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2002 Report of Gifts (88 pages)

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The
South Carolina
College Library
1840



The
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Library
1940

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY
SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Saturday, April 27, 2002
Dr. Ron E. Bridwell, *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. Dan T. Carter
Education Foundation University Professor,
Department of History,
University of South Carolina

2002 Report of Gifts to the South Caroliniana Library by Members of the Society

*Announced at the 66th Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)
Annual Program
27 April 2002*

- “Heaven is a Beautiful Place and Other Inlet Tales” - *2001 Keynote Address by Genevieve Chandler Peterkin*
- 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

Contact - sclref@mailbox.sc.edu

Heaven is a Beautiful Place and Other Inlet Tales

*Keynote address by Genevieve Chandler Peterkin
Delivered, 19 May 2001, at the 65th Annual Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society
Published in the 2002 Program*

A few years ago, Billy Baldwin came from McClellanville [Charleston County, South Carolina] to the Inlet to see me. I'd known Billy for years. We hadn't talked in a while. He had just completed a book that I thought was delightful and charming, *Mrs. Whaley and Her Charleston Garden*, which Billy wrote with a lady in Charleston named Emily Whaley. So I asked, "What are you working on now, Billy?" and he said, "Well, that's what I wanted to talk to you about. I've talked to the publisher and I've talked to my agent. I want to write about you." I didn't plan to curse here, but I said, "Billy, you're crazy as hell. I'm not another Emily Whaley." And I wasn't, but I'm glad Billy talked me into working with him on what is now called a memoir.

I want to read to you first a couple of pages from the book, because if you haven't read it, this sort of gives the setting and says something of the two women I want to mention today, who influenced my total life. The first chapter's called "Two Worlds":

Lillie Knox fried corn breads she called her Little Red Horses, and the hush puppies of this present time don't compare in any way. She fried them on a flat iron griddle with not much grease. They were an inch thick and she'd flip them like pancakes, and when they were golden red brown they went on our plates. This was during the Depression. We had seafood, but meat was a rare treat after Daddy died, and I have the clearest memory of being at the kitchen table, asking Lillie for meat to go with my field peas and rice, and her answering "Darling, my little red horses is what you get today."

In my own heart I always had two mothers, because Lillie Knox was always there. This black woman was such a warm and sweet and loving person. Of course, my white Mama was there too, but Lil was plump and I could crawl up on her lap. That was the most comfortable place in the world to be, especially if I'd stumped a toe or had my feelings hurt.

Lillie always had on a clean white apron. She pressed our clothes with an old flat iron that had to be heated on the wood stove. She would go into the yard and break off a branch of a cedar, a branch with blue berries growing on it, or she got berries off a myrtle tree. Then she ran that black iron over those waxy berries from the cedar or myrtle so everything she pressed just smelled wonderful. Such a clean scent.

Back at the beginning there were only my mama and daddy, my older sister, June, and my infant brother Tommy and me - who was named Genevieve for my mother but called "Little Sister." My two youngest brothers hadn't been born yet, so those first four of my family were the only white people in my life. We were living in a cottage at Wachesaw, which was a portion of an old plantation and a riverboat landing. Yes, they still had riverboats in those distant days of the early 1930s-paddlewheel steamboats. We were about five miles inland from the seashore community of Murrells Inlet, South Carolina, and except for our black neighbors we were very cut off for most of the time. I was literally in a black world, and as a child I must have gotten things pretty confused. Mama talked about Lillie's grandmother, Aunt Kit, and hearing the word Aunt, my childhood mind became very confused about who was my aunt by blood and who wasn't. Now, Mama said that Lillie's Aunt Kit had long, straight, black hair and sort of greenish-gray eyes and a reddish cast to her skin, more bronzy than black. So when I was in third grade I think I invented the first Show and Tell. We were studying South Carolina history in a little country schoolhouse and learning about the Indians along this part of the coast. I didn't tell Mama but I took her tomahawk, her best tomahawk.

She had quite a collection of Indian artifacts. At Wachesaw we would follow the plowmen and pick up arrowheads and all kinds of pottery. The high bluff on the river had obviously been the site of an Indian settlement. Anyway, I took Mama's finest tomahawk, which was actually a stone axe. On a thread she had strung beads taken from the Indian graves at Wachesaw (the graves are a subject to which I'll be returning). I took those beads and some pottery game pieces. I sort of went among Mama's relics and took what I wanted to school and showed them in my class. Now, I had very dark brown eyes and very long dark brown hair that I wore in two long pigtails down to my waist, so I probably looked as much Indian as Lillie's grandmother. And I stood up in front of my third grade class and told them that the beads belonged to my grandmother. I didn't mean to be telling a lie. I thought that was the truth. About two months later Mama came to school for something and my teacher Mrs. Sanders said, "Mrs. Genevieve, I didn't know you

all were Indians." Mama said, "What?" By then it was all over the community about how my grandmother had the long black straight hair and the greenish-gray eyes.

When Mama died in 1980, our friend Dr. Charles Joyner, who's here today, wrote a tribute to her that was published in the local newspaper, the *Sun News*, down in Myrtle Beach. Dr. Joyner said, "A remarkable woman died in Murrells Inlet last week. Genevieve Willcox Chandler was an artist, an historian, a folklorist, a linguist, a short-story writer, a teacher, and a museum curator. Her achievements in any one of those careers would warrant a claim on our attention. That she was a success in all of them is extraordinary."

The strongest, kindest, and most courageous women and mothers that I've known were my mother and her friend, companion, and, yes, her servant, Lillie Knox. Lillie was only fifteen years old when her mother died. Her father had died a few years earlier. My grandmother moved Lillie with her younger sister, Geneva, and their little four-year-old brother, Elijah, into an old slave cabin that had been abandoned for some years behind the Hermitage in Murrells Inlet. So began a lifetime for Mama and Lillie of sharing their strengths and their sorrows with each other.

One of the most heart-warming experiences I've had since *Heaven Is a Beautiful Place* was published happened last July. Lillie's oldest son, Paul, served in World War II. He came home only briefly after the war, and then moved to New Jersey where he was able to get a good job. His widow, their grown children, and grandchildren were visiting his nephew Richard Knox III to whom I'd given a copy of the book. Paul's family called and asked to come to see me. On their first visit we talked about three hours. There was so much I could tell them about their family. One of them told me, "You've given us a family we knew nothing about." When they were leaving, one of Lillie's granddaughters asked, "May I call you Aunt Sis?" I said, "Of course you may. When I was young I called all of the older women in your family 'aunt.'"

When my mother-in-law, Julia Peterkin, married and went to Lang Syne Farm in Fort Motte [Calhoun County, S.C.] to live, an elderly man asked her one day, "Miss Julia, you know 'bout lies?" She answered, "Of course I know about lies." Then he said, "Well, I makes 'em and tells 'em." Well, I've been accused by some of my family, especially my sister June, here with me today, of "making 'em and telling 'em" - but I've noticed that most families do have someone called "the rememberer," or that's sometimes what I'm called - and that's certainly fallen my lot in the Chandler family.

I'm quite certain this happened because right after my father's death in mid-November 1936, when I was eight years old, I became ill. I really stopped walking, and my poor mother had to take me to the doctor. He said he thought I had rheumatic fever, and I couldn't go back to school that year. Well, obviously, this was just what I wanted to hear, because I didn't realize it then, but I'm quite sure I thought that if I did go to school, Mama might do what Daddy had just done, which was to just absolutely disappear out of our lives one day.

Mama was employed shortly before his death by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Projects Administration, or WPA, to collect folklore from the African Americans in our community and white communities on Waccamaw Neck and Sandy Island in Georgetown County, and the Freewoods and Holmestown Road in Horry County, just up the river, the Waccamaw River, from Murrells Inlet [South Carolina].

There were in those days, in 1936 through 1938, many more African Americans in those communities than there were whites. Mama's interviews with former slaves giving their remembrances of slavery, and younger storytellers who told wonderful animal stories and tales of hags and plat-eyes, are all preserved in the South Caroliniana Library and also in the Library of Congress.

About ten years ago, Kincaid Mills, a young friend from Tennessee, and I went through the files at the South Caroliniana Library and collected about twelve hundred pages my mother had sent in to the WPA or Writers' Project. We then checked that collection at the Library of Congress, to be certain we had all the work turned in by my mother. We have interviewed the descendants of the people she interviewed, hoping to be able to have brief biographies of them. During that time, we located photographs at the Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina taken by Bayard Wootten, the wonderful North Carolina photographer, during the thirties. She traveled with Mama around our area, photographing people that Mama was interviewing. It was so exciting to go there and to be able to identify many of the people of Sandy Island, the Freewoods and Murrells Inlet, whom I had known when I was a child. Mama had lost her copies of these photographs to Hurricane Hazel in 1954. So now, with the photographs that we have located, and with all the material that is in the South Caroliniana Library that my mother turned in during that era of the thirties, Kincaid and I believe we have a book in the making. That will remain to be seen, but we expect to be able to publish that sometime. And it will be of value to South Carolina, especially for African-American history.

Recently, I was talking to a group of college freshmen at Coker College, and I realized not a single student in the room knew what I meant when I mentioned the WPA. I forget I'm so old sometimes. I imagine that many of them had grandparents or great-grandparents who actually survived the Depression era by working in some capacity for the WPA. Then I thought, I suppose I'm the only South Carolinian left who went on interviews for the WPA in the 1930s, because instead of going to the third grade, I just went with Mama.

Lucien Lance would paddle us in his small riverboat from Wachesaw Landing to Sandy Island, where oxen were still used to plow the rice fields. Quite a long trip down the river. I wouldn't get in a boat that small and go on the Waccamaw today for all the tea in China. But we would go to Sandy Island for Mama to talk to the people there, and for Miss Wootten to photograph some of them. Because cattle had free range in those days, and hogs too, the houses on Sandy Island were all fenced in with pine board fences. Mama would take shotgun shells to Abraham Heriot, and he'd give her a bag of rice. Later, using the shotgun shells, he'd shoot rice birds and then bring her a bag of rice birds, so she could make a pilau out of the rice and the rice birds. The barter system was really active in those days in our community.

I've been asked by numbers of historians and linguists how it happened that Mama could interview these African Americans in those days in remote communities. They seemed to trust Mama and tell her their true memories of slavery rather than what they may have thought the white interviewer wanted to hear. I've always been certain I knew the answer to that question. I was with Mama and Miss Wootten one day in the thirties, in the Freewoods. Because of a rain, our car bogged down in the deep ruts, and Mama looked across the fields, which we called savannahs in those days, and saw smoke coming from a chimney of a house. She said, "We'll go over there for help. Because there's a fire burning, somebody's home."

We probably walked about a mile across the savannah, and as we came near the house I saw a very large woman seated on the edge of the porch near her steps. She had on a long skirt, and she seemed to have both hands tucked under that skirt. Her face reflected something I'd never seen before on a stranger's face, when we'd come to a home where Mama was not known. This woman's eyes showed hostility and fear. Mama seemed to know not to step too close, but she asked the woman, "Aren't you a Holmes?" and she said, "Yas 'um," rather sullenly. And then Mama said, "Do you know Dr. Dick?" Again she said "Yas 'um," with a little change in her expression. Mama quickly said, "I'm Dr. Dick's sister." Well,

Mrs. Amelia Holmes jumped up, and she dropped her sharp axe that had been hidden under her skirt. "Lordy, Miss Jenny," she said, " I bin tek yuh fuh Gypsy. When dem Gypsy come tru' heah, dey tief ebery 'ting us got. Dey tief duh clothes off duh line, tek duh quilt off duh bed, tief duh chicken off duh yard, dey eben tek duh pot off duh stove. Miss Jenny, I bin gwine kill Gypsy dis day." No matter where we went from Sandy Island to the Freewoods, Dr. Dick had always been there first. There's no question but that he made my mother as an interviewer for the WPA a welcome person.

Until I began to work with Billy Baldwin, trying to recall my memories of my earliest years in Murrells Inlet, I don't think I ever realized how completely, absolutely my life has been influenced by the African-American culture of my area. Stories of plat-eye and hags were far more real to me than Grimm's Fairy Tales about princesses and castles in Europe. As we grow older, invariably we regret not having listened and learned more from the people around us, when we were children. How I wish I'd written down the proverbs that Lillie used to use, just the daily language of daily conversation with us. "Darling, good manners will take you where money won't," she'd say to me if I had been a bad girl. And to my little brothers, who were going from a tussle to a fight, she'd say, "Coward man don't tote broke bone."

Addie Knox stopped by the house one morning in 1937 to visit Mama and Lillie. Addie was Lillie Knox's mother-in-law. She said, "You know, Miss Jenny, John on the chain gang." John was her husband. "Sheriff Brouerton lock 'em up for he shoot a deer out of season. He shoot the deer all right, and it been a doe too. Us needs meat for the chillun. I hear the Sheriff bringing his chain gang up here to Murrells Inlet soon to ditch the Mission Swamp, drain the creek. John do love a chaw of tobacco, so I gon' down to duh creek for gather some clam to sell. I needs something to grease the grits and rice for dem' chillun too."

"I come out duh creek there to Oliver Lodge. I see Cap'n Bill and he say 'Addie, what you got in you bucket?' I say, 'Clams, Cap'n suh.' He want to buy half de peck of clam. I give him half my clam and he give me a quarter. That gon' buy tobacco for John. I'll feed de chillun wid de rest ob de clam."

"So I gon' on down duh path by Belin cemetery, where dem live oak hang low and de moss touch the ground. There bin a little kitney in my path. I touch 'em wid the clam rake, and I say 'Kitney, get out de path.' You know what he do? He change to a panther cat. There he stand with big red eyes big as dinner plate."

Addie had a plateye in her path. The plateye's generally always an animal creature and can change form right in front of you.

"I look at dat panther cat, and I think, 'Oh, Lord have mercy on my soul. How I gwine get home to my chillun?'" She said, "I raise that clam rake and come down on that cat back and that rake go right through 'em and where 'bin a log in de path, is twelve foot alligator. He head in the bush to one side of the path, and he tail to the other side."

"I know if I touch that critter he gwine change to something wusser than an alligator." And so, she says, "I got my bucket in one hand, my rake in the other. I run and jump over that gator, and I still got miles to go through Mission Swamp to get home and then I feed the chillun."

She says, "Dis morning I find Uncle Murphy the witch doctor, to the Freewoods. He fix me 'dis." Addie showed us this little piece of calico cloth with a safety pin. She had it pinned to the neck of her dress. She says, "He mix gun powder and sulphur. Say I must carry 'dis wid me when I go through the swamp. Plateye can't stand de smell of gun powder and sulphur mix."

I probably should tell you at least one story from *Heaven Is a Beautiful Place*, because I've been telling you a few others. Some years ago I was given a beautiful German shepherd dog. Beautiful, beautiful dog. June and I were visiting friends down in Florida, and a friend from Alabama was there too, and she learned that my dog had died recently, so she said, "I'm going to give you one of my puppies. They're ready to leave home." And her husband was coming to pick her up on Saturday, so he came and he brought this handsome dog I named Buck. I took Buck to obedience school for four months, and it just wasn't working out at all. Finally the woman who was the trainer said one day, "You know, Buck's passed but you've failed this course. Buck had your number before you brought him here. Your voice has no sound of command in it at all. And I'm afraid you're never going to control this dog."

In a short time Buck was 125 pounds of uncontrollable dog. When I tried to walk him on the leash, if Buck saw a squirrel he would have me flat on the ground, plowing a furrow with my nose. And I wouldn't let go of the leash, because I didn't think I'd ever catch him again if I did. My brother Bill worried constantly. He'd say, "Sis, you've got to find a good home for Buck. If you don't you'll spend your old age in a wheel chair."

About that time June and I were making plans to go to a wedding in Tennessee, and Bill's wife was going with us. The night before I left, Bill said, "Didn't you tell me you have a friend in Oklahoma that said he'd take Buck if you couldn't keep him?" I said, "Yes," and he said, "What's his phone number?" I didn't want to tell him, but I did. But Chris didn't answer the phone, so I sort of had a reprieve. We took off to the wedding, and it was a wonderful week of dinner parties and luncheons. The first evening there, they seated me next to Jim Nabors of "Gomer Pyle" fame, who happened to be a guest of the wedding too. I remembered he'd been very ill, and I thought he looked well, so I told him so. He said, "Oh, Sister, the surgery wasn't so bad, but what nearly killed me was that they had to come in when I was in intensive care and tell me my dog was dead."

I said, "Jim, of course, you've gotten another dog."

Jim said, "Oh, no. I could never love another dog like I loved her."

"Jim," I said, "You've made a terrible mistake. I've lived long enough to know that if you lose a person you love, you can't run out and get another one, but if you lose a pet you can get another one, and you'll love the second one as much as you ever loved the first." I said, "I have a beautiful German Shepherd I want to give you."

Jim said, "But Sister, I don't want your dog," but since I was seeing him every luncheon and every night at dinner, I'd add a little more to my story about Buck. I told him, "You know, Buck was born in Alabama, and so were you. Buck is supposed to belong to you." Then, on the last day at lunch, I remembered the one trick I'd taught Buck, to tease my friend Doris who had moved down from Long Island. I'd say, "Buck, would you rather be a Yankee or a dead dog?" Buck would roll over on his back and stick his four feet in the air.

Jim said, "Sister, why didn't you tell me that before? I want Buck!" June said, "You know, Buck will be the next Rin-Tin-Tin on TV."

It was awful to let Buck go, but I knew he was going to a good home. Now he spends summers on a ranch in Montana, and in fact the mother of the young man who was getting married said, "Sister, his home in Montana makes Tara look like a cabin in the woods." Then Buck has his winters in Hawaii at Jim's house there, and then Jim has a macadamia nut farm on another island. When Buck flew to Montana I called to be sure he'd made the trip all right. They hadn't gotten home from the airport, so I left a message. Before long Jim called and said, "I can tell your son knows his mother's voice. We came in and he's still sitting looking at the answering machine."

Well, some weeks ago, a friend called one night and said, "Get downstairs and turn on your TV. Buck's on TV." And there was old Buck looking out at the Pacific with Jim, and then they got in the private plane and Jim was patting Buck. You could tell Buck loved him. They were flying out to the other island where the macadamia nut plantation is. Jim says he can make Buck heel but he can't make him play a dead dog.

When we were working together, I'd say something or tell a story into Billy's tape recorder, and then I'd say, "Oh, good heavens, we can't put that in print." Of course, every time I said that, Billy would say, "Now don't worry, we're going to edit this before it's published." Well, when the time came to try to edit, I'd say, "Billy, you've got to strike that. We just can't use that." He'd say, "Sister, you're going to ruin this story if you take it out." I'm glad he stuck to his guns on that issue, because basically Billy kept me telling the truth and at times I didn't want to, but I know now that different stories in this book have touched the lives of different people, and I'm glad we used all that I told him.

On the Waccamaw Neck we lost a dear friend early this spring. He was old and hadn't been well for a long time. But when *Heaven Is a Beautiful Place* was printed I took him a copy because at that point he was either in a slingback chair or in his bed all the time.

I noticed that when I visited him he always had that book on his chest, and one day his wife said, "I haven't even read it yet, Sister, because he won't turn it loose for me to even hold." I have a notion that what he liked about the book was that I said, "What could heaven be if it doesn't have dogs and flowers?" The day before he died, his wife left a message on my answering machine. She said, "Please call when you come in. I have to tell you something." What she wanted to tell me was that he'd gone into a coma early that morning, but before that he had not spoken for weeks. She said, "I was in the living room and I heard him talking, and I ran to the bedside and stood there." His twin brother had died two years before. They were very close. She said, "You know, Sister, he said clearly, "Sammy, heaven is a beautiful place," and he never spoke again.

Stories like this, which have come to me, have made baring my soul worthwhile.

2002 Selected Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

- Jared A. **Abell** Papers, 23 December 1862-5 June 1864
- Broadside for G.W. **Aimar's** Neurotic Oil, etc. [1800s]
- Letter, November 1866, "**Annie**" to Charlotte C. Barnwell
- "The Three Tickets," 20 July 1854, [short story] by Helen **Barnwell**
- **Bonham** Family Bible Records
- A.W. **Brockway** Logbook, 8 December 1896-7 April 1897
- Rev. Henry DeSaussure **Bull** Papers, 1911-1946
- Letter, 22 November 1930, from Erskine **Caldwell** to Leonardo Andrea
- Papers of the **Coker and Stout** Families, 1785-1919
- Letter, 19 April 1847, Andrew **Cornish** to John Hamilton Cornish
- Carwife **Cox** account book, 1869-1887, 1896
- Addition, 1862-1991, to Edith Mitchell **Dabbs** Papers
- Letter, 28 Dec. 1840, Mary Stanley Bunce **Dana** to the Rev. Artemus Bullard
- Letter, 7 Sept. 1832, Phoebe Elliott to Charles Cotesworth **Pinckney**, Jr.
- Addition, 1946-2000, to Carlisle **Floyd** Papers
- **Foot Point Land Company** Ledger, 1864-1866 and 1877
- William Crosland **Frierson** Papers, 1934-1968
- Labor Contract, 4 January 1866, with John H. **Furman**
- Letter, 24 October 1834, William **Gates** to Brig. Gen. Roger Jones
- Lt. Daniel S. **Hardenburg** Papers, 27 November 1862-25 April 1865
- Jacob Bond **I'on** Account Book, 1850-1871
- Addition, 1859-1897, to the Papers of the **Janney and Leaphart** Families
- **Lexington Medical Center** Research Files, 1966-1990
- Lucy Williams **McCaughrin** Papers, 1873-1998
- Thomas Gordon and Elizabeth Alford **McLeod** Papers, 1845-2001
- Letter, 4 November 1837, Samuel E. **Maxwell** to Patrick Calhoun

- Richter Herman **Moore** Papers, 1873-1972
- Harry Stoll **Mustard**, Jr. Papers, 1944-1945
- Addition, 1860-1912, to James Drayton **Nance** Papers
- Dr. John Thompson **Norris** Papers, 1854-1881
- Letter, [ca. 1930], Louise Harllee **Pearce** to Louise Sallenger
- Duane C. **Potter** Papers, 10 September 1863-30 May 1866
- Affidavit, 1905-1914, on Behalf of F.W. **Scheper**
- Albert Taylor **Scroggins** Papers, 1931-2001
- Records, 1864-1870, of the **United States Colored Troops, 26th Regiment**
- Thomas M. **Vise** Papers, 1845-1917
- George Edward **Walker** Papers, 1846-1858 and 1861
- Colleton County Records of R.A. **Willis**, 1803-1837 and 1871-1888
- Addition, 1923-1989, to the Alice Norwood Spearman **Wright** Papers

2002 Selected Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

Jared A. Abell Papers, 1862-1864

Thirty letters, 23 December 1862 - 5 June 1864, of Jared A. Abell (1832-1864), a teacher by occupation, who enlisted in Co. H, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers on 5 September 1861 offer much information about the Federal occupation and military activities on the South Carolina coast.

