of gratitude for my alma mater and the men and women who changed my life. But, of course, when I graduated in 1962, I left the state, not with bitterness, but with sadness - with a sense that there was no future for me in the place where my family has lived for more than two hundred years. Over the next thirty-eight years I taught at Emory University, the Universities of Maryland and Wisconsin, as well as three European universities. In the early 1990s I was approached about going to two major national research universities; I declined. I assumed I would spend the rest of my career where I had been very contented.

But in the fall of 1999 I came back to the campus to receive an award and to give a talk. It was a memorable occasion. In the audience were many friends, including a number of my old professors. President Palms was there; so was William Hubbard, then chairman of the board; Dean Joan Stewart; Patrick Maney, Chair of the History Department, who I had first met when he was a graduate student at the University of Maryland. My wife had come with me; I don't think she had ever been on campus except to briefly walk through the quadrangle. But when we returned to Atlanta, she put into words what I felt: "Something special," she said, "is happening at that place."

Within a couple of weeks, first the chairman and then President Palms was in touch with the question: would I be interested in coming to Carolina? It was a frantic time; I was getting ready to leave for six months teaching in Italy and it seemed most unlikely. Hadn't I already decided to end my career at Emory? But I couldn't get it out of my mind. I called and talked to colleagues at USC and to a number of friends around the country. I don't know how John Palms arranged it on his end, but - by the end of Christmas - I was committed to coming home.

All of this is simply a preface to trying to explain why.

In retrospect, there are a number of reasons why this has turned out to be a wonderful decision. For one, we have fallen in love with Columbia. A friend who is a New York editor - and who could never understand how I could live in a backwater place like Atlanta - was really horrified when I told her I was moving to Columbia. (A colleague at Boston University didn't even know which state USC was in - she finally asked politely if I liked living in Greensboro.) But to us, it has been a revelation: a warm and livable mid-sized city with ample cultural amenities. Having lived here, I don't think Jane and I could ever return to a life of fighting our way through the congested streets and highways of Atlanta. Still, this is after the fact - an unexpected lagniappe if you will. What drew me back to this University was something different.

In part, I came back because it seemed to me that USC - as much as any school in this nation - was making strides toward confronting the issue that had been front and center in my early life: the divisions of race that have afflicted our state, our region and our nation since our earliest history. As I look out over my classes now, I see a quite different University - black and white; now Hispanics and a few Asians. I see a university struggling to show a state what we can be.

Last spring I taught a course called "Southern Cultures." It was an attempt to unravel the many racial and ethnic sources of our distinctive regional identity. Inevitably class discussion turned to the divisive symbol of the Confederate flag. During the class that day, one of my students finally gave vent to the sense of anger and frustration that I'm sure gripped many white South Carolinians. The Confederate flag, she argued, was a symbol of courage and bravery, not of racism. She resented people from outside the state telling us what we South Carolinians should and should not do.

Unfortunately, in this particular class, I had only one black student and I thought, "this must be a heavy burden for him to be 'the' representative of African Americans." If so, he proved up to that unfair challenge. He turned to her - I don't remember his exact words - and gently but firmly told her that his family had been in this state for a very long time, that he too was a South Carolinian. And these words I do remember: "You see the flag and you see courage and bravery," he told her and the other members of the class, "but I see the Ku Klux Klan and mob violence. You see your heritage. I see a symbol of slavery."

I'm not sure anyone changed his or her views, but I do believe that, in that moment, I saw a university struggling to become what it should be. This University of South Carolina is a faithful index to the fortunes and to the future of this state. It will stand or fall on its ability to make certain that every one of its students feels that they are not interlopers at the University of South Carolina. The same is true for this state.

I think this library has become a valuable part of that process. In their collection policies, in their programmatic efforts, Allen Stokes, Tom Johnson, Herb Hartsook and other members of the South Caroliniana have helped lead us away from those earlier narrow and racially proscriptive definitions of what it meant to be a South Carolinian - to be a Southerner. By collecting the historic documents and records of that complex and sometimes troublesome past, we take the first steps toward healing, reconciliation and unity.

Secondly, I came back because of my great hopes for this University. I felt that hope when I met administrators here. I felt it when I talked with fellow members of the faculty. While everyone was realistic about the challenges USC faced, there was a sense that building a great university was within our reach. It takes many different groups and institutions to improve the life of a state. We must, for example, deal with such pressing issues as public safety, health care and environmental degradation. But I don't think it is chauvinism to say that a university can play an enormous role in improving the economic life of this state. The Research Triangle Universities - Duke, the University of North Carolina, North Carolina State University and North Carolina Central - have certainly played that role in our sister state to the north. More recently we have seen this process at work in Georgia where my friend Zell Miller fought for the notion that you had to develop both K-12 and the state's system of higher education if you were going to improve the lives of all the people of Georgia.

We have to develop the same sense of commitment to all levels of education in this state.

At the same time, even as we make the argument that higher education can help in raising the standard of living in this state, we should not lose sight of the notion that education is more than simply an avenue to making money and competing economically. We hear much about the value of creating a skilled and technologically proficient pool of workers for the new economy and that is certainly true. In an educational system that works as it should, students will learn how to engage in rigorous analysis, to think logically and sequentially, to speak articulately and to write good prose. Those skills undoubtedly make them good workers. But the inescapable reality is that - in the not too distant technocratic future - we will need only so many people to run the information economy; many of the rest will be marginalized and sidelined in the "service" sector with little need for highly specialized technical education. If we concentrate entirely on the utilitarian value of learning we open the way to creating a society in which there is little purpose to educate this half of the population.

To me that would be a tragedy. I believe that an authentic education involves the cultivation of the arts, an appreciation of good literature and an understanding of our culture and its history. We cannot place a market value on these pursuits, but they are the very things that allow us to live rich, rewarding and fulfilling lives. They may not always help us to make a living, but they make life worth living. In any case, in today's South Carolina, higher education - whether in sciences or technology or the liberal arts - is in danger. All of us are aware of the growing pressures on the University's budget. Like other public institutions it faces increasing demands from the public, but we are beguiled daily by politicians who assure us that we can have our cake and eat it too. We can continue to meet these demands even as we eliminate - depending upon which politician you're listening to - the state's sales tax, property tax or income tax. It's nonsense and they know it. But they are cynically relying upon the notion that the "something for nothing" mentality of the 1980s and 1990s has so corrupted every aspect of our civic life that voters will endorse this fraud and leave the next generation to suffer the consequences.

Convincing voters that expenditures for the public good are sound investments in our future will not be easy in South Carolina; it is not easy anywhere in the America of the twenty - first century. But even though I sometimes become

discouraged, I do not despair. In part that is precisely because of my life - long involvement in dealing with that seemingly most intractable of problems: race. My old friend Clarence Bacote joined the faculty at Atlanta University in 1930 and, until his death in 1981, taught and published in African-American history. During the 1930s he helped revitalize the local NAACP; during the 1940s he was one of the founders of the Atlanta Negro Voters League and created a network of "citizenship schools" to prepare black citizens for registering and voting in central Georgia. Almost every Saturday of his life, he gathered together a collection of pamphlets and leaflets and hit the streets of Atlanta, urging embittered and often defeated black folks to register, to vote and to become involved in civic and community life. This began in 1931 at a time when only a handful of African Americans could vote. He went out on those streets for year after year after year with almost no results, with little apparent prospect for change.

I once asked him how he did it. He laughed as he always did: "Easy, you just get up out of bed: you put on your britches one leg at a time and you go." But then he became more serious. "Remember what John Quincy Adams said," he told me. "You know," he said with a smile, "he was one of those 'good white guys.' Adams said, 'Think of your forefathers; think of your posterity.'" "My ancestors were slaves," he said; "they made unimaginable sacrifices for their children and their grandchildren. Can I do less for my children and my grandchildren?"

We profess to have a reverence for history in this state. What I wanted to do when I came back was to be a part of putting that commitment into action: by thinking not simply as a historian about our ancestors but thinking about our posterity.

And so must we all.

2003 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

- John R. **Abney** Papers, 1887-1950
- **Anonymous** letter, 20 Mar. 1804 (Boston, Mass.), to "My dear Welles"
- **Anonymous** letter, 10 Mar. 1862 (Hilton Head, S.C.), to "Dear Mary"
- **Anonymous** shipping volume, 1874, [of Southern Express Company]
- **Armstrong** Family Papers, 1901-1926
- D. Joseph **Atkinson** volumes, 1853-1893
- Helen **Barnwell** Essay, "Description of Beaufort [S.C.] in 1855"
- Note, 1816, Issued by the **Bridge Company of Augusta**, [Georgia]
- Records, 1931-1947, of **Cain's Mill Club (Sumter County, S.C.)**
- Letter, 22 July 1841, J[ohn] C. **Calhoun** to C. Yancey (Buckingham, Va.)
- [Subscribers, ca. 1880, of] the **Charleston Telephonic Exchange**
- Records, 1874-1899, of the **Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Rail Road**
- Letter, 29 Mar. 1821, Joseph **Clarke** to Louisa Bourne (Middleborough, Mass)
- Letter, 15 Feb. 1945, W.J. **Clawson** [York, S.C.] to C.L. Clawson
- Letter, 3 Apr. 1862, J[ohn] C. **Clemson** (Charleston, S.C.) to "Dear Uncle"
- Letter, 20 Mar. 1822, from Dr. Thomas **Cooper**
- Addition, 18 May [18]61 to 27 Feb. 1865, to Samuel **Dibble** Papers
- Letter, 9 Oct. 1880, Samuel **Dibble** to Pierre Odell (Akron, Ohio)
- Bill of Sale, 21 Nov. 1789, for "Smithfield," an Enslaved Man Sold by Howell

Edmonds of Southampton County (Virginia)

- **Evans** Family Papers, 1826-1956
- **Ford** Family Papers, 21 May 1810 - 28 July 1907
- David Ethan **Frierson** Papers, 1858-1932
- Samuel F. **Garlington** Volumes, ca. 1881-1892, and Photograph
- John **Gibbs** Papers, 1838-1876
- Letter, 1 Aug. 1837, R. **Hackett** to Patrick Calhoun (West Point, N.Y.)

- Letter, 2 Mar. 1931, Dorothy **Heyward** to Mrs. E.C. Plimpton (Newton Center, Massachusetts)
- James **Himrod** Papers, 1861-1864
- Martha Caroline Ramsay **Hopkins** Papers, 1925-1940
- Letter, 29 Dec. 1822, John C. **Hoyt** (Pendleton, S.C.) to George Dickinson
- Records, 1925-1942, of the **James Island Ginning Company**
- Broadside, 7 Feb. 1859, from **Kinsler's Hall** (Columbia, S.C.) promoting *First Night of the New Orleans English Opera Company!*
- "List of Negroes," 4 Dec. 1855, at "**Ladys Island**" (Beaufort County, S.C.)
- Addition, 1846-1872, to the Francis **Lieber** Papers
- John Charles **McClenaghan** Papers, 1853-1865
- Letter, 31 Dec. 1861, Chris C. **McKinney** (Pocotaligo, S.C.) to Mary (Petersburg, Tennessee)
- Matthias Washington **Mabry** Papers, 1842-1898
- John B. **Moore's** South Carolina College Diploma and Euphradian Society Certificate, Dec. 1849
- Receipt, 18 Apr. 1744, for "Salary Due" to George **Morley**, Provost Marshal of South Carolina
- Travel journal, 18 June 1865 - 21 Mar. 1866 of Miss M. F. **Norris**
- Papers, 1786-1857, of the **Peronneau and Porcher** Families
- Affidavit, 26 Oct. 1855, (Kershaw District, S.C.) regarding the **Pettifoot** Family
- Mary **Porcher** Marriage Bond, ca. May 1824
- Papers, 1861-1905, of the **Quattlebaum and Atkinson** Families
- Papers, 20 Oct. 1861 - 29 Aug. 1864, **Reaves and McDowell** Families
- Journal, 1881-1933 and 1980-1990 (Marlboro County, S.C.), of Elizabeth "Bettie" Rebecca Thomas **Sampson**
- Letter, 2 Jan. 186[1], Rob[er]t A[nderson] **Thompson** (Charleston, S.C.) to Nean [Craig] (Pickens District, S.C.)

- Letter, 24 Oct. 1863, Hiram [Teed] (Folly Island, S.C.) to "My Dear Libbie"
- Hiram P. Teed Papers, 1863-1865
- Broadside, 2 May 1842, of **Webster's Academy of Penmanship and Stylographical Card Drawing, (Charleston, S.C.)**,
- Playbills, 1946-1958, Added to Joanne **Woodward** Papers

2003 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

John R. Abney Papers, 1887-1950

Twenty-four manuscripts, 1887, 1902-1924, 1950 and undated, of the Honorable John Rutledge Abney (1850-1927) include a December 1887 booklet, *Reports of Committee on the Question of the Establishment of Permanent Quarters for the New York Southern Society*, inscribed to Dr. James H. Parker, who submitted the minority report printed in the text.

More immediate to South Carolina are letters, 1904-1905, from W.D. Ramey of Edgefield (S.C.), concerning a request for back files of the *Edgefield Advertiser* newspaper and a 17 January [19]06 letter from Admiral F[rench] E[nsor] Chadwick (1844-1919), Newport (Rhode Island), expressing interest in acquiring newspaper files for the Library of Congress, "They are eagerly looking up files of the country papers of the South, as in a way these represent the general sentiment of the period rather better than the large dailies."

Of particular interest is a copy of a 25 September 1922 letter written by Abney from New York City to University of South Carolina president William D. Melton (1868-1926). The letter thanks Melton for a copy of the *Bulletin of the University*, advises that it had not yet been determined what was to be done with the library of Abney's brother Benjamin L. Abney (1859-1921), and then offers the following criticism of the University's curriculum:

Lest you may think...that I approve of the Curriculum set forth in the *Bulletin* without exception, it is due to myself and the South for me to say here in the kindest spirit that I think it contains too much 'Lincoln'. After a study of history, the Constitution and law for half a century I cannot join my voice to the apotheosizing of Abraham Lincoln. He was, in my opinion, not a lawyer learned enough to see that Virginia, was within her rights in the position

she took and that he had no legal right to treat Maryland as he did. In my opinion if Lincoln and his friends had been less imperialistic, the Peace Convention held in Virginia would have avoided the war, and the flower of the youth of the South would not have found bloody graves. Whatever may be thought of the final result, I do not believe that we ought to let the present youth feel that the South fought in the wrong, or hold up Lincoln as a model statesman.

Anonymous letter, 20 Mar. 1804 (Boston, Mass.), to "My dear Welles"

Letter, 20 March 1804, written by an unidentified correspondent in Boston (Massachusetts), to "My dear Welles," relates details of the relationship between John Rutledge, Jr. (1766-1819) and [Dr. F. Strace] Senter.

Rutledge's suspicions that Senter had engaged in improper advances towards his wife apparently were confirmed when he learned that Senter had visited Mrs. Rutledge in disguise while the Rutledge family was spending the summer in Weathersfield (Connecticut).

When Senter returned to Charleston from Europe in January 1804, Rutledge determined to confront him which he did in the hallway of Rutledge's country home. In the encounter Senter sustained a minor wound, and the following day Rutledge challenged him to a duel. The duel took place in Savannah (Georgia). Senter suffered a wound in the leg and later died from lockjaw.

The writer observed, "I have related these facts as they are generally reported and believed here but can not vouch for their perfect accuracy." The writer went on to criticize the policies of the government in Washington, "National honor and national welfare are sacrificed and forgotten. The inordinate lust of gold seems to have swallowed up every honorable passion of the heart."

Anonymous letter, 10 Mar. 1862 (Hilton Head, S.C.), to "Dear Mary" [Massachusetts]

Anonymous letter, 10 March 1862, written from Hilton Head Island to "Dear Mary" conveys news of the daily activities of an unidentified Union soldier from Massachusetts, including a visit to Braddock's Point. "...this is the first time that I have sat down to a table & eat a regular meal of Victuals since I left home & I sit in one of Heywoods Ladies dining chairs," the letter reports. From that vantage point, it goes on to say, he was near enough to Ft. Pulaski to observe Confederate guards walking their posts.

Anonymous shipping volume, 1874, [of Southern Express Company]

Volume of business records, 1874, kept by an employee of a shipping company that maintained offices located along rail lines running between Georgia and Virginia, lists employees, railroad lines, shipping rates, and “Annual Statement of Property of the Southern Express Co. located in the Eastern Division on July 1st, 1874.”

Demand by the overland shipping industry for efficient distribution networks encouraged cooperation among competing railroad lines during the nineteenth century. Southern Express Company was one of the largest and most successful of these freight concerns. Although numerous rail lines went bankrupt during the Panic of 1873, this volume identifies the many that continued to roll through the Palmetto State in 1874 and the prices that were charged to ship such items as corpses—which traveled at the first class rate—fruit and vegetables, fish, oysters, ice, safes, dogs, and numerous other things.

