

5-13-2000

2000 Report of Gifts (84 pages)

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1840



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1940

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Saturday, May 13, 2000
Dr. Harry M. Lightsey, Jr., *President*, Presiding

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

Luncheon 1:00 p.m.
Russell House Ballroom

Business Meeting
Welcome
Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address Dr. William W. Freehling
Otis A. Singletary Chair in the Humanities,
The University of Kentucky

2000 Report of Gifts to the South Caroliniana Library by Members of the Society

*Announced at the 64th Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)
Annual Program
13 May 2000*

- **The Re-Arising of the Republican Party in South Carolina - 1999 Keynote Address**
by the Honorable C. Bruce Littlejohn
- Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana
- Gifts to Modern Political Collections
- Gifts of Printed South Caroliniana
- Additions to the Map Collection
- Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

South Caroliniana Library (Columbia, SC)

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University of South Carolina

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The Re-Arising of the Republican Party in South Carolina

Keynote Address by the Honorable C. Bruce Littlejohn

*Presented, 15 May 1999, at the 63rd Annual Meeting of the University South
Caroliniana Society*

Published in 2000 Annual Program

Upon my retirement in 1985, I had a lot of time for reflection. I thought of the many changes which have taken place in South Carolina's political world since I first ran for the legislature in 1936. Over the years I had kept a lot of files concerning the various elections which had taken place every two years. It was determined that a lot of things I remembered, and a lot of the things reflected by my files, should be recorded. They involved the kind of things that normally would not appear in a history of South Carolina.

My secretary and I began dictating a chapter every now and then, and we ended up with a South Carolina political history which I have elected to denominate Littlejohn's Political Memoirs: 1934-1988. The book has been published, and I have committed all the proceeds from the sales to my alma mater, Wofford College, to which institution I am greatly indebted.

During the time covered by this book, I personally attended the inaugurations of seventeen governors of South Carolina. In the book I included a chapter about each of the twenty-seven elections taking place between 1934 and 1988. In addition, there are thirty-two chapters relative to miscellaneous political happenings of interest to the electorate of this state. My comments today are basically an adaptation of a chapter in which I narrate the story of the return of the Republican Party to South Carolina?describing in detail how it came about.

When I began my political career by running for a seat in the House of Representatives in 1936, South Carolina had been a part of the "Solid South" for several decades. The Democratic primary determined who served in public office, and until some twenty-five years later few people in the Palmetto State bothered to go to the polls at general election time. A Democratic nominee considered the campaign over and would oftentimes go on vacation.

"Republican" was not a four-letter word, but until the 1960s it was a four-syllable word obnoxious in the minds of many South Carolinians. If one had leanings other than Democratic, he did not go around boasting of it in public.

The re-arising of the Republican Party in South Carolina as a potent influence bringing about a two-party system did not take place rapidly. It happened gradually over a period of forty-six years.

If I told you that over a period of forty-six years more than half the Baptists turned Catholic, you would be amazed. If I told you that over a period of forty-six years more than half the Carolina graduates were rooting for Clemson at the Carolina-Clemson game, you would not believe it. If I told you that more than half the Democrats in South Carolina in the last forty-six years have come to vote Republican, you would have to believe it because it is true.

I date the re-arising of the Republican Party in South Carolina from 1948 when South Carolina Democrats conceived they had been mistreated at the National Convention in Philadelphia and came home mad enough to do something about it. Out of that discontent grew the States Rights Party ticket with Governor Strom Thurmond as candidate for President and Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi for Vice-President. They mustered thirty-nine electoral votes, carrying four states including South Carolina. A majority of the former Democratic voters left the party but did not join the Republicans.

In 1952 the Republicans nominated for President a war hero, Dwight D. Eisenhower, to carry their banner. Fearing that South Carolina voters were not ready to vote Republican, Eisenhower supporters formed a temporary political party called "South Carolinians for Eisenhower." South Carolina Democrats voted for Adlai Stevenson with 173,000 votes. Old-line Republicans plus supporters of the temporary party cast 167,000 votes. About forty-five percent of the people left the Democratic Party.

In 1954 former governor Strom Thurmond, in a write-in candidacy for United States Senate, defeated the Democratic nominee, Edgar A. Brown, by 60,000 votes. A majority of the voters again left the Democratic Party.

In 1956 Eisenhower was nominated for re-election. Adlai Stevenson was again the Democratic nominee. Another temporary party entitled "South Carolinians for Independent Electors" was formed. Democrats gained 128,000 votes; Eisenhower on the old-line Republican ticket got 75,000 votes. The Independent Electors received 88,000 votes. A majority of South Carolina voters again left the Democratic fold, but Democrats prevailed since a plurality is controlling.

In 1960, in light of the strong anti-Democratic showing made in previous years, it was determined that third-party electors would not be selected. John F. Kennedy, as the Democratic nominee, received 198,000 votes while 188,000 voters favored Republican Richard Nixon. The difference was only 10,000 votes. The "Solid South" was beginning to crack.

In 1961 Charles Boineau, a Republican from Richland County, was elected to serve in the House of Representatives. He was the first Republican in sixty years to serve in the General Assembly.

In 1962 W.D. Workman, Jr., a highly respected Republican newspaper man from Columbia, challenged Senator Olin D. Johnston and received 133,000 votes representing forty-two percent of the total.

In 1964 Senator Strom Thurmond, who had been elected to the United States Senate as a write-in candidate and as a Democrat, switched parties and gave the Republicans a leadership they badly needed.

In 1966 Marshall Parker turned Republican and challenged Senator Fritz Hollings but was defeated by a narrow margin of only 11,000 votes. Republican Joe Rogers that year ran for governor against Democrat Robert McNair. McNair was elected with 255,000 votes, but Republican Rogers got 184,000 votes. Twenty-three members of the General Assembly were elected as Republicans. Since that time, the number has fluctuated, usually increasing.

In 1970 Albert Watson relinquished his seat in the Congress to run for governor against Democratic nominee John West. Watson was not successful, but 221,000 Republicans supported him.

In January 1995 the House was composed of sixty-three Republicans, four independents, and fifty-seven Democrats. The Senate was composed of sixteen

Republicans and thirty Democrats. For the first time in about one hundred thirty years, the House membership elected a Republican, David Wilkins, as its Speaker.

Today the House still is composed of a majority of Republicans; in the Senate, there are twenty-two Republicans and twenty-four Democrats.

In 1964, 1968, 1972, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992, and 1996 South Carolinians gave majority support to the Republican candidates for President of the United States. In 1974, 1986, 1990, and 1994 South Carolina voters selected Republicans as governor. They were: James B. Edwards, Carroll Campbell (twice), and David Beasley. In recent years, switching parties from Democrat to Republican has not been uncommon.

There are few voters in South Carolina but who have not at some time split the ticket and voted for both Democrats and Republicans. The day of the "yellow dog Democrat" has long passed. Truly, South Carolina is now a two-party state not only at the state level but also at the city and county levels. Republicans have cracked wide open what we used to refer to as the "Solid South."

Notwithstanding the fact that the state is now largely Republican, Democrat James Hodges unseated Governor David Beasley in 1998.

There is now more tendency to vote for or against an individual candidate irrespective of party affiliation. Voters see the candidates on television and come to like or dislike them because of their personalities. The increased strength of the Republican Party is attested to by the fact that Republican candidates are often allowed to run unopposed in South Carolina. In many contests, the campaigning is spirited and the candidate with the most voter appeal, whether Democrat or Republican, wins. The time has come when Republicans beat Democrats, and Democrats win over Republicans. In some instances, as for example City Council in Spartanburg, the candidates run in a non-partisan election.

The changes in voting habits indicated herein above have not come about in a short period of time. The growth and the re-arising of the Republican Party have taken place over a period of more than forty years. If history repeats itself, South Carolina will continue to be truly a two-party state. Republicans have cracked the "Solid South" wide open.

2000 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

- Pinckney N. **Abrams** Scrapbook, 1934-1940
- Letter, 8 Nov. 1828, Jasper **Adams** (Charleston, S.C.), to Rev. Sewall Harding
- Letter, 31 July 1845, William **Adger** & Co. (Charleston, S.C.), to William Ellison
- **Boggs** Family Papers, 1824-1998
- Letter, 2 Oct. 1863, of Milledge Luke **Bonham**, Promoting Col. James Washington Harrison
- Letter, 20 January 1862, Added to Iveson L. **Brookes** Papers
- Addition, 1862 - 1864, to Iveson L. **Brookes** Papers
- Rufus **Bunnell** Papers, 1820-1854
- Dr. Thomas Leslie **Burgess**' Prescription Book, [ca. 1860s]
- Henry L. **Burnell** Papers, 1861-1903
- John Caldwell **Calhoun** Remarks, 29 July 1846
- Letter, 9 May 1876, Daniel Henry **Chamberlain** to Sen Willard Warner
- Letter, 11 Sept. 1811, Samuel **Champlain** (Fort Johnson, S.C.), to William Linnard
- Pay Warrants, 1932-1933, City of **Charleston**, S.C.
- Records, 1863-1865, of **Confederate States Army Quartermaster Department** in South Carolina and Georgia
- Warren E. **Davis** Account Books, 1849 and 1851
- Sameil W. **Dearborn** Diary, 1 Jan. 29-29 Aug 1864
- Addition, 1861-1865, to Samuel L. **Dorroh** Papers
- Philip Gadsden **Hasell** Papers, 1914-1958

- Letter, 16 Dec. 1843, **Higham, Fife & Company** (Charleston, S.C.), to Abraham Bell
- *Hands Off!* [Broadside], 14 Apr. 1876, of C. S. **Johnson**
- Circular Letter, April 1836, Bazile **Lanneau Jr.**, to Rev. William Moultrie Read
- Letter, 4 May 1827, Lieut. Col. William **Lindsay** to Col. Roger Jones
- Addition, 1851-1938, to the James Jonathan **Lucas** Papers
- Addition, 1859, to the John Laurence **Manning** Papers
- Label for "Open Sky Brand" Peaches, Mrs. J. B. **Mabry & Son**
- Letter, 5 June 1945 (China), Rufus **Morgan**, to Guy Lipscomb
- Letter, 6 Sept. 1845 (North Santee, S.C.), J.K. **Munnerlyn** to James R. Pringle
- Letter, 16 Sept. 1837, F.W. Pickens, to Frances L. Greene (Lanesborough, Massachusetts)
- Financial Documents, 1824 (Colleton District, S.C.), of David **Ramsay**
- Estate Inventory, 29 Aug. 1752, of Rene **Ravenel**, Jr.
- Account Book (Spartanburg, S.C.), 1871-1882, of Edwin Von Gotzkow **Richter**
- "Reminiscences of Old Winnsboro [S.C.]," 1906, by Preston **Rion**
- William Drayton **Rutherford** Papers, 1858-1864
- Statement, 20 June 1837, Managers of Elections (**St. Matthews Parish, S.C.**)
- Edward Terry Hendrie **Shaffer** Papers, 1900-1963
- Addition, Sept. 1863, to the Calvin **Shedd** Papers
- Papers, 1943, of U.S. Army Private Charles B. **Smith**
- Plantation Account Journal, 1863-1868, of David Franklin **Thorpe**
- Christian Bernhard **Thumel** Papers, 1841-1843
- Safford W. **Trowbridge** Journals, 1864-1866
- Addition, 1862-1866, to Records of **United States Army, Dept. of the South**
- Records, 1865-1868, of the **Quartermaster, Provost Marshal, and Inspector General Corps of the United States Army.**

- George Edward **Walker** Volume, 1851-1853
- Letter, 5 Sept. 1863, Barton S. **Walters** to "Mother"
- Letter, 25 Apr. 1819, Enoch H. **Wilcox**, (Georgetown, S.C.), to "Catherine"

2000 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

Pinckney N. Abrams Scrapbook, 1934-1940

Scrapbook, 1934-1940, of Pinckney N. Abrams consists in large part of newspaper clippings, cards, and flyers relating to Abrams' campaign for Auditor of Newberry County (S.C.) in 1936.

Letter, 8 Nov. 1828, Rev. Jasper Adams to Rev. Sewall Harding (Waltham, Massachusetts)

Letter, 8 November 1828, of Rev. Dr. J[asper] Adams (1793-1842), writing from the College of Charleston, to the Rev. Sewall Harding, in Waltham (Massachusetts), was penned in reply to an 11 October 1828 communication from the latter. Adams discusses his return to S.C. and resumption of the presidency at the College, a position from which he resigned in 1826, and his subsequent departure from New York as first president of Geneva College [now Hobart College], a decision that he attributes to health reasons and his preference to live in a larger city and in South Carolina.

"I left Geneva [New York]," Adams writes, "not for any positive dislike of the country or the people, but because we like this country much better, & because the reason which induced me to resign here was removed by the trustees.... My health is also decidedly better here than in a Northern climate. Perhaps also we have been too long accustomed to the courtly polish of this country & to the habits of a large city, to be contented in a country village." Adams had returned to Charleston in 1828 to resume the presidency of the College of Charleston, which position he had left in 1826 to become the first president of Geneva (Hobart) College, N.Y. "Our college," Adams reports, "is rising as rapidly perhaps as any similar institution ever was. Our new edifice is nearly completed & we have begun to occupy it. It is one of the most beautiful & commodious edifices of the kind in this country. The cost of erecting it & preparing the grounds around it will [be] about \$20,000. Within

a few weeks, a Mr. Horry, (pronounced Oree) has made donation to the college of \$10,000 in aid of a professorship of moral & political philosophy.... This very liberal donation has roused the spirit of our community, & I deem it nearly certain that we shall in the course of 3 months have at least two more similar donations."

"About a week since it was suggested to me by Mr. Bentham who is a member of the city council," the letter continues, "that if a petition was presented, the council would probably give something towards our library. I immediately wrote a petition, & though this matter is not formally decided, I have no doubt, we shall have \$3000 from them for a library. Our library room is 50 feet by 40 & 16 feet high, & will consequently contain an immense collection.... On the 28th of Oct. our commencement was celebrated in St. Paul's church, & called out a great part of the talent, wealth & beauty of this city. The performances were thought excellent, & the celebration has added much to the reputation of the institution. The number of graduates was six, & two degrees of A.M. were given."

Adams, who was ordained an Episcopal priest in 1820, goes on to address the effects in Charleston of two religious factions, with a reference to Samuel Gilman (1791-1858), the minister of the Unitarian Church on Archdale Street, during an era when Protestant ministers of other denominations in Charleston frequently attacked Gilman as an infidel - "With us, the unitarian controversy attracts little attention, since Mr. Gilman is a man of quiet & inoffensive manners, & appears disposed not to molest others, if he can be unmolested himself. Every one esteems him as a man, & all hold free intercourse with him as such, but in religion, none of the clergy, (I believe) has any intercourse with him.... The catholic controversy, however, attracts much attention in this community. We have a Catholic Bishop who is an irishman & probably a jesuit, a turbulent fellow, & who carries his manner with a high hand. He keeps aloof from all the protestant clergy, regarding them as heretics &c. By his boldness & perserverance, he has made 2 or 3 converts from protestant churches, & great triumph is displayed. Within a few days, he has published a book of letters directed to Bishop Bowen & containing a violent & most impudent attack on him."

Adams then turns to issues of national politics, and the contest between John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson - "This country, as well as Massachusetts is agitated by the Presidential question. There is an Adams party of some strength in the city, but the state is for Jackson by an overwhelming majority.... I have always been an Adams man as my Jackson friends say I have good right to be. I greatly wish that the present administration may be continued, still I expect that Jackson

will be elected. I cannot suppose him well qualified, but he is doubtless a much better man than he is thought to be in New England, & if elected I hope (tho' with trembling) he may do well."

"This country is still more agitated by the tariff," Adams concludes. "During two or three weeks after the passage of this 'bill of abominations' as Mr. Quincy of Boston called it, I was somewhat fearful of revolutionary uneasiness. This law presses very hard on this country, & the people of this and the neighbouring states are resolved to get rid of it if possible."

The letter closes with a reference to "dengue or Spanish fever" which had plagued Charleston early in the summer. "Almost all the city had it, it caused much suffering, but very little danger. About the 10th of August the yellow fever broke out, & we removed to a suburb called Radcliffeboro', where we passed the summer in safety."

Rev. Dr. Adams served as president of the College of Charleston, president of Hobart College, and Chaplain, 1838-1840, at the U.S. Military Academy (West Point, N.Y.). Ordained as an Episcopal priest in 1820, Adams was married, first, to Mercy Wheeler, and second, to Placidia Mayrant, with whom he was father of Francis Mayrant Adams (1821-1884).

Letter, 31 July 1845, William Adger & Co., to William Ellison, Stateburg (S.C.)

Letter, 31 July [18]45, of W[illiam] Adger & Co. (Charleston, S.C.), to William Ellison, Stateburg (Sumter District, S.C.), conveys a statement of the planter's account and requests that he send a note for the balance due.

A free man of color, William Ellison Jr. ([approximately 1790]-1861) was a prosperous cotton gin maker, blacksmith and planter who lived in the High Hills of the Santee in the former home of Stephen Decatur Miller, a U.S. Congressman, Governor of South Carolina, and U.S. Senator. Born enslaved, upon purchasing his freedom in 1816, he legally changed his first name from April to William.

Boggs Family Papers, 1824-1998

Thomas Gilliland Boggs, son of Joseph and Jean (or Jane) Rennick Boggs, was born in 1795 in York District (S.C.). Following the death of Thomas' father, his mother married David Hamilton, and some time around 1800 the family moved to an area of Pendleton District in upstate South Carolina, where they attended Richland [later Carmel] Presbyterian Church. In turn Thomas Boggs married

Eleanor Hamilton, daughter of Thomas and Ann Kennedy Hamilton. Eleanor's father, Thomas Hamilton, was the brother of David Hamilton, Thomas Boggs' stepfather.

This collection of four hundred ninety-nine manuscripts, primarily family correspondence, documents four generations of the Thomas Gilliland Boggs family, plus a complex network of Stewart and Templeton family relations throughout upstate South Carolina.