A native of Bozrah, Connecticut, Abell was thirty-one years old when he entered military service. The Seventh Connecticut arrived off the coast of South Carolina in November 1861 and served in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida until April 1864 when the regiment was transferred to Virginia. The regiment's activities from late December 1862 until early June 1864 are chronicled in letters from Private Abell to Hannah Abell whom he often addressed as "Dear Friend."

The Seventh Connecticut was in Beaufort (S.C.) in December 1862 when Jared described the town and appeared pleased that he had challenged Gen. Alfred

Terry who was unaware of the countersign. Abell likened privates to machines - - "No better than the negro slaves, only we look forward to the time when we shall be free once more but they look only to death as the end."

A month later, the regiment was located in Fernandina (Florida), "this God forsaken, out of the way hole." He described the village and the condition in which the Confederates left it and commented on the demeanor of the troops, including himself - - "We have been so long without female society that it would be almost impossible for us to behave decent.... I thought I was bad enough... but I have sadly degenerated, grown seedy, and the longer I stay in the service the worse I grow."

Abell returned to this theme in other letters, including one of 8 March [1863] in which he discussed "the evil influences that continually surround us in the army. In the first place Woman - - with all the ameliorating influence of society is not here.... I often think that a man can not be a soldier and a christian." He apparently approved of the determination of the women of the South, for he contended in a letter of 5 April, "if the wom[e]n of the North were as much engaged and as earnest as the women of the South, It would be all the better for the welfare of the country." Abell's regiment was garrisoned with the African American soldiers of the First South Carolina Volunteers, "composed of colored gentry." In a recent engagement the African-American troops had assaulted and burned the village of St. Mary's. He noted the presence of Captain Montgomery, "of Kansas notoriety," who, now a colonel, commanded the Second South Carolina Volunteers. "Say what you will," he remarked, "the Negroes can and will fight" (8 March 1863).

This New England native often complained about the heat and vermin that the army had to endure in the South, but this was not his first exposure to the southern climate. In a letter of 14 April 1863 he compared the climate and terrain of New England and the South and contrasted the "working class of the North" and the African-American laborers of the South. In doing so, he recalled his experience as an overseer in Mississippi where "I was not considered an equal... and was only tolerated as a sort of necessary evil." He noted in a letter of 18 April that if he had left Mississippi in June of the year that he was there, "I should have been able to have gone back in the fall full strong and healthy. But I attempted to stay the first summer, and the consequence is I shall never get over the effects."

Like many of the soldiers in the Union army, Abell declared that he had never been an abolitionist, "but still if it comes to this; Union and no slavery or Disunion and slavery, why let it go, but Union first, last and forever" (18 April 1863). Abell was proud of being an enlisted private and wrote with some disdain of the privileges

accorded officers to whom he occasionally referred as "shoulder straps." Writing from St. Augustine, Fla., on 5 June 1863, Abell informed Hannah that "our officers are having a nice time, still it provokes them to find out places in the city where shoulder straps are at a discount, and the private is welcomed to the exclusion of the Officer. I think it would do some of them good could they but really and truly know the opinion of their men." After the Seventh Connecticut's participation in the assault on Battery Wagner, which resulted in heavy casualties, Abell observed-"I am thinking there will be a few less of the shoulder Straps if any of them show the least bit of a white feather" (6 August 1863).

Although Abell seemed to display a soldier's dislike for rank and privilege, in at least one instance he reversed his opinion of an officer. In several letters Abell expressed criticism of his company commander, Capt. John Dennis. However, writing from St. Helena Island on Christmas day 1863, he reported that the opinion of the men towards Dennis had changed after the men contributed fifty cents each and Dennis and his wife prepared dinner. Abell noted - -"Today, our Captain is considered the best liked of any in the regiment."

The hardest fighting in which the Seventh Connecticut engaged during Abell's correspondence occurred in South Carolina after the regiment was transferred there from Florida in the summer of 1863. Abell participated in the assault on Battery Wagner and informed Hannah that the African-American troops in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts "fought as tigers" (6 August 1863). The heavy casualties in this action caused General Gillmore to declare "no more charging, although there is another regiment of darkies from Mass. that are anxious to try it."

Abell's regiment remained on Morris Island when he penned a letter within 250 yards of Battery Wagner. "We are in good spirits," he noted, "and are bound to win.... Gil[!]more is anxious to take [Charleston], and sacrifice as few lives as possible" (31 August 1863). He wrote two letters on 8 September and reported in the first that "we see the stars and stripes floating over Sumpter." He reported that this was not correct in the second letter but was elated that the army had occupied batteries Wagner and Gregg. The ground around Wagner was "full of dead bodies" and "the stench was almost unbearable."

After two months of hard fighting on Morris Island, the Seventh Connecticut was transported to St. Helena Island (S.C.) in October 1863. The change in locale suited Abell. He preferred the cold weather of the North over the sudden changes of temperature in the South but approved of the warmer weather on St. Helena - -

"we are on good grass ground. It is much warmer than where we were last week and the water is a *heap better*" (18 October 1863). He also expressed approval of President Lincoln's leadership and observed that "some of the strongest kind of Democrats... are more in his favor than some that have always been Republicans."

Writing from St. Helena Island on 25 December 1863, Abell noted that the army was conducting a re-enlistment campaign. As he often remarked in his letters, he disapproved of substitutes, volunteers who deserted, and the able-bodied who remained at home. Perhaps to emphasize this point, he described the punishment that was meted out to a substitute who was caught stealing a watch and cash - - "Ten volunteers from each company took their station in two parallel lines about six feet apart each way. The rest of the men were drawn up in the rear. He marched through, preceded and followed by a guard of two men so that he could go only so fast. It looked rough, but we are compelled to do it in self-defense."

The final letter in the collection was written on 5 June 1864 from "Camp in the Field" near Old Point Comfort, Virginia [a site located within the city of Hampton]. The Seventh Connecticut had been involved in hard fighting and had suffered heavy losses - - "We had almost one thousand men when we came to Virginia. We have lost about three hundred....I do not suppose I ought to complain, as I am yet untouched." Twelve days later, on 17 June, Jared Abell died in action during the Bermuda Hundred Campaign (Chesterfield County, Va.).

Broadside for G.W. Aimar's Neurotic Oil, etc. [1890s?]

Printed late 19th-century promotional flyer, undated, of Charleston druggist G.W. Aimar, broadside advertising "Aimar's Neurotic Oil, for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Painful Swellings, Sprains, &c" and "Aimar's Pearl Cement, for mending China, Glass, Earthenware, Furniture, Leather, Etc."

Letter, November 1866, from "Annie" to Charlotte C. Barnwell

Letter, 3 and 22 November 1866, to Charlotte C. Barnwell (Roswell, Georgia), from her niece Annie in Beaufort, S.C., discusses the resumption of life after Annie and her family returned to Beaufort following the Civil War.

"We got here about three o'clock on Wednesday October 31st. By Saturday night we had had between 30 & 40 visitors, not counting darkies," the letter reports. Amid the visitors, Annie and friends had labored together to make new dresses. "How we worked, & all the time no servant but Maum Liz."

"Father is clerk for Mr. Henry Stuart at \$30 a month - - *sleeps* at the mill where his business is," the letter further reveals. And of the formerly enslaved members of the household she wrote - -"Maum Liz got Noe & Lizzie - -John had treated them most cruelly with Charles' help - -Noe was beaten fearfully, is very sick, we hardly think he can recover."

"The Three Tickets," 20 July 1854, [short story] by Helen Barnwell

An original literary composition, 20 July 1854, "The Three Tickets," by Helen Barnwell, of Beaufort (S.C.), expounds the vices of gambling through the purchase of lottery tickets.

This fictional story details the protagonist's moral downfall through a series of events, including the death of his wife and child, the loss of all worldly possessions, and his eventual conviction for having murdered the man from whom he had purchased the lottery tickets.

Bonham Family Bible Records

Printed volume, 1816, *The Holy Bible* (Philadelphia: M. Carey), contains the family record of James (1766-1815) and Hannah Bonham (1765-1795).

After the death of Hannah, James Bonham married Sophia Smith (1780-1858). Two of the sons from this marriage were James Butler Bonham, who died at the Alamo in 1836, and Milledge Luke Bonham (1813-1890), CSA general and governor.

A.W. Brockway Logbook, 8 December 1896-7 April 1897

Logbook volume, 8 December 1896 - 7 April 1897, of A.W. Brockway for an ornithological expedition from Charleston (S.C.) to the upper St. Johns River in Florida and back.

The logbook documents a four-month-long trek that Brockway and his traveling companions, W.W. Worthington and Daniel Bennett, took to collect bird eggs and specimens. Brockway's log contains numerous references to the types of birds killed and eggs collected. The journal also recounts what types of food the party ate, what species of fish they caught, and the people they met along their journey. Brockway took a camera with him so that he could photograph the scenery on their

trip. Often the crew would dock near a town so that Brockway could collect his mail and have his photographic plates developed.

Brockway and company embarked from E.O. Hall's boatyard at the mouth of Shem Creek in Mt. Pleasant on 8 December 1896 bound for Charleston on the steamer Suzie Magwood. There they would pick up their boat, a cat boat dubbed the Wanderer, and begin their journey to the St. Johns River in Florida. For the majority of their trip they had what Brockway termed "perfect weather," but light winds made for slow going. Brockway and the crew traveled numerous rivers en route to Florida, among them the Ashley, Stono, Edisto, Ashepoo, Coosaw, Beaufort, Cooper, Skidaway, Vernon, Ogeechee, Bear, Newport, Julienton, Darien, Altamaha, Hampton, and Amelia.

Brockway also noted details of the scenery on the expedition. At Beaufort he saw a GAR parade with African-American soldiers and band. It had been slow going to reach Beaufort, and the party "made most of...progress by towing with skiff and poling." After Beaufort, however, the wind picked up and they made good time to St. Helena Island. After reaching Savannah, Ga., on 22 December, the party had rough tides on the South Newport river "but [the] boat behaved splendidly and rode the waves like a duck." Four days later, Brockway and company disembarked at Friendship Landing on the Julienton River at which place he noted that "all the people glad to see us and wished us to stay indefinitely." Brockway, Worthington, and Bennett remained there five days, celebrating the New Year with fireworks. The trip was not without its low points, though, for on 6 January 1897 Brockway became sick with chills and fever after drinking some contaminated water.

Much of the crew's time was spent on or near islands - in particular, Egg Island - near Darien, Ga., where they listened to a local family's "blood curdling stories of Darien lawlessness." Brockway also took note of the way in which orange growers in Florida protected their trees with moss. Overall the party and the natives took a mutual interest in each other that made the trip enjoyable for Brockway and often provided the crew with much needed supplies. Brockway and the crew began their return voyage to Charleston on 2 February and arrived on or about 7 April 1897.

Rev. Henry DeSaussure Bull Papers, 1911-1946

Sixty-five items, 1911-1946, of the Rev. Henry DeSaussure Bull (1885-1957), longtime rector of Prince George Winyah Episcopal Church (Georgetown, S.C.) consist principally of research materials dating from the 1930s, including seven

small notebooks, miscellaneous notes, and correspondence generated out of his intent to write a book on Loyalists in South Carolina.

Lois Dwight Cole, associate editor of the Macmillan Company, New York, in a letter of 12 January 1937 to Dr. Bull, Georgetown, acknowledges receipt of his note of 9 January asking if Macmillan would be interested in his book, *South Carolina Loyalists in the Revolution*, states that the publisher would be glad to have a chance to consider it, and concludes, "We appreciate the unique subject which you have chosen for your work, and would be delighted to give it our most sympathetic and interested consideration if you should care to forward it to us."

Robert W. Barnwell, Jr., of Columbia (S.C.), who was among those the Rev. Bull consulted during the course of his research on the subject, wrote Bull on 20 February 1936 to thank him for the invitation to visit him to "compare notes on the Loyalists" and went on to observe, "There do not seem to have been very many enthusiastic Loyalists among [the low country planters] but certainly the older generation doubted the wisdom of the Revolution. One of the Loyalists stated to the claims commission that Prince Frederick parish was a loyal parish."

Among the most interesting items in the collection is a letter from historian David Duncan Wallace, who wrote on letterhead of Wofford College Department of History and Economics, 21 July 1937, to the Rev. Bull, Pawley's Island, on the subject, "I do not think that your estimate that the white population of South Carolina were at least 30 to 35% Tories is too high....Thousands of men fought on both sides; at least many hundreds did, and doubtless many thousands who did not actually fight on both sides changed sides." Then he said, "I have very high respect for Mr.[A.S.] Salley's historical knowledge; but I have been impressed with the fact that in matters which he thinks involve the honor of the State, especially where the record of the State has been attacked or criticised by Yankees, his intense patriotism seems decidedly to influence his conclusions. But in this matter I must say that no one has assembled data amounting to general survey, and I would hate to have to combat anyone who took up any particular positive position that was at all moderate in character."

Other items of note include a letter, postmarked Columbia, 11 August 1937, from Mrs. William M. Burney, who identifies herself as Floride Cunningham, grandniece of Ann Pamela Cunningham, that provides the Rev. Bull with genealogical

information on the Cunningham family and some related lines. Cunningham's letter also included a pair of photographic prints of the monument to William Wragg (1714-1777) in Westminster Abbey. Wragg was a wealthy S.C. planter, a member of the S.C. Privy Council and Royal Assembly. A Loyalist, Wragg was banished from province during the Revolution. He departed from S.C. in July 1777 on a ship bound for Amsterdam. He perished at sea off the coast of the Netherlands. Other items sent by Cunningham include a file of miscellaneous news clippings on Charleston, 1925-1933; and a small undated broadside setting forth seventeen "Rules of the Confederate School," of which this is the first, "Rising bell will be rung at 6:45 A.M. Students will arrange their rooms and on the ringing of the prayer bell, 7:45, go to the Study for prayers. After prayers repair promptly to breakfast. No student allowed to return to her room, without permission from the House Mother, from the time she leaves it in the morning until the hour for retiring. Students required to be punctual at every meal. No excuse from meals except in cases of sickness, which must be reported to the House Mother. Perfect neatness required at all times."

Letter, 22 November 1930, from Erskine Caldwell to Leonardo Andrea

Letter, 22 November 1930, from Erskine Caldwell (1903-1987), Hollywood (California), to Leonardo Andrea, Superintendent of Schools, Edgefield (S.C.), thanks the latter for having written concerning Caldwell's 1929 novel *The Bastard*.

"Your letter came to me out of the bright blue sky," Caldwell wrote, and "gives me a little more confidence in myself." "Recently I published a short novel called Poor Fool, but my most important book (I hope) is coming early next Spring. It is a collection of short stories called American Earth, and the publisher is Charles Scribner's Sons." In closing, Caldwell writes - - "I shall be back in the native land by Christmas, and I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing someone who really understands my work."

Papers of the Coker and Stout Families, 1785-1919

One and one-quarter linear feet, 1785-1919, of manuscripts, miscellaneous printed items, and photographs document the connection between the Cokers of South Carolina and the Stouts of Alabama through the marriage of James Lide Coker (1837-1918) and Susan Armstrong Stout (1837-1904) in 1860.

Letters, speeches, historical and biographical accounts, business and estate papers (deeds, indentures, promissory notes, and receipts) chronicle their lives

and times and constitute a substantial addition to the Library's already rich and extensive holdings on the Coker family of Hartsville and Society Hill (Darlington County, S.C.). Of special interest is material reflecting the life and work of Susan's brother, the Rev. John Stout (1842-1894), a Furman graduate and Baptist minister who served churches around South Carolina (including in Cheraw, Newberry, Society Hill - Welsh Neck Church, 1874-1892 - and Darlington).

The collection also includes items relating to the Hartsville School Association (1891), the Pee Dee Historical Association, Coker College, the Hartsville Railroad Company, and the New Providence Baptist Church. Among individual items of note are such papers and accounts as "Sketch of Methodist Church Hartsville SC," "Tribute to Dr. Thomas E. Hart" (1892), "Maj. J.L. Coker's Opinions...on Slavery" (13 Aug. 1912), "Short Sketch of the Ancestors and the Family of Caleb Coker of Society Hill" (by James Lide Coker), and "A Return of Votes for Congress, Senate Representatives & Tax Collector in Darlington District 14 & 15 Oct. 1844."

Other family names represented in the collection are Chambers, Edwards, Hart, Holloway, Kolb, Lide, McClellan, McIver, Waller, Westfield, and Woodruff. Found here, furthermore, are biographical accounts of the black servants associated with the Coker family.

Letter, 19 April 1847, Andrew Cornish to John Hamilton Cornish

Letter, 19 April 1847, from Andrew [Cornish], Abbeville (S.C.), to his brother, J[ohn] H[amilton] Cornish, Aiken (S.C.), discusses various matters relating to the Episcopal church in upstate South Carolina. Both brothers were ordained Episcopal priests. "I was *unexpectedly* called to lay the Corner Stone of The Epiphany Laurens on the 14th inst.," Andrew reported. "Dr. Henry & Shand were written to, but neither came, so I did the work alone. I selected a short service from the P[rayer] Book, & delivered a brief address."

"You have probably ere this heard of the proceedings of the late Quarterly Meeting of the Managers of the Adv[ancement] Society," the letter continues. "If *not*, this is strictly *inter nos*. No appropriation was made to Abbeville. Why? Trapier, it seems, seconded by S. Hanckel has seen fit to revive the charges wh. cost me a journey to Charleston some two years ago, - -Trapier & Sass, you remember, then acknowledged themselves satisfied with my explanations, & promised me to see that the matter spread no further. But now Trapier & Hanckel, in a joint letter to me

say, they have revived the matter because, they think I have not shown myself sufficiently penitent....I suspect, however, it was *your recent sermon* before the So. that they had in mind. And, as you are now out of their reach, they have thought good to see what they can do with me. The same men I think once refused to vote you a salary at Sullivan's Island."

The Advancement Society, also known as the Church Foundation or Society for the Advancement of Christianity in South Carolina, supported the development of mission congregations in the state. J.H. Cornish had been a missionary for the Advancement Society at Grace, Sullivan's Island, from 1843 to 1846. Andrew Cornish was the first regular rector of Trinity, Abbeville. He resigned in 1848 due to lack of funds for his support.

The letter also discusses the design and inscription for a tombstone for the Cornish brothers' parents.

Carwile Cox account book, 1869-1896

Account Book, 1869-1887 and 1896, of Carwile Cox, a resident of Woodruff Township (Spartanburg County, S.C.). Accounts record amounts of cotton picked and sold, freedmen's and sharecroppers' accounts, and accounts for sales of general merchandise.

The volume also includes accounts of Eli Cox, a single page of journal entries logging monthly weather conditions for 1875, and an 8 January 1883 sharecropper's contract between Carwile Cox and Julia Winn.

Addition, 1862-1991, to Edith Mitchell Dabbs Papers

The largest units in a major addition of five linear feet, 1862-1991, to the papers of Edith Mitchell Dabbs (1906-1991) are the extensive historical and photographic research files on the Beaufort area, and especially on St. Helena Island and its Penn School - - including some original period images as well as hundreds of working copy prints - - which went into the preparation of her two books, *Face of an Island* (1970) and *Sea Island Diary* (1983).

Included among the files are an undated manuscript relating to the taking of Hilton Head in the Civil War; typescript copies of a paper entitled "Footprints in Tabby" and of her text for *Sea Island Diary*; and printed circulars, general orders, proclamations, maps, and other items published as early as 1862 for use by the Department of the South during the federal occupation of Beaufort.

Other files and a scrapbook, 1970-1979, provide documentation of the sales and reception of *Face of an Island*. A small black notebook contains evidence of two other possible titles once considered for the book: "St. Helena Portraits" and "Lost Island." Of this volume Charles G. Gomillion of Tuskegee would write, 4 August 1971 - - "Your book, *Face of an Island*, is admired by all who see it when browsing in our living room."

Among other principal units in this addition are its files of consolation communications - - letters, cards, and telegrams - - sent Edith following the death in May 1970 of her husband, James McBride Dabbs (1896-1970). Characteristic of the tone and content of these communications was the telegram sent from Charleston by Septima P. Clark on 2 June 1970 - - "Heartfelt sympathy in the passing of [South Carolina's] greatest leader[.] May we all pick up the [mantle] and carry on." On the same day Robert Ackerman, writing from Erskine College, observed - - "He was...a provocative, sparkling, affectionate student of the South. I am myself much influenced by the thought of James McBride Dabbs." A former student, Dorothy Smith Jeter of Anderson, wrote, 8 June - - "I think he has been the greatest single influence upon me of any person outside my own environment." Another, Evelyn Snider of Conway, in a note mailed on 14 June, confided - - "How grateful I am that he was my teacher, for he awakened in me his 'love of life' which, in turn, I have tried to awaken in my students."

