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2001 Report of Gifts (133 pages)

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The
South Carolina
College Library
1840



The
South Caroliniana
Library
1940

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Saturday, May 19, 2001
Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*, Presiding



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

Luncheon 1:00 p.m.
Clarion Townhouse Hotel

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

Address Genevieve Chandler Peterkin

2001 Report of Gifts to the Library by Members of the Society

Announced at the 65th Annual Meeting of the

University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)

Annual Program

19 May 2001

- **South Carolina's Pivotal Decision for Disunion: Popular Mandate or Manipulated Verdict?** – 2000 Keynote Address by William W. Freehling
- Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana
- Gifts to Modern Political Collections
- Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana
- Gifts of Printed 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 - scoref@mailbox.sc.edu

South Carolina's Pivotal Decision for Disunion: Popular Mandate or Manipulated Verdict?

Keynote address by William W. Freehling

*Presented, 13 May 2000, at the 64th Annual Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society*

Published in 2001 Program

Let me explain why I have eagerly anticipated the opportunity to speak to you today.

The South Caroliniana Library was more my alma mater than Harvard College or the University of California, Berkeley, graduate school. Here I learned my two biggest lessons in how to be an historian. True, I'd learned lots of abstract lessons about theories of history at those Yankee schools—you know how we Yankees love theories. But no abstruse lesson proved much of a guide through the complex avalanche of letters, diaries, and pamphlets I found at this very southern (meaning richly specific) place. There was nothing to do in that Fall of 1961 but dive into the complexities, soak in the specifics, read until I could read no more. After months of the hardest study I had ever experienced, specific people started emerging, specific incidents, specific houses, specific lordly titans, specific lowly slaves.

At this juncture, I heard my first South Caroliniana annual lecture, given by one of the leading historians of that era, Avery Craven, a Southerner who taught at the University of Chicago. Perhaps some of you also heard that memorable lecture. Professor Craven dwelled on what he called friends he had met at the South Caroliniana, meaning long-dead characters who came alive as you read their letters on their wonderfully thick nineteenth-century paper. His favorite friend, he said, was Thomas Bennett, South Carolina's governor in 1822, the time of Denmark Vesey's slave conspiracy in Charleston. Governor Bennett destroyed his political career by trying to halt a white men's witch hunt which for a moment threatened to hang hundreds of innocent blacks, including his own slaves.

The previous month, I had made a friend of the ultrabrave Thomas Bennett too. Out of such friendships, I was slowly learning, one might write a much more richly complicated history than my simplistic Yankee theory envisioned. Denmark Vesey, the greatest slave conspirator in nineteenth-century South Carolina history, did not just produce that simplicity, a monolithic wave of terror and

reprisals from outraged, fearful South Carolina whites. Vesey's threatened revolution against whites also produced a courageous governor, standing up against a frightful counter-revolution. Thomas Bennett defined the first mission I had learned at the South Caroliniana: find the complexity beyond the theory, and do justice to all the diverse protagonists.

Southern compatriots here helped me learn how to move past the northern simplicities. I think of my contemporaries, also on the learning trail, each in their own way now grown into giants akin to Avery Craven, at their respective South Carolina institutions: Selden Smith, Charles Joyner, Dan Carter. I think of their remarkable professors and mine too, including William Foran, who never wrote much but taught gorgeously about his favorite friends, the folk he called "pragmatists in wonderland." He meant Carolina's upcountry leaders of the 1850s, especially James L. Orr, who tried to make anti-pragmatic, anti-Yankee Carolinians more like pragmatic Yankees. These Yankee-like Carolina pragmatists did not altogether carry their anti-Yankee wonderland, but they too added to the complexity, conditioned my Yankee abstractions about South Carolina's differences from the North. How fine that their tale, William Foran's tale, continues to be emphasized here by your brilliant Professor Lacy Ford.

Professor Foran's colleagues back in the 1960s included Dan Hollis, who had published a decade earlier his superb study of this university in Thomas Cooper's era, and Bob Ochs, who gave me, a stranger, my first job, teaching fine students from Fort Jackson in night school. And I think of the archivists who helped so much, Clara Mae Jacobs and Les Inabinett here and the incomparable Charles Lee over at the Archives.

Let me say a word more about Les Inabinett, beyond the words we are all thinking today, the words of prayer for swift recovery from his late surgery. Les had a terrible problem for an archivist. As director of the South Caroliniana, he was custodian of a sensational document, the James Henry Hammond secret diary. The Hammond family, the diary's donors, wanted to keep the diary secret, lest their ancestor's dirty linen be washed in public. But Les knew that the Hammond secret diary had value far beyond its sexual sensationalism, for understanding South Carolina's political culture. So when serious scholars, including Yankee strangers, asked to see the priceless source of information, he felt compelled to find a way to whisper "yes," despite the Hammond family's shouts of "no way!"

Les' way was to allow me to see the document but to take no notes on it, and to promise to publish no information on its sexual revelations. The document became for me a critical source of strictly political revelations, and I have often silently thanked Les for finding the middle way. Then later on, as the family's sensitivity lessened, Les equally skillfully presided over a change in the rules for reading the secret diary, ending with Carol Bleser's fine publication of the marvelous document. The secret diary is secret no more! How times have changed in forty years, and how well Les served as custodian of progress.

With Les Inabinett at the center of the professors and students growing wiser at the South Caroliniana during the early 1960s, what a golden time that was to learn how to learn. Now you have invited this slow learner to stand for at least a few minutes where Avery Craven once stood. Nothing could mean more to me.

Those reminiscences aside, I want to talk to you today about what one can learn about historical complexities, and what one can't learn, at libraries such as this place. One can learn all kinds of astonishing facts about hitherto unknown historical complexities. But one can't learn whether the complexities yielded a different result - whether history would have come out the same way if the complexities had never existed and if the past had been as simple as one once imagined. But that formulation is too theoretical, too Yankee. Let's get down to southern specifics.

Next February, the Oxford University Press will publish my new book, entitled *The South vs. The South: How Anti-Confederate Southerners Shaped the Course of the Civil War*. During thousands of hours at libraries such as this one, I uncovered the story of hundreds of thousands of Southerners, black and white, who opposed the Confederacy or cared not whether it lived or died. Four hundred fifty thousand anti-Confederate Southerners, black and white, fought in the Union armed forces, meaning that one Southerner wore Yankee blue for every two that wore rebel gray. Thus a Southerner replaced every Northerner killed in the Union army, with enough southern anti-Confederate soldiers left over to outnumber Robert E. Lee's main army. These anti-Confederate Southerners included some seven hundred thousand blacks who ran away from their masters and supplied one hundred fifty thousand troops to the Union army. Meanwhile, white anti-Confederates kept the Border South states of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, and Delaware in the Union. Thus almost one slaveholding state rejected disunion for every two that embraced it. The states that rejected the Confederacy contained over half the slave states' factories.

They handed the Union a third of southern terrain, at the cost of but a few Yankee lives.

What an enormously more interesting Civil War thus emerges than the simplistic notion of "the North" versus "the South." The richly complex reality becomes more like half the Southerners against the Northerners plus the other half of the Southerners. My guess is that the Union would not have won the Civil War without this southern help. Abraham Lincoln guessed that way too. What a story it is of these Southerners who were not quite southern enough, and how their complexity does deepen the otherwise too simple Civil War tale.

But I must guess about the importance of what I found, for here is the problem that no library can solve: did southern anti-Confederates' exploits really change the Civil War outcome, really produce a Union victory unattainable without their help? The North, after all, was stronger than the South, maybe so much stronger that if all Southerners had massed behind the Confederacy, the Union still would have won. That history did not happen. Because a war between all the Southerners and all the Northerners did not happen, no library has any documents on it and the historian can only guess about the tale. Yet the history that did not happen has everything to do with whether my new southern friends really brought the North a victory unattainable without southern aid.

We have here the second lesson I first learned at the South Caroliniana about the limits of historical theorizing. It's not just that the richness of the letters and diaries yields a complexity that spills beyond a simple theory like "the Northerners versus the Southerners." It is also that the surviving historical materials run dry before one can be arrogantly certain that even a complex guess has it right.

At the heart of this guessing is the difference between my laboratory, such as the South Caroliniana, and the laboratory of a chemist. Like a chemist, I can find out all the elements in a reality, including an element hitherto unsuspected. But a chemist can then separate out the newly found element and see if the compound changes its nature. Such work is of course crucial in discovering, say, what particular enzyme causes Alzheimer's disease.

The South Caroliniana Library does not give me the power to separate out one element that I have found. No way can I remove the southern anti-Confederates from the Civil War amalgam, then see whether the North would have won. That's

why I am reduced in the end to an informed guess. That's why history is art as well as science. That's why the arrogant historical theorist, absolutely sure she or he knows why a historical outcome happened, is a misguided creature.

Let me take another example of an intriguing, unsuspected complexity that perhaps didn't matter in an historical outcome, a purely South Carolina example, an example that is at the heart of the book that I am now finishing, the saga of the final steps on the southern Road to Disunion. As I do not have to tell anyone in this audience, South Carolina was a really special place in 1860, for a moment arguably the most special place on earth, which is one reason why the South Caroliniana Library is one of our nation's most important repositories. The simplistic myth is that President-elect Abraham Lincoln intended to abolish slavery and the South up and revolted, with South Carolina unanimously leading the way on December 20, 1860. The complex truth is that Abraham Lincoln was a debatable threat to slavery and most Southerners knew it.

To take one example among many of why Lincoln was a highly uncertain menace to slavery, in his Inaugural Address on March 4, 1861, the new President threw his support behind an unamendable constitutional amendment, forever barring the federal government from abolishing slavery. Congress had already passed the amendment, as had several northern states. The evidence is overwhelming that if the seceded states had come back into the Union, the Lincoln-endorsed amendment would have become part of the U.S. Constitution. I have often wondered how slavery could ever have been abolished, with that amendment on the books and the federal government forever barred from touching the institution. In 1860, many Southerners wondered too. And wondering about whether a highly dangerous revolution is necessary does dampen the revolutionary spirit.

Particularly for this reason, most Southerners did not want to secede unless and until the ambiguous Mr. Lincoln proved to be an immediate menace to slavery (which is one reason why there were many anti-Confederate Southerners during the war). But disunion was not dependent on what most Southerners wished. According to most Southerners' (and many Northerners') version of American political and constitutional theory, the people of each state could decide for themselves whether to withdraw their consent to be governed. Most of the population in any one state could start a disunion ball rolling, even if most of the population in the other fourteen slaveholding states wanted that ball to stand still. However much they disagreed on whether disunion should occur, Southerners

agreed that if any one state could begin the process of withdrawing consent to the federal Union, that state would have to be South Carolina.

There was good reason for that perception. South Carolinians had been in the vanguard of attempts to nullify federal laws or discard the federal Union ever since the Nullification Controversy of 1832, the subject of the book I wrote in the early 1960s in the South Caroliniana Library. There was far more loathing of Lincoln and Yankees and Union in the South Carolina of 1860 than anywhere else. In that sense, the South Carolina revolution of 1860 seems a spontaneous rebellion, a deeply grass roots simplicity, a profound inevitability.

Because I once believed in that myth of the unanimous, simple South Carolina, I was at first surprised, then increasingly intrigued by discovering, in this library and others, a nervous uncertainty, among the South Carolina leaders of disunion, about whether they could bring off secession. Their uncertainty stemmed first of all from their towering constitutional obstacle: it took a two-thirds majority of Carolinians to carry disunion. The forbidding size of that majority had stopped the nullifiers in 1830 and the disunionists in 1850-1852.

Secessionists' uncertainty stemmed also from their constituents' fear of going it alone, of charging out of the Union without any other state following. That had happened to John C. Calhoun's South Carolina in 1832; and the experience of being left out to hang by the rest of the South had been a profound trauma. And South Carolina's uncertainty about disunion also fed on all the other apprehensions, so controlling outside South Carolina: that Lincoln might not be an immediate menace to slavery, that a civil war with the Yankees might not be won, that it might be hard to control slaves during a war - in short that secession would bring on chaos and abolition faster than any other strategy.

At the heart of the matter was the irony that defined your ancestors: no Americans were such devoted revolutionaries-or so anxious to stop their social order from being revolutionized. The revolution of 1860 was profoundly a reactionary revolution, aimed at preserving the southern status quo from Yankee do-gooders who supposedly wanted to rip up everything gloriously Carolina. Yet an unsuccessful revolution could itself rip up the South Carolina social and political structure. No wonder your forebears went forward with a tremble in their step - and a secret suspicion that their nerve would falter before they dared the final inch.

Out of such nervous misgivings among Carolina's disunionists came three strategies to manipulate the verdict, to secure the two-thirds majority of South Carolinians that secessionists feared they might not be able to rally by relying purely on popular enthusiasm for disunion. It's been great fun to uncover these strategies, this complexity in the supposedly simplistic Carolina of 1860.

The leading complicators were the conspirators of 1860. Webster defines a conspiracy as a secret plot to break up the standing order, and there was demonstrably such a conspiracy in 1860. It took the form of South Carolina leaders privately writing to leaders in other Deep South states, secretly trying to arrange a plan for revolution. The letters from South Carolina asked two questions: Can secessionists in any state beyond South Carolina bring off secession, if we in South Carolina do not first secede? And if we do first secede, will other Deep South states follow us? The answers from other Deep South states came back resoundingly. No, we can't bring off secession here first. Yes, we will follow, if South Carolina secedes first. This time, you will not stand alone. Act! Then we will act.

These letters had the effect of quieting qualms, of shoring up Carolinians' nerve. But still South Carolina's leaders of secession did not wish to risk a full-scale debate in their state over the merits of disunion. So in two ways, they shut off debate.

First of all, they silenced U.S. Senator James Henry Hammond. Hammond is about as close to an anti-friend as I have in South Carolina, a male chauvinist full of sexual indiscretions. The secret diary shows all that. But Hammond demonstrates that even the most repulsive of men can have their admirable side - more historical complexity. In 1860 Senator Hammond wrote a brilliant long public letter on the folly of disunion and sent it to his friend A.P. Aldrich, a key South Carolina legislator, to have it printed in the Charleston newspapers. So superb a Unionist dissertation from so important a Carolinian could have started a real South Carolina debate over whether Lincoln's alleged menace to slavery justified secession - the same debate transpiring in every other state, with the Unionists winning the argument.

Aldrich suppressed Hammond's letter. He acted in the spirit of his classic quote about the manipulations of 1860 - "Whoever waited for the common people when a great move was to be made. We must make the move and force them to follow."

In their final tactic to force doubters to follow, Carolina secessionists deployed the local militia, whenever doubts were expressed. Armed men paraded the streets. With their tongues as well as their guns, they shamed as well as frightened Unionists into silence. Unionism, militia-men said, was disloyal to slavery, disloyal to Carolina, disloyal to the ideals of 1776. And the Unionists did fall silent.

The Conspiracy of 1860, the silencing of James Hammond, the atmosphere of shame, or sometimes, violence against, all who disagreed with these tactics South Carolina blazed out of the Union seemingly unanimously, with none of the oft-times paralyzing debate elsewhere.

By seceding on December 20, 1860, South Carolina changed the issue elsewhere. The issue no longer was whether Lincoln's menace to black slavery justified secession. The issue was whether other Southerners could allow the federal government to coerce white men in a seceding state. On that issue, secession did blaze forward beyond South Carolina, throughout the Deep South before Lincoln could be inaugurated. Then, after the guns fired at Fort Sumter and Lincoln called up seventy-five thousand volunteers, four more states seceded, in outrage that federal troops would kill southern white men who no longer consented to federal rule.

All of this historical complexity, by the bye, mocks the historical simplicities of both sides in your late flag debate. If I were a South Carolinian, I'd want the flag taken off the capitol dome, indeed taken off the capital grounds, for current-day reasons. But I do not think the historical record justifies only my present-day position. My fellow opponents of the flag say that the secessionists were all about protecting slavery from Lincoln's menace. Clearly, these contemporary Carolinians are partly right about the Confederates. Equally clearly, Lincoln's alleged menace to black slavery did not alone carry the day. As proponents of the flag urge, some Confederates clearly fought against federal coercion of whites. Whether the flag should come down or stay up, historical reality sustains both sides. Which only makes my point again: historical reality is too complex for one simple abstraction to cover all the ground.

But would there ever have been a Confederacy, much less a Confederate flag, without the South Carolina manipulators of 1860? I'm not going to have any trouble convincing any of you that all the pre-secession manipulation in South Carolina happened, any more than I will have trouble convincing you that four hundred fifty thousand Southerners fought in the Union armed forces. The

conspiratorial letters of 1860, the gagging of Hammond, the frightening minutemen - these are facts, documented in your library and others; and all who support the South Caroliniana Library make the discovery of such fact possible.

But the facts do not answer the \$64,000 question about the importance of the facts. To repeat my former question, if there had been no anti-Confederate Southerners, would the Union have won anyway? And now for the parallel question: if the Aldriches had not deployed their manipulations, would South Carolina have seceded anyway? Perhaps your ancestors in South Carolina were so hot for revolution that they would have won that difficult two-thirds majority, despite their nervous qualms, even without the reassuring conspiracy of 1860, without the silencing of James Henry Hammond, without the militia in the streets. A.P. Aldrich guessed that without the manipulations, secessionists might have lost. So do I. But then again, I can only guess. After all, nothing in the South Caroliniana - in any library - tells the tale of a revolution of 1860 without the manipulators.

Some of you may disagree with my two big guesses in this talk. Some of you may guess that even without the southern anti-Confederates, the North would still have won the Civil War. Some of you may guess that even without the South Carolina manipulators of 1860, South Carolina would still have seceded. But I hope you will agree with me that the discovery of such historical complexities as Thomas Bennett and Bill Foran's "pragmatists in wonderland" and the anti-Confederate Southerners and the manipulative secessionists mocks historical simplicities and makes the past ever so much more interesting. And I hope you will agree with me about the two big lessons that I first learned at this strange alma mater for a Yankee. First of all, before one settles for simple theories about human life, one must drive one's knowledge as far as it can go. Secondly, one must realize that human knowledge can only go so far, that at the limits there is only the educated guess - and the lack of arrogance about the guessing. Great pride in the learning, great humility in the face of the unknowable - those aren't bad prescriptions for being an historian - indeed for living a human life. How can I thank you enough for supporting the institution that makes these lessons possible? And how can I thank you enough for being such a kind audience, as I today gloried in my chance to play Avery Craven for a few much-anticipated moments?

2001 Selected Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

- Addition, 1876-1881, to the Records of G.W. **Aimar** & Company
- Addition to **Bacot** Family Papers, 1746-1997
- **Barron** Family Papers, 1897, 1917-1945
- Lt. Col. W.M. **Beebe**, Jr., U.S. Colored Troops, "To whom it may concern,"
3 February 1866
- Joseph Louis **Bernardin** Collection, 1966-1997
- Addition to **Box** Family Papers, 1857-1864
- Addition to **Box** Family Papers, 1862 [*from another donor*]
- **Bradley Family** Papers, 1855-1929
- Letter, 20 July 1850, C.J. Walker to Walker J. **Brook[e]s**
- Two Letters, 1867 and 1870, to Walker J. **Brookes**
- Alice **Cabaniss** Papers, 1955-1997
- Letter, 15 March 1797, James **Calhoun** (Baltimore), to Robert Purviance,
- Letter, 13 December 1864, of E. **Cassell** (Greenville, S.C.), to J[ames]
E[arle] Hagood
- **Charleston Hotel**, *Magnolia on the Ashley, Season of 1889*
- Letter, 7 August 1834, of W.W. **Childers** to F.M. Hawkins
- Papers, 1874-1925, of the **Colcock and Hutson** Families
- **Columbia Dramatic Club**, "Grand Benefit! To Suffering Ireland, 24
February [1880]"
- **Crawford** Family Papers, 1857-1858
- Papers of the **Cunningham, Green, Walker, Jackson, and Smith**
Families, 1795-1974
- **Dalton** Family Papers, 1861-1864
- Henry Campbell **Davis** Papers, 1845-1864

- Addition, 1918-2000, to the Joseph Armstrong **De Laine** Papers
- [Circular Discussing an Incident in Mexico], 11 April 1833, signed in print by William **Drayton**, Daniel E. Huger, and Benj[amin] F. Pepon
- Joseph Heatly **Dulles** Account book, 1835-1855
- **Demokratischer Arbeiter**, "*Entfesselt den Tiger nicht!*," 24 July 1863
- Circular letter, 17 September 1840, of Bishop John **England**
- Letter, 22 March 1846, E[lvira] A[nn] **E[stes]**, to Harriet Sarah Estes
[Addition to Iveson L. Brookes Papers]
- W[illiam] L. **Faulkner** Papers, 1861-1864
- Letter, 11 August 1841, of G.W. **Folger** to Secretary of War [John] Bell
- Henry DeSaussure **Fraser** Papers, 1851-1852
- Henry DeSaussure **Fraser** Letters, 2 Apr. 1859 and 6 Apr. 1860
- James Nelson **Frierson** Papers, 1911-1959
- Letter, 19 February 1853, of W[illiam] H. **Hanckel** to James Simons
- Paul H[amilton] **Hayne**, "*Volume First of the... Politics of South Carolina,...F.W. Pickens' Speeches, Reports, &c.*" [1864]
- Alexander Cheves **Haskell** Papers, 1804-1943
- Letter, 16 December 1863, from [Eliza] Leila [Agnes Villard **Heidt**] to John W. Heidt
- Genealogical chart, 1810, of the **Horry, Lynch, and Branford** Families
- Circular letter, 13 November 1861, "Postponement of the Meeting of the [Lutheran] Synod of South Carolina and Adjacent States," by E.B. **Hort**, President of Synod, Charleston
- Addition, 1794 and 1814 to the Ralph **Izard** Papers
- Letter, 29 July 1868, from A[melia A. DeWalt] **Johnstone** to "George"
- Letter, 2 February 1812, of William **Lance** to David Lance
- Union Soldier Charles F. **Lee** Papers, 1864-1865
- Signed Endorsement, 3 February 1939, of Ludwig **Lewisohn**

- John Henderson **Lumpkin**, Sr., Papers, 1928-1999
- Account Book, 1792-1799, for **McRae & Cantey** (Camden, S.C.)
- Peach Crate Label for "Open Sky Brand," Grown and Packed by Mrs. J.B. **Maybry & Son** (Campobello, S.C.)
- Virginia Gurley **Meynard** Papers, 1835-1997
- Letter, 17 July 1838, of John B[lount] **Miller** to Sam L. Hinckley
- Letter, 23 May [18]61, of J.J. **Minter** (Sullivan's Island, S.C.)
- Letter, 14 September 1848, of A[lbert] J[ames] **Pickett** to F.W. Pickens
- Land Conveyance, 29 April 1767 (old Craven County, S.C.), from Roger **Pinckney** to Matthew Singleton
- Jacob **Rapelye** Papers, 1814-1822
- Letter, 2 December 1861, of Jacob F. **Schirmer** to Henry Summer
- Letter, 13 January 1845, of C. **Scott** to Charles Buchanan
- Addition, 1894-1997, to the Edward Terry Hendrie **Shaffer** Papers
- Printed Chit, 1 May 1864, **Soldiers' Way-Side Home**, to W.H. Houston
- Letter, April 1862, of Grace Totten **Stevens** to General [John Ellis] Wool
- Diary, 1867-1873, of Nicholas **Talley**
- Letter, 15 March 1826, of W[addy] **Thompson**, Jr. to Robert Leckie
- Patent, 7 October 1884, U.S. Patent Office, of Thomas R. **Puckett** and Newton O. Pyles
- Addition, 1923 and 1928 , to James Spencer **Verner** Papers
- Letter, 16 Feb. 1864, of R.P. **Wales**, U.S. Hospital (Hilton Head, S.C.), to Miss Eva Pratt
- Letter, 20 Oct. 1863 (Columbia, S.C.), The Rev. C[hables] Bruce **Walker**, to Miss Kate D. Wright
- William Childs **Westmoreland** Papers, ca. 1900-2000
- "Reminiscence of Army life in 1864" [undated], by C.O. **Wheeler**
- Armstrong **Williams** Papers, 1987-2000

- Addition, 1983-1986 , to Joanne **Woodward** Papers
- Estate Documents, 1860 (York District, S.C.), of Col. Willam **Wright**

2001 Selected Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

Addition, 1876-1881, to Records of G.W. Aimar & Company

Thirty-eight manuscripts, 1876-1881 and undated, added to the Library's holdings relating to Charleston druggist G.W. Aimar & Company, Chemists and Apothecaries. Materials consist largely of orders for pharmaceutical supplies and equipment from physicians and others around the state.

Among the requests is a 29 July 1876 letter from Jno. F. Porteous (Beaufort, S.C.), seeking Aimar's assistance in locating a patent medicine. In part, Porteous wrote - "yesterday I got a letter from Dr. R.V. Pierce of Buffalo in which he gives me great encouragement with a medicine of his getting up - The Golden Medical Discovery - which he says can be got at any Drug Store - the only Drug Store here has not any such medicine - and I write to you to beg that if you have it you will send it to me.... Do Doctor add this to your kindnesses with the Homeopathic medicine and help a very poor friend."

Addition, 1746-1997, to the Bacot Family Papers

An addition of three hundred fifteen manuscripts, four volumes, a photograph album, three ambrotypes, and twenty-two photographs to the papers of Peter Samuel Bacot (1810-1864) provides information about foster parents Richard Brockinton (died 1843) and Mary Hart Brockinton (1775-1853), who reared Peter Bacot and his brother and sister after the deaths of their parents in 1810 and 1811. The Brockintons had no children of their own.

Richard Brockinton moved to Darlington District (S.C.) from Williamsburg District (S.C.), and the collection includes land papers documenting his acquisition of large tracts of land bordering on Lowther's Lake and Black Swamp, waters of the Great Pee Dee River. The Brockinton's plantation home, Roseville, was located on one of the tracts of land that Brockinton acquired [now located in Florence County, S.C.].

Many of the earliest letters in the collection are addressed to Mary Hart Brockinton from her Hart relatives in Mississippi. Religion, illness and death, family concerns, and crops are frequently discussed in the letters. On 10 April 1813, Sarah White of Pleasant Grove (Jefferson County, Alabama), wrote to thank Mrs. Brockinton for a book by a Mrs. Osborn - "She has laid down some very good Lessons for the unexperienced and I shall endeavour by them to prepare myself for my Future happiness in a better World, for there is little to partake of in this." She complained on this occasion, as she did on others, of her stepmother's treatment of her and related that her newborn lived only two months.

Two months later, 4 June 1813, she anticipated that her husband's regiment would be sent to the North during the the War of 1812 and mentioned the extensive damage caused by floods on the Mississippi River. Widowed and having recently lost two of her three children, 7 February 1821, she lamented - "I have almost been in a state of insanity, but thank God, I am again reconciled to this life and the trials that Providence has thought proper to send me.... we are not born to live forever here and yet we poor blind creatures are seldom or ever reconciled to attend Death's call." She informed her aunt of her daughter's progress in sewing, knitting, and writing, and mentioned problems in settling her husband's estate in the frontier conditions of northern Alabama - "it is a very troublesome business to settle in this Country, there are so many dishonest people to deal with."

Sarah's situation had improved a year and a half later, 2 June 1822 - "providence has again blessed me with a kind and affectionate Husband." Mr. Shaw came to Woodville (Mississippi), from Massachusetts with the intention of preaching, "but finding his tennets were not received with approbation by his hearers he declined preaching altogether" and accepted a position as headmaster of Wilkinson Academy [near Woodville, Miss.]. She viewed the world differently since her marriage and the birth of a daughter. She acknowledged Mrs. Brockinton's request for papers and a bed from her father's estate but expected no cooperation from her stepmother. Her brother Benjamin disposed of all the enslaved African Americans and land that he received from the estate and departed for Maryland to buy more slaves - "I dislike his choice of business very much but there is no help for it."

In March 1823, Mrs. Sarah Shaw brought her aunt up to date on family affairs, Anna Jane's progress in school, and her wish to visit relatives in South Carolina. Her husband and brother were planning to use the thirty-five slaves from Mr. White's estate to plant cotton and were anticipating a crop of one hundred bales.

She also mentioned that she took comfort from the fact that a Baptist minister resided within two hundred yards of their house - "Though I have never yet joined any [denomination], I trust and feel that I may soon feel that true gift of grace from God, which will enable me to join the happy souls that are travelling to another and 'better world.'" Mrs. Shaw died some time between 1823 and 26 August 1828, when her husband wrote Mrs. Brockinton from Bridgewater (Massachusetts), to inform her that Anna Jane was with her uncle Benjamin in Mississippi and that he was planning to return there for a visit over the winter.

Correspondence in the 1840s is chiefly between Peter S. Bacot, who married Mrs. Brockinton's niece Anna Jane White, and family and friends. Peter's cousin Henry Harramond Bacot, a medical student in Charleston in 1839, commented on the heat of summer in the city - "This city is as dull and hot as a Southern town exposed to the intense heat of a Summer Sun can possibly be - especially when his rays are reflected from Streets covered with Lime - whose minute particles fill both the eyes and lungs-with their irritating influence." He mentioned the approaching marriage of another relative, Charles Bacot, and characterized the nuptial state - "when a man tired of Liberty voluntarily delivers himself up to chains and servitude." Henry Bacot solicited Peter's advice about locating his medical practice in the vicinity of Darlington (S.C.). He had done so by September 1840 for he wrote Peter at Mars Bluff from Society Hill (S.C.) "that a 'Sawbones' is not master of his time he is the slave of the community & must not be out of sight long else some may want his place."

Upon the death of Peter's wife, Anna Jane, Mary H. Brockinton assumed responsibility for the children of Peter Bacot as she and her husband had done for Peter in 1811. Several deeds in 1841 concern the transfer by Mrs. Brockinton of enslaved African Americans to the Bacot children. Mrs. Brockinton may have been in failing health, for in March 1851 she wrote her will; however, her death did not occur until two years later. The appraisal of her estate in July lists by name 132 slaves. Another list of slaves, 1 May 1854, has sixty-nine names ranging in age from three months to fifty-seven years.

Receipts for sales of cotton shipped on the steamer Pee Dee and purchases of plantation and household supplies constitute the bulk of the collection during the 1850s. Among the accounts are ones with machinist F.A. Taylor and blacksmith A.W. Thomson. Bacot paid \$10 to J.N. Tuttle for a map of South Carolina, subscribed to the *Charleston Mercury* newspaper, and purchased ice from A.H.

Van Bakkelen, of Wilmington (North Carolina). Two of the more intriguing items for this period are a receipt for payment of \$150 to artist George W. Flagg as "half payment for three cabinet pictures" and a letter, 19 August 1854, from artist William H. Scarborough concerning formal portrait paintings in oil.

There is very little manuscript material for the period of the Civil War. Peter Bacot's estate filled out a Confederate tax-in-kind return in February 1865 and P.B. Bacot signed the oath of allegiance in September. Peter's son Richard H. Bacot apparently sought promotion in the Confederate Navy in 1863. G.H. Bier, serving on the steamer Chicora, informed Bacot in a letter of 12 May 1863 that the naval board was not considering him for promotion and that he should contact the department.

Business activities resumed shortly after the war. A circular letter (August 1865) from the Charleston firm of G.W. Williams & Co. announced the resumption of their business. Dr. Peter Bacot returned from the army in which he served as a surgeon and resumed the practice of medicine and farming. He also administered his father's estate which was sold in February 1866. Peter B. Bacot apparently diversified his farming activities after the war for there are letters in 1867 from two Pennsylvania breeders concerning their stock of pigs. Dr. Peter Bacot moved from Florence County (S.C.) in 1875 to become secretary of the board of health in Charleston. He returned to Florence in 1882 to practice medicine.

The bulk of the documents for the final three decades of the nineteenth century concern the farming activities of Dr. Bacot's son, A.J.W. Bacot, who resided at Mars Bluff (Florence County, S.C.). The accounts include receipts for the payment of dues to Hampton Lodge #204, A[ncient] F[ree] M[asons], bills from the Charleston mercantile firm of Klinck, Wickenberg & Co. and other Charleston firms, receipts for payment of the Knights of Honor death assessment, and bills from local firms and the North Eastern Rail Road Co.

Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century land papers document the acquisition of property by the Brockinton and Bacot families, and genealogical materials provide information about these and related families.

Barron Family Papers, 1897 and 1917-1945

Ninety-three manuscripts, 1897 and 1917-1945 and undated, of the Barron family of Rock Hill (York County, S.C.) represent the family's participation in the two World Wars of the twentieth century. Several Barron families emigrated from Ireland to this country in the 18th century and made their way through Pennsylvania and Virginia before settling along the Broad River in York District (S.C.) prior to 1770. Some family members eventually departed South Carolina for points south and west, but others remained in the area of their initial settlement in South Carolina.