A considerable portion of the collection hinges on one of the children of Thomas and Eleanor Boggs, Addison Boggs (1825-1894), who married first Jane Saberna Templeton (1829-1855), daughter of John and Katherine Fairburne Templeton. Following the death of his first wife, Addison Boggs married Eunice Pauline Stewart (1828-1900), daughter of Walter Stewart (1799-1842) and Sarah ("Sallie") Templeton Stewart (1799-1842). Sallie was the daughter of David and Massie Laird Templeton and sister to John Templeton, father of Addison Boggs' first wife. Thereby, Addison Boggs' wives were first cousins.

To further complicate this kinship pattern, Pauline Stewart Boggs' brother, Samuel Dixon Stewart, married his first cousin and younger sister of Addison Boggs' first wife. Thus, Addison Boggs' sister-in-law by his first wife married his brother-in-law by his second wife. The intricacies of these family connections are essential to an understanding of the collection since the bulk of the Stewart family correspondence was written by brothers and sisters who were reared by their Templeton grandparents in the Bethany community of eastern Laurens District (S.C.) following the death in 1842 of their parents, Walter and Sallie Stewart. Moreover, it was a portion of the property belonging to Katherine Fairburne Templeton, sister-in-law to Sallie Templeton Stewart, that became the core of the town of Liberty (Pickens County, SC.) which developed in the early 1870s along the route of the Air Line Railroad (later part of the Southern Railway system). This town was home to several members of the Boggs and Stewart families.

Roughly a third of the collection is made up of letters from siblings and cousins of Pauline Stewart Boggs. Another third is courtship correspondence between Maggie Neely and Walter Boggs, son of Addison and Pauline Stewart Boggs. The remainder consists in large part of antebellum papers of the grandfather, parents, brothers and sisters, and extended family of Addison Boggs.

Of particular note among the letters received by Thomas Gilliland Boggs is a small group from his brother, the Rev. George Washington Boggs. One such letter, bearing date 17 May 1832, was mailed as George prepared to sail from Salem (Massachusetts), to India to work as a Presbyterian missionary. Apparently George had raised the money necessary to purchase Celia, a formerly enslaved woman, and the letter asks that Celia be sent to Charleston (S.C.), if she so desired, to embark for Liberia as a participant in the efforts of the African Colonization Society. George also asked that twenty dollars he had forwarded to Thomas – “or whatever remained thereof after expenses had been paid - be given to Celia to help her begin a new life in Africa.” The letter indicates that George W. Boggs was unable to raise the money to purchase Celia's husband. Celia apparently accepted the offer, for a contemporaneous temperance list thought to be associated with Carmel Presbyterian Church has a note beside her name - "gone to Africa."

The collection also includes specimen letters from the sons of G.W. Boggs who also served as Presbyterian ministers: Samuel Davis Boggs and William Ellison Boggs. Mentioned in a letter from the latter, but without significant detail, is the controversy related to the support and teaching of evolution during the 1880s by Presbyterian minister the Rev. Dr. James Woodrow (1828-1907), a member of the faculty, 1861 to 1886, at Columbia Theological Seminary.

In addition to the papers of Thomas and Eleanor Boggs are letters to and from their children. Of particular historical significance is that written by Addison Boggs to his sister-in-law, Louisa Jane Stewart, on 1 March 1860 and telling of area thievery by a mixed-race gang of enslaved African-Americans and free whites in the vicinity of Six and Twenty (or Twenty Six Mile) Creek [now in Anderson County?, S.C.]. It describes how the night patrol searched slave houses and discovered stolen goods, the whipping of the slaves according to the law, and the resulting plans of the enslaved men and their accomplices to retaliate against nearby whites:

The negroes... got to stealing so strong that they formed a large patrol and searched their houses and found stolen property among a good many of them and took them & had them whiped by law... that has raised the old boy in the negroes & one or two white niggers & they made a plot to burn out some that they

suppos[e]d to belong to the crowd but fortunately the leader among the negroes was w[h]ipped so bad he could not travel the nite they ware to do the work and it was put off[f] a few nights when they sent one to commence the work he set one mans barn and stable.... It so hap[p]ened thare came a verry hard rain about the time and stopped it without burning the dwelling.... they tracked him home took him up and he confessed the hole affair." Several other slaves had been apprehended and jailed and, Boggs concluded, he "would not be surprised if the white men ware mob[b]ed & hung or shot.

Most, though not all, of the letters dating between 1859 and 1863 are from the Boggs family's Stewart cousins. Many are addressed to Louisa Jane Stewart, sister of Pauline Stewart Boggs. In late 1860 Pauline urged her sister to come for a visit. Jane apparently accepted the invitation in 1861 and lived out the remaining three years of her life in the home of her sister and brother-in-law. The highlight of the Stewart papers is a series of letters written by Louisa's brother, William Clark Stewart, a saddler by trade, from Huntington, a rural post office in western Laurens District (S.C.). His letters give details of daily life in the Bethany Presbyterian Church community of Laurens District (S.C.) immediately prior to and during the early years of the Civil War.

Although W.C. Stewart's letter of 31 December 1860 does not mention the secession of South Carolina directly, it concludes that the "past year has wrought many changes and great confusion throughout our land" and prays - "May God direct the councils of our nation and calm the troubled waters once more &c." By January 1861, however, he was naming men who had volunteered for military duty. Soon thereafter, Stewart relocated to Clinton where his trade kept him busy outfitting the volunteers and their horses. In a letter of 1 September 1861 he notes—

I am tolerable well... but am powerful busy working for the souldiers for the last 3 weeks I thought I was about through but recd orders for 2 more saddles from the camp yesterday evening I have done some of the hardest work I ever did do some days I would work 18 or 19 hours right strait a long hardly taking time to eat.

"Wars and Rumors of wars is all the talk," Stewart wrote on 19 November 1861. He had not volunteered for fear that he was not "stout enough to stand the winter campaign." Yet he mused, "our own state is invaded and I think every free man... that can go ought to feel it his duty to go." The same letter notes that "Maj. R.L. Wier was Brought home a corpse... the other day from Virginia." Concern over whether or not to enlist persisted. "I have not gon[e] to the army yet," he wrote on 26 May 1862, "and I do not know whether I can or not as a man has to be verry stout to go now and besides that the conscript does not reach me as I am a few days over the age."

By May 1862 prices for leather goods had risen dramatically, crop prospects seemed bleak, and the salt shortage was making itself felt - "some people... are dig[g]ing up the dirt in their Smoke Houses and draining it like making lye and boiling it down after the brine comes thr[o]ugh the dirt they get clean sand and drain it thr[o]ugh that and make as nice salt as you would want."

In addition to war news and talk of economizing and planting extra provision crops, the letters voice concern for family and friends fighting in distant places. Writing to Jane on 29 July 1862, Stewart lamented - "I fear we will never be permitted to meet all our Brothers again in this world but let us try to prepare ourselv[e]s to hear any thing that may happen." Ironically, their brothers - James, John, and Samuel, all three in Confederate service - would survive the war, while William Clark and Louisa Jane died in 1863 and 1864 respectively.

Details of W.C. Stewart's military service are confusing at best. A letter of 23 November 1862 indicates that he belonged to a unit of reserve troops. Another, 15 December 1862, reveals he had been in camp at Charleston but was "again Discharged from the army" due to his health. "I Volunteered for the Gist Rifles," he wrote on 7 August 1863, but the enrolling officer thought he would be exempted. Had he not volunteered, Stewart noted ten days later, he would have been reported as an absentee.

Official records indicate that William Clark Stewart enlisted on 1 August 1863 as a member of Co. D, Twentieth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, also known as Hampton's Legion, and that he was discharged thirty days later as unfit for duty due to consumption. However, a letter that Stewart wrote from Columbia (S.C.) on 18 September 1863 notes that he would be leaving shortly thereafter for an

unknown destination and voices disdain for his fellow soldiers - "if all the troops in the confederate service is like the legion I think we might as well give up for I never saw so much wickedness in my life their is nothing two Bad for them to do."

Letters of two other brothers, John Preston Stewart and James Lewers Stewart, both living in Arkansas in the 1860s, offer information about happenings in that area during the Civil War. John Preston Stewart returned to South Carolina and died in 1871. Also included are letters of brother Samuel Dixon Stewart, who, as an adult, would later live in Liberty (Pickens County, S.C.).

A substantial body of courtship correspondence exchanged between Walter Lewers Boggs (1862-1935), son of Addison and Pauline Stewart Boggs, and Maggie Eloise Nealy (1872-1965) yields glimpses of Liberty, greater Pickens County (S.C.), and the locales where Maggie taught school prior to their marriage. Moreover, the letters reflect the social mores of late nineteenth-century extended courtships. Beginning their correspondence in 1890, Walter and Maggie were not married until 27 December 1892.

In an early letter, 12 August 1890, Walter described for Maggie a visit to Fort Hill, the "J.C. Calhoun old place" that, in 1888, had been "willed to the state for commercial College by Mr. Clemson" - "The lady that keeps the house showed us through the rooms that contains some of Calhoun's furniture. The paintings of the family, chairs and sofa." He had seen convicts at work and commented - "it makes a body feel badly to see them in striped suits with their chains on. I think if any one could picture themselves in that condition they would shun all appearances of evil, and evil association."

Letters from the fall of 1890 mention the Twelve Mile camp meeting, which Walter hoped Maggie would attend. Disappointed that she could not be there, he wistfully voiced his sentiments in a 14 October 1890 letter –

The crowd is said to be the largest that has attended the Campmeeting in many years. As to the preaching I cannot say anything much as I did not hear but very little of it. Although I was among a large crowd, and saw many things to attract my attention and occupy my thoughts. They would not dwell on the thing that could be seen and heard but they soared, (as it were), on the

wings of a Dove across the Mountains, and dwelt upon the one with whom I long to be and they would not be called back.

A letter from Maggie, 26 January 1891, describes her teaching position at Marietta in upper Greenville County (S.C.) - "I am enjoying my schoolwork very much. Have forty some odd enrolled who come regularly. My boarding place is about 300 yds from the schoolroom, in sight, a very very nice place everything comfortable, convenient and pleasant: A room upstairs with fireplace, where the children never annoy me.... the lady of the house is just as kind to me as a mother or anyone else could be. She promised to be my councillor as to my company, etc."

Two months later, on 25 March 1891, Walter quipped that his visit to Marietta had "created quite a sensation in that little town" on account of "the little walk we took in the afternoon and the ring you wore to school on Monday." Nineteen-year-old Maggie had to give up teaching for a while in 1891 due to ill-health, and in a letter to Walter on 4 June from Brevard, N.C., she confided –

I am fearful I will not have as many privileges at my (engaged) school as my former one. The trustee insinuated or rather told his reason for not employing their former teach. It was this. `She had too many male callers.' I fear that he will object to your calling on me while teaching... but if he does, perhaps we may meet in Greenville.

Throughout their courtship, as Maggie wrote to Walter about her teaching, he reported on events in Liberty (Pickens County, S.C.) and the surrounding countryside. A letter of 27 April 1892 notes that he had attended a temperance lecture and was a charter member of the lodge. Another, 30 August 1892, gives a humorous account of his return from a trip to the mountains –

We arrived here... about ten o'clock last eve. We got to the foot of the mountain on this side at 2:30 P.M. Stopped to feed and dinner until 3:15 P.M. then we resumed our journey for this place; but we had gone over a quarter of a mile ere we had a very serious breakdown in the creek just this side of the mountain. Going out of the creek we had to cross a small branch which the mule did not wish to cross: so she jumped it, and threw the four [sic] wheel on

the Horses sid[e] around and struck an old log and broke both singltree, and Tongue or pole. So I had to make some temporary singletrees and fix the pole. We were detained some over an hour there; and as I did not get tongue sufficiently; we were detained for some time about two miles from there. So we were delayed about two hours altogether. We were fourteen and a half hours on the road.... I must say we done some reckless driving last night. I must confess I was very tired when we got here. My hands were getting rather sore. We found the road very rough down the mountain. The girls walked three or four miles down the mountain.

Letter, 2 Oct. 1863, of M. L. Bonham, Designating Col. J.W. Harrison as Commanding Officer

Letter, 2 October 1863, of M[illedge] L[uke] Bonham (1813-1890), writing from Columbia (S.C.), assigns Col. J[ames] W[ashington] Harrison (1819-1888) to "take immediate steps to establish a confidential chain of paid and reliable scouts to furnish the promptest information of the movements, conduct, and approach of the Enemy through the mountains from East Tennessee & North Carolina, so as to furnish me at this place and yourself as well as the officer commanding troops in the Mountain District."

Penned on "State of South Carolina, Head Quarters" letterhead.

Letter, 20 January 1862, Added to Iveson L. Brookes Papers

Letter, 20 January 1862, of Iveson L. Brookes, Vicinity of Hamburg (S.C.), to Samuel G. Lawton, discusses the procurement of shoes for enslaved African Americans during the American Civil War:

I had left for meeting on Saturday morning before George arrived. He pursued and delivered your letter... containing \$110.00 also 35 shoe measures. I had but 33 pair of shoes left having let a neighbor have a parcel of the average size.... I send the lot 33 pair. Thirty one of the measures are filled in shoes some perhaps rather tight unless the measures are a fraction longer the foot of the negro whose name each gives. The two pair without measures are a size similar to some containing womens names and a size suitable for a boy &c.... As the four measures unfitted bore the

names of men I supposed you wished me to get shoes for them. Accordingly after some search in Augusta I found a Jew having a lot Georgia made Russets priced at \$3.00 but proposed to put them by the quantity at 87 and a half I told him I would take 4 pair at that price which he at first refused but when I was about to go elsewhere he agreed to let me have them but could not fit the large measure: that I got at Royals who happened to have a few extra sizes of an old yankee lot he had not been able to sell. Cost \$3.00.

The postscript is of particular interest –

In regard to the yankee profer to deliver the Island negroes to their owners I suppose they may have a twofold enducement to make this offer. Through reckless wastefulness of the negroes & the yankees the year's supply of provision is about out & they will have to feed the negroes. But perhaps their main object is to get the small pox spread through the country. I hope owners of slaves will count the cost of complying with the insidious proposal. It may be that the yankees begin to fear they will be held accountable for the loss of property in negroes & other damages & would fain shirk the responsibility. The negroes too may learn a useful lesson themselves to be subjected for a time to the hardships of freedom under the vandalism of yankeedom.

Letter and Receipt, 1863 and 1864, Added to Iveson L. Brookes Papers

Two manuscripts, 19 December 1863 and 30 September 1864, augment the Library's holdings of the papers of Iveson L. Brooks *[from another donor]*.

The earlier item, a letter from Jos[eph] A. Lawton, Allendale, to Iveson Brooks' son, W[alker] J. Brooks, Orange Grove, forwards \$1834.50 carried by Lawton's "trusty servant Joe"?"which money has been left in my hands for yourself & Mr. Mike Calhoun.... The \$834.50 was collected for you & left with me by Mr. I.P. Hyers.... \$500 each for yourself & Mr. M. Calhoun was left here by Capt. George Kirkland for horses impressed by government agent."

The later item is a receipt, 30 September 1864, for corn purchased from W.J. Brooks by the Confederate States of America.

Rufus Bunnell Papers, 1820 – 1854

Seventeen manuscripts (8 January 1820 - 23 April 1825, 2 December 1828, 14 December 1847 - 3 June 1854, and undated), of Rufus Bunnell (1777-1826), a native New Englander, consist chiefly of letters to his sons, William R. Bunnell and James F. Bunnell, while they attended schools in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Samuel Haight, a resident of Cuba (Allegany County, New York), who may have been the father-in-law of William Bunnell, is also represented by letters.

Both Rufus Bunnell and his wife, Diantha Fitch Bunnell, strongly encouraged their sons to pursue the educational experiences made available to them. The elder Bunnell, who appears to have been a businessman or merchant with concerns in Charleston (S.C.), New York (N.Y.), and Montreal (Canada), wrote letters full of fatherly advice to his sons. One such letter, 8 January 1820, to William at school in Chesire (Connecticut), chides him for poor handwriting and advises him to work diligently at improving it, for it is "indispensably necessary to secure a clerkship in any Gentleman's Counting room." Of the two sons, William appears to have been the less inclined to study; rather, he wanted financial success but did not want to work for it. William frequently asked his parents for money in addition to the expenses they already paid for him.

On 6 January 1821 Rufus Bunnell wrote again to William and tried to address the problem - "Both myself and your mother make every exertion and use any measure of industry to enable us to pay the expenses of your schooling and clothing so that you need not go into the world ignorant and unfit for business and also unfit for the company of gentlemen and of people of respectability." He urged William to apply himself, at least until he was seventeen and had finished his formative schooling, "You will be too great an ignoramus if you study no longer than next spring, for I notice in your letters that you spell bad and write bad grammar and write `Grammar' for Grand-Mother."

Son James, on the other hand, did not pose as many problems, nor did he tax his father's patience. In the letter of 6 January 1821, Bunnell wrote to him, "I presume you are going on with your studies as regular as a good old clock; that is right, that is the way to do something. Go on till spring and we shall be happy to see you at home." When both boys attended school in Connecticut, Bunnell often wrote only one letter in which he addressed them separately but encouraged them to read the entire text.

By the time William and James were of college age, Rufus Bunnell wrote to them about more pressing matters and concerning issues in his own life. He often voiced personal frustration with his business endeavors. By 1824, when James had enrolled at Yale College, Bunnell expressed anxiety and stated that "numerous [are] my disappointments and vexations, resulting from improper and injudicious management." He had little trust in his business agents or associates and claimed "it brings home to me the truth of the maxim `if you want your business done [and] well done, you must [do it] yourself.'" It is uncertain what his business pursuits were; what is known is that Bunnell had trouble in establishing or maintaining his business endeavors in Charleston (S.C.). On 19 February 1824 he wrote, "I have had great... trouble in organizing and arranging a one-year term of business here." Rufus' letters were usually written from New York and Charleston (S.C.). His place of permanent residence may have been the former; however, he attempted for several years to generate business in South Carolina.