In a letter of 11 June, Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., at the time executive director of the United Negro College Fund, commented - - "I, like so many others, will miss Mr. Dabbs and his marvelous spirit. He was always a great inspiration to me and encouraged me in all my endeavors. And so often, in times of doubt, uncertainty and incredulity created by the racial crises in the South and the nation, Mr. Dabbs' words, thought, and deeds gave me the heart and courage and faith to keep believing and to keep trying....his leadership, courage, and belief in the 'equal opportunity for all people' leaves him with few peers in the region and the nation." And early the next year, in a letter mailed from Atlanta, 1 February 1971, long-time Southern Regional Council colleague Margaret Long remarked - - "Of course, he said so much to the South, and the country, that, like all good minds and kind spirits, we'll each have him as long as we live" - - and then went on to make this anecdotal revelation: "I value his career and his courage as much as anybody, but what I remember most vividly are his humor, his grace and his sweet respect for everybody. Especially some of our little SRC underlings, all avid and aglow with

mental and moral stimulation, to whom he discoursed after lunch with lavish offerings of his really first-rate ideas and perceptions. They deserved it, but another man might have saved such exchange of serious and cordial talk for august audiences, and many did." Among others sending condolences were Louis C. Bryan, Edward F. Burrows, Reese Cleghorn, Albert W. Dent, P.D. East, John Egerton, L.H. Foster, Vivian W. Henderson, Guion and Guy Johnson, Bob and Nancy Moore, Willie Lee Rose, Don and Peggy Shriver, the Courtney Siceloffs, and Strom Thurmond.

Other correspondence among these papers relates to Edith Dabb's leadership in United Church Women and to her essential role in seeing to the publication of *Haunted by God*, the book her husband finished writing just before his death. Duke University sociology professor Edgar T. Thompson, Dabbs's friend who contributed the Foreward to *Haunted by God*, wrote Edith on 10 November 1972 - - "The book deserves a good sale and I expect it will sell well. But whether it does or not there is now in print the mature reflections of a seminal mind." He goes on to say - - "Your own part in bringing this about entitles you to the thanks of the rest of us who knew and loved this man, my fellow South Carolinian." Letters and other items here also document the bestowal of an honorary doctorate upon Edith by Francis Marion University in 1977 and the placement of Rip Raps plantation on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

Additional correspondents in the collection, besides family members, include James Luther Adams, Margaretta Childs, Helen Burr Christensen, Robert Coles, Anne King Gregorie, George McGovern, Loulie Latimer Owens, and Rebecca Reid.

Letter, 28 December 1840, Mary Stanley Bunce Dana to the Rev. Artemus Bullard

Letter, 28 December 1840, of Mary S[tanley] B[unce] Dana (1810-1883), Charleston, to the Rev. Artemus Bullard, St. Louis, Mo., concerns the publication and distribution of Dana's book *The Southern Harp: Consisting of Original Sacred and Moral Songs, Adapted to the Most Popular Melodies: For the Piano-forte and Guitar*.

I received a letter from you...respecting the "Southern Harp" which I am now publishing. It gratifies me very much to find that you approve my plan. So far as I have known, it has met with the decided approbation of the wise and good, and I have had so

many cheering letters of encouragement from those whose good opinion I value, that if I had ever doubted the expediency of such an effort, my doubts would be, by this time, completely removed.

"I made arrangements for its publication in Boston," she goes on to say. "It is being published by Parker & Ditson, the largest music publishers in the city. When I last heard from them, it was nearly completed; I am hoping to receive them every day."

Regarding sale of the book, Mrs. Dana wrote - -

The bargain I have made with them is this; I am at liberty to take at *the cost price* and sell on my own account, as many copies as I please, of this, and all future editions, and for every copy which they sell, I am to receive 10 cts. It therefore behoves me, to sell, through the kind assistance of my friends, as many copies as I can. I think a goodly number would find a ready sale in St. Louis.

After discussing the means by which copies could be shipped from Boston to St. Louis and sending her remembrances to Mrs. Bullard, the letter closes, "I remember with peculiar feelings, my visit to the west. How could I but remember it? The scene of my joys and sorrows and rich consolations. The streets of St. Louis, particularly, seem to me like consecrated ground."

Letter, 7 September 1832, Phoebe Elliott to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Jr.

Letter, 7 September 1832, of Phoebe [Waight] Elliott (1772-1855), of Beaufort, S.C., to her grandson, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Jr. (1812-1899), in Pendleton, S.C., rejoices over the news of his sister Caroline's religious conversion, "It is a singular coincidence that Tom's birthday and your Mother's should both have been distinguished, the one for her great change of heart, the other for coming first to the Table of her Lord. It is also remarkable with regard to your Uncle Stephen [The Rev. Stephen Elliott (1804-1866)] that he was converted on his Son's birthday, and on the anniversary of his own, the 13th Nov. he received the Sacrament. The thoughts of Mary and myself were much with you on Sunday last, we hoped that we were all partaking at the same time of the Bread of Life."

"There has been a great change here in our coloured population," Mrs. Elliott continued, noting that "the frequent lectures of Mr. Walker, and of some gentlemen of our church together with the *hard* preaching of Mr. Moore, and the fears of the Cholera have all combined to make many enquirers - -and really the S. School is

so thronged that the building cannot contain them, application therefore has been made to the Babtists to aid in keeping also a Sunday School which they intend doing." The letter also conveys news of the death of "your young friend R. Habersham," and notes - - "Beaufort still continues healthy, notwithstanding the heavy rains we have had for a month past. I am happy to find that the Cholera is rather diminishing than increasing in its ravages...."

Addition, 1946-2000, to Carlisle Floyd Papers

Two and one-half linear feet of material - - spanning the period 1946-2000 and consisting of letters, notes, printed items (librettos, stagebills, recital programs, news clippings, magazine articles), photographs, and audio tapes - - added to the papers of Carlisle Floyd (b. 1926) constitute a key accession to the Library's holdings on this Latta native (and 1943 graduate of North High School, one-time resident of Holly Hill, and Converse College student) who has become the most frequently performed opera composer and librettist in America and is considered "one of the world's foremost living opera composers" [Richard Turp, Montreal, in *Infoguide*, April 1999]. In 1999 music critic Daniel Webster of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* called Floyd "the leading voice in 20th-century American opera." He went on to observe - - "Opera is, for Floyd, universal themes embodied by ordinary characters moving in a musical plan that naturally absorbs opera's tradition of melody, arias, duets and coherent scenes focused on expressing emotion. As a result, Floyd, the South Carolina outsider, is suddenly having the kind of recognition Verdi enjoyed in midlife" [*Boosey & Hawkes Newsletter*, January 1999].

Opera programs, press kits, reviews, correspondence, and other items further document the numerous major North American and European productions of Floyd's operas between 1958 and 2000. Among them are those of "Susannah" staged in San Diego (1981), Knoxville (1986), Orlando (1987), Tulsa (1989), Kansas City (1991), Chicago (1993), Houston and Vienna (1996), Berlin and Nantes (1997), New Jersey (Opera Festival), Montreal and - - after more than four decades - - New York's Metropolitan Opera (1999), Louisville (2000); of "Of Mice and Men" in Seattle (1970), Cincinnati (1971), Wexford (1980), Des Moines (1985), Miami (1986), Cooperstown (Glimmerglass Opera) and San Jose (1997), New York (1998), San Diego, Salt Lake City and Cleveland (1999), Nantes (2000); of "Bilby's Doll" in Houston (1976 and 1992) and Omaha (1976); of "Willie Stark" in Houston, Washington, D.C., on PBS television's "Great Performances" (1981), and in Charlotte (1985).

Of special interest is material relating to the 1990 Houston and 1999 San Diego productions of Floyd's revised version of "The Passion of Jonathan Wade," which is set in Civil War Columbia. In addition to stagebills, press releases, notices and reviews, the files on this opera contain handwritten production notes, libretto summary and revisions, costume sketches, and historical illustrations used in set designs. In a letter of 15 May 1990 to Floyd in Houston, Ian D. Campbell, general director of the San Diego Opera, tells him how delighted he was "with acts two and three of The Passion of Jonathan Wade in the workshop last Sunday" and goes on to say - - "From the time I first heard the original version, and read your remarkable libretto, I have felt that this is truly the American opera for the 1990s, and I am even more convicted of that view having seen the workshop and experienced the even finer version which you are putting together." He concludes - - "All of us at San Diego Opera are proud to be a part of this production, and we look forward to this most exciting event in our 1991 season."

This addition brings, as well, the beginning of an archive on Floyd's latest musical drama, "Cold Sassy Tree," which premiered in Houston in 2000. Among the items in this unit are a marked copy of Floyd's own twelve-page compilation of "thoughts with regard to a libretto for a proposed opera, a comedy-drama, to be based on the novel *Cold Sassy Tree* by Olive Ann Burns," which he submitted in 1997 to his colleague David Gockley, general director of Houston Grand Opera and co-founder of the Houston Opera Studio. Also included here are marked copies of a working draft of the libretto and of the music score for the first act (1998), a revised published version of the entire musical play (1999), and four audio tapes of a 1999 Aspen workshop production of it.

A small file adds further information on a sampling of performances of Floyd's miscellaneous shorter works, notably his 1966-67 "Introduction, Aria and Dance for Orchestra" (Orlando, 1972); his song cycle "The Mystery" (St. Paul, 1974); his fifty-minute, one-act monodrama, "Flower and Hawk" (Milwaukee, 1978; Winston-Salem, 1985); the song cycle "Citizen of Paradise: A Musical Portrait of Emily Dickinson" (premier performance at Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pa., 1983; Houston, 1986; New York [Carnegie Hall], 1993); and the nearly half-hour work "A Time to Dance: Reflections on Mortality," Floyd's first major contribution to the repertoire of large concert works for chorus and orchestra (performed in San Antonio in 1993 at the national convention of the American Choral Directors

Association). On the latter, Charles Hausmann of the University of Houston School of Music wrote to congratulate him, 7 March 1993 - - "I just returned from the ACDA convention in San Antonio. Along with thousands of other choral conductors, I had the opportunity to hear the world premiere of 'A Time to Dance.' It truly is a 'fantastic' piece! The varied texts are expressively and dramatically represented by your music. In addition, I enjoyed the various choral and orchestral sonorities you so masterfully achieved." And critic Mark Gresham would later say of Floyd and this work - - "Floyd's capacity as a word-smith...is equal to his skills as a composer, and the cycle of texts chosen shows a wide range of emotional responses to death, yet works beautifully as a unified whole. His musical language...is at once quite challenging yet ultimately vocally practical, suited to the choral instrument. Floyd's musical language is unabashedly emotive, one of full-blooded expressiveness."

Among other items of particular note is a file of typescripts containing two short stories and a research paper (discussing musical criticism) written by Floyd. The short stories - - "The Woman and the Romans" and "A Lengthening Shadow" - - were written in Holly Hill (Orangeburg County, S.C.), presumably in the mid-1940s. Further specimens of his student writings are present here in published form in four literary journals published by Converse and Wofford in 1943 and 1944. The Winter 1944 issue of *We, the Freshmen* features Converse student Floyd's autobiographical sketch entitled "Low-Country Town," in which he declares - - "I took this low-country town for granted when I lived within the shadow of its street lights, but now I have an entirely different perspective, and I know that this and all that is attached to it is in me now to stay. It is a growth that cannot be destroyed without destroying me with it."

Foot Point Land Company Ledger, 1864-1877

Ledger volume, 1864-1866, 1877, documents the acquisition of acreage in St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District (S.C.), on the Colleton River, the process by which the purchasers and other investors were incorporated by act of legislature in December 1864, and the stockholders' plans to develop a city on the site.

At a meeting of the stockholders on 18 July 1865, James M. Eason was elected president and William Gregg, Jr., E.M. Seabrook, and George A. Bowman were named directors. Minutes of the 27 November 1865 stockholders meeting reveal something of the fledgling company's circumstances - -

Since the organization of the company nothing has been done in consequence of the political condition of our country, and uncertainty as to the policy of the Government in respect to our landed property and the personal liberty of our people.

Eason's remarks go on to suggest that the time "now approaches when...we may make a few advances towards the development of our resources & introduce to notice the great advantages of our location for a city on deep water." He proposed that they act "to secure a charter for a Rail Road leading from Foot Point to some point on the Savannah River looking to the interior & the west" unless the existing Port Royal Rail Road could "be diverted to makes its terminus at Foot Point."

Subsequent records indicate that a charter was granted to the Deep Water & Western Rail Road Company and that the officers planned to have lithographic maps made as well as coast survey charts showing the area's advantages as a harbor and the projected enterprises in full.

The final recorded minutes, 16 February 1877, indicate that Eason was re-elected president of the board and was to be reimbursed the state taxes he had paid on the property.

William Crosland Frierson Papers, 1934-1968

Forty-eight manuscripts, 1934-1968 and undated, reveal something of the life and times of Presbyterian minister William Crosland Frierson (1893-1968). Born 2 June 1893 in Anderson (S.C.), Frierson was the son of Robert Ethan and Rebecca Crosland Frierson. He was a descendent of William Frierson, who came from Scotland and settled in Kingstree in 1732. His grandfather, Dr. David Frierson, was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman active in the formation of the Southern branch of the Presbyterian Church at the beginning of the Civil War.

Frierson held an A.B. from Davidson College, a B.D. from Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va., a Ph.D. from Princeton Theological Seminary, and a Ph.D. from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky. In addition to pastorates in South Carolina (Westminster, Denmark, Bamberg, and Blackville) he served churches in Blackey, Kentucky, and Johnson City, Tennessee. Frierson married Mary Bowman and they reared a family of two daughters and two sons.

The collection is comprised in large part of correspondence to W.C. Frierson from his father, R.E. Frierson. The letters relate family and local news and express opinions on local and national issues ranging from church problems to Franklin D. Roosevelt's foreign policy. Four letters, 1935-1968, from Dr. H.C. De Wet, a fellow Princeton Theological Seminary graduate, lend another minister's viewpoints on international issues. De Wet's 17 August 1958 letter, written from South Africa, speaks of the geopolitical situation, including the space race, the buildup of atomic and hydrogen weapons in Russia and the United States, a possible Chinese invasion of Formosa, and independent French states in North Africa. Similarly, a letter of 29 April 1968 voices De Wet's views on the Holy Land, the successful heart transplant by Dr. Christian Barnard in Capetown, President Lyndon B. Johnson's failure in Vietnam, and race relations worldwide: race riots in the United States and United Kingdom, the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., the struggle for native independence in South Africa, and the withdrawal of an invitation to South Africa by the Olympic Games Commission.

Among other items of interest is a 15 March 1940 postcard distributed by W.C. Frierson that describes a "new manipulation of the arithmogram '666' in Rev. 13:18," with reference to German chancellor Adolf Hitler. A single Vietnam War letter, 25 March 1968, from Westminster (S.C.) native and 1952 Clemson graduate LTC R.R. Simpson is also included. Addressed to John L. Frierson, it describes Simpson's position as commander of a battalion and notes that "the VC is taking a beating since the 29th of January." The collection also includes a copy of W.C. Frierson's 1934 Ph.D. thesis, "The Purpose of the Apocalypse"; Clemson Agricultural College tuition receipts, 1947-1950, documenting the payment of fees for student John L. Frierson; and three undated photographic images of W.C. Frierson.

Labor Contract, 4 January 1866, with John H. Furman

Articles of agreement, 4 January 1866, between John H. Furman, of Sumter District (S.C.), and "the freedmen & women whose names are hereunto attached," stipulating that the formerly enslaved workers would "hire their time as house, yard & family servants on the Plantation of Dr. John H. Furman from the first of January 1866 to the 1st of January 1867."

They were to "conduct themselves faithfully, honestly & civilly & to discharge all the duties of such," and in return Dr. Furman agreed "to pay said servants the same rates of wages as shall be received by his plantation laborers, of same class, for

their shares of the crop." Signed by the marks of freed African American women Mary and Emma.

Letter, 24 October 1834, William Gates to Brig. Gen. Roger Jones

Letter, 24 October 1834, of W[illia]m Gates (1788-1868), Fort Moultrie, to Brig. Gen. R[oger] Jones, Adjutant General, informs the Adjutant General of the death of Capt. H.W. Griswald, a member of the First Artillery, who "departed this life yesterday morning at Castle Pinckney" in Charleston Harbor.

Gates continues on to report that "in consequence of his and several other cases of Yellow Fever, which has appeared among the troops (5 in the last 18 or 20 days) I have ordered H Company 1st Art[iller]y to remove to this Post for a few weeks....The Surgeons of both Posts earnestly recommending to me to do so."

Lt. Daniel S. Hardenburg Papers, 1862-1865

Fifty-two manuscripts, 27 November 1862 - 25 April 1865 and undated, of Lt. Daniel S. Hardenburg, assistant surgeon of the Fifty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, are chiefly letters to his fiancée, Marie M. Parker, of Jersey City (New Jersey), spanning the entire term of service, from June 1863, when he received his commission, until April 1865, when he was discharged. Hardenburg wrote letters from lowcountry South Carolina (Beaufort, Morris Island, Boy's Neck, Deveaux's Neck, Pocotaligo, Hilton Head, Charleston, Mt. Pleasant, Georgetown), on board the U.S. Steamer *Arago* and the U.S. Hospital Steamer *Cosmopolitan*, and from the field while accompanying his unit on various military expeditions.

Hardenburg's first letter from Beaufort (S.C.), dated 20 December 1863, describes the condition of Smith's plantation, "once called an old Spanish Fort composed chiefly of mortar made of oyster shells....However sufficient remains of the Fort to testify as to the belief that it would require but one shell from Genl Gilmores three hundred pounders to Knock the old Magazine into a cocked hat....The Rebs undertook to make improvements by way of additional Embankments of shell and mother earth but they gave it up as useless. Well after we satisfied ourselves as to the novelty and unfitness of such a Caboose...." A letter of 25 February 1864, written from Lady's Island, gives a glimpse of the vigilance of the soldiers of the First South Carolina Regiment-"A little while ago I was shot at by a coloured soldier in the 1st South Carolina Regiment who was stationed on picket opposite Port Royal side. It was quite dark and he believing me to be in a boat, challenged me to

come across and give the 'Kontersine." I told him I didn't ...and don't you believe the bugger shot without any further preliminaries - - the ball whistled not many feet over my head." Further correspondence, dated 25 September 1864, Morris Island, relates - - "I am acquainted with several...Union officers now confined in Charleston ...some of them managed to set the city on fire and it was some time before it could be extinguished...deserters came from Charleston, they were stark naked, swam all the way."

Jacob Bond l'on Account Book, 1850-1871

Volume of accounts, 1850-1871, of Jacob Bond l'on (1782-1859) contains information on the diverse financial investments of this prominent planter of Charleston District (S.C.) and copies of correspondence from his executor, Charles Lowndes, on behalf of the estate.

Correspondents include l'on's nephew Wade Hampton III who, in a letter of 8 June 1867, expressed regret "that I have not been able to make provision for the debt due... but I have had absolutely no means at my disposal. My crop failed last year, not even repaying the advances I had obtained to cultivate it..."

Addition, 1859-1897, to the Papers of the Janney and Leaphart Families

"[Y]ou are a *good girl*, & I love you *very much*, you are one of my favorites, you are *substantial*, really *sensible & good*, not trifling as many young girls are," Elizabeth Frances [McCall] Perry (1818-1891), wife of Governor Benjamin F. Perry (1805-1886), remarked in a letter written from Greenville (S.C.), 27 April 1867, to Ellen C. Janney (fl. ca. 1850-1920) in Columbia (S.C.). Twenty-three years later, writing on black-bordered stationery a year before her death, Mrs. Perry, by then a widow, would reiterate strong feelings for the Janneys - - "Your family have no truer friends than our family."

The further story of the relationship between the Perry and the Janney families is told in this addition of one hundred ninety-five manuscripts, 1859-1897, to the Library's Janney-Leaphart collection. They are especially rich and important for the details they add to the record of the social and domestic lives of Governor Perry's family, especially those of his wife and his daughter Frances Perry (1847-1936). For "Lizzie" and "Fanny" - - with forty nine letters (1866-1890) and forty-eight letters (1865-1897) to Ellen, respectively - - are at the center of these papers.

The Perrys and the family of James C. Janney (1811?-1869), well known in Columbia (S.C.) as the proprietor of Janney's Hotel, no doubt had gotten to know each other well between 1836 and 1865, when B.F. Perry had spent much of his time in the capital city as a state representative or senator from the Upcountry, and finally as provisional governor of South Carolina immediately following the Civil War. The letters here reveal that whenever Governor Perry and members of his family were in Columbia, they either stayed with the Janneys or tried to visit them, and Ellen Janney was constantly being invited to visit the Perrys in Greenville or at Sans Souci, their palatial residence in the country three miles above the "village."

In 1868 Perry had tried to salvage J.C. Janney's position with the Post Office by writing him a letter - - "which I hope will be sufficient to prevent his removal," Lizzie wrote Ellen on 11 September. She supposed "the *radicals*,...Yankees & Negroes" wished to remove him. Ellen was asked to be a bridesmaid in the wedding of Fanny to William Beattie (1839-1882) which took place in Greenville on 24 June 1869. Exactly two months later J.C. Janney wrote asking his friend Perry to receive his ailing son, Charles F. Janney (d. 1885), into "your very kind and hospitable home, during this hot weather." "The advantages of your able counsel, together, with allowing him the use of your fine professional library, and adding to this the quiet, and happy home, of yourself & wife, with a well directed family," Janney added, "will give him advantages in both, health, and improvement, in his profession, that could not be obtained but through yourself and estimable wife." And when J.C. Janney died suddenly later that year, Lizzie wrote Ellen, 3 December 1869 - - "Mr. Perry & your father have been old & sincere friends, & our loss is great, for a real *friend* is a rare thing." And Fanny told Ellen, 8 December 1869 - - "From my early childhood I remember your dear Father, & always regarded him as one of our best & truest friends. Papa shed tears when he heard the sad news & mourns for his friend."