The bulk of these letters concern the World War I service of Lt. James Roy Barron (1890-1964), the son of John R. and Cynthia L. Barron. Correspondence with his parents and fiancée, Mildred Koonce, whom he married in October 1919, spans the period of his training, combat experiences in Europe, and garrison duty there for approximately six months after the armistice. James Barron joined the army shortly after the United States declared war and in August 1917 was in training at Pine Bluff, Ark.

By October 1919, Barron had been shipped overseas and was in training at trench mortar school. He requested that his parents send him copies of the South Carolina newspapers, *The State* and *Columbia Record*, and urged them to "Be as good to [Mildred]... as you can for my sake, for I am coming home one of these days and we are going to be married." In a letter of 30 October he thanked his mother for knitting a sweater and informed her that he was learning "to speak French a little."

Many of Barron's letters contain descriptions of the French countryside and customs of the people. In a letter of 3 November he describes for his father the houses in a "small country village." Later that month (25 November) he commented on the excellent roads in France and on the French custom of locating railroads beside narrow canals, along which, he observed, "it is a common sight to see a horse or a couple of little mules pulling a large canal boat loaded with 30 or 40 and sometimes 50 tons of stone, wood or cattle." He recounted for Mildred a walking expedition to a village where they ate and mingled with the villagers - "as we were probably the first Americans ever in the town we were quite curiosities and had a great time."

Barron spent a great deal of time in training during the first few months after his arrival in France. In January, he was assigned to the British First Army Mortar School and the next month he wrote his mother from the French Artillery Tractor School. He "enjoyed... very much" a visit to the front - "that was the first time I had been up and saw many interesting things and found it very instructive."

By May 1918 Barron was predicting that the Germans were preparing to make their last "big push." He was assigned to the First Battalion Trench Artillery and was performing duty as billeting officer. This assignment pleased him immensely, for the job included "a fine passenger automobile, chauffeur, interpreter and orde[r]ly which will be some class then I will also have a stenographer."

The Allied armies were advancing by the late summer for in a letter of 28 September he described his spacious new quarters which he was the first to occupy as the Germans had just completed construction. A day later continuous German shelling was making life miserable, as were the cooties-"They are fierce. I have not had a bath for a month, wash & shave once every three days, change socks when a pair wears out." The cooties were not a constant source of irritation, but "they worry you a good deal at night by promenading around over your body and taking a bite now and then."

The armistice in November prompted a long celebratory letter (15 November 1918) to Mildred. He gave her a vivid description of the sad appearance of the section of France where they were located-"all the towns for a radius of fifty miles shot up and not an inhabitant any-where." The armistice had caused the soldiers to renew their interest in time-"up till the time that the news of the armistice came out we never paid any attention to time...now we count every day and are impatient to be on the way." But it would be many months before Lieutenant Barron boarded ship to return home.

The months spent at Tonnerre, France, did allow him an opportunity to travel and see more of the country. By mid-March rumors were circulating that the troops would depart for home in another six weeks. Barron eagerly anticipated this event-"The statue of liberty sure will look good to me, too when I get in sight of New York and believe me it's going to be a long time before I look at her face again unless they turn the statue around."

Roy Barron and Mildred Koonce were married within months of his return to the United States. Their three sons, James Roy, John Randolph, and William Brown, served their country in the Second World War. The collection includes letters that Mrs. Barron sent to her son John Randolph, who was killed on 14 April 1945, and one v-mail from William to his mother in August 1945.

Lt. Col. W.M. Beebe, Jr., U.S. Colored Troops, Orders (3 February 1866)

Orders, 3 February 1866, of Union soldier W.M. Beebe, Jr., "To whom it may concern..." specifies that F[rederic] A[ugustus] Eustis "is hereby put in possession of said Estate (Tomotley)" in compliance with directives from Headquarters, Department of South Carolina. Beebe is identified as a lieutenant colonel, U.S. Colored Troops, commanding the North Subdistrict, Port Royal.

The verso, which is endorsed by W.L.M. Burger, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of South Carolina, 29 January 1866, indicates that Eustis was to be put "in possession of the within described premises, subject to the final adjudication of the rights of all the parties by competent judicial authority. The claim of Title under Sequestration proceedings against loyal citizens of the United-States, will not be recognized by the military authorities, when the loyal claimant demands possession, and all parties, asserting rights of possession or ownership under proceedings of Sequestration against loyal citizens, will be left to their remedy in the courts, By command of Maj Gen'l Sickles."

Joseph Louis Bernardin Collection, 1966-1997

One and one-quarter linear feet, 1966-1997, relate to Columbia (S.C.) native and former University of South Carolina student Joseph Louis Bernardin (1928-1996), who, within a year after his death as Archbishop of Chicago, was described as "the best documented religious figure in recent history" (*The New World*, Chicago, 4 April 1997).

The principal collection of Bernardin's letters, writings, and documents resides in Chicago in the newly renovated Archdiocesan Records Center, which in 1997 was renamed and dedicated as the Joseph Cardinal Bernardin Archives and Record Center.

Bernardin himself had had a personal interest in archiving, having served at one time as episcopal moderator for the Association of Catholic Diocesan Archivists. The Midwest Archivists honored him with its President Award in 1989.

This unit, however, represents the collection of two of the Cardinal's family members in Columbia (S.C.): his cousin John Bernardin (1933-1998) and John's wife, Libby Bernardin. Consisting chiefly of news clippings, articles, and printed programs commemorating Joseph L. Bernardin's career as a churchman, it focuses upon his appointment as Auxiliary Bishop of Atlanta by Pope Paul VI in 1966 and as Archbishop of Cincinnati in 1972; as Archbishop of Chicago by Pope John Paul II in 1982; and his election to the Sacred College of Cardinals in Rome early in 1983.

One program pertains to the rededication in 1984 of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist (Charleston, S.C.) where he served for fourteen years. Two others relate to the visit of Pope John Paul II to Columbia on 11 September 1987. The simple, elegant program for his funeral rites, 20 November 1996, contains a color photograph and a biography of the Cardinal, who served as Seventh Archbishop of Chicago from 1982 to 1996.

The collection also contains seventeen samples of his columns and letters published in the *Chicago Catholic* from 1982 to 1992, as well as copies of nine of his speeches and homilies presented between 1982 and 1985. Among the latter is an annotated copy of his homily "I Am Joseph Your Brother," which was delivered at Evening Prayer on 24 August 1982 on the occasion of the presentation of his letter of appointment as Archbishop of Chicago. In this he said, "To be good priests we must first be good men. This requires that we seek to understand the mystery of our whole humanity. We must make provision for our physical, emotional, and psychological health. We [simply] cannot hide from life. Our vocation is not a matter of 'easy hours and no heavy lifting.' Only by living life in all its complexity will we be able to serve our people with compassion. Our genuine interest and authenticity should be manifest. If we are truly comfortable with ourselves and have a deep appreciation of our celibate commitment, we should not fear opening of ourselves to others in love and lasting friendships. Like everyone else, the priest needs affection."

Other items of interest include an audio tape of the sermon Bernardin preached on the occasion of his installation as Archbishop of Cincinnati, 19 December 1972, and a handwritten note to John and Libby Bernardin accompanying an invitation to the ceremony of consecration of Bernardin as Titular Bishop-elect of Lugura, Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Atlanta, 26 April 1966, "Many thanks for everything. I look forward to being with you this weekend."

A card of remembrance from his first pontifical mass celebrated in Atlanta, 4 May 1966, features an early portrait of Bernardin. The collection contains two other important photographs: a large, undated, tinted portrait of Bernardin made by Brooks of Washington and Bethesda; and a picture showing the Cardinal introducing an aunt, Mrs. Severino Bernardin of Columbia, S.C., to Pope John Paul II in Rome in 1983 on the occasion of the Archbishop's elevation to the College of Cardinals.

Addition to Box Family Papers, 1857-1864

Thirty-six manuscripts, 1857-1864, are representative of the collective lives and experiences of the Box family of Laurens District (S.C.), chiefly during the tumultuous years of the Civil War. These papers center around the family of William Irby Box, a shoemaker by trade, who is identified on the 1860 federal census as a twenty-one-year-old resident of the Simpson's Mill community. On 25 December 1859, William Box married Margret Culbertson. Their daughter, Rachel Lueller, was born on 22 September 1860 and son William Irby, Jr., was born 8 November 1862.

Items predating the couple's marriage include courtship letters to Box and Culbertson from other suitors and an undated letter in which William confronted Margret concerning rumors that she had jilted him. Civil War letters beginning in early April 1862 indicate that William, a private attached to Co. C, Third Battalion, South Carolina Infantry, had arrived at Camp Brooks near Adams Run in coastal South Carolina. Recognizing his own mortality and grieving over their separation, he wrote to Margret on 23 April 1862 - "all the pleasure Margret I expect to see while I am from you is Getting letters and ancerning them... and if I kep well and hear from you once a week and hear that you and darling Child is well I think maby I Can keep from Greaving so mutch." "Margret it is a hard word for mea to Say Death and a hard thout," the letter continues, but "if God Calls mea from the Stag of action while wee are apart and You Should be living I want you to have mea put wher you want to be put your self whin you Die and then I want for you and mea and Darling Child to be berred Side and Side. I hope wee will all enjoy the fruits of life to gether once more but Death is so Shure that I thout that it would be nothing amiss to rite my wishes to you."

From Camp Furlough, 10 June 1862, William reported that the stores at Adams Run (S.C.) had "filld up with redy maid Clothing for the Soldiers" but that he was unable to obtain tobacco. The letter also tells of confusion during a "friendly-fire"

incident on Johns Island in which Confederates had mistakenly fired into their own troops - "tha kild 3 and wounded 12 tha are all thear in the horse puttle now tha are a going to send the dead home this morning."

Also included in the collection are letters from William's father, Joseph B. Box, who wrote from Laurens District (S.C.) on 26 June 1862 informing William of his involvement in a quarrel over reports that he had incited slaves to mischief while their masters were away. By mid-1863, it seems, Joseph Box was living on the homestead of his son and daughter-in-law, for a 21 July 1863 letter from Joseph alludes to his disagreements with Margret and proposes that William bear the cost for his father to move.

Lueller, the young daughter whom William and Margret doted upon, died during the summer of 1863 and son and namesake William Irby, Jr., also known as Buddy, was sickly much of the time. Writing on 14 September 1863 about religious meetings at Quaker and Poplar churches, Margret confided - "I love to go to the quaker for the sake of the graves that is their oh I can go to that little grave and think of a sweet little child that is laid their but oh how happy she is people ought never to grieve at the death of a child for we know that they are happy or have all ground to believe it."

Buddy's health remained weak and his weight continued "puny" into the winter of 1863. When Margret wrote on 16 December he had whooping cough and croup, and she feared he, too, might die-"I thought when Lueller was taken that I never could stand it and now if buddy is taken what will I do... he is all the baby I've got."

While Buddy's health remained tenuous and is mentioned repeatedly, issues of farm labor, food supplies, and furloughs came to dominate letters between the Boxes at home in Laurens District and William, who by late 1862 was in Virginia, where he was detailed as a shoemaker for the army. As early as 27 September 1863, William wrote from Richmond of food shortages-"I wish the war would ind and all the Solgers go home...for it begins to faver Starvation a bout this plase every thing Scears and so miserable high." He urged Margret to fatten their hogs because bacon was scarce in Virginia and quickly escalating in price. If she could find enough salt to cure the meat, he speculated, he would be able to sell it in Virginia the following spring. A letter from Margret dated 21 February 1864 notes that she was sending her husband provisions that included a ham, meal, flour, rye, cheese, pound cake, fruit, and thirteen pounds of butter.

Among the last letters in the collection are those dating from the summer of 1864 in which William wrote of his anticipated furlough. By 11 September 1864, however, he was back in Virginia. His final letter included here is dated 12 November 1864 and was written from Chaffin's Farm outside Richmond.

Addition to Box Family Papers, 1862

Two letters, 20 April and 29 May 1862 [from another donor], added to the Library's holdings of Box family papers consist of messages exchanged between William I. Box and his wife, Margret. From Camp Brooks near Adams Run (S.C.), William wrote on 20 April that his company was being transferred over for the war, with fifty dollars bounty and sixty days furlough.

Box was forwarding the money in a letter via Dr. Fuller together with directions for its disposition. Margret's letter of 29 May 1862, written from their home in Laurens District (S.C.), gives agricultural news of the corn, wheat, and oat crops, livestock, and their daughter, Lueller - "I wished you would come home and see us all a while... I want to see you so bad... I dream about you a heap of times it seems like all is gone when you are gone."

Bradley Family Papers, 1855-1929

Concentrated in the period of the American Civil War, this collection of thirty-six letters and documents was produced by members of the Bradley family of Abbeville District (South Carolina). The principal correspondents are Patrick Henry Bradley (1813-1887) and his son Thomas Chiles Bradley (1842-1864). Three items from the Morrah Family are also included.

Patrick Henry Bradley (1813-1887), colonel and, by 1842, general, in the state militia, was the son of John K. Bradley (1785-1861) and his wife, Mary Kidd. Before the Civil War he was a planter with a large estate in the White Hall section of Abbeville District (S.C.) [an area now located in Greenwood County (S.C.), following the creation of that jurisdiction 1897].

During the Civil War, P.H. Bradley served as captain of Co. C, Seventh South Carolina Volunteers for a year, after which voters elected him to two terms in the state legislature (1862-1863 and 1864-1865). Following the war, Bradley was instrumental in the construction of a railroad from Greenwood (S.C.) to Augusta (Ga.). The town of Bradley, in Greenwood County (S.C.), grew up around the railroad depot built near his home. He served a third term in the legislature in 1881.

Bradley married Jane Hearst Chiles (1821-1876), daughter of Thomas White Chiles (1793-1865) and his wife, Mary Hearst (1798-1871). A son, Thomas Chiles Bradley (1842-1864), was killed at Trevilian Station (Virginia), 11 June 1864. Other children included Mary Frances Bradley (1844-1914), Patrick Henry Bradley, Jr. (1854-1906), and William Oscar Bradley (1857-1912). The youngest daughter, Rebecca Irene Bradley (1863-1937), married John William Morrah (1850-1929), a merchant and planter who lived at Mount Carmel in Abbeville County [a site later located within McCormick County after 1914]. Patrick Bradley Morrah (1915-1992) was their son.

At the time of secession, P.H. Bradley raised a company of volunteers from his neighborhood that became Co. C, Seventh South Carolina Regiment when it entered state service on 15 April 1861. Collection includes an undated roll of men serving with the company, which identifies seventy-four privates and fifteen officers. P.H. Bradley was listed as captain, his son T.C. was fifth sergeant, a brother-in-law, T.M. Chiles, was third sergeant, two other Bradleys were privates, and the company included many other relatives and friends.

Six letters and one undated fragment written by P.H. Bradley to his wife are in the collection. The earliest, 20 August 1861, written from Fairfax County, Va., was devoted almost entirely to farming and plantation concerns. The necessity of finding an overseer was discussed at length, and Mrs. Bradley was given specific directions about the responsibilities of certain enslaved African Americans, "Make George hunt them [the hogs] up & mark all the pigs & keep them from running off." A few lines at the end of the letter conveyed the news from the front. "We have a great deal of sickness at this time, & nothing discourages a Soldier so much as sickness. I have 29 men sent back to Hospital & 8 men sick in camp.... I have a hard time of it here, but I am working & fighting for the Liberty of my family & Country & it may be for their very Existence, & this makes me willing to make the sacrifice," Bradley concluded.

Another letter, undated, but written from Vienna (Fairfax County, Va.), probably during the late summer of 1861, also noted the poor health of the soldiers - "We have a great deal of sickness in the camp, mostly measles. My company is the strongest in the Regt., & we now have twenty-three on the sick list. Some companies are nearly broken up for the present." Bradley also reported that he was very attentive to the sick men because "many of the men are so careless that they will not attend even to their own friends or members of their mess." The men

had been paid the day before, Bradley wrote, for two and a half months service through 30 June 1861. He received \$325 for his services and promised to send to his wife a check for \$275 or \$300; however, he did complain that from his monthly pay of \$130, he had "to buy all I eat." "Everything is quiet in camp today," he continued. "We feel as secure here as we would at home. We can hear Old Abe's Drum almost any night at Arlington Heights, & our pickets go every day in sight of Washington...."

Bradley wrote his wife from "Camp near Centerville, [Centreville, Fairfax County, Va.]" on 9 December 1861 with news of the suicide of a young soldier in a South Carolina regiment, the scheduled execution of two soldiers at Centreville "for insubordination & an attack upon their officers," and a duel between two officers in the Seventh Regiment which resulted in a serious chest wound to one of the combatants. He also reported that he, as the ranking captain of his regiment, had to act as colonel while "our Col. is also now sick, & Col. Fair [Lt. Col. Robert A. Fair] is grunting." His day was very busy with all of his added responsibilities - "I have to either write papers, sign papers, or attend to something from daylight till dark."

On 8 March 1862, the army broke camp on Bull Run and marched southward. Bradley wrote to Jane from "near Orange C[ourt] H[ouse, Va.]" on 20 March. "The retreat has had a bad effect upon our Troops," Bradley observed. "The men seem dejected & discouraged.... This thing of falling back & giving way has a ruinous effect upon volunteers. Our commanders are nearly all West Point men & I fear very much do not understand the nature or genesis of the troops under them. They treat them just like they would soldiers in the old Regular Army." "The first day [after leaving Bull Run] I tried to march with the men, I had three days rations in my haversack, my overcoat & oil coat & two blankets in my knapsack, all to carry. I broke down completely." Bradley then asked the "Genl." for permission to march with the wagons rather than with the men who walked over the railroad tracks. "There is so much stoping, that I can get a good rest when ever I want it," Bradley wrote.

From his camp on the Rapidan River, Bradley wrote Jane on 23 March 1862. "My own health in some respects is better than it was three weeks ago," he asserted. "I have got over my cold & my feet don't swell so much. I also have a better appetite. I still have Diarrhea & Rheumatism, but I hope by the blessing of God to again be restored to health, & if he has any thing for me to do on Earth, he will give me

Physical strength & Endurance to perform it." Bradley confided that even though "there is some little stir making here the last day or two to reenlist men for the war,... I don't see any chance to reorganize the Regt. again.... I find it impossible to raise my company again. You may therefore look for me home by the 20 April."

The regiment was reorganized for the war on 14 May 1862 when it was consolidated with several other units. P.H. Bradley did not continue in the army after his one-year term expired. He returned home to Abbeville (S.C.) where he was elected to represent his district in the South Carolina House of Representatives. He took his seat in the legislature on 24 November 1862 and continued his service through the end of 1864. One letter survives from this period. Writing Jane from Columbia (S.C.), 23 January 1863, he reported on his efforts to find cloth fabric. "I have just looked through the market & find it very bare of Calicoes." "I am boarding at Mrs. McMahon. It is a very good place. I am on the ground floor & have for a roommate Col. Sloan of Anderson. He commanded the 4 Regt. last year & is now in the Quarter Masters department."

One of the volunteers in Bradley's company was his son Thomas Chiles Bradley. He joined his father at Manassas, Va., on 15 June 1861, where he enrolled as sergeant in Co. C for a term of one year. A student, probably at Erskine College, before he enlisted, Thomas wrote home often while in the army. From the camp of the Seventh Regiment near Vienna, Va., he wrote a three-page letter to his mother on 10 August 1861. His state of health, and that of his relatives, friends, and the men in his regiment and brigade, dominated his thoughts. Except for two boils that bothered him "especially on a march," he was "well at present" as were his father and other relatives. "We have a great deal of sickness in our camp at present; nearly half of our Regt. are down with the measles and one third of our company have them." This was a problem that affected other regiments as well. "This Brigade [Bonham's] of nearly 4,000 men, could turn out 1600 men able for duty and it would take half of them to wait on the sick." Thomas also described his perceptions of the engagements at Bull Run fought the previous month. "I was an eyewitness to a part of the battle on Thursday, the 18th of July, which (I think) was the hardest battle of the two.... Our Regiment was under a heavy cannonade for two hours on Thursday and all day Sunday without being permitted to return the fire. But about sundown on Sabbath evening they turned us out of our trenches, and put us after the Yankees, and we pursued them to Centerville and the last we heard of some of them, they were at home in Michigan."

When he wrote the next letter, on 11 December 1861, Thomas was in Mount Jackson (Shenandoah, County, Va.), recuperating from illness. He assured his mother that "my health is improving and my strength is coming back pretty fast." His thoughts also focused on the time remaining in his initial twelve-month enlistment. "Our term of service will be out in 4 months and four days from today....There will be a good many glad boys about the 15th of next April and my humble self will be among the number," he concluded.

When April 1862 arrived, however, Thomas was ill and in the South Carolina Hospital in Manchester (Chesterfield County, Va.), just outside Richmond. He arrived there 16 March 1862 suffering "with my old disease Diarrhoea," he informed his mother in a letter written the next day. He had marched with his regiment from Manassas until the men crossed the Rappahannock River where, upon the advice of the doctor, his father, and friends, he decided to go to the hospital. He and John Devlin, afflicted with the same disease he had, "left Rappahannock Station about 11 o'clock Saturday morning and arrived at this place for breakfast Sabbath morning." The journey was very unpleasant. "We had a pretty hard time of it all day Saturday. It rained on us the whole day. Devlin, myself and about forty others were thrown in an old box car, and so much crowded that we all had to stand up. The old box car that we were in leaked worse than any old house you ever saw and the floor was covered over two inches deep with water." Two more letters followed in quick succession from the hospital.

On 30 March 1862, Thomas relayed the latest military gossip to his mother - "there is no reliance to be placed in any thing you hear these days, when 'wars and the rumors' of war is the only topic of conversation." He reported on 1 April that "John Bradley, John Wilson, and John Devlin left for camp this morning. I will be very lonesome now, since they left as they were the only men here out of our company."

Thomas Bradley recovered from his illness and, by late 1862, was back in service. He addressed his mother from Adams Run (S.C.) on 26 January 1863 and thanked her for the box of "eatables" which had arrived in camp the previous evening. He also remarked that "our regiment has at last been converted into regular cavalry...; contrary to the wishes of the men." The regiment had been created on 19 January 1863 by reorganizing the Sixteenth Cavalry Battalion Partisan Rangers (also known as Aiken's Partisan Rangers) and renaming it the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry. Bradley was not happy with the change. "I was

opposed to it," he wrote, "as I joined it with the expectation of carrying out the regular partisan system in every respect; and all the men were humbugged into it just like myself."

From Camp Bee, near Ashepoo Ferry (Colleton County, S.C.), he wrote to his father on 17 March [1863] and continued to register his unhappiness with his situation-"If there was a chance of leaving the Regt. I would do it willingly for I am sick and tired of some of our field officers, and could not be worsted no matter where I might go." Duty on the seacoast was not to Thomas' liking. "The sandflies worry us and our horses almost to death here, especially on picket in the marshes on the rivers where we have to stay eight days at a time," he concluded.

Still in the cavalry and in the South Carolina low country, Bradley wrote his father from Camp Jenkins on 9 September 1863 that he had "a spell of the chills & fever" and although feeling better, he was "still on the sick list." In response to the news in his father's last letter that his mother had had a baby, he replied-"I am glad to learn that Ma and the baby are doing well." The baby was Rebecca Irene Bradley.

The final surviving letter from Thomas was headed "A. N. Va." [Army of Northern Virginia], dated 1 June 1864 and addressed to "My Dear Parents." The Sixth South Carolina Cavalry had been ordered northward in the spring of 1864 and had participated in the fighting around Richmond in May. Thomas reported that his regiment had left Richmond the previous evening and encamped two miles above Mechanicsville, but still five miles from the front. "Our regt. passed by Kershaw's Brigade last night, but I did not know it until after it was too late, else I might have seen some of our old friends." "Our company returned their short rifles & drew the long Enfield yesterday, which reminds me a good deal of infantry. They are very inconvenient to carry on horse-back, but will answer our purpose better on foot-the way we will have to fight." Before he could finish the letter, he wrote "the bugle is sounding to saddle up. We will move nearer our lines." Thomas resumed his letter on 2 June with an account of the regiment's ride the previous evening, estimated at eighteen or twenty miles, to a point near Bottom's Bridge. Even though active in the Cold Harbor Campaign, 1 - 3 June, the Sixth Cavalry was not seriously engaged; however, just over a week later, on 11 - 12 June at Trevilian Station, the regiment suffered heavy losses. Among those killed in action was Thomas Chiles Bradley.

On 10 August 1864, Thomas' parents issued an invitation to their son's funeral. "The friends of Thomas C. Bradley are requested to attend his Funeral, at Cedar Springs tomorrow at 11 o'clock A.M."

The collections includes four other Civil War letters. One, from Thomas C. Gray to "Dear Sister," was written from the battlefield at Bull Run about 9 a.m. the morning of 20 July 1861, the decisive day of the engagement. Gray, Capt. Patrick H. Bradley's nephew, was a member of his uncle's company. He recounted the events of the earlier battle on 18 July - "The enemy's first shell on Thursday burst right before our company, and threw dirt over Uncle Patrick's head, my head and over several of us."

Also present is an undated fragment of a letter from Dr. John Wardlaw Hearst (1813-1873) written ca. 12 January 1864 from Charleston while the city was under fire from the enemy. "We have had rather quiet times in the city since the night of 25 Dec.-not much firing till yesterday evening when the yanks again strew shells into the city." Hearst also related the circumstances of charges of drunkenness being lodged against Col. [Thomas B.] Roberts, First South Carolina State Troops. On orders from Colonel Rhett, Roberts was arrested and "confined within the limits of the city."

A letter from a correspondent identified only as Albert to his wife, Patsy, from "Camp 7th Reg near Centerville, Va.," 18 January 1862 [Centerville, Va.], detailed his journey back to his company from a furlough at home. He had spent two nights and a day in Columbia (S.C.), three days in Raleigh (N.C.), two days in Petersburg (Va.), and two days in Richmond. "We were detained on the road on account of our boxes," he wrote. "I desire to know if you got that glass I sent with my Deguerreotype from Columbia. I had it taken there in style," he concluded. H.D. Gray wrote his cousin T.C. Bradley from Camp Leadbetter near Fredricksburg on 20 May 1862 in response to a request from Thomas. "You speake of your and Uncle Thomas [Chiles] and Brother T's [Thomas D. Gray] wanting to get into our company or some other company in this regt. Uncle John received two letters, one from your father and the other from Wade Cothran desiring to know whether you could get places in the regt...", Gray wrote. There were spaces reserved for three in his company, or they could get into Captain Perrin's company, if they wished.

A letter from Mary Frances Bradley (1844-1914) to her mother, Jane H. Bradley, is also present. Written 5 - 7 February 1863 from Due West (Abbeville County, S.C.),

where she was a student at Due West Female College, the letter contained news of a recent snowfall and activities associated with that occurrence - "Jennie [her friend] is well and been able to eat a good deal of snow today. I too have had my share, though I would have enjoyed it much more had I had sugar and cream to eat with it." "We had a fine time last night sliding & sleigh riding until 9 o'clock." She also requested a new pair of shoes and begged "please send some money. I am in need of some."

The post-war Bradley family correspondence is limited to four letters addressed to P.H. Bradley relative to his role as vice-president of the Augusta & Knoxville Rail Road Company (previously the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad Company, chartered in 1872). R.H. Middleton, a company director, wrote from Clarks Hill (S.C.), ca. 1880, about the approaching election of officers of the company and reported that "the work down here is nearly done." The work crews were "finishing the sides in the 2 cuts near here." T.J. Lipscomb, Superintendent of the South Carolina Penitentiary, wrote Bradley two letters, 26 November and 2 December 1879, about convicts leased out for work on the railroad. On 8 July 1879, A.J. Twiggs, Chief Engineer for the Augusta & Knoxville Rail Road Company, reported on the progress of construction. "The track is laid up to the Lilly Mills & we are hauling freight over it every day."

Collection also includes three items related to the Morrah family. Nancy A. Morrah (1816-1888) maintained a diary for much of the year 1855. She began 1 January to record her daily activities and religious thoughts. Her entry for Sunday, 13 May, is typical - "A pleasant day. There is no preaching in the neighborhood. I went to see Mrs. Walker in the morning. The locusts keep up a continual noise. I suppose it is their mode of praise. I believe all nature & all things praise God & is more greatfull than man." The diary ended in early August 1855. A letter from Nancy A. Morrah to her husband, Samuel R. Morrah (1813-1882), dated 17 June 1863 reports her plans to return home from an extended visit.

Letter, 20 July 1850, C.J. Walker to Walker J. Brook[e]s

Letter, 20 July 1850, written during the secession crisis of 1850, from C.J. Walker (Lumpkin, Georgia), to his kinsman Walker J. Brook[e]s [son of Iveson L. Brookes (1793-1865)], describes the former's recent visit to Columbus (Georgia), "to witness a gathering of the Southern Braves."

"I heard the blessings of this great union herald forth in eloquence truly sublime," he noted. "The aggressions of the North were denounced in tones of Thunder. The

determination of having equality of Rights or a strike for Independence was uttered like claps of an Earthquake.... Appeals to the bravery & chivalry of the land more forcible than ever Hannibal made them & an indignant arousement of the people such as I have never before witnessed. Barbecue & Ice cream &c &c &c."

The letter mentions also a visit to Harris (Georgia), where Walker had "spent one night...at Gr. Ma's" and "found the old Lady to be well & moving about like an agile lamb." In conclusion, he asserted his belief that Brookes would yet "meet up with a bright star that can know how to appreciate your merit and your affections" and noted that he was "making some money at the Law & have an increasing business." [Addition to Iveson L. Brookes Papers]

Letters, 1867 and 1870, to Walker J. Brookes

Two letters, 4 March 1867 and 7 November 1870, to Walker J. Brookes augment the Library's holdings of the papers of Iveson L. Brookes (1793-1865), and his family [This letter acquired from another donor].

The earlier letter, from Augusta (Georgia), commission merchant Harper C. Bryson, concerns the declining cotton market in the Savannah River area following the Civil War, while the 1870 letter from Jos[eph] A. Lawton, in Allendale (S.C.), is more personal in nature. "I rejoice with you, in the conversion of your dear Mary & Walker," Lawton wrote. "Truly God has been good to your family. I am glad that your children enjoy the facility & blessing of a Sunday school as well as the preached gospel- For the young I regard the Sunday school more important than preaching."

Lawton, a Baptist clergyman, then turns to matters relating to his ministry-"Oweing to my uncertain health and the distance, I did not think it prudent to consent to devote more than half of my time to Concord next year. The other half, I have consented to give to Allendale." Joseph Bostick, he hoped, would supply the other Sundays so that there would be "preaching every Sunday" at both churches. In closing, Lawton mentions that the Allendale community was lamenting the loss of Dr. Ben Lawton and B.L. Willingham, both of whom had settled in Georgia.

Alice Cabaniss Papers, 1955-1997

One and one-quarter linear feet, 1955-1997, chiefly published works, letters, news clippings, vitae, notices of poetry readings, and miscellaneous printed items, constitute the South Caroliniana Library's initial unit of documentary materials pertaining to poet, author, and educator Alice Cabaniss.

A native of Ulmer in Allendale County (S.C.), Cabaniss holds degrees from Winthrop and The Citadel and in 1987 earned a Ph.D. in English from the University of South Carolina. Her works have appeared in such publications as *South Carolina Review*, *Kudzu*, *South Carolina Magazine*, *Southern Voices*, *The New South*, *The State Magazine*, *Sandlapper*, *Auntie Bellum*, *Portfolio*, and *Circus Maximus*.

For several years Cabaniss traveled to South Carolina schools as a poet-in-residence under the sponsorship of the South Carolina Arts Commission and over the course of her teaching career taught English and journalism at the University of South Carolina-Spartanburg, University of Mississippi, Trident Technical College, College of Charleston, and Charleston area high schools. She organized and coordinated a series of poetry readings for the city of Charleston's Piccolo Spoleto festival between 1978 and 1988. And from 1978 to 1982 she edited a small poetry quarterly, *Tinderbox*, that featured works by poets from across the United States. Her privately published book of poems, *The Dark Bus and Other Forms of Transport*, was issued in 1975.