This volume lists persons employed at each stop and company property held by each office. The detailed description of company property at the Charleston office, for example, listed values for seven horses, six wagons, copy presses, gas fixtures, wax stamps, bed and bedding, a pistol and other items in the appraisal. Among the many rail lines that appear in this volume are the South Carolina Railroad, the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, and the Blue Ridge Division of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad linking the upstate towns of “Anderson & Walhalla.”

Routes identify stops along various east coast lines running between cities and towns in North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, and northern Georgia. South Carolina offices appear on lists of routes running from Charleston to Florence and to Augusta and Savannah, Ga., and elsewhere; between Columbia and Greenville and Wilmington, N.C.; and from Charlotte, N.C., to Augusta, Ga. Other routes listed include Richmond, Va., to Wilmington, N.C., and Raleigh, N.C., to Norfolk, Virginia.

Armstrong Family Papers, 1901-1926

Manuscript volume, 1901-1926 and undated, and fourteen photographs, [ca. 1900-1930], augment the South Caroliniana Library’s holdings relating to one of America’s foremost African-American magic acts of the early twentieth-century.

J. Hartford Armstrong, his wife, Lille Belle Armstrong, and eventually their daughter, Ellen Armstrong, performed feats that included mind reading, sleight of hand, and card tricks. At times they were joined by J. Hartford Armstrong's brother and by members of the Jordan family. They were lauded by one newspaper reporter "as being the most royal colored entertainers of the century, as magicians,—artists of the highest type."

The Armstrongs performed along the Atlantic seaboard from Key West to Philadelphia and are reputed to have toured in Cuba and Europe. According to the many newspaper accounts and handwritten endorsements included in the scrapbook, the troupe received widespread and enthusiastic audience acceptance. They performed before African-American audiences in black churches and schools. They also gave performances for white audiences and, depending upon the location, for mixed audiences, in theaters, churches, schools, and opera houses. An advance publicity news clipping advertising their forthcoming appearance at Newport News, Va., asserts—"The Armstrongs will tickle your shoe strings and make your big toe laugh. They will not pay doctor's bills if you faint from laughter."

South Carolina appearances documented in the scrapbook include a 1901 performance at Howard School. Principal Tho[ma]s L. Cothin furnished a statement, 11 March 1901, "testifying to the high worth and character of the performance of Messrs. Armstrong & Jordan. These gentlemen gave entire satisfaction to an audience of five hundred people at Howard School, Mar. 8, 1901." Similar affidavits were supplied by Edward S. Willet, superintendent of Columbia's St. Mary's School; G.L. Noyes, vice-president of Claflin University; and others.

A handwritten endorsement, 15 October [19]03, signed by the managers of the Camden opera house and the editor of the *Wateree Messenger* states that "the Armstrong Brothers appeared in the Opera House to Splendid Business last night, and the Entertainment given by them was one of the best of its kind given in our City" and recommends them "to all fun loving people."

An undated newspaper clipping publicizing an appearance by the Armstrongs at the Columbia Theatre notes—

These artists have been before the American public for the past 23 years, and have never failed to entertain their audiences with their magic, mirth, and mind reading mysteries. They have appeared in the largest cities of America and come...well recommended....The

Armstrongs have invested \$3,000 in new and high grade apparatus and paraphernalia.

The accompanying photographs, among which are images by two South Carolina photographers, W.A. Reckling of Columbia, and H. Bernhardt of Spartanburg, picture the Armstrongs and include also a snapshot of J. Hartford Armstrong and wife labeled "The wizard & the witch."

D. Joseph Atkinson volumes, 1853-1893

Three manuscript volumes, 1853-1867, 1860-1870, and 1869-1893, of D. Joseph Atkinson (1835-), a resident of a property known as Dunkley's Mount in eastern Edgefield County (S.C.) [a jurisdiction later part of Aiken County, S.C.]. Some entries suggest that Atkinson's duty on the home front as an overseer and blacksmith enabled him to avoid military conscription during the Civil War. Atkinson acted as caretaker of the Vaucluse factory textile mill property after its destruction by fire in 1867.

The earliest volume, a daybook, 1853-1867, with cover title "Cash & Creddet: D.J. Atkinson's Ac[coun]t Book, No. 5," accounts for such expenses as "Twenty three palmetto buttons" and "pasige on the plank road" (28 April 1855) as well as purchases of tobacco, cloth, wheat, sugar, whiskey, rum, fodder, beef, powder, dry goods, watermelons, turpentine, varnish, medicinal items such as asafedita and laudanum, freight to Graniteville, and wagon parts. There are references to the Vaucluse Co[mpany] Store, Columbia & Hamburg Rail Road Company, and other businesses.

The volume evidences various paginations and a non-chronological arrangement during the time periods of use. Two entries dating to the Civil War era include an 1863 entry in which Atkinson records that he began "overseeing for Larance Miller 19 Jan. 1863 over 9 field hands and is to have the seventh of the cotton and the eighth of the corn, fodder, pease, and wheat" and another indicating that an unidentified male slave died 21 February 1863 following an illness. A later entry, an affidavit with signatures, 12 February 1864, of Atkinson's neighbors certifies that he had been employed as a wheelwright and blacksmith "for the publick and country every day for the laste twelve months." Endpapers include record of weather conditions, [1857?]-1858.

Another volume, 1860-1870, with cover title "A Letter, Bill, Note and Receipt Book, No. 1 of D. J. Atkinson, Dunkley's Mount, S.C., January 1, 1869" consists of Atkinson's incoming personal and business correspondence, 1860 and 1867-1870.

Atkinson modified a Vacluse factory ledger by pasting over or tipping-in sheets onto the stubs of pages that had been cut from the book. Several remaining pages from the ledger, ca. 1863-1864, list sacks and bagging shipped from Vacluse during the Civil War.

The single antebellum item in this volume consists of a letter dated 3 December 1860 from G.W. Turner, Graniteville, in which he advised Atkinson that he was willing to take back Mary, presumably a slave woman, if Atkinson was dissatisfied with the transaction—"It Has Been Remarked That I New Just How To Work you." Many letters discuss aspects of Atkinson's activities at the site of the Vacluse factory. A series of letters written after the destruction of the Vacluse factory by fire in 1867 document Atkinson's job as a caretaker for the property and his acquaintance with James J. Gregg and William Gregg, Jr. (1817-1909), the sons of Graniteville founder William Gregg (1800-1867). Although not documented in this collection, it is interesting to note James J. Gregg's interest in Vacluse as he was later murdered at the factory site in 1876.

In a letter, 30 June 1869, written on Graniteville letterhead, J.J. Gregg directed Atkinson to have the workers break up all the machinery at Vacluse except what remained in the "long warehouse" and instructed him to keep all the wrought iron by itself locked away in the "big ware house." A subsequent letter from Gregg, 24 July 1869, expresses concern at the ruinous conditions at the Vacluse site which he described as "rapidly going to rack." "You must look after it," Gregg went on to say, "otherwise I will be obliged to put there another in charge who will prevent the people from burning fences and outhouses." Other messages to Atkinson in his capacity as caretaker include an 1867 letter from B.F. Harlow, Warrenton, Ga., asking whether there was any prospect of getting a job at Vacluse and whether the factory would be rebuilt that summer.

The volume also includes various printed advertising circulars from establishments in Charleston—among those represented are Kinsman and Howell, general commission merchants, and A.G. Goodwin & Co., a Charleston hat dealer—as well as from various establishments in New York and elsewhere for musical instruments, shirts, hats, and varieties of "white lead," and from the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Non-business related papers from this period include letter, 29 Nov. 1867, "Darring," [Darien?] Ga., from J.L. Loveday re building a railroad trestle and laying tracks, and a summons, for Atkinson to appear in court at Edgefield, 4 Sept. 1867, in regards to a dispute between plaintiff Abraham Noleher against the Columbia and Augusta Rail Road.

Other papers include Atkinson's correspondence from family and personal friends, some of whose names appear in the earlier volume. Letters, ca. 1868-1869, from former neighbor Wade Buff discuss his job of planting strawberries, peas, and other products on John's Island and Seabrook Island for export to the New York markets. Also included are letters from Samuel Overstreet, who is identified as a prisoner in a letter, 8 April 1869, from the Georgia Penitentiary in Milledgeville. Letters from Mrs. M.A. Odell of Lincolnton, N.C., include that of 16 September 1868 telling that her husband was away working in Missouri for six months, possibly constructing a railroad trestle, and noting that she planned to "break up house keeping" and move into a boarding house since "the place is in so unsettled [a] state that I don't feel quite safe all alone." Several months later, Mrs. Odell wrote again with Christmas greetings, 15 December 1868, to "Lewis" and "Johnny" in hopes that they would enjoy a visit from "Sandy Claus" and that their stockings would be filled.

The third volume, 1869-1871 and 1885-1893, a farm account book, lists sharecroppers working for various members of the Atkinson family at Dunkley's Mount. Its pages list lands planted in cotton, corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and watermelons and also record the labor of sharecroppers in picking cotton, corn, and other crops and farm store accounts for the purchase of sundry goods. The final pages of the volume include a record of "The time it Rained Each Week in the year," 1870-1871.

Later entries, 1885-1893, written in another hand, document labor accrued and goods purchased by sharecroppers. These accounts may document transactions on a different property that was leased by M.M. Dunkley, according to a signature inside the cover. In an agreement dated 21 October 1893 M.M. Dunkley agreed to pay to T. Luther Getzen or his agent "for the Sullivan place" with "twelve hundred lbs of Lint Cotton...rent to be paid by the 15th of Oct. every year."

Helen Barnwell Essay, "Description of Beaufort [S.C.] in 1855"

Schoolgirl's composition, May 1855, entitled "Description of Beaufort in 1855," by Helen Barnwell [Geiger], describes Beaufort (South Carolina) as the oldest town in South Carolina with mention of the Native American presence there before English colonization and the beauty of the town's homes, gardens, and surrounding woodlands. Among its other attractions, the composition notes, are recreational activities on the Port Royal or Beaufort River, streets paved with oyster shells, the ruins of Old Fort, and the proliferation of churches.

“Beaufort is surrounded by woods except the front where a pretty river runs and in the spring it is delightful to take an early morning drive and look at the beautiful trees and wild flowers,” Barnwell wrote. “Beaufort really can make one happy,” she concluded, and “it is such a pleasing place I am sure nobody ought to be discontented in that place. Who ever is ought not to live here.”

Note, 1816, issued by the Bridge Company of Augusta [Georgia]

Five dollar note, 3 December 1816, issued by the Bridge Company of Augusta (Georgia), signed by C. Downie, cashier, and John McKinne and Henry Shultz, proprietors. Illustrations include eagle above image of bridge flanked by toll houses.

Records, 1931-1947, of Cain's Mill Club (Sumter County, S.C.)

Eighty-nine manuscripts, 1931-1947, document the history of Cain’s Mill Club, a private social club established in Sumter County (S.C.) in 1929. The collection consists chiefly of stock certificates and a book of stubs from which the stock certificates were removed.

Officers signing the stock certificates were presidents R.D. Epps, R.E. Wilder, E.P. DuRant, H.L. Palmer, J.E. Stoudenmire, R.M. Dollard, W.E. Covington, J.T. James, W.J. Lawrence, Jr., J.C. Pate, E.M. Hall, and F.B. Creech and secretaries James Cuttino and J.R. Chandler.

Letter, 22 July 1841, J[ohn] C. Calhoun to C[harles] Yancey (Buckingham, Virginia)

Letter, 22 July 1841, of J[ohn] C[aldwell] Calhoun in Washington (D.C.), to C[harles] Yancey, at Buckingham Court House (Virginia), states that “The tone and sentiments of your Resolutions gave great satisfaction to our friends, and have had a good effect in cheering and sustaining us in the arduous struggle we are engaged in maintaining the liberty and institutions of the country.” Calhoun observed that the results of the session were uncertain and commented on the anticipated failure of Henry Clay’s “bank project.” He acknowledged “the honor conferred on me by the Republicans of Buckingham in selecting me as the organ to present their proceedings to the Senate.”

[List of Subscribers, ca. 1880, of] the *Charleston Telephonic Exchange*

Printed broadside, [ca. 1880], issued by the Charleston Telephonic Exchange—
“This Exchange now has over 250 subscribers. The names of the subscribers,

classified according to business, &c., are given below." Signed in print by John D. Easterlin, Manager, Central Office, 135 East Bay, whose operation pledged to remain open "all night."

This broadside in pillar-print format lists 17 residential clients among the primarily commercial subscribers. Businesses appear grouped into categories of goods and services, including: cotton brokers; factors for cotton, rice, and naval stores; cotton presses; bakers; confectioners; photographers; shipbuilders; steamships; stevedores; wharf offices; factories/foundries; etc.

Records of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Rail Road, 1874-1899

Four manuscript volumes, 1874-1882 and 1894-1899, records of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Rail Road, augment the South Caroliniana Library's holdings relating to a company originally known as the King's Mountain Railroad that later operated as a standard gauge rail line under the name Carolina and Northwestern Railway Company. These business records document freight shipped on a narrow gauge rail line that ran from Lenoir, N.C., to Chester, S.C.

A ledger, 1874-1882, lists accounts with individuals and firms. Three freight account books, April 1894-December 1895, January 1896-July 1897, and August 1897-April 1899, briefly list transactions at thirteen stops along a line that ran through Lenoir, Granite Falls, Hickory, Newton, Maiden, Lincolnton, Harden, Dallas, and Gastonia in North Carolina to Clover, York, Lowryville, and Chester in South Carolina.

The ledger includes a legal blank, ca. 1890s, "Immigration Bureau, Carolina and North Western Railroad. W.A. Fair, Land and Industrial Agent, Lenoir, N.C." The form enabled clients to endow Fair with power-of-attorney, thereby allowing him "to contract for the sale of, bargain, sell and convey" various sorts of property, with blanks for clients of this service to specify varieties of real or other property prior to a certain date and for a minimum price. The form included a blank for the percentage of the sale that Fair would receive as compensation. The certificate is illustrated with a cut of a steam locomotive pulling into a station.

Letter, 29 Mar. 1821, Joseph Clarke to Miss Louisa Bourne (Middleborough, Massachusetts)

Letter, 29 March 1821, of Joseph Clarke, Charleston, S.C., to Miss Louisa Bourne (Middleboro[ugh], Mass.), was written by a Massachusetts native living in South Carolina.

The letter discusses the marriages of friends in his home state and suggests that if Bourne responded to his letter he would write a more detailed description of his new surroundings, “a land of cotton, curled heads & sweet potatoes” which he characterized as “a pleasant & refined place” with “many things to approve & be delighted with & some to censure.”

Letter, 15 Feb. 1845, W.J. Clawson [York, S.C.] to C.L. Clawson [Lancaster County, S.C.]

Letter, 15 February 1845, of W.J. Clawson (Yorkville, S.C.) to C.L. Clawson, Pleasant Valley [Lancaster County, S.C.], responds to a message from the latter telling of his difficulty in transacting business with Stephen Pettus—“I tell you the only way is to feed him upon *Soft corn*, he is easily managed in this way and I advise you to abandon your present mode of dealing with him and try him by the *soft corn* system. If you will manage him right you can get all his practice and he will pay your account too.”

Continuing on, the writer offers advice on how to successfully cultivate business relationships—“I am fearful that you talk entirely too much, and express your opinion of men entirely too freely—if you wish to be generally beloved say nothing out of the way about any one—as a general rule if you can say nothing good of a man say as little as possible—for the old adage is a very true one—‘the good will of a dog is better than his displeasure.’”

After offering business advice, the writer then berates C.L. Clawson for not yet having found a wife. “For my own part,” he writes, “I would rather have Elizabeth Campbell than your *deminutive flame* about whom you talk. There is something in having a good breeder, and I would scarce expect to see stout and healthy children out of so small a pattern. Perhaps however you do not expect to get any children—if so anything in the shape of a woman will do you. If it was me however, I would know what kind of a one it was to be shortly.”

Letter, 3 Apr. 1862, J[ohn] C. Clemson (Charleston, S.C.) to "Dear Uncle"

Letter, 3 April 1862 of J[ohn] C[aldwell] Clemson, in Charleston (S.C.), to “Dear Uncle,” appeals for assistance in helping “Mr. Trescott,” most probably William Henry Trescott (1822-1898), who wished to move his enslaved labor force from Beaufort (S.C.)—“if you can let him have Uncle Willies place I think he would buy it”—and suggests that many of the planters from Trescott’s area of the state were seeking to move elsewhere in consequence of the Civil War.

Letter, 20 Mar. 1822, from Dr. Thomas Cooper

Letter, 20 March 1822, from Dr. Thomas Cooper (1759-1839) to an unknown correspondent discusses the analysis of “a white irregularity tubular mass containing garnet and coccolite from Lake Champlain” and includes an extensive examination of the mineral as conducted by Lardner Vanuxem in Cooper’s laboratory at Columbia, S.C.