Furthermore, one of Ellen's sisters, Martha, named her son "Perry." The intent to do so was indicated in a letter to Ellen from Fanny, 23 January 1868 - - "Your Father mentioned that perhaps the baby would be named after Papa. Should you do so, Papa will esteem it quite a compliment, & all of us will be much pleased." After congratulating "all of you, but especially the happy Mother, on the advent of the little stranger," Fanny goes on to say - - "I am so glad it is a boy. The times are so hard, & girls are so troublesome & expensive...that I think it much better they should be dispensed with for the present. As I am a girl I feel at liberty to speak in this outrageous manner." And Lizzie commented to Ellen in a letter of 28 March - -

"[W]e feel the name a *great compliment*, & will always take a great interest in the little boy. I hope you will call him Perry, which I think a very pretty Christian name; more so than as a surname; & the name is respected & honored now, all over the U. States & even in South Carolina, which in former days ignored it, to her now great regret. A Col[.] Roberts of Abbeville, told Mr. Perry lately that for 30 years he had hated his principles, & now he knew he had always been right."

Much of the thirty-year correspondence is taken up with the news of births, schooling, church happenings (especially concerning Christ Episcopal Church in Greenville (S.C.), to which the Perrys belonged), engagements, marriages, deaths, the particular social lives and the general health and well-being of members of the respective families and of mutual friends and colleagues. "Do write all you know of Lula LeConte," Lizzie wrote on 28 March 1868, "we are truly sorry to hear of her death, & sympathize deeply with her family." "When will the LeContes go to California?" Fanny inquired of Ellen on 9 January 1869. Family travels and removals are much discussed: Fanny's trips around South Carolina (Columbia, Charleston, Anderson, Aiken), Florida (Palatka and Madison), as well as New York, and later to Europe; Lizzie's trip to Philadelphia (where her son Hext [1851-1912] was a physician), Washington, D.C., and especially an exclusive cruise made down to Yorktown, Virginia, in October 1881, amid the political celebrities of the day, for ceremonies marking the laying of the cornerstone for the Yorktown Victory Monument. "I hope to travel some every year," Lizzie remarked in a letter of 25 October 1881. "Home is enjoyed *more* for an absence. Travelling enlarges the mind, gives something to think of."

The letters of both Perrys, mother and daughter, are filled with gossip as well as with constant requests to Ellen for her to send them needed domestic supplies of a certain kind or style, or for a price, that were unobtainable in Greenville (S.C.). They ranged in everything from foodstuffs, wine and candles to piece goods (small fabric samples accompany several of the letters), sewing supplies, clothing and prayer books. "Little commissions," Fanny called these requests in a letter to Ellen of 18 August 1867. "[Y]ou must really excuse us if we impose on your great kindness," she wrote, "for there is very little to be got in Greenville now & besides things are so much cheaper in Columbia." In a letter of 1 August 1867 Fanny told Ellen - - "I hear that in Col[umbia] you can get this *silver dust* which is used for sprinkling on the hair," and then requested her to "please send me a box of it as soon as possible." Her mother was more interested in books. In the same letter Fanny conveyed this message - - "Mama begs you will inquire at the book store

the price of 'Mr. Wynyan's Ward,' by the Author of Sylvan Hill's Daughter; also 'Raymond's Heroine.'" "I am always reading & can get nothing to read here," Lizzie wrote Ellen on 8 August 1868. "Ask for 'Romola' & 'Rita.' Silas Marner. Barren Honor. Border & Bastil[l]e. Maurice Deering. Lost & Saved. Charles O Malley & others.... If the books are very cheap I will be a good customer to the booksellers; tell them so. [H]aving so many uses for money now, & those who owe, not willing to pay. Books are a luxury, I must not indulge in, unless they are reasonable." "Our Library Society meets 2d Jan'y to renew subscriptions & select books, do you know any pretty ones?" she asked on 26 December 1870, and added - - "If you *can* conveniently, will you, or your mother, get at the Book stores a list of *new* books, improving & entertaining, & send me to assist in selecting for our Library by *next Monday*."

Lizzie, in particular, remarks at times upon political matters, thereby providing some valuable commentary on the public state of affairs in post-bellum South Carolina. "How sad the times are," she wrote Ellen on 8 April 1867. "I am not surprised at any thing mean now done, by Southern Radicals Yankees & Negroes; particularly in the Post Offices, they wish *spies & enemies* of the South," she said at the conclusion of a letter of 25 September 1868. On 5 October 1874 she would reveal surprising sentiments concerning that season's gubernatorial politics - - "Of *course* we would prefer a Democratic Gov. but as that is impossible, it is wise to choose the most honest Republican we can get, & try for it, even if we fail." She then goes on to allude to what she perceived to be fraudulent voting practices in elections held two years earlier, when her husband ran for Congress - - "I just heard today, that one of the Commissioners of elections in Spartanburg County, said he had destroyed 1100 votes for Mr. Perry when he was a candidate for member of Congress, 2 years ago. I dare say this cheating will be done again, but nevertheless, let all honest men vote for the most available honest Republican they can, & leave the result to Providence, & times may be better."

The collection includes a few letters from Ellen's sisters Mary, Lucy, and Martha, as well as from several friends - - among them, Hext Perry and Laura Jones. Among the most interesting letters is one sent to Ellen's brother Charles from his friend Julian LeConte, who had left South Carolina College in 1862 to enter the Confederate army (ultimately joining Hampton's Cavalry in 1865), returned to the College for a year (1867-1868), and then moved to California. On 9 May 1869, writing from Camp at Pachico Pass, Santa Clara, LeConte reveals - - "I am now with a party surveying through the mountains of the above valley in order to find a

suitable route for the Southern Pacific R. Road to cross the San Diablo range. The country is magnificent in the extreme & when I read your letter of the 11th inst. my heart bled for poor Carolina in her state of degradation. I little thought as I left poor dear old Columbia on that ever memorable day how much I would miss her - - how much I would brood over by day & dream by night of the many friends & dear old associations left behind for years to come & perhaps forever." He goes on to say - - "I like Cal. dearly & if I could induce my friends to come out here Carolina would not be a drop in the bucket in comparison. I see Cal's superiority more & more every day & in every respect, but the fact is I feel lonely out here now & have to go through the trial of making & testing friends again which is no enviable task. How I wish you were all out here & fixed; everything is so prosperous full of life & energy & you are paid so well for what little you do, that you feel embarrassed at the offer which they make you." Near the end of his lengthy letter he writes - - "Tell Miss Mary & your sister Ellen that I long for the day when I can pass such pleasant evenings together again & that in course of geological & perhaps during the present epoch I will be seen coming back to Old Columbia on a summer's visit."

Lexington Medical Center Research Files, 1966-1990

One and one-quarter linear feet, 1966-1990, represent research files (including letters, news clippings, memos, note cards, interview forms, outlines and departmental reports) assembled for the writing of a history of the Lexington Medical Center of South Carolina, which began in 1971 as the Lexington County Hospital. They document the work of the institution from its first month of operation in January 1971 to the establishment of satellite centers across the county and the opening of a comprehensive women's hospital. Of particular significance is a lengthy "rough draft" copy of a typescript entitled "The History of Lexington Medical Center."

Among the miscellaneous printed items in the collection are specimen copies of the hospital's newsletters, published under various titles through the years (the first issue of *Copywrite* [January 1977], ten issues of *Lexicon* [July/August 1980-Summer 1986], nine issues of *Intercom*[July 1987-July 1990]); and of its publication *To the Point* (three issues, July-September 1990), a news sheet distributed to the Medical Center's physicians. Also included are copies of two booklets, *To serve, to teach, to heal . . . The Physician at Lexington County Hospital and 10 Years of Caring! Lexington County Hospital 1971-1981*; sample copies of annual reports ([1979], 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984) and

of *Quorum* (five issues, April-September 1990), a monthly newsletter published for hospital trustees by the South Carolina Association of Hospital Governing Boards.

Lucy Williams McCaughrin Papers, 1873-1998

"Everyone knows what is being done for the crippled, the blind and the deaf child but little is being done for the hard of hearing child excepting what is being done by the deafened themselves with the cooperation of the otologists, vocational bureaus and the various welfare organizations." The concern expressed in this remark, made by Lucy Williams McCaughrin (1877-1962) in a speech delivered at the annual meeting of the South Carolina Conference of Social Workers held in Columbia (S.C.) on 14 November 1935, defined the critical and unique life work of this unusual woman.

The career of the woman who has come to be considered one of the nation's most outstanding teachers of lip reading and a Southern pioneer in speech reading and the education of the hard of hearing is the principal focus of this collection of five linear feet of papers, 1873-1998. A native of Newberry (S.C.), Lucy McCaughrin graduated in 1894 with a certificate in English from the College for Women in Columbia (the collection contains thirty-one valuable photographic portraits of college-related subjects from this period). Then, according to journalist-historian Sue Summer (in the *Newberry Observer*, 18 March 1998), she "purchased a kiln in 1897, and for 20 years painted exquisitely beautiful china."

As a young woman she had begun to lose her hearing and to realize that "not even a hearing aid could prevent her from becoming 'a social outcast.'" Determined to learn lip reading, she traveled North to perfect the skill and by 1915 had graduated with a Normal Course certificate from the Müller Walle School of Speech Reading in Boston. In 1919 she received further teaching credentials from the Kinzie School of Speech Reading, Philadelphia, and then embarked on a teaching career which took her, variously, to Louisville, Cleveland, Charlotte, Augusta, and Savannah. In 1933 she settled in Columbia and, in her own McCaughrin School of Speech Reading, continued to teach the hard of hearing and to train teachers of both hearing-impaired adults and children. At various times she offered summer courses at Peabody, Winthrop, and USC.

Correspondence, pocket diaries, speeches, notebooks, contracts, minutes, student notes, teaching materials of all kinds, and miscellaneous printed items provide the record of her training in this work and of her subsequent service in these diverse

schools and locations. The papers also give evidence of her close association with such national and local organizations as the American Hearing Society, the American Society for the Hard of Hearing, the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing, and the Speech Reading Club of Philadelphia. In particular, they demonstrate her important leadership in the organization of the Columbia Society for the Hard of Hearing, which she served as director.

They further provide documentation of her role in forming in 1940 the South Carolina Committee on Legislation for the Hard of Hearing Children, which she co-chaired with Dr. Walter J. Bristow and which succeeded in seeing established through the State Department of Education a program of lip reading and speech training in the public schools. In its 1948 progress report, the Committee on Hearing and Speech Defects Among Children-a unit of the Health Division of the Council for Social Planning of Columbia and Richland County-revealed that Miss Lucy McCaughrin had been scheduled to inaugurate the program of lip reading in the schools and that she "would give part time to the teaching of the white pupils and from her salary would pay a Negro teacher whom she was training to teach the Negro pupils under her supervision."

The correspondence is particularly valuable not only as a record of professional relationships, but also as evidence of the close personal ties which existed among a small group of women in the hearing-impaired teaching and leadership circles in the East and South. In this regard, the Lucy McCaughrin papers will serve as a valuable resource in the field of Women's History. In their letters to each other, these women-bound together by both their experience of a shared physical limitation and their struggle to provide systemic remedy for it-candidly share their feelings and pour out their affection and support for one another.

Lucy's long-time associate, friend, and frequent correspondent Betty C. Wright, director of field service for the American Society for the Hard of Hearing, headquartered in Washington, wrote her on 6 March 1947 - "With your wonderful understanding of people and of techniques to 'get through to the real person' you have accomplished miracles, I think. Unfortunately there are not many people with your patience and tact and understanding." In the same letter she stated-"I have had a letter from Bess Ferguson and she said she had talked to you about Mrs. Campbell's wanting to form an organization in Columbia for colored persons and that the Board of Directors of the Columbia Society would be glad to help in every

way possible. I think that is the right attitude." Her friend Anna L. Staples, of Boston, said to her in a letter of 25 November 1955-"I would give anything to restore your hearing enough so that you could again use a hearing aid. I think, now, after my many years of silence, that any sound in the world would drive me frantic. I usually, in my dreams, am deaf, but last night, I could hear and an airplane almost drove me mad. I wondered in my dreams how I would ever stand it."

Another unit of correspondence with special significance is that of the family of James R. Garfield (1865-1950), second son of President James A. Garfield. Garfield, a Cleveland lawyer who was prominent in civic and political affairs and who had served as Secretary of the Interior in Theodore Roosevelt's cabinet, was actively interested in the American Hearing Society and the Cleveland Hearing and Speech Center. This unit includes a copy of Lucy McCaughrin's tribute to his wife, Helen Newell Garfield (d. 1930), founder of the Cleveland Association for the Hard of Hearing and an untiring worker on behalf of the hearing-impaired. In 1923, Lucy and Helen Garfield had co-edited a book, *The Mentor Practice Course in Speech Reading for Adults*, a copy of which is included in the collection.

Other correspondents include J.S. Agnew, Walter J. Bristow, A.C. Flora, J. Rion McKissick, Calhoun Mays-and O.B. Mayer, Jr., who had been Lucy McCaughrin's physician.

The collection also contains a file of personal letters relating to the Hunt family, 1873-1924; as well as files, 1944-1946, on the Mary P. Wheeler Book and Garden Club of Columbia (S.C.).

Thomas Gordon McLeod and Elizabeth Alford McLeod Papers, 1845-2001

"South Carolina will remember Tom McLeod, whose administration spanned the trying years 1923-27, as one of the state's most progressive and withal practically useful governors. He gave to education and highways much more than lip-service, but it was in fiscal legislation that he best illustrated his prescience and courage." So wrote the editor of *The State* newspaper in a 13 December 1932 statement honoring the memory of the former chief executive. "Service in both branches of the legislature as a member and again in the senate as its presiding officer had well prepared Mr. McLeod for the governorship," the article continued. "He had also a background of experience in private life - - as a country lawyer, planter, merchant and banker - - which gave him accurate and intimate knowledge of the

condition and desires of the people. The governorship, in his view, was a post not only of dignity and honor, but of extraordinary opportunity and responsibility for leadership. He consistently performed its duties in a manner which did credit to himself and to his state. A high-minded gentleman he was, and uncommonly modest; a devoted public servant; a symmetrical citizen...."

Born on 17 December 1868 at Lynchburg (Lee County, S.C.), the son of William James and Amanda Rogers McLeod, Thomas Gordon McLeod graduated from Wofford College in 1892, afterward took summer law courses at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the South Carolina Bar in 1896. He taught two years and then, in 1898, upon the death of his father, took over management of the family's general merchandise store. In his initial foray into politics, McLeod was elected to represent Sumter County in the South Carolina House, 1900-1902. On 31 December 1902 he married Elizabeth Jamie Alford.

Elizabeth Alford, one of twelve children of William McDonald and Sarah Elizabeth McLean Alford, was born on 14 October 1875 in the Rocky Creek Section of Marion County, present-day Dillon County. During 1884-1885 her father had represented Marion County in the South Carolina General Assembly. Elizabeth graduated from Marion Graded School in 1894 and from Columbia Female College in 1900.

Although Elizabeth, known as "Lizzie," and her future husband were not kin, their families were connected. The mother of Lizzie Alford was a sister to the stepmother of Tom McLeod. After graduating from college, Lizzie Alford worked for the South Carolina General Assembly in the Engrossing Department, known in more recent times as the Legislative Council, providing research and drafting services to the General Assembly.

Following their marriage, the McLeods made their home at Bishopville (S.C.) where the senator established a law practice and the couple reared four children, sons McDonald Alford, Thomas Gordon, Jr., and Yancey Alford, and daughter Lucy Mood. McLeod had campaigned for the state senate throughout much of the courtship and in 1902 was elected as the first senator from Lee County. His insistence upon remaining close to his rural constituency proved a savvy political move, for in 1906 McLeod was elected lieutenant governor. In 1922, he was elected governor and served for two terms. McLeod was unsuccessful in his bids for governor in the Democratic primary of 1910 and for Congress in 1918 against

incumbent Asbury F. Lever. While practicing law before his election as governor, he served as president of the Bishopville Telephone Company and as attorney and a director of the Bishopville National Bank.

This collection of one thousand seventy-seven items - - letters, photographs, business papers, and miscellaneous related documents - - reveals something of the lives of Governor Thomas Gordon McLeod and First Lady Elizabeth Alford McLeod while at the same time providing an historical record of the generation immediately preceding and following them.

The earliest papers, dating chiefly from the 1870s through the 1910s, relate to the William McDonald Alford family of Selkirk, Marion County. Chiefly bills and receipts, legal documents, and business memoranda, items of interest include three copies (October-December 1886, v. 7, nos. 1-3) of *The Gynetrophian Record*, a publication of the Chester Female Institute (Chesterfield County, Virginia); specimen statements on the teaching aptitude of Miss Annie Alford (1880s-1910s); two letters (1897 and 1900) from Alford to his children encouraging them to study hard while they were away at school; results of the water "from a pump" at the Alford home analyzed by the Chemistry Department at Clemson College (14 August 1902); documents (ca. 1903) relating to the Alford Dental Motor Manufacturing Company in Sumter; and information on the Confederate military service of William McDonald Alford. Additionally, an extensive group of certificates and diplomas document the educational pursuits of various members of the Alford family at local schools and colleges throughout the United States.

Letters from Thomas McLeod to Lizzie Alford begin in 1902, during the time he was campaigning for the South Carolina Senate. Many of them originated from Lynchburg, and some were penned on the letterhead of the W.J. McLeod Co., Dealers in General Merchandise. Several allude to the legal controversy surrounding the establishment of Lee County, while others speak of the uncertainty of the political campaign and community events.

A region known as Old Salem (S.C.) had voted to leave Sumter County and by act of legislature in 1897 was made into Lee County (S.C.), the new county's boundaries taking land from Sumter, Darlington, and Kershaw counties. Officers for the county were elected and the legislative delegations seated, but Darlington County brought suit to contest the legality of the act and it was annulled by the South Carolina Supreme Court on the grounds that the election returns had not

been certified by the Commissioners of Elections. Under the state constitution, no further effort could be made for four years. In 1902 again the majority of the citizens voted in favor of the new county and again the minority carried the injunction to the Supreme Court. After much delay, the Court through Chief Justice Ira B. Jones ruled that all requirements had been met with Bishopville to be the county seat.

In a letter of 22 March 1902 McLeod informed Lizzie that he was sending her a copy of the previous day's Lee County Leader in which there had appeared an account of his address to the Bishopville Library Association - - "the Editor is rather too generous in his praise for I did not feel like I did any 'big thing.' No one at home took the trouble to notice this mention....You know I do not care for...flattery or praise but do feel sometimes keenly the lack of real interest among those who are 'near kin.'" Despite his growing reputation as an orator on the political circuit, McLeod decried what he perceived as his lack of panache as a letter writer, confiding to Lizzie on 24 March - - "my correspondence heretofore has been limited almost exclusively to business communications so it is naturally hard to get out of the dull style that this would produce. However the pleasure to me...is in the receiving and not the giving so if it is any consolation you may know that your efforts have been and will be repaid in appreciation."

"The Lee County matter is still in suspense," McLeod wrote on 17 April, "tho' they think at Bishopville that there will not be any suit. I hardly think I will have any opposition for the Senate. One man...asked me to withdraw in his favor and I was rather inclined to do so and run for the House which I preferred but my friends protested so vigorously I had to determine definitely to stand for the Senate. Won't I be in a nice fix politically if it is all 'busted.'" Three weeks later, on 7 May, he quipped - - "I guess you are tired of my writing and talking so much of politics but this may interest you. You know it was thought for some time I would have no opposition for the Senate but some in whose way I seemed to stand could not bear to see me run...so they have bought out Mr. W.A. James to oppose me. He is not a strong man but has some strength in his following." McLeod noted that he would be going as a delegate to the convention in Columbia - - "Will enjoy it very much I think tho' not as much as the Session of the Legislature, no engrossing Department, see!"

A letter of 20 May 1902 evidences the couple's debate over where they would reside once married, a decision that was critically linked to McLeod's political

future. "I...appreciated your letter very much and whatever I decide to do, will be much better satisfied because of the unselfish vein you take," McLeod wrote. "I too would prefer Sumter as a home tho' from a business standpoint I am pretty fully convinced the other is the better place...[and] having gone so far and committed myself to a definite cause I am afraid I cannot just now change without doing injustice to others and to the County...." By the time he wrote the following week, 27 May, McLeod had determined to cast his lot with Bishopville - - "Well I have decided to carry out my original plan and remain in Lee County....I am sorry particularly on your account that I had to decide as I did for Sumter is the more desirable place to live." "My race for the Senate is running on just so, so," he went on to say. "The general opinion seems to be that it will be close. I really do not know and sometimes am so disgusted that I do not care. I prefer of course to win but will try and be prepared to take defeat gracefully if it comes. The strongest force against me seems to be the Grange tho' it is not certain that it will be solid for my opponent. I am going to Bishopville to look around tomorrow...."

As the political campaign continued, so did McLeod's references to it in his letters to Lizzie. "Well since I wrote you I have been speech making again," he reported in his 9 June 1902 letter. "They had a Pythian picnic at Bishopville, the invited orators failed to come so my opponent Mr. James and myself were asked to speak on the subject of 'Pythianism.' Of course without any opportunity to prepare I couldn't and didn't do much. I am just simply going to quit jumping up and trying to speak just to please people. Can't afford to take so much risk." The law suit against Lee County had "really begun in earnest," he noted. "I think the county will stand but of course this makes everything uncertain to be mixed up in politics is bad business and some of these days I am going to reform and quit." "I don't dislike an open fair fight but these mean little stabs in the back annoy me," he confided on 1 July, at the same time suggesting that he would no longer "keep up an hypocritical appearance of friendship for even the sake of peace and harmony."

With the summer nearing its end, the campaign was winding down, and there were only a few more stops before the primary. On 29 July he wrote - - "I can't say that I enjoyed it very much. I was cordially received and got attention and encouragement but there was so much 'rot' in the speeches made by the candidates for the Legislature that I was more or less nauseated." McLeod attended the campaign day for state office seekers at Bishopville on 6 August 1902. "Lee County people are about all politicians and of course there was a large crowd," he reported the next day, noting that the "crowd seemed to [be] pretty

divided between Heyward Tolbert and Til[]man the latter leading. It is surprising the number of real good people who are supporting Jim Til[]man and I very much fear he will be the next Governor."