An interview with Cabaniss appears in the 1986 book *Conversations With South Carolina Poets* by Gayle R. Swanson and William B. Thesing. Earlier, however, in an autobiographical sketch dating from around 1979, she had written of her craft - "Most of my poems are taken from personal experience, although names & sometimes circumstances are changed to protect the innocent - for I do not believe in sacrificing the individual dignity of a person for a good line." The full measure of Cabaniss' artistic vision and stature within her native state is affirmed by the fact that in 1984 her name was placed in nomination for poet laureate of South Carolina.

In addition to materials revealing something of the life, career, and literary pursuits of Alice Cabaniss, the collection includes a file that documents her research interest in South Carolina native and historian William E. Woodward.

Letter, 15 March 1797, James Calhoun (Baltimore), to Robert Purviance

Letter, 15 March 1797, of James Calhoun, Baltimore, to Robert Purviance, collector of the Port of Baltimore, relates details of why Calhoun's ship, the *Lydia*, under Capt. William Todd, had not arrived.

After receiving severe damage in a storm, Calhoun wrote, the Lydia was forced to divert to St. Croix in the West Indies. Calhoun was concerned as to whether the problems with the ship's delay constituted "a breach of the act for licensing vessels in the coasting trade or of the revenue laws of the United States."

Letter, 13 December 1864, of E. Cassell to J[ames] E[arle] Hagood

Letter, 13 December 1864, of E. Cassell (Greenville, S.C.), to J[ames] E[arle] Hagood, seeks legal counsel in protecting his property from the claims of a woman alleging that Cassell was the father of a "grass Colte" or illegitimate child.

Cassell asserts "I never had no deeling with her," but threatens if Hagood could not help him "I will pile it up in a pile and burn it beefore it shal gow that way."

Letter, 7 August 1834, of W.W. Childers to F.M. Hawkins

Letter, 7 August 1834, of W.W. Childers (Darlington, S.C.), to F.M. Hawkins (Sumter, S.C.).

"If there should come any letters to the village for me you will oblige me very much by taking charge of them. The requests that Hawkins secure Childers' personal papers and safeguard them until his return.first opportunity you have I wish you would enquire at the office if there has been a bundle left there for me if there has you will take that also-in your care. Every thing you see of mine you will oblige me by taking it into your possession." "We held our meeting on Saturday and Sunday," the letter continues. "There appeared to be some feeling but no great excitement. I was very much dejected on Saturday when I remembered what a good meeting we had left to come where every thing appeared dead and cold. But I am sure that the Lord will hear prayer." Childers expected to preach there "a short time" and then to "travel about the country to different appointments. I have the promise of a horse to do so."

Papers, 1874-1925, of the Colcock and Hutson Families

Six manuscripts, fourteen manuscript volumes, and fourteen photographs, 1874-1925, chronicle the alliance of the Colcock and Hutson families resulting from the marriage of Theodora Olivia Colcock and Charles Jones Colcock Hutson (1842-1902).

Theodora was the daughter of William Ferguson Colcock (1804-1889), a native of Beaufort (S.C.) who practiced law in Beaufort District (S.C.). Colcock was a

member of the South Carolina state legislature between 1830 and 1847, including six years as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Elected to the United States Congress in 1848, he served three terms. Then in 1853 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Charleston and held this position until his resignation in 1861. He subsequently continued in this capacity under the Confederate States government.

After the Civil War, Colcock resumed his law practice in the South Carolina counties of Hampton and Beaufort. He died at McPhersonville (Hampton County, S.C.) in 1889. Colcock was married twice—first, in 1829, to Sarah Huguenin, who died five months later; then, in 1838, to Emmeline L. Huguenin. Colcock's autobiography, which is included in the collection, provides a detailed overview of his life.

Charles Jones Colcock Hutson, son of Richard W. Hutson and Sarah M. McLeod, was born in McPhersonville [now in Hampton County, S.C.]. He graduated from South Carolina College in 1859 and read law before joining the First South Carolina Volunteers (Gregg's Regiment) in 1861 during the American Civil War. Hutson was engaged to Emmeline Colcock before entering service, but she died in late 1861; he later married Emmeline's sister Theodora.

After the war he returned to McPhersonville and about 1868 formed a law partnership with W.F. Colcock. Hutson later served in the state legislature, 1878-1890, and was a member of the 1895 Constitutional Convention. That same year he was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court by Judge William H. Brawley. Hutson held this position until his death in 1902. His son, Richard W. Hutson, was deputy clerk. The elder Hutson also served as a trustee for South Carolina College.

Of primary interest within the collection is a diary, 1880-1890 and 1892, in twelve volumes kept by C.J.C. Hutson. Although Hutson used the diary to record daily temperatures and weather conditions, he also included notes on the comings and goings of friends and relatives, activities at the Presbyterian Church, his court cases, routes of his travels around the state and country, and crop conditions at his and other nearby plantations. When Hutson was away for several days, his wife or someone else in his household would make the daily entries, which are contained in issues of Miller's Planters' and Merchants' Almanac, a Charleston imprint.

Although Hutson was a staunch Democrat and participated actively in local Democratic clubs and state Democratic conventions, he recorded little about state politics until 1890. He did not seek re-election to the state legislature that year but went to Columbia (S.C.) and on 25 November noted the impact of supporters of Benjamin R. Tillman, noting that the "House & Senate organized today - with the Tillmanites in full force - & all old officials turned out." On 4 December he wrote- "B.R. Tillman inaugurated Governor today! What a blot on South Carolina!" A few days later, 13 December, the diary records - "J.L.M. Irby was elected U.S. Senator in place of Gen. Hampton on 11th a Shame to South Carolina!!" News of the State Democratic Convention results in August 1892 occasioned similar sentiments- "heard the news of Tillman's election-another term for the Slanderer."

Several diary entries refer to the earthquake of 31 August 1886, which was felt by Hutson and his family. Others concern the health and well-being of his family. Although the diary mentions no serious family sickness until 1885, Hutson noted on 12 November that daughters Sallie and Emmeline had been struck with what the doctor thought to be diphtheria. The following day he reported the deaths of eight-month-old Emmeline and six-year-old Sallie. "I have never before among eight children had one sick enough to feel any anxiety for its recovery," he observed. Sallie and her father had shared the same birthday, and for the next two years on his birthday he recorded how old Sallie would have been. Not long after their deaths, Hutson contracted malaria and for the rest of his life was plagued with bouts of malarial fever, some severe.

Among other items of note is an undated Civil War era list of contributors for making a flag that "The ladies propose presenting to Capt. Wm. Haskell's Company 1st Regiment S.C.V." Silk for the flag was given by Miss Floride Cunningham. A crop lien between William C. Bee & Co. and C.J.C. Hutson and G.G. Martin for Tomotley plantation (Beaufort County, S.C.), 9 January 1874, is annotated in pencil "our first venture." Hutson also owned or held an interest in Ocean, Savannah, and Heyward Hall plantations, all adjoining Tomotley. An autograph album, 1877-1892, belonging to Adelaide "Ady" Colcock includes signatures and verses of friends and relatives; many of the later entries contain notations of deaths and marriages.

Accompanying the collection are fourteen photographs, principally of the C.J.C. Hutson family. There are likenesses of C.J.C., Theodora, and their sons James G., Richard W., and William C. Hutson. James' high school class in Charleston was

photographed by E.N. Tilton, View Photographer, of Charleston. A tintype of Theodora was taken at the same time as the tintype of an unidentified child, probably her sibling. Also included are a daguerreotype and an ambrotype of William F. Colcock and a painted photograph of his daughter Annie T. Colcock. South Carolina photographers represented include George S. Cook, George LaGrange Cook, Clarke's Studio, W.P. Dowling, Jr., E.N. Tilton, and Leidloff's Fine Platinotypes, all of Charleston; and Simpkins, of Greenville.

Columbia Dramatic Club, *Grand Benefit! To Suffering Ireland, 24 February [1880]*

Printed broadside advertisement, 24 February [1880], "Grand Benefit! To Suffering Ireland," presented by the Columbia Dramatic Club at the Opera House. Complete with incidental music by Jacobs and Stork, the show was to feature appearances by John H. O'Connor and Frank W. Lodge of Boston and to include a "Roaring Petite Comedy, Entitled Laughing Hyena!" and to conclude with the "Sterling 3 Act Drama, Ireland As It Is!"

Crawford Family Papers, 1857-1858

Five manuscripts, 29 June 1857 - 22 November 1858, of the Crawford family are comprised chiefly of letters from Edward Clark and Fletcher Mangum, of Chesterfield District (S.C.), to Daniel and Neill Crawford, of Coosa County (Alabama), conveying news of family members in South Carolina and community happenings.

Among the letters is that of 29 June [18]57 from Edw[ar]d Clark to Dan[ie]l Crawford, mentioning the stillbirth of a son and commenting on price increases due to the bitterly cold winter-"I heard of some cattle freezing in the lots.... I had no stock to die but the ears and tails froze off of some of them."

Another letter from Edward Clark, 11 March 1858, to Neill Crawford describes a sleet storm that had damaged timber in the neighborhood - "their has been more timber destroyed than all the destruction in 20 year put together the small timber in our piny flats is badly damaged and the limbs of the large timber fell off and a goodeal turned out of the root we have had three snows since and very cold weather." Clark goes on to comment on court cases in Chesterfield District (S.C.), including trials for murder, arson, and theft of cows and hogs-"we had two criminal cases one for murder though he was acquit[t]ed as he commit[t]ed in self defence the other for house burning he was also acquitted though some thinks he was

g[u]ilty." In addition, there had been "other cases of negro trading retailing & disorderly houses."

On 22 November 1858 Fletcher Mangum wrote from Chesterfield District (S.C.) to Neill Crawford noting area deaths due to typhoid fever, discussing a court case in which he was representing Crawford's interests, and expressing a desire to move from South Carolina if Crawford could locate suitable land-"I am now in the notion strong of selling & moving to some better country if I can you no that my family is large & expensive and that I am hard run to live in this poor land country now you no that I had as soon depend on your Judgement as any man in such a case & if you are traveling any where through that country & see a place that you think would fit me make some inquiry what such places would be... I would want some improvement & good water & tolerable range I would like a place of good land or tolerable good land where poor land would join it so that there would be no danger of hem[m]ing me up."

Papers, 1795-1974, of the Cunningham, Green, Walker, Jackson, and Smith Families

William Cunningham arrived in Greenville District (S.C.) almost immediately after the Revolutionary War with several other families from Culpeper County (Virginia), including Greens. A number of pre-Civil War land transfers signify the connection between them. The two families were united by the marriage of William Cunningham's son William (1774-1853) and Nancy Green (1781-1830) in 1801; their son William (1804-1879) married Mary Montgomery (1808-1892) in 1828. These families figure prominently among the seven hundred ninety-three manuscripts and five volumes in this collection.

Land papers, receipts, and bills of sale for enslaved persons are among the earliest documents. In 1810 William Cunningham purchased Guy from the Feagan family for £115. Knotley was purchased from Fielding Suddeth in 1822 for \$330. There is only one family letter (14 May 1819) for this period - from Enoch Cunningham in Tennessee to William Cunningham, Pleasant Grove (Greenville District, S.C.). Enoch regretted the great distance that separated the family, expressed concern for their sister Sally who apparently was in poor health, and inquired "how you have fixed it concerning being security... which gives me a good deal of uneasiness which if there was any way to rescue myself... I would do it." Enoch related that he had purchased a 295-acre tract of land at \$6.74 an acre on

Dry Creek, eleven miles north of Nashville. With this purchase his holdings totaled 495 acres. There were eleven in his family-seven whites and four blacks.

An anonymous account (October-November 1823) of a journey in upstate South Carolina "to hiwassey" may have been written by William Cunningham. The journal does not reveal the purpose of the trip; however, it indicates that there was more than one person on the journey and that they were traveling by wagon. Expenses are recorded for meals, turnpike tolls, and ferriage. The first entry notes - "We camped the other side of Pickensville and thence on by Pendleton Courthouse." Journeying farther from Athens (Georgia), they stayed with a "Mr gardenhire" and "went on [to] sweet water valley and then... we struck fork creek and continued on to Monroe Courthouse." Their itinerary also carried them to "Blunt County" and through the mountains of East Tennessee and eventually to "Buncomb Courthouse [Asheville, N.C.?" and back home from there.

The Cunninghams were members of Pleasant Grove Baptist Church. An 1833 deed of Hugh Bailey conveys 1.6 acres of land to the church as a site for a new meeting house. The deed also specified that the church was "to permit any other denomination of Christian Ministers to preach in said Meeting House at any time, not interfering with stated meetings of said Church, which is not to exceed two Sabbaths in each month." Other documents relating to Pleasant Grove Church include lists of subscribers and amounts paid to the Board of Missions for the Tyger River Baptist Association, receipts and expenditures of the Domestic Missionary Society, a list of subscribers and amounts paid "for the support of G.W. Brooks for his services in 1856" as pastor, and an 1888 roll of the membership.

William Cunningham served as a magistrate in Greenville District (S.C.). In proceedings at his home on 24 October 1843 he presided in the case of "Elizabeth Bailey as a Landlord vs James B. Shields." Another case, 5 May 1846, concerned Willis, "a negro fellow belonging to Joseph James," who was charged with and found guilty of stealing S.R. Hawkins' corn. Other documents concerning enslaved African Americans include a mortgage (18 January 1845) of Maria who was acquired by Josiah Kilgore to satisfy James Madison's debt of \$158. A Charleston merchant, John McDowell, owned land in Greenville District, and his name appears in several deeds. There is also a codicil (7 November 1820) to his will emancipating "my wench Phillis" and granting her \$20 and awarding \$350 to "my faithful servant boy... for his own proper use and benefit or to be applied towards his emancipation should he so wish it."

William Cunningham, Sr., died in 1853. His son William and Washington Taylor were executors of his estate. Their account with the estate is dated 1853-1855. The "Bill of Appraisement" and "Sale Bill" were executed in October and November 1853. William Cunningham also served as executor of the estate, 1858, of James Green. The collection contains very little documentation for the period of the Civil War, but there is a certificate (2 May 1864) for the seven shares of stock that William Cunningham purchased in the Columbia & Greenville Railroad Co. A promissory note to A.B. Cunningham dated 22 July 1865 includes a list of enslaved African Americans identified by name, with their ages on the reverse side.

The connection between the Cunningham and Walker families occurred in 1886 with the marriage of Mary Margaret Cunningham (1865-1940) and Tandy Austin Walker (1858-1923). Walker operated a dry goods business in Greenville (S.C.) and often wrote his wife and daughter while on buying trips in the North and South.

One of the nine children was Grace (1896-) who achieved an outstanding record at Greenville City High School as indicated in reports of 11 September 1911 and 16 September 1912. After graduation she enrolled in Greenville Female College and began a courtship with William F. Jackson from Toombsboro (Georgia), who was attending Massey Business College in Richmond (Virginia). In a letter to "Dracy," 7 June 1913, he encouraged her to address him as Will rather than as Mr. Jackson - "Now little Dracy wont you do me this favor from now on call me anything besides Mr., or if you can't, give me your reasons."

The correspondence continued as Bill Jackson began work with the cotton brokerage firm of Cooper & Griffin. As the United States entered World War I, he joined the navy in 1917 and spent the following two years in training in Philadelphia, Newport, (Rhode Island), and Norfolk (Virginia). During this period Grace was teaching school in Greenville (S.C.). Jackson remained stateside until September 1918 when he sailed for England where he remained only a short time.

Following his release from the service in 1919, Jackson spent some time on his family's farm in Georgia before resuming employment with Cooper & Griffin. Grace spent the summer of 1919 on a trip to Maine, and Bill Jackson's letters tell of tennis games, dances, a trip to the mountains, and work-related activities. Grace Walker and Bill Jackson were married in December 1922.

In the 1940s W.F. Jackson served on the board of trustees of the Greenville City Schools. Board minutes and financial reports document his service from 1945 through 1950.

The Jackson's first child died at birth in 1925. A daughter Grace was born in 1930. She married Roy McBee Smith in 1951. Letters to her parents and then to her mother after her father's death in 1953 cover the period of their life at Fort Bragg, N.C., followed by Roy McBee Smith's career as a law student at the University of South Carolina.

In addition to the above families, the collection also contains genealogical information on members of the Prince, Vernon, Earle, and Montgomery families of Greenville and Spartanburg Counties of South Carolina.

Dalton Family Papers, 1861-1864

Nine manuscripts, 18 February 1861-20 October 1864, reveal something of the Civil War experiences of the Dalton family of upstate South Carolina, chiefly through letters from Pvt. Amos H. Dalton (d. 1864) to his father, Smallwood Dalton (1815-1894), who lived near Grove Station in Greenville District (S.C.).

A letter of 31 September 1861 written from Manassas Junction (Virginia), discloses that the younger Dalton, who was attached to the Davis Guards, Hampton Legion, was convalescing from measles, while another dated 27 February 1862 (Prince William County, Va.), speculates whether he would be sent to Tennessee and reports that he had stood picket guard the preceding night - "hit was So darke that i coodent see not one thang to Save my life."

On 12 June 1862 he wrote giving details of a fight in which "the balls fell all around me just like granes of wheat" and Hampton Legion had sustained severe losses. A kind citizen of Winchester, Va., he related on 18 September 1862, had washed his clothes, given him food, writing paper, and envelopes, and made him a haversack while he was in town.

The summer of 1863 found A.H. Dalton sick in the hospital again. An affidavit, 8 July 1863, signed by W.A. McDaniel, Greenville Court House, attests that Smallwood Dalton "is a good and Loyal citizen of Greenville District... and wishes to visit Peters Burg Virginia to See a Sick Son." From Petersburg the elder Dalton wrote to his wife and family on 30 July 1863 advising that Amos was better than

expected and should be released from the hospital soon. Smallwood Dalton hoped to secure his son's release from military service but was doubtful as to the prospects.

Three months later, 13 October 1863, A.H. Dalton wrote from a Confederate camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., where, he reported, his company was engaged in picket duty atop Lookout Mountain. He noted that his boots were worn out but that he hoped to draw a pair soon; then he responded to questions concerning allegations of food theft. "Some of the leageon did steel some meat...but hit was none of the Davis guards," the letter asserts, but "tha boys aught to steel meat for wee Donte git anuf to eat but wee have to doo."

Two items concern the death of Pvt. A.H. Dalton. Smallwood Dalton wrote on 14 August 1864 requesting that the army "make out a pay Roll on a Discriptive list" for his son who had "died on the 24 of last March in the Prision Camp in the State of Indiania" after being "taken prisiner 29 of October last near Missionary Ridge." A final letter, 20 October [18]64, from W.W. Tarrant, Camp Hampton Legion, apologizes for the delay in paperwork regarding payment of money due A.H. Dalton and notes that it was due to the fact that the company's books were at their "Reserve Camp."

Henry Campbell Davis Papers, 1845-1864

Nine manuscripts, 1845-1864, added to the papers of Henry Campbell Davis (1823-1886), of Ridgeway (Fairfield District, S.C.) and other family members include a letter written by Davis from the Secession Convention in Charleston (S.C.). Davis was one of the signers of the Ordinance of Secession.

On 21 December 1860 he wrote his wife from St. Andrew's Hall to inform her that on the preceding day "the ordinance was passed which carried So[uth] Ca[rolina] out of the Confederacy, and she is now the sovereign and independent Commonwealth of So[uth] Ca[rolina]." Davis went on to give an account of the signing ceremony and the public celebration outside Institute Hall. He was anxious for news of his family and eager to return home, "but from the course things are taking no one knows when we will adjourn."

The convention was in secret session in Charleston when Davis wrote his son Means from St. Andrew's Hall on 2 April 1861 - "therefore I cannot tell any thing that is going on." He requested that his son inform him of Mr. Neely's progress in

preparing the fields and also offered detailed instructions regarding what he wanted done.

A letter, 10 June 1864, of E[dwin] F[aust] Bookter to Colonel Davis reports on his recovery from a wound and discusses the death of his brother Nathan who "was killed on the 22nd June by a stray ball... which entered his left breast killing him almost instantly." Although "it really seems that all to me on this earth is gone," he was consoled that "Nat had joined the church and all his letters home and to his wildest friends leave no doubt on our mind but that he is better off."

Addition, 1918-2000, to the Joseph Armstrong De Laine Papers

This core unit of three hundred fifty items-two hundred sixty-two manuscripts (letters, speeches, reports, narratives, and affidavits) and miscellaneous printed artifacts (news clippings, programs, booklets), and eighty-eight photographs-added to the papers of the late Joseph Armstrong De Laine (1898-1974), an African American minister and civil rights activist of Clarendon County (S.C.).

This addition chiefly covers the period from 1942, when he submitted his annual report as secretary of the Clarendon County Citizen[s] Committee, to 1974, when he delivered an address entitled "History leading up to the U.S. Supreme Court's Decision outlawing Segregation in Public Schools." The latter was a detailed summation of almost half a lifetime spent in pursuit of equal opportunity for African-American schoolchildren in Clarendon County (S.C.) and, by virtue of the wider application of the court cases which resulted from the efforts of this local teacher-principal and A.M.E. minister, across the nation. "It is a privilege undreamed of to relate some of the facts which I have been involved in leading up to the U.S. Supreme Court's Decision, which was handed down 20 years ago," he declared in what would be the last year of his life.

The various letters and documents here provide the evidence not only of De Laine's activities, but also of the trials and tribulations to which he was subjected as a result of his actions on behalf of equal rights. An early, succinct communication from Harold R. Boulware, 1 October 1947, is a portent of things to come. The Columbia attorney informs De Laine that he is sending along a letter for [Levi] Pearson to sign and adds simply-"I am now processing the law in an effort to file suit in this case." "This case" was the school bus transportation suit which became known as Pearson v. County Board of Education and would be filed on 16

March 1948. On 8 June it was thrown out of court because Pearson was found to have no legal standing: he lived in the wrong school district.

Key items-public letters, affidavits-relate to the actions of the Scott's Branch Parents' Committee, an organization of which De Laine was elected chairman in 1948 and through which he would press for change on their behalf. It was charged with bringing before the school authorities the complaints of high school students against the new principal, whom they accused of misappropriation of funds and neglect of duty. A two-page account of the meeting of 8 June 1949, written by the Rev. E.E. Richburg (pastor of the Liberty Hill A.M.E. Church), lists the grievances and reports-"in case we fail to get the proper results before the Trustee Board we will attempt to appeal to the County Board of Education and on to the State Board or where ever it is necessary." Two days after the submission of these grievances to white school trustees of District 22, De Laine was advised that he would not be rehired as a teacher at Silver (in Clarendon County).

Here too is the letter, 23 September 1949, advising De Laine and the other members of this grievance committee of a hearing on the charges against I.S. Benson, the principal who was released from his job at Scott's Branch on 1 October 1949. A note penned on a mimeographed copy of the letter sent on 9 July to the County Board of Education requesting a hearing on the charges against Benson reveals some of the subsequent events-"The Education Board sent to Spartanburg, about 200 miles, in January 1950 to file charges against De Laine [alleging] slander. The 5 white defendants in the Federal Court case became the prosecuting witnesses in the State court case against De Laine. They collected the insurance when [his] house was burned."

De Laine nevertheless continued in his efforts to find twenty persons who were willing to attach their names to another case to be brought in Clarendon County by the NAACP, this time on behalf of completely equal treatment (buses, buildings, teachers' salaries, teaching materials). By 11 November 1949 he had secured the twenty names required by NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall in order to proceed with litigation. On 14 November 1949 Eugene A.R. Montgomery, executive secretary of the South Carolina Conference of the NAACP, wrote De Laine from Columbia-"As you probably know by now the petition was mailed Saturday and I am certain that the members of the county and district boards received them today. We are going to wait 30 days for a reply then file for the case to be heard in Federal court."

A one-page typewritten account entitled "Things that Happened since Nov. 11, 1949" lists the consequences for those members of the black community who signed the petition in the case which would become known as Briggs v. Elliott: loss of employment, foreclosed mortgages, denial of benefits. "The set up is to defeat all teachers from getting other work in the county," the account concludes. "That started before the Petition. Wherever they have reports that a person is affiliated with the NAACP."

A letter from J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, written to De Laine at a Columbia address on 16 March 1950, came in response to one De Laine had written him in which he thanked the director for having "searched my house, along with my sister's for evidence on the enclosed threat [a phony death note "signed" by the "Ku Klux Klan" had been manufactured by De Laine's enemies and distributed in the black community with the message that it had been written by De Laine-a ruse by which his enemies had hoped to win a sympathetic jury on Benson's behalf].

This exchange of letters constituted the beginning of the FBI files on De Laine which were maintained until 1973 and ultimately contained more than eighty items. Among them are the several letters that De Laine wrote to Hoover or the Bureau between 1950 and 1973 in which he reported incidents of intimidation, threats upon his life, and acts of destruction to his property. "I feel assured that these attacks are results of hate organizations being formed principally to intimidate Negroes who want integration," he wrote on 31 August 1955 from Lake City.

Typed at the bottom of many of the FBI communications from the mid-1950s is a variation of the following note which appears beneath the signature of Hoover's secretary in a letter to De Laine of 13 February 1956 - "De Laine is a controversial figure in racial segregation matters in South Carolina. On October 7, 1955, he received a letter telling him to leave Lake City, South Carolina, where he was minister in a church that burned down. Letter turned over to the Savannah Division by the Sheriff. On the night of October 10, 1955, De Laine fired a shot at an automobile parked near his house claiming the occupants fired at him first. A local assault warrant was issued for De Laine who fled the state and who is now in 'protective custody' of his bishop. He is fighting extradition. The Department has stated no Civil Rights or extortion violation exists. The Department also declined to authorize Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution process since De Laine's whereabouts are known."

Another note, beneath Hoover's name on a telegram sent to the regional FBI office in Savannah on 6 August 1956 reveals-"De Laine pointed out [in a letter to the Bureau, 29 July 1956] he has always tried to inform Bureau of these matters even though nothing is ever done about it." The note concludes-"In view of our previous dealings with De Laine... it is not believed that his letter should be acknowledged by a letter from the Director since he might be able to use this to his own advantage at some later date."

Among other significant communications in the FBI files on De Laine is a letter written to Hoover on 23 February 1952 by James McBride Dabbs of Mayesville (S.C.), who claimed that De Laine, "as the local leader of the Negro group from which the [Briggs v. Elliott] litigants come,... has apparently suffered a series of persecutions and injustices, some of which may well be in violation of his civil rights." He concluded by saying-"With the strong feeling engendered by the Clarendon County Case, there is little chance of local authorities making any move to see that Mr. De Laine gets the justice guaranteed any citizen."

A typed account entitled "Confidential" relates the events of 7-11 October 1955, during which time De Laine received an ultimatum to leave Lake City or face death. Included in the collection is the death threat, which reads in part-"Several hundred of us have had a meeting and pledged ourselves to put you where you belong, if there is such a place....we have decided to give you 10 days to leave Lake City and if you are not away by then rather than let you spread your dirty filthy poison here any longer. We have made plans to move you if it takes dynamite to do it." Present also is a copy of the warrant for De Laine's arrest. After fleeing to New York in October 1955, in fear for his life after the Lake City incident, continued to be in touch with those who had borne the burden of the equalization litigation and been victimized in the process.

On 24 October 1955 William J. Hayes, identified on the letterhead of Lake City's "Young Men[s] Civic Club" as its executive secretary, wrote to report to De Laine on conditions in the town after his departure-"Many like [episodes] followed the one on the night of your departure. Many more Negroes were grief stricken and frightened out their [wits]. We plan to hold our heads higher now than ever....We are with you and everything that you stand for....And like you, I stand ready to do as you have done, when I am visited. (Mark the car where the culprits ride.)"

Further correspondence during this period reveals an outpouring of concern for De Laine's plight, which also brought invitations to him to speak to various church, civic, and governmental groups about his circumstances and what was happening back in South Carolina, principally concerning the economic boycott levied in Clarendon and Orange-burg counties against the petitioners in the school desegregation case. A letter from Manning funeral director Billie S. Fleming, 21 May 1956, reveals his offer to serve as contact man in the crisis, on condition that a system was worked out and that "justice is given to everyone"- "[!]f I am to have a part in this project, then I am going to work out a system whereby the petition signers will come first. No matter where their Church membership might be. Then will come the members of the NAACP. If a person does not need help, then he will not get it."

A few months later, De Laine's Summerton colleague the Rev. E.E. Rich-burg reported to him in Buffalo on events happening in South Carolina. In a letter of 15 October 1956 Richburg informed him that the case was "coming off on the 22nd of this month contesting the constitutionality of the law passed in our recent Legislation prohibiting the hiring of any one who is a member of the NAACP in State, County or Municipality." He thanked De Laine "for everything you have done in N.Y. City and for the interest you still have in our welfare," referred to the enclosure of a check and a list of sixty-five names of Liberty Hill Church members who had contributed to the organization and founding of the De Laine-Waring AME Church in Buffalo, and concluded by stating-"God will make a way for you and your family for you have done no wrong, you have rendered an unselfish service to your community, County, state and nation."

On 6 July 1956 former U.S. District Judge J. Waties Waring, in one of three letters he wrote to De Laine between 1953 and 1956, noted that "your group suggest naming your new Church 'De Laine-Waring'" and re-marked-"I not only approve but am deeply moved at this honor, which however undeserved, I accept with thanks." He went on to say-"Things continue rather dreadful in parts of the South but there is a great surge of courage and determination among our people as evidenced by the Montgomery Bus matter and other indications that we cannot and will not allow this nation to sink back into the mire of racial segregation. I fear it may take a long time in some of the worst sections, such as those from which we come, but the wheels of decency and progress cannot be stopped. It is up to us to see that they are speeded." In an earlier letter, written on 12 March 1954, Waring had acknowledged-"You were not one of the plaintiffs in the Federal Court case

but you were the Chairman of the Committee that started and carried on the fight commencing in 1949 by petitions to the school authorities."

A number of items in the collection relate to the NAACP, both in South Carolina and beyond. Two letters written in 1952 from De Laine, in Lake City, to J.S. Boyd, Manning, president of the Clarendon County Branch of the NAACP, indicate some disharmony within the ranks of the area's black leadership at the time. In a letter to Boyd of 23 July, De Laine told him-"Rebukes and impairing the feeling of your sincere co-workers will result in defeating our purpose and the organization that is thriving now, largely as a result of the suffering of many of us. The knocks of my enemies are not surprising but it is hurtful to be wounded in the house of your friend." On 4 September he wrote Boyd-"The NAACP is too weak to be taking hearsay and fighting its own best characters. We can hear anything that a wicked heart and tongue is evil enough to say. We can wreck the cause for which we are working by the hearsay of a lying tongue."

In a letter of 26 May 1957 Lighthouse and Informer editor John H. McCray, writing from Columbia, told De Laine that he had been in Clarendon County numerous times "the last few weeks" and that he was distressed and worried over the apparent neglect of the people there - "Right now they are like a group forsaken, yet determined to carry on and hold out." "They demonstrate the great and lasting patience of our race; they are not complaining, though a bit weary of the long wait," he went on to say. McCray identified what he believed was one reason for the delay - "a split in the local branch, something which has existed for over two years. The state headquarters has a lot to blame itself for in this case. I don't blame those who have since refused to have anything to do with it." "I am happy to note that you are still in the fight and firing away," he concluded. "I also note you plan shifting to New York City. Well, my impression has been that up north the people do a lot of talking and a teeny weeny bit of work. They don't know how priceless are the things we need and fight for down this way."

Four years later De Laine was still concerned about claiming NAACP support for his friends and colleagues back home in Clarendon County in their struggle to survive the battle for equal rights. On 28 November 1961, in a letter to Roy Wilkins and the Board of Directors of the NAACP in New York, he confesses that he is "beginning to doubt and get bitter because of your neglect of the extreme CASUALTIES from the legal battles which have made the NAACP great." "I am not now concerned about myself," he declared, "but about Harry Briggs and family."

Seeking assistance from the NAACP for Briggs, who was then staying with the De Laines in Brooklyn, he goes on to state-"Harry and his wife are not seeking to be a burden on the welfare. They are not the GETTO type of people. They are not the criminal type. They are the type with dignity and self respect who are now displaced only because they agreed with the NAACP to help make opportunities for underprivileged children to become FIRST CLASS AMERICAN CITIZENS." He observes-"I am aware of the great neglect of the VETERAN CASUALTIES, which through my influence came into the army of the NAACP." Wilkins replied on 11 December 1961-"I will be very happy to have this office go further into the Harry Briggs case with you and to try to discover how we can be of some assistance." And in a copy of a letter of 29 January 1962 Gloster B. Current, Director of Branches for the NAACP, discusses specific measures being taken to assist Briggs and his family, and concludes-"[T]he Association wants you to know that we deeply appreciate all that you have done to further our common cause and certainly we want to do everything possible to help you become satisfactorily adjusted in New York."