Addition, [18]61-1865, to the Samuel Dibble Papers

Four manuscripts, 18 May [18]61 - 27 February 1865, added to the papers of Confederate soldier and United States Representative Samuel Dibble (1837-1913) include a Confederate military pass, 18 May [18]61, signed by R.S. Duryea, Charleston, authorizing “Mr. Dibble & Son...to visit Morris Island tomorrow for the purpose of visiting his Son Sam[ue]l Dibble of the Edisto Rifles & return same day.”

Among two Civil War letters included is that written by Dibble from Camp Stono, 6 September 1862, and addressed to “My dear brother.” It provides a candid assessment of the soldier’s wartime resolve—“Right heartily do I wish that I were now in Virginia, or anywhere else out of the State, where I could at least see the world and ‘shove along, keep moving.’ Still more cordially do I desire this war to close; for I confess my military ardor is much cooled down, and I do not feel that enthusiasm which once possessed me in regard to the ‘pomp and circumstances of glorious war.’ The routine of camp is tedious and tiresome. I long to be a peaceful citizen, and argue the knotty cause at the forum, splurge on the stump, or even shake the rod of correction over the unappreciating youngster in a rustic temple of Minerva.”

Dibble acknowledged that the conflict was far from an end. “Dream not of peace,” he wrote, for “we have yet to see and feel the worst of war. The veracity of the Death King has not yet been sated with bloody banquets. 1863 will close upon the war still raging. So I prophesy, and I believe I am right in my prognostications.” A second letter, 27 February 1865, “In Hatteras Inlet on board Tonawanda,” appraises Dibble’s wife that he was once again a prisoner of war, assures her of his personal safety, names other prisoners of war with him, and asks that she communicate with their families if possible. A member of the Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers (Edisto Rifles, Eutaw Regiment), Dibble was twice a prisoner of war, imprisoned first at Johnson’s Island and later at Ft. Delaware.

Letter, 9 Oct. 1880, Samuel Dibble (Orangeburg, S.C.) to Pierre Odell (Akron, Ohio)

Letter, 9 October 1880, of Samuel Dibble (1837-1913), in Orangeburg (S.C.), to Pierre Odell (Akron, Ohio), points out similar interests in Democratic Party politics between the Palmetto State and the Buckeye State, particularly in regard to the presidential election of 1880.

"I am glad to hear good news of the situation in Ohio," Dibble wrote. "With us, having no Republican State or County Ticket in the field yet, we are not yet at boiling heat. Our County is organized into 35 white and colored Democratic Clubs, and we expect to carry it. E.W.M. Mackey, (the Republican State Chairman, & candidate for Congress from our Dist.) is trying to hold a few meetings in this Co.; but the negroes do not attend as in former campaigns, and the meetings are not enthusiastic. The colored people do not take kindly to Garfield: they wanted Grant." "Besides," he continued, "the School Trustees and School Teachers among them are mostly Democrats: and the colored teachers realize the difference between being paid their salaries direct from the Treasury in full, and the Republican plan here of always crying 'no funds,' and compelling them to submit to a 50% discount at the hands of a middleman, who divided profits with the Treasurer. The remarkable prosperity of all classes, especially in the last two years, has shown them that they thrive better under Democratic rule than they ever did under Republican rule."

"I trust Ohio and South Carolina," the letter concludes, "so closely united in commercial interests, will vote alike in November, for the hero of Gettysburg, as the great Union Candidate of the American People."

[This letter acquired from another donor than previous collection.]

Bill of sale, 21 November 1789, for "Smithfield," an enslaved man sold by Howell Edmonds

Bill of sale, 21 November 1789, for an enslaved African American, a "man Named Smithfield" sold by Howell Edmonds, of Southampton County (Virginia), to William McMories, a resident of Fairfield County (S.C.), for "Thirty pounds Lawful money." As noted on the verso of the document, McMories subsequently sold Smithfield to John Jordan in 1790.

Evans Family Papers, 1826-1956

Fifty-one items, 1826, 1850-1956 and undated, relating to the Evans family of Marion District (S.C.) include letters between brothers Thomas and William and Thomas' sons Asa, N. George, James, and Beverly Evans that portray a family of farmers, lawyers, and cotton brokers.

On 11 March 1826 Thomas Evans wrote from Marion to William Evans in Lodamont (Abbeville District,

S.C.), complaining about low cotton prices and scarce provisions in the area and the possibility of going into debt for the cotton he bought before prices dropped.

Capt. N. George Evans wrote to his Uncle William from Camp Cooper in Texas on 19 February 1856. Evans was there with the Second Calvary "to hold the northern Comanches in check." He talked about the friendly Indians visiting daily to sell fresh meats and how his day was spent drilling, fishing or hunting, and reading at night.

N.G. Evans later became Gen. "Shank" Evans during the Civil War. Asa, a lawyer of distinction, married the daughter of Horatio McClenaghan of Marion, who is represented in various legal documents among the collection. Dr. James Evans was a prominent physician in the state.

In May 1872 Beverly Evans of Sandersville, Ga., wrote to Asa about buying the *Central Georgian* newspaper. Beverly died suddenly in March 1894. A large portion of the papers is bonds and receipts for Maj. S.F. Gibson of Pee Dee Bridge. Gibson died in 1868, apparently from a wound. Other items of interest include Asa L. Evans' licenses to practice law in South Carolina and United States courts (1857 and 1869), a certificate for A.L. Evans of Mars Bluff from The First Normal Institute of the State of South Carolina in Spartanburg (27 August 1880), and a fuel oil ration card for Margaret L. Evans of Marion (14 July 1943).

Accompanying the papers are two daguerreotypes, three ambrotypes, and two photograph albums; all images are of unidentified persons except for one carte-de-visite of Mary E. Berry in her album and two cabinet photographs of Master Percy Helton as Little Gracie Logan.

Ford Family Papers, 21 May 1810 - 28 July 1907

Seventy-eight manuscripts, 21 May 1810 - 28 July 1907, of the Ford family of Charleston include among the early items the "reflections" of Jacob Ford on his seventieth birthday, in which he observed that he "was seeking the fountain of oblivion and found the pool of Siloam."

Philip Porcher wrote to his sister from on board the Steamer *Juno* on 29 December 1863 regretting that he had been unable to have Christmas dinner with her, as he was detained as a member of a court-martial. Porcher's letter comments on the siege, noting that "the city is truly a gloomy residence....On Christmas Eve and Christmas [day], the Yanks kept up the heartiest fire we have yet had and managed to set fire to one building, which communicated to two or three others." A later document, 2 September 1885, certifies that "Lieut. Philip Porcher...was drowned at sea off the coast of South Carolina, on the 10th of March, 1864." Chief among the collection is post-Civil War correspondence from Marion Johnstone Ford to her husband, Arthur Peronneau Ford, who was away from South Carolina on business. Letters dating from July 1874 through July 1877 discuss family news and everyday activities and thoughts of Mrs. Ford, including news of the American Revolution Centennial Celebration in Charleston in the summer of 1876 and, in a letter dated 16 August 1876, an incident in which one of their workers had confronted her with "a trumped up story of some money I owed him....I now sleep with a loaded pistol." Also included among the papers is the incomplete manuscript for "Rose Blankets," a memoir published by Arthur and Marion Ford in their 1905 book *Life in the Confederate Army; Being Personal Experiences of a Private Soldier in the Confederate Army*.

David Ethan Frierson Papers, 1858-1932

David Ethan Frierson (1818-1896) and his son William Henry (1854-1932) are the family members who are represented chiefly in this collection of forty-one manuscripts and five photographs. The Rev. David Frierson began his "Autobiographical notes" on 1 September 1859 while he was serving Hopewell Presbyterian Church in Marion District. He was the second of eight sons of Daniel and Martha Jane McIntosh Frierson. His father was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church in Kingstree, and young David joined the church at age eleven at the Brewington camp meeting. He recalled that when questioned by the session, "I remember shedding tears....I approached the Lord's table for the first time with a vague feeling of solemnity but without any distinct knowledge of myself or of my new position."

Frierson achieved second distinction in his South Carolina College class of 1839 and moved on to the Columbia Theological Seminary which he left in 1841 on account of his health. Licensed by the Harmony Presbytery at Bishopville in October 1841, Frierson was sent as a domestic missionary to Marion, Little Pee

Dee, and Reedy Creek churches. In November 1842 he married Rebecca Ellen Crosland of Bennettsville (S.C.).

Frierson's ministerial assignments were in the Pee Dee section prior to the Civil War. In January 1845 he purchased a two hundred-acre plantation for \$500. In 1849 he left the ministry to become headmaster of the Bennettsville Academy at a salary considerably above what he was paid as a minister. But that same year he was approached by the Committee on Domestic Missions of Harmony Presbytery to resume serving the congregations at Marion and Little Pee Dee for which he received a salary of \$800. He sold his plantation and one slave and acquired twenty-two acres of land in the village of Marion where he remained until 1858 when he was invited to Hopewell church. At Hopewell he organized a "sabbath school...among both black and white children" and "gathered between 130 and 140 negro children into my class." His wife had been in poor health and upon her death on 16 August 1859, Frierson noted that she "left me at the call of her God...for his higher power and happier service on high." After his wife's death Frierson's autobiographical notes became an occasional journal which he continued until June 1861.

Frierson struggled with his wife's death, which left him a single parent, and with tobacco, the use of which he renounced on 3 October 1859. He considered it "a constant disturber of the nervous system, a constant inconvenience in the company of friends, a constant bad example; a constant interference with ministerial dignity, a constant expense, and a constant sin." His resolve did not last for on 19 December he noted that "I have slid again into the regular use of tobacco. Insinuating, deceitful, insatiable little tyrant!" He considered it a poor example to his children—"Why should they catch from their parent a useless, and undignified habit." Once again, he resolved—"By God's help I will no longer use it, unless I find its disuse an injury to me."

Frierson's journal concluded on 25 June 1861 with his sole reference to the sectional conflict between North and South—"The political storm which began to mutter last December, is now in full tide in the firmament." In the spring of the year, 24 April 1861, Frierson married Adeline Allsobrook McIntyre. Frierson was the father of fifteen children: seven by his first wife and eight by his second.

In 1871 Frierson moved to Anderson to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The collection contains one sermon that he preached there, "The Lord reigneth," on 21 December 1880.

One of Frierson's children, William Henry (1854-1932), was a distinguished lawyer, jurist, and frequent contributor to the local newspapers. Among his writings in the

collection are "The Prohibitionist's Prayer," "The Consistent Prohibitionist," "The Negro Exodus," and "My Town." "The Negro Exodus," although undated, was probably written in response to the post-World War I exodus; "My Town" relates the building of the Anderson Cotton Mills and other developments and is written on the premise that "There never was a town where a small group could assume to speak in the name of the town, and, by cornering on all the patriotism and public spirit work its people for a put over, and profit by it, like Anderson."

Collection filed as Papers of David Ethan Frierson (1818-1896).

Samuel F. Garlington volumes, ca. 1881-1892, and undated photograph

Two manuscript volumes, ca. 1881-1892, and an undated photograph, document friends and family of Laurens native Samuel F. Garlington, who graduated from the Citadel in 1890, and later served seven years in the Georgia Legislature on behalf of Richmond County.

Garlington's autograph book, 1883-1884, includes a pen and ink drawing of a dove and surrounded by olive branches.

Garlington's copy of *The Whittier Birthday-Book* (1881), includes annotations, ca. 1889-1892. This publication by John Greenleaf Whittier, listed birthdays of various literary and historical figures with blanks allowing the owner to add birth dates of family and friends; and an undated cabinet photograph [ca. 1890?] of a youthful Garlington and with three friends.

John Gibbs Papers, 1838-1876

Three manuscript volumes, 1838-1876, account books belonging to John Gibbs (1810-1880), of Union County (S.C.), contain a record of legal proceedings, financial exchanges, and agricultural accounts.

John Gibbs served as justice of the peace and Baptist preacher at Lower Fairforest Church for many years in Union County (S.C.). These account books document payments from Gibbs for work performed and payments due and 'book debt' owed to Gibbs by neighbors who borrowed such staples as corn, salt, coffee, and bacon. Records of legal proceedings discuss such matters as debts and the identification of stray horses and other livestock as well as notes regarding assault and battery and other crimes.

The earliest volume, with entries 1838-1851 constituting a record of legal cases and farming operations during the late antebellum period, including a contract for hiring out the labor of African-American slaves, also served as a daybook, 1860-1865.

The daybook hints at conditions on the Confederate home front during the Civil War, with notations on the value of work performed by various persons—picking cotton, plowing field, splitting rails, killing hogs—and the amount due for the labor. Gibbs may have questioned the future worth of Confederate currency, for in an entry dated 4 March 1861 he attested that he would not “sign with nor ask anyone to assign with me any note for any amount whatever from this date till my days are ended here belowe.” In a later entry, ca. 1864, Gibbs listed the currencies from various Confederate states that he held prior to a trip to Virginia.

Other travels briefly noted include plans to leave for Tennessee on 1 October 1863. The entry that follows may refer to relocation of slaves for work detail on the coastal areas to build fortifications—“Fletcher left for the coast the 12th of Sept. Saturday, 12 o'clock and returned on the 6 Dec. following Sunday night—J. Gibbs.” Genealogical materials of interest to Union County families contained in this volume include “A List of the Persons Married by Me Since 1838,” listing names and dates of twenty-nine couples wed by Gibbs, ca. 1838-1850. Several entries identify children or step-children, including an entry, 8 April 1850, in which “John Gibbs, Jr.” expressed plans to revise his will to include his “present wife Mary and her two children, Martha and Frances Medora.” A later entry lists property distributed among his children—“An Account of property delivered to my children,” 12 January 1861—with bequests that included an African-American slave, Martha, as well as household goods and livestock distributed to Susan Eliza Stanley, eldest daughter Jane Rachael Gibbs, Mary McBright, Sharlott Gregory, and Amanda Baley.

A volume of personal accounts and “Book for Criminal Cases,” 1841, 1844-1860, includes legal notes concerning debts, assault and battery, search warrants, and the return of stray livestock. Personal accounts document debts owed to Gibbs for molasses, meal, and other goods, including pork and offal after hog killings, and a record of times and tasks worked by various persons identified by name and debts paid or recompense due.

The third volume, 1870-1876, consists largely of labor agreements between Gordon Williams (b. 1840) and various sharecroppers/laborers identified by name, including Elick Robinson, Emanuel Geeter, Alf Geeter, Jack Jones and others. Entries also record Williams' accounts of goods purchased from P.M Cohen. Williams lived in the Boganville community of Union County near West Springs, and he may have been a son-in-law of John Gibbs, who was also listed as a resident of Boganville in the 1870 census.

Also included is a list of land under cultivation by Williams and others, each of whom worked various tracts around the farm—identified in such ways as “at the house,” “in the bottoms,” “in the big field,” “sandbar,” and “new ground.”

Letter, 1 Aug. 1837, R. Hackett to Patrick Calhoun (West Point, N.Y.)

Letter, 1 August 1837, of R. Hackett (Pendleton, S.C.), to Patrick Calhoun, a cadet at the United States Military Academy (West Point, New York), expresses happiness that Calhoun had arrived safely and had been “initiated into the mysteries of the Great Military School at West Point—that far famed place where men could be turned into gods at once. I was sorry to hear Pat that you have to rise so early in the morning—the more especially because you have to rise to such a breakfast as you say that [you] always have.”

“Our admirable Institution the Pendleton Academy,” Hackett wrote, “has dwindled to 13 students [and] is ebbing at the rate of two miles a minute. Old Tom [principal Thomas Wayland] holds up his head yet—speaks loud and plain to use a phrase of the old spelling-book—never thinks of nothing but eating and drinking stroking and thinking—and everlasting prattling about fine reputation as a teacher and how many students he will have in few weeks.”

Hackett suggests that he might join Patrick at West Point in the spring and asks that he write with details of life at school and “how you like the Yankee boys.”

Letter, 2 Mar. 1931, Dorothy Heyward, to Mrs. E.C. Plimpton

Letter, postmarked 2 March 1931, from Dorothy Heyward (writing from Dawn Hill at Hendersonville, North Carolina), to Mrs. E.C. Plimpton (Newton Center, Massachusetts), thanks Mrs. Plimpton for her gift of a baby spoon sent to daughter Jennifer DuBose Heyward upon her first birthday. “It is especially kind and thoughtful of you to have sent the lovely spoon to Jennifer,” Mrs. Heyward wrote, “in these hard and gloomy times.”

The letter makes further reference to the hard times of the Great Depression and its impact upon the immediate family of DuBose Heyward—“We were caught, like nearly everyone else—both in the stock market and in a bank failure. All three of Hendersonville’s banks failed in a single day. So this is a very depressed community.”

Enclosed with the letter are two photographs, one of which pictures Jennifer Heyward “just before her first birthday, February 15, 1931.

James Himrod Papers, 1861-1864

Sixty-three letters, 1861-1864, written by James Himrod, who enlisted in the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers on 24 August 1861 with the rank of corporal, describe the movements and activities of his unit, the nature of camp life, and his feelings about the course of the war.