Finally, on 27 August 1902, in a hastily written letter, he announced the news of his election victory "by about 100 majority." The campaigning was done and McLeod had emerged victorious, but the legal wrangling over Lee County had not been settled yet and the political intrigue continued. Writing on 1 November 1902, shortly after returning from the State Fair, he observed - - "Everybody seemed to be in the best of humor an evident sign that this has been a prosperous year. Of course the political work was going on preparatory to the assembling of the Legislature. M.L. Smith who is a warm friend of mine will be elected speaker. C.A. Woods of Marion stands a good chance for the Supreme Court bench. The general impression with those whom I met was that Lee County would go under tho' of course none of them were familiar with the case. All said their chief regret would be on my account which is of course consoling to me but not to the people at large."

The collection includes few items relating to the McLeods during the years between Thomas' election to the state senate in 1902 and the start of his first term as governor in 1923. A printed pamphlet, "Sketch of the Life and Public Service of Thos. G. McLeod Candidate for Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of South Carolina, With Discussion of the Issues of the Campaign, His Political Views and Platform," reprints an editorial in the *Leader and Vindicator*, Bishopville, 11 July 1918, and is the sole item documenting McLeod's unsuccessful campaign for federal office.

Governor McLeod took office on 16 January 1923 and had the misfortune of assuming the office during a prolonged agricultural depression; nevertheless he urged increased support for education and tax reform. In 1926, his last year in office, the state constitution was amended to allow four-year gubernatorial terms; however, the incumbent was ineligible for reelection. As governor, McLeod was an early proponent of equal rights for women. He was the architect of guaranteed state aid for public schools and was founder of the state system of highways, including the State Highway Trust Fund and the "Pay-As-You-Go" road construction program. And it was during his administration that so-called "luxury" taxes were imposed on soft drinks, cosmetics, and tobacco in an effort to prevent an increase of the burden upon real property, especially upon farmers.

Mrs. McLeod devoted much of her time as First Lady to improving the appearance of the Governor's Mansion grounds and enlisted the services of Professor C.C. Newman of Clemson College to prepare a landscaping plan for the grounds of the mansion and the installation of an underground irrigation system. The McLeods were the first to use inmates from the State Penitentiary as household staff for the mansion.

Materials dating from McLeod's gubernatorial years include correspondence, 1923-1924, regarding the commission that would oversee the establishment of a "South Carolina Memorial to the Soldiers and Sailors of the World War"; numerous responses to requests for photographs of Governor McLeod, most of which asked that the image, once used, be returned in an effort to economize; and requests from journalists far and near for written statements from the governor. A 4 December 1925 letter from Geo[rge] H. Armistead, Industrial Editor of the *Nashville Banner*, requested that Governor McLeod draft a message for the Christmas edition of the *Banner* with a survey of the industrial progress of the South during 1925. McLeod's response, dated 12 December, belied the fact that economic disaster was facing much of rural America, the Palmetto State not excepted. "South Carolina enters hopefully upon the year 1926," he wrote. "Our very much improved and rapidly developing Highway System has already attracted the attention of the tourists en route to Florida. The attractiveness of our climate; the opportunities for agricultural development are appealing to many, which is evidenced by inquiries now coming in to the State....It is the history of all States visited by tourists that while they come for pleasure, permanent investments are usually made. There has already been an increased demand and an enhanced valuation to the properties along the Coast of South Carolina, and large developments are in prospect. This, we believe, is the initial movement that will spread through and will ere long include the farming land, and attract permanent settlers, to whom the richness of soil and favorable climate will make an appeal."

A small but significant file of speeches made by McLeod includes several dating from his governorship - - addresses made at memorial observances for former President Woodrow Wilson in Columbia (6 February 1924) and Charleston (10 February 1924), to the Southern Society of Boston (18 April 1926), and at Philadelphia's "Flag Day" commemoration (14 June 1926). An impressive group of representative photographic images pictures Governor McLeod at official functions, including governors' conferences and inaugural events.

It was during McLeod's term in office that the nation observed the sesquicentennial of two events closely linked to American independence. One, a 28 June 1926 celebration commemorating the Battle of Fort Moultrie, was held at Charleston; the other, held in Philadelphia, Pa., marked the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of Flag Day and the Declaration of Independence. As chief executive of one of the thirteen original states, Governor McLeod was a guest of honor at the Philadelphia event, and he was actively involved in planning the former. Included here are letters of President Calvin Coolidge, 20 February 1926, Vice President Charles G. Dawes, 8 June 1926, and Rear Admiral L.M. Nulton, 8 February and 1 March 1926, all regretfully declining McLeod's invitation to attend the celebration. "I am conscious of the importance of the victory won at Fort Moultrie and this celebration is most fitting," President Coolidge wrote. "But, it does not seem possible for me to undertake the trip in June. And, it is with regret that it is necessary to decline your invitation." Two poems, "Ode to William Jasper" and "Ode on the Battle of Charleston," both of which were composed for the Fort Moultrie sesquicentennial by Gertrude Perry West, of Chillicothe, Ohio, are also found among the papers.

These events of national celebration, recollection, and good will were to presage a darker period in McLeod's governorship, for circumstances surrounding the October 1926 lynching of three members of the Lowman family in Aiken (S.C.) came to overshadow his remaining time in office. Clarence, Demon, and Bertha Lowman, all under twenty-five years of age, were accused of killing Sheriff Henry H. Howard during a raid upon their home. At the trial, the jury returned a guilty verdict and the Lowmans were sentenced, but their appeal was upheld by the South Carolina Supreme Court and a new trial was ordered. It became apparent at the second trial that the Lowmans would be released, and this unexpected turn of events so enraged the white community that all three defendants were forcibly removed from the jail and shot to death in an act of mob violence.

Materials relating to the Lowman case include affidavits from seven informants; a 17 November 1926 communiqué from the governor to Herbert Bayard Swope, Executive Editor, The New York World, giving his opinion of what he perceived as unfair press coverage and outlining his future actions as to the release of information - - "Articles appearing time to time in World considered many respects unwarranted attack upon State and citizens vast majority of whom have no sympathy with perpetrators or crime....I have and will continue to extend every courtesy your representative but am convinced as matter public policy continuance your articles will hamper and tend to thwart my efforts"; and a letter from L.G.

Southard, 25 November 1926, discussing presiding judge Payne F. Rice's involvement in the trial. Southard suggests that McLeod suspend the writ of habeas corpus in Aiken and writes that Judge Rice had spoken with him and Samuel L. Lanham, the special judge appointed by the governor to preside at the second trial, the morning after the lynching. Judge Rice, not at all surprised, had been expecting it. Southard also suggests that McLeod remove Rice as "he is weak, and can-not be expected to stand up like a JUDGE should and do his full duty in the matter. To have arrested that crowd who lynched those negroes, and to go before Judge Rice and let him turn them out on a bond of a thousand dollars each, or less would be ridiculous; and I am afraid that he would likely do just such if given an opportunity."

Governor McLeod left office on 18 January 1927, and as his term in office drew to a close, friends and well wishers offered congratulations, support, and encouragement. In a letter of 18 January 1927 Chief Justice R[ichard] C[annon] Watts of the South Carolina Supreme Court wrote - - "I want to thank you on behalf of the Court for your uniform courtesy and kindness to us. In my opinion you have made a most excellant Governor. Ever since I have known you I have entertained affection and esteem for you. I wish you every success, health and happiness." Others acted on McLeod's behalf in an effort to secure his appointment to the Federal Trade Commission. Writing to Senator Ellison D. Smith on 17 January 1927, Harry E. DePass asked Smith "to urge the President to appoint him to this position," stating - - "His record as Governor of South Carolina is unimpeachable in every respect, as he has carried out faithfully his promises to the people, especially his pledge for law enforcement." Spartanburg attorney L.G. Southard, who had been involved with the Lowman lynching case defense, wrote to McLeod on 18 January 1927 enclosing a copy of a letter from attorney A.C. Platt to Thomas B. Dyett of New York, "a man in close touch with the N.A.A.C.P." Platt's statement discusses Governor McLeod's role in the Lowman case and argues that the civil rights organization should not act to block his appointment to the Federal Trade Commission.

Following four years in the Governor's Mansion, the McLeods purchased a residence in Columbia (S.C.) and the former governor practiced law in Columbia and affiliated with the Life and Casualty Insurance Company of Tennessee, serving as state counsel and manager of its operations in South Carolina. McLeod was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree from Wofford College in 1926. Noteworthy among items from this period are a request from Henry Goddard Leach, editor of

The Forum, that the former chief executive comment on the question of "whether romance is an asset or liability to marriage" and McLeod's response, dated 22 January 1930, which reads in part - -

I fear one of the errors of our times is the disposition to submit every question of human and spiritual relationship to the acid test of cold analysis. In my opinion, romance is to marriage what youth is to developing manhood and womanhood. Certainly it makes a happier beginning of the lives of a mated pair. This in it self is a promise of a well run race. As time goes on apace, children come, claiming mutual protection and affection; the cares and duties, incidental to the normal life, likewise claim attention and there is an apparent loss of romance, but not necessarily so. It is but the slow burning away of the dross; the pure gold remains. Romance never proves itself so much of an asset as in the evening of life when memories of the past, rather than visions of the future fill the mind and the twain indeed become one.

By 1932 the former governor's health was failing and it had become increasingly difficult for him to fulfill his business responsibilities. On 28 November of that year, the McLeods' son Yancey wrote to alert Life and Casualty Insurance Company executive E.H. Cullom that "it has become evident that my father's rapidly declining strength will make it impossible for him to carry on the work at the o[ffice] any longer. His growing weakness, particularly noticeable over [the] course of the last few days, convince us that even the task of giving directions from his bedside will very soon, if not alr[eady] be too great for him. The doctors hold out no hope of a recovery, [nor] have we any encouragement that he will show any real improvement. I know that a letter of this nature must distress you, but I [think] that the Company should be fully informed as to his condition."

Early on the afternoon of 11 December 1932, Thomas Gordon McLeod died at his Wheat Street home in Columbia, six days short of his sixty-fourth birthday. The many telegrams and other expressions of sympathy present in the collection are representative of the outpouring of public support at the time of his death. Former governor Martin F. Ansel, under whom McLeod had served as lieutenant governor, wrote in a telegram on 14 December 1932 - - "The State has lost one of her best citizens, and myself a true and tried friend. Our association during the years from

1907 to 1911 were of the most pleasant, and I had learned to love and respect him more than words can express."

The Greenville News, in an editorial appearing two days after McLeod's death, eulogized him as "a citizen who gave a very large part of his life to the service of his people in public and private capacity and whose activities will long be remembered as constituting a constructive and valuable contribution to the progress of the state during an unusual and in many respects difficult period of its history."

After her husband's death, Elizabeth Alford McLeod returned to The Cedars, her family's ancestral home in Dillon County. She lived on there until her death in 1962 at the age of eighty-seven, overseeing extensive agricultural operations on the farm and earning two years before she died a State Forestry Association Tree Farm certificate for her work in supervised forestry.

Letter, 4 November 1837, Samuel E. Maxwell to Patrick Calhoun

Letter, 4 November 1837, of Samuel E. Maxwell, writing from Pendleton (S.C.), expresses his pleasure at having received a letter from his boyhood chum, West Point cadet Patrick Calhoun (1821-1858), attending the United States Military Academy in New York.

Since Calhoun had been away, the letter reports, "we don't have any fun now at all we had Races here not long since and Pendleton got beat all to hell Greenville won all the money but one day."

The letter also tells of the forthcoming marriage of Thomas Cherry and the letter writer's expectation that "we will have a frolick after the wedding," but concludes that "this place is going down the hill very fast." In closing, Maxwell teases Calhoun, "is it not a pitty such a pretty girl as Georg should pine away and die for the sake of Pat...I believe I will try to cut you out...."

Richter Herman Moore Papers, 1873-1972

One and one-quarter linear feet of material, 1873-1972, pertain chiefly to the life of Richter Herman Moore (1897?-1953), a native of Cowpens (Spartanburg County, S.C.), who from 1920 until his death operated a general store at Mayo in northeast Spartanburg County (S.C.).

Six bound volumes (business ledgers, account and receipt books) covering the period from 1921 to 1972, provide something of a record of his personal business and farming affairs as well as of his operation of R.H. Moore General Merchandise, which specialized in country produce, fertilizers, and feeds. As late as 1949 he also advertised his services as a ginner and cotton and cotton seed buyer. One ledger, 1954-1972, contains a careful record of personal financial matters (including detailed information on mortgage payments, returns on investments, and farm and rental income) for almost another twenty years following Moore's death, perhaps continued by his widow, Hettie Jackson Moore.

Of special interest in the collection are two specimen cards, 1873 and 1876, sent to Edwin Richter, Spartanburg (S.C.), billing him for subscriptions to the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*; a three-year diary (contained in one of the business ledgers), 1926-1928, kept by Hettie's mother, Rosa Pruitt Jackson (1863?-1932), the wife of James L. Jackson and a resident of the Starr community in Anderson County (S.C.); and a certificate, 20 January 1944, testifying to R.H. Moore's "loyal and faithful volunteer service" as a member of the Army Air Forces Aircraft Warning Service and making him a member of the outfit's Reserve.

Also included here is a small file of material on Richter H. Moore, Jr., including an undated printed facsimile of a handwritten campaign letter from Donald Russell soliciting support for his South Carolina gubernatorial bid and a printed invitation from Governor and Mrs. Strom Thurmond to a 25 January [1950] reception at the Executive Mansion for clerks and attaches of the General Assembly.

In addition, the collection contains fifty pictorial images. Several of these, including two tintypes, represent W.A. Moore, R.H. Moore's father, and at least one of them documents the work of Spartanburg photographer S.C. Mouzon. The major pictorial component, however, is comprised of forty student photographs, mainly portraits and most of them inscribed, of various classmates, teammates, friends and fraternity brothers (Pi Kappa Phi) of Richter H. Moore, a 1917 graduate of Wofford College. Among these photographs, in addition to one of Moore himself, are portraits of John Kenley Montgomery and Walter G. Ramseur (both Class of 1916). Chiefly made by the Bernhardt Studio, the Wofford unit constitutes an important sample of the work of Henry Bernhardt, who, starting in the 1890s, established himself over the course of a thirty-year career as one of Spartanburg's premier photographers.

Harry Stoll Mustard, Jr. Papers, 1944-1945

Eighty-eight manuscripts, 10 January 1944-23 October 1945, document the military experiences of South Carolina native Harry Stoll Mustard, Jr. (1913-1963), a physician serving with the U.S. Marines, First Battalion, Twenty-first Infantry Regiment, Third Division, in the Pacific theater during World War II.

Harry S. Mustard, Jr., was born in Charleston on 10 June 1913. Although his career choice was to be a doctor, after three years of undergraduate studies at Johns Hopkins University, Mustard decided to try his hand at farming in 1935. Two years of frustration with cotton and the dim outlook for the immediate agricultural future spurred him to a renewed interest in medicine. He fulfilled the necessary pre-medical requirements at the University of South Carolina, graduated from the Medical School of Duke University in 1943, and interned at Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

After America's entry into the war, Mustard signed with the U.S. Naval Reserve. He had an affinity for the sea, having traveled considerably in his undergraduate summers, and thought his service would be aboard ship. At the completion of his internship, he was commissioned as a lieutenant junior grade in the USNR. Then as now, however, the Navy also supplied field medical officers for the Marines, and Dr. Mustard received orders to report by 10 January 1944 to the Marine Barracks at Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., for active duty at the Naval Hospital there. His letters, most of which are addressed to his parents, begin en route from Baltimore for training at Camp Lejeune and end with the start of his journey home from the Pacific.

In his writings, Mustard expresses both his and the average Marine's opinions on a wide variety of topics and situations from 4Fs at home and combat to the frustration and boredom of waiting. Though censored, his letters describe basic training, the cross country trip to San Diego, the voyage on a troop transport ship, islands visited, landings and combat on Guam and Iwo Jima, medical duties, ailments of the troops, camp life, environmental and hygiene conditions, wildlife, and recreational activities.

Mustard saw action with infantry battalions in the Guam and Iwo Jima campaigns, and his letters tell of such experiences as fighting off a night attack on his forward

aid station - - accounting for two kills and a probable, B-25s accidentally strafing and bombing his unit, exploring caves with Marine scouts, and having a Japanese artillery shell land near him. "You'll never know how lucky I feel to be in one piece," he wrote from Guam (12 September 1944). On Iwo Jima American forces again faced stiff opposition-"When one sees their elaborate system of fortifications he wonders how in the hell anyone could break them, but these boys did, esp[ecially] our division" (5 March 1945). Mustard's firsthand accounts are in stark contrast with the "tame" newsreels the public and the Marines themselves saw of their activities.

During the campaigns Mustard was assigned to several different units, promoted to a full lieutenant, and also made battalion surgeon. He was awarded a Purple Heart for a slight shrapnel wound, but felt ashamed at getting it when he thought of all those that had lost their lives. "It is possible that a quick termination of the European war may get things settled out here before my time is up but I doubt it," Mustard wrote in July 1944. "The Jap is a tough nut and the war out here is no picnic in spite of the fact that the papers probably put it on the second page. I doubt if the casualty rate in Europe is anything like Tarawa or Saipan" (17 July 1944).

Returning from the war relatively unscathed, Dr. Mustard determined to specialize in pediatrics after he was discharged. He held various positions at Vanderbilt Medical School Hospital, Duke Medical School Hospital, and the Pediatrics Department of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Early in the 1950s he established his own pediatrics practice in Longmeadow, Mass. Despite being diagnosed with a heart condition, Mustard continued his practice, preferring to work as long as possible. He died on 22 February 1963 and is buried in Springfield, Mass.

Addition, 1860-1912, to James Drayton Nance Papers

Fifty-one manuscripts, 1860-1866, 1883, 1912, and undated, added to the papers of James Drayton Nance (1837-1864), of Newberry consist chiefly of Nance's correspondence with his sister and brother-in-law and other Newberry acquaintances while he was serving with the 3rd Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. Nance was in command of the regiment at the time of his death.

Two letters before the Civil War, 17 and 29 March 1860, from C.D. Barksdale, Charleston, concern the latter's purchase of forty shares of Farmers & Exchange

Bank stock. Barksdale offered to "take it off your hands" if Nance thought that \$27.75 a share was too high "as I think it about the cheapest stock now." Stationed at Camp Jackson near Richmond, 20 July 1862, Nance complained to his sister about the absence of correspondence from home and expressed pride that his unit was one of three from South Carolina "that is uniformed." Family relationships often affected military appointments, and Nance faced such a situation by not appointing his uncle's son-in-law. The uncle even blamed Nance "for the poor man's death." Nance retorted that he "would not converse with such an unreasonable man, the monstrosity of whose charges were only relieved by their extreme absurdity."

Nance was severely wounded in the leg and ankle late in 1862 and received medical leave to return to Newberry. He rejoined his regiment after recovering and received a letter, 21 July 1863, from the Rev. John J. Brantly, a Newberry minister whose delicate health prevented him from pursuing his desire to preach to the soldiers. Brantly lamented the terrible loss of life at Gettysburg. One could not read of such battles "without feelings of horror at the awful destruction of human life, and the thousands of brave men who have been mutilated and maimed for life." Writing from Fayetteville, N.C., in August, Brantly commented on the "great confidence that is everywhere felt in General Lee" and what he perceived to be a renewal of spirit among the populace since Gettysburg. He also condemned the anti-war sentiment in North Carolina, "It is a matter for shame and indignation that in this state a set of bold, bad men should have taken advantage of the recent disasters to depress the spirits of the people and to scatter abroad the most treasonable sentiments."

Nance's Third Regiment was with the army in Tennessee in January 1864, shortly after the evacuation of Knoxville. His brother-in-law James Baxter commented on Gen. Braxton Bragg's strategy in the battle, "Bragg attempted a flank movement and failed to hold the front and to hold the front is necessary always for the success of a flank movement." In the same letter Baxter informed Nance of the death of one of Newberry's most admired citizens, John Belton O'Neill, whose "memory will be cherished by thousands who differed from him on many points. His head was good but his heart was better." Baxter was planning to go to Columbia to apply for bail for John Bungle who was charged with murdering one of his slaves.

Nance's brother William F. was serving on the South Carolina coast at Mt. Pleasant. His duties there were less demanding than when he was in Charleston although he did have some responsibility for Gen. N.G. Evans' troops, "Evans is away from them, which is a great blessing." He also commented on Evans' court-martial. The enemy's artillery was inflicting heavy damage on Charleston but he did not think that the city was in danger of surrendering. He was also thoroughly tired of the war: "I wish the war would come to an end. I would be willing to let all the glory go to others."

On 27 January James Baxter related the story of their kinsman, Simeon Pratt, who had been staying at Baxter's home when it was discovered that "in plain terms he was a deserter." Baxter intended to return him to the army although "his mind is strangely affected and unappreciative." Like William F. Nance, Baxter wanted "this horrid war" to end and "then may Providence reunite us all in one family."

A reunion of the family as it existed in January 1864 was not to be. On 6 May 1864, from Chancellorsville, William D. Rutherford dispatched a telegram to announce "that Col. Nance fell in battle today - - pierced by five balls." A letter from "Near Spottsylvania" on the 16th recounted the action in which Nance was killed. An earlier letter on the 10th from Simeon Pratt to Fannie Baxter related his reaction to viewing Col. Nance's body, "I feared or dreaded to see him badly disfigured; but to my agreeable surprise his countenance was not only natural but wore a pleasing expression, almost one of rapture as of one who died with glory in his view, the triumphant expression of a brave and gallant soldier as well as a good Christian and an heir of Heaven whose work on earth has ended."