On 12 March 1971, the Rev. F.C. James, pastor of the Mount Pisgah AME Church, Sumter, wrote De Laine on Long Island to say that he felt the time had come to lift the "unjust onus" of the 1955 Lake City fugitive warrant "from your person and name for all time." "You, one of the truly outstanding sons of South Carolina," he declared, "have been denied free access to your home state for many years too long." James enclosed a copy of a letter he had written on De Laine's behalf to Governor John West. An official pardon from the South Carolina State Parole Board would not come until forty-five years after the drive-by shooting incident, when De Laine, long deceased, was given his good name back in ceremonies held in Summerton on 10 October 2000.

Other items of interest in the collection include a 1933 request signed by twenty-three members of the "Voc. Agricultural Club" at the Macedonia School, Blackville, and sent to the district's trustees asking "to be employed for the painting and transplanting trees on the colored school grounds"; eight manuscripts, 1942-1949, consisting of letters and principals' or teachers' annual reports relating to the hiring and firing of teachers at the Liberty Hill School; a letter of 13 January 1956 from De Laine to Mrs. A.W. [Modjeska] Simkins in which he reveals his efforts to encourage people to deposit their money in the Victory Savings Bank "so that the Bank will be in better shape to lend to the Petitioners and other hard pressed folks"; and a campaign fund-raising letter sent out by Septima P. Clark, Charleston, 2 March

1971, as chairman of the finance committee for Victoria DeLee for Congress, with a note penned at the bottom-"I'm still working hard for the cause." Twelve items, 1971-1976, document the critical role De Laine played in writer-historian Richard Kluger's research for his 1976 book *Simple Justice*.

Among the printed items in the collection are anniversary programs containing histories of the Greater Saint James A.M.E. Church in Lake City and of the De Laine-Waring A.M.E. Church in Buffalo, N.Y.; and funeral programs containing biographical sketches of such figures as Robert Weston Mance (1876-1930), Dr. E.H. McGill (d. 1939), the Rev. James W. Seals (1893-1973), Harry Briggs (1913-1986), and Eliza G. Briggs (1917-1998).

Photographs in the collection, in addition to those of De Laine and his family, include portraits of Judge Waring, the Rev. E.E. Richburg, the Rev. J.W. Seals, and students at the Scott's Branch School during the 1949-1950 term. Among the subjects of the group photographs are: the Allen University Class of 1925 (taken by Richard S. Roberts); a civil rights rally, ca. 1955, in which De Laine is shown sitting with Roy Wilkins, Eleanor Roosevelt, Autherine Lucy and Tallulah Bankhead; and the plaintiffs, workers and state NAACP officials involved in the Clarendon County school desegregation effort, 1951 (taken by E.C. Jones, Jr.). Also present are pictures of the Scott's Branch School, the Macedonia High School campus, Pine Grove Church, the Rosenwald Building at the Barnwell County Training School, and the old school located at the Spring Hill A.M.E. Church.

[Printed Circular Discussing an Incident in Mexico], 11 April 1833, signed in print by William Drayton, Daniel E. Huger, and Benj[amin] F. Pepon

Printed circular, 11 April 1833, signed in print by William Drayton, Daniel E. Huger, and Benj[amin] F. Pepon (Charleston, S.C.), published during the nullification crisis, seeks to remind readers of their shared history as citizens of the United States. This circular relates an incident during Mexico's struggle for independence from Spain and the unrest that followed during the 1820s, when "the Army of [Vicente] Guerrero attacked and plundered the houses of the European Spaniards" and "Many of these persons had taken refuge in the house of the American Ambassador."

The soldiers followed and were prepared to attack when "Mr. [Joel Roberts] Poinsett, with his Secretary of Legation, Mr. John Mason, Jr., threw themselves into an open balcony...and unfurling the STAR-SPANGLED BANNER, demanded

that all persons in this house should be protected while the flag of his country waved over them." [From 1822 to 1823, Poinsett served as a special envoy to Mexico, and as the United States Minister to Mexico, June 1825 – October 1829.]

The circular explains that "sectional excitements, at present existing among the States, are obliterating national feelings" and proposes that the scene should be "represented on canvas and afterwards engraved" so that "the Flag of our Country may wave in every house, in every cottage, even in every log-house beyond the Mountains; that our children may learn...to love and reverence the emblem of their country's power, and may realize that it is their guardian and protector, not only on their native soil, but in a land of strangers." It further solicits contributions to be transmitted to the joint address of Drayton, Huger, and Pepon.

Joseph Heatly Dulles Account book, 1835-1855

Account book, 1835-1855, of Philadelphia merchant Joseph Heatly Dulles (1795-1876) documenting business and commercial ties between North and South in the decades preceding the Civil War.

Dulles was born in Charleston (S.C.) but moved with his parents to Philadelphia in 1812. He graduated from Yale in 1814 and thereafter lived in Philadelphia although he spent time in South Carolina managing his plantation.

Demokratischer Arbeiter, *Entfesselt den Tiger nicht!* [Broadside], 24 July 1863 (New York)

German-language broadside, 24 July 1863, printed in New York, *Entfesselt den Tiger nicht!* or "Do Not Unchain the Tiger!," is signed in print "Ein Demokratischer Arbeiter" or "A Democratic Worker" and was issued at the time of the draft riots in New York City.

The opening paragraph reads - "Whereas the traitors of South Carolina have decided in the Charleston Convention to destroy the alliance and the democratic principles of a free government in America, whereas they have fired upon Fort Sumter, and I realized that the separation of the Southern States from the Union would stir up a terrible war, I, therefore, said to myself and to them: Do Not Unchain the Tiger!"

The broadside further urges workers to refrain from being roused to "lawlessness and acts of impiety" by "well-dressed demagogues" who "safely stand aside in the bylines"-"Workers! If anyone attempts to influence you against the law and seeks

to stir you up to act unlawfully, while he himself stands far away from the line of battle, go ahead and knock him down as your bitterest enemy, destroy him, as if he were a snake. The patriotic worker of the North is no murderer, he finds no satisfaction in killing his fellow man. Be wise, and before all-Do Not Unchain the Tiger!"

Circular letter, 17 Sept. 1840, of John England, Bishop of Charleston

Printed manuscript, 17 September 1840, of John England (1786-1842), Bishop of Charleston (S.C.), circular letter acknowledging receipt of an invitation to meet with the Vice President of the United States at Detroit on 28 September 1840. Stating that he has "kept aloof" from "political movements," Bishop England nevertheless confides his opinion "that the administration... has acted for the benefit of our Union, and does not deserve the vituperation with which it is assailed."

Furthermore, he asserts, "It may perhaps tend to show the spirit of some of its opponents, when so humble an individual as I am, and for so many years a citizen, though I must confess to the crime of having been born in a distant land, and of having voluntarily come hither, dare not express this simple opinion without being denounced in unmeasured terms, and the persons whose religion I teach, threatened with extermination if it be discovered that from any cause there shall be found a majority in favor of Mr. Van Buren, in any district where Catholics are numerous."

"I have suffered insult and oppression under the penal code against my religion in Ireland, and I came hither flattering myself with the expectation that there existed at least freedom of thought, and liberty for any citizen to express his opinion that the public officers of the Union were not guilty of that mal-administration which was imputed to them by their competitors," Bishop England goes on to say. "I have more than once been convinced of my mistake: and if my religion and its professors are to be made the victims of my imagining that in our republic, Catholics, like other citizens, had liberty of political opinion, expression, and action, I would far prefer being again in my former position; for the Orangeism of Ireland is mercy compared to the insolence of those who here insult us by their expressions of kindness and condescension, whilst they threaten us with extermination unless we stoop to be their slaves."

Letter, 22 Mar. 1846, E[lvira] A[nn] E[stes], to Harriet Sarah Estes

Letter, 22 March 1846, E[lvira] A[nn] E[stes] (1797-1862), writing from Bruton (S.C.), to her daughter, Harriet Sarah Estes (1835-1860), care of the Rev. I[veson] L. Brookes at Hamburg (S.C.), conveys news of family and friends, relates parental advice, and expresses a mother's anxiety at the separation from her child, who was at the time a student at Penfield Female Seminary.

"I was happy to hear by your Father, that you were in good health, & so well pleased with yr situation, trust you will be very diligent in improving, so good an opportunity," Mrs. Estes wrote. "I was quite sick whilst yr Father was visiting you, so much so...I had to send for Doctr Moss, who relieved me considerably, but I am still in much pain at times, the Doctr advised me to use the cold bath once a day, & put my feet & hands in cold water three times a day, this remedy, with medicine, has been of some service, for I could not walk a step, when I sent for him, & had slow fever." Mrs. Estes had arrived at Bruton the day before and was "lonesome...never having been here before without you, I missed you to run about, & find all the little children...but you must enjoy yourself much more, up there among those fine girls."

Noting that "Old Harry is preaching & singing at the negroe houses" and relaying well wishes from slaves known to Harriet, Mrs. Estes went on to admonish her daughter to "be diligent" and in closing scolded-"I am sorry if you do not wish to be called by my dear Mothers name. I cannot call you by any other, having called you by her's ever since yr birth."

In 1851 Harriet Sarah Estes married Iveson L. Brookes' son, Walker J. Brookes. Harriet had been a pupil at Penfield Female Seminary while her future father-in-law was principal there and lived with the Brookes family. Her father, too, was a Baptist minister, Elliott Estes (1795-1849). [*Addition to Iveson L. Brookes Papers*]

W[illiam] L. Faulkner Papers, 1861-1864

Fifty manuscripts, 28 January 1861-5 June 1864 and undated, provide a glimpse into the war experiences of W[illiam] L. Faulkner of Craigsville (Lancaster District, S.C.). Faulkner married Issa Craig, whom he sometimes called Lizzy. They had a daughter of school age, Sis, and an infant son, Buddy.

Two early letters written anonymously in 1861 are from Bradley County (Arkansas), and relate news about the land, price of goods, and the reaction to the

presidential election-"i beleave vearly every one over the age of 18 has volinteered to defend our writs if necessary to do so" (6 March 1861). By 1862, W.H. Craig, Issa's brother, and Faulkner were in Co. I, Seventeenth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, the "Lancaster Tigers." Craig, a sergeant, was later captured at Clay Farms, Va. A cousin, S.J.V. Faulkner, was a corporal; he was wounded in Maryland and later captured at the Battle of the Crater. On having to leave South Carolina, he wrote - "My Dear I am sorry to say that wee hav to go to virginny... I think wee will go by Sharlot my Dear I think it is hard for us to pas so close to our wives and swet harts an cant get to stop to tell them goodbye" (18 July 1862). General Evans, however, ordered regiments from that area to go by Wilmington instead, while regiments from the Pee Dee went by Charlotte.

W.L. Faulkner's letters begin in April 1863 while the regiment was stationed at Wilmington (North Carolina). They are filled with exhortations that his wife write more often and longer letters - "you have no idea how chilling it is to us all when the mail arives which it does every day and hear that unwelcome sound no letter" (7 April 1863). Faulkner also speaks often about various hardships-lack of clothing and food, camping without tents, and long marches, often for no apparent reason.

When the regiment returned to Charleston in late April, they camped at Secessionville (Charleston County,S.C.), where, he wrote his wife, "thare's an observatory in our camp 90 feet high a sentinal stands there all the time and by some sign the signal flag convey the news to the City which is 4 or 5 miles I like this place prime I can stand in my street and see the yankey vessels & hear there drums and horns. They are 3 miles from here I have no desire to kill any of them but if we must fight them this is the place for me" (7 May 1863).

Five days later, he described a fifty-eight-mile march in two days with "nothing to eat but some crackers." "I never was so tired in my life," he complained, "all this fatigue & suffering amounted to nothing for we did not even see a yankey they formed a line of battle to receive us but they ware two well fortified for us to advance on them." Shortly thereafter the regiment left South Carolina bound for Jackson, Miss.

Faulkner contracted the fever while in Mississippi but managed to remain with the regiment, although he eventually was placed in the Ambulance Corps because of his sickness. By the end of June Faulkner wrote - "we do not get enough to eat but have to do on it we jenerally have one meal a day when we are not marching when

we are marching we get old hard crackers and a little raw bacon I could not eat the bacon raw at first but I can eat it pretty well now we are getting bad off about getting cloths washed" (25 June 1863).

A letter of 8 July 1863 reflects Confederate frustrations following the surrender of Vicksburg - "Vicksburg has fallen & the yanks are in pursuit of us...I am afraid our cause is gone but I hope for better things but one thing is certain Miss. is ruined from what I see here if our state is invaded wo be unto us." On the 19th he observed-"the fighting...beats anything on record we ware under fire of the Enemy 8 days our skimishers fighting every day our Company was in it 5 nights & 2 1/2 days out of 6."

Early August found Faulkner in Savannah (Georgia). The regiment camped on the Isle of Hope where, he reported, "Gen Evans sais he is determined to rest his brigade they are worn out & badly clothed" (August 1863). Faulkner wrote of the despair fellow soldiers felt in the loss of Vicksburg and noted that the majority were willing to fight in South Carolina but would desert if forced to fight elsewhere. By the end of August, Faulkner was in the military hospital at Columbia being treated for chronic diarrhea. It is not known how long Faulkner remained in Columbia (S.C.), but by December 1863 he was on Sullivan's Island. On the 17th of December 1863, he referenced the Emancipation Proclamation, noting - "you will see old Abe's Proclamation... I am anxious for peace but I do not want sutch a one that will enslave my beloved wife & children & generations to come." He also spoke of the hardships of standing guard at night barefooted and wearing cotton clothing. Morale was ebbing when Faulkner wrote that many believed "we are whiped will not it be pity if after so mutch loss of life & suffering that there is nothing gained but all lost. I do hope that an alwise Providence will interfere in our behalf. if not we are irretrievebly gone" (16 January 1864).

Part of the regiment's work during this time was building and fortifying batteries around Charleston. In March and April, Faulkner was near Burnet's Farm where, he reported, "we are quartered in Negro houses the owner must have had a large number of slaves there is 24 houses in the street we are now accpying besides a good many others scattered round they are all gone but two or three old grey headed ones that is worn out the rest being send of to prevent the yanks from getting them" (13 March 1864).

At another time Faulkner recorded observations after having walked around the area - "I had no idea the yanks had done as much mischief till I see it... Nearly all the fine dwellings mills barns and every thing of much value is burnt up and I am creditably informed that they drove some of the families out of there houses and then applied the torch and carried off all the Negroes except a few old ones. This is yankey rule you people there know nothing of the desolation of war nor the suffering that many are subject to" (3 April 1864).

A month later the regiment was in North Carolina. While in Tarboro (N.C.), Faulkner's brigade was detailed to escort prisoners of war to Charleston. Faulkner "asked some of the most intelligent of the prisoners what was the opinion of the Northern Army in regard to the duration of the war they say it is the General opinion that it will wind up this year they say they are tired of it but Grant will whip Lee at Richmond and that will end it. We asked them why it was they were fighting for the Negroes they said damn the Negroes they would not have them only by taking them out of our farms they might starve us out they said they were glad our men killed all the Negro troops at Plymouth" (3 May 1864). The battle at Plymouth, N.C., began on 17 April 1864, and resulted in Confederate forces retaking the town despite significant losses. Faulkner's chief complaint while in North Carolina, and at other times, was the condition of army food. The army held provisions until they rotted and then sent them to the troops, he supposed, or civilian commissary officials misappropriated them while the soldiers suffered.

Faulkner reached Virginia by late May, camping at Clay's Farm. His bowels were troubling him again, so he spent his time doing provost guard duty at the rear. On 31 May he reported-"our pickett line and that of the Enemy is quite close still if we do not shoot at them they will not at us. Sometimes they will step out of there pits pool of there hats and shake a noise maker at us wanting to swap...surely these times cannot last always for twenty days fighting has been going on in old Va. and still undecided."

The final letter, from Faulkner to his mother, is dated 11 June. "There is a good deal of sickness in the Regt at this time, I think it is caused by exposure and hard duty this is the 23rd day for our men in the entrenchments all that time they have not had one good night sleep they are on pickett every third day the day they come off pickett they work on the fortifications the next night they stand guard on the batteries and after all on one fourth of a pound of meat & a pound of corn meal."

A casualty list printed in the Lancaster Ledger on 22 November 1864 indicates that Faulkner died while in Virginia. It is not known whether he was with his regiment during the Battle of the Crater. Faulkner was a religious man, always putting "his trust in him who has taking care of me all my life" (undated fragment) and exhorting his wife to do the same.

Letter, 11 August 1841, of G.W. Folger to Secretary of War [John] Bell

Letter, 11 August 1841, of G.W. Folger (Chester, S.C.), to Secretary of War [John] Bell (Washington, D.C.), indicates that the letter writer, who identifies himself an "Ex Lt. U.S. Army," wished "to join Col. Worth (a soldier)."

Asking Bell to extend his apologies to the Senate, Folger goes on to say-"I am in Debt to the government I wish to pay by Service, under my teacher of tactics, at Florida, as Lt. U.S.A. I will do my duty. I am sordid in my present situation I am fond of a Soldiers life."

Henry DeSaussure Fraser Papers, 1851-1852

Tenty-three manuscripts, 1851-1852, of Henry DeSaussure Fraser (1828-1895) include twenty letters written to Fraser while he lived in Paris pursuing medical studies.

Three documents written in French relate to financial matters. The letters were written by family members in South Carolina: parents, siblings, an aunt and uncle, and a cousin. The correspondents relate family and community news, and comment on crops and weather. Six of the letters discuss the illness and subsequent death of Frederick Grimke Fraser, Henry D. Fraser's father, which occurred 29 January 1852 in Charleston.

Henry DeSaussure Fraser, known as "Hal," was born 4 April 1828, the son of Frederick Grimke Fraser and his wife, Isabel Elliott Screven. He studied at South Carolina College, graduated in 1848, and received his M.D. degree from the South Carolina Medical College in Charleston in March 1851.

The next eighteen months Fraser spent in Paris and Germany attending medical lectures and visiting hospitals before returning to Charleston late in 1852. There he practiced medicine until 1861 when he joined the Confederate service as assistant surgeon. For much of the war, he was the surgeon in charge of the Third Army Corps field hospital, Army of Northern Virginia. Captured at Gettysburg, he was held prisoner for five months. At war's end, Fraser returned to Charleston and

resumed his medical practice. In 1859, he married his cousin, Jane E. Ladson, daughter of James H. Ladson of Charleston.

In the post-war years, Dr. Fraser practiced medicine in Charleston. In 1873, he was elected secretary of the South Carolina Medical Association and became the secretary of the State Board of Health when the agency was organized in 1878. He continued in that position until poor health forced his resignation in January 1895. Fraser died on 8 February 1895 in Charleston and was interred in Magnolia Cemetery.

The fourteen letters written in 1851, beginning soon after Fraser's departure for Europe, contain family and local news. Fraser's Aunt Jane wrote on 21 May 1851 with an account of the Medical Convention held in Charleston beginning on the second Tuesday of that month. At the same time, the States Rights Convention was also in session. "Our city was crowded, and many found difficulty in obtaining nights lodgings," she wrote. "The medical gentlemen were well received and hospitably entertained. On Wednesday night, they supped at St. Andrews Hall, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday of that week there were two balls or parties on each night, so as to divide the number being too great to be pleasantly accommodated at one house," she continued. On 11 August, Hal's father wrote from Beaufort with the news that Nat Heyward would be in Paris and had promised to "hunt you out." "He will no doubt talk big about secession, but I think the matter is doubtful," Mr. Fraser wrote. "I think the cause is loosing ground & well may it for I think it a mad scheme," he concluded.

From Baltimore where members of the family had gone for a wedding, Hal's sister Jane wrote on 20 September with advice to her brother on matters of the heart - "It is very wrong to fall in love away from home for who knows but what the person may be a shop keeper or something of the kind."

Hal's Aunt Jane wrote from Charleston, 2-4 December-"Your father was here the week of the Institute Fair, when he had the pleasure of seeing Powers' Eve which was exhibited there, and which had arrived from Italy as a present to Mr. Preston, who had befriended him in early life. It is a most perfect and beautiful work of art. I thought before I saw it, that I should not much admire statuary, but Eve is fascinating." Jane also mentioned two cameos cut from "Conch Shells of our Beach" which secured for the artist, a Miss Withers, a gold medal. "You may suppose they were really specimens of a fine talent, as Uncle Charles admired

them much." "Uncle Charles" was Charles Fraser, the noted Charleston artist who was the youngest brother of Frederick Fraser, Hal's grandfather.

The six letters dated from January to March 1852 are concerned with Frederick Grimke Fraser's illness and death. Alice Fraser wrote from Belle Vue, the family's plantation near Beaufort (S.C.), on 16 January and on the same sheet added a note on 24 January from Charleston informing her brother of their father's illness.

James H. Ladson, Hal's uncle, wrote him from Charleston on 30 January with news of the elder Fraser's death and a detailed account of his last moments. "His family were summoned a little before he breathed his last & an affectionate kiss given to each. You were not present to receive his blessing, but he bid Frederick [Hal's brother] say to you 'not to forget Jesus'...., twice repeated.... The funeral service was read this morning by Mr. Spear at Grace Ch. And the body accompanied by Fred & Rd. Screven was sent by land to the plantation to be buried at Stoney Creek Church along side of his Fathers remains."

A letter from his Aunt Jane written on 7 February gave more details of the death scene - "Uncle Charles [Fraser] seemed to be struck with it [Frederick's calmness] and said to us afterwards, 'a man can never be said to have died too soon whose end was like his.'" Jane wrote again on 28 February with assurances that she would be able to send Hal \$500 after the crop was sold and his grandmother would also send him funds. She then offered her nephew this advice: "Leave off flirting and when you come home look out for a fine woman, with some property and seriously set about establishing yourself in matrimony."

The last letter in the series, this from his brother Frederick, contained a draft for 1250 francs and an expression that "...with economy I do not doubt that you will be able to remain in Paris until the fall and complete your medical studies."

Addition, 1859 and 1860, to the Henry DeSaussure Fraser Papers

Two letters, 2 April 1859 and 6 April 1860, of Henry DeSaussure Fraser (1828-1895) are addressed to Jane E. Ladson, to whom Fraser was married in 1859.

[These letters acquired from another donor.]

The earlier communication chides Jane for the formality of her previous letter's salutation and then describes in detail a wedding in which Fraser had participated as a groomsman, with comments on the bride's dress and veil, the countenance of

various members of the wedding party, and the "magnificent collation" that followed, at which "champagne and punch circulated freely." "I need scarcely tell you... that I was an exceedingly interested spectator of the ceremony and watched the forms and behavior closely," Fraser wrote, "and now I think that I am perfect and ready for the Earliest day that is appointed."

The 6 April 1860 letter compliments Jane for having "improved decidedly" in her writing skills. "I wonder if you went to church today," it goes on to question. "This is another Birthday for me for I was born on Good Friday. I suppose that accounts for my growing old so fast-having two a year where everyone else has but one." The letter also makes reference to health problems facing Jane and Hal and mentions a visit from Dr. Geddings-"his manner was warm his conversation agreeable & instructive he made particular inquiry after you-his bruised nose does not disfigure him & he really looks handsome notwithstanding that he still carries Wm. Henry's patch."

James Nelson Frierson Papers, 1911-1959

One and one-quarter linear feet, 1911-1959, reveal something of the life and work of attorney and educator James Nelson Frierson (1874-1960). A native of Stateburg in Sumter County (S.C.), Frierson began his education at Porter Military Academy in Charleston and went on to earn a B.L. degree from Hobart College at Geneva, New York (1896), an LL.B. degree from Columbia University (1899), and an LL.D. degree from Hobart College (1921).

Following his graduation from law school, Frierson practiced as an attorney for several years in Buffalo, N.Y., but returned to South Carolina and in 1908 became a professor of law at the University of South Carolina School of Law. In addition to teaching, he was a partner in the Columbia law firm of Barron, McKay, Frierson & McCants until 1932.

During the First World War, Frierson held a lieutenant's commission in Co. K, First South Carolina Reserved Militia, and was active in the Liberty Loans Campaign and War Camp Community Service. When courted by the University of Alabama to head their newly established Law School, he politely declined, stating in a letter of 1 May 1912 to President George H. Denny that he felt his duty was to his home state:

The proposition...has very many attractive features connected with it and I deeply appreciate the compliment implied in the extension of the invitation to me. After mature consideration, however, I have come to the conclusion that my duty lies here and that I should not, therefore, allow myself to further contemplate or consider your very attractive offer, for fear that my personal interests might entice me away from what I consider my opportunity and duty here in South Carolina.

In 1920 Professor Frierson was named dean of the University of South Carolina School of Law. Under his leadership, the school implemented a three-year program of study, markedly increased the volume of its library holdings, and added two faculty members. With these changes the School of Law was admitted to the American Association of Law Schools in December 1924. Following thirty-eight years of distinguished service to the University of South Carolina, Dean Frierson retired in 1946. The 1947 Selden Society Year Book, issued by the School of Law, paid tribute with the following words-"The modern development of the School is reflected in his life and can be attributed to his insistence on keeping abreast of the times in law education and the maintenance of a high academic standing. Lawyers and students alike love and respect him, and he will always be remembered for his scholarly and inquiring mind."

After retiring, J. Nelson Frierson and his wife, the former Louise Dwight Mazyck, moved to Charleston where they concentrated their efforts on humanitarian issues. Nelson became involved with the South Carolina Association for the Blind, the Charleston Association for the United Nations, and the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association, which he served as president. He remained highly regarded in his retirement and was asked in 1956 by Governor Timmerman to represent South Carolina at a national conference on the aging. Frierson declined for reasons of failing health. He died four years later in 1960.

Much of Frierson's correspondence and writings focuses on the legal history of South Carolina. He was a founding member of the American Legal History Society and often spoke of the importance of preserving and studying early legal records. Among his contributions in this field, Frierson collaborated with Anne King Gregorie on a volume titled Records of the Court of Chancery of South Carolina, 1670-1779, which was published in 1950. He also was concerned with the subject of divorce law and spoke out in opposition to proposed legislation to amend state

law prohibiting divorce. Included with files of newspaper clippings and notes on the topic is a typescript copy of Frierson's article "Divorce in South Carolina," which appeared in the North Carolina Law Review (Vol. 9) in 1931.

Correspondents include Alma B. Adams, Frank H. Bailey, Sol Blatt, Rossa B. Cooley, Anne King Gregorie, Daniel W. Hollis, Olin D. Johnston, Richard B. Morris, Francis S. Philbrick, and Yates Snowden. Among the few items of a purely legal nature are the estate papers of Samuel A. Horn, E.M. Rucker, and Ormsby Bourke Tilton.

Almost half of the bulk of Frierson's papers is made up of his writings. Also included are notes and writings on various legal history topics and the state of archival preservation in early twentieth-century South Carolina. Items of particular interest are a paper by Duke University professor [Robert H.] Woody entitled "Report on the South Carolina Archives" and an anonymous report on "Charleston Archives Prior to 1783.

Letter, 19 February 1853, of W[illia]m H. Hanckel to James Simons

Client letter, 19 February 1853, of W[illia]m H. Hanckel, Edisto Is[land (S.C.)], to James Simons, Charleston (S.C.), seeks legal counsel in collecting a debt owed him by a Mr. Seabrook:

When I made the proposition... to remit the interest due to Mrs. Hanckel previous to the time of my marriage, on consideration of his settling the business without further litigation - I was in doubt whether in justice to her & her children I had any moral right to do so. I however made the proposal, not from any doubt as to my being legally & morally entitled to interest on all the balances to the present time, but because as a clergyman & a Christian I wished to avoid 'all appearance of evil,' & to prevent any reproach being cast upon me & my profession.

"This offer was distinctly acceded to by Mr. Seabrook, without the slightest reference to my paying costs," the letter goes on to say, "but now the other party recede from it...& encouraged I suppose by my having already given up so much, they propose that I shall give up still more."

While Hanckel indicates his willingness to pay Simons' fee "as my solicitor," he asserts that "all other costs belong in all justice to Mr. Seabrook." Countering the

proposals of Seabrook's attorneys, Hanckel concludes-"If they refuse...I will claim interest on all the balances due both before & after my marriage-which marriage by the by took place the 11th of November 1847, & not 16th May 1848-a difference of 6 months between the time from which interest ought to have been charged according to agreement, & from which it has been calculated."

Paul H[amilton] Hayne, *Work Entitled Politics of South Carolina,... F.W. Pickens' Speeches, Reports, &c.* [Printed manuscript, 1864]

Printed manuscript, [1864], "M.M.S. of Volume First of the Work Entitled 'Politics of South Carolina,... F.W. Pickens' Speeches, Reports, &c.," incomplete page proof for a political biography by Paul H[amilton] Hayne (1830-1886). This rare Confederate imprint is undated, but evidence for the date of printing is found on page 32 which refers to a Pickens speech of 1836 as having been delivered twenty-eight years earlier. The page proof ends in mid-sentence on page 104.

Pickens was inaugurated governor of South Carolina on 17 December 1860, just three days before the state seceded from the Union. Hayne, who is best remembered as a poet of the Southern Confederacy, was an aide to Governor Pickens before ill-health disabled him for active service.

Alexander Cheves Haskell Papers, 1804-1943

The life of Confederate colonel, University of South Carolina law professor, Democrat party official, railroad company president, banker and businessman A.C. Haskell (1839-1910) of Abbeville and Columbia (S.C.) is chronicled in this collection of one hundred twenty-six manuscripts and one manuscript volume.

Haskell graduated from South Carolina College on the eve of the Civil War, second in his class, and immediately volunteered in the First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. Able and well-connected, Haskell quickly advanced through the ranks and ended the war as colonel of the Seventh South Carolina Cavalry.

The war years, however, were especially tragic for him. His wife, Rebecca "Decca" Coles Singleton, whom he married in September 1861 in Charlottesville, Va., died in Columbia, 26 October 1862, six days after the birth of a daughter. Haskell also lost two brothers, an uncle, and several close friends during the course of the war. Haskell was wounded four times during the conflict: in the shoulder at Fredericksburg on 13 December 1862; in the left ankle at Chancellorsville on 2 May 1863; in the abdomen on 29 May 1864 near Cold Harbor; and most seriously

on the Darbytown Road just outside Richmond on 7 October 1864. He and a squad of his troopers encountered a squadron of Union cavalry. Haskell ordered his men to charge the Federals, personally shot two officers from the front rank, but was himself shot in the head and left for dead on the road. After an amazing and rapid recovery, Haskell, minus his left eye, was able to rejoin his unit in time for Robert E. Lee's last campaign of the war. He surrendered at Appomattox, received his parole, and made his way back to Abbeville, the home of his parents.

Much of the collection focuses on the Civil War years. A series of nineteen letters written from Columbia (S.C.) and Virginia to his parents, Charles Thomson Haskell and Sophia Cheves Haskell, in 1864 and 1865 provides an overview of Haskell's military activities, the news of the army and friends, and often reflective and revealing insights into Haskell's inner struggles with the tragedy of war. Writing from Columbia (S.C.), 31 January 1864, he informed his father - "I will go on direct to the Army, but write before I leave Columbia. I hear of letters from the Army, one from Major Venable which offers hope of peace with the spring. I trust he may be a prophet as true as he is welcome."

From Orange Court House (Virginia), on 9 February 1864, Haskell wrote his father - "I am safe in Camp after a very successful journey, and find the Brigade in the very best condition. Rations somewhat scant, but with the home supplies, there is a sufficiency of food. And in the matter of health, high spirits, and hopeful courage, it would do your heart good to see them." To his mother on 14 February 1864 he wrote from the same place and related the following story-"An Alabama soldier was seen the other day by a friend of mine sitting on a log in front of his hut, barefooted & ragged, munching a piece of dry corn bread & drinking a cup of water. This was his dinner-the same had constituted his fare for two days past-and he excused himself for hurrying through his dinner, saying he must hurry up to the meeting and 'reenlist for the war.' Such is the spirit which will sustain our army through all the difficulties which lie before us."

A few days later, in a letter to his father dated 17 February 1864, Haskell remarked that "I saw Genl. Lee at church last Sunday, looking strong and well. I trust he is prepared for great events in the next campaign." Once more in a letter to his mother, dated 19 March 1864, Haskell wrote with optimism about the success of the Confederacy-"There seems to be a general confidence that this summer will end the war in our favour. The general voice of a thinking and suffering people is not often wrong." He was also anxious to assume a field command in time for the

summer campaign. "I am getting on very pleasantly, but still trust to chance to throw me into some command in the line before the summer comes," he concluded. In that hope he was not disappointed. On 27 May 1864, Col. M.W. Gary issued an order placing Lieutenant Colonel Haskell in command of several units that were reconstituted as the Seventh South Carolina Cavalry.