The collection begins with Himrod writing to his family from on board the steamship *Empire City* in the Chesapeake Bay on his way southward and with an assurance from their commander that "we will be home for our New Year's dinner." Well over half of the correspondence in this collection, however, is datelined from either the sea islands of South Carolina or Ft. Pulaski near Savannah, Ga. Himrod wrote from Daufuskie Island on 6 March 1862 that the unit "has a little job on hand to take Fort Pulaski," which fell to Union forces the following month. His unit would pull garrison duty at the fort until the following summer, when they returned to Port Royal and participated in the movement against Battery Wagner on Morris Island in mid-July. A letter dated 23 July [18]63 informs Himrod's brother William that he was "virtually in command" of his company due to the extensive casualties sustained by the regiment. Included in the letter is a list of officers killed and wounded.

Himrod wrote on 20 April 1864 to his niece telling her that he expected to be promoted to first sergeant and that the regiment would be "ordered North." His next letter, 7 June, finds him a lieutenant "In the Field near Chickahominy," Va., engaged in a "continuous series of Battles or attacks & repulses." Hospitalization from an unspecified illness prevented Himrod from seeing action with his unit at the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg during the summer months of 1864. In a particularly interesting letter dated 3 October 1862 Himrod expressed his jubilation over "the late [Emancipation] proclamation of Abraham," issued 22 Sept. 1862, asserting it a "glorious Christian act" and "the only salvation of our Country." He feared, however, that the southerners "like the Egyptians of old...will harden their hearts and by War try to maintain their accursed institution."

Martha Caroline Ramsay Hopkins Papers, 1925-1940

This collection of one hundred thirty-eight manuscripts consists of letters written by Martha Caroline Ramsay Hopkins (1864-1950) from her rural home in the Fairview community near Fountain Inn in southern Greenville County (S.C.) and addressed chiefly to her son Frederick Anderson Hopkins (1903-1970).

While many of the letters bear no date other than the day of the week, most were written at the time Fred was a student at Union Theological Seminary in Richmond (Virginia). They contain family and neighborhood news providing a wealth of information on social and economic conditions in this small upstate agricultural community, an area that had entered into a time of economic troubles several years before the outbreak of the Great Depression in 1929.

Martha Caroline Ramsay married Robert J. Hopkins in 1886, and the couple made their home on a farm in the community centering upon old Fairview Presbyterian Church. In that home Mrs. Hopkins gave birth to four children, including son Frederick Anderson Hopkins. The other three children were William A. Hopkins, a banker; David Ramsay Hopkins, a Clemson graduate and agricultural agent; and Ethel Hopkins Stribling, a graduate of Winthrop and a school teacher in Gaffney (Cherokee County, S.C.).

Frederick Anderson Hopkins, a graduate of Davidson College (1925) and Union Theological Seminary (1928), was an ordained Presbyterian minister serving churches in Texas and South Carolina. In 1946 he became the first Executive Secretary of Bethel Presbytery; he served in this capacity until his death in 1970. Many of Mrs. Hopkins' earlier letters touch on a controversy at Fairview Presbyterian Church surrounding their pastor, Jesse Newton McCord (1879-1957), and the desires of some church members to have him removed from his pastorate. In an undated letter, written the day her husband had gone with the Fairview delegation to a meeting of Presbytery at Woodruff (Spartanburg County, S.C.), Mrs. Hopkins suggested that "Things get worse instead of better at Fairview," and offered her opinion that Mr. McCord would be better suited "down there where they have the Clew-Clucks to manage things" [an apparent reference to the Ku Klux Klan].

Another letter, this one bearing a "Sunday Night" dateline, notes that the Hopkinses had attended Fairview that morning. "It was communion day," she wrote. "Conditions are no better there. But that didn't bother me about communing. I have to examine nobody except myself." "We went to Pisgah this p.m.," Mrs. Hopkins went on to say, and "Mr. Kinard preached....He is an old man, has rheumatism, had to sit while preaching. Papa said he didn't want to listen to another who sits, he was too comfortable, preaches too long. He spoke fast. Papa couldn't understand him. I enjoyed it. He is on the evangelist style."

Seemingly Fairview was not the only local church beset by trouble at the time. "They are having 'their fuss' in the Methodist church at Fountain Inn now," another letter reports. "14 members got their letters last Sun. night. We haven't heard

where they are going to put them. It seems that they disagree about when Christ is coming. It seems to me that ought to make them get in a good humor instead of getting mad. But the Devil works in many different ways. He still has a good job at Fairview.”

Religion was an essential topic of discussion and frequently extended beyond the confines of Mrs. Hopkins' immediate neighborhood. Writing on “Thursday,” she noted that she had been to Greenville to hear evangelist Mordecai Ham preach—“There was about 10,000 there so the ‘News’ stated. His subject was ‘The Last Judgment.’ It was fine. He sang a solo on the Judgment that was worth going up there to hear, he acted and made it so impressive. Night before last he preached on the unpardonable sin....He is right with [William Jennings] Bryan and *me* about *all* the scriptures being inspired and to reject any of it is to sin against the Holy Spirit.”

When in 1927 South Carolina governor John G. Richards provoked public outcry by his decision to strictly enforce the state's Sunday blue laws, including infractions of leisure-time activities such as golf, Mrs. Hopkins was vocal in her support—“Our *Presbyterian* Gov. Richards is tr[y]ing to enforce the law on Sabbath observance. Had Bohnam and three other leading men arrested at Greenville for playing golf last Sun. The paper is full of it, some for and some against, I say ho-ra, for Richards. A lot of them went over into N.C. last Sun. to play golf. N.C. tells them to come on, they can knock their balls from one side of the state to the other on Sun. If that is not heathenism, what is?”

Not every letter was given over to the discussion of religion however. Among other news items there was talk of the agricultural depression. “Every body is so stir[r]ed up about the banks closing,” she reported in one. “We went to Fountain Inn this p.m. No trading going on, every body so blue. You can't give a check or get one cashed. I carried a little butter and two doz. eggs and that was the money we had. This finishes us up. The fourteen shares in the bank was all we had ahead \$1,400 we will loose that and may have to put up that much more to pay the depositors you know that is the law. We had a little on deposit. It is terrible on us and so many others. The sorry crop last year and this year both is the cause. We are in debt for making the crop and the hands won't pay out.”

News of the Fairview area naturally included such community happenings as the Fairview Stock Show, a yearly event on the order of county fairs. A 1929 letter tells of a freak accident there in which two buggies to which mules were harnessed had collided. The buggies were wrecked, and one person was run over and sustained a broken leg—“Tis a wonder somebody hadn't been killed. Two mules to each

buggie. One man lost control of his and ran into the other buggy....Both buggies were torn up. It was scary times for awhile. The mothers went to hunting their children. They soon restored order and went on with the Show.”

Many of the letters convey motherly advice. Her concern for Fred's eyesight is often alluded to, but nowhere more humorously than in Mrs. Hopkins' comments in a letter likely written during 1925—“So glad your eyes are holding out. Be just as good to them as you can, but find some way to rest them besides calling on girls.” “Don't ruin your digestion by eating just anything,” she advised in another. “Don't eat much supper. And don't sleep so long in the morning, it is not good for you.” “I am afraid you are eating too much cheese and meat, and cheese and eggs,” Mrs. Hopkins scolded in a 6 July [19]27 letter. “Do you get any fruit and vegetables? Don't eat rich fried things for supper, you will ruin your digestion. When you get your stomach wrong you are wrong all over. Ask the people to cook you some beans, or you can cook them, you are there in the morning, they should boil slowly for three hours or more with a small piece of fat meat. Boil them down to almost no water. Eat with raw tomatoes and lettuce.” While advice from Fred's mother was plentiful, the sole words of wisdom from his father were “Be carefull how you deal with strangers & Debt. I can furnish you with what you need.”

Letter, 29 Dec. 1822, John C. Hoyt (Pendleton, S.C.) to George Dickinson

Letter, 29 December 1822, of John C. Hoyt, writing from the upstate, to George Dickinson, Georgetown (S.C.), discusses mutual acquaintances, including [Samuel] Maverick, and advises that he had “engaged to give instruction to some young men in surveying and other branches” with an “option to remain with them several months or not, if I do they are to give me reasonable compensation.” Turning his attention to a different subject altogether, Hoyt then queries —

What say you to an expedition up the Missouri? They are making great strides up that way lately for fur; one party returned lately with 24000 dollars worth of fur, looking in the paper I see it was Capt Perkins of the Missouri fur company. The whole de[s]cended the Yellow Stone river and was tran[s]ported 3000 miles to arrive at St. Louis. So you see what they can do in that part of the world.

Records, 1925-1942, of the James Island Ginning Company (S.C.)

Volume, 1925-1942, of the James Island Ginning Company (Charleston County, S.C.) constitutes a record of stockholders meetings dating from the time of the

company's organizational meeting, 27 June 1925, until its decision on 5 July 1941 to liquidate assets and surrender the company's charter.

The declaration for charter, 27 June 1925, and charter, 29 June 1925, both of which are tipped into the volume, indicate that the company was established to gin and bail cotton as well as to sell cotton and cotton seed. Directors were F.P. Seabrook, Jr., president, A.L. Welch, vice-president, John Rivers, secretary, W.H. Mikell, and Sandiford Bee.

While the minutes reflect financial difficulties beginning as early as September 1925, by 1928 the company was reporting increased business from areas beyond James Island. At the 9 February 1929 meeting of stockholders it was reported that "with the improvement in roads and the advent of the modern truck our business was gradually extending beyond our immediate territory and we were now drawing cotton from distances which a few years ago would have been impossible. We ginned the past year from territory beyond James Island more than 5 times as much cotton as the year previous and it was felt that when the bridge across the Stono River is completed the increase will still be augmented."

Beginning in 1931, as the agricultural depression and the declining market price of cotton continued to take their toll, the company began to report increasingly smaller crops and fewer bails ginned. The resulting business proved too small to make any profit. By 1940 the stockholders recognized that "the day of cotton in our territory was over & it was deemed advisable to dispose of our machinery & liquidate our stock but it was felt that inasmuch as a large percentage of those planting cotton were dependent on our gin for ginning their cotton we ought at least to let them know that we intended to dispose of our machinery." It was determined, therefore, to operate another year before liquidation.

By the time of the 1941 special meeting to advertise the sale of the company's equipment, the heretofore all male board of directors had been replaced by a female board, undoubtedly an indication of the war's disruption. Subsequent correspondence inserted in the volume indicates that the machinery was purchased by the Kershaw Oil Mill.

Broadside, 7 Feb. 1859, from Kinsler's Hall (Columbia, S.C.) promoting "First Night of the New Orleans English Opera Company!"

Broadside promoting a night of live musical entertainment, 7 February 1859, featuring an appearance of the "First Night of the New Orleans English Opera Company!" at Kinsler's Hall, Columbia, S.C. The flyer lists W.S. Lyster as director and identifies the players, including Rosalie Durand, Georgia Hodson, and Fred

Lyster, who would perform an English-language version of the comic opera *The Daughter of the Regiment!*, by Gaetano Donizetti (1797-1848).

John J. Kinsler resided at 77½ Richardson Street. Kinsler's theatre was located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Taylor and Richardson Streets.

Admission for this Monday evening performance was priced at \$1.00, with "children and servants half price"; advance tickets were available at Mr. Ramsey's Music Store. Flyer was printed in Augusta (Ga.) by the Constitutionalist Steam Press.

"List of Negroes," 4 Dec. 1855, at "Ladys Island" (Beaufort County, S.C.)

Record of names, recorded 4 December 1855, titled "List of Negroes" at "Ladys Island," identifies one hundred ten enslaved African-American laborers, grouped by family unit and, in several instances, by occupation. Three persons, the list indicates, were "at Tomotley—leaving 107 on this place." Tomotley was a plantation owned by the Eustis family located in the vicinity of Yemassee, now in Hampton County, S.C.

The document also provides historically significant vital statistics on the enslaved workers, naming six children born in 1855, with their mothers' names and the month of birth, as well as the names of three slaves who had died.

Addition, 1846-1872, to Francis Lieber Papers

Three letters, 1846-1872, added to the papers of South Carolina College's first professor of history and political economy Francis Lieber (1800-1872), are addressed to Elliot C[hristopher] Cowdin (1819-1880), an influential businessman in the northeast who worked in the silk trade and lived alternately between New York and Paris.

Lieber's letter of 10 October 1846 declines an invitation to speak at the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, stating that "official engagements" would not permit him to be absent from Columbia. A second letter, written 19 January 1866 on letterhead of the War Department, Archive Office, Washington, D.C., requests from Cowdin the address for "his Chinese Excellency."

The final letter, 29 February 1872, thanks Cowdin for having sent a copy of his publication *France in 1870-71: An Address, Delivered Before the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art* and advises that he forward copies to A.R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, the Astor Library, and other libraries. "These things," Lieber suggested, "often most important, nevertheless go down the stream of time like a straw on the Mississippi never to be received." While referencing one

of his papers that had recently appeared in Europe, Lieber noted—“As to Communism I wish you would read my Essays on Labour and Property first published in 1841, when Mr. [Orestes A.] Brownson [(1803–1876)], the Unitarian minister...wrote what he intended to be an election pamphlet [“The Laboring Classes,” on behalf of incumbent president, Martin Van Buren] in favour of the lapse of private property into the common fund at the death of each person—some non-sensical communism[.] I have read of late my book again when I found it adverted to in Italy, and did not find it bad.”

Matthias Washington Mabry Papers, 1842-1898

Seven manuscript volumes and four photographs comprise the papers of physician Matthias Washington Mabry (1821-1902), a native of South Carolina who lived in the counties of Union and Abbeville, prior to relocating to Augusta (Georgia), where he continued his medical practice and operated a general store during the final years of his life.

Mabry maintained a diary for many years in which he recorded information about patients visited, weather observations, and his daily activities. Themes that run consistently through these volumes are concerns typical of the country doctor of his day, including discussion of the treatment of free and enslaved members of the local community and the difficulties encountered in collecting payments due him. Topics more specific to Mabry include many expressions of grief and depression at deaths of two of his older brothers, each of which merited comment for years afterward on the anniversary of their deaths; his disapproval of his parents' lack of support for some of his siblings; and his unhappiness with his situation in Union County while living on property owned by his father-in-law.

The two earliest volumes, both dating from 1842, consist of Mabry's student notes from his medical studies while enrolled at the University of Virginia. Recognizing that a doctor may be among the first persons to visit the victim or the scene of a crime, it appears that Mabry's instructors included discussion of the attendant legal concerns of their profession, for lectures recorded by Mabry discuss such issues as rape, infanticide, life insurance, persons found dead, and personal identity.

In 1844 Mabry began his medical practice in Union District, boarding at various places including the home of Rueben Gilliams. His earliest diary volume, dated 30 April 1843 - 2 October 1850, to which genealogical notes were later added, discusses the beginning of his medical practice and his social activities in Union County and vicinity.

Regular entries cover the period from 30 April 1843 to September 1844, after which the diarist added occasional entries several times per year, chiefly on his birthday or on dates commemorating significant events. Social and religious activities include a brief entry, 23 March 1844, noting his plans to attend a temperance meeting and a 14 April 1844 entry concerning Mabry's attendance at a church service led by the Rev. Mr. John Glynn at the "Fishdam meeting house." Mabry expressed his embarrassment at his poor delivery of a prayer—"at the close of the meeting I was rather unexpectedly called on to pray. I did not deny but it was a miserable weak prayer." In an entry from several years later he showed no such reticence to speak publicly, however, as evidenced by the text of a twenty-three-page oration in celebration of Independence Day titled "Address Delivered at Creek Cane Church, July 4th, 1847, Union District of So. Ca."

The diary chiefly talks about local and personal news, but several entries note events of national significance. A 16 July 1844 entry mentions Mabry's meeting with the cousin of a patient—"he is just [arrived] from Texas and says that the Texans would like to be annexed to this country [and] that they are still willing if the U.S. will receive them." Another entry dating from March 1850 discusses the significance of the death of John C. Calhoun.

Many entries suggest the challenges faced by this young physician as he began his career. References to criminal activities include an entry dated 2 January 1844 in which Mabry recorded that he and a friend "went to G. Horry's but not finding him at home we could not go into the business of examining the Negroes charged with stealing my clothes." Several months later, 16 July 1844, while spending the night at a friend's home, a bottle of medicine was found outside on the ground that was identical to the medicine Mabry prescribed. "I went to bed with great apprehension that my office had been robbed," he lamented.

By 1848 Mabry had wed Mary B. Farr (1827-1914) of Union County and they lived at "Mulligan's Old Fields," a property owned by his father-in-law, Titus Greene Farr. This was a less than ideal arrangement, Mabry confided to his diary on 21 September 1848—"I have lived here this year as I did in 1846 in indescribable suffering both mentally and physically and all on account of the miserable perversency and damned rascality of this old man."

Several months later his situation improved, as noted in an entry dated 3 March 1849, when Mabry reported that he had been invited to reside and practice medicine for the year on the plantation of his friend Col. J.C. Martin. Mabry also recorded Martin's lengthy advice regarding friendship, hospitality, marriage, the importance of children, and the practice of medicine. In later entries, the diarist

discusses his great happiness in leaving Union for Abbeville, which he refers to as “my native district.”