By 1825 son William lived in Amherst (Massachusetts), probably while attending Amherst College. While Rufus expressed uncertainty about his business pursuits and revealed his distrust for the men he dealt with, he advised William to complete his college education. Evidently William continued to express a naïve desire to accumulate money while foregoing his education. To that Bunnell admonished that money "in the head... can't be stolen or lost, in the hand it may be soon gone."

The collection contains a small amount of correspondence from Diantha Bunnell. She sometimes included a short note along with her husband's letters. One undated letter to the Bunnell children was written at a time when Diantha visited Ballston Spa near Saratoga, N.Y. Although undated, this letter is thought to date from the ~~early 1820s~~ *[This letter later determined to more likely to date to the later 1830s, per an email, 8 July 2003 from Ms. Virginia Humphrey, retired director of the Ballston Spa Public Library. The Caroliniana Library consulted her when a researcher wanted to quote this letter for publication, and hoped to establish a more accurate date. Email with details of the decline of Ballston spa hotels as a resort destination due to disappearance of the springs, filed with collection.]*

William appears to have settled in the seaport town of Bridgeport (Connecticut), where he reared a family that included two children, Diantha and Rufus, presumably named after his parents. Five letters, 1847-1854, from Samuel Haight of Cuba (New York), to Miss Diantha Bunnell give news of his family - grown

children (Fletcher, Wills, Henry, Samuel, and Robert) and two young children (George and Juliana). Sons Samuel and Henry resided in San Francisco (California), where, the elder Haight reported, they were quite successful. A letter dated 19 January 1852 suggests that Diantha may have been a teacher. Samuel expressed pleasure in learning she was "engaged in the... business of instructing others" and encouraged her to "empower your mind."

Prescription Book [ca. 1860s], of Dr. Thomas Leslie Burgess

Undated physician's prescription book of Dr. Thomas Leslie Burgess (1824-1896), presumably dating from the 1860s. Educated at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Burgess practiced medicine in and around Summerton in Clarendon County (S.C.) for many years.

His prescription book contains approximately sixty pages of handwritten text, with formulas for pharmaceuticals, lists of ingredients, and instructions for compounding and dosage.

Henry L. Burnell Papers, 1861-1903

One hundred seven manuscripts, 1861-1903 and undated, document the Civil War experiences of Union soldier Corp. Henry L. Burnell, Co. I, Eighth Maine Regiment.

Of particular note to the South Caroliniana Library are the letters Burnell wrote during the time he was stationed in South Carolina, from 25 August 1861 through 1864. Additionally, the collection includes letters written to Henry and other family members serving in the military that convey news from home Baldwin (Maine).

Burnell's letters begin in August 1861 from Augusta (Maine), as he entered active military service and was encamped along the banks of the Kennebec River. His correspondence mirrors his travels from New England to South Carolina. The earlier letters tell of preparations for war. Burnell was preoccupied with mundane matters, and his letters are filled with day-to-day generalities such as what he ate - "coffee, sugar, molasses, bread, sometimes baked beans." He wrote frequently to his parents and brothers and sisters, in particular Sarah, Bell, and Aaron. Other letters were written to his brother Mell who had volunteered for service with Co. E, Fourth Maine Regiment.

The Eighth Maine Regiment was organized at Augusta, Me., on 7 September 1861 to serve for three years. Three days later the regiment left for Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., and then sailed for Fortress Monroe (Virginia), where it formed a part of Gen. Sherman's expedition to Port Royal (Beaufort County, S.C.). At the start of the war, Burnell, who had volunteered, seemed confident the fighting would not last long. On 9 October 1861 he wrote - "this war will not last six months, that is the opinion."

By the fall of 1861, Burnell had arrived at Hilton Head (S.C.). He was primarily occupied with guard duty. On 12 November 1861 he wrote - "I expect that you have heard of the recent battle that our expedition had with the enemy? We laid off the entrance to Beaufort the fourth of November. We cast anchor in the bay Monday night the fourth of November." His letter recounts the fight in detail, explaining that the gunboats were, at first, unable to advance against the Rebel fortifications. Finally, on 7 November, they succeeded and fired on two forts until they surrendered. Burnell was not involved in the battle, but watched it from the ship on which he was stationed.

For several months the regiment took a prominent part in the attack on and capture of Ft. Pulaski. Large detachments moved to Tybee Island where they manned batteries engaged in the bombardment. Although Burnell remained behind on Hilton Head, his letters home include rich details of his experiences and observations.

The letters often convey a sense of wonderment with respect to Burnell's surrounding environment. Coming from Maine, much of what he saw in South Carolina must have seemed tropical and exotic. Writing to his father on 24 March 1862, he noted - "So cold as it is the orange trees are all in blossom and the peach trees, also other kinds of fruit. They have had some green peas so they tell me. That beats Maine; so you see we shall have any amount of fruits before long." In a letter of 5 August 1862, written from Beaufort (S.C.) to his sister Bell, Burnell describes Beaufort as "a very pretty city, the streets laid out neatly; there are quite a number of full stores down on the wharf, but they ask very high."

On 12 August 1862, still in Beaufort, Burnell wrote to Mell, who may have been stationed at Fernandina (Florida), by this point. "We have some warm weather; the thermometer stood the other day at 120, that you know is rather warm." He

discussed the fact that Maine was continuing to enlist soldiers and stated that their fellow citizens at "the North are wide awake. They mean to crush out the rebellion." Later in the letter he revealed his feelings of loneliness - "Mell, I wish we could be together, I think we could take more comfort, but I'm well contented here.... I suppose you heard about the British gunboat that attempted to run into Savannah the other night. Ft. Pulaski gave her a broad side which caused her to halt. They took her, she had guns and ammunition for the rebels."

On occasion Mell and Henry were able to see each other. In a letter of 22 August 1862, Mell, who was visiting Henry, penned a greeting to their sister Bell. He reported that he was well and that, since he had to travel to Hilton Head for military reasons, he had used the opportunity to visit with Henry. Henry filled in the rest of the letter - "We get together quite often; it seems very pleasant for us to meet to talk of home.... Bell I can soon count the months, my time is out one year from the 7th of next month; but they pretend that we will be mustered out in June 1864."

On 13 September 1862 Henry wrote to his brother Aaron back in Maine - "I was but a short distance from the rebels, less than a mile from the main land; we rescued a ducky that came from the main. He made a raft and started for us; his raft was just sinking when they reached him with the boat." Burnell expressed a sense of ennui at the one-year anniversary of his enlistment - "One year ago last Tuesday, I left Augusta for the seat of war, now I find myself away down South, guarding an island where there is nothing but wild hogs and negroes."

The regiment was ordered to Jacksonville (Florida), in March 1863. Henry wrote home from Jacksonville on 22 March 1863 - "You may think it strange, my letter being mailed here. We left Beaufort the 19 run into Fernandenia last night, because we could not run up the river it being so rough. Don't know how long we shall stop here." Evidently, the regiment skirmished with Confederates and returned to Beaufort within a few weeks.

Henry wrote to Mell from Beaufort (S.C.) on 22 December 1863. He expected to remain there throughout the winter while the Union forces prepared to attack Charleston. Henry was at Seabrook plantation where his company was stationed on picket - "We are close to Johnny Reb you can see them cut wood with the naked eye; we have a marine glass so we can see them very plain." The same letter describes a local tradition - "The colored folks are going to have a festival in

town New Year's day; I should like to be there; 25 cts each; our band furnished them with music; the money they get is to be expended in behalf of the colored poor of Beaufort."

On 9 April 1864 Henry wrote to his sister Bell from Beaufort. He anticipated mustering out in the fall and did not plan on re-enlisting. Rather, he contemplated returning to his old life - "I suppose they will want me to go home, and work on the farm, but I can't see the point although farming is an honest occupation.... I cannot content myself at home, it will seem like a funeral to me, every body has gone to the war." Evidently a friend had married; this was not the first friend of his to get married while he was away, but it struck a nerve with Henry who expounded on the institution of marriage. Life had gone on during his absence, yet he seemed ambivalent about it - "They think its big thing to get married, bully for the man that gets married, I want to look around a while." He also reported that Mell had been transferred to the U.S. Signal Corps.

On 25 April 1864 Burnell's company was on the move into the heart of the war. He wrote to his brother Mell from Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, Virginia - "We sailed from Port Royal Thursday 14 arrived at Fortress Monroe Saturday about noon, then sailed up the river, and landed here." There the company waited to gather more troops and then planned to march on Richmond.

The collection contains one other letter written from Gloucester Point (Va.). For the next few months, Burnell's company was engaged in a number of battles around Virginia: Drewry's Bluff, White House Landing, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Bermuda Hundred. Although there are no letters originating from these locations, Henry may have been engaged in battle at this point. Presumably in the fall of 1864, he was mustered out and returned to West Baldwin, Me. Letters in the collection return to more mundane matters. Henry tried to reestablish himself in Maine. It appears that he did not go to work on the farm, but was unsuccessful as a builder. Letters written by and to him indicate that he traveled in a peripatetic manner around northern New England in search of work.

Around 1870, Miss Clara Bliss, of West Baldwin (Maine), started writing to Henry and his sisters. The relationship between Henry and Clara ripened from friendship into courtship. In a letter to "My Dear Clara" from the "one that loves you truly," 18 March 1871, Henry's feelings for Clara are obvious - "My mind is settled; before I

went with you I could not content myself anywhere; now I have but one object to live for, and that is to make you happy which I am sure I think I can."

Henry and Clara were married by 10 December 1871, as a letter from a friend is addressed to Mrs. Clara E. Burnell in West Baldwin, Me. Little is known about their daily life after that date. Evidently Clara became quite ill in 1883. On 18 February 1883 a letter from the World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel in Buffalo, N.Y., informed her that the hospital did not have a bed for her. Her case, it suggested, was complicated and she should pursue a course that "will cure you of syspepsia, relieve the morbid distress in your throat and overcome the functional disturbance of the heart." Henry must have been away at the time, because Clara wrote to him on 22 June 1884 pleading with him to come home as she was uncertain how much longer she would live. It appears that Clara battled her illness for several years but eventually recovered.

John C. Calhoun Remarks, 29 July 1846

Address, 29 July 1846, delivered by John Caldwell Calhoun (1782-1850) before the U.S. Senate in debate over the Oregon question with Senators William Allen of Ohio and Lewis Cass of Michigan.

The text of Calhoun's remarks was printed in *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*, the *National Intelligencer*, *The Congressional Record*, and a number of newspapers. This manuscript is written in two hands, neither of which can be attributed to Calhoun; neither are the emendations in his hand, and there are other variants from the version printed in *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*.

Letter, 9 May 1876, Daniel Henry Chamberlain to Sen Willard Warner

A Reconstruction-era letter, 9 May 1876, from D[aniel] H[enry] Chamberlain (1835-1907) to former U.S. Senator W[illard] Warner voices support for Warner in his efforts "to overthrow the rule of... bad leaders and to give the Republican party in the South a right to ask respectable men to join it and act with it."

A native of Ohio and a Republican, Warner was U.S. Senator from Alabama, 1868-1871. "I wish I could help you more, but I cannot withhold this expression," Chamberlain went on to say. "Go on towards reform, whether you have many or few with you now. Success will come in the end." Governor Chamberlain's letter

was written on State of South Carolina Executive Chamber letterhead depicting the State House.

Letter, 11 Sept. 1811, Samuel Champlain, to William Linnard

Letter, 11 September 1811, from Samuel Champlain, writing from Fort Johnson (James Island, S.C.), to William Linnard, U.S. Military Agent (Philadelphia), describes damage done to the fortifications during a recent storm.

"If the tide had risen a few feet higher both batteries must inevitably have gone," wrote Champlain. The letter requests that Linnard call upon the Secretary of War for permission to procure materials for rebuilding the wharf, as "the expense... far exceed[s] the limits of a commanding officer."

Pay Warrants, 1932-1933, City of Charleston, S.C.

Great Depression-era pay warrants (18 February and 16 September 1932 and 15 April and 1 September 1933), issued by the City of Charleston to employees of the Audit and Control Department, Fire Department, Police Department, and College of Charleston.

The pay warrants ranged from one dollar to ten dollars and accrued interest at an annual rate of four or five percent. The 16 September 1932 warrant was issued to Burnet R. Maybank as an employee of the Audit and Control Department.

Records, 1863-1865, of Confederate Army Quartermaster Department in South Carolina and Georgia

Fifteen manuscripts, 1863-1865, documenting activities of the Confederate States Army Quartermaster Department in South Carolina and Georgia concern transportation, forage, and funding.

Special Orders No. 234, dated 10 November 1863, dictates "that troops need not be paid for the months of Jan. & Feb. in the present currency, unless they demand to be" and that "current outstanding debts [are] to be paid in the present currency."

From Charleston, Maj. Motte A. Pringle wrote to Chief of Staff Thomas Jordan with the suggestion of issuing "ploughs" to the "different District Quarter Masters" to prepare "the many abandoned fields on the coast, which without other preparation than a single ploughing would furnish hay almost enough to supply the amount of

long forage required for the stack." The verso contains General Beauregard's approval for the project.

The collection consists chiefly of letters of instruction from Maj. George W. Grice, of the Forage Bureau in Columbia, to Capt. Charles A. White in Georgia. In a letter dated 8 October 1864, White is directed to "take charge of Forage District No. 4 being the line of the Brunswick-Macon Road and the Ocomulgee River" with headquarters in Hawkinsville (Georgia). He also authorizes White "to appoint agents from men unfit for field service." Three days later, Major Grice asked that he be provided the names and units of "men detailed to you, [belonging] to the Army of Northern Virginia."

Warren E. Davis Account Books, 1849 and 1851

Financial records (2 volumes) of accounts of Warren E. Davis (1822-1872), a tradesman of Cross Keys (Union District, S.C.), document his work as a tanner of leather and a cobbler who repaired shoes and boots.

Sameil W. Dearborn Diary, 1 Jan. 29-29 Aug 1864

Diary volume, 1 January - 29 August 1864, of Samuel W. Dearborn, a private in Co. D, Third New Hampshire Infantry, constitutes a record of eight months in the life of a Union Army soldier serving in South Carolina and Virginia. A resident of Hampton (New Hampshire), Dearborn enlisted on 23 August 1861, served for three years, and was mustered out on 23 August 1864.

Entries for the first few months were written while Dearborn was stationed at Port Royal and describe the mundane life of a soldier. Then, on 25 April, his unit "received order[s] to depart" and "went on Board the Steamer North Star" bound for Virginia. Once there, Dearborn's notations become lengthier as he tells of skirmishes at Chester Station, Drewry's Bluff, Ware Bottom Church, and Deep Bottom Run. He was careful to record the names of the killed and wounded in his company.

The diary also faithfully records daily weather conditions and the arrivals and departures of ships carrying mail to and from "Sarah." On 11 March Dearborn reported, "had my picture taken today, paid three dollars for it." Later, on 22 June, he wrote, "President Lincoln passed through our camp today, the reg[imen]t gave him three shouts."

Addition, 1861-1865, to the Samuel L. Dorroh Papers

Forty Civil War letters, 1861-1865, augment the Library's holdings of the papers of Samuel L. Dorroh, a native of Laurens District (S.C.) who enlisted in the Confederate Army on 16 August 1861 and served throughout the Civil War in Co. E, Fourteenth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. Dorroh's letters convey information on the movements and activities of his unit, the soldiers' life in camp, and his feelings about the war.

Military service took Samuel Dorroh through Camp Johnson to Tomotley (Beaufort County, SC) and then on to Virginia, where he saw action at Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and numerous minor skirmishes as his regiment served in the Army of the Rappahannock. Both of his brothers, James and John, were killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, 12 December 1862, and Samuel was wounded in fighting on 27 June 1862.

Dorroh was elected lieutenant of his company in January 1862 and in January 1865 was promoted to the rank of captain. His letters indicate that optimism remained high within his unit well into the final stages of the war, but by early 1865 the reality of the situation was making itself known. Writing from Petersburg on 9 February 1865, he thanked his mother for packages from home that had arrived the previous day, among them one sent at Christmas. The potatoes were rotten, but the food was badly needed. "I tell you we were living very hard. We have been without meat for three of four days at a time. Get sugar & coffee in place of meat. You know corn bread & coffee is dry liveing."

Alarmed by the news of Sherman's capture of Columbia (S.C.), Dorroh feared that Greenville (S.C.) would fall next. His concern for the Southern cause was grimly apparent when he wrote on 28 February 1865 - "I dont see what our men are doing, it seems that they are not trying to stop the yanks at all, at least they go just where they please." Morale among the Confederate ranks, he observed, had fallen - "the Soldiers are in very low spirits a good many are deserting and going to the yanks.... I fear a great many more will go if Sherman is not stopped."

Philip Gadsden Hasell Papers, 1914-1958

Philip Gadsden ("Shrimp") Hasell (1900-1981) attended private school in Montgomery (Alabama), in 1908, but returned to his native South Carolina the next year to attend Porter Military Academy in Charleston (S.C.). Following graduation

he enrolled in The Citadel from which he graduated in 1920 with a B.S. degree in civil engineering. While attending Porter Military Academy, Hasell met Theodore Brevard Hayne (1898-1930), of Congaree (S.C.), and the two young men became roommates at The Citadel. Their friendship was based in part on a mutual interest in mosquito-borne diseases, especially malaria, which posed a serious public health concern in South Carolina through the end of World War II.

After graduation from The Citadel, Theodore Hayne went on to a distinguished career as a malariologist before attending the Medical College of South Carolina. After medical school, Hayne resumed his work on mosquito-borne diseases, and in 1928 he joined the Rockefeller Foundation's International Health Division and was assigned to the West Africa Yellow Fever Commission in Yaba (Nigeria).