On 27 July 1864 Haskell was back in Columbia (S.C.), recovering from his third wound of the war, visiting with friends and his young child. He also took care of another pressing matter, as he wrote his father - "The remainder [of a sum of money] went to help in paying my bill to Dr. Patrick for nine plugs which he put in my mouth. I went to him just in time to save myself great pain & much injury." While convalescing in Columbia from his head wound and the loss of his eye, he wrote his mother on 24 November 1864-"I am still doing well though my wound is getting slow.... I think it doubtful whether I can ride or drive home the same evening, as I am unable to go any distance without great fatigue." Again, from Columbia on 20 December 1864 he wrote his father-"There is no news in Columbia-the people are preparing in mind and body to suffer under the invasion of Sherman." "I am still in Columbia, kept here by the destruction of bridges & trestle works which renders transportation impossible between Charlotte & Greensboro and between Greensboro & Danville," he wrote his father on 16 January 1865.

Back in Virginia by 11 February 1865 and in command of the Seventh South Carolina Cavalry, Haskell informed his father that "I hear rumours this evening of our defeat in So. Ca. and that Sherman is rushing upon Columbia. I will delay my grief until I receive certain information. I would be happy even in the misery of a bloody fight if it were against this hateful Sherman." Haskell remained convinced of the eventual success of the Confederate cause and as late as 27 February 1865 wrote –

I am making a desperate effort to remount my Regt. and could I be heard would make a speech to my whole State which might induce our friends and patriots to help us, and in helping a good Regiment contribute largely to the success of our good cause. I suppose too I have personal ambition. I always desired to command the best Regiment in service, but am now very desirous to win on the field what I do not win in the Cabinet. My rivals Logan and Bonham have so conducted their affairs as to secure (the first one a proper

case - the second one questionable) the only two Cavalry Brigades to one of which I had some reason to suppose I would be given. I hope to make my Regiment so good that it will be as serviceable as other peoples Brigades. If this can be done my Triumph will be sincere and honourable.

In the last letter from Virginia, 10 March 1865, Haskell informed his mother that "our Armies are being well managed. The spirit of the soldiers is rising, and the desertion which has disgraced our Army (but not my Regiment) is diminishing. Concentration under the great old General Lee begins already to assume character as a form of salvation. This will repay us for the bloody passage across our state."

Included in the collection is the manuscript of Haskell's "Recollections," the story of his life from birth through the end of the Civil War, which he wrote as a series of thirteen letters at the urging of his daughter, Mary Haskell, during the winter of 1908-1909. Mary (1873-1964) left the South to attend Wellesley College and stayed in New England where she ran a girls school in Boston. Perhaps she realized that her father's story was worth preserving when father and daughter toured Europe together during the summer of 1908.

In his first letter of "Recollections," Haskell reminded Mary - "You place importance on 'beginning' - that is easy, I begin 'now.'" She preserved the lengthy manuscript, totaling one hundred ninety-one pages, perhaps with the intention of publishing it herself, but later turned it over to her sister, Louise Haskell Daly. Louisa (1872-1947), or Louise, as she later spelled her name, attended Radcliffe College where she studied English and history. While still a student, she presented a paper at the December 1896 meeting of the American Historical Association in New York on "Langdon Cheves and the United States Bank." Cheves was her great grandfather, and the paper was drawn from "...a mass of family correspondence [which] has been preserved...." The paper was published in the annual report for 1897 and Louise, "the only lady upon the programme," was praised for her "excellent paper" and "good reading." Louise began her teaching career in 1897, even before she was awarded an A.B. degree by Radcliffe in 1902. She taught history and literature at the school her sister headed until her marriage in 1903 to Reginald Aldworth Daly, a geologist with a Ph.D. from Harvard. It was not until much later in life that Louise Daly published *Alexander Cheves Haskell: The Portrait of a Man*. Privately printed in 1934 in a very small edition, probably about one hundred twenty-five

copies, the book was intended for members of the extended Haskell family. Mrs. Daly did send copies to the Library of Congress and the British Museum and to Douglas Southall Freeman who had published his monumental *R.E. Lee* in 1934. Included in the Haskell papers is Freeman's two-page letter of acknowledgment, dated Richmond, Va., 13 June 1939, in which he praised Haskell and the book. "Of course I knew of your gallant father, whom I mentioned in the fourth volume of my 'R.E. Lee' and I had measurable familiarity with most of his connections; but I have now to say, in warmest admiration, that your beautifully-printed book, written in perfect taste, is the most stimulating of all the personal narratives of the war between the States." Freeman, then preparing for the publication of his book *The South to Posterity* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1939), asked Mrs. Daly's permission to include one of Haskell's letters. "Dangerous as superlatives always are, I believe that his letter to his mother from Camp Gregg, April 2, 1863 (p. 95ff.) is the noblest single letter of the war that ever I have seen," Freeman wrote. Mrs. Daly noted on the envelope of Freeman's letter-"leave given to use the letter." Freeman reprinted the entire letter, calling it "...one of the most beautiful born of war" and lamented that the "...memoir and letters, which are among the dozen most charming books of Confederate history, should not have been published for general circulation."

The Haskell papers are noteworthy not only for the Civil War material, but also for family letters written before and after the war. The earliest letters present were written by the grandparents of Haskell's second wife. Alice Van Yeveren Alexander (1848-1902) married Haskell 23 November 1870. She was the youngest of the ten children of Adam Leopold Alexander (1803-1882) and Sarah Hillhouse Gilbert (1805-1855) of Washington (Georgia). A love letter written in New York by Felix H. Gilbert to Sarah Hillhouse, dated 5 August 1804, is the earliest item in the collection. Felix and Sarah were married by the date of the second letter, 15 February 1805, and on 23 October of that year their daughter Sarah was born. A third letter, this one from Sarah Gilbert to her husband, dated 17 November 1807, and written from Fairfield (S.C.), the Gilbert home in Washington, Ga., related the latest plantation news - "Willis with his Negroes has come out. I have had my feelings a good deal interested for several of them. They were lo[a]th to go farther than Fairfield for masters particularly one woman who says Willis told her she was for us. She appears an excellent house servant but we have already...[too] many for me to think of her."

Slavery is also a major topic in a letter written by Sarah Gilbert's daughter, Sarah Hillhouse Gilbert Alexander, to her son William Felix Alexander while he was a student at Yale College. Dated 23 January 1849 and written from Washington, Ga., this letter provides news of the family and speculates about William's future - "I have thought a good deal lately, of your future course of life, and what turn y [ou]r mind w[oul]d take, in relation to it. If you determine upon being a planter, with slave labor, I hope you will realize fully beforehand, how great are the responsibilities which rest upon such a pursuit, in the sight of God, if not in that of man. I w[oul]d not have you take them as so much mere brute force, to be turned to the best account for profit, but as rational, human beings - God's creatures, for whose physical & spiritual necessities you are bound to provide."

Other family letters, related to the four in this collection, were published as *The Alexander Letters, 1787-1900* (Savannah: privately printed, 1910) in an edition of one hundred thirty-one copies.

After 1865 there are no letters from Aleck Haskell until 8 February 1872 when he wrote a love letter to his wife, then visiting her sister in Savannah. A letter of P.Y. Hudson dated Atlanta, 5 February 1872, acknowledged the receipt of \$100 in payment for a portrait of Judge Cheves that had been painted by Edward Mooney in Savannah in 1852.

Alice Haskell wrote her cousin on 30 October 1876, just before the November election, and commented on her husband's efforts on behalf of Hampton-"Aleck is Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, an office with much honour & no pay, & I tell you if I never was proud of him before I am now." She continued - "He is looked up to like a demigod.... Aleck has declined all office, so I'll have the pleasure of his company once more after the Election."

Haskell addressed a birthday letter to his daughter Louisa on 25 July 1883 while she was away on vacation with her mother and siblings at White Sulphur Spring, near Waynesville, N.C. - "My very dear eleven-year-old Daughter: I write to wish you many happy returns of your birthday & to tell you how glad I am to have a daughter who is loving and dutiful to a high degree and is steadily trying with advanced age to improve and strengthen herself in the path of right."

Alice Haskell, in a letter of 7 February [1893] written to her children, described the fire that consumed the family home, the Gov. John Taylor house on Arsenal Hill,

on the afternoon of 4 February. Haskell had purchased the large house in 1882 to accommodate his growing family, then numbering seven children, but soon to be eight. Mrs. Haskell explained how the fire started and described the efforts to save the house and its furnishings-"There must have been 800 men rushing to & fro, pulling & hauling such heavy furniture, throwing things about, it seemed to me like the terrors of the judgment day," she remembered. "The work that was done there from 2 to 5 is almost incredible, & when you think of the house having only one, narrow stair case, what was saved was wonderful." In a continuation of the letter dated Friday the 17th, Mrs. Haskell wrote of the kindness of friends and their effort to find a suitable home. "We went yesterday to look at Dr. Dunn's place (Mrs. Singleton's old place on Senate & Pickens Sts) which is beautifully fixed up & in apple pie order..." This house, at 116 Senate Street, was purchased in 1893 and remained the family's residence until it was sold in 1909. It had been owned by Mrs. Mary Singleton during the Civil War, and it was there that Haskell's first wife, Decca Singleton Haskell, died in 1862.

The remainder of the collection consists primarily of letters written by Alice Haskell to her children, beginning in 1893. In that year both Louisa and Mary began their college careers in New England institutions. Occasional letters from the children are present in the collection as well. Louise wrote a long letter dated 6 January 1901 to her mother about a trip she had taken to Chicago and Detroit; another dated Venice, Italy, 20 July 1902, described her delight with that country. Adam Leopold Haskell, in a letter of 3 August 1904 written to his father from Lynn, Mass., described the work he was doing for the General Electric Company-"At the River Works they make the castings, etc., and all the heavy machines, and all the steam turbines, and test the larger size turbine machines which are non-condensing; and I am on the job." He also mentioned the receipt of his Harvard diploma, awarded in 1903.

In the summer of 1908 Haskell toured the British Isles and France with his daughter Mary. In the collection is a traditional travel diary in which Haskell recorded his impressions of the sites he and Mary visited and the people they met. Covering the period 14 June-3 September and numbering one hundred forty-seven pages, the diary was written primarily by Haskell, except for the period spent in Paris, 30 July-5 August, when, as Haskell later recorded, "I was deaf & dumb there, & eyes had more than they could comprehend. Even if I had two, instead of one, & that having rusty wires for its brain communication & a dilapidated receiver

as well as transmitter." This diary served as the basis for a chapter devoted to the European trip in Louise Daly's biography of her father.

A black-bordered card from The National Loan & Exchange Bank of Columbia informed the public of Haskell's death-"With profound sorrow the Officers and Directors of this Bank announce the death of its Vice-President Alexander Cheves Haskell which occurred in Columbia, S.C. Wednesday, April thirteenth Nineteen hundred and ten."

Letter, 16 Dec. 1863, from [Eliza] Leila [Agnes Villard Heidt], to John W. Heidt

Letter, 16 December 1863, from Leila [Agnes Villard Heidt] (in Robertville, S.C.), to John W. Heidt (Savannah, Ga.), during the American Civil War, requests that Heidt secure shoe patterns for her, notes that enslaved African Americans were being removed from the surrounding countryside in anticipation that the Robertville area [now located in Jasper County, S.C.] would be overrun by Union forces, and voices her concern over Gen. Beauregard's presumed decision to evacuate Charleston.

It seems to be generally understood in camps that this part of the country is to be abandoned.... How can Gen. Beauregard entertain the idea for an instant? Surely he must know nothing about the topography of the country; and ignorance in him, is criminal. He must intend to give up Charleston, for how would it be possible to hold the city when the Yankees have the surrounding country? What makes him so blind? I hear there is a chance of his removal to Tennessee and of Bragg's supplying his place.

Genealogical chart, 1810, of the Horry, Lynch, and Branford Families

Family tree, 1810, principally of the Horry, Lynch, and Branford families of South Carolina, is a copy reproduced "letter for letter" from a 1727 vellum original, but with material added, by Elias Horry.

In addition to those of the Horrys, Lynches, and Branfords, other surnames that appear on the chart are Alston, Blake, Bonneau, Fenwick, Johnson, Martin, Motte, Quin, Raoul, Raven, Skerit, Stanyarn, Vanderhorst, and Webb.

Circular letter, 13 Nov. 1861, *Postponement of the Meeting of the [Lutheran] Synod of South Carolina and Adjacent States*, by E.B. Hort, President of Synod, Charleston

Printed manuscript, 13 November 1861, circular letter, *Postponement of the Meeting of the Synod of South Carolina and Adjacent States*, is signed in print by E.B. Hort, President of Synod, Charleston.

"Owing to the unsettled state of our Country at the present time, I think it would be impossible for us to hold our next meeting of Synod at the appointed place. I deem it therefore advisable, that the said meeting be deferred, until God in his wise providence shall permit our assembling again, of which the earliest notice shall be given; earnestly exhorting you to cherish that confidence in Him who only can sustain us to the end."

This copy of the circular, complete with cover, was mailed to the Rev. J[ames] M. Schreckhise, in Newberry (S.C.). The South Carolina Synod had been scheduled to meet in November 1861 at St. John's Lutheran, Charleston, but the postponed meeting was held instead in January 1862 at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, in Newberry District (S.C.).

Addition, 1794 and 1814 to the Ralph Izard Papers

Three letters, 19 June and 25 September 1794 and 29 June 1814, relating to the family of Ralph Izard (1742-1804) include two 1794 communications from London merchant and author H[enry] M[ertins] Bird to Senator Izard.

The earlier of Bird's letters comments on George and Henry Izard's situation in Europe and the budding relationship of the new American nation with Britain. "I have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Jay," Bird observed, and "there appears to be every disposition to meet the object of Mr. Jay's mission with proper attention & I have no doubt that his negotiation will terminate to the satisfaction of America & by removing the causes of complaint & procuring reasonable compensation for injuries will lay the foundation for permanent peace & harmony between us. The moderation & wisdom of America in sending over so respectable a character to negotiate instead of taking any hasty steps of reprisal is highly commendable."

Bird's 25 September 1794 letter discusses the prospects for Izard's son George as an engineer in the Polish Revolution, anticipates the acceptance of the Jay Treaty,

and includes a postscript announcing that the Prussians had abandoned their siege of Warsaw.

The 29 June 1814 letter, from Alice Izard to her daughter Margaret Manigault, conveys news of the day and advice on maintaining "the composure of the mind."

Letter, 29 July 1868, from A[melia A. DeWalt] Johnstone to her son George

Letter, 29 July 1868, from A[melia A. DeWalt] Johnstone, Newberry (S.C.), to her son George relates news of severe drought in the Newberry area, state politics, and race relations during Reconstruction.

Despite the drought, Mrs. Johnstone wrote that her family was "living more comfortable this year than any year since freedom. I think because there are no servants about us to steal what we have." She was not interested in obtaining the work of immigrants or hiring servants unless necessary, but expressed a desire to spend her money instead to educate her daughters.

In large part the letter deals with the political impact of the recently freed African Americans. "The negro is the complete tool in the hands of the radicals," she observed. She describes how the radical legislature had changed the state constitution and deposed politicians elected by whites in favor of new elections.

"All history teaches that fanaticism will have an end someday but it may not be untill our prospects are ruined," the letter goes on to assert. "The Southern people have been great sinners before God. What has been my sin I do not know. Certain I am I have not sinned against the negro. I have been a great servant to minister to his physical wants."

Letter, 2 February 1812, of William Lance to David Lance

Letter, 2 February 1812, of William Lance (1791-1840), in Charleston (S.C.), to David Lance (1758-1804), in England, was penned in response to the latter's request for genealogical information.

David Lance had known William Lance's father, Lambert Lance (1758-1804), at the time Lambert was studying in England between 1765 and 1771 and was attempting to reestablish communication with him. Although Lambert Lance died prior to the time of this letter, his son expressed hope for continued correspondence and a resolution of political differences between England and the United States. The letter also includes references to the family Bible of William's grandfather, Lambert Lance, Sr. (died 1773).

Union Soldier Charles F. Lee Papers, 1864-1865

Ten letters, 10 May 1864 - 30 May 1865, of Union soldier Charles F. Lee to his mother, Mrs. Artemas Lee, in Templeton (Massachusetts), provide information on Lee's military service, chiefly for the period in which he was stationed in coastal South Carolina. The letters are supplemented by a history of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry Regiment.

Lee enlisted 19 September 1861 as corporal in Co. A, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and was discharged 20 October 1862 for wounds sustained 30 August 1862 at Second Manassas. He re-enlisted 21 October 1863 as second lieutenant in Co. D, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, was discharged for disability 17 May 1864, and was mustered into Co. H, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry as second lieutenant 1 February 1865. Lee was mustered out at Charleston on 29 August 1865.

Two early letters, 10 and 11 May 1864, written by Lee from Pittsfield, [Mass.], describe a bullet wound to his leg for which he was undergoing medical treatment. "I am once more under the hands of a surgeon," he wrote in the earlier message. "My wound for several days has been very painful: gradually growing worse: it has been very much swollen in front accompanied by a very profuse discharge: today I went to a surgeon and was examined; he probed the wound till he found the ball, he passed the probe in over seven inches; I do not know when I have suffered so much as during this operation; I shall consult the surgeon again tomorrow today he was not prepared to decide if it was best to attempt to extract the ball or not but desired another examination."

Letters, 6 February-30 May 1865, are descriptive of the Union soldier's army experiences in South Carolina. On 6 February from the steamer *Louisburg* off Folly Island, Lee noted that upon his return to active service at Hilton Head he had been sent on expedition to Edisto Island and was being redeployed to James Island in anticipation of a fight. Five days later, this time aboard the steamer *Cosmopolitan* off Folly Island, he described a battle on James Island and commended the African Americans of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts for their valor under fire-"If you ever hear any one say the colored troops will not fight you may very flatly deny it; they are perfectly magnificent under fire; I have never seen white troops go into it with any more if as much spirit." His 19 March letter, however, gives an account of an incident in which an African American had run away after allegedly stealing from

him. "I am beginning to lose faith in the honesty of the colored boys," the letter relates. "I have had two; the first one ran away the first skirmish we were in this was all very well as he did not steal much; the second did very well and I prided myself that I had a good boy; had drawn him a full suit of clothing &c. But while away on the last expedition he cleared out taking everything he could lay his hands on; besides his own suit, one overcoat, one dress coat, one pair pants, knapsack, a quantity of provisions &c in fact completely cleaned me out besides taking some things from one other officer."

Letters of 11 and 19 March 1865 are expressive of Lee's aspirations as an officer. The earlier tells of a military expedition in which he had commanded infantrymen mounted in the absence of cavalry-"the duty was quite arduous as I was the only officer & it kept me in the saddle night & day; this however was not so bad as the marching would have been; when we started back we had some cavalry therefore my men were dismounted; Gen. H. tried to have it made a permanent detachment but Gen. Potter decided otherwise; I must confess I felt a little pride in being assigned to this force, being the junior officer in the brigade, not that I suppose I was the best qualified for it... but it showed that Gen. Hartwell had confidence in me." The 19 March letter notes that he had recovered personal baggage lost since leaving Hilton Head in February and had enjoyed "the luxury of a good bath and clean clothing." It also indicates that Lee had hoped to be appointed Assistant Provost Marshall for Charleston. "I was detailed for that position," he wrote, "and am confident I could have performed the duties of the place, but the order was for a 1st Lt therefore a mere 2d Lt would not answer."

The papers also include a 28 March 1865 letter referring to a ceremony to bury the remains of members of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts killed in battle on James Island in July 1864 - "at the time of the battle the Rebels held the field therefore it was impossible for our troops to bury their own dead, supposing of course the Rebs would do so, and imagine our astonishment and indignation to learn that they never were buried; the remains were carefully collected, all except the heads, and in every instance these were missing; the only supposition we can have is that the Rebs must have smashed them in order to show their spite against colored troops. I should have enjoyed going into a fight with the Regt after this ceremony; what the chaplain said did not tend to soften their feelings and I could see in the faces of the men a desire to revenge this insult." Lee noted that he was shipping northward a rifle captured from a Texan and a Revolutionary War era sword which, he claimed, "belonged to one of the first Families before I captured it."

Letters, 19 April and 3 May 1865, react to news of the fall of Richmond and the surrenders of Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston. The earlier letter voices the Union soldier's frustration at not having been present at Appomattox. "The news...quite elated me till I read the account in the papers," he confided, "and then I was disgusted because I did not have a hand in the thing. I believe I would give ten years of my life to have been there." News of the death of President Lincoln provoked an even stronger response, and comments on the secessionists in South Carolina - "all I can say is that I sure hope this war will continue till every man woman and child of secession proclivities are either banished or exterminated... can any one tell me what will be the satisfaction of simply hanging the perpetrator? ought not the cause of it be killed as well... now let those who believe in it suffer." "[S]ome of the secessionists in Charleston are glad of the President's death," Lee noted, "but the better class abhor the manner by which it occurred; for a few days they literally trembled in their shoes; fearful of the consequences that it would produce; now they are feeling a little easier as hostilities have ceased."

The 3 May letter also announces that they had received orders to march from Camp Hallowell near Charleston to Orangeburg (S.C.). From there he wrote on 30 May 1865 that a request from the officers of the regiment had petitioned the governor of Massachusetts "to use his influence to have the Regt discharged now that the war is closed." Orangeburg, he observed, "was quite a place for the South before the war, containing about three thousand inhabitants but now not more than two thirds of that number; the principal portion of the town is on one street about one mile long: Sherman when here burnt all the stores and public buildings and a few private residences but not sufficient of the latter I think to benefit the people; they are the most bitter I have yet met with; Charleston is nothing compared to it; they especially dislike colored troops but that makes no difference they cannot help themselves in this respect."

Signed Endorsement, 3 February 1939, of Ludwig Lewisohn

Signed endorsement, 3 February 1939, of author, translator and Jewish intellectual Ludwig Lewisohn (1882-1955) for the book *Slow Wall, Poems New & Selected* (New York: A.A. Knopf, 1939) written by Leonora von Stosch Speyer (1872-1956).

Lewisohn indicates here in a few words some of the criteria by which he judged the effectiveness of a literary work, especially poetry. "I have been reading and re-reading SLOW WALL-the old poems and the new-and find myself charmed and

stirred, as I expected to be, by the density of texture, the depth of the music, the intellectual satisfactoriness of the poems," he writes. "They offer complete poetic experiences. They are achieved wholes. How rare that is today! I am sustained and encouraged by the firmness and elevation of this book."

John Henderson Lumpkin, Sr., Papers, 1928-1999

The business career of John Henderson Lumpkin, Sr. (1916-1999), which spanned the second half of the twentieth century, contributed to and, at the same time, reflected the development of a new economic outlook in post-World War II South Carolina. Lumpkin belonged to a generation of South Carolinians who abandoned the traditional business patterns that had stressed local development and control in favor of a national and international orientation that sought to move the state toward a more progressive business stance. Although he never held political office, Lumpkin was deeply interested in the political process, and through his public service, especially his interest in education, contributed to the betterment of the state.

This collection of his papers-six and one-quarter linear feet-focuses on the last twenty years of Lumpkin's life. Although a few items survive from his earlier years, most of the material present, files of correspondence in particular, was generated after Lumpkin retired from his banking career on 1 February 1981 upon reaching age sixty-five. At that time he was chairman, president, and CEO of South Carolina National Corporation, the successor to South Carolina National Bank. He resumed the practice of law, the career he had pursued before he became a banker in October 1964.

As an attorney with the Columbia firm of Boyd, Knowlton, Tate & Finlay (1981-1983) and then with McNair, Glenn, Konduros, Corley, Singletary, Porter & Dibble (1983-1999), a law firm with offices in South Carolina (Columbia, Greenville, Hilton Head) and Washington (D.C.), Lumpkin in his capacity "of counsel" practiced law but still had time to pursue his many other interests. He remained active in community affairs until his death on 4 December 1999.

John Henderson Lumpkin was born in Fairbanks, Alaska, 28 January 1916, the son of the Reverend Hope Henry Lumpkin, an Episcopal missionary, and his wife, Mary Henderson Lumpkin. The family moved to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1920 where Hope Henry Lumpkin was rector of Grace Episcopal Church until his death in 1932. Mrs. Lumpkin then returned with her four sons to Columbia (S.C.) where

the family had many relatives. John Lumpkin graduated from Columbia High School in 1933 and entered the University of South Carolina. There he was president of his freshman class, on the freshman basketball and track teams, in the German and Cotillion clubs, a member of the Euphradian Literary Society, vice-president of Kappa Sigma Kappa honorary service fraternity, and in Sigma Alpha Epsilon social fraternity. He worked for his uncle, attorney Alva Moore Lumpkin (LL.B., USC, 1908), during the summers to help pay his college expenses.

Lumpkin earned his B.A. in June 1937 and applied for admission to several law schools outside the state. He was accepted by Harvard and entered in September 1937. A cashbook in the collection records his expenses while at Harvard and also documents the way he borrowed money to finance his education. On 20 September 1938 Lumpkin signed a note for \$675.00 and promised to pay at or before the end of four years to Mrs. S.W.C. Lumpkin, his aunt, the amount owed. In his cashbook he duly entered that sum as well as a check from "A.M.L," uncle Alva M. Lumpkin, for \$100.00. Monthly checks for \$75.00 from "A.M.L." were credited in the cashbook or reflected by deposit slips in the South Carolina National Bank through the spring of 1940. During the summer of 1939, Lumpkin worked for the New York law firm Cravath, deGersdorff, Swaine & Wood. His original Social Security Card, issued 20 June 1939, with the law firm's name typed on the reverse, is in the collection.

Lumpkin graduated from Harvard with an LL.B. in 1940, joined the firm of White & Case at 14 Wall Street in September, and worked there for a year. In the collection is a "Memorandum of Law," written by Lumpkin for White & Case in the matter of Electric Bond and Share Corporation re Northwestern Electric Co. Titled "Historical Development of Congressional Regulation of Commerce Under the Commerce Clause," the 158-page narrative ended with a quote from "Senator Haynes' great speech of April 20, 1824, where he said that if Congress 'may use a power granted for one purpose for the accomplishment of another and very different purpose, it is easy to show that a constitution on parchment is worth nothing.'"

Just after the United States entered World War II in December 1941, Lumpkin joined the armed services. He began active duty in the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve on 2 January 1942. He spent five weeks at the U.S. Navy West Coast Sound School, at San Diego, California, where he studied anti-submarine warfare. For two years he served aboard naval escort vessels in the Aleutian Islands area.

From April 1944 until the end of the war, he worked in the Secretary of the Navy's Office and was involved in the formation of the Reserve Officers Naval Services, ultimately serving as national vice-president.

For a few months after the end of the war, Lumpkin worked in New York for his old firm, White & Case. Now with a wife and family (he married Caroline S. Dalton of High Point, N.C., on 8 April 1942), Lumpkin returned to Columbia (S.C.) to open his own law practice in 1946. A receipt book for the period September 1947-January 1949 shows fees received from individual clients. An appointment diary for 1950 illustrates Lumpkin's busy daily schedule. A printed card in the collection dated 1 September 1951 announced the formation of a new firm, Boyd, Bruton and Lumpkin, for the general practice of law. William C. Boyd, John C. Bruton and John H. Lumpkin were partners and J.B.S. Lyles served as counsel to the firm.

A small file of newspaper clippings documents Lumpkin's extensive involvement in community organizations. In 1947 he was elected post commander of Richland Post No. 6 of the American Legion, receiving 371 votes to his opponent's 138. In 1953 he was elected president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. During the early 1950s he was also active in the Community Chest and served on the United Community Services Board of Directors. A copy of the program for Gov. Ernest F. Hollings' inaugural on 20 January 1959 lists John H. Lumpkin as a member of the Reception Committee along with other prominent business leaders, including J. Willis Cantey, R. Roy Pearce, and Arthur M. Williams, Jr. In 1961 his alma mater, the University of South Carolina, enlisted his aid in reaching a goal of \$2.25 million in its "first major private financial campaign in Carolina's 160 years...." Lumpkin was appointed general chairman of the Greater University Fund, more than \$5 million was raised, and in May 1963 he was recognized by USC with the Algernon Sidney Sullivan Award.

Other clippings announce Lumpkin's entry into banking in 1964 when he became senior executive vice-president of South Carolina National Bank. Hired by W.W. McEachern, Lumpkin quickly assumed additional responsibilities as McEachern reduced his own involvement with the bank. Lumpkin was elected president in 1965 and on 1 July of the following year also became chief administrative officer. McEachern continued in office as chairman of the board of directors. In addition to his SCN duties, Lumpkin was extensively involved with other organizations. According to a story in The State newspaper, in 1966 he was a "member of the Governor's Commission on Higher Education, a trustee of Limestone College and

of Benedict College, past president and several times a director of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, member of the University of South Carolina Development Council, former member of the of the State Educational Finance Commission and past president of the Columbia Kiwanis Club." He served "on the Board of Directors of Liberty Life Insurance Co., Consolidated American Insurance Co., S.C. Insurance Co., S.C. Electric & Gas Co., Seaboard Coast Line Railway; the American Association of Industrial Management and the S.C. State Chamber of Commerce." At the time of his election as a director of S.C. Electric & Gas Co. in May 1966, an article in the Charleston News and Courier noted that as an attorney "he was closely associated with banking, corporate and utility interests." During his banking career, Lumpkin maintained a very busy business, community and social life.

Beginning in late February 1981, copies of letters sent and scattered incoming correspondence can be found in this collection. Lumpkin wrote to one of his friends on 26 February about his life after retirement-"I did not take much time off, leaving the bank at 5:00 on a Friday afternoon, retiring as of midnight Saturday night, and reporting to my old law firm at 8:00 that Monday. I am reassociated with Boyd, Knowlton, Tate & Finlay, 12th Floor, SCN Center...."

Even after retirement, Lumpkin continued to chair the Executive Committee of the bank and also served on both the bank and corporate boards. Lumpkin was one of the organizers of a dinner to honor Sen. L. Marion Gressette held on 26 March 1981 at the Carolina Inn in Columbia. He also served as master of ceremonies for the event. A typed copy of Lumpkin's remarks on that evening is preserved in the collection. While much of the correspondence from this period is routine, some items of unusual interest do exist.

In a five-page letter, dated 28 April 1981, to long-time friend G. G. Dowling, who was scheduled for heart bypass surgery, Lumpkin detailed his own experience with heart surgery performed in 1979 in Houston by Dr. Cooley - "Now, my general impression of the operation and recuperation period. First, it is not bad....The twenty four hour stay in the recovery room is so vague that the only real discomfort that I can recollect is the breathing tube and they take it out shortly. The risk is minimal. I believe Cooley told me that [it]... is now around 2%. It has completely changed my life and outlook on life."

In a letter to a Columbia friend of long standing written 5 May 1981, Lumpkin remembered "so well when we moved back to Columbia in 1932 and I started working for Uncle Alva....I became the office boy, not only for his office but for all other lawyers in that building and as such came to South Carolina Bank at least daily. My salary at that time was \$18.00 a month, but that money meant as much to me as any salary that I have earned since."

In a ten-page memorandum to his son, John H. Lumpkin, Jr., the elder Lumpkin "attempt[ed] to describe the banking environment of the 1980's as I apprise it.... I shall also try to advise as to the best strategy in the acquisition of a bank in South Carolina." He concluded, "...I find that I am creating a rather negative future as it applies to the smaller, independent banks in this state and elsewhere. This is not my intent, although any banking operation in South Carolina must be prepared to compete in a changing environment where 'cost of funds' will have a direct influence on profits."

Lumpkin's long-term interest in and involvement with Brookgreen Gardens (Georgetown County, S.C.) is illustrated in his correspondence from this period. As a trustee and member of the Finance Committee, he was diligent in his efforts to secure additional funding for Brookgreen. Writing Gurdon Tarbox, Brookgreen's executive director, on 21 May 1981, Lumpkin suggested avenues for additional funding from foundations. He was equally dedicated to the South Carolina Foundation of Independent Colleges and, as Chairman of the Foundation's Corporate Support Program, frequently acknowledged donations made by businesses operating in the state. In another letter written on the same day, he thanked an official with South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. for "your great company's annual grant.... [and] continued strong support of this very great cause."