The diary frequently comments on Mabry’s grief over the death of two of his brothers, particularly that of Stephen Tompkins Mabry (1819-1843). Entries added after ca. September 1844 discuss his brother’s passing and continue for several years after on the anniversary of his death. Mabry first wrote of his brother’s death in one of his 1842 school notebooks, which includes the poem “Death of my Brother,” along with a discussion of his brother’s medical care during the final weeks of his life.

Persons mentioned from the Union area include Capt. J. Moffett, William Richardson, James Stackburn, Allen Shields, Frank Tompkins, James Blackburn, and others, including Mabry’s cousin, the Rev. George Washington Brooks (b. 1812), a Baptist minister and one of the founders of Furman University. The diary includes undated entries listing Mabry’s books, medical equipment, and medicines in stock.

Five pocket diaries, 1855-1898, constitute an additional record of activities through brief entries. The first, 1 January - 23 December 1855, 1856, 1857, continues Mabry’s record of patients treated. Entries that begin on 20 April 1857 describe a trip from Abbeville Court House through the mountains of northern Georgia. They depict the scenery, list miles traveled, and record expenses of accommodations while passing through Franklin and Habersham counties, crossing the Chattahoochee River, and journeying through the mountains to “Gilmour” [Gilmer] County in northern Georgia.

Two later pocket volumes, 1 January - 31 December 1868 and 1 January - 24 September 1869, continue the record of Mabry’s activities in Abbeville and discuss life during Reconstruction, including weather conditions and house calls. Two other pocket diaries consist of a volume, 1883-1884, 1891, 1897-1898, including medical notes and entries recorded over several weeks, 18 August - 14 September 1897, written in nineteenth-century shorthand, and an 1887 address book.

The collection includes four photographs—a sixth-plate ambrotype of Dr. Matthias Washington Mabry; a ninth-plate daguerreotype of Mary B. Farr Mabry; a ninth-plate daguerreotype in a union case by Littlefield, Parsons, and Co. of Amanda Katherine Farr Mabry; and a sixth-plate ambrotype of Amanda Katherine Mabry holding a baby.

John Charles McClenaghan Papers, 1853-1865

A substantial addition of two hundred sixty-six manuscripts to the papers of John Charles McClenaghan (1835-1863) documents the courtship of McClenaghan and Mary Sophia Betts whom he married in 1856 or 1857. A native of Marion District (S.C.), McClenaghan studied at Winnsboro's Mt. Zion Institute in Fairfield County (S.C.) before enrolling at South Carolina College in 1853. Mary Betts, daughter of itinerant Methodist minister Charles Betts, was also from Marion.

Between 1854 and the spring of 1856, when Charles McClenaghan left South Carolina College following his involvement in the "guard house riot," there are ninety-two letters between Charles and Mary, both of whom expressed their love for each other with nineteenth-century eloquence.

On New Year's Eve 1854, Charles wrote Mary between the hours of 11:00 and 12:00—"Tis the last of '54 and how am I engaged? There is something to me sweetly appropriate in dedicating this parting moment to you." Writing on New Year's day 1855, Mary informed Charles of her sadness upon leaving Marion (S.C.)—"Dear old Village, twill be a bright spot on memory's page....The Village and '54 will always be associated together in my mind." On 26 January, Charles, writing late at night as he usually did, let Mary know that "counting the beatings of my heart as it speaks a story of love, am thinking of this, and vainly sighing to be near you."

As did many courting individuals who seldom saw each other, Charles and Mary exchanged daguerreotypes. Mary showed Charles' to her mother—"She likes your face very much indeed" (7 March 1855). Charles sent her another daguerreotype in September; and although he did not think it a good one, he urged her, "when you get it think of all my Love as I will think of thine" (29 September and 1 October 1855). Mary intended to reciprocate, for as she was preparing to leave for Charleston, 25 October 1855, she wrote—"when you get your Picture you will see that I have not fallen away a single bit, oh I intend to surprise you in that, for I will look so well."

Charles' letters occasionally contain references to his studies and activities and to events at the college. His letter of 26 January 1855 informs Mary of the fire that destroyed the "old chapel and annexed college buildings." Charles received an invitation from Dr. Lieber to meet some young ladies who were staying with the Lieber family but declined because "[he] *did not have a decent suit of clothes*" (10 March 1855). In May 1855 the students participated in "a revel on the campus,"

and although his class faced the prospect of temporary dismissal, he was certain that “it would not interfere with my ultimate graduation” (29 May 1855).

The resignation of President Thornwell in the winter of 1855 produced uncertainty and controversy on the campus—“Thornwell’s quitting is precisely what I do not wish—and if McCay is selected it will be more than precisely what I don’t wish” (18 November 1855). He was at home in Marion in December and was under pressure from his father to transfer to Harvard—“let me say that I am going back to Columbia. This does not much suit Father; it provokes me, and pleases Mother since it happened as a consequence of a direct request from her” (30 December 1855).

McClenaghan was uncertain about remaining in school when he returned after the first of the year. Mary was of the opinion that he “would like to graduate” (15 February 1856). But there was unrest at the college as students opposed the presidency of Charles McCay. McClenaghan apparently took a leading role in fomenting opposition. He proclaimed in a letter of 17 February—“The whole of my *plotting* and electioneering, and tugging...was put to the test. and *went through* splendidly.” He added that all but five or six students “have voted a petition to the Trustees that they turn out McCay, and reorganize the Faculty.” Within days after this letter was written, McClenaghan’s classmate Duncan McIntyre had to inform Mary of an altercation between students and the police “during which John got his right-hand quite badly hurt, so much so, that he has requested me to write.” While recuperating, Charles stayed at the home of William Campbell Preston. He was grateful for the Prestons’ hospitality and for Col. Preston’s assurance that he would not be indicted for assault and battery, but he now lamented that “college days with me are *over*.” He was uncertain whether he faced “dismissal, as a rebel,” or suspension, but he was resolved that “if I am not in gaol I will be in Marion in *three weeks*” (24 February 1856).

There are two letters from McClenaghan’s friend James Wood Davidson, an 1852 graduate of South Carolina College, who later authored *School History of South Carolina* and compiled *Living Writers of the South*. The first letter, 21 October 1855, written from Winnsboro where he was teaching at Mt. Zion Institute, expressed his unfavorable opinion of William John Grayson’s *The Hireling and the Slave*—“I concluded...that it was an ephemera whose sin was the agitation of *that* subject and of course destined to doubly die with the ‘going down thereof.’ I have politically little sympathy with that blood-and-thunder policy so popular in our state which gloats on occasions for outraging the feelings of our natural enemies, the abolitionists, and feel that the cause of truth usually suffers in every such

encounter.” As he often did in his letters, Davidson included commentary on several female acquaintances. A second letter, 1 February 1856, opens with a discussion of daguerreotypes of two female friends. Davidson noted that one of the women, “the confiding ‘*Allidine*’...is ambitious beyond the wont of women—cold to many, a sister to me—cold, and yet a favorite with the many...the confidante of few—liberal in her opinions for a woman, and yet a devout Christian.” Davidson included in this letter critical commentary on thirty-one South Carolina writers, male and female.

There is a gap in the correspondence between 1856 and 1861 except for single letters in 1857 and 1858. Charles and Mary were planning their wedding in 1856, and it is likely that they were married in this year. By January 1861 Charles McClenaghan was in the army and wrote “My Own Dear Wife” from the Moultrie House in Charleston. He described the firing on the *Star of the West* which he observed from the piazza of the Moultrie House. Mary complained that although she read the newspapers “closely and thoughtfully,” she did not understand the current state of affairs. She could not comprehend South Carolina’s policy—“It cannot be possible that she will allow that *Flag* to wave over our Harbor and still declare ourselves free.”

McClenaghan was serving in Virginia in June 1861. Writing from Richmond, 8 June, he noted—“There is not one-tenth the excitement and feeling in reference to the war in this city, that there is in Marion.” Later that month from Camp Carolina, Charles informed his wife that four “Carolina Regiments” constituted the First Brigade of the Army of the Potomac under the command of Gen. M.L. Bonham (21 June 1861). McClenaghan was present at First Manassas but did not offer a detailed account of that battle. He did advise his wife—“All I ask of you my own, now, is that you will school your love to submit with resignation to any fate which may befall me. I am trying to live right: so that *should I fall* you may be happy in the thought of meeting me again.”

Mary McClenaghan traveled with several others to Virginia in August. She stayed there more than two months. Shortly before leaving for Virginia, she informed her husband of affairs at home and around Marion. Apparently there were a number of runaway slaves in the area as Mary had seen in town “about a dozen Gentlemen with guns on their shoulders and mounted...with about the same number...on foot, with a crowd of dogs.” The runaways were rumored to have a camp in the swamp—“they are becoming outrageous coming into peoples houses...in the Village stealing” (30 July).

His wife informed him of the occupation of the South Carolina coast in a letter of 10 November. He obviously had heard the news from another source as he commented on the occupation in a letter to her on the 11th. He also complained about the poor morale of his unit—"there is little cordiality and less efficiency." His irritation extended beyond his immediate unit to the President of the Confederacy—"I could curse with a bitter heart our President....May God forgive me if I do him injustice. May God punish him with the last pains if he is deceiving the country." Later that month he related to Mary the details of a duel between Capt. Cuthbert and a Mr. Courtenay. He was present and may have had a role in the affair for he told his wife—"Yesterday satisfied me of two things: a well conducted affair of honor is a *good thing*. 2nd The wisdom of being prepared for it under the code" (22 November).

By January 1862 McClenaghan's unit was preparing winter quarters. In a letter of 12 January he expressed concern for the future of the Confederacy—"We have, as a people fallen short of what was expected of us. And I really feel that our Revolution will prove radically imperfect." The "old Union," he observed, "was broken not for any act; or acts committed against us. But it represented a false principle,—and to put this right we dissolved it." Because the South had become apologetic about slavery, "[w]e are begging for recognition and don't care to offend the polite and delicate sensibilities of those we beg by hiding the negro. In diplomacy we call him *Cotton, Rice, Tobacco*, anything but negro." His somber mood continued in his letter of 19 January in which he noted the observation of the Sabbath—"[it] disgraces the Government and reflects shamefully upon the character of our people." He also commented on "facts *as related* in History" and called into question the accounts of the war. He specifically cited John Bachman's sermon on "the Great Battle of Fort Sumter?" and accounts of Bull Run. His next complaint in a letter of 25 January was the mail service—"These little grievances constantly at work...while nothing but imbecility characterizes our Government in high and weighty matters, are enough to break down the spirit of less than a Southern people."

The final wartime letter was written from Charleston where McClenaghan had been transferred to serve as first quartermaster on Col. R.F. Graham's staff. Having just heard Gov. F.W. Pickens' message, he admired it as "an able State paper," but thought it "a pity that so good a writer should be such a fool in all the wisdom of life." There was uncertainty about who would be the next governor, but that mattered little as there was "a general feeling of disappointment when the men of our day pass in review. 'A plentiful crop of small potatoes.'"

Charles McClenaghan remained in South Carolina and died in Charleston on 6 March 1863. His widow Mary married their mutual friend Duncan McIntyre.

Letter, 31 Dec. 1861, Chris C. McKinney (Camp Pocotaligo, S.C.) to Mary

Confederate soldier's letter, 31 December 1861, written by Chris C. McKinney, at Camp Pocotalig[o], [Beaufort District, now Jasper County, S.C.] to his wife, Mary [McKinney], in Petersburg (Tennessee).

McKinney conveys details of his service in coastal South Carolina and is particularly revealing for its comments on military discipline. Written on "the last night of 1861" as a "New-Years gift," the letter indicates that McKinney, a first lieutenant in Co. B, Eighth Tennessee Infantry, had earlier that day inspected and mustered two companies of soldiers detached and "throwing up fortifications as fast as they can."

The letter complains of problems they were experiencing with "officers and men leaving without leave" and notes that, by order of Gen. [Daniel S.] Donelson, McKinney had arrested three commissioned officers and the quartermaster sergeant, all of whom were likely to be brought before court martial. Continuing on, it voices McKinney's hope that Col. [Alfred S.] Fulton would "make hast[e] and come for I want him to hang some of the drunken and unruly rascals in this Regiment for I tell you if there is not something done and that soon we will quit the Service *disgraced*..."

While "we are making great preparations for a fight here," McKinney wrote, " I think it is all in the eye and the yanks are not coming out here and if they do my opinion is they will get whip[p]ed in dou[b]le quick time if our Regiment should happen to be sober enough &c."

McKinney, who wrote of the esteem in which Gen. Donelson held him, was subsequently promoted to the rank of major in 1862 and to the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1863.

John B. Moore's 1849 South Carolina College Diploma and Euphradian Society Certificate

Two documents awarded to John B. Moore, 1 and 3 December 1849, consisting of his South Carolina College diploma and Euphradian Society certificate.

Receipt, 18 Apr. 1744, for Salary of George Morley, Provost Marshal of South Carolina

Receipt, 18 Apr. 1744, "received of George Saxby, Esq., his Majesties Provost General" for "arrears of salary due" since 25 Mar. 1742, to George Morley, Provost Marshal of South Carolina.

Travel journal, 18 June 1865 - 21 Mar. 1866 of Miss M. F. Norris

Manuscript volume, 18 June 1865 - 21 March 1866, journal kept by M.F. Norris, a sixteen-year-old female native of Brooklyn, N.Y., relates details of her journey with her father, Dr. F. Norris, and her mother through the Midwest and the South from November 1865 to March 1866. The journal gives Norris' opinions and impressions of her travels through the devastated post-Civil War South.

Entries commence in June 1865, and the first ten pages of the journal pertain to her daily life, French lessons, trips to New York and other towns on Long Island, and interactions with her friends and parents. Norris records her father's decision to travel southward during the winter on account of his health.

In the fall of 1865 the Norris family departed on their journey. Their itinerary took them through a variety of towns and cities—Elmira, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Springfield, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Florence, Wilmington, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington. The journey was accomplished by rail and steamboat, including travel on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Alabama Rivers.

Norris provides observations on each locale. She took tours of each city, its buildings, churches, and cemeteries. She described the varying amenities of hotels, persons encountered, and conditions of travel. The Norrises, wherever possible, tried to visit places and scenes connected with the just completed Civil War, visiting fortifications, battlefields, Ft. Sumter, Petersburg, and former prisoner of war camps.

Norris' journal is perhaps of greatest interest for its description of conditions and attitudes in the post-Civil War South. Her observations cover race, Southern bitterness, including hostility towards herself, social conditions, the destruction caused by the war, effects of Sherman's march, and visits to freedmen's schools. Eight pages are devoted to Norris' stay in South Carolina. Arriving at Hilton Head on 2 March 1866, she observed—"The town is composed principally of Government Buildings, a few stores and a hotel. The government spent an

immense sum of money in the construction of the wharf, it is nearly half a mile in length....Beaufort was formerly a great place for the planters of the neighboring sea-islands. But now these homes of luxury are abandoned and numbers of them are occupied by negroes. The brown stone mansions facing the bay are palatial in appearance, surrounded with extensive pleasing grounds and enclosed with a high stone wall.”

Journeying on from Beaufort to Charleston, Norris observed the locations of Batteries Wagner and Gregg, “earthworks...situated on a low sandy island,” and Ft. Sumter—“The flag staff where the rebel flag so long waved now bears the beloved flag of our country.” While in Charleston, Norris and other members of her party visited Ft. Sumter, Sullivan’s Island, and several Charleston churches and graveyards.

Leaving the South Carolina low country, the Norrises traveled to Florence (S.C.) by rail on “one of the hardest roads in the United States. There was but one passenger car on the train, & *that a poor miserable* affair.” They lodged overnight at the Florence Hotel, “the only stopping place in the town. During the rebellion it was used as a prison for our poor soldiers.” From Florence the party traveled on toward Wilmington, N.C.

Papers, 1786-1857, of the Peronneau and Porcher Families

Correspondence between Mrs. Arthur Peronneau of Charleston and her children and other relatives and two account books, 1794-1818 and 1797-1816, provide details concerning the estate of Arthur Peronneau (d. 1774) and family activities during the early national and antebellum periods.

A letter, 10 February 1786 (Beaufort, S.C.), of daughter Ann Cooper thanks her mother for taking care of Peggy, who may have been an enslaved woman who worked for the family, and sends cloth for making a gown and aprons, and comments on

...a certain Gentleman for engrossing so much of my Cousin Betseys time and thoughts that her absent Friends are entirely forgotten.....I...suppose by this time she has...approach'd the Altar of Hymen and there vowed perpetual ob. I cannot write the word out.