By 1865 the Confederacy's days were numbered, and James Baxter recognized as much when he wrote his wife from Abbeville on 16 February. While his personal health was good, he was "ill at ease in mind...Our military seems stupefied and scattered like partridges when the hawk is on the wing and what is to come of all this God alone can forsee." Vice-president Alexander Stephens happened to be in Abbeville and spoke from the piazza of the Perrin house to a not very enthusiastic audience. He warned her that Yankee raiders might appear in Newberry and advised her on preparing for them. He had visited Newberry recently but missed seeing his wife and child when he wrote from Abbeville on 23 March. While in Newberry he planted potatoes and planned to plant more. He advised, "My days are filled with an agony of suspense in regard to the condition of the country and...our future status which I fear the present Congress may disturb."

The collection includes cartes-de-visite of two men in Confederate uniform taken by Quinby & Co. and R.L. Steele. One of the men is identified as James D. Nance.

Dr. John Thompson Norris Papers, 1854-1881

Three manuscripts, three manuscript volumes, and three photographs, 1854-1881 and undated, relate to the family of Dr. John Thompson Norris (1825-1877).

South Carolina items of interest include an autograph album, 1854-1865, 1878, 1881, of Elizabeth Halfacre, of Newberry (S.C.); an undated medical book of Dr. Norris, with medicinal recipes and treatments; and an undated nineteenth-century scrapbook containing "Subjects of the Serial on N[atural] History Museum of the College of Charleston" and other clippings, chiefly of religious interest.

Photographic images include First Lt. W.C. Norris, Orr's Regiment of Rifles, South Carolina Volunteers, and copy photographs of John T. and Elizabeth Halfacre Norris, taken by W.H. Wiseman, Newberry.

Letter, [ca. 1930], Louise Harllee Pearce to Louise Sallenger

Letter, [ca. 1930], of Louise Harllee Pearce (Atlanta, Georgia), to her niece, Louise [Sallenger], contains a detailed account of the construction of the CSA gunboat Pee Dee during the American Civil War. Confederates constructed the vessel at Mars Bluff [a site now located in Florence County, South Carolina].

Mrs. Pearce recalled that "we ladies knew they did not have the money to spare so a number of us offered to sell our jewelry, for gold dollars, to help pay for the building."

"Some of the work on the gunboat was performed by soldiers while they were home on leave. While the soldiers worked on the boat, we gave them pic-nics on [the] deck of the boat. We sat and talked and ate our lunch there, but it was too small for dancing, so we went down to the shed.... One of the workmen played the violin and another the banjo, while we danced and thought it great fun."

A great celebration was held when the boat was launched, but the Pee Dee was destined to remain near Mars Bluff where it was destroyed by the retreating Confederate army.

Duane C. Potter Papers, 1863-1866

Forty-three manuscripts, 10 September 1863, 4 September 1864-30 May 1866, document the service of Duane C. Potter of the First New York Engineers, Co. A, stationed in the Beaufort (S.C.) area during the American Civil War.

Most of the letters were written by Potter to his wife, Maria, in Unadilla (Ortego County, N.Y.). Potter joined the company at Hilton Head (S.C.) in September 1864 and remained with them through June 1865. During the nine months Potter was in the South, he was either at Hilton Head Island or Savannah (Georgia). His company's "business," he related, was "working on Forts and building bridges and throwing up breast works and so forth[.] No gaird or picket duty to do" (9 October 1864).

In December 1864 Potter's company moved in the direction of Savannah, Ga. On the fourteenth he told Maria, "General Sherman is reported as being at Savannah and...is trying for the railroad running from Savannah [to] Charleston if they git the railroad the rebs will be badly pined the Engineers have been engaged building docks and repairing roads and building bridges and horse stables and many other things." Potter also wrote, "You spoke about my sending my picture home I can not at present as there is no one that can take them here."

Potter was back on Hilton Head in early January 1865 but soon was moving again, this time to Port Royal. His letter of 20 January notes, "oure Co is...in a grand place where we can get oisteres by the shipe loads we have some grande stews harde tack and oisters make a grande dish for a soldier I can tell you I wish you coulde see what great beds of them there is here some covering one half acker of grounde...Sherman is moving torde Charlestown...as faste as posible he proves to be a Teror to the rebs...Shermans arney...burne everey thing they come to." Six days later he reported, "we have got oure pontoon bridge layed so all we have to do a[t] presente is garde it which is an esey job for 100 men it is for Shermans traines to cross frome beauforte on torde Charlestown he will probley seige that plase imediatley...when Charlestown falles the backe bone is brok the rebs are virtuley whiped all readey."

Potter went on to Savannah in early February, where he worked in the cook house. He stayed there several months, during which time smallpox was "all arounde here I have been vaxinated wise since I came here...it rages worste amongst the

Negros" (15 March). His April 1865 letters reveal that his captain was going to the Union flag raising ceremony in Charleston and that everyone was celebrating for "the Ware is at an end and the time is not far distante when Peace and happiness will be restored." Potter spent the next two months talking about being mustered out, speculating where and when. In the last war letter, he writes, "the talk is now that we leave here [Hilton Head Island] on Monday the 26 for NY our Muster oute papers are made oute" (23 June). The final two letters in the collection are from two brothers regarding family matters (15 April and 30 May 1866).

Potter's letters reflect a man who didn't gamble, play cards, or indulge in other vices; while some of his comrades had "lots of fun Talking to the Darkeys and wenches", Potter told his wife several times that he was remaining faithful to her and to God (18 October 1864). The letters indicate that he remained healthy except for a cold once and that he actually gained thirty or more pounds. His service was spent quietly, as he admitted firing his "gun once since I have been Uncle Sams man and that was for feare my catriage woulde rust in" (25 February 1865). Every letter mentions money, either needing his wife to send him some or saying he would send her money as soon as he was paid; Potter never received his pay while in the South.

Affidavit, 1905-1914, on Behalf of F.W. Scheper

Manuscript, 1905-1914, attests that F.W. Scheper, a shopkeeper in Beaufort (S.C.), "has supplied our vessels with what stores we required...while at Port Royal and has given us entire satisfaction and we cheerfully recommend him to any masters of vessels requiring such service." The affidavit bears the names of vessels, their masters, tonnage, and departure date.

Albert Taylor Scroggins Papers, 1931-2001

"In his 20 years as dean of University of South Carolina's College of Journalism, Al Scroggins has evinced a versatility and virtuosity far beyond the norm," Associate Dean Henry T. Price stated in tributary remarks made at ceremonies held in 1985 upon Scroggins' retirement not only as head of the College of Journalism, but as the senior dean in the USC system at the time. "He has been more than an educator, more than an administrator. He has been an archetype, an architect, and artist..." And in a letter of 27 February 1985 Scroggins' colleague Del Brinkman, then at the University of Kansas, very simply stated to journalism professor Perry

J. Ashley - - "Al Scroggins has done an excellent job of developing one of the top journalism programs in the country."

In tracing the professional life and work of Alabama native Albert T. Scroggins, Jr. (b. 1920), who by the time of his retirement was referred to as the "Dean of Journalism Deans," this collection of six and one-quarter linear feet of papers, 1931-2001 - - including letters, notes, memos, agendas, schedules, minutes, programs, reports, certificates, citations, resolutions, newspaper clippings, magazine articles, miscellaneous printed items, and photographs - - also provides something of a history of journalism and mass media studies at the University of South Carolina, in the state, and beyond, for much of the last third of the twentieth century.

"The role of a dean is to try to create an environment in which students, staff and faculty can reach their highest potential," Scroggins was once quoted as saying [see Beth B. Dickey, "Third District American Advertising Federation Honors Advertising Man of the Year: Albert T. Scroggins" (leaflet), 1979]. "A combination of academicians with Ph.Ds and professionals with long and distinguished careers gives a theoretical and practical approach to the media." When he became dean in 1965, the program enrolled 225 students and was mostly newspaper focused. By the time of his retirement as Dean Emeritus in 1985, the college had an enrollment of some 1100 (including 85 graduate students), a full-time faculty of thirty, a budget of more than \$1,600,000, and accredited sequences in advertising, broadcasting and news-editorial (including major emphases in photojournalism, public relations and magazines) - - graduating some 250 annually.

Such contacts, USC journalism professor Bryce W. Rucker wrote Provost Keith E. Davis, 16 May 1977, "provide a mutually advantageous link with the scholastic and professional media of the state and the South. I know of no other university with such close ties with prospective students and the profession." "In addition to his very active role with the media and allied businesses in South Carolina," Rucker further observed, "[Scroggins] works energetically with the media in the southeast and the nation." At the time of his retirement the dean himself remarked - - "I'm very pleased to have been associated with an entire generation of USC journalism students, many of whom have distinguished themselves in the mass media and in public service....I am glad to say that our graduates in the media and public affairs compare favorably with those from other good schools all over the country."

The Scroggins collection takes on a dimension of nationwide importance, moreover, not only for the record it provides of the college's achievement of a national reputation for service to mass communications organizations such as the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication and the Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communications (representing journalism faculty and mass communication administrators respectively); but also for its witness to the dean's involvement in a whole range of professional organizations and societies. In the course of his career he served at various times as president or head of more than ten state, regional and national mass media-oriented organizations. In addition to his leadership in local and regional associations or units - - the Columbia Advertising Club, the Media Club of Columbia, the American Advertising Federation (Third District), the Southern Interscholastic Press Association - - he became a leader in such national ones as the honor society Kappa Tau Alpha, the Society of Professional Journalists, the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, the National Advertising Review Board, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, the National Public Service Committee of the American Advertising Federation, and the William Randolph Hearst Foundation's Journalism Awards Executive Committee, which in 1983-1984 contributed over \$100,00 to journalism students nationally.

Other organizations represented in the collection are the Columbia University Scholastic Press Association, Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, Sigma Delta Chi (professional journalism society), National Council of College Publications Advisors, Baptist Public Relations Association, American College Public Relations Association, and the Dow Jones Newspaper Fund. During retirement year ceremonies in 1985, Scroggins received distinguished service awards or medals from more than a dozen academic and professional organizations or institutions, including press, broadcasting, advertising, and high school and university press/media groups.

Further national attention was focused upon USC's journalism department the year following his retirement when the Association of Journalism and Mass Communication named Scroggins as the chief program officer for its Journalist-in-Space Project. The collection contains an extensive file on this endeavor, whose object was to select the first American reporter to make a flight into space.

Scroggins spearheaded the search until NASA put the program on hold following the loss of the space shuttle "Challenger" on 28 January 1986. Regarding his leadership in this project, Jerry W. Friedheim, executive vice president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and member of Scroggins' journalism advisory committee, wrote him on 23 July 1986 - - "I'd like to express our appreciation to you, Bob Hoskins and ASJMC for the great leadership you all provided for the Journalist-in-Space project....Your excellent work has shown that it is possible to have a fair and reasonable selection process, and we thank you for what you've done."

One and one-quarter linear feet of papers document Scroggins' higher education, as well as his career experience prior to coming to the University of South Carolina. Various files reveal his early connections with Southern Union Junior College (Wadley, Ala.), which he attended from 1938 to 1940; and with Auburn University, from which he received a B.S. degree in 1942. His three-year enlistment in the U.S. Navy as a Pharmacist Mate First Class, 1942-1945, included eighteen months' service in the Pacific, where he was stationed in New Guinea, Morotai, Borneo and the Philippines.

A lifelong tie with the University of Missouri began in 1946 when he entered the program there dually enrolled in the School of Journalism and the Graduate School (in English) and teaching two sections of freshman English. In 1949 he received his Bachelor of Journalism degree and M.A. in English. "Thomas Wolfe: The Growth of an Artist" was the title of his master's thesis.

Off and on between 1955 and 1958, he returned to the University of Missouri to do work towards a Ph.D. degree. The files from these years include correspondence, student papers, and samples of his short fiction and creative nonfiction. His dissertation topic was a history of Nathaniel Patten's *Missouri Intelligencer*, the first newspaper west of St. Louis and north of the Missouri River. When he received his terminal degree in 1961, Scroggins was only the twenty-fifth person in the university's history to receive a Ph.D. in Journalism, and one of only 300 in the nation holding such a degree. His close association with faculty and friends there through the years resulted in the establishment in 1986 of the Albert T. and Lilla W. Scroggins Scholarship Fund in Journalism, and he has stayed in touch with its School of Journalism into the twenty-first century.

Even prior to his long tenure and the culmination of his career at USC, Scroggins' employment track as a journalist lay largely in the South. Thus a further part of the papers' value as a research collection lies in their provision of a regional profile of journalism in the South during the last half of the twentieth century through the record of this practicing and academic professional. Scroggins' first post-baccalaureate job was at Mississippi College (Clinton), where from 1949 to 1951 he taught English, became director of the Department of Journalism, and set up the first news bureau at the college, sending sports items to newspapers in Jackson and Memphis. From 1951 to 1953 he served as editorial director of the training materials unit of the Flying Training Air Force located at Craig Air Force Base in Selma, Ala., where he was responsible for writing and editing flight training materials for use in instructional programs for aviation cadets.

During the years from 1953 to 1961 - - with a 1956-1958 hiatus while working on his Ph.D. at Missouri - - Scroggins was affiliated with Howard College (now Samford University) in Birmingham, Ala., where he achieved the rank of full professor, directing the college's journalism and public relations departments, spearheading student recruitment, and functioning as adviser to the student newspaper and yearbook. The Howard files contain a valuable photographic unit, as well as items indicating another collateral interest: religious journalism and publishing. It was during this period that Scroggins, an active layman in the Presbyterian Church, U.S., prepared a paper entitled "The Mission of the Denominational Press."⁰

Correspondence from these years verifies that he served from 1956 to 1957 on the editorial advisory committee of the John Knox Press, Richmond, the publishing arm of his denomination. The Howard (Samford) ties, as well as his own Presbyterian ones, have remained strong through the years.

After spending the school year 1961-1962 as a visiting professor at Southern Illinois University (Carbondale) - - where he taught news writing, editorial writing, the literature of journalism, and directed the work of graduate students - - Scroggins moved to Tampa as associate professor, chairman of the journalism program, and director of the office of publications at the University of South Florida. Here he had complete administrative oversight of both the teaching program and campus publications, with multiple other campus-wide responsibilities and committee assignments. While here he became president of the Florida West Coast Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, the national professional journalistic society to

which he had been elected as a member while teaching at Southern Illinois in 1961. Then, during the spring of 1965, the *Gamecock* announced (on 9 April) that Scroggins had been named dean of the University of South Carolina's School of Journalism, to succeed George A. Buchanan, who had been dean since 1956. The selection process, in which "numerous candidates from several states" were interviewed, "culminated a search of many months to find a suitable successor to Dean Buchanan," the *Gamecock* reported.

In addition to former students and faculty colleagues and friends from throughout his academic career, correspondents in the collection include Maj. Gen. Lyle J. Barker, Jr., Jack Bass, Paul Delbert Brinkman, Dwight M. Chalmers, Thomas E. Corts, Harwell G. Davis, Everette E. Dennis, William A. Emerson, Jr., Thomas E. Engleman, Ashley Halsey, Jr., Frank Harden, Jack Harwell, A. Jerome Jewler, Dennis R. Jones, Thomas F. Jones, Reid H. Montgomery, Frank Luther Mott, Bryce W. Rucker, Charles E. Savedge, G. Richard Shafto, Joseph Shoquist, Harry E. ("Sid") Varney and Leslie S. Wright. Items of unusual interest among the papers include a 1946 term paper, "William Randolph Hearst's Contribution to America and the Press"; several files of short stories, dated as early as 1951, written by Scroggins; a copy of his paper "William Gilmore Simms and the Burning of Columbia (S.C.), 1865" (1967); "James Rion McKissick, Dean, School of Journalism (1927-1937)," an undated paper by student Jean Woods; "The Black Press: A Bibliography," by Armistead S. Pride (1968); a copy of "Reflections of an Expatriate," an address delivered by Harry S. Ashmore at USC, 4 March 1968; and a file of correspondence and affidavits, 1986, pertaining to Scroggins' serving as an eyewitness for the defense in a libel-invasion of privacy case brought by Charles Gatch against the *Beaufort Gazette* and the *Island Packet*.

Of special note, finally, is a memo written to new journalism dean Judy VanSlyke Turk, 5 September 1991, headed "Some FYI random thoughts and bits of information re the COJ/MC, past and present," in which Scroggins confided - - "the reason we are so public-service minded today is because in 1965, the school was not highly respected by the state's media. When USC began doing some things for them, and attending their meetings, (going to the weddings and funerals) the state's media began to respond, by more support and by hiring our graduates, etc."

A large and valuable photographic unit of more than 300 images focuses principally upon USC and the College of Journalism's activities and events. Among

the rare or uncommon printed items which came as part of this gift are the specially published CBS commemorative portfolio *1966: A Year of Movement, A Year of Hope, A Year of Controversy*, which includes a unit entitled "Westmoreland on Vietnam: A Conversation with the U.S. Commander"; a copy of the history of the South Carolina Broadcasters Association, issued on the occasion of the celebration of the organization's fiftieth anniversary (1998); and a printed draft, 1993, of the *Strategic Plan for Richland School District Two*, a planning project which engaged Scroggins in 1992. The collection also contains numerous specimen publications from among the many professional organizations with which he was associated through the years.

Records, 1864-1870, of the U.S. Colored Troops, 26th Infantry Regiment

Thirteen manuscripts, 10 May 1864 - 25 July 1870 and undated, document activities of the Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiment, United States Colored Troops in South Carolina both during and immediately after the Civil War.

The collection includes receipts and memorandums regarding supplies, back pay and the disability pension of Regimental commander, Col. William B. Guernsey. A 17 July 1865 letter written by Guernsey from Pocotaligo (S.C.) to Maj. W.L.M. Burger protests an inspection report in which he was alleged to present "an unsoldierly appearance."

Another, 20 September 1865, from Maj. C.W. Thomas, Hilton Head, informs Burger that he had "the honor" of furnishing a damaging report against the officers of the Twenty-sixth, specifically Colonel Guernsey, for failing to turn in tents to the quartermaster that were subsequently stolen.

Thomas M. Vise Papers, 1845-1917

Vise family account book and journal, 1845-1855, 1874, 1878-1879, 1885, 1917, begin with entries of Spartanburg (S.C.) resident Thomas M. Vise (1826-1854), and continues with entries added in the hand of his son, Thomas M. Vise (1854-1935), and other unidentified family members.

Antebellum entries provide a record of Vise's work as a surveyor and plat maker as well as sales of tobacco, leather goods, agricultural products, and books, among them B.F. White's *Sacred Harp*, a shape note song book widely used in rural

nineteenth-century singing schools. Included also is the "Sale Bill of the estate of Thomas M. Vise Decd 19 Oct. 1854."

Three pages of journal entries titled "Miscellaneous" provide details of Vise's life and times. First employed as a clerk by Smith & Ferguson, the elder Vise then studied surveying and purchased surveyor's instruments, but later clerked for Abiel Foster and then J.C. Woods. Entries summarize events year by year, 1845-1852, and also speak to the cost of agricultural commodities around South Carolina. Of 1848 he wrote, "War with Mexico Closed soldiers returned home, Barbeques in diferant parts of the State one Given to Cary Styles, on the Road Leading from Mt. Shoals To Woodrufs, and one given to Joseph Lancaster at Rogerse's Old Field but Lancaster Died in Gerogey before he got home, but there was several Soldiers there among the rest Maj. Eaves of Fairfield District figured Largely. Candidates for Congress Genl. Wallace of Union Col. Thompson of Spartanburg & Col. Davie of Chester Genl Wallace Elected to fill the place of Jas Black Decd by a Majoraty of 5 votes."

The spring of 1849, the record indicates, was remarkable for its cold temperatures - "on Sunday the 15th of April it snowed to the depth of an inch.... Corn & Cotton had comm[e]nced comeing up and was distroyed by the frosts that succeeded for it frosted 3 successive mornings the leaves on the Trees were almost full grown - - the young growth on the Trees was six or Eight inches long....Wheat was Injured very much by the frost - - some being in full shape while other fields were in full bloom." 1851 was equally memorable for its weather. On 27 August it "commenced raining early in the morning, rained moderately tell one oclock P.M. it then fell in torrents tell 9 ocl[oc]k P.M. causing the greatest freshet in the Creeks & Rivers that ever was known in the recol[li]ection of the oldest citizens. Tiger River was seven feet higher than it was in the May freshet of 1840, an immense quantity of corn & Cotton was destroyed. All the bridges in hearing were washed away except fords, the one accross Cedarshoal Creek near Musgroves & the Columbia Bridge. Grist, & Saw mills, Gin houses, Factorys, Thrashers and every thing else on the water Courses was almost litterally destroyed."

The volume also contains later accounts added during the 19th and 20th centuries, written in a different hand, some of which relate to his son, Thomas M. Vise (1854-1935) and others. An entry of 20 January 1874 bearing the signature of T.M. Vise indicates that he had "set in with Pa... to make a crop consisting of corn and

cotton" in exchange for board and one-third of the corn crop and two-fifths of the cotton crop.

George Edward Walker Papers, 1846- 1861

Two manuscript volumes, 1846-1858 and 1861, of notes and receipts of Charleston architect George Edward Walker (1826-1863), include notes on building materials and techniques for homes, public buildings, and railroad lines and a brief entry on the construction of Hibernian Hall. Also included are several sketches for fireplace mantles.

Papers of R.A. Willis and Colleton County Records, 1803-1888

R.A. Willis, who served as Clerk of Court and Register of Mesne Conveyance in Colleton County (S.C.) in the 1880s, may have been responsible for saving this collection of records. Born approximately 1834, Willis lived at Walterboro (S.C.) and was the father of at least ten children; by the 1880s, letters suggest that at least some of his colleagues addressed Willis by his middle name, "Allen."