In the years immediately after Philip Hasell's graduation from The Citadel in 1920, he worked in various positions with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the South Carolina Highway Department. Hasell and Theodore Hayne collaborated on a malaria survey in Lake City (Florida), as employees of the Public Health Service in 1922. The following year Hasell attended the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health for a course in Helminthology, Protozoology and Parasitology. From 1923 until 1928 he was employed by the Rockefeller Foundation to work on various projects with the South Carolina Board of Health as a malaria control engineer. He organized a malaria control survey of the Lake Murray Basin in the midlands of South Carolina before the waters were impounded. After completing his work at Lake Murray, Hasell was in charge of malaria control, water and sewage purification and milk sanitation with the State Board of Health. From 1933 until 1937 Hasell served with the Public Health Service and was responsible for setting up and directing anti-malaria work in South Carolina. Following this assignment, he was in charge of the laboratory and experimental work with the Malaria Research Division of the State Board of Health.

In February 1939 he was appointed Sanitary Engineer with the South Carolina Public Service Authority and was assigned to the Santee-Cooper power and navigation project. Among the records documenting his work on this project are three journals (3 January 1938 - 31 August 1939; 1 September 1939 - 29 March 1940; and 1 April - 5 December 1940, 24 - 26 February 1941). These journals record the myriad activities in which Hasell was engaged in his capacity as Sanitary Engineer. For instance, on 13 February 1939 he left Columbia at 6:15

a.m., arrived in Charleston at 9:15, and departed for the Pinopolis area to make a reconnaissance survey "down old canal from Biggin church to West Branch of Cooper river... found plenty of aedes Larvae." In addition to the more serious danger from contracting malaria, his duties entailed other perils for on 13 September 1939 he recorded that he "caught hell last nite with poison oak." He traveled that day and the next, but stayed home in bed for four days from Saturday the 9th until Tuesday the 12th. On the 18th he investigated a complaint about an outbreak of malaria at WPA Camp #1. Only two cases were confirmed and in both instances the men were infected before arriving at the camp.

Malaria remained a serious public health problem in South Carolina throughout the 1930s. In 1930 malaria was responsible for the deaths of 16 of every 100,000 South Carolinians. Conditions in the rural counties in the lowcountry were far worse than those over the state as a whole. Orangeburg County accounted for more than ten percent of the state's deaths from malaria. These counties were also plagued by high unemployment and low capital investment.

The campaign to eradicate malaria from the five counties affected by the impoundment of the Santee and Cooper rivers is documented in this collection. It contains four hundred sixty-three manuscripts, 1930-1943, 1945; two hundred twenty-six photographs, ca. 1938-1942; seven manuscript volumes, 1930, 1932, 1937-1941; and one hundred fifty-six technical leaflets and other publications, 1914-1958, chiefly issued by the U.S. Public Health Service.

In addition to the local population affected by the Santee-Cooper project, some of whom were replaced and relocated while others remained in the area, the Public Service Authority was responsible for more than twenty-five WPA camps housing approximately 6,000 workers. During the four years that Hasell worked with the Public Service Authority, he filed bi-monthly reports of activities. There are also progress reports of Dr. E.M. Rice, Director of the Health and Sanitation Division, and of E.T. Heyward who served as acting director after Rice left for military duty.

Hasell's correspondence and reports reveal the complexity of his job as he was responsible for a number of different programs, even at one time overseeing the division's fleet of cars and trucks. When Hasell first went to work with the Public Service Authority, the thousands of acres to be covered by the impoundment of the

rivers were being cleared. Much of the land was swampy with thick vegetation and trees.

Most, if not all, of the photographs in the collection were taken by Hasell and processed by the Jack Rabbit Co. in Spartanburg (S.C.). Some of the photographs were taken before February 1939 when Hasell worked as an engineer with the Malaria Research Division of the State Board of Health. The photographs clearly reveal the magnitude of the task that confronted those involved in clearing the land and constructing dams as well as those who were combatting the mosquito population. The main thrust of the latter effort was to eradicate the mosquito population before the waters were impounded.

Hasell worked primarily in the areas around Pinopolis, Moncks Corner, and St. Stephen in eastern South Carolina. He spent the majority of his time in the field collecting larvae, selecting locations for experimental impoundages, inspecting WPA camps, setting out mosquito traps, and working with local health departments and townspeople. Following a visit to Pinopolis and Moncks Corner in August 1939, he observed - "I would like to note here that the inhabitants of these two communities are rather primitive in the disposal of waste water and the methods used are most conducive to the production of enormous numbers of mosquitoes."

After working in the area contiguous to the Santee diversion dam in February 1940, he attributed the slow progress of the work "to the fairly large area, 16 sq. miles of swamp, and the difficulty of traversing the terrain. There are numerous deep sloughs, large creeks, and two rivers to be crossed. Many patches of Myrtles, briars, and other underbrush, including cane brakes, make mapping tedious and retard progress."

Three crews under Hasell's supervision conducted larvicide operations which involved the application of larvicide oil on the surface of pools and ponds to eradicate mosquito larvae. In addition to clearing vegetation, crews dug and tiled drainage ditches and installed screens in houses over a broad area within one mile of the high water mark of the reservoir. WPA workers received typhoid inoculations, and the civilian population was given periodic blood examinations. One survey of African-American school children revealed an exceptionally high incidence of malaria.

With the outbreak of World War II and the active intervention of the United States after Pearl Harbor, many of the personnel who had been involved in the work on the Santee-Cooper project departed for military service. Hasell was becoming restless and was in correspondence with former colleagues who were serving in the military. His eagerness to join the military as a malaria control officer may have influenced his opinion of the work at Santee-Cooper when he wrote a former colleague on 11 March 1942 - "I am afraid to even think of what is going to happen around here this summer with the two reservoirs in the mess they are in. Neither have been properly prepared for impoundment and in addition to this, the water is to be raised in the summer months and still in addition no one in the outfit knows what in the hell it is all about.... I am supposed to control malaria, handicapped by a technical staff composed of a Botany teacher from a girl's college, a Clinical Technician from the Baptist Hospital, an ex-bank clerk, and a country boy. None of which has ever had five minutes experience in any phase of public health work, this being their first job." As the work progressed in 1942 and 1943, a reduction in force occurred, and there was evidence of tighter bureaucratization and accountability. By 1943, the main emphasis of the work seemed to be the effort to screen houses within a specified distance of the lands that were to be flooded.

The correspondence and reports cease at the end of 1943, shortly before Philip Hasell left the project to begin training for malaria control work in the U.S. Army.

Letter, 16 Dec. 1843, Higham, Fife & Company, Charleston, S.C., to Abraham Bell

Letter, 16 December 1843, from Higham, Fife & Company (Charleston, S.C.), to New York merchant Ab[raha]m Bell, discusses cotton prices current and forwards an extract of their letter of 14 December 1843 to D. Malcolmson, in New Orleans, commenting further on the situation with regard to the cotton trade and industry in the United States and England.

Appended to the letter is a small newspaper clipping, "Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this city, dated Mobile, Dec. 7," that reports widespread flooding in Alabama and Mississippi and the resulting damage to the cotton crop and trade.

***Hands Off!* [Broadside], 14 Apr. 1876, of C.S. Johnson**

Broadside printed on silk, for outdoor use, 14 April 1876, for display on the property of a Mr. C.S. Johnson, of Beaufort, S.C.

The notice warns that trespassers would not be allowed on his property without his written permission and that fruit would be gathered and paid for by him. Among the reasons cited is "the impossibility of the Proprietor getting his PANTS on in time after the arrival of a raid during the warm season."

Circular Letter, April 1836, Bazile Lanneau, Jr., to Rev. William Moultrie Read

Printed circular letter, April 1836, signed by B[azile] Lanneau, Jr. (Charleston, S.C.), on behalf of the South Carolina Branch of the American Tract Society, is addressed to the Rev. W[illiam] M[oultrie] Read, at the Mount Clio P.O., Sumter Dis[trict, S.C.]. Noting that \$1,200 had been subscribed in Charleston for the American Tract Society's "Bound Volume enterprise," the circular solicits the cooperation of auxiliaries outside Charleston and introduces "the Rev. Mr. Smith of Georgetown, D.C.," who was "to be employed by us, as our Agent in the State of South Carolina."

More specifically, the Society hoped to raise \$3,000 "for the purpose of establishing a permanent Depository of these books in this city" and to "assist in causing to be placed within the reach of our entire reading population the rich contents of the publications now recommended."

Letter, 4 May 1827, Lt. Col. William Lindsay to Col. Roger Jones

Letter, 4 May 1827, of Lt. Col. W[illiam] Lindsay, Third Artillery (Fort Moultrie, S.C.) to Col. R[oger] Jones, Adj[utant] Gen[eral], in Washington, D.C., reports that, with "the approach of warm weather," he had deemed it necessary:

to divide the force in the harbour & to occupy with one company Fort Johnson, a work which... has been some time abandoned, yet is still possessed of the advantage of roomy & capacious barracks & a salubrity of situation at least equal to that of Fort Moultrie.

The barracks at Ft. Moultrie are always inconveniently restricted for the accommodation of three companies & in the warm season... liable to the risk of malignant fever." In consequence, Lindsay reports, Co. F was now stationed at Johnson. He then requests that, as in the past, it be allowed double rations?"When occupied heretofore Ft. Johnson has been considered a double ration fort, & lately whilst Col. Bankhead commanded the harbour of Charleston a distinct understanding was obtained by him from

the war department that it should still be so considered whenever a company was stationed there.

Endorsements on the verso indicate that the letter was subsequently referred from the Adjutant General to the Pay Master General.

Addition, 1851-1938, to the James Jonathan Lucas Papers

Two hundred two manuscripts, 1851-1938, added to the papers of James Jonathan Lucas (1831-1914) shed further light upon the life and statewide interests of this prominent resident of Society Hill (Darlington County, S.C.) and his activities as a farmer, corporate director, educational supporter, churchman, and family man.

Letters pertaining to his association with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company as a member of its board of directors, a few having to do with the South Carolina Military Academy, and several from the Rev. Albert Sidney Thomas, rector of St. Matthews [Episcopal] Church in Darlington (S.C.), corroborate his commitment to those particular institutions during the first decade of the twentieth century.

Two small bound volumes provide an early glimpse into his world of business and agriculture. The first of these, labeled "Tax Returns," is an account, cash, and estate book covering the period 1861-1913. The other, 1866-1874, documents the purchase of a plantation, presumably near Society Hill, for \$6,000 in 1866. It contains domestic accounts and entries of sales, wages, and receipts - and concludes with a "List of hands employed at Devonald Plantation."

A unit of material from the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, 1909-1911, reveals that Lucas functioned as a statistical correspondent for Darlington County (S.C.) during this period, forwarding to the agency data on local farm production, including amount of acreage under cultivation, and the condition and prices of the crops.

Another item reflecting Lucas' agricultural interests is a note, 7 July 1884, handwritten on the back of a South Carolina State Horticultural Society form letter promoting an upcoming meeting of the society in Columbia, in which president R.M. Sims solicits Lucas' assistance in collecting and preserving specimens to be

forwarded to the North Carolina Exposition. Sims urges him in particular "to get us up a full collection of your wine."

Family correspondence reflects the extended worlds of domestic routine, preoccupation, and crisis. Four of his children are represented in this addition to Lucas' papers. His oldest child, Thomas Smith Lucas (1863-1939), writes during 1906-1907 from Savannah (Georgia), where he was a high school principal at the time. "Make haste and finish your memoirs as they... will be welcomed by the public," Thomas urged his father on 31 March 1907.

Nine letters from Lucas' next oldest child, daughter Fannie (1864-1944), written between 1903 and 1910 from Charlotte, are filled with observations on her life there and about family and friends elsewhere as well. "The town was horrified last Sunday by the death of young Hamilton Witherspoon," she informed her father on 4 March 1907. "He suicided at Hot Spngs Ark[ansas]. His dear mother was a Witherspoon of Mayesville [S.C.]." Also included are a few letters from or about Lucas' two other daughters, Bessie and Melita, both of whom died young - Melita on 20 July 1907 from the effects of emergency surgery while visiting relatives in Summerville.

Three letters survive, written between 1902 and 1906, from Lucas' younger brother, Benjamin Simons Lucas (1833-1915), who lived in Laurens (S.C.), where apparently he was associated with the Laurens Cotton Mills. On 19 May 1902 he reported - "I have just heard that a young married woman at the Laurens mill, committed suicide this morning, by shooting herself in the head. She leaves two small children, and a mean husband. His treatment, they say, drove her to commit the deed. She was said to be very young and comely."

On 10 May he had written - "This is a most glorious day, for all of the old Confederates, seeing the resting places of our old Comrades, being honored every year, by decorations with the lovely flowers of our native heath, by the hands of our devoted, and consecrated women, of this, our beloved Southland. They must have a monument erected, for their constancy, and devotion to our glorious cause, during the War for `Southern Independence.' We will all have answered to the last `Roll Call,' before many decades have passed, but our memory will be kept fresh by the beloved and fair ladies of our dear Southland."

A letter of special interest is one written on 10 May 1900 to Lucas from John H. Averill, secretary of the executive committee in charge of planning the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in Charleston, asking him to "serve as a member of the Executive Committee for your County; not necessarily to solicit subscriptions, but to be ready to receive such, when offered, and to take charge of such books and information as we will be glad to furnish you." Also included is an early prospectus of the exposition.

Other items of note are a one-day pass signed by South Carolina Representative Robert B. Scarborough and issued to Lucas for a visit to the House of Representatives in Washington on 3 April 1902; a printed notice from Darlington attorneys J. Monroe Spears and Edward C. Dennis, 8 April 1902, announcing their move "from our former offices on Exchange Street to more commodious rooms in the new City Hall and Theatre Building"; and an invitation to attend the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Winthrop Training School for Teachers, to be held in Rock Hill (S.C.) on 3 May 1912.

Addition, 15 and 17 Sept. 1859, to the John Laurence Manning Papers

Two letters, 15 and 17 September 1859 document the acquisition of enslaved African-Americans by South Carolina governor John L[aurence] Manning (1816-1889).

The earlier letter, 15 Sept. 1859, from Philadelphia merchant and South Carolina native, Joseph H. Dulles (1795-1876), to Gen. Aug[ustus] M. Smith, reiterates the former's stipulations with regard to the pending sale of slaves - "in reply to your enquiry whether I would agree to sell a part of my negroes to Gov. Manning... although I entertain the highest respect for that gentleman and would have the fullest confidence in passing these people into his possession, it is and has been my fixed determination not to sell them with a prospect of their being separated - And while I was willing in May last to assent to your suggestion that Mr. Charles Haskell might unite with you in the purchase, it was with the understanding that the negroes would all be settled on adjacent plantations and reside in the same neighbourhood." [Although a native of Charleston (S.C.), J.H. Dulles and his family had settled in Philadelphia by 1812, where he spent his adult life. He continued to own plantation lands in South Carolina during the antebellum period.]

The second letter, 17 Sept. 1859, written by Smith from New York is addressed to Manning at Manchester [Sumter District, S.C.]. "Yesterday Mr. Dulles & myself concluded the Trade for his negroes," Smith wrote. Dulles had "he positively refused to sell if they were to be divided. I assured him that their condition would be improved in your hands, also of your Humanity & kind treatment to the Slave, but all to no purpose....He said, he had religious scruples upon the matter, & felt that he would not be doing his duty to consent to a division, & that nothing would induce him to sell If they were to be divided hereafter."

Label for "Open Sky Brand" Peaches – Grown and Packed by Mrs. J.B. Maybry & Son

Undated packing label [1940s?] for a peach basket printed for an orchard at Campobello (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).

Letter, 5 June 1945 (China), Rufus Morgan, to Guy Lipscomb

Letter, 5 June 1945, from "Rough House" [a nickname for Rufus Morgan], writing from China, to Guy [Lipscomb], details the World War II adventures of this former University of South Carolina student, throughout the United States and across the Indian and Asian continents.

In a ten-page, highly detailed letter Morgan reveals that he had taken a surveyor's test and been assigned to the engineers at Geiger Field near Spokane (Washington). He completed basic, advanced, and operational training and construction foreman school before shipping out from southern California. Crossing the equator twice en route to India, Morgan then journeyed by train across India and Assam. His first job in Burma was to set up air corps headquarters in a town devastated by siege. In early 1945, the engineers moved on to another town and began anew the task of rebuilding. While at the second location, renowned soprano Lily Pons and her husband, pianist and conductor Andre Kostelanetz, appeared in concert.

Morgan and entourage crossed into China via truck caravan:

We camped out each night, and had a mixture of tiresome concentrated rations, but three nights we were surprised and overjoyed to stop near hostels which are built and operated by the

Chinese for such convoys. There we were able to get two hot meals and some welcome showers - there, as here, we get fresh meat (beef, chicken, lots of pork), fresh eggs, and fresh vegetables! What a difference these make. The showers are fed by a human 'gook pipeline': coolies draw muddy, smelly water from shallow wells and carry it in wooden buckets up a flight of stairs to oil drums on a platform by the roof. There are stoves under some drums - charcoal is used as fuel in most places, and wood and lumber are very scarce all over these areas.

It was not until we approached a large city at the end of the first leg of our journey that we first saw a ricksha or a sedan chair," the letter continues. "We had three days for resting at a hostel near this city - there I had my first bout (in China) with dysentary.... We were given exchange for rupees turned in in Burma as well as a month's pay in that foreign green stuff, good old U.S. currency, and then had our first passes overseas (in eight months) to see the city. What a place that was! The street lights hardly glowed orange and women and pimps plied their trade in the darkened main streets, while many of our boys were picked up in side streets and alleys, out of bounds, following them, etc. Vendors cluttered the sidewalks with wares and tables, getting light from the tiny steady flames of brass carbide lamps.... There were few cars in towns, and those mostly G.I. We had lunch at the fine Red Cross club one day, and that's the only real safe place to eat in town? later we hazarded a steak and fair bottle of rum elsewhere. There were no nice shops (to us) in town, and prices were sky high, yet we believe them when they say you can buy almost anything if you have enough money in the right place, from a new Buick to an alarm clock.