Eight years later, 25 April 1794, Ann Cooper was in London and Peggy and her children remained with Mrs. Peronneau. Ann Cooper’s letter acknowledged the family news that had been conveyed to her by Mr. Gibbes and regretted the

necessity of removing Peggy and her children—"It was my wish and intention that she shou'd have continued with you...but having had very pressing applications from her to change her situation, I have at length yielded to her request." Another resident in Mrs. Peronneau's household was the daughter of S[usannah] H[ayne] Simmons. In a letter, 7 August 1791, to her daughter Caroline, Mrs. Simmons conveys her brother's message that "your birds have grown so tame, that we let them out of the cage into the Piazza, and they never attempt to go out," and relates that her father, John Simmons, had consented to her studying French—"I hope you will consider, that without application, nothing is to be acquired...and that it will be doing great injustice to your Brothers to lay out Money on your Education, unless you apply yourself closely."

Three letters, 13 June 1792, 9 May 1795, and undated, from Mrs. Peronneau's daughter Elizabeth Hayne concern requests of her mother for procuring household items and other articles that were to be shipped by boat to her family in the country. Elizabeth's letters are indicative of a deep spirituality that acknowledged God's hand in all of life's affairs. Commenting on the necessity of the family's remaining in the country through the fall, Elizabeth observed—"God is able to support us under what ever affliction he sees fit to lay us under." Following the death of one of her children, she recalled that "he seemed to depart in a gentle sleep. I indeavour now not to view him in the cold grave, but at the right hand of God singing praises to the Lord that has redeemed him."

The two volumes of receipts for the estate of Arthur Peronneau reveal much about the life of Mary Peronneau and her children. The names of the children who appear are Henry Peronneau, Mrs. Mary Finley, William Peronneau, Elizabeth Hayne, and Mrs. Ann Ford, whose second husband, Jacob, administered the estate. The children's mother Mary apparently died in 1799. Arthur Peronneau held membership in the Mechanic Society of Charleston. The family owned several slaves and rented residential property at 11 and 12 Broad Street. At various times John Black, Robert Brodie, John Reid, and William Veitch worked on the tenements. The receipts provide information about household and kitchen furniture and implements as well as plate and other articles.

The other volume in this collection is a journal kept by Midshipman Philip Porcher (1835-1864) aboard the USS *Constellation*. Porcher's account begins on 28 July 1855 and continues through 20 May 1857. The ship on which Porcher, a recent graduate of the Naval Academy, served was the second *Constellation*. The original ship was broken up at the Gosport Navy Yard in Norfolk, Va., in 1853. The second *Constellation* was launched from Gosport in 1854. The ship's first

assignment involved intercepting slave traders off the coast of Africa. The cruise on which Porcher sailed was in the Mediterranean Sea. The early entries detail preparations for the cruise, including the receipt of personnel from the Marine barracks in Washington and the loading of sixty gallons of whiskey and sixty-four pounds of bread. By the first week of August the crew was training with guns and sails and taking short trips out on the water.

They departed Gosport on 10 August and passed through the Straits of Gibraltar on 8 September. Throughout the cruise of the *Constellation*, Porcher carefully recorded the direction and force of the winds and air and water temperature. One of the Marines, Samuel Wilson, died and was buried at sea; and a summary court martial was held for James Watson. The sentence was later overturned "through some informality in the proceedings."

The *Constellation* stopped at various ports in Italy. Visits by local dignitaries and officers from other ships were occasions for pomp and ceremony. The life of a Navy seaman was not without peril. On 21 October Yeoman Richard Howell fell overboard and was rescued, and on the 18 November seaman John Lawrence suffered serious injury when he fell from the mizzen stay. When in port, the men went on liberty and occasionally neglected to return. Summary court-martials occurred with some regularity.

While Philip Porcher was on leave in February 1856, the person assigned to make entries in the journal noted that on 22 February they decorated the ship in honor of George Washington's birthday and received a twenty-one gun salute from the flagship and a Sardinian frigate.

The *Constellation* cruised throughout the Mediterranean Sea during the time that Porcher was keeping the journal. At the time of the final entry on 20 May 1857 the *Constellation* was at sea off Algiers. On the whole it was an uneventful cruise with the exception of an incident in the harbor at Marseilles when a party of officers and armed men were dispatched to "the American ship *Atalanta* which had just returned in a state of mutiny after an absence of 12 days on her way to New York." During the time that the *Constellation* was in the harbor at Marseilles there were more desertions than at any other port.

Porcher's journal provides a detailed account of military life at sea in the age of sail. Making repairs, taking on provisions, and training on the sails and guns were the principal activities of the ordinary seamen. This regimen may explain why the attractions of Mediterranean ports caused many of the men to overstay their leaves.

Affidavit, 26 Oct. 1855, (Kershaw District, S.C.) regarding the Pettifoot Family

Affidavit, 26 October 1855, signed by Jos[eph] W. Doby and M[oreau] Naudin, of Kershaw District (S.C.) certifies that two African Americans, Thomas and Jane Pettifoot, are the son and daughter of “Nelson and Natty Pettifoot who were free persons of Color and residents of [Kershaw] District; and that the said Thomas and Jane...have since their birth always enjoyed the privileges of free persons of color and always reputed to be free.”

Marriage bond, ca. May 1824 (Berkeley District, S.C.), Filed by the Trustees of Mary Porcher

Marriage bond, ca. May 1824, between Richard Corbett and Thomas Corbett and Peter Porcher, the trustees of Mary Porcher.

Mary was the daughter of Peter and Marion Porcher, both of whom were deceased. The document includes a description of Oakfield and Liebau plantations (St. John’s Parish, Berkeley District, S.C.), and a listing of two hundred two slaves “engaged...in the cultivation” of the two plantations.

Papers, 1861-1905, of the Quattlebaum and Atkinson Families

Eleven manuscripts, 1861-1905 and undated, manuscript volume, 1865, and three photographs, ca. 1861-1870, document something of the collective experiences of the Quattlebaum and Atkinson families during the Civil War and soon thereafter.

The collection includes Civil War letters written by J.L. Atkinson, David B. Quattlebaum (1835-1862), and J.E. Quattlebaum, who wrote from the Fredericksburg (Virginia), area on 4 May 1862—

I think that any Man that is abel to go and has the rite kinde of principals will be better Satisfied in the army than at home....our Country Our Southern Soil are invadid....and I Say Let Every man that are abel to Sholder a Musket Let him go into the field at wonst and protect our homes. it is true thare has bin many good Southerners fell on the battel field and I feare thare will be many more before this unhappy war is Closed.

A fragmentary stationer’s pocket diary intended for use in calendar year 1858 contains notations of J.E. Quattlebaum concerning his capture outside Petersburg,

Va., in 1865 and his transportation by boat to New York, where he was imprisoned at Hart's Island.

Post-Civil War items include three pieces dating from September 1905 that relate to the publication of a newspaper notice to advertise a gathering of the survivors of Co. G, Thirteenth South Carolina Volunteers, on 30 September 1905 at Prosperity (Newberry County, S.C.) for the purpose of organizing "a camp of the Daughters of the Confederacy." Confederate veteran J[oseph] E[lijah] Quattlebaum (1839-1914), under whose name the notice was submitted, wrote—"there is such organizations all over the South in memory of our Bloody but lost cause."

Papers, 20 Oct. 1861 - 29 Aug. 1864, Reaves and McDowell Families

Nine letters, 20 October 1861 - 29 August 1864, of the related Reaves and McDowell families include correspondence between family members who lived at opposite ends of Kershaw District (S.C.) in Flat Rock and Tiller's Ferry as well as letters from Confederate soldiers James Reaves and John Ursery.

The initial letter, 20 October 1861, from J.H. Reaves to brother A.A. McDowell was written in the early hours of morning while watching over "my Darling little infant expecting the last moment of its existence to soon come." It was a lonely vigil for "no one sits up with me, no one has been in from the neighborhood...either." From his camp on Black River (Virginia), John C. Ursery wrote the Rev. D.M. McLure on 13 May 1863. He was pleased to be in Hampton Legion as several friends were assigned to the unit with him. He seemed relieved to report that the "morality of the company...is better than I expected" although "some, nay many...profane the name of God." He acknowledged that serving God was difficult when one was "away from the influences of home and the refined society of woman, too often all the restraints are thrown off too."

Writing his sister from Bristol in East Tennessee, 3 April 1864, J.H. Reaves related that he had just returned from transferring prisoners to Richmond and fortunately missed a march in bad weather. He had received a letter from his wife who told him that their son "was constant running to the door calling & looking for me." He lamented—"Oh...how it does grieve me that I cannot be with those lovely little children of mine—but such is the fate of war & such are the privations of a poor soldier."

James and his brother were within two miles of each other at Gaines Mills, Va., in June 1864, "but times are such that I cannot get the chance to go see him or for him to come to see me." He was anxious to return home to his children "& relieve my poor Old Parents of the trouble they have with them." Two letters in August

1864 from Ervin Reaves to his daughter concern her mother's health and an invitation to visit and attend "the three days Meating at the school house." She was unable to visit and therefore missed the meeting that was presided over by three ministers—"i heard they was five or six Joined the church."

Journal, 1881-1933 (Marlboro County, S.C.), of Elizabeth "Bettie" Rebecca Thomas Sampson

Composition and account book, 1881-1933, and 1980-1990, consists chiefly of essays, ca. 1899 and 1924-1933, written or collected by Elizabeth "Bettie" Rebecca Thomas Sampson (1848-1938) and documenting genealogical and historical information about Marlboro County (S.C.).

Sampson recorded her essays and recollections, complete with a table of contents, in an 1881 account book of Marlboro County merchant J.R. Sampson. The book originally documented purchases and cotton accounts for various customers during the 1881 season to which Bettie Sampson later added editorial observations—among them "a good fellow," "paid his debts," "a fine teacher," "a rich neighbor with a good wife," and "a fine Blacksmith and honest Negro." Historical essays relating to Sampson's childhood and teenage years in Marlboro County include a seven-page account titled "A Partial History of Sherman's Raid in S. Carolina." The paper details events in March 1865 as Union troops passed through Marlboro County and recalls the uncertainty of days marked by more rumors than newspapers in circulation. Mrs. Sampson recalls that on the third of March she and her family received a visit from Colonel Dunlap, a Confederate officer who hoped to prepare them to meet the advancing the Union army. Dunlap warned that Federal troops were then fifteen miles away at Cheraw (S.C.) and recommended a polite demeanor in interactions with the advancing soldiers—

He told us to be of great cheer and act in our natural, lady-like manner, be civil to them, in answering their questions...in regard to our loved ones, who had volunteered in the Confederate Army... 'Be honest or true to your colors, but not daring or rude to them.'

The essay describes interactions with Union soldiers over subsequent days, protection by a guard as requested, feeding soldiers and playing the piano for them, loss of food and horses, and other details of the encampment of Union troops on their property.

Other topics discussed include Sampson's childhood during the 1850s; the death of a favorite pet and resulting "cat funeral"; walking two miles to attend school; replacement of the strict "spanking teacher" with one more encouraging of her musical talents; "Big Snow of April 15, 1849," transcribed from the *Florence Times*, 15 April 1916, followed by comments, 1933, noting the rarity of snow in the current day; poetry and "Song verses of olden days"; Welsh ancestry; and two Civil War stories attributed to Sampson's sister, Mrs. D.D. McColl (Nellie Thomas McColl), "Little Billy's Boots" and "Froddie's Watch."

Bettie Sampson was the daughter of the Rev. J.A.W. Thomas (1821-1896), whose biography appears along with genealogical information on various families—Byron, Crosland, Easterling, Evans, Murray, Orrell, Sampson, Spears, Thomas, Wyatt, and others. Also included in the volume are letters, ca. 1980-1990, concerning genealogical information added by subsequent owners of the volume.

Letter, 2 Jan. 186[1], Rob[er]t A[nderson] Thompson to Nean [Craig]

Letter, 2 January 186[1], of Rob[er]t A[nderson] Thompson (1828-1914), Charleston (S.C.), to Nean [Craig, in Pickens District, S.C.], reports the return of South Carolina commissioners from Washington, D.C., after having failed to reach any compromise in negotiations with the federal government. "Nothing but our strength, & the confusion of our Enemies," Thompson wrote, "can prevent open war at once."

The letter further comments on news of the secession vote in Georgia and the governor's seizure of forts at Savannah—"A despatch is here from Augusta, Ga. At 12 o'clock...1,200 votes had been polled, & the Secession candidates had over 900! Georgia has, we think, gone right this time....Gov. Brown telegraphs us that he has...taken the forts at Savannah. Great events are upon us."

The manuscript is incorrectly dated 2 January 1860, no doubt due to haste in writing, the excitement of the times, and the writer's confusion at the start of a new year.

Letter, 24 Oct. 1863, Hiram [Teed] (Folly Island, S.C.)

Civil War letter of a Union soldier writing from Camp on Folly Island [Charleston County, S.C.], dated 24 October 1863. Hiram [Teed] writes to "My Dear Libbie," at Trout Creek [Delaware County], New York, describing his military duty with the 144th Regiment, New York Volunteers. Teed speaks of the "ceaseless, monotonous roar" of the surf "only a few rods away" from his camp on Folly Island.

He requests news from home and asks that she write when she hears that Charleston is taken. "They are firing away as usual up to the old Secesh nest," he notes, "but I do not know what hurt or good it does whether they kill or hurt anything." The letter discusses Northern politics and "copperheadism," reports that the surgeon and undertaker had both been busy, more from disease than enemy fire, and speaks of Teed's eagerness to return home. It concludes with a doodling of a man's head and the words "my face is not quite as long as that."

Hiram P. Teed Papers, 1863-1865

Fifty-three letters, 1863-1865, document the Civil War experience of Hiram P. Teed, Co. A, 144th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was composed entirely of Delaware County (N.Y.) soldiers and was mustered into the Union Army on 27 September 1862. Teed was faithful in writing to his wife, Libby, at Trout Creek, Delaware County, N.Y., with datelines from Morris Island, Hilton Head, Port Royal, and in the field while accompanying the regiment on various military expeditions.

Teed's first letter, written from Suffolk (Virginia), 26 April 1863, sets the tone for the collection. Having been away from his beloved "birdling" for many months, he proclaims "this separation [has been] really tough at times for me." Further correspondence, dated 25 April 1865, Hilton Head (S.C.), relates that "Joe Johnston has not surrendered" and, instead, was fleeing in front of Sherman "as fast as he can and killing the poor darkies...in his retreat." As the hostilities drew to a close, Teed relates in a letter of 17 June 1865, Hilton Head, "the Regt. Expect[s] to leave...tomorrow or the next day, we are all busy trying to get ready."

[Previous letter from H.P. Teed listed individually above originated from another donor.]

Webster's Academy of Penmanship..., 2 May 1842 [Broadside]

Printed broadside, 2 May 1842, promoting Webster's Academy of Penmanship and Stylographical Card Drawing, offering classes in calligraphy and "stylographical card drawing," to be taught by J. Palmer Webster, "recently from New England," which were to be offered for "two to three weeks" on King Street in Charleston, (S.C.).

Webster marketed his penmanship classes to both men, particularly "clerks and men of business," and women for correspondence and "ornamental purposes." It also offers to teach "stylographical card drawing," which was described as a "new method of drawing by transfer" [possibly by use of camera obscura or pouncing, a

method of copying a drawing by pricking holes in the outlines and using fine chalk or graphite powder to transfer the design to a surface beneath].

An itinerant professor of phrenology, Webster is also known to have been at Columbus, Ga., and Lynchburg, Va., during 1842.

Playbills, 1946-1958, Added to Joanne Woodward Papers

Three printed playbills, 1946-1958 (Greenville, S.C.) documenting actress Joanne Woodward's early stage appearances in Greenville Little Theatre productions— / *Remember Mama*, *The Glass Menagerie*, and *Inherit the Wind*.

2003 Gifts to Modern Political Collections

- Addition, 1960-2001, to Robert T. **Ashmore** Papers
- Lottie D. **Hamby** Papers, 1946-2001
- Isadore E. **Lourie** Papers, 1961-1992
- Kate Salley **Palmer** Papers

Addition, 1960-2001, to Robert T. Ashmore Papers

A small but rich addition to the papers of Robert T. Ashmore (1904-1989) has been received. Ashmore represented South Carolina's Fourth District in the United States House of Representatives between 1953 and 1969. The additional materials consist chiefly of letters written to Ashmore's wife and daughter, speeches, photographs, and campaign materials.

Ashmore's letters reflect some private expressions of the pressures and frustrations of public service. "I'm still mad because I didn't get home this weekend and for July 4th. It was foolish to put so much mark on the docket for this time [season,] but the dumb leadership is trying to force Fed. Aid to Education, Civil Rights, etc. to a vote before we adjourn," he complained on 1 July 1956. "Just a few lines to let you know I expect to be home next weekend for Memorial Day," he wrote on 26 May 1957, "...but keep it quiet as I don't want to make any speeches."