The four hundred manuscripts and twenty-five manuscript volumes span the period from 1803 to 1837 and from 1871 to 1888 and fall into three distinct groupings. Perhaps the most important and significant records are twenty-four volumes of court dockets for Colleton District. The court generally met in April and November. The sessions represented are: November 1803, April 1804, April and November 1809, November 1813, April 1814, April 1816 (2 books), November 1817 (two books), April 1819 (two books), 1822 (two books), November 1822, April and October 1823, November 1824, April and November 1825, April 1826, April 1827, April 1830, and 1834-1836. These volumes contain records of the attorneys who practiced in the court in Colleton District, the nature of the civil and criminal cases, the names of individuals involved in legal actions, and the civil and criminal offenses with which the court dealt.

The second group of papers, eighty-three manuscripts, 1803, 1815-1837, consists of correspondence and legal papers, including interrogatories concerning the case of Eliza S. Garner vs. Ann M. Garner, executrix of Henry Garner, and Ann Pitt vs. Charles Brown, administrator of Charles Butler. One document concerns the recently completed court house in Beaufort District. The clerk of court A. Corrie wrote James L. Petigru concerning the numerous deficiencies in the building, not the least of which were the absence of a desk for the clerk and shelves for the

records. He also noted "that the Sashes of the Windows of ye Court Hall were so much Swollen by a rain that fell during the Sitting of the Court last week, that they could not be fastened." A letter (16 August 1822) of James L. Petigru to Colleton clerk of court Thomas Raysor requests the clerk to discharge William Wiggins "If [he] will give security for his appearance at next court to receive the sentence of the law." A number of the documents are statements of individuals who could not fulfill their responsibility to serve as jurors. Two of the requests for being excused were from postmasters who were "Exempt by the Constitution." A letter, 15 September 1826, from Keat[in]g Simons, to Malica Ford, Walterboro, concerns the estate of Mrs. Ann Waring. Simons explained the delay in James Poyas' qualifying as administrator and stated his desire to avoid becoming involved-"I am too old, & do not wish to be dragged out of retirement, to be engaged in legal contests with those who may think they have a claim." Mrs. Waring's plantations were being managed by Elias Scott.

There are four documents in 1836 and 1837 concerning the militia and patrols. Returns of the Colleton Rifle Corps and of a battalion review identify defaulters. Failure to perform patrol duty was a serious offense. O.B.S. Price was summoned to a court martial in Walterboro to explain his failure to serve and "to shew cause for the non execution of certain warrants as corporal." A letter from Price offered an explanation of both charges.

Papers for the postwar period include tax returns and receipts (1875) for payment of delinquent taxes for lands and buildings in Verdier township. The bulk of the papers in the 1880s consists of personal and business correspondence of R.A. Willis who, in addition to his official duties, performed other services for citizens around the county. A letter (13 July 1885) from T.J. Sydney, Adam's Run, enclosed for the *Colleton Press* an account of a young black woman who was fatally burned after igniting wood soaked with kerosene. Sydney remarked-"Will these people ever learn not to trifle with Kerosene? The negro is the most careless creature under the sun." In a letter of 17 May 1886, M. Proctor, a resident of St. George, referred to a notice in the *Colleton Press* and inquired about the availability of forms for those who had been injured, presumably in the Civil War, and "incapacitated for making a livelihood." He wanted a form for himself and his brother. Another veteran, G.F. Fralix of Reevesville, explained in a letter of 31 March 1886 that his "right arm [was] broken by a Minnie Ball...[and] I think I should receive any benefits the Law give to me." T.M. Hollingsworth, 4 February 1887, Clarksville, Tenn.,

inquired of Willis if A.J. Stokes had been sentenced to prison in Colleton County. Accusations had been brought against Stokes by other ministers-"he is our Preacher and we have brought sute against them....This A.J. Stokes is a collard man." A letter (24 May 1887) from Sydney Legare thanked Willis for his assistance and complained that he had been ignored by the solicitor-"There seems to be a determination to get me into trouble somehow for shooting a negro in self-defense." J.F. Warren, a resident of 10 Mile Hill, wrote Willis, 28 February 1888, to inquire if the latter could identify "a good honest and industr[i]ous young white man without a family to manage a farm for one half of all the net proceeds...derived after his taking charge."

Another service that Willis performed was to assist those who required financial help. C.H. Flynn, of Columbia, was scheduled to appear in court to testify against Julius Williams for assault and battery but needed some help from Willis as "I have not the means to pay my fare" (31 May 1887). H.C. Stoll, a former Charleston merchant living in Orangeburg, contacted Willis concerning an indebtedness of Willis' mother "for Dry Goods when I was in Charleston." Stoll explained-"I am a poor man and if she can pay anything I will be glad" (11 August 1887).

No collection of papers of an elected official would be complete without some political correspondence. Willis was a candidate in 1888, and D.B. Platts assured him-"I don't think they is a man from Rantowles to the Edisto River that will vote against you" (20 April 1888). Louis F. LeBleux, who lived near Summerville, assured Willis that "you are strong out this side. The survivors of that Grand Old Army that went down to Glory will rally around you" (26 April 1888). Another Summerville supporter, Richard Cook, thought that Willis' prospects were favorable but suggested that "it would be to your advantage to come down & see the boys before the campaign openes." On another political matter, Cook predicted that "the time is not very *far distant* when this same farmers movement will burst it [the Democratic party] into smitherines. The movement is too formidable to be made light of & will make it's self felt in the next genl assembly (i.e.) by electing a majority from the bone & sinew" (24 May 1888).

Other documents in the collection include the 1880 manuscript census of Givhan township in Orangeburg County, and a letter (10 December 1887) of Joseph Parker, Charleston, enclosing a petition for chartering The Greenwood Lumber Cutting Association of Dover Township and listing the officers-Joseph Parker,

president; Hercules Wynn, vice-president; Thomas Wynn, secretary and treasurer; and Moses Wynn, director.

Addition, 1923-1989, to the Alice Norwood Spearman Wright Papers

One and one-quarter linear feet, 1923-1989, of manuscripts and miscellaneous printed items (newspaper and magazine clippings, bibliographies, catalogues, reports, studies, announcements, course outlines and syllabuses) enhance the library's holdings on the life and work of one of South Carolina's foremost twentieth-century humanitarian leaders, the late Alice Norwood Spearman Wright (1902-1989), the native of Marion (S.C.) who for many years served as executive director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

The primary focus of this addition to her papers is the period of the 1920s and 1930s, when she was completing her education, traveling around the world, and beginning to determine her life's work. She was president of the Student Government Association at Converse College, Spartanburg, when she received a lengthy letter from Eleanor Phelps, director of the speakers bureau of the National Student Forum, New York, 23 February 1923, that began, "What are the students of America thinking and doing at a time when the continent of Europe is alleged to be sinking into economic and social decadence? Would the students at your college accept or reject this implied proposition? What does it mean to them that the French have invaded the Ruhr? Is this a step toward peace or toward war?"

A few years later she embarked on an extended trip around the world, spending most of her travel time in Asia, attending conferences, studying social conditions, and continuing her education. Writing from Lahore (India), 21 January 1931, to her mother, Mrs. S.W. Norwood, in Marion (S.C.), she reported:

The 1st conference, the All-Indian Women's Conference dealt with the need for certain Educational & Social Reforms. It was a marvelous way to meet women of intelligence & influence from all over India. There were many fine missionaries present also. You have no idea how interesting the cultural practices of the various groups are - -taste, dress, customs etc. That there is a real awakening, no one can deny.

I'm leaving here...for Delhi where I expect to spend a few days with a Hindu Indian lady whom I met at the first conference. As she said it ought to be quite a different experience for me to

experience being in an Indian home where the conditions are so different from our own.

Other letters and miscellaneous items from this period reflect firsthand contact with persons or institutions in the Philippines, China, and Japan. The Imperial University, Kyoto, is mentioned in a brief biographical sketch in the collection as one of the institutions where she pursued graduate studies; and a program from a musical entertainment held on 4 July 1932 and sponsored by the Oriental Culture Summer College of Tokyo, pasted in a scrapbook on Japan, probably indicates that she was there at that time.

Much of the material here dating from the mid-1930s represents Alice Norwood's great interest in workers' education. Numerous publications - - originating with such institutions and agencies as the Affiliated Schools for Workers, the Workers' Bureau of the National Urban League, the Workers Education Bureau of America, and the federal Works Progress Administration - - and a few letters indicate her commitment to this work. Her name appears on the list of members of the advisory committee for the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry on the letterhead of a missive sent to her on 15 October 1936 from one Louise Leonard McLaren, the New York City director of the program. In this lengthy letter to Alice Norwood, Mrs. McLaren attempts to estimate "the abilities of students at the Southern Summer School in 1936 for the report to local committees."

Among the most interesting items in the unit is a copy of a letter sent by William P. Jacobs, secretary-treasurer of the Cotton Manufacturer's Association of South Carolina, written from Clinton to James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, Columbia, in which Jacobs tells Hope that he has been apprised of the fact that the WPA was holding or had held - - with Hope's permission - - a six weeks' conference in the YMCA Building at USC:

Under the direction of Mr. Kenneth Douty, as we understand it-a man from the North who was sent there for the purpose." "We have also been advised by some of the students who attended the conference, that the instructors at the conference have been insisting that the students go back to vicinities and proceed immediately to organize all workers under the U.T.W. [United Textile Workers].

He goes on to disclose that one of the students had stated that he had "attended a conference at Clemson some time back and was advised by the professors there to stay off of such controversial subjects and have nothing to do with the organization of workers, and he so reported to the professors at the conference at the University, and was asked the question "What kind of professors do you have at Clemson anyhow?" "It is not the purpose of this letter to raise the question of the right or lack of right of the workers to organize," Jacobs writes. "We are wondering, however, if it is the proper function of an agency of the government, under the sanction of the State Department of Education, on the property of the University of South Carolina, to confine so much of its attention to the organization of the workmen, or the encouragement of the organization of the UTW, which has never represented as much as 10% of the working people of the state." He concludes-"From the reports we have heard, I am afraid that this WPA school is undertaking a policy that would not meet with your approval at all."

Also included here is a letter sent out over Ralph David Abernathy's signature by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, 20 May 1970, inviting Alice Spearman Wright to attend a retirement celebration for African American educator and civil rights activist, Septima Poinsette Clark (1898-1987) in Charleston on 19 June - - "I know you will give your support and plan to be present at this occasion to honor this great soul who has given so much and received so little in material return."

Nineteen years later, the tributes would be delivered in memory of Mrs. Wright herself. Near the end of his remarks made at the memorial service held for her at Washington Street Methodist Church, Columbia, the Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr., stated simply - - "We are all more alive because she lived." And her friend Barbara McClain said of her - - "If any person lived life to the full, it was Alice....She was aware of the beauty of the earth and wanted to enjoy it and to save it...[She] cared about people - - individuals - - and wanted to know what was happening in their lives. She listened and encouraged. She loved color and beauty....Where she meant the most to many of us was the opportunity to share in her efforts to make the world a better place for all people to live in."

Among Alice Spearman Wright's particular concerns were those of securing the rights of women and of promoting an increased awareness of the importance of their role. At the conclusion of a speech entitled "People on the March," delivered

in Chapel Hill (North Carolina), 20 October 1973, on the occasion of her receiving that year's Frank Porter Graham Civil Liberties Award, she declared:

All of the institutions, structures and systems under which we now live in the United States have been designed, directed and dominated by white males. Besides woman's inherent right to equality in all areas, her human values, understanding of human behavior, and skill in human relations offer a much needed contribution to our political, social and economic life. Without generalizing and idealizing too much, I hope, let me point out the qualities of persistence, patience and compassion woman has developed. Being under less pressure than men to compete, make money, become famous, exercise power, be a 'success', may she not bring to our man-made institutions some of the objectivity required for basic change? Has she not come into the kingdom for such a time as this?

Gifts to Modern Political Collections 2002

- Thomas S. and Clara G. **McMillian** Papers, 1870-1980
- C. Kenneth **Powell** Papers, 1964-1982
- Joseph O. **Rogers** Papers, 1954-1992
- Hastings **Wyman** Papers, 1960-2001

Thomas S. McMillian and Clara G. McMillian Papers, 1870-1980

"Their selfless service to our state and nation has left a lasting mark on all of us, and their untiring work on our behalf helped pull our nation through some of its darkest days." Strom Thurmond's speech at the 1980 dedication of the McMillan Memorial Highway paid tribute to Thomas and Clara McMillan, a couple who dedicated their lives to public service. Between them, they served for more than forty years in South Carolina's General Assembly, in the United States Congress, and in various federal offices.

Thomas Sanders McMillan was born near Ulmer (Allendale County, South Carolina) on 27 November 1888 to James C. and Mary K. McMillan. After

graduating from the Orangeburg Collegiate Institute, he taught school at Perry in Aiken County (S.C.). In 1908 McMillan won a scholarship to the University of South Carolina, where he distinguished himself as a scholar and as an athlete. He graduated in 1912 with a Bachelor of Arts degree and in 1913 with a Bachelor of Laws. McMillan played baseball for the University and, during the summer months and following graduation, for the Charlotte Hornets and the Charleston Sea Gulls. McMillan was admitted to the South Carolina Bar and entered the practice of law in 1913, forming with James Heyward the Charleston firm of McMillan & Heyward. On 14 December 1916 he married Clara Eloise Gooding, a teacher from Hampton County (S.C.).

McMillan ran for the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1916 and was elected to represent Charleston County. He served as Speaker Pro Tem from 1921 to 1923 and Speaker from 1923 to 1924. In 1924 McMillan was elected to represent South Carolina's First Congressional District in the United States Congress. There he served on the House Appropriations Committee as well as the Committee on Rules and the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. He gained recognition for his support of defense spending and his interest in international affairs. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Interparliamentary Union, an international forum intended to promote multilateral negotiations, from 1937 to 1939, and was a delegate to its 1939 convention in Oslo, Norway. McMillan died in Charleston on 29 September 1939. In a special election held on November 7th of that year, Clara McMillan was elected to complete her husband's unexpired term.

Clara Eloise Gooding was born on 17 August 1894 near Brunson in Hampton County (S.C.) to William James and Mary Webb Gooding. Her childhood was spent largely in Savannah (Georgia), and she graduated from Savannah High School. She continued her studies at Flora MacDonald College in Red Springs (North Carolina). Gooding completed a teacher training course at the Confederate Home College in Charleston in 1915. She taught school in Crockettville in Hampton County (S.C.) for one year before marrying McMillan. The couple had five sons, the youngest of whom was nine when Mrs. McMillan began her service in Congress.

Clara McMillan was the second woman from South Carolina to be elected to Congress. In reporting on her impressive 5,089 to 1,042 victory, Charleston's *News and Courier* on 8 November 1939 noted that she would be "the first South Carolinian of her sex to participate in a Congressional session." (Mrs. Elizabeth

Gasque was elected to fill the remaining months of her late husband's Congressional term and served from 13 September 1938 to 3 January 1939. Congress was not in session at the time.)

She was on the Select Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, as well as subcommittees for patents and elections, and sponsored a bill to reimburse the Beaufort County Public Library for books that were stolen and destroyed by Union occupiers during the Civil War. McMillan was known for her support of military appropriations and the Selective Service. Clara McMillan did not run for re-election in 1940, but stayed in Washington and served in the National Youth Administration and, later, the Office of Government Reports and Office of War Information. In 1946 she was appointed to be a Congressional Liaison Officer for the Department of State. She served in that capacity until 1957 or 1958 (*Charleston Evening Post*, 17 February 1956). McMillan retired to Ulmer and Barnwell and was selected as South Carolina's Mother of the Year in 1960. Clara McMillan remained active, traveling and corresponding with her family, until her death on 8 November 1976.

The McMillan papers consist of one-half linear foot of material, ca. 1870-1980, arranged as general papers, speeches, photographs, clippings, and ephemera. General papers consist largely of correspondence from Clara G. McMillan to her son Edward after her retirement. Speeches made by Thomas S. McMillan address topics such as Masonry and the armed services.

C. Kenneth Powell Papers, 1964-1982

C. Kenneth Powell (1939-) served the South Carolina Republican Party as its chair during a critical time in its development, December 1971 to February 1974. He assumed the office following the defeat of Republican gubernatorial candidate Albert Watson in a highly charged campaign won by John West. The Watson campaign was characterized by many as having a racist tone and his defeat left the party at a crossroads. As chairman, the youthful Powell spearheaded a variety of reforms that changed the face of the Party and of politics and government in South Carolina.

Ken Powell was born in Greenwood (S.C.) on 11 August 1939. He attended the Greenwood public schools and was president of his high school senior class. In 1960 he was speaker of the South Carolina Student Legislature. He majored in Industrial Management at Clemson University and was elected president of both

his junior and senior classes. He received his B.S. degree in 1961 and went on to attend the University of South Carolina School of Law.

Powell worked as a page in the South Carolina House from 1961 to 1964. There he was introduced to Floyd Spence, a young representative from Lexington County. Spence resigned from the Democratic Party in 1962 and announced he would forego almost certain re-election to the General Assembly to run instead for the U.S. House of Representatives as a Republican. Like many in South Carolina, Spence was bothered by aspects of the Democratic platform as well as the Party's loyalty oath requirement. Spence became the first prominent elected official in the state to change his party affiliation. The 1962 campaign is a landmark in contemporary history as it represents the first significant second party challenge to the Democratic domination of the state since the end of Reconstruction. Spence campaigned alongside journalist William D. Workman, Jr., who opposed longtime incumbent Olin Johnston for the U.S. Senate. Although both Workman and Spence were defeated, the nascent Republican Party proved it was a force in the state. Powell worked for the Spence campaign as a speech writer and aide. Subsequently, and because of his Republican activity, he was fired from his job as a page. He was rehired through the personal intervention of House member Robert McNair.

After he received his law degree in 1964, Powell established himself as an attorney in Columbia. He continued his Republican activity and organized the South Carolina Teenage Republicans, serving as the group's first advisor. In 1966, he ran for the House from Richland County and received 48.3% of the vote in the general election. Two years later, he sought to represent Richland County in the state Senate and received over 48% of the vote, losing to incumbent Walter Bristow.

Powell was elected chairman of the Republican Party of Richland County in 1970 and organized and conducted the first Republican primary held in the county. In accepting the position, Powell noted:

We must never lose sight of the fact that the only justification for the existence of any political party is to be a vehicle through which its candidates are elected. And in that purpose, we face a difficult task. For you see, our opposition is not just a political party. The Democratic Party in this state is an economic system to many people, a habit to others; and neither pocketbooks or habits are easily dispensed with.

He became active in Party affairs at the statewide level and was a member of the committee to draft Congressman Albert Watson to run for governor. Party stalwart Arthur Ravenel had announced his candidacy, but Powell and others felt that the Party was gaining momentum and that the charismatic Watson could build on that momentum and wrest the governor's mansion from the stranglehold the Democrats had enjoyed since the days of Reconstruction.

In 1971 Powell sought and won the position of state Party chair. The hotly contested election pitted Powell, portrayed by the media as the candidate representing the conservative wing of the party, against Harry Dent's choice, moderate Cordes C. Seabrook, Jr., of Anderson. On his election, Powell, who was reported to be the youngest state party chair in the country, pledged, "I'm going to do everything I can to make everyone realize that the terms 'conservative' and 'racist' are not in any way synonymous." Columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak published an entire column on the importance of the race for the chairmanship. "Behind the defeat of President Nixon's political aide Harry Dent in the vicious battle for the soul of the South Carolina Republican party lies a political calculation of utmost importance to the 1972 Presidential election." They noted that Dent and Thurmond "believe the new balance of power in South Carolina politics is the conservative - but non-racist - suburban vote."

Powell was a vigorous and at times controversial chairman. In May 1971 President Nixon appointed former Republican Party chair Robert Chapman and Democrat Sol Blatt, Jr., to federal judgeships. This was viewed as a political move to strengthen the 1972 reelection bids of both Nixon and Strom Thurmond. Powell argued against the Blatt appointment and criticized Harry Dent particularly after the fact. Powell had argued forcefully for the appointment of Republican N. Welch Morrisette, Jr. A statement dated 15 May 1971 notes, "The real issue is whether or not a Republican Administration prefers to appoint qualified Republicans or qualified Democrats to judgeships." If the Republican Party were to continue to grow and develop, choice political patronage appointments could not be given to Democrats. This divisive controversy further alienated Powell from Dent and the powerful Republicans who supported Dent.

In the fall of 1971 Powell announced the GOP would take legal action to create single-member districts for the General Assembly if the legislature did not do so on its own. This would eliminate the full slate law under which voters cast one vote for each seat allotted to his or her county from candidates running at large and representing the entire county rather than a district within the county. Powell

argued that the full slate law protected the Democratic majority. Single member districts were enacted and the legislature was changed forever.

Powell contended that the Party needed to build from the bottom up. Previous GOP leaders had emphasized a top down focus, concentrating on statewide and congressional races. In 1972 the key Republican campaigns in the state were Floyd Spence for the House, Strom Thurmond for re-election to the Senate, and Richard Nixon for re-election as President. Each had his own campaign organization. Thus, the 1972 campaign cycle presented a perfect opportunity to try the bottom up approach and focus the state Party's efforts on gaining seats in the General Assembly and winning local elections. As reported in the *News and Courier* (23 December 1971), Powell asserted, "We're going hunting where the ducks are. The court house and city hall really determine the quality of your life in South Carolina." Powell was a late entrant in the 1972 state Senate race, unsuccessfully opposing incumbent Isadore Lourie. His candidacy ensured that the Republicans were able to put a full slate forward in that campaign.

A major step was taken in September 1973 when the Republican State Executive Committee voted to recommend adopting the primary method for the nomination of statewide candidates. The primary put the party more on a par with the Democrats and was also a party building device, since for the first time the party would have to organize at the precinct level. It would also gain a list of those citizens who publicly allied themselves with the party by participating in the primary.

In a press release, 8 February 1974, Powell announced his decision to run for state Attorney General rather than seek a third term as chair. "My purpose in seeking the chairmanship in 1971 was to lead the party toward an issue oriented, positive, grass roots force in state politics - one which put equal emphasis on elections at all levels of government and one in which all people regardless of their sex, age, race, or economic status could freely participate. I sincerely hope that progress has been made toward this goal...." Powell also remarked on the poor support he had received as chair from affluent Party supporters who had contributed in a variety of ways to the success of his predecessors. *News and Courier* reporter Hugh Gibson quoted Powell as saying, "There is a group of the well-to-do who support only those in their peer group. There is no secret that both times I ran for party chairman there were many of the well-to-do against me....I have done all I can do and further service by me would serve no useful purpose."