"We don't have such a bad deal here," Morgan concluded, with a softball league, post office, movies three nights a week, and showers fed by clean, trucked in water.

Letter, 6 Sept. 1845 (North Santee, S.C.), J.K. Munnerlyn to James R. Pringle

Letter, 6 September 1845, of J.K. Munnerlyn (North Santee, S.C.), to James R. Pringle (Charleston, S.C.), reports on the uncertain prospects for Pringle's rice crop and the illness plaguing some of the enslaved African American children on the plantation [presumed to be located within Georgetown County, S.C.].

Munnerlyn indicates that part of the crop was equal in quality to that of the previous year, while part was inferior. The letter discusses in detail the many problems encountered by rice planters, low lying lands flooded with salt water, volunteer rice that germinated from the previous year's crop, rice birds and grasshoppers, and "alummy new lands" that did not yield quality rice "until after the land has been worn down some."

"I am very sorry to inform you that Bess's child died on yesterday morning, & your woman Cate's is lying extremely ill & I do not expect it will live," the letter continues. After naming several other slave children who were sickly, Munnerlyn wrote, "They have a bowel complaint with watery stools after stools & the Doctor gives them astringents but appears as if it does no good he gives calomel & crabs eye's first.... I am truly grieved to see them drop off one after the other so fast & got them from considerable pains raised as large as they are."

A postscript offers a comment on the likely cause of the prevailing sickness, "Sometimes I think it is the mosquitoes here as I never knew them worse then this summer, that gives them the fever."

Letter, 16 Sept. 1837, F.W. Pickens, to Frances L. Greene

Letter, 16 Sept[ember] 1837, of F[rancis] W[ilkinson] Pickens (1805-1869), writing from Washington (D.C.) and discussing a potential position as a governess, to Miss Frances L. Greene, in Lanesborough (Massachusetts). Pickens mentions a letter sent to Miss Greene by Judge [Abel Parker] Upshur "on the subject of taking a situation in my family &c."

Since then (or rather before I knew he had written), I have met with a young lady here ready to go on with me, and under the very highest recommendations. Before any expectations may be

created in your mind I write to inform you of the fact & regret that the Judge was put to the trouble of writing.

Financial Documents, 1824 (Colleton District, S.C.), of David Ramsay

Two financial papers, 1 and 5 April 1824, referencing enslaved African Americans, directing payment and acknowledging receipt for payment from David Ramsay, Treasurer of the Lower Division, to George Wimberley for "a guard in the execution of two Negroes, hung in St. George's Parish, Colleton District [S.C.]."

Estate Inventory, 29 Aug. 1752, of Rene Ravenel, Jr.

Inventory, 29 August 1752, dating to the colonial era, recorded for Henry Ravenel (1729-1785), specifying his portion of the estate of his brother, René Ravenel, Jr.

Account Book (Spartanburg, S.C.), 1871-1882, of Edwin Von Gotzkow Richter

Volume of accounts, 1871-1882, recording income and expenditures of Edwin Von Gotzkow Richter (1821-1882), who was described in the Carolina Spartan of 24 May 1882 as "one of the best and most faithful [general contracting] painters that has ever [lived] in Spartanburg [S.C.]."

This small personal business journal contains a decade's listing of the residential, commercial, and institutional painting jobs he worked in Spartanburg and Greenville (S.C.), a record of what he was paid for them, and amounts paid out by him for wages, "sundries," and family expenses.

"Reminiscences of Old Winnsboro [S.C.], 1906, by Preston Rion

Historical sketch, 1906, "Reminiscences of Old Winnsboro," by Preston Rion giving residents of this town in Fairfield County (S.C.) during his boyhood by their 1906 locations, with references to businesses, churches, and residences.

Penned on letterhead from the Winnsboro post office, Preston Rion, postmaster, the memoir includes the following amusing observation - "When I was a boy, old Davie McDowell sued the town for debt & levied on the Town Clock, had it sold & bought it himself."

William Drayton Rutherford Papers, 1858-1864

A native of Newberry District (S.C.), William Drayton Rutherford (1837-1864) was the son of Thomas B. Rutherford and Laura Adams Rutherford. Educated at male academies in Greenville and Newberry Districts in upstate South Carolina,

Rutherford attended The Citadel and later entered the sophomore class at South Carolina College. He was quickly promoted to the junior class, but participation in a student uprising led to his expulsion from college. He studied law in Newberry and in 1860 received his commission as "Solicitor in Equity."

This collection of one hundred fifty-three manuscripts begins in 1858 when Rutherford began courting Sallie Fair, the daughter of Simeon Fair, of Newberry (S.C.). Young friends of Sallie Fair are among the early correspondents. Lottie's election as May Queen in Columbia (S.C.) was reported in a letter from Hannah who invited Sallie to town for the festivities. They were already having much fun riding "the back streets & behind the campus in a donkey cart" (13 April 1859). Sallie's brother Billie, a student at Arsenal Academy also located in Columbia (S.C.), complained about the absence of letters from his family - "I am sorry to write such an insulting letter to my dear sister but you do me too mean" (5 January 1861).

The courtship of William Drayton ("Drate") Rutherford and Sallie Fair was interrupted in 1861 by secession and war. A friend of Sallie's in Cheraw (S.C.) inquired about reports of resistance to forming infantry companies in Newberry - "What, are your neighbors so cowardly that they are afraid to enlist in the service of our gallant little republic." Such was not the attitude in Cheraw where "the ladies... think the war is not [a] laughing matter" (12 January 1861).

William Rutherford was in Columbia (S.C.) by April 1861. To Sallie, Newberry "look[ed] so lonely" although she could not resist mentioning having seen his "old sweetheart... Georgia Turnipseed" and commenting - "What an ugly name she has! Wonder if she ever thought of changing it" (25 April 1861). Rutherford replied, explaining the delay in sending her his "[Tin]Type... the artist pleaded 'overworked'" and noting his displeasure with the lack of "soldierly fraternity among some of our companies" (26 April 1861).

The Third South Carolina Regiment left the state for Virginia in June. Rutherford, who was serving as the regiment's adjutant, assured Sallie that he would look out for her brother Billie Fair but advised that brother Robert should remain at home - "he is too young and delicate for the Campaign" (10 June 1861).

Rutherford penned a lengthy letter upon their arrival at Camp Jackson in Virginia. They lost two men in railroad accidents along the way, but their arrival in Virginia produced an air of seriousness among the soldiers - "Our men are not so reckless as they have been and are beginning to consider... the grave duties ahead of them." For Rutherford, leaving "[t]he land of chivalry and virtue and manhood, the Athens and the Sparta of the modern world, the home of my childhood and all I love best... perhaps forever was a thought that I could not well put aside. But when the order was given to march I soon forgot this in my duties and went, on my way, if not `rejoicing' at least reconciled to my unpleasant situation" (20 June 1861).

The Third Regiment participated in First Manassas, and Rutherford was certain that Sallie was "rejoicing over the great victory we have gained over our cowardly enemies." The Third Regiment occupied the center of the line, "the most dangerous place," but the Union army "attacked our flanks and we were not engaged in either of the Battles." They were finally ordered to advance on the enemy "but before we could get to the cowards they had fled in all directions" (23 July 1861).

Following Manassas, the Third Regiment camped near Vienna, Va. Soldiers could now complain about the mail service, relate rumors about Lincoln's intentions, and object to the lack of amenities. Concerning the rumors, he observed - "Truth is a jewel here whose face is rarely seen, it's contrary to order almost to tell it" (30 November 1861). He considered Vienna (Va.) "a horrible little place nothing comfortable here." Brother Billie, however, did have a way with the "old women... we have been living today upon delightful young chickens, fresh butter & milk and a few vegetables of the poorer kind - onions and Beets" (28 July 1861).

By the summer of 1861, the departure of troops for Virginia was a common occurrence in South Carolina. Sallie Fair often went to the depot in Newberry, but after bidding farewell to Capt. Hunt's company, she resolved "it should be the last time, I ever... [go] to say farewell to the Volunteers - it is dreadful." An announcement in the newspapers urged the "ladies" not to write sad letters to the soldiers. Women in the community were engaged in numerous activities to raise money for the troops (23 August 1861).

The Third Regiment remained in camp at Flint Hill (Rappahannock County, Va.) through September and most of October, 1861. Rutherford's letters during this

period informed Sallie of details of camp life and the expectations of military action. He was encouraged that her brother Billie Fair "is improving very much in looks and morals" and that he even "promised me not to smoke again." The earlier concern that her brother Robert could not withstand the rigors of military life proved correct as he became ill in camp, received a medical discharge (10 September 1861), and died on the trip back to South Carolina. Billie was also sent home ill but improved under the care of Dr. O.B. Mayer (9 and 29 September 1861).

Several nights of exposure to drenching rains in anticipation of engaging the enemy convinced Rutherford that "the Battlefield is the safest place to live.... No soldier will hesitate to choose between the invigorating excitement of battle and a contest with the almost fatal and insidious enemy - camp sickness. I often think how misapplied is the sympathy of our good friends at home whose universal horror is the Field of Battle! It is not one iota of the soldiers suffering, it is in fact his only relief" (1 October 1861).

The regiment moved to Centreville (Fairfax County, Va.) late in October 1861, and Rutherford responded enthusiastically to Sallie's offer of making a regimental flag "as the one we have is much the `worse for wear' and was never gotten up in `the best of style.'" He seemed to delight that their current flag was procured from a lady in Columbia (S.C.) by Maj. Thomas Farrow, "your old sweetheart" (28 October 1861). About a week later, he advised Sallie that they were leaving the next day to perform "the unpleasant duty of Picketing" which was a particular passion of General Bonham - "now that all the Confederate army is concentrated, he will insist that the mighty honor of keeping us in the wilderness belongs to him by some special prerogative."

The occupation of the South Carolina coast in the fall of 1861 entered their correspondence in November. Sallie's father brought the news back from Columbia and was requested to assume command of his "old Regiment." Billie was excited at the prospect of duty on the coast (10 November 1861). The news of the occupation had reached Virginia when Rutherford wrote on 12 November - "Doubtless the anxiety with which all attention was once upon Virginia will now be turned to our own homes. At this distance we can hardly realize the fact, and will not believe that the high indignation with which all souls should be inspired will allow them long to stay there." Sallie commented again on the Union occupation in

her letter of 18 November and related criticism of the militia units - "they did not respond to the call."

By the end of 1861, the question seemingly uppermost in the minds of Confederate forces was re-enlistment. Rutherford addressed the controversy being caused by this issue in a letter of 19 January 1862 - "I almost despair of the cause. Home haunts the men, and they seem determined to go, though the Republic be lost." Sallie responded a week later in reply to his statement that the women should pass resolutions prohibiting the soldiers from coming home - "I am sorry to say many of the ladies have as little Patriotism as the Soldiers (who will not re-enlist) and are as anxious for them to come home, as they are themselves."

Two days before their enlistment expired, the regiment was marching in the rain and cold towards Yorktown "where we expect to have some furious fighting....Our men are confident and determined." In spite of the weather, "the men are in better spirits and more cheerful than I ever saw them" (7 and 11 April 1862). The issue of military service did not go away in the midst of battle. "In the hearing of booming cannons and the occasional firing of musketry," Rutherford advised that most of the regiment had agreed "to remain until the crisis is over on the Peninsula" but "that some one hundred & thirty have actually stacked arms and moved to the rear to the sound of the Enemy's Cannon! Alas! for South Carolina that she should nurture Sons to dishonor her. Will not our brave women scorn to smile upon them, and greet them with indignation instead of joy" (16 April 1862). Rutherford approved of the conscription bill passed by the Confederate Congress during the battle on the Peninsula while acknowledging that "[t]o those who are loyal and brave, it is somewhat mortifying that their services cannot be voluntarily offered to their Country." Rutherford wrote this letter while enjoying a meal of catfish and eel which they had caught that morning. He commented - "What an anomaly around me! An artillery duel is going on with the enemy, drums are beating in camp for dress parade, men are marching in all directions, while I am sitting on the ground with a chess board in my lap thinking only of my sweet wife" (19 April 1862).

Rutherford mentioned the possibility of his returning home during the controversy over re-enlistment (24 December 1861). In a letter of 9 January 1862 he regretted his absence from home at Christmas but assured Sallie "that come what will unless it be ruin to his country," he would come home in April. Sallie responded in a letter of 26 January that she received a letter from a recently married mutual

friend who "says for my benefit... it is far worse to send a dear husband to fight those miserable Yankees, than it is to send a much loved, lover." The marriage of William Rutherford and Sallie Fair took place in March 1862, for there is no correspondence between 17 February and 7 April when William addressed a letter to Sallie Rutherford.

Much of the correspondence during this period is concerned with the routine of camp life, the prevalence of illness among the soldiers, and their quarters or "winter Cabin" as Rutherford described the quarters in a letter of 6 February 1862. In fact, their quarters "look[ed] more like a Confederate States Magazine, than the abode of man. A carpet of mud, very soft and yielding; the walls, hung with swords, cartouch Boxes, Bayonet Scabbards, Pistols &c ceiled above with muskets, and just over my head the two banners of the Regt are unfurled in aristocratic contrast with all else, which serve as curtains for my couch. Saddles, bridles, other horse equipage, Camp Baggage, books and papers of every description protruding from every crack and corner complete the list."

By late May 1862 the Confederates were anticipating a Union assault on Richmond, and Rutherford's Third Regiment was located near the city from where he advised - "Not that Richmond is prepared to yield her neck quietly to the yoke of the oppressor, but she has resolved with high courage and noble spirit to throw herself in the way of the tyrant, and if her doom be within the book of fate, she will seal it with her blood and be buried only beneath the ashes of her shrines. Heaven save the good old City." In the midst of this crisis, he could find some humor as he related to his wife a trip to a shop with a companion for the purpose of having shirts made. He explained that they were embarrassed to remove their shirts "in the presence of a room full of young girls" when the proprietor recognized "our hesitation, and had to explain that she meant it to be tried `over the shirts we were wearing" (22 May 1862).

As the Union forces were preparing to assault Richmond, Confederate units were being reorganized and new officers elected. The reorganization involved politics and personalities. Commenting on James Nance's apparent loss of an election for regimental commander, Rutherford expressed sympathy for Nance but also noted that "a man who pursued his interests so selfishly deserves to some extent his retribution" (22 May 1862).

Two days later he informed his wife that the reorganization was "getting on well." Nance won the election to lead the regiment and "is bringing everything to thorough discipline, and a few weeks, I hope, will enable him to command the confidence and respect so essential to the usefulness of officers." The Third Regiment remained in the vicinity of Richmond for the entire summer of 1862. Rutherford corrected his wife's opinion that he evidenced a fondness for military life in a letter of 22 June?"I would not wear all its shining honors if I could exchange them for the happiness of being alone with my darling wife." In fact, Rutherford, like his wife, argued that he was becoming "very tired of this war" which had delayed rather than hastened their marriage. War involved "the sound of vengeful, death dealing Cannon, the mad shouts of contending hosts, the death groans of agonized humanity," and it appeared to Rutherford "intensely stupid for man to be wasting time and strength in the wicked work employing us" except for the necessity of "repel[ling] our enemies at any sacrifice." But given a choice, "How pleasant it would be to transport myself from this land of frowns and passions and volcanoes, to the dear presence of one I know, when all to me is sunshine and happiness" (22 June 1862).

The battle around Richmond raged until mid-July. Rutherford's Third Regiment was involved in heavy fighting, and he received several minor wounds. In a letter of 10 July, Rutherford reported that the Union forces had at last withdrawn, but the fighting left him "heartsick of the wrecks I have seen of brutal human passion! I have passed over three Battle fields, red with the hearts warm blood, and crowded with the mangled bodies of the slain.... Can decent humanity rejoice in such scenes as this! God forbid! But we are not men if we swerve one iota from the path of duty, though that path lead to sure destruction. Military glory is murderous vanity; military duty is the prerogative of patriots, and this alone divides me from my cherished wife, and keeps my body where my heart is not."

There is no correspondence between 8 August and 3 October 1862 when Lieutenant Colonel Rutherford informed his wife that he had been captured. His parole, dated 14 October, noted that he was captured at Brownsville (Maryland). He was ill when paroled, and he informed his wife that the circumstances of his imprisonment were "trivial compared to the sufferings I have undergone from sickness." In fact, although he was ill while a prisoner, he experienced the hospitality in Baltimore "of one of its most distinguished families making a circle of

acquaintances so agreeable and pleasant and sympathizing that it was almost impossible to realize my imprisonment" (3 October 1862).

Rutherford returned home to Newberry (S.C.) in October but was back with his regiment in December when he wrote his wife that they had just returned from picket duty in snow so deep "that they were nearly frozen" (7 December 1862). In subsequent letters he thanked his wife for cake and other provisions that he brought back from South Carolina and requested towels and a comb and brush as someone had stolen his valise during his absence. William Rutherford was severely wounded in December 1862 which may explain the absence of correspondence during 1863. The correspondence resumes in 1864 shortly after Rutherford rejoined his regiment at Bristol (Tennessee). It had been a "long unpleasant ride" on the train where he was "jostled by a rude soldierly and tormented by delays, [only] to reach so undesirable a place as this Camp." Rations were scarce, and the soldiers endured other hardships as well - "They are all that can save the country, and they suffer so nobly" (10 April 1864). He repeated this theme in a letter to his father on the same day - "The people ought to love these brave suffering Soldiers! They stand as their only defense between their homes and a plundering enemy. They are unshod, unclad, unfed, yet not a murmur is heard."