Two campaign speeches from 1954, as Ashmore sought reelection to Congress after having won a special election to fulfill the unexpired term of Joseph Bryson,

relate the Congressman's pride in his work in the House and for the District. "I have constantly worked and voted to eliminate waste and extravagance in Federal Spending, and, as most of you know, I have vigorously opposed the policy of trying to win foreign friends with the American taxpayers dollar," he wrote on 2 June 1954. Notes for another speech conclude with what surely was a favorite joke - A man's mother-in-law dies in California. The undertaker there wires the son-in-law in South Carolina asking how he wants the body handled. "Shall I embalm her, cremate her, or bury her?" The son-in-law responds immediately, "Do all three; take no chances" (4 March 1968).

Also included is the text of his press release announcing his decision in 1968 not to seek another term in the House. "I have been continuously engaged in public service since 1930.... It has not only been a great privilege but the highest honor of my life to have been the beneficiary of the confidence, trust, and faith of the voters on so many occasions.... I am announcing my retirement at this time so that the people of the Fourth District may have more than ample time to consider and choose my successor.... When I entered Congress in June 1953, we were engaged in the Korean War, then came the Cold War, the Cuban Crisis, the advent of the Space Age, and the Viet Nam War. Each of these will probably be known as a land-mark in the history of mankind. Such events have not only been exciting but turbulent and dangerous.... I have seen too many people, and particularly Members of Congress, postpone retirement until it was too late to enjoy a few years during the twilight of life. This I want to avoid."

A number of photographs include two believed to have been taken in Greenville and showing President Lyndon B. Johnson on a campaign whistle-stop with Ashmore and South Carolina's senior senator, Olin D. Johnston. In addition to holding Ashmore's papers, Modern Political Collections also holds the papers of his predecessor, Joseph Bryson, and successor, James R. Mann.

Lottie D. Hamby Papers, 1946-2001

The Bradley, Graham & Hamby Advertising and Public Relations Agency of Columbia (S.C.) was unique at its time. Its three partners were women who gained success in what was then a male-dominated profession. During a period of over twenty years, Jane Bradley, Cora Graham, and Dolly Hamby served a broad range of clients and gained particular recognition for their success in managing and promoting political campaigns. These campaigns ranged from local to statewide to regional contests and included those of Barry Goldwater (1964), Ernest F. Hollings

(1958 and 1968), Robert E. McNair (1966), Donald S. Russell (1962), South Carolinians for Eisenhower (1952), and Strom Thurmond (1954 and 1964).

Typical of the accolades the firm received was this from Strom Thurmond, 2 December 1954, following his successful 1954 write-in campaign for the U.S. Senate - "Realizing what an outstanding job you did of handling the newspaper, radio and television advertising of my campaign, I find words are inadequate to properly express my sincere appreciation. You keenly analyzed the advertising needs of the campaign, systematically and efficiently laid the groundwork for the most effective presentation possible, and spent long hours carefully implementing the program." Similarly, B.H. Kline of Kline Iron and Metal Co. wrote on 29 November 1954 - "In the three and a half years your firm has handled our advertising, we have had the soundest advertising program in our history. Your conscientious and well thought out plans for our program, the exact and careful execution of this program, and the splendid service you've given us have meant much to our progress."

The Hamby papers are comprised chiefly of the records of the firm. Lottie "Dolly" Derieux Hamby (1918-2001) was born in Columbia to Theodotus Capers and Lottie Derieux Hamby. She graduated from Columbia's University High School and earned an A.B. degree in French and English in 1938 from the University of South Carolina. She then completed some graduate work in French at her alma mater.

During the 1940s Miss Hamby worked as a secretary and a free-lance artist. In 1949 she went to work at Cox Advertising Agency. In April 1951 Hamby co-founded the Bradley, Graham & Hamby Advertising and Public Relations Agency, Inc., with Cora Doten Graham (d. 1986) and Jane H. Bradley. They based the firm in Columbia. Miss Hamby holds the distinction of being the first South Carolinian to be inducted into the "Foremost Women in Communications in America."

The papers, dating primarily from 1954 to 1974, consist of six linear feet of material arranged into five series - general, clients, clippings, audio-visual, and oversize. General papers consist chiefly of correspondence with clients including James F. Byrnes, Robert McNair, and Strom Thurmond. The series also includes speech notes and biographical and agency information.

The clients series constitutes the bulk of the collection. In addition to political clients, the firm handled the All-American City Celebrations for Columbia and

Florence, Kline Iron and Steel Co., the 1972 minibottle campaign, the Palmetto Outdoor Historical Drama, the Southern Governor's Conference, and the Tricentennial Commission. The firm's involvement in the controversy with Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik (BASF) is the most well-documented account. The firm represented opponents of the proposed construction by BASF of a plant in Beaufort County that would manufacture dyes, plastics and petro-based products. Citizens groups, concerned over the potential environmental impact of the plant, began to form in opposition to BASF in late 1969. South Carolinians for a Better Environment, South Carolina Environmental Action, Inc., and the Citizens Association of Beaufort County are the three main groups documented in this collection for their opposition to BASF. According to "Fight With A Giant: A thumbnail synopsis of the BASF controversy," the firm worked to "outline and guide its [the groups'] efforts to inform the public of the threat posed by the proposed location of BASF in estuarine waters" (8 February 1972). Since the agency worked with several citizens groups on this issue, their records for each organization overlap.

Audiovisual materials include a sizable number of photographs and slides, a smaller number of negatives, and four radio spots from the 1972 minibottle campaign.

Isadore E. Lourie Papers, 1961-1992

Isadore Lourie served in the South Carolina General Assembly from 1965 until his retirement in 1993 and gained a reputation as the champion of the common man and woman and received statewide recognition as the author of major legislation including the Freedom of Information Act and bills resulting in the creation of the Commissions on Aging and the Blind and the Legislative Audit Council, exemptions of sales taxes on prescription drugs and the homestead tax, and establishment of the public kindergarten program. On his retirement, his good friend Dick Riley said, "Much of the major legislative accomplishments of the past quarter century is due to the leadership and caring of Isadore Lourie. He's been there, with his colleagues, when vision and strength were needed."

Isadore Lourie was born in 1932 in St. George (Dorchester County, S.C.). His parents were Jewish immigrants who met and married in Charleston in 1921. The family founded a department store in St. George and later moved the business to Columbia. Today Lourie's remains a major retail presence in downtown and suburban Columbia.

Lourie entered the University of South Carolina in 1951 and became a prominent figure on campus, president of his fraternity, Phi Epsilon Pi, and president of the student body. In an oral history interview, responding to a question regarding what he learned from serving as student body president, Lourie said, "How important it is for a leader to be a leader, even at that young age. You must try to listen to other people's opinions, consider them, but have to be a catalyst to get things done to be a leader." He recalled his campaign for student body president-"I remember a week before the elections for president of the student body, I went door to door, campus dormitory to campus dormitory. If you understand, being Jewish at that time, I was not involved in the real social life of the university student body. I didn't get invited to the big formals of the Tri-deltas and KDs. I had a lot of friends there, but fraternities were along religious lines considerably, so I didn't have exposure to a great deal of social life in that sense of the word. I had a lot of social life with my fraternity and I had some social life at large on the campus, but not having that I had to go at it doubly hard to make the contacts and meet the people. I had to really go at it pretty hard to win."

He entered the U.S.C. school of law and while in law school worked as a page in the General Assembly. He received his law degree in 1956 and soon thereafter entered into practice in Columbia. In that same interview, Lourie noted-"sometimes I think maybe I made a mistake not joining a bigger firm where I would have had more flexibility...in my first early years in law, there were very few Jewish lawyers in the big firms. They were WASP firms, and I don't say that [in] any derogatory [way]. But, you see, it didn't bother me because my philosophical feelings, being the staunch Democrat that I was, identified with the working people. I really never identified with the insurance companies, although they play a legitimate role. And law firms that represent them play a legitimate role. But, I always felt comfortable representing people, and that was consistent with my political philosophy."

His appointment in 1958 as Administrative Assistant to the House Ways and Means Committee inaugurated a lifetime of public service. Lourie was first elected to the South Carolina House in 1964 with the slogan "The Man Who Will Stand Up For You." In 1972 he won election to the state Senate. Commenting in the interview on the motivation behind his commitment to public service, often to the detriment of his law career, Lourie concluded-"I really cherished being in public service, cherished the public trust, and cherished the opportunity to do some things that were meaningful in trying to improve the quality of life of people. Now, certainly in the later years, I've had some disenchantments, but I still strongly feel

that public service is a great trust and great opportunity." In addition to his work in government and as an attorney, Lourie has long played a prominent role in civic, religious, and Democratic Party affairs. In 1959 he became President of the Richland County Cancer Society. In 1960 he became President of the South Carolina Jaycees and headed Young Democrats for Kennedy. In 1994 Lourie founded the South Carolina Jewish Historical Society. He has also served on the University South Caroliniana Society Executive Council. In 1995 Governor David Beasley appointed Lourie to the twenty-two-member South Carolina Commission on Racial Relations.

The Lourie papers consist of twenty-eight and three-quarters linear feet of material, chiefly dating between 1978 and 1992, documenting his career in government and personal life. The collection is arranged in four series-public papers, personal papers, audio-visual materials, and clippings.

Public papers chiefly reflect Lourie's tenure in the South Carolina General Assembly. General papers include correspondence and other material of general interest. Other subseries include legislative highlights, newsletters, press releases, speeches, and topical files.

Of particular interest among the general papers is a handwritten ten- page draft letter, ca. 1990, addressed to national Democratic Party chairman Ron Brown, providing a frank and open presentation of his views on the decline of the Democratic Party and steps which could be taken to remedy this decline. In a particularly poignant passage, Lourie noted he had "for the first time become deeply disillusioned and pessimistic about the future of our party, nationally, and in the South."

Topical files relate to bills and issues before the Senate, committee service and bills pending and proposed, state agencies, local projects, and other matters of import. Records include texts and drafts of legislation, correspondence with other members of the Assembly and constituents, memoranda, and reports. Files gathered under the heading "Aging," reflect Lourie's leadership in a variety of areas affecting the state's senior citizens and his membership on the Joint Legislative Committee on Aging and the South Carolina Commission on Aging. Files relating to the environment concern regulation in South Carolina. Lourie was active in this area and a co-sponsor of a 1990 bill to ban phosphate detergents. Records relating to a Federal Constitutional Convention include information on the push for a balanced budget amendment. The idea of a second Constitutional Convention swept the nation in the 1970s and South Carolina adopted a resolution

calling for such a convention in 1978. In 1989 Lourie co-sponsored a resolution to withdraw South Carolina's call for the convention. Gambling material well illustrates Lourie's thoughtful assessment of issues and his ideas on the role of government. Writing on 13 November 1990, Lourie remarked that he had "always opposed a lottery because of its adverse effect on those of the lower income levels" but recognized the "strong sentiment in South Carolina for a lottery referendum....After a great deal of consideration, I have decided that I will support a lottery, provided that as part of the referendum it is stipulated that when a lottery becomes law, there will be a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent sales tax on food." This would offset, at least partially, the damaging effects of the lottery on the low income population. Government's responsibility to strike a careful balance between the will of the majority and the protection of the underprivileged seems to have been the basis of much of Lourie's political agenda.

It is convenient that documents on homelessness and housing are placed together by the alphabetical listing of topics since they overlap significantly. In 1988 Senator Lourie sponsored a bill to create a Task Force on Homelessness to study the problems of the homeless and recommend policies to the General Assembly. The bill became law in 1990 and Lourie was one of two senators appointed to serve on the task force. The South Carolina Institute on Poverty and Deprivation was a Columbia-based non-profit research organization that augmented the efforts of the Task Force. The Trust Fund Bill under the heading "Housing" is intimately related to the efforts of both the Institute and the Task Force and regards affordable housing.

Personal papers include general, campaign, and topical files. Of particular interest is a handwritten 1990 note from Donald Fowler, former Chairman of the South Carolina Democratic Party, responding to criticism from Lourie. At the same time forceful and apologetic, Fowler wrote, "Your suggestions that I have not done my part by the Democratic Party were surprising to me," and he called upon Lourie to work with him to "contribute to a solution." Another example of such frustration within the party is evidenced by a letter from a Lourie supporter, 9 May 1990. Regarding the party, the writer noted solemnly-"It seems that you are all we have left."

Campaign files relate to Lourie's and other campaigns. The 1976 file contains a complete breakdown of Lourie's media expenditures during that year's election cycle. The 1984 file includes a summary of the senator's accomplishments while in

the General Assembly. The 1988 file holds an extensive research paper, "Profile of South Carolina Senate District 21."

Among the topical files, those relating to Jewish issues and Israel document Lourie's leadership in Beth Shalom Synagogue of Columbia and the Jewish community in South Carolina. Biographical and family files and those on St. George provide excellent information on Lourie's heritage, family, and personal background.

Among the persons files the most extensive are those relating to T.M. "Babe" Nelson, I. DeQuincey Newman, and Alex Sanders. Lourie served on the steering committee that created the Nelson Scholarship Fund for "needy and deserving students" at the University of South Carolina. He maintained a close relationship with Newman and also served on the I. DeQuincey Newman Portrait Committee. An extensive interview conducted by Modern Political Collections staff with Lourie, whose life and career span a remarkable period of change in South Carolina government, forms a valuable addition to the Lourie papers.

Kate Salley Palmer Papers

Editorial cartoonist, author and illustrator Kate Salley Palmer is donating to Modern Political Collections a portion of her cartoon archive and the whole of the records of her work as an author, illustrator and publisher of books for children.

Palmer's cartoons are also being collected by Ohio State University. This unusual division of her work reflects Palmer's importance as a cartoonist and the anticipated research use of her collection. The South Caroliniana Library will receive editorial cartoons chiefly relating to state and local issues. These cartoons will be a wonderful resource for people researching South Carolina government and politics. Ohio State University collects the work of cartoonists from across the United States and will receive Palmer's cartoons relating chiefly to national and international subjects.

A native of Orangeburg (S.C.), Palmer began her career as a cartoonist while a student at the University of South Carolina. Her strip, "Terrible Tom and the Boys," was featured in *The Gamecock* between 1966 and 1968. She received her B.A. in elementary education in 1968 and moved to Clemson to work as graphic artist. In 1975 she began freelancing editorial cartoons for the *Greenville News*. She worked for the paper on a full-time basis from 1978 to 1984. Her cartoons were

syndicated nationally from 1981 to 1986, appearing in over two hundred newspapers nationwide, including the *New York Times*, *Chicago Sun-Times*, and *Washington Post*. In 1981 Palmer received the Freedom Foundation's Principal Award for Editorial Cartooning. She provided cartoons to nine area papers briefly, during 1986 and 1987, then turned to illustrating books.

Palmer and her husband Jim founded Warbranch Press to publish her books for children and to date have published three books. The books have proven to be popular and draw heavily on her South Carolina background and experiences. Her latest publication, *The Little Chairs*, tells the story of a family in which the father is beset with depression. The book has become popular among professionals dealing with families where depression is an issue. It is proving a valuable tool to help the children who suffer in such situations.

Among Palmer's current projects is a book which will be a combination memoir and cartoon retrospective. It will also include some more recent but previously unpublished cartoons.

2003 Gifts of Published South Caroliniana

- Addition to the **Gage** Library
- Selected list of **Printed South Caroliniana**

Addition to the Library of Robert J. Gage and George James Gage

The Robert J. and George W. Gage library has been augmented by the gift of an additional two hundred thirty-four titles. The Gage library was assembled chiefly by Robert J. Gage (1810-1882) and his son George Williams Gage (1856-1921).

Robert J. Gage entered South Carolina College from Mt. Zion Institute and graduated in 1831. A planter in Union District, Robert Gage was a devoted patron of the Unionville Library Society and advocate of education in Union District. He was elected to the legislature in 1835, and in 1863 he served on the Board of Visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy. In the 1870s Gage wrote a series of articles in the *Weekly Union Times* entitled "Idle Moments in the Old Library" in

which he recalled some of the leading citizens of Union District during his lifetime with incidents in their careers and their reading habits.

Robert Gage's son George Williams was born in Union District. He entered Wofford College in 1871 and graduated in 1875. He worked at a bank in Charleston for several years before entering law school at Vanderbilt University. Over a distinguished legal career that spanned four decades, he practiced law, served in the legislature and the constitutional convention of 1895, was elected circuit judge, and in 1914 was elected to the South Carolina Supreme Court.

The copy of James Lide Coker's *History of Company G, Ninth S.C. Regiment, Infantry, S.C. Army, and of Company E, Sixth S.C. Regiment, Infantry, S.C. Army* is inscribed to Judge Gage by Coker and has a manuscript correction by Coker on page 195: "...burned [t]h[e] gin house [at the Hart place endangering the residence then occupied by helpless women refugees]." There are a number of important agricultural publications, including *The Southern Agriculturist* (1853); *The South Carolina Agriculturist*, Volume 1 (1856); *Transactions of the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina for 1858*; and volume 8 of *The Farmers' Register* (1840) edited by Edmund Ruffin. Robert Gage lived through the nullification and secession crises and avidly collected pamphlets dealing with the political issues of that time. Five of the eleven volumes of bound pamphlets contain titles that reflect this interest. The collection includes pamphlets authored by Thomas Cooper, Robert J. Turnbull, Robert Y. Hayne, George McDuffie, Stephen D. Miller, and James Hamilton. Other titles include *The Report, Ordinances, and Addresses of the Convention of the People of South Carolina, Adopted November 24th, 1832*; *Address to the People of South Carolina, by Their Delegates in Convention*; and *Report of the Committee of Twenty One to the Convention of the People of South Carolina, on the Subject of the Several Acts of Congress, Imposing Duties for the Protection of Domestic Manufactures, with the Ordinance to Nullify the Same*.