In his unsuccessful bid to unseat incumbent Dan McLeod, Powell argued the need for reform and proposed that, as Attorney General, he would serve as a consumer

advocate. His late entry to the race probably doomed his candidacy. After the election, he turned his full attention to his law practice. In 1975 Powell was appointed by Gov. James B. Edwards to the state Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission. He served through 1981 and chaired the Commission from 1978 to 1979. Powell continues to practice law in Columbia.

The C. Kenneth Powell papers consist of one linear foot of material, 1964-1982, chiefly comprised of correspondence, Republican Party publications, and news clippings documenting Powell's political activities as a candidate for public office and chairman of both the Richland County Republican Party and the South Carolina Republican Party. The bulk of the material dates from 1973 to 1974.

Papers, 1966-1968, reflect Powell's interest in promoting a unicameral legislature for South Carolina. Two polls, July and October 1968, analyze voter sentiment in the U.S. Senate race in which incumbent Fritz Hollings was challenged by Republican Marshall Parker. The 1971 file on Judicial candidate N. Welch Morrisette, Jr., consists chiefly of letters of recommendation on his behalf to U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell by attorneys and other prominent South Carolinians, including Julius W. McKay, Judge Julius B. "Bubba" Ness, Edward K. Pritchard, and Judge Theodore D. Stoney. Interesting materials exist regarding the Watergate scandal, including a 30 January 1974 letter from Barry Goldwater to Harry Dent. Among other correspondents represented in the collection are George H.W. Bush, Hal C. Byrd, Harry Dent, Raymond A. Harris, Richard M. Nixon, Joseph O. Rogers, Jr., and Dan Ross.

Joseph O. Rogers Papers, 1954-1992

"When I ran for Governor four years ago, it was because of the feeling that the people of South Carolina deserved to have a choice when they went to the polls" (*Manning Times*, 14 September 1970). Joseph O. Rogers (1921-1999) was the first gubernatorial candidate of the modern Republican Party in South Carolina. Rogers, who would later serve as United States Attorney for the state, based his 1966 campaign on twelve years of service in the General Assembly and a promise to be "a man who stands up for South Carolina."

Joseph Oscar Rogers, Jr., was born in Mullins (S.C.) on 8 October 1921 to Joseph Oscar and Lila McDonald Rogers. He graduated from Charleston High School and entered the College of Charleston in 1938. Rogers worked as a clerk at the Charleston Naval Shipyard from 1939 until 1943, when he volunteered for the

United States Army. He was promoted to the rank of staff sergeant in the Army Corps of Engineers and served in Morocco, Algiers, Tunisia, and Southern France.

Following his discharge in March 1946, Rogers returned to Charleston, resumed his work in the Navy Yard and entered The Citadel in September with the aid of the G.I. Bill. Rogers entered the University of South Carolina Law School in the fall of 1948 and graduated in September 1950. In 1949 he married Hemingway native Kathleen Brown. Rogers and his wife moved to Manning (Clarendon County, South Carolina) in 1950, where he practiced law with the firm of DuRant, DuRant & Rogers.

Rogers became a respected member of the community, serving as a lay leader in the Manning Methodist Church. When Clarendon County experienced what *The State* termed "agitation in the county for younger men in the legislature," he was a natural candidate (*The State*, 25 September 1966). Rogers was elected as a Democrat to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1954 to represent Clarendon County. He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, the Education and Public Works Committee, and served three times as a member of the Conference Committee on State Budget. Rogers also served as vice-chairman of the South Carolina School Committee (popularly known as the Gressette Committee), a fifteen-man committee appointed by the governor to seek legal means to avoid forced integration of the state's public schools. While the original intent and historic role of the committee have been issues of debate for historians and journalists, Marion Gressette observed in 1984 that "The committee's real accomplishment was in preventing violence such as occurred in some other southern states" (3 March 1984). Rogers also was involved in both the Reapportionment Study Committee and the House-Senate conference committee on reapportionment of the Senate. Rogers served in the General Assembly for six consecutive terms, 1955 to 1967.

Over the course of his legislative service, Rogers became discouraged with what he viewed as a lack of resolve on the part of South Carolina Democrats to resist federal encroachment into the affairs of state government. The proposed transfer of the state's Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center to the State Agency of Vocational Rehabilitation in order to qualify for federal funds particularly galled Rogers. He led the floor fight that stopped the transfer and later told *The State* that "he could not accept an attitude of 'If you can get it, it doesn't matter what you have to give up to get it'" (*The State*, 25 September 1966). On 7 March 1966 Rogers formally announced that he would switch to the Republican Party and seek its gubernatorial

nomination, which he received at the party convention on March 26. Rogers, the first Republican candidate for the office in the Twentieth Century, challenged incumbent governor Robert E. McNair with a platform that stressed local control of schools and strong state leadership. Both of these positions stemmed largely from the efforts of the federal government to desegregate public schools in South Carolina. "We oppose them on both grounds that they are an unwarranted and unwise invasion by the Federal Government of the education function of the state and that they injure education by making education secondary in its own field," Rogers wrote in a 1966 statement. In his first formal speech as a candidate, Rogers said, "It is my opinion and conviction that we should move voluntarily in separate columns toward a common goal, I believe that the expression and hopes and dreams of both races are better realized through this voluntarily social agreement."

Rogers was unable to defeat the popular incumbent, but did poll 188,000 votes to McNair's 255,000. He returned to his law practice in Manning and remained active in the Republican Party, giving speeches and helping to plan for the 1968 Republican convention. Rogers served as a delegate to that convention and as manager for Richard Nixon's presidential campaign in South Carolina.

Rogers was nominated to succeed Klyde Robinson as the United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina in 1969. Rogers' nomination was supported by most South Carolina newspapers, but opposed by South Carolina's branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman, a former field secretary for the NAACP, observed that U.S. Attorneys played a "definite role in carrying out the Civil Rights Act" and that Rogers' appointment in that capacity "would not enhance the black minority" (*The State*, 20 June 1969). The Rev. A.W. Holman, president of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches, declared that confirming Rogers' nomination would be comparable to appointing "a fox to stand guard over a chicken house" (*Columbia Record*, 8 July 1969). Rogers countered this accusation, saying that while he had worked to change laws, he had never broken them and that, as United States Attorney, he could be trusted to enforce laws impartially. His nomination was confirmed on 22 July 1969 and at his swearing in, 11 August, he said he planned to enforce the law "fairly and impartially without regard to race, color or creed" (*The State*, 12 August 1969).

Rogers had served for little more than a year when he was recommended for a federal judgeship by Senator Strom Thurmond. The nomination stalled and on 18

December 1970 Rogers resigned as United States Attorney and withdrew his name from consideration for the judgeship, saying, "It's obvious that the major blame for inaction on my nomination lies with the current [Nixon] administration" (Manning Times, 24 December 1970). Rogers returned to his law firm and practiced actively until his 1990 retirement. He served as a Special Circuit Court Judge on numerous occasions into the 1990s, on the Clarendon County Development Board, and was named an Economic Ambassador for Clarendon County in 1993. Rogers was active in the Manning United Methodist Church, serving as a lay leader and as chairman of the official board. He was a Mason, Rotarian, member of the American Legion, and director of the Bank of Clarendon. Rogers died in April 1999. The Rogers papers consist of one and one-quarter linear feet of material, 1954 to 1992. The collection has significant material relating to Rogers' 1966 bid for governor and his work with the Republican Party. The papers are arranged in five series: public papers, personal papers, audio-visual records, clippings, and ephemera.

Public papers, 1955-1993, largely pertain to Rogers' work in the General Assembly and as U.S. Attorney. Much of the U.S. Attorney material is correspondence from associates of Rogers congratulating him on his nomination and expressing dismay at his resignation. General Assembly material includes correspondence, speeches, and programs for various events. The general folder includes papers related to public positions such as appointments to the State Commission on Higher Education, the State Development Board, and special circuit court sessions.

Personal papers, 1942-1992, concern the 1966 governor's campaign and the Republican Party. Campaign material consists of general papers, press releases, speeches, and schedules. General papers include correspondence, memoranda, and newsletters. Speeches and press releases are generally handwritten and undated. Republican Party papers relate to activities such as Rogers' role as a delegate to the 1968 Republican National Convention in Miami Beach. These files include newsletters, programs, agendas, speeches, and membership lists. Materials specifically related to the Nixon campaign are composed of similar material and have been assigned a separate folder. Other files regard Rogers' service on the Clarendon County Development Board and activities with the Manning United Methodist Church.

Hastings Wyman Papers, 1960-2001

Hastings Wyman has written and published *Southern Political Report* since 1978. The bi-weekly publication provides expert analysis of politics and politicians in the South (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia).

Wyman was born in Aiken (S.C.) to Hastings Wyman, Sr., and Elizabeth Babb Wyman. He attended South Carolina public schools in Camden and Aiken and received his B.A. from Harvard College in 1961, with a major in American government, and his law degree from the University of South Carolina in 1964. Wyman was elected chair of the Aiken County Republican Party in 1965 at the age of twenty-six and a year later became a field representative in the southern states for the Republican National Committee. In that role he traveled throughout the South presenting workshops on campaigning.

In late 1967 Wyman became a Capitol Hill staffer, working as a legislative assistant for Senator Strom Thurmond. He held that position until 1973, excluding a leave of six months in 1970 to manage the unsuccessful gubernatorial campaign of Albert Watson. In 1973 he was employed as a special assistant to Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent.

From 1975 until 1998 Wyman worked in the public affairs department of the American Petroleum Institute. In addition to publishing *Southern Political Report* Wyman has written for national publications including *Roll Call*, *Spectator*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *The Washington Post*, and has provided political commentary on television and radio.

The Wyman papers consist of one-half linear foot of papers, 1960-2001 (bulk dates, 1985-2001), chiefly including correspondence, writings, and speeches. Writings include unpublished and published articles. Speeches are often annotated, and occasionally include related correspondence, programs and other associated materials. Mr. Wyman has also donated a complete run of *Southern Political Report* which is available through the Books Division of the South Caroliniana Library.

2002 Gifts of Published South Caroliniana

- Library of R.J. and G.W. **Gage**
- Various Other **Published Items**

The Library of Robert J. Gage and George Williams Gage

Robert J. Gage (1810-1882) entered South Carolina College from Mt. Zion Institute (Winnsboro, Fairfield County, S.C.) 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 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 an 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 (1856-1921) 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, George 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 reading interests of Robert and George Gage ranged widely and included literature, travel, religion, politics, history, and agriculture. After inheriting his father's library, Judge Gage expanded the collection to include Civil War regimental histories and biographies and pamphlets and books on law, banking, and natural history. Among the one hundred ninety-seven volumes that have been received are *Carey's General Atlas, Improved and Enlarged...* (Philadelphia, 1818); William Darby, *A Geographical Description of the State of Louisiana...* (New York, 1817 second edition); bound volumes of *The Farmer and Planter*, 1854-1857, 1859-1861 and *Niles' Weekly Register*; Francis Porcher, *Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests...* (Charleston, 1869); Howard Malcolm, *Travels in South-Eastern Asia, Embracing Hindustan, Malaya, Siam, and China...* (Boston,

1839); and Thomas Jefferson, *Notes on the State of Virginia* (Philadelphia, 1794 second American edition).

The Gage library is a fine addition to the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library which now includes, among others, the libraries of August Kohn and Helen Kohn Hennig, William Gilmore Simms, Henry P. Kendall, Yates Snowden, and J. Rion McKissick.

2002 Other Published Materials of South Caroliniana

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- Truman Capote, *Se Oyen las Musas*. Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1958. First Argentine edition of Truman Capote's account of the European tour of the second "Porgy and Bess" touring company.
- Wilbur J. Cash, *The Mind of the South*. New York, 1941. American Marxist Herbert Aptheker's annotated copy.
- *Cashmere Shawl Goat Imported from Turkey in Asia by James B. Davis, M.D. of South Carolina During the Year 1848: The First Importation Ever Made and Proved by Naturalists and Divines to be that Variety from Which Curtains on the Tabernacle Were Made*. Indianapolis, 1867.
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- Perry D. Frazer, *Elementary Gunsmithing: A Manual of Instruction for Amateurs in the Alteration and Repair of Firearms*. Plantersville, 1938.
- Freemasons, Pythagorean Lodge No. 21, Charleston, *By-Laws of Pythagorean Lodge, No. 21, A.F.M.* Charleston, 1873.
- Joshua Giddings, *Speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, on the Trial of Preston S. Brooks, for an Assault on Senator Sumner. Before the House of Representatives, July 11, 1856*. Washington, 1856.
- DuBose Heyward, *Porgy and Bess*. Paris, France, 1953. Theatre program for touring company of the play, as presented in Paris; photographs and brief biographical information on the actors, including Joseph Attles, of Charleston, Rhoda Boggs, of Greenville, and John McCurry, of Anderson.
- J. Honfleur, *Prospectus of the Improved Plans of Teaching Drawing from Nature, Coloring, Mathematical & Isometrical Perspective: Invented and Taught by J. Honfleur*. Columbia, 1852.
- *Lancaster News*, 1909-1937 (scattered issues).
- *Lancaster County Citizen*, 22 January 1920 issue.
- Stiles B. Lines, "They Were Afraid To Ask Him" (A sermon preached by the Rev. Stiles B. Lines, Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Camden, on 30 December 1956 following an incident in which a member of his congregation was severely beaten by unknown assailants). [Columbia], Diocese of Upper South Carolina, Department of Social Relations (reprint from the *Camden Chronicle*, 31 December 1956).
- Inez Lopez, *Caviar for Breakfast*. New York, 1940.
- Samuel Lucius, *Abscheids-Rede, so denen nach dem berühmten Carolina...[An Address...Who wanted to go to...Carolina]*. Bern, Switzerland, 1735.
- Listervelt Middleton, *Southern Winds African Breezes*. Blythewood, 1987 (1992 reprint). Cover art by Larry F. Lebbby.

- Listervelt Middleton, *We Be Creosote People*. Columbia, 1982. Cover illustration by Leo Twiggs.
- Pentecostal Holiness Church, *Minutes of the [25th-32nd] Annual Session[s] of the Lower S.C. Conference of the Pentecostal Holiness Church*. Franklin Springs, Ga., 1935-1942.
- Pentecostal Holiness Church, *Minutes of the [33rd-62nd] Annual Session[s] of the South Carolina Conference of the Pentecostal Holiness Church*. [Franklin Springs, Ga.], 1943-1946 and 1950-1972.
- South Carolina. General Assembly. House of Representatives, *Rules of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of South Carolina*. Columbia, 1846.
- W.F. Stevenson, *Short Statement as to Cheraw Presbyterian Church*. Cheraw, 1906.
- Voorhees Industrial School, *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Principal and Treasurer*. Denmark, 1911.
- Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Walker, *Evans & Cogswell's Alabama Almanac for 1873; ...for 1874*. Charleston, 1873, 1874.
- Joseph Henry Zerbey, *The South as Seen in 1930*. Pottsville, Pa., 1930.

2002 Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

- **Ambrotype, undated**, sixth plate of Robert Ilderton and Emma Mendenhall Limehouse. Probably a wedding photograph, it shows a young couple in fancy dress with jewelry gilded.
- **Carte-de-visite, ca. 1861-1865**, copy of a painting showing family at graveside and African-American man with shovel. In background are other

widows at graves and row of four columns, similar to those left by destruction of Millwood plantation. Photographed by Wearn & Hix, Artists, Columbia.

- ***Twenty-two cartes-de-visite, ten cabinets, and three tintypes, ca. 1867-1890***, of the Schiffley and Wigfall families. Frederick A. Schiffley was a photographer in Charleston during the 1870s. In addition to identified members of the Schiffley and Wigfall families, the collection contains an 1867 image of the Stonewall Fire Engine Company. Photographers represented are George Hennies, William P. Hix, and Wearn & Hix, of Columbia; George L. Cook, F.A. Nowell, F.A. Schiffley, V.C. Brown with F.A. Schiffley, Anderson Studio, G.N. Bernard, J.M. Osborne, Quinby & Co., and W.B. Austin/Vandyke Studio, of Charleston; C.M. Van Orsdell, of Orangeburg; Paddingham, of Augusta, Ga.; J.H. Smith, of Newark, N.J.; and F. Kuhn, of Atlanta, Ga.
- ***Thirty-one cartes-de-visite and four tintypes, 1869-1887***, in a photograph album belonging to W.D. Kirkland, 1 January 1871. Identified persons include Henry E. Partridge, Emma Greene, Carrie Watkins, Lola Speer, F.A. Gilbert, and D.A. DuPre. South Carolina photographers represented are J.T. Winburn; S.C. Mouzon of Spartanburg; J.R. Schorb & Son of Yorkville and Chester; W.H. Wiseman of Newberry; James D. Wilder and Wilder & Wheeler of Sumter; S.T. Souder, F.A. Nowell, and George S. Cook of Charleston; and W.A. Reckling, W.P. Hix, Wearn & Hix, and Hennies of Columbia.
- ***Thirty-one cartes-de-visite and three tintypes, 1860s-1870s***, in a photograph album possibly owned by C.J. "Charlie" Elford. Most of the photographs are identified, including Mrs. C.J. Elford, who "died suddenly while attending evening service at First Baptist Ch., Greenville, S.C." There is a tintype of Col. C.J. Elford, who served in the Sixteenth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers and commanded the Third Regiment of South Carolina Reserves. Col. Elford was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Elford. South Carolina photographers represented include C.H. Lanneau's Photographic

Gallery, W.M. Wheeler, and Mrs. D.W. Jones of Greenville; Wearn & Hix of Columbia; and Quinby & Co., S.T. Souder, and Bolles' Gallery of Art of Charleston.

- **Tintype, ca. 1860s-1870s**, of J. Mitchell's Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. store in Lexington. Men and carts crowd the front of a two-story clapboard building with a third-story facade.
- **Stereograph, ca. 1863-1865**, "Admiral Dahlgren and staff on the 'Pawnee.'" Taylor & Huntington of Hartford, Ct., claimed this to be an original print when they published it ca. 1889 as number 3413 in their series "Photographic War History, 1861-1865." The image shows Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren of the United States Navy standing on deck with eight officers. The Pawnee was involved in reducing the Confederate fortifications around Charleston.
- **Stereograph, ca. 1875**, "Birds-eye from St. Michael's" looking north and showing the Mills House. Number 40 in George N. Barnard's series "South Carolina Views." Barnard took this from the church steeple, looking up Meeting Street.
- **Five stereographs, 1870s-1880s**, of Charleston views. Four by George L. Cook show the Pavilion Hotel, South Bay Street, East Battery, and South Battery. The other photograph is of Grace Church by George N. Barnard and part of his series "South Carolina Views."
- **Stereograph, 1902**, "President Roosevelt and party on the ruins of the old Spanish fort at Dorchester, near Charleston, S.C." Group of men and women in undeveloped area. Published by Underwood & Underwood of New York.
- **Stereograph, undated**, of a lighthouse and keeper's house. Probably from the Beaufort area as a label from Stuart & Clancey, Druggists, Beaufort, S.C., is affixed to the reverse.

- **Four photographs, 1893**, of the Charleston area taken after the hurricane by Clarke's Photo Gallery in Charleston. The photographs show damage to boats, houses, a mill, and possibly the Carolina Yacht Club.
- **Two photographs, undated**, showing United States Marines, possibly at Parris Island. One photograph shows two men standing by an ambulance or carry-all type wagon and the other shows twenty Marines with shovels and picks grouped near the wagon and tents in the background. Probably taken during the 1890s. The United States Marine Corps established their presence on Parris Island in 1891 when First Sargent Richard Donovan arrived with two corporals and ten privates.
- **Five photographs, undated**, of views in the field and at the lodge of men with guns, dogs, and horses in various stages of a bird hunting expedition. Large cabinet style format.
- **Three hundred and three photographs, 1911-1971**, relating to the Gibbes Machinery Company of Columbia. Alexander Mason Gibbes bought out his father in the W.H. Gibbes & Company in 1902 and created the Gibbes Machinery Company. This company, with a foundry on Gervais Street and automotive services on Assembly Street, operated until 1987. In 1955 the company became a Volkswagon dealership in addition to maintaining the rest of its productions. The bulk of the photographs date from 1940 to 1971 and show casting day at the foundry on the corner of Wheat and Park Streets, the automotive service department and paint and body shop, the machine shop and its products including the Gibbes table, the trailer shop for construction and repair of heavy vehicles and trailers, street level and aerial views of the complex on the corner of Assembly and Blossom Streets, company dinners, and staff. Early photographs of interest include an interior of the company office with Singer sewing machines around 1905, interior views of the company works on Gervais Street in 1911, the 1912 fire which destroyed the

company building on Gervais Street, a Model A Maxwell climbing the State House steps in 1910, Caughman's Auto Transfer, and Gen. Mark Clark receiving a new car in 1959. The foundry operated from 1912 to 1957 and made lamps for the Gervais Street bridge in 1927.

- ***Sixty photographs, 1976-1991***, added to the papers of Cladys "Jabbo" Smith (1908-1991) provide a further visual record of the great jazz trumpeter. These pictures, made both in color and black and white, many of them undated, were made as publicity stills or as candid shots documenting his appearances, 1976-1986, at various domestic and European venues, including images taken during the run of the musical show "One Mo' Time" and at Jazz concerts or festivals in France (1982), the Netherlands (1983) and in Germany (1986). A small color photograph used as an I.D. picture for a 1978 Louisiana driver's license testifies to his presence there at that time. Photographers include Richard Corman, Nancy Miller Elliott, W.R. Everly III, Norma Holt, Donn D. Mumma, Bob Parent, Judy Sneed and Alice Su.