By mid-April Rutherford expected the regiment to be sent back to Virginia "to participate in the great campaign which our enemies confidently expect to result in the capture of Richmond" (14 April 1864). Since his return to the regiment, he had been looking for a horse to replace one stolen in Greenville. Several days before he was promoted to command of the regiment, Rutherford wrote his wife of an impending battle and commented on a report that Burnside's army numbered six thousand African-American soldiers - "Is it not too bad, my love, that the incarnate fiends should arm even the once happy and obedient negro against his master. The determination in our army is to kill them all and spare not" (2 May 1864). Rutherford assumed command of the Third Regiment upon the death of Col. James Nance. Nance, Capt. Alfred E. Doby, and Gen. Micah Jenkins met their deaths in the same battle when all three were struck by friendly fire (7 May 1864). The Third Regiment earned high praise for its performance in the battle "by all the Genls from Lee down to Col. Henegan, who told me that my Regt saved the day" (9 May 1864).

In response to deployments by the Union army, the Third Regiment frequently changed locations during May and June until moving into the trenches at Petersburg later in the summer. It seemed to Rutherford that Grant was reinforcing his army with troops from the garrison in Washington. These troops were "men who have been drilled in the heavy artillery only and who do not know scarcely how to load a gun." Several who were captured were assigned to burying "their neglected dead" and "[t]he sight of their unburied comrades rotting in the woods & fields, revolted them" (21 May 1864).

By late June 1864 the Confederate army was preparing for trench warfare around Petersburg. Rutherford observed that they were "condemned" to this warfare. Most casualties occurred from Yankee sharpshooters, and Rutherford remarked - "The whole carnage of the Battle is much more endurable than this cold blooded murder" (23 June 1864). The Confederate army was clearly in a precarious situation at Petersburg. The Weldon Rail Road leading south was cut in June, and its restoration was cause for rejoicing - "the geese would squall if they could know how busily tortured their quills are to day." The morale of the Third Regiment was improved by time spent in reserve in the city - "They have all been paid off, are allowed to visit the city in squads of twenty or thirty at a time, live well at the market, get a smile occasionally from the pretty girls and altogether are doing well and in fine spirits" (5 July 1864).

Rutherford seemed to perceive that prospects for the Confederate army were becoming desperate - "Truly, we know not what we are doing, nor whither we are drifting. We can only do our duty and let consequences follow." Gen. Early's expedition around Washington caused excitement, "but I cannot hope for any substantial results" (14 July 1864). At home, citizens in Newberry were upset with the "appearance of the impressment officer." His wife was harsh in her criticism of the "old women... [who] give up their horses more reluctantly than they do their friends to the war" (30 July 1864).

Stationary duty in the trenches did allow Rutherford some leisure and time to deal with other problems that necessitated assistance from home. He was still trying to procure an acceptable horse and sent his servant Jim home with the expectation that he would return with two horses. Jim was often incapacitated by illness. Rutherford lamented that "Jim recovers so slowly and is such a coward that he can not get well this side of home. He lacks fortitude and is monstrously like his mother

when sick though he has had a hard attack of measles" (4 August 1864). It turned out to be easier to get Jim home than to get him back.

By the eleventh of August 1864, the Third Regiment shifted its operations to western Virginia. From Cedar Mountain (Culpepper County, Va.), 11 August, he expressed relief that the wagons caught up with them "as we have not had a change of clothing since we left on the train five days ago." A defeat by Early's cavalry was attributed to carelessness and was especially distressing because "we cannot afford to pay so dearly to learn such lessons." By the sixteenth they were in Front Royal (Warren County, Va.), where Rutherford recalled the birth of their daughter one year earlier - "I am just beginning seriously to realize that I am a father. I expect you feel like you have been a mother almost all your life" (16 August 1864).

When they arrived in Winchester (Va.), they viewed the destruction of crops and barns by the recently departed Yankees - "This war is becoming truly disgusting, and I especially hope the end is not far distant" (18 August 1864). While near Charlestown (Jefferson County, West Virginia), Colonel Rutherford visited the site of John Brown's execution and noted that the Yankees had removed the tree "as mementoes of this murderous fanatic." He described for his wife the area where the gallows stood and expressed sympathy for the citizens of Virginia "over whom the war has swept like a sirocco destroying the fairest land ever vouchsafed to a people" (23 August 1864).

Several letters from Sallie in August and September kept Rutherford informed of developments at home. Three of her father's slaves were impressed for duty on the coast, and "Yorick cried when he left - the idea is amusing but the poor creatures are capable of feeling as well as me" (30 August 1864). Yorick died within the month when a shell exploded in Ft. Sumter. Sallie observed that he faced death prayerfully - "that poor uneducated negro might teach his superiors a lesson, how many go into the army where they are in continual danger, without a serious thought of death would that they would look danger in the face, as that simple untaught negro did & prepare for the death angel" (25 September 1864). Two days later she was despondent after attending wounded soldiers at the depot in Newberry, S.C. (27 September 1864).

The Third Regiment's excursion to the Shenandoah Valley was characterized as "a delightful summer visit" despite their lack of military success. Their brigade was now commanded ably by Gen. James Connor who replaced General Kershaw who "has not sustained our high expectations." He acknowledged in this letter "that this thing of living after the war begins to occupy my thoughts! always looking ahead for trouble! What am I to do, how to make my bread.... Tomorrow, I am twenty-seven years old, and have not begun life! The past seems a blank, the present only hurrying me on into an unknown future big with fate and uncertainty" (20 September 1864). From near Harrisonburg, Va., 6 October 1864, Rutherford happily reported Jim's safe return and remarked - "I envy these Creatures their Ebony skins. All the tyranny of the military system does not affect their liberties." He also thanked his wife for clothes and a copy of a sermon.

One week later, on 13 October 1864, Col. William Drayton Rutherford was killed in front of his regiment at the battle of Strasburg (Shenandoah County, Va.).

Statement, 20 June 1837, from the Managers of Elections (St. Matthews Parish, S.C.)

Statement, 20 June 1837, signed by managers of elections, St. Matthews Parish (a voting district within Orangeburg District, S.C.), attests to the election of W[illia]m L. Lewis as state senator to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Robert Goodwyn.

Signed by D.C. McClure, David Houser, Joel Butler, Alan Shuler, Daniel Dantzler, Lewis Rast, and Daniel Avinger, the document is addressed to Patrick Noble, Abbeville Court House.

Edward Terry Hendrie Shaffer Papers, 1900-1963

"No man knew South Carolina more intimately nor told its story more authentically than Edward Terry Hendrie Shaffer," wrote the editor of the *Walterboro Press and Standard*, 6 December 1945, upon the death of his fellow townsman and noted businessman, farmer, author, lecturer, and traveler of Colleton County (S.C.).

"In his death the Palmetto State lost a keen and sympathetic interpreter of its history, its institutions, its aspirations, and its social, economic and cultural development." "Bobbie Shaffer cannot be replaced," added Charleston artist Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, "for there is no man in the state with just his combination.

He was a free man, privileged to travel at will and to observe at leisure and draw his own conclusions without bias. His contribution was unfettered by self seeking." She concluded, "He was a philosopher with humor and an idealist with tolerance. His rare gifts and generous spirit will be sorely missed" (News and Courier, 30 November 1945).

Fifty-five manuscripts, 1900-1963, consisting largely of his short published and unpublished works (including speeches), reflect what Mrs. Verner meant when she further said of Shaffer (1880-1945) that few combined "with so facile a pen such independence of action and such high thinking."

In his earliest published piece in the collection, "Why We May Hope for a Southern Literature," a student essay he contributed to the July 1902 issue of *The College of Charleston Magazine* as its editor-in-chief, he wrote, "[I]t is impossible to build up real literature by the mere use of local color.... True humour, true pathos, true 'criticism of life,' these alone can secure a place in the literature of the world. And yet local color is of vast importance. It is the setting in which the gems of true literature may often shine. And so it is that the wealth of local color which the Southern writer has at his hand is [an] advantage not to be despised."

Twenty-four years later, in his essay "Favored Farmers," which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* (June 1926), he began by describing the twenty years he spent as a small-town supply merchant and concluded by observing that America's agricultural hope lay in super-organization and the machine, and then by asking, "Will there be a place in this new order for the small farmer?"

The collection contains a number of typed copies of essays which may or may not have been published. Among these are two versions of an autobiographical piece entitled variously "My Own Big Yard" and "Americana. The Changing Scene," [ca. 1940]; "Advent in Wonderland," about a chance meeting with a film actress and her company in the mountains of North Carolina, apparently entitled as a parody of the 1927 title by Belford Forrest, *Alice in Movieland*; "In Time of War: Pattern for Tomorrow," which deals with the possibility of reconciling the peoples of England and Germany following World War II; and "Concerning Government and Business," which he concluded with a statement favoring "the injection of more business men into government thereby translating into administrative terms that economy and directness of objective that have so strikingly marked the successful

course of industrial and commercial enterprise in the United States." In a 3,600-word essay called "Gullah Odyssey" Shaffer takes his reader on an expedition with Ben Blake, "Gullah fisherman, who had spent all his sixty or more placid years within a thirty mile radius of the log and mud cabin he called home beside the marshes of the Cheeha River."

His undated essay "Liquor and Manners" turns out to be both a revealing personal account and a social treatise of the times. "I recall that in our particular village [Walterboro (Colleton County, S.C.)] there were two rival barrooms that ministered to the needs of the thirsty," he writes, "and as I now recreate the picture I realize that these resorts supplied that compensating escape for men that is now afforded by country club, the modern mixed party, the automobile and the silver screen." He continues, "They were pointed out to us children as Vile Dens of Satan, we were never to pause in front of them; and I still recall vividly the exquisite thrill of gazing at their mysterious portals from afar or sniffing excitedly at strange, forbidden odors that were wafted through the swinging doors." "Laws concerned with liquor regulation must, and doubtless in our immediate future will be, but expressions of current manners in the use of liquor," he concludes. "Regardless of the making or the breaking of laws there will be no turning back, in manners, for here at least the ascent from the frontier is constant."

Several of the many talks and speeches he made through the years are included in the collection. In one of these, entitled "Nassau Impressions" and presented at Winthrop College on 25 September 1940, he revealed impressions of a visit to the Bahamas, "I was entertained at a certain hospitable mansion on East High Street, where the young sea adventuring heiress of the House of Colleton, Louisa, Baroness of Fairlawn on Cooper River, and Landgravine of Carolina, dwelt when she came to Nassau in 1785 to claim the land as Sovereign [Proprietress] of the Bahama Isles. In the midst of its terraced garden, overlooking the city and the sea, now the home of a family long [illustrious] in island history, it is mellowed but not marred by time. Its [paneled] walls, its mirror[-]like floors of English oak, its quaint winding stair, not the mere day's work of architect and builder, but a triumph of survival, eloquent of an era and a race." Among the unique items in this collection are copies of Shaffer's unpublished novel, "The Landgravine."

In another presentation, "A Journey Through the Black Border with Gonzales," Shaffer focuses upon the writings of his literary compatriot Ambrose Elliott

Gonzales (1857-1926) and remarks, "Because of the shifting lights of his genius the country of the Black Border is forever charted on the literary map of the world and the spirit of a brave Past lives immortal."

Still another one of his talks took the form of a radio address, 25 July 1940, in which he spoke of his then recently published book, *Carolina Gardens*, "It seems a happy coincidence to speak over a North Carolina station for a South Carolina sponsor [South Carolina Economic Association] about my book.... For it is comprehensive of the two states, the vast and varied Empire of Carolina.... No finer culture has existed in America than that agrarian civilization that from 1660 until 1860 found its most perfect expression in the two Carolinas. And because the men and women of that era were a beauty loving, land conscious race, taking just pride in their broad acres, in country seats adorned with grove and garden, their story may be traced today in gardens that have survived change and the years."

Nineteen letters survive in the collection, most of them written by Shaffer to his daughter, Jane, and to his wife, Clara Barr Shaffer. They exhibit a strong sense of loyalty and devotion to family and friends, a penchant for travel, and a vital interest in the social, economic and political issues of the day, at home and beyond. On 12 February 1935, remarking on Jane's engagement to Blanding Holman of Batesburg (Lexington County, S.C.), Shaffer wrote her, "[Y]ou should apologize to your Pop for growing up and getting engaged and all that, you arrived a few years ago in such a small package that I, being inexperienced in babies, thought you would stay that way and never outgrow your joy in being parked in front of the store at Ritter with a few pennies to spend. But the joke on you is that in my heart you are still my baby that once ran away from the old home and came to me at the store, and the little tot who used to go to sleep on the way back from Chee-ha. So I have the double joy of having you that way and also of having this grown up creature with Town Theatre and Blanding complications."

Between 1941 and 1944 the letters contain rumblings of war and expressions of political opinion, and accounts of subsequent wartime conditions are intermixed with Shaffer's immediate personal and professional commitments. In a letter of 26 June 1941 he remarked to Jane, "No, we do not worry, or even think about the world war! As you wisely say, what's the use? let's enjoy our lives and one another and not go out and hunt for trouble. Maybe the storm will never reach us."

Several letters written from California help to document a cross-country automobile tour he made from October to December 1941 as a publicity program sponsored by South Carolina, Inc., spearheaded by A.F. Funderburk, Jr., editor of the *South Carolina Magazine*. On 12 November 1941 Shaffer wrote Jane from Van Nuys, California (where he was staying with his son, Edward, and his family) "Hope you see my manager, Funderburk who can tell you more detail of our trip. He should be pleased as I've made Big Headlines in every paper from Coast to Coast, and also made all the desired contacts for him. That part is quite strenuous and takes all the money he is putting into it, but does add to the interest and zest of the journey, so if he is satisfied we are."

By 1944 he was commenting on matters of war, politics, and the effect of the military presence in Walterboro (S.C.). In a letter to Jane postmarked 13 March 1944 he lamented, "I am distressed that Vernon Price is missing in action over Germany where he flew as a navigator. I drove him and Edward to Clemson to enter and Vernon was so excited and eager to meet life, and death came so soon." "I attended the Democratic Club meeting this afternoon," he told her on 23 April 1944, "felt good to be home again after wandering afar with strange gods such as [Wilkie] and the utilities and Republicans and other heathen. After this if anything wrong with the Democratic Party or the Episcopal Church I rather not be told."

And in an undated letter from the period, written to Clara (at their summer home in Saluda, N.C.), he reported, "Last night I attended a council meeting and helped get the Sunday movies approved. The airport officials requested it and only Smoak and Wickersham fought it." "No officers here yet above Captains," he continued, "but they seem a grand lot of men. So far only a few hundred men arrived but a hundred or so come in every day. As this airport will for the present be under the Columbia authority there may not be Colonels and things here who would need hundred dollar houses, but I have listed this place for rent just to please you and Jane, you gold diggers."

The earliest letter in the collection, and its most novel, is one written to "Bobby Shaffer" by good friend DuBose Heyward from "Dawn Hill," his home in Hendersonville (North Carolina), not far from the Shaffers' at Saluda (N.C.). Accompanying the letter, postmarked 10 August 1931, is a copy of a photograph, probably taken by Heyward himself, of a group of friends gathered at the edge of the Heywards' swimming pool in which Shaffer's young son is standing alone. "I

enclose an interesting picture which might serve as an illustration for one of your articles on life in the Deep South," writes Heyward. He then proceeds to give a description of the photographic mock tableau, which he entitles SCENE FROM THE BIBLE BELT. "Little Bobby Shaffer [the Shaffers' son, Edward] `Comes through' in the presence of the congregation of the First Baptist Church. The candidate's proud father, Brother Bobby Shaffer, well known mint grower of Walterboro, S.C. can be seen garbed in spotless white flannels in the immediate back-ground. Welcome Little Brother Shaffer to the flock, and may your trousers always be as spotless as those of your distinguished parent." Identifiable among the seventeen persons in the photograph, in addition to young Shaffer and his father, are George Armstrong Wauchope, Yates Snowden, Virginia Wauchope Bass, and Robert Duncan Bass.

Other items of special interest include Shaffer's travel diary from the 1941 cross-country tour; and notes, 1938-1939, on sales of *Carolina Gardens*, as well as reviews and notices of the book, 1937-1941. A 111-page typed volume entitled "Service in the South" is Shaffer's compilation of material pertaining to the Civil War experience of his father, Alexander C. Shaffer (1838-1910). A sergeant in the Harris Light Cavalry, Second New York Regiment, the elder Shaffer is represented by surviving letters, unpublished memoirs, and extracts from a pocket diary which he kept throughout his campaigns, imprisonment, and escape from Columbia (S.C.) and his journey to Atlanta along Sherman's scorched earth.

Two random, undated, typed pages further relate to his father. One focuses on Alexander Shaffer's deafness, "he used this minor affliction to the best advantage, never hearing things he did not wish to hear but any other times hearing a whisper." The other gives an affecting account of his last days, "After mother's death he only lived a few years, most of the time just he and I together, and although I sensed our time together running short and devoted myself to him, I fear they were lonely years for him. When the end came, the final hours, although he had never been a man to speak much of religion or of his beliefs he faced his last enemy with a stout heart and never a murmur, the old dauntless spirit that faced the cannon at Ball's Bluff bore him dauntless into the shadow."

Addition, Sept. 1863, to the Calvin Shedd Papers

Three letters, 5, 8, and 17 September 1863, added to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of the papers of Union soldier Calvin Shedd further chronicle the

South Carolina Civil War experiences of this member of Co. A, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry Regiment.

In letters to his wife from the U.S. Army General Hospital at Hilton Head, Shedd writes of his health problems and the progress of the war. The earliest of the three letters refutes claims made by New York newspapers that Union troops had captured Fort Sumter and Battery Wagner and further expresses sadness at news of the deaths of old friends and neighbors in New Hampshire, "I hoped the men that went for 9 months would get home safe; but it dont take long to use up a Regt in this War if they do any work or fighting." Shedd then takes up his own defense, presumably in response to criticism of his involvement, or lack thereof, in fighting on Morris Island. "I dont know who writes Sams letter & dont care the skip of a Florida Flea," the letter argues, but "I was in all the fight & danger the Regt has been in except the charge & am thought better of (according to the talk in the regt) than many that did go in. I was sick abed when I started for Morris both times & the Surgeon...& all the officers that saw me said I ought not to go & advised me not to go, and if I had dreamed there was to be an assault I should have tried to have got there, & any one that writes that which is not true about me may make me feel unpleasant that is all."