Several of the bound volumes are indicative of the diverse interests of Judge Gage. There are a number of titles on education in South Carolina as well as an 1874 *Catalogue...of Wofford College*. Gage was an active Methodist layman. He collected pamphlets on church history and the proceedings of church conferences. His interest in natural history is evidenced by a number of pamphlets on birds in Chester County and upper South Carolina that were authored by Leverett Loomis

in the 1890s. One of the bound volume of pamphlets contains thirty speeches delivered in Congress by Senators and Congressmen.

Other important works in the collection include William Bartram, *Travels Through North and South Carolina...*, London 1792; Robert Heron, *Elegant Extracts of Natural History*, 2 volumes, Edinburgh, 1792; Bryan Edwards, *The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies*, 4 volumes, Philadelphia, 1806; Louis Agassiz and A.A. Gould, *Principles of Zoology*, Boston, 1848; and John Bachman, *The Doctrine of the Unity of the Human Race...*, Charleston, 1850.

2003 Selected list of Printed South Caroliniana

- Frank J. **Anderson** (editor), *Between Us Girls*, 3 volumes (Kitemaug Press miniature books), Spartanburg, 2002.
- Frank J. **Anderson**, *Books* (Kitemaug Press miniature book), Spartan-burg, 2002.
- **Automobile Blue Book Company**, *Official Automobile Blue Book*, Chicago, 1922.
- *Boston Recorder*, "Treatment of Blacks in Charleston, S.C.," 29 August 1818.
- **Carolina Architectural Society**, *Code of Ethics Adopted by the Carolina Architectural Society, May 11th, 1904*, Columbia, 1904.
- George F. **Cram** Company, *South Carolina (from Cram's Standard American Railway System Atlas of the World)*, Chicago, [1909].
- James McBride **Dabbs**, "Beyond Tragedy," in Thomas S. Kepler, *Contemporary Religious Thought, An Anthology*, Nashville, 1941.
- John **Darby**, *A Manual of Botany, Adapted to the Productions of the Southern States, in Two Parts*, Savannah, Ga., 1847.
- W.W. **Deane**, *The [1868] Columbia Directory, Containing the Names, Business and Residence of the Inhabitants*, Columbia, 1867.
- Annie V. **Duffy**, *Glenalban and Other Poems*, New York, 1878. Contains "Farewell to Greenville, S.C."
- Theodore S. **Gourdin**, *Reply to the Report of the Committee on the Powers of the Deputy Grand Master: Being a Letter to the M.W. Grand Master and Members of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of So. Ca.*, Charleston, 1823.
- *Code of Ordinances of the Town of Greenwood*, Greenwood, [1924].

- C.S. **Hammond & Company**, *South Carolina*, New York, [1924?].
- E.F. **Houghton & Co.**, *Textile Hand Book: Cotton Edition*, Philadelphia, 1925.
- Joseph N. **Ireland**, *Records of the New York Stage, from 1750 to 1860*, 2 volumes, New York, 1866-1867.
- H.L. **Jones** (comp.), *Pleasures of Summer: Valse Brilliante*, Greenville, 1879.
- T.M. **Jordan**, *Map of South Carolina Coast from Little River to Georgetown: Showing the Proposed Intracoastal Waterway, the Principal Highways, the Estates, and Points of Historical Interest, With a Description of Each*, Myrtle Beach, 1930.
- John A. **Kay**, *Address*, Columbia, 1858. "Delivered at Masonic Hall, Dec. 29, 1857, at the installation of officers of Richland Lodge, No. 39, A.F.M."
- Bennie F. **Keith**, *Memories*, Raleigh, 1922.
- Joseph **Kelly**, *An Oration Delivered on the Anniversary of the Carolina Chapter No. XV, Royal Arch Masons, the 20th May, A.L. 5808*, Charleston, 1808.
- Capt. R.G.A. **Levinge**, *Echoes From the Backwoods: or, Scenes of Transatlantic Life*, 2 volumes, London, 1849.
- **Newberry County Education Association**, *Year Book...*, 1946-1947, Newberry, 1946.
- **Panola Cotton Mills**, *By-Laws of Panola Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S.C.*, Greenwood, [1910].
- **Palmetto Inn**, *Aiken, South Carolina*, Aiken, 191?.
- Thomas H. **Quigley** and W.S. Smith, *Cotton Mill Mathematics*, 4th ed., Atlanta, Ga., 1934.
- **Rosenwald High School**, Society Hill, *The Eagle*, 1976-1977.
- **Royal Arch Masons, Grand Chapter of South Carolina**, *Proceedings of the Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Holden in Charleston, S.C., February 9th and 10th...1869*, Charleston, 1869.
- Dieter **Rot[h]**, *246 Little Clouds*, New York, 1968. Introduction by Emmett Williams..
- **Spartanburg Music Festival**, *Twenty-Seventh Music Festival of the Spartanburg Music Festival Association*, Spartanburg, 1922.
- William Makepeace **Thayer**, *A Youth's History of the Rebellion from the Bombardment of Fort Sumter to the Capture of Roanoke Island*, Boston, 1864.
- **United States Postal Service**, *Postal Map of North and South Carolina*, Washington, 1898.

- William **Youatt**, *The Horse... Together With a General History of the Horse; a Dissertation on the American Trotting Horse, How Trained and Jockeyed, an Account of His Remarkable Performance; and an Essay on the Ass and the Mule* by J.S. Skinner, Philadelphia, 1847. Presented for the best mare exhibited at the annual fair by the Anderson District Farmers Society.
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2003 List of Pictorial South Caroliniana

- **Sixth-plate daguerreotype**, undated, of unidentified woman by J.T. Zealy of Columbia. Capturing an older woman in glasses, this image exhibits the beauty and clarity of Joseph Zealy's work. Zealy opened his studio in 1846 and continued in the trade until about 1865.
- **Sixth-plate daguerreotype**, ca. 1859, of unidentified man by Richard Wearn of Columbia. Young man with beard, turned to side in chair, with hand resting against head, tinting of cheeks and jewelry, the image is very sharp and framed with decorative matte.
- **Half-plate ambrotype**, 1 May 1863, of W.C. Murphy and sister, taken by Charles H. Lanneau of Greenville. It shows a young man and woman sitting beside each other, holding hands. The ambrotype is not in a case, but in a frame with a paper matte and identifying information written on backing board. Lanneau was an itinerant photographer, 1850-1863, with Greenville as his base.
- **Sixteen daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, and tintypes**, 1850s-1870s, of the Strickland family of Gray Court in Laurens County. Ranging in size from ninth-plates to quarter-plates, there are five daguerreotypes, nine ambrotypes, and two tintypes. The images are unidentified except for daguerreotypes of Mrs. S.F. Stevens of Lagrange, Ga. (possibly by George S. Cook), and of Theodore Lutie of Carlisle, 8 December 1857, and ambrotypes of Mrs. Eliza G. Strickland with baby Rosa, of Hugh Strickland, and of James and Eva Strickland. Two cases are by Littlefield, Parsons & Co. and one by William Shew of Boston.
- **Fifty-seven cartes-de-visite and cabinet photographs** in an album, 1870s-1890s, of the Duffie, Bellamy, Lindsay, and Verner families. Most photographs are studio portraits, but some are of groups of young men by Rufus Morgan of North Carolina. Also included is the interior of a church. The table of contents lists members of the Class of 1897 at the College for Women and their years

of marriage, including Elise and Ellen Duffie. Identified persons include William Korn Duffie, Louise Elizabeth Duffie Lindsay, Eliza (Elise) Bellamy Duffie Verner, Joseph Lindsay, Mary Lindsay, John Browner Duffie, Mollie Duffie, John Duffie, Mary Jennings Bellamy, Earnest Duffie, John Duffie, Jr., Mary and Lindsay Duffie, Louise Bellamy Wood, William Jefferson Duffie, Nellie May Duffie Hinton, James Green, Elize Duffie, James Spencer Verner (lawyer and state representative from Columbia), Annie Sidney Duffie, Silas Johnston, Kate Lavinia and Emma Crawford Duffie, Mary Isabel Koons Duffie, Eliza Harriss Bellamy, Mac Duffie, John Duffie, Sue Koon, and Chelsey Bellamy.

Photographers include William Reckling, William Hix, George Hennies, and J.P. Howie of Columbia; Winburn Studio in Sumter; and various photographers in North Carolina, Washington, D.C., Texas, and Paris.

- **Stereograph**, ca. 1860, of South Carolina Institute Hall on Meeting Street in Charleston, where the Ordinance of Secession was signed in December 1860. The anonymous view was taken looking north with the Hall between the Robert Mills-designed Circular Congregational Church and a building with N. Fehrenbach (Importer of Havana Segars and French Confectionary) and his Teetotal Restaurant. All of these buildings were destroyed in the fires of 1861. Beyond the Hall are several buildings up to the corner of Meeting and Market Streets.
- **Two stereographs**, ca. 1860, of scenes around Rockville on Johns Island. Osborn & Durbec took and sold views no. 60 (6), "Summer Residence, Rockville, S.C.," and no. 74 (10), "Plantation Views, near Rockville, S.C." The first photograph shows an African-American man holding a horse while a white man steps into a carriage in front of a white fence and two-storey white clapboard house, with people on the porch and looking out the windows. The second pictures African-American men outside cabins in a slave row, stable at end with horse and carriage and cart. These images are part of a series of photographs taken by Osborn & Durbec of Charleston and the surrounding areas in 1860.
- **Three stereographs**, ca. 1876, of Columbia, from William A. Reckling's "Popular Series of Southern Views": "Hampton's Garden" looking down garden path to fountain; "Columbia Female Seminary" showing front of Hampton-Preston House; and "Parade Ground" with Columbia Male Academy boys in uniform, standing at attention. Columbia Female Academy began in 1815 and was located at Washington and Marion Streets in 1824. Columbia Male Academy was founded in 1792 and occupied the block of Laurel, Richland,

Pickens and Henderson Streets. It became Taylor School in 1905 and closed in 1964.

- **Three stereographs**, undated, from “The Southern Series, Charleston, South Carolina”: No. 9, “St. Michaels Church, Interior”; No. 36, “Shipping”; and No. 54, “Panorama from St. Michaels Church, F.” The interior view was taken from the balcony looking toward the pulpit area where scaffolding stands. The shipping view shows cotton bales waiting to be loaded on a ship. The panorama was taken looking northeast beyond the Custom House to the Cooper River.
- **Two albums**, 1870s-1940s, of the Houston family of Columbia: William McKamey Houston and Lillian Virginia Bull Houston and their children, Charles Bull Houston, Earle Houston, Frank Houston, Marjorie Houston Fairey, and Grace Houston. One album, 1897-1943, with photographs and newspaper clippings was begun by Lillian Houston and continued by her daughter Grace Houston. It includes photographs of the children at different ages, the residences in which the family lived in Columbia (1424 Washington Street, 1528 Gervais Street, 1401 Senate Street), Charles Lindburgh with his Spirit of St. Louis, and Marjorie’s daughter, Marjorie Fairey. Also included are letters from Marjorie to Grace and from Earle while at a recruitment center in 1918. All three boys served in World War I and survived. The second album, 1909-1911, is Grace’s and shows snow pictures, boating on the canal, picnics at Waterworks Park, State House grounds, Southern Railroad bridge over the Broad River, a Confederate reunion parade on Main Street, a house party on Sullivan’s Island, The Citadel, the Battery, and Ft. Moultrie.
- **Four albums**, 1910s-1920s, of the Phelps family of Aiken were probably compiled by Claudia Phelps. The Phelps family owned Rose Hill in Aiken, and Mrs. Phelps was the first president of the Garden Club of South Carolina. Two albums are of a European tour, 1910-1911 and 1914, through Holland, Germany, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium. They also contain a few photographs of polo, dogs, and people in Aiken. The third album, 1915, shows a picnic at Hitchcock traps with Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Hoffman, horses at a racetrack, dogs, Cathedral Isle, and changing a flat tire on the Augusta Road. It also contains photographs of boating in Maine at Seal Harbor, Egg Rock, Mount Desert Island, Bar Harbor, York Harbor, and Tranquility Farm. The fourth album, 1916-1918, has photographs of Salem Troop in Southampton, Mass., preparing to leave for Mexico and pictures of

Plymouth, Mass., boating in Bar Harbor, Weaukeag Ferry, Osterville, and a house called Tranquility.

- **Thirteen photographs**, ca. 1865-1890s, of the Chesnut family. The collection includes a ninth-plate ambrotype, ca. 1865, of Mary Boykin Chesnut, as well as a cabinet photograph, ca. 1887, by Leidloff's Studio in Charleston. A series of cabinet photographs by Dowling in Charleston shows nephew James Chesnut in black face and in costume, and a photograph of Chesnut as Bob Rogers in the play "The Rivals." Also part of the collection is a cabinet photograph by Campbell & Co. in Richmond of James Gibbes, husband of A.J. Chesnut; a couple in a garden, possibly Mulberry in Camden; and an 1892 photograph of First Presbyterian Church in Charleston.
- **Four photographs**, ca. 1890-1912, of the M.D. Williams residence in Johnston and the South Carolina Co-Educational Institute in Edgefield. The Williams home is a two-storey clapboard house with central halls and doors open. A group of people stands by the fence, including a woman holding a bicycle. The South Carolina Co-Educational Institute images show students as honor guard and involved in a staged trial; these photographs were taken by Blanchard's Art Studio in Columbia. Founded in 1890 at Williston as the state's first co-educational boarding school, South Carolina Co-Educational Institute relocated to Edgefield in 1898.
- **Four photographs**, 1908 and undated, in postcard format showing the Kirkland Hotel and Marlboro Cotton Mill #1 in McColl, Palmetto Grocery Company in Mullins, and J.W. Trews Cotton Gin in Dentsville. Also included is a 1918 color postcard of the interior of Sloan's Drug Store in Greenville showing the soda counter.
- **Twenty-nine photographs**, ca. 1910-1955, of Winnsboro Granite Corporation in Rion, including the quarry and equipment, workers, trademarks, models for Confederate monument statues, owners Hattie and John Haywood and their house; Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mill #2; W.B. Wilson residence in Rock Hill; and Anderson Granite quarry. Photographers include Russell Maxey and George Hennies in Columbia; Ernest Ferguson and Photo Arts in Winnsboro; and Clarke's Studio in Charleston. Also includes a Coupon Number 1 for bond issued by Winnsboro Granite Corporation in 1903 and an advertising circular for Winnsboro Granite, "The Silk of the Trade."
- **Two photographs**, ca. 1912, of the Henry Timrod home on the corner of Senate and Henderson streets in Columbia, taken by J.P. Howie of Columbia. One shows the cottage as it was when Timrod died there; the other shows it as

a two-storey house with a full front porch after it was remodeled by contractor C.M. Lide.

- **Photograph**, ca. 1915, "Main St. from South, Branchville, S.C." Postcard showing carriages, horses, shop fronts, and electric street light in downtown Branchville.
- **Five photographs**, ca. 1916, augment the South Caroliniana Library's holdings relating to Richter Herman Moore. One is a studio portrait of Moore while a student at Wofford College taken by Bell. Two photographs show Moore as a member of the baseball and football teams at Wofford; both were taken by Henry Bernhardt of Spartanburg. A series of penny photographs shows Moore and a friend in various poses.
- **Three photographs**, 1924-1932, of Richburg High School students, 1924; interior of the J.S. Corbett Store in Bishopville with its general merchandise, 1932; and construction of the Cooper River bridge, with steel trusses and the beginning of span support. The bridge opened in 1929.
- **Postcard**, ca. 1916, "Quilting Bee at Jane House, Good Hope Camp, Ridgeland." Published by The Albertype Company of Brooklyn, N.Y., the postcard shows a group of African-American women and children standing in front of a white clapboard house and two side views with hunting dogs working a field.
- **Lithograph**, 2002, "South Carolina Defense Force, 1943," with artwork by Darby Erd and accompanying text by Jack Allen Meyer. This is plate No. 798 in the "Military Uniforms in America" series published by the Company of Military Historians.
- **Forty-two postcards**, 1907-1964, with the bulk being of Orangeburg sites such as Memorial Plaza, courthouse square, Claflin University, Orangeburg Hotel, U.S. fisheries station, Magnolia Court, Orangeburg Motor Court, Cotton Bole Motel, Berry Tourist Home, and Jack Nolen's Restaurant. Also included are a postcard of Main Street in Bamberg, ca. 1952, and two first flight airmail covers, 1932 and 1934.