Letters of a political nature frequently appear in Lumpkin's files. On 11 June 1981 he wrote Gov. Richard W. Riley in support of a potential nominee to the South Carolina Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Board. The next day he wrote Sen. J. Strom Thurmond a personal letter with a recommendation for an appointment to the U.S. District Court bench. An appended "P.S." included an invitation to visit, "One of these days when you get caught up with all of your duties, Caroline and I would love to have Nancy and you visit us at DeBordieu. I am so involved in getting back into the practice of law that I have not been able to use it much...."

After retirement from the bank, Lumpkin decided to phase out some of his memberships and responsibilities. In a letter to the president of the Newcomen Society written 25 June 1981, he recalled "as of this fall, I will have served as South Carolina Chairman of the Newcomen Society for almost seventeen years. As I have indicated in the past, I think the time has come for someone else to assume my position."

Lumpkin, however, retained his strong interest in the political arena and often gave advice or opinions on political matters. On 8 February 1983 he wrote to a Florida friend who was a strong supporter of Gov. Reuben Askew's presidential aspirations in the 1984 election. Fritz Hollings was also interested in the race, and Lumpkin analyzed possible support for Hollings within the state. He also relayed the opinions of W.J. Bryan Dorn, then chairman of the State Democratic Party, about several candidates who had been mentioned as contenders in the 1984 race. "Bryan believes that Reagan will carry the west, split the Middle-West and East. The Southeast, with its increased electoral votes (particularly Florida and Texas) can swing the election. He further believes that Cranston is a fool, Dale Bumpers will not 'get out of the starting blocks' and the leading dark horse is not John Glenn but Gary Hart of Colorado."

Lumpkin offered his help to the newly appointed head of the State Development Board, Joseph D. Sapp, in a letter of congratulations written 1 June 1983, "One virtue I may have is that I do know a hell of a lot of people throughout this country and might be able to help you open some doors."

In 1983 Lumpkin decided to join the McNair Law Firm as "of counsel." He explained the decision to Andrew V. Peters of the Michelin Corporation in a letter dated 16 December 1983 - "Bob [McNair] and I have been friends for years and prior to my retirement from the bank, we discussed the possibility of my joining his firm then. However, I did want to practice with my son, John Jr., who was with my old firm. This past July, John and another one of the young partners in my old firm, came over here and I started giving it some thought again. When Caroline and I returned from a delightful trip to Europe, I agreed to make the move and actually physically moved December 1, 1983."

Higher education concerns continued to be one of Lumpkin's major interests. In a letter of 24 September 1984 to Dr. Ralph Mirse, president of Columbia College (Columbia, S.C.), Lumpkin outlined the historical development of the South

Carolina Foundation of Independent Colleges and the difficulty of securing public money. Even the state's Tuition Grants Program, originally intended to help private colleges, was no longer helpful "as a recruitment incentive." For Lumpkin the future was uncertain - "But until we can persuade the 'powers that be' that we must be considered as a vital and integral part of the higher education resources of South Carolina and can only be put to full use if the comparative tuitions are brought into parity by a realistically funded Tuition Grants Program, we will continue to plead and nibble at the crumbs and 'whistle Dixie.'" In a letter to Richard W. Riley written the next day, Lumpkin thanked the governor for his support of South Carolina's independent colleges and education in general. Lumpkin added - "As I think you know, I believe excellence in education at all levels is the ultimate answer to the majority of our problems - economic and otherwise."

Brookgreen Gardens also continued to absorb much of Lumpkin's time and energy. As a trustee, he was always focused on the needs, financial and otherwise, of the gardens; but as a champion of the state, he also believed the gardens an outstanding asset in promoting South Carolina. In a letter to Gov. Richard Riley, dated 23 January 1986, he announced the establishment of a Brookgreen Gardens Award. "The basic purpose of the award is really twofold," he wrote. "We want to recognize an outstanding national business leader who has evidenced great interest and support of the arts, both performing and visual; and, secondly, we feel this award can, over a period of time, focus attention not only on Brookgreen Gardens, but on the State of South Carolina and its growing sense of confidence and enthusiasm for the future." Lee Iacocca, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Chrysler Corporation, was selected for the first award, but declined because of a "hectic situation and schedule." The initial award, formally named the American Achievement Award, was presented to Donald Peterson, Chairman and C.E.O. of Ford Motor Company in April 1986. Lumpkin coordinated a campaign to interest Chief Justice Warren Burger of the U.S. Supreme Court to accept the award in 1987 by asking a number of his influential friends-Clement Haynesworth, Dick Riley, "Bubba" Ness, South Carolina's Chief Justice, Strom Thurmond, and Sol Blatt, Jr., among others-to urge Burger to agree to come to Brookgreen Gardens to accept the honor. A photograph in the collection picturing Lumpkin and Burger together documents the success of his efforts.

In a 10 August 1989 letter to Peter T. Marshall, president of Columbia College, Lumpkin broached the subject of resigning from the college's Board of Visitors.

"Little by little, this 'old goat' is approaching true retirement," he wrote. "I completed my duties as Chairman of the Independent College groups this year. I have been retired by all of the corporate boards upon which I have served (except one), and I am gradually resigning from honorary National Advisory Boards of various groups such as the Bretton Woods Committee and The White Burkett Miller Center of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, Virginia," he added. "I feel the time has arrived for me to leave," Lumpkin concluded. On the same day, he wrote to Charles H. Wickenberg, Jr., editor of *The State*, and enclosed "a proposed obit for old Dad. Please peruse and critique it; then file with the State Newspaper," he asked. He closed the letter with a quip about his funeral - "As for selecting who delivers my eulogy, since most Episcopalian ministers are out..., let's just settle on Mackey Quave [local radio personality]. He has such a deep resonant voice. I will be writing the eulogy in the near future."

On 20 December 1990 Lumpkin was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by the University of South Carolina. For "his enduring commitment to the advancement of higher education in South Carolina, for his exemplary professional career as a banker and a lawyer, and for his devoted attention to activities that promote the greater public good," the University recognized his many achievements. Soon after the USC ceremony Lumpkin was selected for induction into the South Carolina Business Hall of Fame. Letters of congratulations from friends and associates poured in, all with praise for his many accomplishments. Long-time friend Buck Mickel wrote on 30 January 1991 - "Superb honor for a superb friend & great business man. South Carolina is a better place to live & work because of you."

Travel continued to be a part of Lumpkin's life. In a letter to his friend George Duff, written 11 December 1992, Lumpkin reported that he and Caroline had "slip[ped] away in late April, caught the QEII out of New York for Southampton and then had a week in London and flew home." "As of 1993," he continued, "I will have worked 60 years, started when I was 16 when dad died and I plan to semi-quit and set up my office at home. I continue as a Trustee of Brookgreen Gardens on the coast and am Chairman of the Executive Committee. This will keep me reasonably occupied, I hope."

Education was still one of Lumpkin's great interests, even though he was no longer active with the state's independent colleges. In a letter of congratulations written to Richard Riley on 20 January 1993, after Riley's nomination as Secretary of

Education, Lumpkin wrote - "...I really wonder whether President Clinton or many of your real national leaders fully realize that within the successful accomplishment of your mission lies the future destiny of our Nation."

The next year, on 16 March 1994, in reply to a letter from South Carolina's Commissioner of Higher Education Fred Sheheen, Lumpkin once again emphasized his view of education - "Also, although I am completely persuaded that the future prosperity of South Carolina hinges on our ability to produce high quality education, I have concluded that our primary efforts today must be directed first at 'boot-strapping' the quality of our K-12 schooling. In other words, quality begets quality."

On the occasion of Lumpkin's eightieth birthday, his children hosted a party at the Palmetto Club in Columbia on 27 January 1996. The collection includes an invitation to that event with a photograph of Lumpkin as a child in Alaska dressed in furs and the words "Hallelujah, Lumpkin made it!" on the cover.

On 24 April 1998 Lumpkin spoke at the dedication of the John and Caroline Lumpkin Overlook at Brookgreen Gardens. Bill Weeks, Brook-green vice president and chief operating officer, described the walkway in the Fall 1997 newsletter of Brookgreen Gardens-"Some 14 feet high and more than 250 feet long, the Lumpkin Overlook literally lets you walk up into the live oaks that front the old fields." Lumpkin, in his brief re-marks delivered at the dedication, remembered that his late wife "reveled in God's natural beauty and loved all of God's creatures. Yes, Caroline would have loved this Overlook-as will generations to come," he continued. "There is no greater tribute than to have the Lumpkin name identified with the changing outreach of Brookgreen Gardens - a place so near and dear to my heart," Lumpkin concluded.

Account Book, 1792-1799, for McRae & Cantey (Camden, S.C.)

Account book, 1792-1799, for the [Kershaw County, (S.C.)] mercantile firm of McRae & Cantey documents the partnership of Duncan McRae and Zachariah Cantey and contains a record of general merchandise sales, including business dealings with enslaved African-Americans.

Peach Crate Label for "Open Sky Brand," Grown and Packed by Mrs. J.B. Maybry & Son (Campobello, S.C.)

Undated packing crate label [ca. 1940s?] with full-color depiction of peach in foreground with landscape of fields and blue mountains in distance; fan-shaped design suggests that this label was intended for a round basket container.

Based on U.S. Census information, this label is presumed to represent a peach orchard in Spartanburg County, S.C., owned and operated by Mrs. Lenna Ashton McClain Maybry (1881- 1974), who was the widow of John Broadus Maybry (1875-1918).

Virginia Gurley Meynard Papers, 1835-1997

Two and one-half linear feet, 1835-1850 and ca. 1975-1997, reflect in part the research interests and accomplishments of Texas-born Virginia Gurley Meynard, a former journalist and public relations counselor who for the past several decades has contributed significantly to the historical, civic, and cultural milieu of Columbia, her adopted South Carolina home.

When Virginia Meynard published *The Venturers: The Hampton, Harrison and Earle Families of Virginia, South Carolina and Texas* (Greenville, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1981), she completed a massive five-year research and writing project. The book detailed the interconnected histories of the Hamptons, Harrisons, and Earles, families that had made significant contributions to the growth and development of the South, particularly the South Carolina upcountry, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. As soldiers in the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the American Civil War, and as legislators on the state and national levels, members of the families were often in positions of leadership and influence. With the single exception of the Byrds of colonial Virginia, the Hamptons best represent the evolution of a family dynasty in the South. For three generations, from the American Revolution until the beginning of the twentieth century, at least one of the three Wade Hamptons could be counted among the most important leaders in the region. Mrs. Meynard explored the impact of these families on their communities and sections in extended biographical essays and explained their relationships with genealogical charts. The book attracted a large readership and was reprinted in 1991 to meet the continuing demand for copies.

Papers, ca. 1975-1997, include some of the research materials, correspondence, newspaper clippings, and photographs gathered by the author in preparation for writing *The Venturers*. In addition, after the publication of the book, Mrs. Meynard continued to add more information to her files. Correspondence files include letters from J.L. Sibley Jennings that added details about the Eve and Fitzsimons families and their plantation, Goodale, located near Augusta, Ga. Another group of letters from Alexander Mackay-Smith, the author of *The Race Horses of America, 1832-1872: Portraits and Other Paintings* by Edward Troye, unravels the complicated story of the horse paintings commissioned by Wade Hampton II and executed by Troye. Roger G. Kennedy, director of the National Museum of American History corresponded with Mrs. Meynard about the architecture of Millwood, Wade Hampton II's home. He asked for and was granted permission to include in his book, *Architecture, Men, Women and Money* (NY: Random House, 1985), a conjectural drawing of Millwood by architect William J. Keenan III that had first appeared in *The Venturers*.

An important series of short papers written by Harry R.E. Hampton on Hampton-related topics is in the collection. In these essays, Mr. Hampton drew upon family tradition and used his own intimate knowledge of Hampton properties to explore topics such as "Hampton Houses," "The Haskell Place," "About the General," and "The Second Wade."

Three albums labeled "Hampton," "Hampton II," and "Hampton III" are also included. These volumes contain photographs, clippings, and brochures chronologically organized by specific families. Two Harrison albums contain similar material.

Although most of the material in the collection consists of transcriptions or photocopies of original documents, three original manuscripts are present: Dr. Baylis W. Earle's account with Isham Harrison (Columbus, Miss.), 1835-1839; a deed from Benjamin Strong to Baylis W. Earle, 4 May 1846; and a deed from Daniel W. Ragsdale to Baylis W. Earle, 26 January 1850.

Copies of two genealogical studies compiled by Mrs. Meynard are also in the collection. *The Scottish Clan Macrae and Some American Branches* (Columbia, S.C.: Privately printed, 1989) and *The John Prince Family of Virginia and South Carolina* (Columbia, S.C.: Privately printed, 1990) are both represented.

Mrs. Meynard was one of three editors who produced a volume of portraits of South Carolinians published as *South Carolina Portraits* (Columbia, S.C.: The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of South Carolina, 1996]. Included in the collection are copies of some photographs of portraits used in the book. In most cases the portraits are identified by location and sometimes are accompanied by supporting materials.

Mrs. Meynard served as a docent for the South Carolina Governor's Mansion in the 1990s. A loose-leaf manual containing information about the furnishings of the mansion is in the collection.

After the publication of *The Venturers*, Mrs. Meynard continued to collect information on families related to the Hamptons, Harrisons, and Earles. Forty-six files, many with the designation "ancestor" or "cousin" to indicate a particular relationship to one of the three principal families, are preserved.

Mrs. Meynard also located Hampton, Harrison, and Earle home sites in Virginia on a series of twenty-six county maps in the collection. Three maps of Mississippi counties with Hampton plantations delineated are included as well.

Letter, 17 July 1838, of John B[lount] Miller to Sam L. Hinckley

Letter, 17 July 1838, of John B[lount] Miller (1782-1851), in Sumter (S.C.), to his nephew, Sam L. Hinckley, in New York (N.Y.), discussing sale of an enslaved woman, advises that he had "sent John on to Green to go under the care of a Gentl[ema]n that I was informed was then going to Charleston," notes that he had heard from Mrs. Bascom, and concludes - "Martin Walker & Walter say that they cannot get more than \$350 for the girl that she is diseased."

Letter, 23 May [18]61, of J.J. Minter (Sullivan's Island, S.C.)

Letter, 23 May [18]61, of J.J. Minter, Sullivan's Island (S.C.), to his brother alludes to confusion over the issue of state troops volunteering for Confederate service in Virginia and indicates that there was little support in camp for a recruiting speech given by Gov. Francis W. Pickens. The letter also notes that Minter had joined the regimental band since its members were exempt from some hardships:

Governor Pickens was over with us today, and gave us a very patriotic speech calling on the regiment to revoluteer under the Confederacy but I donot think it will hav much affect...as their was hardly a voice lifted in cheering him as patriotic as it was. It is not

my belief, that our regiment will go into it though they offer to take 10 companies Numbering 64 privates which is 640 men as a regiment and a part of them to be kept here as a cost guard and if they get that many those that donot volunteer over will be home and if they donot get that many...it is thought that a part of the regiment will be sent home any way.

Letter, 14 Sept. 1848, of A[lbert] J[ames] Pickett to F. W. Pickens

Letter, 14 September 1848, of A[lbert] J[ames] Pickett (1810-1858), in Montgomery (Alabama), to F[rancis] W[ilkinson] Pickens, at Edgefield C[ourt] H[ouse] (S.C.), concerns the return of an historic manuscript attributed to a Mr. Benjamin Hawkins and "notes of your respected Grandfather," Revolutionary War hero Andrew Pickens (1739-1817). Pickett had borrowed the notes in preparation of for writing his book, *History of Alabama*, which was published in 1851. After suggesting that the manuscripts be sent back by "some of your friends travelling out here," Pickett goes on to discuss Pickens' interest in writing "a history of the Northern part of So[uth] Carolina connected with the Cheerokee Indians."

In such a vein, the letter advises that Pickens consult "a large folio volume published by Congress: *Indian affairs Vol. 1-American State papers, A Narrative of the Military Actions of Colonel Marinus Willett, James Adair's History of the American Indians, William Bartram's Travels Through North & South Carolina...*, and the memoirs of Lt. Henry Timberlake.

It occurs to me that you could easily fill a volume of 400 pages with the life & services of Genl. Pickens. I have never seen but one memoir of him & that is a short one contained in the 'American Portrait Gallery.' The public documents afford a wide field for your pen, in regard to him.... I sincerely hope that you will carry out the intentions which you casually intimated to me in your letter of last fall. You are a gentleman of wealth & Talents & these above all others, are the men who ought to contribute something useful & valuable, for posterity & the present age both. My History of Alabama is progressing, I hope to be able to present it to the public in about twelve months[.] I am frequently delayed, by waiting for materials, which are now nearly all obtained.

Land Conveyance, 29 Apr. 1767, from Roger Pinckney to Matthew Singleton

Land conveyance, 29 April 1767, for property in the extinct colonial jurisdiction of Craven County (S.C.), transferred from Roger Pinckney to Matthew Singleton. This indenture records a public auction of three separate tracts of land in present-day Sumter County (S.C.) - 200 acres on Shanks Creek, 350 acres on Little River and Beach [Beech] Creek, and 494 acres on the Wateree River.

Two features make this document of special historical interest. First is the original signature and signet ring seal of Roger Pinckney, last provost marshal of the royal province of South Carolina and a prominent figure during the regulator troubles of the late 1760s. Two years after Pinckney executed this document, the Circuit Court Act of 1769 abolished the office of provost marshal and replaced it with a system of district sheriffs. Second is the likelihood that on one of the tracts conveyed to Matthew Singleton by this indenture was the Revolutionary War landmark Singleton's Mill.

This tract of 200 acres, located at a place called Williams Old Field, included improvements by previous occupants and was the most valuable property of the three. Pinckney included a full description in the sale advertisement he placed in the 3 April 1767 issue of the South Carolina and American General Gazette. The auction was to be held "at a place where the late Captain John Dargan lived," and the advertisement listed various acreages from Dargan's estate that were being sold by court order.

The Williams Old Field tract was located, Pinckney said, "on a marsh and Shank's Creek, bounded on all sides by vacant land at the time of the grant. One hundred and fifty acres of which is rich dry swamp, with a creek running through it, by which the land may be easily flowed; ten acres of the swamp is under dams. On this tract is a fine grist mill which will be sold together with the land."

Evidently this network of swampland, dams, ponds, and millraces formed the bottleneck where Francis Marion's brigade tried and failed to cut off the escape route of a British supply column in December 1780 during the American Revolution.

Jacob Rapelye Papers, 1814-1822

Twenty-three manuscripts, 22 May 1814-10 December 1822 and undated, pertain to business and family matters of merchant Jacob Rapelye in Charleston and Columbia (S.C.), and his involvement with the factorage firm of Napier, Rapelye & Bennett.

Rapelye was involved in the cotton trade, buying from farmers and shipping bales to New York and England. He also operated a general merchandise business. Letters addressed to Rapelye's parents on Long Island (N.Y.), chiefly include reports on the family's health, the birth of children, and business prospects. Writing on 30 April 1819 Rapelye noted-"The President [James Monroe] arrived here [Charleston] last Monday and made a considerable stir."

Letter, 2 Dec. 1861, of Jacob F. Schirmer to Henry Summer

Letter, 2 December 1861, of Jacob F. Schirmer (Charleston, S.C.) to Henry Summer (Newberry, S.C.), remarks on the elevated market price of rice - "I fear the prospect of an increased supply is getting worse every day-and the Government buying up so much for the army that it lessens the Quantity for Sale."

Schirmer goes on to speak of the war - "I have no heart to speak of our Poli[ti]cal affairs, every thing looks so dark and gloomy around us, that God only knows what will be the final result[.] The movements of our Army on the Coast are Kept a profound secret and we hear nothing of rumors and more often they are lies more than the truth."

In conclusion, he confides to Summer, a fellow Lutheran - "I have just heard that a petition has been sent to the President requesting him to convene Synod next month at St Pauls church now under the care of Rev'd Blackwelder."

Letter, 13 Jan. 1845, of C. Scott to Charles Buchanan

Letter, 13 January 1845, of C. Scott in Adams Run (S.C.), to Charles Buchanan, at New Vernon (Orange County, New York), pictures in detail the "small pine-land village" of Adams Run, "situated about 25 miles to the South West of the city of Charleston."

Scott, a Northern school teacher who had arrived in Charleston on 18 December 1844, his twenty-second birthday, following a sea voyage from New York, includes

information on the houses, surrounding countryside, and his daily diet of sweet potatoes and hominy:

These villages are scattered throughout the low-land country and are the summer resorts of the neighboring planters," wrote Scott. "It is very dangerous to reside throughout the warm months on the rice and cotton plantations....Consequently, in the month of May, nearly all the planters leave their estates and take up their residences for a few months in more healthy localities. Most of them seek some favourable pine ridge, which is quite elevated, dry, sandy and sterile and which is sufficiently near their plantation to enable them to ride thither once or twice a week....A few trees are cleared away affording just sufficient room for a house from ten to twenty of which constitute a village-a pine land village.

The writer further noted that these summer residences were typically whitewashed and constructed with exterior chimneys of clay rather than brick:

I am told that Adams Run is a very good specimen of the sort. It contains twenty dwellings beside negro houses, all of them elevated from 6 to 10 feet above the ground and supported by wooden props, and some of them are two stories high and look very neatly indeed on the outside. But they are simply enclosed and partitioned into rooms and have no ceilings within, either of lime & plaster or of boards.

Scott had been in South Carolina too short a time "to hazard any opinion concerning the manners and customs of the people" but reported-"The Southern people are noted for their generosity and hospitality and although somewhat reserved at first they soon welcome the stranger and make him feel as if a stranger no longer. Already have I received several invitations to visit planters in the neighborhood and as I am free every Saturday, I think that I will soon become acquainted and be able to tell more of the Southern character."

*To read the full transcription, see the newsletter of the University South Caroliniana Society, **Caroliniana Columns** (Autumn 2000).*

Addition, 1894-1997, to the Edward Terry Hendrie Shaffer Papers

This major addition of eighty-two items to the papers of the late E.T.H. Shaffer (1880-1945) further documents the life and career of this businessman and farmer of Walterboro (Colleton County, S.C.) who later distinguished himself as an historical and economic researcher and writer.

The bulk of the new unit resides in two volumes. The larger of these, a scrapbook consisting of material dating between 1894 and 1945, contains the record of Shaffer's short published writings, his speaking engagements and other commitments of his public life, along with the responses he received by letter and in the press to his various presentations.

In his first appearance in *The Atlantic Monthly* ("A New South-The Boll Weevil Era," January 1922) Shaffer stated that the boll weevil rendered cotton "for all time to come, too precarious a crop for the only basis of credit...a diversified South will receive more per pound for what cotton is produced than was ever known in the days of the bumper crops." This essay elicited regional and national response. Brooklyn lawyer Ernest C. Brower, in a letter of 3 January 1922, called him a "brilliant writer." "I want to congratulate you first on getting in the *Atlantic* as it is generally deemed to be something of an achievement," his friend attorney J. Waties Waring wrote from Charleston on 7 January 1922. "Your article is readable and interesting all through and your style still bears traces of what you acquired from me in the great opportunity you had in meeting and associating with me in your college days." Waring goes on to say-"I believe that your views are correct as to the ultimate relief from the one crop basis that the South has been resting on. I confess that there is some doubt in my mind, however, whether you and I will see the full fruit of this come to pass. I am very much afraid that our people, particularly our farming people, are going to be terribly slow to move and that a great many years will elapse before we are ready to raise the weevil monument."

The Greenville News reproduced his next *Atlantic Monthly* essay ("A New South-The Textile Development") on 8 October 1922, calling it "the fairest and most intelligent article that has been written about this section of the South." His third essay for *The Atlantic Monthly* ("The New South-The Negro Migration," September 1923) which was reprinted in *The State* on 9 September, generated a great deal of comment. G.A. Cardwell, agricultural and industrial agent of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company in Wilmington, stated in a letter of 15 September - "I consider

this one of the most enlightening and complete discussions of the negro migrant question that I have read." And Charleston businessman Henry F. Welch wrote on 18 September to say - "This is the most sensible writing on the subject that we have read."

Columbia (S.C.) editor Ambrose E. Gonzales, however, took issue with what he considered Shaffer's "whip and lash" characterization of Southern slave owners and ran a lengthy refutation entitled "South Carolina Masters" in *The State* on 16 December, in which he cited "countless tender memories of those who, while slaveholders, were never slave-drivers-men and women and children whose lives were ruled by the self-imposed maxim, Noblesse Oblige!" Additional objections were voiced by James Henry Rice, Judge W.C. Benet, and editors of the *Greenwood Index-Journal* and the *Spartanburg Journal*.

Strong disagreement with what he called "Mr. Shaffer's harvest of theories" came from an altogether different quarter: Herbert J. Seligman, director of publicity for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In a lengthy letter to the editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* of 2 October 1923 Seligman, in the third of five points of dispute, wrote - "As to the Negro's being 'content to jog along in a shiftless, servile status but a step removed from actual bondage,' the thousands coming North because their children are denied education, themselves denied justice in the courts, decent treatment in public places, safety of life and property from the mob, could, and do, tell a different story. The Negro has not been content with the position into which the South has forced him. That is one of the main reasons given for their departure by migrants from the South, as you and Mr. Shaffer can verify by consulting the reports of the U.S. Department of Labor."

Shaffer's article "Southern Gates to the Sea" (published in the April 1925 issue of *The Forum* and reprinted in *The State* on 4 April 1925) argued that Southern seaports were equipped to furnish in peace the service they had rendered in World War I: ice-free gateways for the Middle West. Washington attorney Matthew Hale, writing to *Forum* editor Henry Goddard Leach, 31 March 1925, identified himself as former president of the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation and vouched for the accuracy and importance of Shaffer's essay and observed - "To me it has always seemed that those of us who live in the North are under a very deep moral obligation to assist our Southern friends in removing barriers which have stood in the way of their commercial development and which were the direct outgrowth of

the economic conditions which were forced upon them immediately after the Civil War."

Shaffer also received wide response to the book reviews and miscellaneous pieces he contributed to *The State*, the Charleston News and Courier, the *Greenville Piedmont*, and other newspapers between 1922 and 1933. On 13 May 1923, writing from "Oak Retreat," Hendersonville, N.C., Jane Screven Heyward, the mother of DuBose Heyward, mentions reading Shaffer's "delightful article in *The State* yesterday" ("Little Journeys at Home" - this one about the Beaufort, S.C., area) and goes on to inform him of her eight-engagement tour the previous month, to mention that "DuBose has two poems in the literary *Digest* for this week," and to remark - "Such a busy woman as I have been, and now I am here in Hendersonville, boarding and resting until June first when DuBose will come up, and together we will migrate out to Orienta, where we are hoping to see you all."

Ambrose Gonzales also wrote Shaffer in response to his "Little Journeys" piece on Beaufort (S.C.). On 16 May 1923, Gonzales revealed - "Although I have never visited Bluffton, I spent four years at old Grahamville as Agent and Telegrapher for the Charleston and Savannah Railway. At that time -1874-[18]78 - the Black Belt was very lawless. The country was over-run by negro turpentine hands from North Carolina, and there were many bad white men in the flat woods. Old General John B. Howard was murdered one night at Honey Hill as he was driving from Grahamville to his distant home on the salt water. Just as he reached the breastworks at the top of the hills, a negro slipped behind him and blew his head off for a dollar or two and the few provisions the old Confederate was taking home."

On 24 May 1930 Charleston *News and Courier* editor W.W. Ball wrote at length to discuss Shaffer's essay "The People of the Mills in the New South," which the Yale Review had published that January. In his letter Ball addresses such issues as the laborers' working hours, home ownership, wage and living conditions; the organization and role of trade unions; and the need for "intelligent cooperation among the mill managers." "The curious segregation of the mill village populations has been a pathetic and interesting matter of observation to me for thirty-five years," he states. "When the first mill in Laurens [S.C.] was built a quarter of a mile from the town cemetery, it was necessary for the company to provide a separate grave-yard." He goes on to reveal - "The Episcopal church, my church, had about six families in it and one mill family. Especial efforts were made to attach these

people to the congregation but it was an uphill labor. These mill people were not mountaineers, I think you greatly overestimate the mountain element in the South Carolina mills. While the undoubted disposition of townspeople was to drift from the mill people, the drift on the part of the mill people was equally strong. It existed from the very start and whatever fault there was, was equally divided."

Additional letters from prominent persons within and beyond South Carolina are contained in the 1894-1945 scrapbook. In a letter of 29 October [1923?] written from Baltimore, H.L. Mencken replies to Shaffer's inquiry regarding publication of a proposed article and remarks - "A week or two ago Mr. [James Henry] Rice sent me a very interesting article on the Negro in South Carolina, but it was too long for the *American Mercury*. I believe that the whole Southern question will have to be discussed state by state; the facts differ from place to place."

There are two communications from DuBose Heyward. In one, written on 7 December [1923?], Heyward solicits from Shaffer on behalf of a Garden Clubs of America project an article on gardens in the Walterboro section, and concludes by saying-"By the way, I am in the final agony of a novel bearing upon negro life in Charleston slums. I think it safe to predict that, in certain quarters, I will find myself furling into that limbo to which your flirtation with the same question recently consigned you. It will be good to know that there will be cheery company awaiting me." A telegram from Heyward to Shaffer, sent in September 1928, invites Shaffer and his wife to "have supper with us tuesday night seven oclock to meet Julia Peterkin."

A letter written to British author John Galsworthy on 22 December 1925 regarding the writer's portrayal of a Carolinian in his 1925 novel *The Silver Spoon* brought a substantial reply from the novelist. "It is always a mistake I suppose," Galsworthy wrote Shaffer on 27 January 1926, "en voyage" in California, "to underline peculiarities when they glare out of a totally different setting, and especially American peculiarities, because Americans react so very rapidly to any - shall I say? - asperations." He goes on to say-"Two or three people have told me that Southerners do not say 'Yes, Ma'am', yet I have heard several Southerners of the best families say it, with my own ears. I am told too that a Southerner should say 'reckon' and not 'guess'."

His old College of Charleston classmate Ludwig Lewisohn wrote Shaffer from Paris on 23 November 1930 to say how "infinitely pleased and touched" he was

"by your warm remembrance of my parents to whose untimely passing my heart has never become reconciled." "It gives me a real satisfaction to learn that you are so actively on the side of the good causes," he declared, "and your letter most happily illustrates again what I am always telling my European friends: that we have in America today a minority-and where in the world have the humane and intelligent not been a minority?-that matches the same class in any country both for numbers and for vision." He concluded-"I think of Charleston and the old days there and the old friends with a real tenderness. I have never quite lost touch with Harris and della Torre and the Graesers and Yates Snowden, though I am a rotten correspondent. And some day, not too far off, I hope with my wife to revisit those scenes and see those friends."

Other correspondents include Irving Bacheller, A.P. Bourland, David R. Coker, Samuel Gompers, Gilbert Grosvenor, Henry C. Hammond, Elizabeth W. Hard, McDavid Horton, Alfred Huger, Oscar L. Keith, Elizabeth G. Kimball, Henry G. Leach, Mary Arnold (Mrs. Ludwig) Lewisohn, W. Somerset Maugham, S.S. McClure, John B. McLaurin, Thomas S. McMillan, E.H. Pringle, Harrison Randolph, John A. Russell, Herbert Ravenel Sass, Ellery Sedgwick, Alfred E. Smith, William Howard Taft, T.R. Waring, and J.D. Woodside. One page of signatures, dating between 1894 and 1898 and probably signifying a boyhood collection, contains the autographs of such personages as Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Grover Cleveland, Wade Hampton, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, and Ben Tillman.

Shaffer was a popular speaker on a variety of economic and historical topics and this scrapbook contains copies of several of his speeches, including the following: "Publicity," delivered at the annual convention of the South Atlantic Coastal Highway Association in Savannah on 19 April 1923; "Cotton as a Factor in Exports," presented at the Thirteenth National Foreign Trade Convention held in Charleston in April 1926; and "Orderly Marketing," given at a meeting of the South Carolina Produce Association in Meggetts in October 1926. He delivered the main addresses, respectively, for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gen. William Moultrie, held in Charleston on 23 November 1930; and for the celebration in Beaufort (S.C.) on 22 February 1932 of the Bicentennial of George Washington's birthday.