Shedd's 8 September letter further reports on the Morris Island fight, "They Say the whole of Morris...is ours sure & Sumpter & Moultrie knocked into Pi[e], with numerous other items of bad luck to the Rebs." "Rumor that old lier says the 7th is in Sumpter," the letter continues. "I dont quite see it yet, but hope it is true; if any Regt is in there I should as soon think it the 7th as they have done as good work as any."

The third and final letter gives some impression of the gravity of Shedd's situation, "I have been on the Bunk for the last 11 days have not set up half an hour at a time but am used to this kind of thing & dont despair I must own however that I get most discouraged."

Papers, 1943, of United States Army Pvt. Charles B. Smith

Forty-nine manuscripts, 23 June-29 November 1943, written during World War II by Private Charles B. Smith consist chiefly of letters from Camp Croft, near Spartanburg (S.C.), to his wife, Alice C. Smith, in Laurel Springs (N.J.). The earliest letter present indicates that Smith had left Ft. Dix and traveled by train

through Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington with other stops en route to Camp Croft.

The soldier's letters report that he was to be in infantry training for thirteen weeks, that Camp Croft functioned as an "Infantry Replacement Training Center" where "they are getting the boys ready to go into combat groups," and that the men in his barracks were from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Upon their arrival, the Northern recruits braved temperatures that ranged, according to Smith, between 110 and 115 during the day. "The weather down here is not really bad," he wrote on 27 June, "it is not very humid and there is a breeze blowing all the time."

Other early letters relate details of camp life - air raid tests, KP duty, and housekeeping chores. "We had a 'floor show' in the barracks tonight," Smith's letter of 2 July recounts. "We had to scrub the floor and wash the windows. Some floor show what say?"

Basic training began in earnest following the Fourth of July and included marches with full field packs, gas masks, and rifles. A letter of 11 July reports that they would leave the following day to "go out on the range to fire for a record. We will go out for 5 days. Marching each way each day.... It is about 4 miles to the range." "Since Sunday," he wrote three days later, "we have been on the move from 4 A.M. till 9 P.M. We get up at 4 eat at 4:15 and are on the way at 5:00. We walk about 4? miles to the range and get there about 6:45. Monday morning we were working the targets and in the afternoon we did some firing.... Tuesday we fired all day that is off and on.... This morning we went on the targets again. Tomorrow I will start firing for a record. I think I will qualify but I don't know." According to his 18 July letter, Smith made marksman, missing sharpshooter by thirteen points. "It was not bad the first two days as it was cloudy but the last three it was clear and hot," he noted.

Barely one month into infantry training, Smith and his fellow inductees encountered the toughest obstacle to date. "Boy am I stiff," he wrote on 25 July. "Yesterday we finished our course with a grand finale. We arose at 4:30 marched about 5 miles and then we started. First we had a class on grenades. We threw one at a target which I came close to. We then went through the infiltration course. We had to crawl about 60 yards under machine gun fire 15 yards of which was under barbed

wire....That was all for the morning in the afternoon we had a class on demolition. The instructor made small bombs and set them off. Then we had village fighting we attacked a village and moved from building to building....After the village fighting we marched home 5 miles. We arrived about 7 had supper and then cleaned rifles. By the time I showered and shaved it was 9:30 so I crawled in bed. I think I was asleep in 2 minutes. I woke up at 6 this morning and had breakfast. Boy am I stiff!"

Next came code lessons, more drilling, maneuvers, and news that the training course might be extended to seventeen weeks or longer. Then there were the more pleasant aspects of a recruit's life: visits to the five local USO clubs and a trip to Spartanburg by Alice in September. Two weeks of maneuvers in October completed the training regimen, and by the middle of the month Smith was expecting a seven-day furlough, after which he would report to Ft. Meade. His last letter from Camp Croft is dated 26 October; it is followed by one of 29 November written from an undisclosed location, possibly Ft. Meade, that anticipates orders for shipment elsewhere.

Plantation Account Journal, 1863-1868, of David Franklin Thorpe

Plantation account journal, 1863-1868, of David Franklin Thorpe (1836-1909), including a list of "investments and expenditures connected with the crop[s]... upon School Farm No. 4 and Village Farm, St. Helena I[slan]d, S.C."

The journal also includes a record of farm repairs and expenses, along with accounts of cotton picked and ginned by African American laborers during the American Civil War and the Reconstruction years that followed.

Christian Bernhard Thumel Papers, 1841-1843

Two letters, 9 June 1841 and 7 January 1843, of C[hristian] B[ernhard] Thummel, writing from Lexington (S.C.), to G.K. Perkins (Utica, New York), discuss the former's teaching position at Lexington Literary Institute. A Lutheran pastor, Thummel had been received into the South Carolina Synod from the New York Synod in 1841. Prior to that he taught, 1830-1832, at Hartwick Seminary (Cooperstown, New York).

The earlier letter requests news of Cooperstown (N.Y.) and Hartwick Seminary, then asks Perkins to forward a copy of his arithmetic text in care of Jacob F.

Schirmer, Charleston. Thummel had resigned his teaching post at Waccamaw to take charge of:

...the classical school here, & tho' my salary here is not near as large, as it was at Waccamaw; the expenses are likewise much less, the situation perfectly health, the school flourishing & consisting chiefly of young men, eager to learn, & the village rather pleasant & but 12 miles distant from Columbia, the capital of the State. Besides all this, I am in a Lutheran neighborhood, & residing in the same village with my old friend, Dr. Hazelius, who is at the head of the Theol[ogical] Seminary here. Thus you will perceive, that my change on the whole has been for the better & to my satisfaction, so that I have already bought a house & lot, 3 acres large, in the village here for my residence in future. I own likewise 2 female servants, & begin to consider myself in some degree as settled here permanently. I instruct in the same branches as formerly, but have had to take a serious hold of Mathematics, having had daily classes in Algebra Geometry & Surveying, & I am happy to say, that I got along much better than I dared at first to hope.

Catherine D. Thummel concluded the letter on 13 June 1841 with a message to Mrs. Perkins telling of the death of their daughter Helen while the family was at Wacammaw and giving news of the other children. "The Ladies here raise a good deal of silk," Catherine noted, "but I do not like to feed the worms so have not gone into the business."

The 7 January 1843 letter indicates that Thummel had received a copy of Perkins' algebra text, advises that he would try to promote its use, and suggests that Perkins send a copy to South Carolina College, in care of Professor of Mathematics Thomas S. Twiss, to whom Thummel had shown Perkins' arithmetic text. Thummel reported that his school was small but satisfactory and that he hoped to travel to Baltimore in May to attend the meeting of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church as a delegate from South Carolina Synod.

"Dr. Hazelius, who... has visited Germany during last Summer, returned in good health & spirits in November last," Thummel wrote. While Hazelius was absent,

Thummel had assumed responsibility for the "Theological Department as well as of my own School; commencing at 7 in the morning, I kept on in my school till one o'clock without interruption, & then from 3 to 6 laboured in his stead. This was rather tough work during the hot months of summer, but I got thro' with it very well, tho' in October I was laid up nearly a week with Dysentery & fever." As with the earlier letter, Catherine Thummel appended a message to Mrs. Perkins giving news of family and friends and exhorting her to increased religious devotion. Thummel remained in South Carolina until 1844 when he resigned and moved to Ohio.

Safford W. Trowbridge Journals, 1864-1866

Two journal volumes, 1 January 1864 - 23 June 1865 and 13 March - 18 December 1866, diary of Union soldier Safford W. Trowbridge, Co. A, Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, begins with the unit stationed near Memphis (Tennessee). Brief daily entries constitute a record of the mundane life of a soldier, from skirmishes and picket duty to extended bouts of illness and Trowbridge's off-duty passion for fishing.

On 4 August 1864, the troops began "moving eastward" as part of the Atlanta campaign. Two weeks later, Trowbridge complained of sickness and soon thereafter was hospitalized. Following a Thanksgiving furlough, he rejoined his unit, journeying by sea from New York to Beaufort (S.C.). Trowbridge was with Sherman's troops for the burning of Columbia, but had little to say about it - "a good share of the city was burnt last night."

After leaving South Carolina, the Thirty-second moved on to North Carolina, where they occupied Raleigh and fought at Bentonville. They were discharged in early June. Trowbridge's civilian diary, dating from 1866, is chiefly a record of weather conditions at his home in Waupan, Wisconsin.

Addition, 1862-1866, to the Records of U.S. Army, Dept. of the South

Eighty-eight printed manuscripts, 5 February 1862 - 7 March 1866, General Orders and Circulars from the Department of the South, United States Army, deal primarily with the organization and administration of the military command of Brig. Gen. Rufus Saxton of the sea islands of South Carolina.

General Orders No. 7, 22 August 1862, addresses "the hope of correcting a deplorable evil" - bigamy among the freedmen. "Any negro claiming to have, or charged with having more than one wife, is required to confine himself to, and, if need be, support that one to whom he has been lawfully married. If no such marriage has ever been celebrated, he will select that one of his so-called wives who is the mother of his children, if any he have; and, after a marriage service duly performed by some Minister of the Gospel, take her to himself as his own sole lawful wife." Thereafter, all infractions "will be liable to arrest and imprisonment."

On 18 October 1862, General Orders No. 10 decreed "the 1st Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers will be organized as soon as possible." Encouraging enlistments, the order states that by an act of Congress "all slaves of rebel masters who enter into the service of the United States, are forever free." Recruits were to report to the regimental headquarters at Smith's plantation. However, General Orders No. 17, dated 8 March 1863, revealed a lack of volunteers and invoked a draft of "every able-bodied freedman in this department, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years." By 16 August 1864 "great numbers of unemployed colored men and deserters hiding about to avoid labor or service" would cause General Orders No. 119 to be published. It outlined punishment for shirkers and provided provisions for plantation superintendents placing such persons under arrest.

Other topics include the procedures for cotton harvests and proclamations of thanksgiving. This collection also includes sundry General Orders of the Headquarters, Bureau for Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Records of the Quartermaster, Provost Marshal, and Inspector General Corps of the United States Army.

Nineteen manuscripts, 1865-1868, orders and records of the Quartermaster, Provost Marshal and Inspector General Corps of the United States Army in South Carolina. Included is a statement of charges against an African American resident, "Harriet, a freedwoman," for stealing cattle in Cheraw (S.C.).

General orders from the specimen papers detail the undertakings of Lt. William E. Leighton of the First Maine Battalion in his duty as Assistant Inspector General for

the Military District of Charleston, including an explanation from an unidentified officer for the "deficiency of oats" at his post in Orangeburg (S.C.).

George Edward Walker Volume, 1851-1853

Notes and letter book, 1851-1853, of George Edward Walker (1826-1863) lays out specifications for the Free School and the Lecture Room of First Presbyterian Church in Charleston (S.C.).

The volumes includes copies of letters to the Rev. C. Hankel, Commissioner of Free Schools, in reference to fees for Walker's services.

Letter, 5 Sept. 1863, Barton S. Walters to "Mother"

Letter of Union soldier Barton S. Walters, Co. A, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, stationed at Morris Island (S.C.), writing, 5 Sep[tember] 1863, to his mother and speaking out against fellow Northerners calling for peace at all costs.

Walters writes, "there are some now who say... lets settle this without any more bloodshed now I want to see the Union of the states before the Bloodshed is stopped it would not look right neither would it be right to settle now after loosing so many noble & Brave men unless we have the enemy subjugated make them lay down their arms swear allegience to their country & seek refuge under the Star Spangled Banner then & not till then will I be willing to come to any settlement with them."

Walters expresses his belief that "the fall of Charleston will be the death blow to Rebellion" and prays that "God speed the day when their cursed Palmetto Rag is torn down & the Red White & Blue may be seen proudly floating in the Breeze."

Letter, 25 Apr. 1819, Enoch H. Wilcox, to "Catherine"

Letter, 25 April 1819, from Enoch [H. Wilcox], writing from Georgetown, S.C., to his "beloved Catharine" in Westerly, New Jersey, indicates that his ship was loaded and would set out for Charleston as soon as the winds calmed and that he missed her and "the Boys" but "must attend to business while I can get it to do."

He requests news from "the place I tell people is my home," complaining at the same time that he receives so little that "my acquaintance[s] almost disbelieve that I have any." The letter is continued the following day with the news that he had sold his brother's cranberries.

2000 Gifts to Modern Political Collections

- Richter H. **Moore** Papers, 1945-1950 and 1986
- Donald Stuart **Russell** Papers, 1929-1998
- Charles Cecil **Wyche** Papers, 1906-1962

Richter H. Moore papers, 1945-1950 and 1986

The papers of Richter H. Moore, Jr. (1928-1996) consist of one-quarter linear feet of material, 1945-1950 and 1986, chiefly relating to his involvement while a student at the University of South Carolina with the States Rights Democrat's Club of the University of South Carolina and the Young Democrat Club.

Moore served as USC chapter president of the latter in 1949. Included are letters, financial records, and newspaper clippings as well as USC student handbooks, 1945-1946 and 1947. Of particular note is a flyer titled "Is This a Dixie-Crat Convention?," by John Bolt Culbertson, castigating the seating as delegates to the national convention of Young Democratic Clubs of America, "some of the most vicious opponents President Truman or any other President ever had."

Donald Stuart Russell Papers, 1929-1998

Few individuals achieve the success that Donald S. Russell (1906-1998) enjoyed in life; fewer still achieve success in such a wide range of arenas; and even fewer have active careers of the duration of Russell's. Donald Russell held important positions in the Roosevelt administration during World War II; he served as President of University of South Carolina, 1951-1957, and as governor of South Carolina, 1963-1965.

Following the war, he returned to the private practice of law. In 1952 Russell was named president of the University of South Carolina, taking no salary and using his personal funds to establish important endowments and to refurbish the president's house. In 1957 he resigned as president to run for governor. Although unsuccessful in his first attempt, in 1962 he was elected. Russell will forever be remembered for opening his inaugural reception and barbecue to all South Carolinians and personally greeting many black and white well-wishers who

attended the event. Upon the death of Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina's senior senator, Russell stepped down as governor and was succeeded by his lieutenant governor, Robert McNair, who appointed him to serve as South Carolina's senator until a special election could be held. Russell was praised for his acumen and accomplishments as senator, but was defeated by Fritz Hollings in the 1966 special election. President Lyndon Johnson appointed Russell a U.S. District Court judge in 1967. In 1971 he was appointed to the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. He served as an appellate court judge with great distinction until his death, in 1998, on his ninety-second birthday.

Donald Stuart Russell was born in Lafayette Springs (Mississippi), in 1906. When he was four, his father died, and, unable to maintain the family farm, Lula Russell moved with her children to Chester (S.C.), to be nearer her own parents. Finishing high school early, he began attending the University of South Carolina at fifteen and graduated in 1925. After completing law school in 1928, Russell was admitted to the bar and began practicing in Union. In 1930, he joined the prestigious law practice of Nichols, Wyche and Byrnes of Spartanburg. He had impressed the firm by winning a case in which he was opposed by partner Charles Cecil Wyche. Russell was running the practice alone by 1937, following the death of George Nichols and the appointments of James F. Byrnes to the U.S. Supreme Court and of Wyche to the Federal District Court.

Russell's relationship with Byrnes became very important during the following years, particularly as Byrnes took on increasingly prominent positions in the Roosevelt administration. Russell went to Washington as Byrnes' assistant when Byrnes was appointed director of the Office of Economic Stabilization in October 1942. In May 1943 he then followed Byrnes to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, which Byrnes had been appointed to direct. In October 1944 Russell went on active duty as an officer attached to the Army's Supreme Allied Headquarters in Europe. He was present at Yalta with President Franklin Roosevelt and Byrnes. Major Russell was discharged later that year. In early 1945 he served as Deputy Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, then as Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, under Byrnes, from August 1945 to January 1947. Russell implemented plans for the reorganization of the Foreign Service and developed the first series of continual regional foreign policy statements, a procedure which would later become standard practice. Russell's interest in the foreign-service later led to his involvement on several federal

committees. As the assistant to Byrnes, he was at Potsdam with President Harry Truman and Byrnes and took part in the decision to drop the first atomic bomb. Byrnes and Russell left the administration shortly after the war ended and joined Hogan & Hartson, a Washington, D.C., law firm.

Returning to Spartanburg (S.C.), Russell practiced law until 1952, when he was named president of the University of South Carolina. As president, he led the school from regional significance toward national prominence. He instigated the creation of the international studies program and encouraged the improvement of the school's facilities. Russell resigned in 1957 to run for governor, but was defeated in the Democratic primary by Ernest F. Hollings.

Russell again returned to Spartanburg to practice law and renewed his involvement in a variety of community organizations. He served as chairman of the Spartanburg General Hospital board of trustees and as a member of the boards of the Spartanburg County Foundation and of Converse College. In 1957 Russell served as State Easter Seals Chairman for the Crippled Children Society and belonged to the Executive Committee from 1958 to 1961. In 1959 he served as the Advanced Gifts Chairman for the United Way Community Campaign of which he had been State Chairman in 1953.

The 1961 Democratic gubernatorial primary featured Russell and Lieutenant Governor Burnet Maybank, Jr. Russell won the primary and was unopposed in the general election. To celebrate his election, he held a barbecue which included both white and black guests. This was the first integrated political event held in South Carolina since Reconstruction. As governor, Russell stressed the importance of improving the state's educational programs. He also established an open-door policy at the Governor's Mansion, inviting all citizens to come and see him at any time. These innovations led both Time and Life magazines to feature Russell as an example of a model leader of the New South.

One of the first challenges Russell faced as governor was the court-ordered integration of Clemson College. He received high praise when he refused the offer of federal troops from U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy. As reported in The State newspaper, Russell assured Kennedy that "South Carolina was 'perfectly capable' itself of maintaining law and order 'and we are not going to have any violence'" (25 January 1963). South Carolina was distinguished among the

southern states for the peaceful integration of its schools. Russell also promoted the technical education system and worked to continue the dramatic expansion of industry within the state.