Credited with the rediscovery of the grave site of the South Carolina patriot-martyr Col. Isaac Hayne in Colleton County (S.C.), Shaffer became secretary of the

Hayne Monument Commission and presided over ceremonies on 19 November 1924 when the Hayne monument was dedicated near the "Burnt Church," fifteen miles southeast of Walterboro (S.C.). W.W. Ball, responding to the invitation to attend the unveiling of the monument, wrote Shaffer on 1 November 1929-"While I am sorry that Isaac Hayne was hanged, I also have a sneaking admiration for Lord Rawdon. When the Duke of Richmond, Whig leader in the Lords, reflected on him in respect of the Hayne incident, he promptly challenged the Duke who, I believe, gave him satisfaction without going on the dueling ground. Rawdon seems to have been an Irish gentleman and soldier of positive attraction. Of course it is regrettable that the Whigs couldn't hang him, and if they had he would have taken his medicine gracefully. Nevertheless, it is the decent thing that South Carolina build a monument to Hayne, and he deserves the tribute." Ball goes on to tell Shaffer that he would look out for his forthcoming Yale Review study of labor and capital in the Southern textile area-"...not unlikely, I shall throw some of the stones or, at any rate, stand by, like Saul of Tarsus, consenting. However, I shall also be one of the first subscribers to a monument to you, for I find it good policy to stone all martyrs and then to be glibly on hand at the presentation of the crown."

The 1894-1945 scrapbook also contains some information and memorabilia pertaining to Jane Terry Shaffer (Mrs. J. Blanding Holman) and Edward T.H. "Eddie" Shaffer, Jr., children of E.T.H. and Clara Speights Barr Shaffer.

The other volume in this gift is a looseleaf notebook, 1940-1942, which constitutes a record of two trips which Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer made between 1940 and 1942 sponsored by South Carolinians, Inc., and promoted by South Carolina Magazine through its editor, A.F. Funderburk, Jr. Comprised chiefly of clippings, the notebook deals with the 3500-mile drive that the Shaffers made in November 1940 on U.S. Highway 15 from Toronto to Jacksonville for the purpose of "familiarizing our readers with places of interest from Canada to Florida," with the goal of recommending that "in choosing a vacation this summer deepest consideration be given our northern neighbors." Shaffer's article on this venture, entitled "Maple Leaf and Orange Blossom," appeared in the March 1941 issue of South Carolina Magazine. Cards, notes, and letters reflect specific contacts which Shaffer established with various officials and businessmen in Raleigh, N.C.; Williamsport, Pa.; Corning, N.Y.; Hamilton, Canada; and Frederick, Md.

The notebook also further documents the cross-country tour the Shaffers made during the fall and winter of 1941-1942, which took them as far west and north as

British Columbia. "As on his previous tours, sponsored by South Carolinians, Inc.," a reporter wrote in *The State* on 3 October 1941, "Mr. Shaffer will engage in reciprocal publicity, telling the story of South Carolina, so that this state may take its rightful place on the tourist map of America." The article further stated that he would also gather information on other sections for home papers and for the *South Carolina Magazine*. Included in the notebook are samples of the press coverage that Shaffer garnered in such cities as Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, Tucson, Phoenix, and Los Angeles.

Featured among the fifty-six photographs in the collection are pictures of various historic lowcountry plantation homes, gardens, and fields, including "Belle Isle," near Georgetown (S.C.) on the Santee River; the William Seabrook home on Edisto Island; and "The Grove" on the Edisto River in Colleton County. Other period photographs show the "new" Bethel Methodist Church (built in 1928) and the EsDorn Hospital in Walterboro, Upton Court in Camden, and road scenes in Stateburg (Sumter County, S.C.) and on the Isle of Palms (Charleston County, S.C.). A view of "'Redcliffe' - The Palace of King Cotton" (Aiken County, S.C.) is identified on the back-in the hand of its owner-as "Property of John Shaw Billings." Another picture portrays Shaffer and his family standing outside their home in Walterboro (S.C.).

The unique contributions of E.T.H. Shaffer are highlighted here in two sets of resolutions which were adopted upon his death respectively by his alma mater, the College of Charleston, and by the South Carolina Power Company, of which he had been a director. In the former, adopted by the college's board of trustees in December 1945, Shaffer is described as "an honor graduate..., class of 1902, [who], during his residence as a student, formed many friendships here that deepened through the years and he felt an affection for this city which was warmly reciprocated." The resolution goes on to state - "It was the pleasure and privilege of the College trustees to be closely associated with Mr. Shaffer as a fellow member for more than twenty years and to enjoy the benefit of his sound counsel and inspiring participation in this body's deliberations." The other resolution, adopted by the South Carolina Power Company on 16 January 1946, characterized Shaffer as "a charming conversationalist, a good companion, an able writer" who would "be remembered with respect not only in Walterboro,...but throughout Coastal Carolina, where he lived, worked, planned and played, loved and was loved."

Printed Chit, 1 May 1864, from Soldiers' Way-Side Home

Printed Chit, 1 May 1864, for one dollar, issued by the Soldiers' Way-Side Home to W.H. Houston to be redeemed at the Bank of Charleston in September 1864.

Letter, Apr. 1862, of Grace Totten Stevens to Union General [John Ellis] Wool

Letter, April 1862, of Grace Totten Stevens, in Charleston (S.C.), wrottem to Union General [John Ellis] Wool requests that he allow the forwarding of a package sent to her by her mother. She had been told that the package was considered contraband and would not be sent across enemy lines.

Stevens claimed that the package contained only a pair of boots, velvet ribbon, and a belt for herself and therefore should not be considered contraband. The letter also makes reference to Wool's acquaintance with Stevens' father.

Diary, 1867-1873, of Nicholas Talley

Manuscript volume, 1 September 1867 - 2 May 1873, diary of Nicholas Talley (1791-1873), documents the daily activities of this itinerant Methodist preacher who served throughout Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina in various capacities from 1811 to 1865.

Included are entries on daily chores, conferences, correspondence, family activities, funerals, gardening, church services, scripture for sermons, travel, visitations, and weather conditions. Talley had been superannuated since November 1865, and his ministerial roles were therefore greatly reduced. Nonetheless, he maintained an active lifestyle. The final diary entry celebrates his eighty-second birthday, and according to Albert M. Shipp's History of Methodism in South Carolina Talley died eight days later on 10 May 1873.

Letter, 15 March 1826, of W[addy] Thompson, Jr. to Robert Leckie

Letter, 15 March 1826, of W[addy] Thompson, Jr. (1798-1868), Edgefield (S.C.), to Robert Leckie (Washington, D.C.), concerns a legal case before the appellate court at Columbia (S.C.) and suggests that Leckie's presence was vital to the success of the trial.

The great point of effort will be the case of James Canty. And in that you will have a good many difficulties to encounter. The Scotch of Columbia by no means a small or uninfluential class will take a warm interest for Canty. [B]landing is his strong & zealous friend.... He must be rushed and tortured on his examination & that you well know DeSaussure will not do. In one word I have not the slightest confidence in Blanding's correctness nor either in DeSaussure's ability to manage your cases to advantage nor in his disposition to do so, at the expense of an interference with Blandings feelings. And as the case now stands he being the atty of record all this must devolve on him.

Thompson expresses a willingness "to render you all the assistance in my power" but stipulates he cannot do so "unless I can have the examination of the witnesses myself and the reply in the argument."

Patent, 7 Oct. 1884 (Washington, D.C.), Issued to Thomas R. Puckett and Newton O. Pyles

Printed manuscript, 7 October 1884, United States Patent Office illustrated specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,175 issued to Thomas R. Puckett and Newton O. Pyles, of Coronaco (Abbeville County, S.C.), inventors of a ferry boat "which shall be propelled by the current of the stream, and which may be controlled and operated by one person."

Papers, 1923 and 1928, Added to the James Spencer Verner Papers

Forty-seven manuscripts, 1923, 1928 and undated, of Columbia attorney James Spencer Verner (1877-1933) consist principally of literary pieces, largely short stories, that bear such fanciful titles as "Bones of Contention," "Hidden Treasure," "Traveler's Aid," "The Initiation of Brother Jones," "The Confession of Ion Harris," "O'Possum, Teacher," "The Double Alibi," "Little Bottle," "Joseph-Son of Jacob,"

"Bacchus Plays Venus," "By Advice of Counsel," "The Hundred Thousand Dollar Verdict," and "Dr. McLean's Miracle."

The collection evidences the frugal manner in which Verner, like many writers, reworked his own material. "The Conviction of Mickie Free," for instance, which appears also under the variant title "The Conviction of Nickie Free," is represented here in both short story and play genres. Many of the pieces also reveal something of the wit of the writer. A play titled "The Ghost of Honeymoon Lodge" is attributed pseudonymously to Ben Jonson, while "Malingering," a short story, is signed Vim Jerner.

In addition to the literary pieces, the collection includes a thirteen-page letter, 14 September 1923, from G[raves] Glenwood Clark, Richmond, Va., critiquing Verner's play "Divorce," presumably the drama "A Question of Jurisdiction. A Study of the Divorce Problem: A Comedy."

Verner was an 1897 graduate of the University of South Carolina. He earned his law degree from the University two years later. Actively involved in Columbia's Quill Club, the output of his literary avocation included short stories, plays, and poems. At the time of his death, one of Verner's plays was being considered for production by Town Theatre of Columbia.

Letter, 16 February 1864, of R.P. Wales (Hilton Head, S.C.), to Miss Eva Pratt
 Letter, 16 February 1864, of R.P. Wales, U.S. Hospital (Hilton Head, S.C.), to Miss Eva Pratt (Essex, Connecticut), comments on life in and around the hospital where he had been confined by doctor's orders. "Hospital life is not very interesting... when every thing is done by those in charge to make it disagreeable," Wales writes. "They make the men who are able to walk about and take care of themselves go to work cutting bushes and clearing up about 30 acres of land. I am one that has to cut bushes &c. I did not swear myself into the service to go at work at such business.... It makes me angry every time I think of it. We shall never be any better off with this farm. We can get vegetables from the North quite as cheap only the Hospital Surgeon may not make quite as much. Only for my hope of getting sent north I would refuse to do a thing."

"There is some first rate land here," the letter continues. "This is a very easy country to live in, in times of peace but it is a hard country to fight in. It is harder for some to bear up against the climate than it is to bear the hardships of war."

The letter also tells of a suicide among the hospital patients. "A man belonging to the 48th N.Y. was found in a swamp just south the Hospital today dead. He had hung himself to a small sappling which bent with his weight.... It was a very difficult place to get at. We had to walk over fallen trees and any way to get at him.... He belonged to the hospital. It is said he had no friend in this country and could not speak a word of English. He formerly belonged to the 'lost children,' which was mostly composed of Frenchmen. That Regt was consolidated with the 48 N.Y."

In conclusion, Wales relates news of a fight in Florida in which Col. Henry was killed and mentions the sinking of the Housatonic by torpedo in Charleston harbor.

Letter, 20 Oct. 1863, The Rev. C[harles] Bruce Walker, to Miss Kate D. Wright

Letter, 20 October 1863, of South Carolina College librarian, The Rev. C[harles] Bruce Walker (Columbia, S.C.), to Miss Kate D. Wright (Pittsboro, North Carolina), explains that the package of alpaca that she requested had been shipped to Wilmington (N.C.), consoles her over the loss of a family member, and mentions that he became quite ill after "tak[ing] a little syrup of hippo" for a cold.

The alpaca fabric ordered by Miss Wright had become widely available in the United States during the previous decade. When woven with mohair or other fibers, it provided an elegant and sturdy fabric used for ladies utilitarian dresses for every day wear, in children's' wear and as linings for men's' coats.

William Childs Westmoreland Papers, ca. 1900-2000

My pride and confidence in you and the job you are doing was redoubled by my visit to Vietnam. When you told me that no Commander-in-Chief ever commanded a finer armed force, I could not help thinking that no army ever took the field under finer leadership than yours. President Eisenhower feels the same.

Thus wrote President Lyndon B. Johnson in a letter of 17 November 1966 to South Carolina native Gen. William Childs Westmoreland, the "soldiers' soldier" and "inevitable general" who by the end of his thirty-six-year military career would come to be considered the outstanding warrior of his generation.

Spanning the twentieth century, this diverse collection of approximately -seventy linear feet of the papers of William C. Westmoreland provides a critical perspective on three wars and other noteworthy events of the "American Century." The various

materials document the General's military career, his personal and family life, his libel suit against the CBS television network, and his staunch advocacy of veterans' concerns. The collection is arranged in seven series: military papers, personal papers, speeches, audio/visual materials, clippings, miscellaneous materials, and ephemera.

Born in 1914 to James Ripley "Rip" Westmoreland (1876-1964) and Eugenia Talley Childs Westmoreland (1886-1967), young "Childs" and his sister Margaret grew up in the town of Pacolet Mills. During the summer of his fifteenth year, Westmoreland shipped out for his first foreign tour in the uniform of an Eagle Scout: he attended the 1929 World Boy Scout Jamboree in Birkenhead, England. His itinerary included a tour of England, Scotland, Germany, Belgium, and France. Later recalling the impact of the trip, he wrote Harry D. Thorenson, Jr., on 21 September 1978, "It was my first trip overseas, my first exposure to foreigners, and my first venture as an Eagle Scout. I was proud to wear the uniform of my country in a foreign land. I was eager to do it again. My pride to serve as a boy was fully sustained as a man."

Following graduation from Spartanburg High School in 1931, Westmoreland enrolled at his father's alma mater, The Citadel, where, after the completion of one year, he received from Sen. James F. Byrnes an appointment to attend the United States Military Academy. Here he joined a talented class that produced many outstanding leaders, including three Army Chiefs of Staff; numerous commanders prominent in NATO, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam; the first African-American general; a member of the Manhattan Project; and the originator and first commander of the Green Berets. Even among this august company, cadets and faculty recognized Westmoreland as an exceptional soldier, as his leadership skills earned him promotions to First Captain and Regimental Commander. At graduation ceremonies in 1936, Westmoreland received the Gen. John J. Pershing sword, an honor awarded annually to the cadet who most excelled in all aspects of military training. Although his papers contain relatively few items that pre-date 1940, they include weekly letters written by James "Rip" Westmoreland offering advice and encouragement to his cadet son at West Point.

Following graduation and his commission as a second lieutenant, Westmoreland began his career with successive assignments in Oklahoma, Hawaii, and North Carolina. During World War II he led men in combat in North Africa, Sicily, and Germany. Landing at Utah Beach on 10 June 1944, he fought through France,

Belgium, and Germany. In March 1945 he and members of the 47th Infantry Regiment of the 9th U.S. Infantry Division captured and held the bridge at Remagen, the last bridge standing on the Rhine River. Westmoreland and his men defended it for two weeks, despite continuous bombardment. This daring feat allowed time for construction of three Allied bridges across the Rhine. Military historians have cited the taking of the bridge at Remagen as one of the most decisive actions in hastening the end of war in the European theatre.

In 1946 Westmoreland assumed command of the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment of the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg. While in North Carolina, he renewed his acquaintance with Katherine "Kitsy" S. Van Deusen, whom he had known as the "friendly but sassy" young daughter of Col. Edwin R. Van Deusen, the post executive officer at Fort Sill in Oklahoma and at Schofield Barracks in Hawaii. By 1946 Kitsy Van Deusen had transferred from Cornell University to the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. The couple became engaged early that winter and were married in May 1947.

The Westmorelands lived in North Carolina for three years. Then, when Westmoreland entered the Korean War, his wife and toddler daughter relocated to Beppu, Japan. In Korea he led the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team, reputedly among the first integrated units to go into combat. Although he made more than 120 parachute jumps during his career, a jump in Korea nearly proved fatal when his chute failed to open. Westmoreland later recalled-"I was finally able to shake out the foul chute when I was approximately 100 feet from the ground but landed safely although I lost my watch in the process."

Westmoreland held various positions and assignments during the 1950s, including a stint on the faculty of the Army War College and completion of the Advanced Management Program at the Harvard Business School. Following the Korean War, he served as the Army's deputy chief of staff for manpower control at the Pentagon, an assignment that required regular appearances before Congress. During his frequent meetings with congressional committees, Westmoreland made a number of influential friends, including Lyndon B. Johnson and Gerald R. Ford, letters from whom appear in the collection.

Upon receipt of his second star in 1956, the forty-two-year-old became the youngest major general in the Army. His career remained on the fast track, which required frequent relocations. Westmoreland relied on his brother-in-law, Columbia

(S.C.) attorney N. Heyward Clarkson, Jr., to manage his affairs in the Palmetto State. Clarkson's letters discuss financial concerns, family news, and local and national events, including the outcome of the 1952 presidential election in which Dwight D. Eisenhower failed to carry the state and South Carolina cast her eight electoral votes for Adlai Stevenson, with a scant 50.72% majority. In a letter of 11 December 1952 Clarkson acknowledged his regret - "I was as much disappointed as you were that we could not carry the state for General Ike. However, it was a very, very difficult feat to accomplish under all the existing circumstances and I think the close margin was a most excellent result."

In July 1960 President Eisenhower appointed Westmoreland as Superintendent of West Point. Announcement of the General's return to the Academy prompted a deluge of congratulatory letters, many of which predicted greater achievements in his future. In a letter of 16 May 1960, John W. MacIndoe observed - "Way back in 1945 many of us said that you would be the top man some day and Sundays' Stars and Stripes even stated that many of the top brass considered that you would be the chief of staff some day." During his tenure at the Academy, from 1960 to 1963, Westmoreland doubled the school's enrollment, expanded and improved the physical plant, and modernized the curriculum.

In 1963 Westmoreland received orders from President Johnson to report to Southeast Asia. Arriving in Vietnam on 27 January 1964, he was promoted to Commanding General, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV), in August. In this capacity, Westmoreland directed the operations of troops from the United States, South Vietnam, and other Allied nations. When he assumed command in Vietnam, Westmoreland inherited a difficult military situation as well as an unstable political one. Correspondence during his first year in Saigon records his impressions of the country and the task before him. A letter to Gen. Edward P. Smith, 23 February 1964, advises-"This is a fascinating country and we have here a most complex but interesting job. It is everything that I thought it would be and more so. The problems are legion but we are hopefully expecting a trend favorable to our cause." Writing to Capt. S.R. Woods, Jr., 29 March 1964, prior to Woods' arrival in the country, Westmoreland described Vietnam as a "fantastic place" and added-"to say that it is different from any other military situation that we have found ourselves in is an understatement." In a letter of 18 May 1964 to Col. David E. McCuen, Greenville (S.C.), Westmoreland confided-"I have no idea how long I will be on duty in this critical area. I do know that our country will probably be involved here for many years to come."

Westmoreland's family joined him in February 1964 when Mrs. Westmoreland arrived in Saigon with their three children, Katherine Stevens "Stevie," age 15, James Ripley "Rip," age 9, and Margaret Childs, age 8. Attempting to rear children and maintain a normal family life in Vietnam challenged all the military dependent families. Children attended schools protected by armed guards. Bombs hidden in various recreational facilities curtailed leisure activities and forced the closing of the cinema, the baseball field, and the swimming pool. In August 1964 Mrs. Westmoreland wrote to her parents and in-laws describing a recent bombing –

Margaret was spending the night at a friend's house the night of the last blast. Their house was only a block away and it was a tremendous blast. All the children were herded back to the maid's room and Margaret's eyes are still a little bit bigger than usual. They seem to take it as part of being over here, though, and let it go at that. We have tightened up a great deal, seems the better part of valor.

Mrs. Westmoreland's training as a nurse's aid served her well in Vietnam, where she logged many hours caring for the sick and wounded. Although she had volunteered as a Red Cross "Grey Lady" in hospitals since 1952, Mrs. Westmoreland completed the intensive 260-hour course in 1962 while at West Point. In Vietnam Mrs. Westmoreland worked at a nearby hospital and organized a Vietnamese Red Cross Grey Ladies volunteer program in which she trained more than 200 Vietnamese women in the care of the injured. General Westmoreland credited his wife's charm and finesse with improving relations and smoothing interactions in his dealings with Vietnamese officials-"Mrs. Westmoreland was extremely effective in working with the Vietnamese ladies, and in addition to helping me to establish a rapport with the senior military and political officials, she was principally responsible for getting a voluntary Red Cross program started in Vietnam and getting wide-spread participation by the ladies of the senior officials."

With an escalation of the Allied war effort, President Johnson ordered the eighteen hundred remaining American dependents to evacuate South Vietnam in early 1965. Westmoreland's family left for Hawaii on 16 February 1965 after a year of living dangerously. Mrs. Westmoreland recalled her reluctance at leaving her husband behind in Vietnam-"We were miserable. Those who had been afraid had left long ago. We were willing to take our chances to keep our families together."

At Westmoreland's home, the company around the dinner table regularly included a combination of writers and journalists, congressmen and governors, junior and senior officers, as well as entertainers such as Martha Raye and Bob Hope. The collection includes extensive correspondence from many such visitors to Vietnam, including Hubert H. Humphrey, whose 3 March 1966 letter warmly praised his host-"In two short weeks I traveled a great distance and talked with many people. Nothing I saw or heard impressed me more than your own professional competence, your steady confidence in the success of our efforts and the high morale and evident readiness of our forces under your command. I only wish it were possible for all Americans to have the opportunity I did to talk with you and to see our troops. It would not fail to be for them, as it was for me, an inspiring experience."

Among the more prominent writers to share a meal with Westmoreland in Saigon was John Steinbeck, who, along with his wife, dined there on Christmas night 1966. In a letter dated 26 December 1966, Steinbeck expressed his appreciation for being allowed to cover Westmoreland's "Christmas tour" and included a pre-publication copy of his newspaper column describing his favorable impressions of Vietnam and his support of the work of the Allied forces-"On the plane you said that you welcomed observation of the new and perhaps amateur eye. Perhaps mine is too amateur, but...it reflects a considerable amount of feeling and I think should be said."

Steinbeck requested permission for the use of a firearm, explaining his plans to visit the 25th Infantry Division in the Mekong Delta to study the "patrol and ambush business." He explained-"The only way to learn is to sit in with them....Since the V.C. does not observe the Geneva convention and since I meant that about not being a pigeon, I wonder if I could have permission to carry a weapon (borrowed of course).... I'm sure you will understand that at night in the paddys, an unarmed man must feel kind of naked." Westmoreland politely refused, citing rules of the Geneva Convention that forbade the carrying of weapons by non-combatants.

In 1968 members of the Westmoreland family were living in the United States, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Correspondence regarding birthdays or school events sometimes included news of a more serious nature, such as this description of the Tet offensive in a 4 February 1968 letter from Westmoreland, in Saigon, to his son, Rip, in Hawaii - "I've been spending every night at the headquarters, because things are happening every minute. The VC have launched a 'do-or-die attack' but

are being defeated everywhere. The battles are not over and will be raging for a number of weeks, but so far we're doing very well. This is the most excitement we've had since the days when your mother, you, Stevie, and Margaret were with me here in Saigon and had to be evacuated because of the heavy fighting and danger in Saigon."

In July 1968 President Johnson shifted Westmoreland from combat command in Vietnam to the most powerful role in the Army, that of Chief of Staff of the Army. Johnson wrote to Mrs. Westmoreland on 23 March 1968 about the return of her husband to the Pentagon-"I have just dictated a letter to Westy, telling him of my great happiness that he is coming home to act as Army Chief of Staff and my strong right arm. Mrs. Johnson and I know how eagerly you have awaited this day. I only wish it could have come sooner."

As Chief of Staff of the Army from 1968 to 1972, Westmoreland served as the principal military advisor to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council. During his tenure in Washington, Westmoreland worked to reform, modernize, and defend the Army. His final year of service included a visit to the troops in Vietnam, prompting a letter of thanks, 21 February 1972, from Australian soldier Lt. Col. Colin Kohn - "As a junior officer in the Australian Army, I would like you to know how much we soldiers who had served in South Vietnam appreciated your visit. You have long been admired by us all as 'our' Commander in Vietnam and we who had heard so much about you sincerely welcomed the opportunity of seeing and meeting you."

Westmoreland retired on 1 July 1972, upon completion of the maximum four-year term set by law for a Service Chief of Staff. The Westmorelands relocated to Charleston but they did not retire from public life. In November 1972 Gov. John C. West appointed Westmoreland chairman of the Governor's Task Force for Economic Development Serving in that capacity until March 1974, he promoted current and potential manufacturing, forestry, and agricultural activities for South Carolina. After returning to Charleston, Westmoreland received encouragement from many quarters to run for governor of South Carolina. He consulted with Strom Thurmond, Gerald Ford, Lee Atwater, and others, including Ronald Reagan, who wrote on 30 January 1974 - "I'm aware that you have a decision to make. I know that many people at the dinner were hoping that it would be 'yes.' Having faced a similar decision several years ago, for whatever it's worth, I never regretted the course I took."

Westmoreland ran unsuccessfully on the Republican ticket at a time when the Palmetto State remained a Democratic stronghold. Although unsuccessful, the candidate discussed his thoughts on the state's political culture in his concession speech-"I'm not a politician, but I hope I made some small contribution to help this state have a viable two-party system."

In 1976 Westmoreland published his memoirs, *A Soldier Reports*. The collection includes essays written by Westmoreland in preparation for the book discussing his involvement in various events and with such persons as Maxwell Taylor, Douglas MacArthur, and his father, James Ripley Westmoreland. Research for the book also included reminiscences contributed by friends and colleagues who recorded their memories of Vietnam. One such letter, 14 January 1974, from a veteran who served on Westmoreland's staff in Saigon from 1965 to 1968, reported on an event that had upset the General. Betty Reid, MSG, U.S. Army, recalled - "I only heard you swear once during those 4 years and that was when you first heard that term 'Body Count'-you were so furious after a briefing that you came out and told Col. Tullman, Mr. Montgomery and me that it just made you sick. To you, you said, those 'bodies' were our men-individuals with faces and names dying out there-not 'just bodies.'"

Since his retirement Westmoreland has maintained a very active schedule of public appearances that has included lectures, dedications of memorials, and attendance at veterans' parades and other functions, both large and small. He has spoken in every state and in many foreign countries on behalf of the veterans of Vietnam and other wars.

The collection also documents the large volume of mail that has arrived in Charleston from around the world during the three decades since Westmoreland's retirement. The correspondence includes communications from world leaders, celebrities, expatriate Vietnamese, and others. The General conscientiously answered letters, whether sent by school children, scholars, active-duty military personnel, or his fellow veterans, many of whom read his memoirs and wrote to question, commend, or debate various points. Westmoreland replied to Sam Robinson on 3 June 1992-"The thing that we (WWII and VN Vets) have in common is that all wars have much in common and the differences soldiers like to discuss." No stranger to Vietnam, Admiral Elmo R. "Bud" Zumwalt, praised Westmoreland in a letter of 9 February 1994 for his untiring assistance to those wanting to learn more about the conflict - "You are the absolute 'Vatican' for Vietnam research."

Many veterans' letters reveal the continuing admiration and respect felt for the General by his former troops, most particularly for his style of leadership by example. Their letters often include an account of a meeting, sometimes an unexpected one. In a representative letter, dated 18 April 1995, Raymond J. Matus, CW4, US Army (Ret), describes the difficulty he had in repairing radios damaged in a jump in 1959 when he was an SP-4, OJT Field Radio Repairman supporting an operation at Camp Breckenridge (Kentucky) - -

I had a piece of equipment on the bench trying to figure out why it would not key on certain frequencies. In came this guy, dirty and in a T shirt and asked me how things were. Using as much vulgarity as I could muster up, I told him what my problem was. He, patiently, and WITHOUT ONCE SWEARING, proceeded to give me a short class on the crystal controlled RT 68. (I must say here that I did take due note of the stranger's 'Civility'.) WE then opened up the back, replaced the crystals which had become dislodged during the jump, and solved the problem. This guy then put on his fatigue shirt, revealing two BRIGHT SHINING STARS affixed thereon. Dumbfounded, I looked at 'THEM' and him. I remember he smiled, exited the van and left in a jeep before I could register my shock, surprise and terror. I don't remember him saying anything else. Just 'Who was that masked man?' who succeeded in leaving a mark on me some 35 years ago?? God Bless you General.

General Westmoreland's thirty-six years of military service stand as a matchless record of achievement at every level of military command. And together the correspondence, memoirs, photographs, scrapbooks, books, films, and other materials which comprise the William C. Westmoreland papers offer fascinating insights into the people and events of the twentieth century and will provide historians with an invaluable primary source for research.

"Reminiscence of Army life in 1864" [undated], by C.O. Wheeler

Undated essay, "Reminiscence of Army life in 1864," by C.O. Wheeler, relates details of his Confederate military experiences from the time that Longstreet's Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia broke camp after wintering in East Tennessee, 1863-1864, and headed back to Virginia.

On 5 May, shortly after returning to Virginia, Wheeler notes, the Second South Carolina, to which he was attached, "could hear the roar of cannon in the distance &...we were marched out of camp in the direction of the Battle. About night we were halted, and commenced arrangement for the night but before much was done the assembly was sounded & the army again took up the march & kept it up all night." The following day Wheeler and his comrades were involved in the Wilderness fight. The narrative recounts a conversation overheard between Confederate Generals Lee and Longstreet shortly before the battle commenced.

During the fight Wheeler was struck in the forehead by a Yankee bullet and left for dead. Before anyone could return to bury him, Wheeler recounted, "I had recovered consciousness & had left the field with one of the litter bearer who showed me the plank road & directed me to the field infirmary - some little distance in the rear." While making his way there, Wheeler met his slave Hampton who expressed relief that he did not have to bury his master. At the infirmary, he recalled, "the Dr. told me nothing saved my life but a hard head."

Wheeler was sent to Huguenot Springs to convalesce but returned to camp in June and found that his application for transfer to Gardner's Battery, Haskell's Battalion, had been approved by the Secretary of War. Soon thereafter Gardner's Battery was ordered to Petersburg where they arrived on 17 June 1864, Wheeler's twenty-second birthday. "The battle was raging just outside of the city," he recalled, "but Beauregard with about 10,000 men was making a successful fight against about 60,000." "As we passed through the streets of Petersburg the citizens were lined up on both sides," offering the soldiers cool water, hot coffee, lager beer, bread and meat. "And they would say God bless you, we feel safe now for Gen. Lee with the Army of Northern Virginia is coming in." Wheeler was placed in command of the Fourth Detachment since no noncommissioned officers were present for duty.

The account also describes the digging of a bomb proof shelter intended for the storage of gun powder. Wheeler remained with the Fourth Detachment at the gun emplacement for six weeks and had just been furloughed to the nearby camp where their horses were pastured when the explosion of the Crater occurred. His narrative concludes with his attempts to reach his gun emplacement.

A similar version of Wheeler's memoir is published in volume 3 of *Recollections and Reminiscences 1861-1865 through World War I* issued by the South Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy (1992).

Armstrong Williams Papers, 1987-2000

One and one-quarter linear feet, 1987-2000, document the meteoric career of African American commentator Armstrong Williams (1959-), who since the 1990s has gained national attention as a radio talk show and television host, syndicated columnist, and CEO of his own Washington, D.C.-based public relations firm. A native of Marion County (S.C.) reared on a two-hundred acre tobacco farm along with nine other children, "Mr. Righteous," as Williams has come to be known, is a self-proclaimed "progressive conservative" who in 1995 was identified by one observer as "the most important black communicator in America."

A 1981 graduate of South Carolina State University, Williams got his start in Washington political and social circles as a staff aide to Senator Strom Thurmond and then as a legislative assistant to then-Congressman Carroll Campbell. Republican strategist Lee Atwater helped him secure a position as a legislative analyst at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He soon became confidential assistant to Clarence Thomas when the present Supreme Court Justice was chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission. Williams served as one of the chief architects of Thomas' media strategy and thus a "critical player" in the 1991 confirmation hearings after President George Bush nominated Thomas to a seat on the Supreme Court (see David Plotz, "Mr. Righteous," in *City Paper*, 10-16 February 1995). "If Justice Thomas had not gone on the Supreme Court, and if I had not stood by him," Williams acknowledged, "I would not be in the position I am in today."

Williams subsequently became co-founder and eventual owner of the Graham Williams Group, the multifaceted Washington firm that "provides a wide range of media relations, public relations and related services to corporations and individuals," as set forth in a GWG promotional folio. "Williams offers clients the knowledge of a Washington insider who understands both the workings of Congress and the concerns of corporations," the folio declares.

In 1992 Williams' popular and controversial two-hour radio show, "The Right Side," became a staple program on WOL (AM), Washington's most influential black-owned station, and by 1995 it had achieved national syndication on the Salem

Radio Network, a Christian broadcasting company with more than four hundred affiliates. At that time Williams hosted the show live from 10 p.m. to midnight at the WAVA (FM) studio in Arlington, Va. That year he also inaugurated his own weekly, hour-long program on National Empowerment Television, broadcasting live each Friday night at 8:00 o'clock.

Another facet of Williams' media career revealed here is his connection with television producer Norman Lear, who purportedly took Williams as the model for the character of the twenty-year-old Republican son in the experimental sit-com "704 Hauser," which was considered a kind of reverse "All in the Family." "I talk to Norman every day," author Richard Poe quoted Williams as saying (*Wave 3: The New Ear in Network Marketing*, 1995). "They Fed-Ex scripts to me and I send my comments by fax. We've had brainstorming sessions where I just sit and talk for three hours and they tape me."

Williams' career as an independent and syndicated print journalist is represented here by many of his contributions to the op-ed pages of such publications as *Newsday*, *The State*, *USA Today*, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Washington Times*. Other articles and essays appear in *National Minority Politics*, *Reconstruction*, *Urban Profile*, and *The World & I*. In the November 1995 *Reader's Digest* condensed version of his article "Black and Conservative?" which first appeared in the *Washington Post*, he wrote - "I was taught to rely on my own efforts, to respect honest labor and to treat people as individuals, rather than as categorical elements of a group. If that makes me a 'conservative,' it's no wonder 'liberal' has become a dirty word in America. People may marginalize me in their minds, but in my own, where it counts, I am a free man."

Other printed items include a pamphlet describing a memorial scholarship foundation established in 1987 in honor of Armstrong's father, James S. Williams (1920-1985), and as a tribute to his interest in education. "My father had only a third grade education," Williams has been quoted as saying (*Success*, June 1992), "but he taught me what I think is the most important principle in business: You don't make money unless you help other people make money. My father would let a hired hand till a row of beans for himself, so he could sell the produce; or he'd give him a hog to raise. Those people were very grateful to him, and they worked hard. They paid for themselves." The James S. Williams Memorial Scholarship Foundation was set up to provide in-state college scholarships for highly motivated disadvantaged youth from the Pee Dee section of the state.

Among the twenty photographs in the collection are two inscribed to Williams by Oprah Winfrey, who was the fiancée of his one-time business partner Stedman Graham. In addition to photographs of Williams and his family are those showing him with President George Bush, Strom Thurmond, Clarence Thomas, Alan Keyes, William Raspberry, and Roger Stauback. An informal portrait taken at the 1989 presidential inaugural ball depicts Williams with Coretta Scott King.

Included in this gift is a copy of Williams' 1995 book *Beyond Blame*. Subtitled "How We Can Succeed by Breaking the Dependency Barrier," it sets forth Williams' creed of "individual empowerment, hard work, faith, and social responsibility."

Addition, 1983-1986, to the Joanne Woodward Papers

Four volumes, 1983-1986, added to the Joanne Woodward collection contain corrected and annotated transcripts of interviews conducted largely by Ms. Woodward with former members of New York's Group Theatre for a televised history of this long-lasting theatrical training company which produced some of America's finest and best-known twentieth-century actors and actresses.

Those interviewed include Margaret Barker, Morris Charnovsky, Cheryl Crawford, Virginia Farmer, Michael Gordon, Mordecai Gorelik, Elia Kazan, Sidney Kingsley, Tony Kraber, Bobby Lewis, Sandy Meisner, Ruth Nelson, Martin Ritt, and Eunice Stoddard. Ms. Woodward alluded to her own association with the Group in an interview with actress Margaret Barker in New York, 6 March 1985, when the latter turned the question on her and asked-"Did it have any impact on you?" Ms. Woodward replied-"Oh, yes. Well, that's why I'm doing this. Exactly. I grew up on the Group Theatre and I was trained in the Group Theatre."

Estate Documents, 1860 (York District, S.C.), of Col. Willam Wright

Two manuscripts, 16 and 30 July 1860, relate to the last will and testament of Col. Willam Wright (ca. 1798-1857) of York District (S.C.). An official copy (30 July 1860) of the will, signed by Wright on 13 June 1857, outlines in great detail the disposition of a large estate.

Wright, a merchant by trade, lived in York (S.C.) but owned other residences and lots in town as well as farm land nearby. While his wife Mary received all of the houses, lots, and land, his niece Margaret E. Wright was to receive them at Mary's death. Wright and Mary Murphy married in York on 27 November 1823. They apparently had no living issue at the time of the will, so most of his stocks were

divided among his brother, J.L. Wright, and various nieces and nephews, mainly McElwees. His portfolio consisted of shares in the Banks of Hamburg, Chester, Camden, Newberry; and in the State of North Carolina, Commercial Bank of Columbia, Peoples Bank of Charleston, South Western Rail Road Bank, South Carolina Rail Road Company, King's Mountain Rail Road Company, and Graniteville Manufacturing Company.

Wright also held half interest in Wright's Ferry on the Catawba River. Other legatees included the minister of the Yorkville Associate Reformed [Presbyterian] Church, the Synod of the Associate Reformed [Presbyterian] Church, South, and the Yorkville Female Collegiate Institute. The 16 July item includes extracts and clauses from the deceased's will relating to the distribution of South Carolina Rail Road Company and South Western Rail Road Bank stock. William Wright died in York on 22 September 1857, and his obituary appeared in the 10 October 1857 issue of the Yorkville Enquirer.

2001 Gifts to Modern Political Collections

- Butler Black **Hare** Papers, 1900-1966
- Robert E. **McNair** Papers
- P. Bradley **Morra**, Jr., Papers, 1931-1990
- Charles D. **Ravenel** Papers, 1973-1996

Butler Black Hare Papers, 1900-1966

Dubbed the "New Idol of Liberty" by the English-language *Filipino Nation*, Butler Black Hare (1875-1967) achieved international standing for his work in shepherding the Philippines to independence.

Serving South Carolina's Second District in the United States House of Representatives from 1925 to 1933 and the Third District from 1939 to 1947, Hare also worked on issues important to the South Carolina farmers. He introduced legislation after the Great Depression to insure bank deposits and sponsored legislation prohibiting commission merchants from dumping spoiled produce without prior inspection.

One of nine children, Hare was born near Leesville (S.C.) on 25 November 1875. His father was a Confederate veteran and tenant farmer. Hare graduated from Newberry College in 1899 and held several jobs, including positions as secretary for state representatives George and Theodore Croft and as a professor at Leesville College. In 1910 he earned a law degree from George Washington University. He practiced law in Saluda (S.C.), edited the journal *Rural Economics*, and worked for the U.S. Department of Agriculture before his election to Congress in 1924. Previously, Hare had made an unsuccessful bid for the House of Representatives in 1906.

During Hare's first period of congressional service, he sponsored major fiscal and agricultural legislation as described above. His tenure culminated in the chairmanship of the House Insular Affairs Committee, 1932-1933. In this capacity, he authored the Philippine Independence Act, which began the process of granting independence to the Philippines, a United States possession since 1898.

Redistricting after the 1930 census caused South Carolina's House delegation to be reduced from seven to six, and Hare chose to return to his law practice in Saluda (S.C.) rather than seek another term in the House. He returned to Congress in 1938, however, when he defeated incumbent John Taylor. Appointed to the House Appropriations Committee, Hare concentrated on securing better postal service for his district, advocating the creation of a highway system, supporting poll taxes, and opposing New Deal legislation such as the establishment of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. He was selected to join a group of legislators to tour Europe and assess its post-World War II condition.

Defeated in his 1946 bid for reelection by William Jennings Bryan Dorn, Hare lived the rest of his life in Saluda practicing law. He died on 30 December 1967 and was survived by his wife, Kate Etheredge, and son, Robert Hayne Hare. Another son, James Butler Hare, had died in 1966.

The collection consists of one linear foot of material arranged in four series: general papers, speeches, photographs, and clippings. The bulk of the collection consists of speeches and clippings, 1928-1932 and 1942-1947, and relates to Hare's service in Congress. General papers, most of which date between 1910 and 1932, consist chiefly of constituent letters on issues before Congress, including the cancellation of European debts and the Home Loan Bank Bill, and copies of legislation introduced by Hare.

Speeches, dating chiefly between 1942 and 1947, reflect Hare's interest in such topics as military highways, postal affairs, and states' rights. Hare was particularly concerned with labor and gave numerous speeches about strikes and the nature of the federal government's obligations to working men. His strong religious beliefs are evident in many speeches, including those on education and racial prejudice. Hare's defense of the poll tax and other states' rights issues are also well-represented in his speeches.

Robert E. McNair Papers

Robert E. McNair (1923-2007), former governor and founder of the McNair Law Firm, has donated his gubernatorial and other personal papers to the University of South Carolina. The collection has been processed and will be opened to research in conjunction with the publication of Governor McNair's biography in approximately one year.

Read more about the accomplishments and career of Gov. McNair on the Biographical Directory of S.C. Governors at SCLway.net.

The McNair papers form a significant addition to the holdings of the Modern Political Collections and document McNair's distinguished career of public service as state senator, lieutenant governor, and governor from 1966 to 1973. A detailed collection description will appear in a future report of gifts.

P. Bradley Morrah, Jr., Papers, 1931-1990

"He gives the impression of being stranded in the wrong century, transparently honest, and kind, and dutiful." Writing more than fifty years ago in *The New Yorker*, British author Rebecca West thus described legislator P. Bradley Morrah, Jr. (1915-1992) of Greenville (S.C.), noting that "he was very likable, obviously courageous, and there was nothing unlikable in his oratory."

By all accounts, Morrah brought these qualities to his many years of service, as a member of the armed forces in World War II; the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1941, 1947-1948; the state Senate, 1953-1966; the State Parks, Recreation and Tourism Commission, 1976-1983; and, in retirement, as chairman of the U.S. Constitutional Bicentennial Commission, 1971-1977.

Morrah was born in Lancaster (S.C.) on 13 June 1915 to Patrick Bradley Morrah and Hessie Thomson Morrah. In 1922 the family moved to Greenville (S.C.) where the younger Morrah attended public schools. After lettering in basketball and track at The Citadel, he graduated in the class of 1936 and enrolled in Duke University Law School. Morrah received his law degree in 1939, was admitted to the South Carolina Bar on 31 August 1939, and practiced in Greenville (S.C.) until 1941.

In 1940 Morrah was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives where he was appointed to the powerful Ways and Means Committee. He resigned from the legislature two days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor to enter active military duty and rose to the rank of major while serving as an intelligence officer in the Fourteenth Antiaircraft Artillery in Australia and the Pacific. While stationed in Australia, he met and married Edna D. Burgess of Melbourne. The Morrachs' first child, Irene, was born in 1945 in Australia. In 1946 Morrah was discharged from the Army and returned to Greenville (S.C.), and within several months he was able to arrange transportation to the United States for his wife and daughter. Voters immediately reelected Morrah to the South Carolina House of Representatives, where he represented Greenville from 1947 to 1948. Morrah's son Bradley was born in 1948.

His defense pleadings in the trial of one of thirty-one men accused of lynching Willie Earle in 1947 revealed his talents, both as an attorney and as an orator. According to Rebecca West, who witnessed the trial, Morrah warned the jurors that if they convicted his client, their verdict "would rankle in the hearts of men throughout the state, from the rock-ribbed brow of Caesar's Head to the marshes of Fort Sumter" and that "the ghosts of Hampton's men would rise to haunt you."

In the 1952 Democratic primary Morrah won a seat in the state Senate. He served in that body from 1953 to 1966. In the late 1950s Morrah and several others among the more progressive senators banded together to pursue their legislative goals in an informal group they called "the left field boys." The group challenged the old-line South Carolina establishment represented by Edgar Brown and Marion Gressette. It included John West of Kershaw, Earle Morris of Pickens, and Marshall Parker of Oconee. Senator W. Bruce Williams of Lancaster wrote Morrah, 15 December 1958 - "The only purpose for wanting to see the Club in existence is so that we Senators who have mutual interests and belong to more or less the middle aged and the middle of years of service might get together and benefit some by discussing our problems."

As head of the Greenville delegation and a member of the committees on the Judiciary, 1953-1966, Commerce and Manufacturing, 1957-1966, and Highways, 1957-1966, Morrah struggled against the entrenched powers in the Senate. In 1957 he campaigned to limit the powers of the Free Conference Committee, which dictated state appropriations every year, boldly challenging the authority of Edgar Brown, the Senate's senior member. Morrah took the lead in instituting electoral reform in Greenville by directing a purge of the voter registration lists, backing reduced residency requirements for voters, and introducing IBM voting machines. He advocated legislative control of the Santee Cooper Dam and equitable educational opportunities for all of South Carolina's schoolchildren. Commenting in 1966 upon his role as a legislator, he declared-"I have never taken an extreme left or [an extreme] right position on any measure. I have been willing to fight when necessary and compromise when necessary in order to achieve good legislative results."

From 1961 to 1962, Morrah campaigned unsuccessfully for election by members of the South Carolina House of Representatives to a circuit judgeship. The race required three runoff votes, and after his disappointing defeat he wrote to many of his long time colleagues - "It is never pleasant to choose between friends, and I want you to know that I value your friendship now and will continue to do so." Columbia mayor Lester Bates responded to this letter by quoting Tennyson - "'Men may rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things,' and I am sure you will go on to greater successes in your profession and in public service" (3 February 1962).

In 1966 Morrah ran simultaneously for his state Senate seat and the U.S. Senate seat held by Republican Strom Thurmond. He lost to Thurmond and his Senate seat went to Republican write-in candidate Thomas A. Wofford, a fellow defense attorney from the 1947 Willie Earle trial.

As a legislator in the 1950s and 1960s, P. Bradley Morrah possessed unusual foresight. He recognized the expanding role of the federal government and the way in which it would increasingly affect the lives of South Carolinians well before many of his colleagues were ready to acknowledge the rapid changes occurring in post-War II America. He best described his political philosophy as he campaigned for the U.S. Senate in 1966 - "An expanding government is here to stay and will not go away. Extreme views have no place in the passage of legislation. My own seventeen years in the legislature have taught me that you cannot compromise, you cannot delay, you cannot take off the sharp edges of anything-unless you

command the respect of your fellow legislators. [T]he solutions to the knotty problems confronting a nation which is bulging at the population seams require a calm, forceful, intelligent, and persuasive approach."

Unlike many of his colleagues who advocated States' Rights and social conservatism, Morrah adopted positions that were closer to the political center. He argued in 1966 - "the complexities of government never lessen. These federal programs are established and they are not going to be abolished. It's up to us to make them work more efficiently and save tax money. We should screen each of these programs carefully, but a little state like South Carolina can't stop them. This is the time for action, not reaction."

The Morrah papers are comprised of three and three-quarters linear feet of material, ca. 1931-1990, arranged in four series: public papers, personal papers, clippings, and audiovisual materials. The majority of the collection consists of public papers dating from 1953 through 1966 when Morrah served in the state Senate. Personal papers chiefly document Morrah's political campaigns, notably his pursuit of a circuit judgeship, 1961-1962, and his 1966 bid for the U. S. Senate. Clippings touch upon his World War II years and cover his 1966 Senate race in detail.

Of particular interest are materials concerning one of Morrah's earliest successes - the financing and development of the Greenville-Spartanburg Airport, one of South Carolina's first regional facilities serving commercial and corporate jet aircraft. Included are planning documents and correspondence, 1957-1966, documenting the fight between the airport's backers and foes. A Greenville newspaper editor wrote Morrah-"Those who have criticized what you and the other members of the Delegation did will be in the forefront of the distinguished guests at the dedication and they won't be far behind when the development gravy bowl is taken off the back burner" (1961). The establishment of the Greenville Municipal Auditorium is similarly documented.

Morrah continued his pursuit of economic development for Greenville by spearheading the enormous task of purchasing Donaldson Air Force Base from the United States government and converting it into an industrial park occupied by private businesses and industrial plants. Correspondence and management committee reports from 1960 to 1966 illustrate the process of turning the base into a viable commercial center.

Other topical files document issues with which citizens and legislators struggled, ranging from local option (whether voters should determine the sale of alcohol on a county-by-county basis), to election law, education, and voting reform. Morrah's letters articulate his positions on a broad range of topics and demonstrate his patience, respect, and empathy for citizens and colleagues alike.

Morrah's constituents express in their letters a poignant and literate concern for their world, which began to change rapidly after World War II. Issues relating to the expanding role of the federal government in the social structure appear with increasing frequency in correspondence.

In the final years of his Senate career, files reflect the growing influence of the civil rights movement and the fledgling activities of the federal Office of Economic Opportunity in Greenville County (S.C.). Although not comprehensive, these records illustrate the beginnings of important social forces in the early 1960s.

The correctional facilities file provides insight into the links between Greenville County's system of prison camps and chain gangs and the local highway department. Letters in the file also document citizens' concerns with the conditions under which the prisoners lived.

Personal papers are chiefly comprised of campaign records from 1952, 1960, 1962, 1966, and 1968. The 1952 file contains campaign speeches in draft and finished forms, a large amount of opposition research, clippings, and visual materials. The elections of 1962 and 1966 are the most extensively documented campaigns. Files reflect Morrah's efforts to be elected to two very different positions—the first, election by his fellow senators to a circuit judgeship in 1962, and the second, election by South Carolina's citizens to the U.S. Senate. Both efforts ultimately failed. The 1962 file contains running counts of the votes committed to him, evidence of how carefully he measured his chance of victory. Files include dozens of requests to other legislators and citizens for support and many of their replies, some positive and others noncommittal—"This race has posed an unusual problem for me since I know and like both candidates, you and Frank, very much. You and Marshall Williams of Orangeburg are my favorites of forty-six Senators [but] to make my decision tougher, Frank and I went to Carolina together and were fraternity brothers. I am now serving on the committee in the House of which he is Chairman. I hope that my decision in the end will merit your confidence" (1961).

The 1966 campaign file contains documentation of campaign strategy, fund-raising tactics, and stump schedules. Of particular interest is extensive opposition

research on Strom Thurmond's Senate voting record and lively speculation as to how short-lived Thurmond's career in the Senate was likely to be. Clippings from newspapers across the state also document this race.

Personal papers also contain notes relating to a trip to Antarctica made by Morrah and other public figures in 1960 plus a limited quantity of family and Citadel correspondents.

Charles D. Ravenel Papers, 1973-1996

Charles D. "Pug" Ravenel had the opportunity to radically change politics in South Carolina. In the mid-1970s, the political newcomer rose to the heights of political popularity. He introduced new voters into politics and raised the bar for other political hopefuls. Although his campaigns were not successful, Ravenel's method of using the media as an electoral tool was a first for South Carolina and changed politics within the state. "Mr. Ravenel brought to the South Carolina arena a vigor, perspective, intelligence, and charisma which we have rarely seen," said long-time Democratic Party leader Don Fowler.

Ravenel was born in Charleston on 14 February 1938 to Charles F. and Yvonne Marie Michel Ravenel. He earned the nickname "Pug" after breaking his nose twice while playing baseball. He attended Bishop England High School, a private Catholic school, and was named most valuable player in the 1956 North-South All Star football game. He studied at the prestigious Philips Exeter Academy for a year before going on to Harvard University. Following his graduation in 1961, Ravenel received a Corning Glass Works fellowship to travel to twenty-seven foreign countries in order to study economic conditions and politics.

Ravenel earned his MBA in 1964 from Harvard Business School and went to work for the Wall Street investment banking firm of Donaldson, Lufkin, Jenrette, Inc., where he counseled institutions in the management of their portfolios. In 1966 he accepted a one-year White House Fellowship to work as Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, then returned to Donaldson, Lufkin, Jenrette. In 1972 Ravenel returned to Charleston where he helped establish the firm of Ravenel, Dawson, and Hastie, Inc., an investment banking firm primarily involved in assembling investment partnerships to purchase and hold undeveloped land.

Two years later, in 1974, Ravenel sought the Democratic nomination for governor, challenging the South Carolina political establishment and calling for a change in the old party line. Seven candidates vied for the nomination: businessman Maurice Bessinger, attorney John Bolt Culbertson, Congressman William Jennings Bryan

Dorn, businessman Milton Dukes, Lt. Gov. Earle Morris, former state senator Nick Ziegler, and Ravenel. A run-off was expected between Morris and Dorn because of their prominence within the state. Using television and personal appearances, however, Ravenel was successful in appealing to independent voters and non-voters. According to Senator Ernest F. Hollings, "Pug is the best thing that ever happened to our party. We were dying. He brought in fresh faces and fresh ideas" (News and Observer, Raleigh, N.C., 29 September 1974). His energetic style encouraged an unprecedented number of citizens to vote in the primary and placed him in a run-off election against former Congressman Bryan Dorn. Ravenel's message of a "new" South Carolina appealed to the voters, and he won the Democratic nomination. At a press conference, Ravenel said - "It's not my campaign. It's a candidacy and effort and a spirit that belongs to hundreds of thousands of people. All I have done is give voice to a feeling that belongs to all of you."

A lawsuit challenged Ravenel's residency status. Although he always had ties to South Carolina, Ravenel had lived in the state for only two and a half years since graduating from high school. The state Supreme Court heard the case on 23 September 1974 and that same day ruled that Ravenel did not meet residency requirement under a strict interpretation of the state constitution. Dorn was named the Democratic candidate, but the momentum of Ravenel's campaign worked against the long-time politician, and James B. Edwards was elected the first Republican governor of South Carolina since Reconstruction.

In 1978 Ravenel unsuccessfully opposed Strom Thurmond for the U.S. Senate. The following year, he took a non-paying job as chairman of the Governor's State Employment and Training Council and chaired the state Democratic Party's membership committee. In December 1979 Ravenel accepted a presidential appointment to the U.S. Department of Commerce as associate deputy secretary. In October 1980 he left his federal job to run for the First District congressional seat being vacated by Mendel Davis. Ravenel lost to Republican state Representative Tommy Hartnett in a close election.

Ravenel served as executive vice president of the Drug Science Foundation at the Medical University of South Carolina from 1980 to 1982, working as a liaison between industries and academic institutions doing research. In 1982 Ravenel Eiserhardt & Co., a merchant bank, was established in Charleston to offer short-term loans to small businesses and real estate developers. It also acted as a holding company that had interest in other financial institutions. In 1984, as

chairman of First South Savings Bank, the first stock-owned thrift institution in Columbia, Ravenel and a group of investors bought out Liberty National Bank, the only commercial bank based in Charleston at the time. He also led a successful buy out of Republic Bancorp of South Carolina. Through such means, Ravenel was attempting to provide the state with business institutions that could promote development and economic growth.

The Ravenel papers consist of five linear feet of material, 1973-1996, arranged in three series: personal papers, clippings, and photographs. Personal papers mainly consist of campaign records from 1974, 1978, and 1980. Files include financial information, press releases and newsletters, publicity, and voter research conducted by the Hart Research Association, Inc., for Ravenel's campaigns. Campaign ads, bumper stickers, and other campaign paraphernalia are included in the publicity files. The bulk of the collection consists of news clippings from local, regional, national, and international sources assembled by Ravenel's 1974 campaign staff. Together these offer a detailed account of the campaign.

2001 Selected Gifts of Printed South Caroliniana

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- Samuel George Morton, *Letter to the Reverend John Bachman, D.D., on the Question of Hybridity in Animals, Considered in Reference to the Unity of the Human Species*. Charleston, 1850.
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- John C. Mulford, *National Highways Map of the United States Showing Principal Transcontinental Highways and Connecting System of One Hundred Thousand Miles of National Highways Proposed by the National Highways Association.*. Washington, D.C., 1915.
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2001 Selected Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

- **Daguerreotype**, undated, sixth plate of an unidentified young man. Wood and embossed paper case stamped "Quinby & Co., Artists, Charleston, S.C.," on front; inside is an ornate brass matte and preserver.
- **Daguerreotype**, undated, sixth plate of unidentified young brothers. Wood and embossed paper case stamped "Quinby & Co., Artists, Charleston, S.C.," on front; inside is a simple oval brass matte and preserver.
- **Ambrotype**, undated, half plate of the Metts family taken by George S. Cook in Charleston. McDuffie and Sarah Hargrove Metts are seated with their daughters Lucy and Mary Butler P. Metts. The ambrotype is hand-tinted and gilded.
- **Carte-de-visite**, 1862, "Boat landing at Beaufort," showing beached boats in the foreground, African Americans near a shed in the middle ground next to boat ramp, and houses in the background.
- **Carte-de-visite**, 1866, inscribed "Capt. Ketchum, with the compliments of the ladies of 'Old Fort,' Feb. 25th 1866," and picturing two ladies riding side saddle, stopped beside a lane.
- **Carte-de-visite**, undated, of William Reynolds (1815-1879) by Samuel A. Cooley of Beaufort. This photograph was taken of Reynolds on the deck of the New Hampshire. Reynolds was commander on the Vermont and the New Hampshire in Port Royal from November 1862 until July 1865. Reynolds is leaning on a brass stair railing, and there are fire buckets in the background with the ship's name on them.
- **Tintype**, 1871, of Charles H. Drayton by F.A. Schiffler on King Street in Charleston. The tintype is housed in a heavily embossed paper case with an embossed flap. "C.H.D. 1871" is written on the inside of the flap, and the photograph's stamp is on the outside. Drayton was a member of the Drayton

Hall plantation family and built the house at 25 East Battery in Charleston in 1883.

- **Stereograph**, 1862, "Dock, built by Federal troops, Hilton Head, S.C.," taken by Timothy O'Sullivan for Gardner's Gallery in Washington, D.C. Taken from the shore with the dock offset, this view shows men, a Federal guard, and supplies on a long dock with ships at the end. O'Sullivan learned photography under Mathew Brady, then joined Alexander Gardner in 1861. As a civilian attache to the United States military, O'Sullivan photographed the Federal operations around Beaufort from late 1861 to May 1862. He left military service to follow the Army of the Potomac, photographing many of the images now associated with the Civil War.
- **Three stereographs**, 1865, "Palmetto fortifications on the channel side of Ft. Sumpter," "Interior of Ft. Sumpter, looking toward Morris Island," and "Looking down the Harbor, ruins of Blakely gun in foreground," by John P. Soule of Boston. Nos. 336, 343, and 358 respectively in Soule's series "Scenes of the Great Rebellion. Charleston, S.C. and forts in vicinity."
- **Stereograph**, 1869, "Laborers returning at sunset from picking cotton, on Alex. Knox's Plantation, Mt. Pleasant, near Charleston, S.C.," published by G.N. Bernard, Charleston. Shows line of African-American workers in the field with bundles on their heads. No. 84 in "South Carolina Views" series.
- **Stereograph**, 1876, "Cotton," showing men and boys looking at a basket filled with cotton. Taken by J.A. Palmer of Aiken, this is one of several photographs made on the place owned by Robert Powell in the "Augusta Wood" and rented by Walter Kubler, Esq. No. 173 in "Characteristic Southern Scenes" series.
- **Stereograph**, ca. 1876, "Cotton field" by J.A. Palmer of Aiken. No. 170 in "Characteristic Southern Scenes" series, the view shows African Americans picking cotton and a man in the row facing the camera with a large basket full of cotton on his head. Possibly from the series taken on Kubler's farm.

- **Stereograph**, ca. 1879, "Tressel through the Swamp of the Great Pee Dee" by Rufus Morgan (1846-1880) of Morganton, N.C. No. 250 in "Scenes in the Eastern Carolinas" series, the image shows African-American men on repair cars on elevated train tracks, probably near Florence.
- **Three stereographs**, 1902, from a series taken during President Theodore Roosevelt's visit to Charleston's South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition. These views include "The United Nation's President, Roosevelt, viewing the famous historic sites-from the 'Algonquin,' Charleston Harbor, S.C."; "The nation's chief visiting the Exposition-President Roosevelt on the 'Algonquin,' Charleston Harbor, S.C."; and "President Roosevelt acknowledging the salute of the warships-on the 'Algonquin,' Charleston Harbor, S.C." Underwood & Underwood of New York published the series.
- **Stereograph**, 1903, "Pacolet disaster, June 6, 1903," by Tho[ma]s R. Shuford, Gastonia, N.C., showing the interior of the mill after the flood.
- **Stereograph**, 1903, "The Battery, pride of old historic Charleston-cradle of many conflicts-S. Carolina," published by Underwood & Underwood of New York. Shows two Citadel cadets standing on the promenade with canons and stacked canon balls beside the walk. The view was taken looking north and shows houses on East Battery and South Battery streets.
- **Stereograph**, 1905, "A view of South Carolina, rice fields, from Savannah, Ga., U.S.A.," published by Keystone View Company. Looking over tops of buildings, including the Jefferson Medical Institute, to the fields beyond the river. Caption on reverse discusses the rice industry and Savannah's role in it. No. 6205, 135 in series.
- **Stereograph**, undated, "The Orphan House-Charleston, S.C.," published by Quinby & Co., Charleston. No. 2 in series. A lengthy caption on the reverse gives history of the orphanage and the statue of Sir William Pitt located on the grounds at that time.

- **Stereograph**, undated, "View on the Battery, Charleston, S.C., looking south, showing the grand promenade." No. 3079 in "American Views, Popular Series." Shows houses on East Battery and South Battery streets.
- **Stereograph**, undated, "Lake (Magnolia Garden), Charleston, S.C., U.S.A.," published by Keystone View Company. Shows lake with island. No. 4202 in series.
- **Stereograph**, undated, of house and garden by Jesse A. Bolles. Part of his "Charleston, S.C., and Vicinity" series. Shows a three-story clapboard house with piazzas on each floor. The front yard has a rock garden, yucca plants, and a small trellis.
- **Two stereographs**, undated, "View of the wharves, Charleston, S.C., near the Battery," by E. & H.T. Anthony Company, No. 3093 in "American Views, Popular Series," showing masted schooners, small mosquito fleet boats, and a barge at the docks. This is probably Adger's Wharf. "View of East Bay, from the Post Office, Charleston," showing street scene with horse carts and shop fronts.
- **Stereograph**, undated, "The Battery, Charleston, S.C.," published by S.T. Souder, Charleston. No. 48. Looking west on South Battery, showing houses and portion of White Point Gardens.
- **Stereograph**, undated, "Main Street" by J.A. Palmer, Aiken. No. 62 in "Aiken and Vicinity" series. Shows Main Street, plaza, and St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church in Aiken.
- **Stereograph**, undated, "St. James Church near Charleston, S.C.," by T.E. Wood of Ashtabula, Ohio. St. James, Goose Creek, after earthquake of 1886. Shows front and left side and gate. Very similar to the Jesse Bolles stereographs in the collection.

- **Cabinet**, undated, of the Blackstock Presbyterian manse in Fairfield County. Taken by W.H. Morrow, it shows a family standing on porch steps and a complete view of the house. The mount has scalloped, gilt edges.
- **Eleven photographs**, 1861, "Complete Views of Interior in Sections." Small albumen prints show the interior and exterior of Ft. Sumter after the Confederate bombing in 1861. Printed text describes the photographs and indicates there was a twelfth photograph in the group. The small albumen prints have been grouped in such a way as to provide a panoramic effect. Includes dignitaries and wives visiting the fort, soldiers clearing debris, ordnance, ruins of officers' quarters and soldiers' barracks, and shot furnaces. The photographer is unknown.
- **Photograph**, June 1874, "Phosphate Wharf at Beaufort, S.C." This large format albumen print shows men standing on the docks, a boat tied to the docks, and men and a cart on the level above the docks.
- **Photograph**, 1913, of Gov. Coleman L. Blease and his staff. All of the staff are in military uniforms of various descriptions and are standing in a yard. Photograph by Walter L. Blanchard, Columbia. Accompanying the photograph is a certificate appointing W.A. James "Aide-de-Camp, Governor's Staff, National Guard of South Carolina, ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel, from January 22, 1913."
- **Photograph**, 1923, of Clemson College mess hall, Junior-Senior Banquet, 11 May 1923. Print shows the interior of the dining hall with tables decorated with flowers and candles as well as streamers and other decorations hanging from the ceiling.
- **Photograph**, ca. 1888, of a class at the Columbia Female Academy. Pictured with the students is a man identified as Mr. Dreher, presumably Ernest S. Dreher for whom Dreher High School in Columbia is named. The school was located at the corner of Washington and Marion Streets from 1820 to 1888

when the building was leased to the city for the first public school, Columbia High School.

- **Photograph**, undated, advertising bureau, James & Stewart, Pelzer. Four boys with papers over one arm, next to horse and carriage; possibly cotton mill in background.
- **Fifteen photographs**, undated, of scenes around Charleston. Twelve photographs were taken at the same time and include churches, public buildings, parks, monuments, and the Villa Margherita. Three were taken at different times and include a house on Nassau Street, the College of Charleston, and "old house at Chicora Place, now main yard."
- **Postcard**, undated, Calhoun Street, Newberry. A bifold card published for Mayes' Book Store, showing Aveleigh Presbyterian Church and residences on Calhoun Street.