U.S. Senator Olin D. Johnston died unexpectedly in April 1965. In such a situation, the governor appoints a successor to serve until a special election can be held. Russell said that he felt South Carolina needed a strong and able leader in Washington to deal with the important issues, and he believed that he had the best record of experience in Washington. He stepped down as governor and was appointed senator by Robert E. McNair, who became governor upon Russell's resignation. By all accounts, he was an effective senator who quickly won the respect of his fellow senators. However, he was defeated in the special election by Ernest F. Hollings. Voters appeared critical of the manner of Russell's appointment. During his gubernatorial campaign, Russell had promised to serve his full term as governor and not to use the position for further political advancement. Russell served in the Senate from 22 April 1965 to 8 November 1966.

President Lyndon Johnson appointed Russell U.S. District Judge for the Western District of South Carolina in 1967 to fill the vacancy created by the death of former law partner Charles Cecil Wyche. Russell had campaigned for Johnson during the 1964 election and had attended his inauguration, even though their opinions on the Voting Rights Bill differed significantly. In 1971 President Richard Nixon assigned Russell to the Appellate Court bench. Russell and his wife, Virginia, continued to reside in Spartanburg, though in his capacity as Appellate Judge Russell traveled to Richmond, Va., one week a month for nine months of the year. Known for having a thorough knowledge of the law, Russell served until his death in February 1998. He never took senior status or lightened his case load.

The collection consists of twenty-three and three-quarters linear feet of papers, 1929-1998, arranged in five major series: Public Papers, Personal Papers, Speeches, Audio-Visual Materials, and Clippings. Public Papers document Russell's service at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and as Assistant Secretary of State, Governor of South Carolina, and U.S. Senator. The bulk of the public materials traces his Senate service and demonstrates Russell's commitment to constituent service as well as significant work on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

Personal Papers document Russell's interests in business, finance, philanthropy, education, and foreign-service. Russell's personal activities rival his public work in importance to the state; he labored diligently to promote education and the welfare of children and the disabled.

Public Papers, eleven and one-quarter linear feet, document Russell's service as Secretary and later Deputy Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, 1943 to July 1945; as Assistant Secretary of State, July 1945 to January 1947; as Governor of South Carolina, January 1963 to April 1965; and as U.S. Senator, April 1965 to January 1967. The War Mobilization and Assistant Secretary of State records consist of six folders and are arranged chronologically. Gubernatorial papers are divided into general and topical files. The materials chiefly document Russell's activities as governor, such as hearings on Trotter's Shoals Dam, education programs, and political appointments. Documents relating to Russell's appointment to the Senate are included.

Senate papers are arranged in the following sub-series: General, Grants and Projects, Newsletters, Press Releases, Schedules, and Topical Files. General papers contain constituent correspondence which addresses multiple subjects or does not fall under a specific topical heading. Grants and Projects files relate to everything from agricultural grants to postal construction projects and are organized topically. Community Development files include projects to improve the economic and social aspects of municipalities as well as their infrastructures. Materials are arranged according to the funding agency or the name given a specific project. Energy files relate to the building of federal dams and nuclear facilities. Correspondence regarding energy issues of a political nature is found in Topical Files. Water files relate to water and sewage projects for local communities and the maintenance of public waterways.

Newsletters and Press Releases chiefly relate to national issues and legislation sponsored by Russell, ranging from agriculture to Vietnam. On the latter, Russell stated, "our action in Vietnam is a responsible, necessary, and restrained use of the minimal force required to deter present levels of aggression in Vietnam."

Topical files have to do with issues and legislation before the Senate. Particularly rich are the files relating to Russell's committees: Agriculture and Forestry; Post Office and Civil Service; and Labor and Public Welfare. Agriculture, Civil Service, Labor, Postal Affairs, and Welfare have been maintained as separate headings as they were in the Russell office. Agriculture files concern topics such as cotton, dairy farming, tobacco, and special legislation like the "Food for Freedom" Bill, the Rural Electrification Act, and the Special Milk-School Lunch Program. Civil Service files relate to issues such as the Federal Pay Bill and Retirement Benefits. Labor files focus chiefly upon legislation regulating the compensation of workers and restriction of protest rights and Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, regarding compulsory union membership. Materials relating to federal postal employees are located in the Postal Affairs files, which are mainly concerned with proposed parcel post rate increases, size and weight standards, and local postal appointments.

Personal Papers, ten and a half linear feet, are divided into General Papers, Campaign Files, Financial Records, Topical Files, and Schedules. General Papers chiefly consist of correspondence with family and friends and document Russell's personal interests and concerns. Campaign Files, 1947-1966, chiefly relate to Russell's 1962 gubernatorial campaign against Burnet R. Maybank, Jr., and some material documenting his 1966 Senate race.

Financial Records concern stock, bond, and real estate investments. Subjects of topical files include Board Memberships, Education, Foreign Affairs, and Persons with whom Russell was associated. Russell served on a variety of business and charitable boards. For years he was associated with the Auto Finance Company, which owned several newspapers, Southeast Fire Insurance and other subsidiaries. Russell was chairman of the board in 1949 and president from 1951 to 1953. He also served as chairman of the American Discount Company, a related company, from 1952 to 1953. Russell was a member of the board of the Spartanburg County Foundation from 1955 to 1961, raising money for several charitable funds.

As chairman of the board of Spartanburg General Hospital, 1958-1961, he worked to improve the Radiology Department at the Nursing School and helped to fight two lawsuits brought against the board. Russell also served on the boards of Brandon, Inc., and Palmetto Transmission. His interest and expertise regarding foreign affairs resulted in service on the Council of Foreign Relations, 1957-1958; the

Federal Task Force on Intellectual Activities, 1954-1956; and the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel (the Hoover Commission), 1952-1958.

Audio-Visual Material consists of artwork, audio recordings, films, photographs, and slides. Two pencil drawings of Virginia Russell and Donald Russell, Jr., are included. Two audio recordings contain some of Russell's gubernatorial speeches and his opponent's stump meeting in the 1962 primary campaign, and two films record Russell's 1963 inauguration. Photographs include portraits and family and group shots.

Charles Cecil Wyche Papers, 1906-1962

C.C. Wyche once noted, "A Judge cannot be a great Judge unless the members of the Bar of his State are great lawyers. Lawyers teach Judges the law. That feeling that Judges know all the law is clearly erroneous." Wyche would have known. The Prosperity native served for thirty years as a U.S. District Judge in Spartanburg.

Charles Cecil Wyche was born on 7 July 1885 to Cyril and Carrie Wyche. He graduated from The Citadel in 1906 and then attended Georgetown University. In 1909 he was admitted to the bar in South Carolina and began practicing law in Spartanburg. Wyche represented Spartanburg County in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1913 to 1914. During World War I he was commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Army. From 1919 to 1933 he was city and then county attorney for Spartanburg. In 1924 he was appointed associate justice to the South Carolina Supreme Court. Between 1933 and 1937 he served as the U.S. District Attorney for the Western District in South Carolina and then on 30 January 1937 was appointed U.S. District Judge for the Western District. Wyche died in 1966 and was succeeded as U.S. District Judge by his former law partner, Donald S. Russell.

The collection consists of five linear feet of papers, 1906-1962, arranged in four series: General Papers, Judicial Papers, Topical Files, and Miscellany. General Papers, 1906-1961, consist largely of correspondence with individuals ranging from fellow judges Ashton Williams and George Bell Timmerman to prison inmates seeking to appeal their sentences. The correspondence chiefly documents the routine operation of a federal district court.

Judicial Papers include case decisions, Annual Reports of the Eastern and Western Districts in South Carolina, 1955-1963; and Reports of Examiner on Offices in the Eastern District, 1957-1961.

Topical Files relate to events and subjects of interest to Judge Wyche. Included in these files are speech materials from J. Strom Thurmond, James F. Byrnes, C.T. Graydon, W.W. ("Duck") Wannamaker, and other luminaries in South Carolina politics from 1932 to 1958; reports of court activities compiled for the 1961 and 1962 Judicial Conferences; and correspondence relating to Wyche's appointment as U.S. District Attorney for the Western District in South Carolina in 1933. The few Wyche speeches present reveal his attitudes towards his profession and his loyalty to the Democratic Party.

Included in the correspondence relating to Wyche's appointment as U.S. District Attorney is a letter to Abbeville mayor R.B. Cheatham, 12 June 1933, reflecting on his military experience in the First World War, "I too often recall how near you and I came to being buried at sea when we with thousands of others were attacked with influenza on the voyage overseas." In a letter to Greenville attorney W.D. Workman, 16 June 1933, Wyche expressed his high opinion of law partner Donald Russell, "I want to assure you that Donald Russell is one man I am not going to appoint as my assistant....He is too valuable for our firm to release to be an assistant district attorney."

2000 Selected List of Gifts of Printed South Caroliniana

- William Francis Allen, *Slave Songs of the United States* (New York, 1867)
- "Annie Laurie" sheet music (Augusta, Georgia, [186?]).
- *Annual Catalogue of Adger College, Walhalla, South Carolina, Session of 1880-1881* (Atlanta, 1880).
- *Annual Catalogue of Benedict Institute at Columbia, South Carolina, 1881-1882* (Columbia, S.C. : 1881)

- *Annual Review of Beaufort, Port Royal and the Sea Islands. The Finest Port on the South Atlantic Coast. A Review of Our Resources, Trade and Advancement*, Beaufort, [1885?].
- Bible Society of Charleston, *Eighth Annual Report of the Bible Society of Charleston, South Carolina, with an Appendix; and Ninth Report of the Bible Society of Charleston, South Carolina*, Charleston, 1818, 1819.
- Bible Society of Charleston, *Report of the Charleston Bible Society, at the Twenty-first Anniversary, October 25, 1830; ...at the Twenty-second Anniversary, October 24, 1831*, Charleston, 1830, 1831.
- Ellery M. Brayton, *An Address Delivered on Decoration Day, May 30, 1890, at the National Cemetery, Beaufort, South Carolina*, Columbia, 1890.
- Thomas Caw, *Legal Documents Pertaining to the Estate of Dr. Thomas Caw of South Carolina*, [London, 1792-1793].
- Chamber of Commerce, *Facts About Charleston: America's Most Historic City*, Charleston, 1927.
- *The Charleston Guide and Business Directory for 1885-6...A Complete Commercial Directory of the City of Charleston, Sullivan's Island, Mount Pleasant, and Summerville*, Charleston, 1885.
- The Club on St. Helena, *Archaeological Remains on St. Helena*, [St. Helena, 1904?]. Papers read before the Club on St. Helena.
- Columbia Choral Society, *Columbia Choral Society: First Season, First Concerts*, Columbia, 1894.
- Stephen Elliott, *A Sketch of the Botany of South-Carolina and Georgia*, nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, Charleston, [1816?]-1821.
- William Elliott, *Address to the Imperial and Central Agricultural Society of France Read Before Them at Paris, the 4th July, 1855*, Paris, 1855.
- Harvey B. Gaul (comp.), *"South Carolina Croon Song,"* Boston, 1922. D

- John C. Henagan and Thomas H. Pope, *The History of the 107th Separate Coast Artillery Battalion (AA)*, Newberry, 1982.
- Otto Heusinger, *Amerikanische Kriegsbilder Aufzeichnungen aus den Jahren, 1861-1865*, Leipzig, 1869. Describes campaigns of the Forty-first New York Infantry in the Confederate States, including descriptions of activities at Forts Wagner, Gregg, and Sumter, and actions at James Island and Johns Island.
- Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, *The Messiah, a Poem: Attempted in English Blank Verse from the German of the Celebrated Mr. Klopstock by Solomon Halling, A.M., Rector of Prince George's Parish, Winyaw*, Georgetown, 1810.
- Lake Realty Company, *You Make No Mistake by Investing Here Through Experienced People: Lands, Labor and Climate*, Beaufort, [1920?].
- John Melish, *Travels Through the United States of America, in the Years 1806 & 1807, and 1809, 1810, & 1811; Including an Account of Passages Betwixt America and Britain, Ireland and Canada...*, Belfast, 1818. Includes account of difficult stage travel from North Carolina to Georgetown and on to Charleston, and disagreement with a Charleston minister over England's plan to abolish the slave trade.
- Myddleton Michel, *Announcement of the Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology...*, Charleston, 1853.
- *Prospectus of the Episcopal Female School at Glenn Springs, Spartanburg District, South Carolina for the Year 1854*, Greenville, 1853.
- David Ramsay, *Memoirs of the Life of Martha Laurens Ramsay, Who Died in Charleston, S.C. on the 10th of June, 1811, in the 52nd Year of Her Age...*, Glasgow, 1818.
- *A Reply to a Pamphlet by S. Henry Dickson, M.D. Entitled Statements, &c.*, Charleston, 1834.

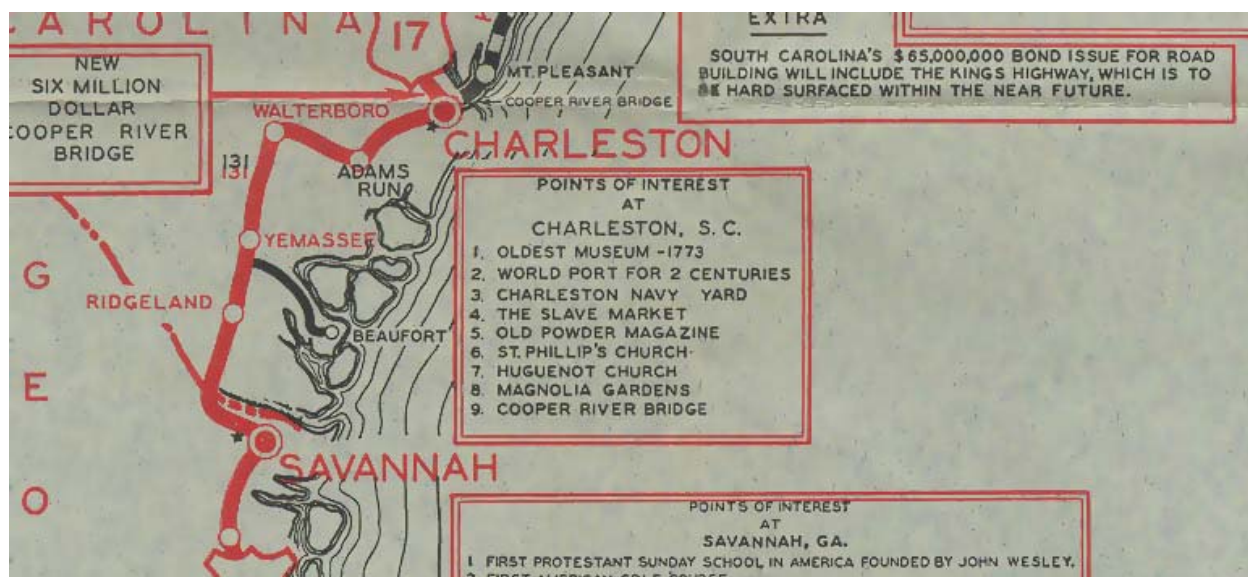
- [William Gilmore Simms] *"By a Bachelor Knight," The Book of My Lady: A Melange*, Philadelphia, 1833.
- South Carolina Land & Immigration Association, *Half a Million Dollars to be Given Away*, [New York, 1871?].
- *The Stylus*, Newberry College, December 1913 and April 1914.
- Sunday School Teacher, *The Good Shepherd; or The Savior of Sinners*, Charleston, 1859.
- United Daughters of the Confederacy, *South Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy Catechism of South Carolina's Confederate History*, Charleston, [192?].
- Carl Grafen von Gortz, *Reise um die Welt, in den Jahren, 1844-1847*, Stuttgart, 1864. Author traveled to Charleston and through South Carolina.
- Edwin T. Winkler, *The Citizen Soldier. An Address in Commemoration of the 28th of June 1776. To Have Been Delivered Before the Moultrie and Palmetto Guards*, Charleston, 1858.
- Young Men's Missionary Society of Charleston, *Seventh Annual Report of the Young Men's Missionary Society of Charleston: Auxiliary to the South Carolina Domestic Missionary Society*, Charleston, 1825.

Additions to the Map Collection of South Caroliniana Library, 2000

The Books Division is renowned for its map collection, which has developed through hard work and a commitment to the acquisitions policy. Long recognized as remarkable, the collection is represented by an amazing selection of seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century maps. And for the last year, the staff and interested patrons have worked hard to augment the collection's twentieth century maps.

An outstanding example of this is a nearly complete series of South Carolina Highway Transportation System maps. With the introduction of the automobile in the late nineteenth century, the need for improved roads became apparent. As automobile transportation became a reality and more individuals took to the road, there also emerged a need for more detailed highway maps. At that time, South Carolina's roads fell under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, which produced the first maps of the state roadways. The Library is fortunate to have several of these early maps.

Detail of 1929 map of the Official Atlantic Coastal Highway.



In 1916 limited federal funding for road construction led, in part, to the creation of the State Highway Department (now the Department of Transportation) a year later. This agency began almost annual publication of official highway system maps. Out of eighty-two possible years' worth of maps, the Library holds seventy-three maps which serve to demonstrate the change and growth of the state's highway system. At most, the Library is missing nine: the maps for 1921, 1924, 1926, 1936, 1938, and 1943 through 1946. However, it is possible that during World War II the department did not produce maps, so the number missing may not be accurate.

For many of these maps, the Library is indebted to Mr. John Henderson of the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

In conjunction with the government-produced maps, Library patron and Society member Mr. Fred Holder has augmented the collection with automobile trail maps from the first half of the twentieth century. Automobile enthusiasts and businessmen, often associated with the Better Roads Association, charted road networks nationwide to help motorists find the best travel routes.

The 1921 Federal Road Act created a proliferation of interstate roads carrying a confusing variety of names, resulting in the establishment of federal road numbers in the mid-1920's. Consequently, the Indian Trail became US # 1, one of the earliest major north-south routes.

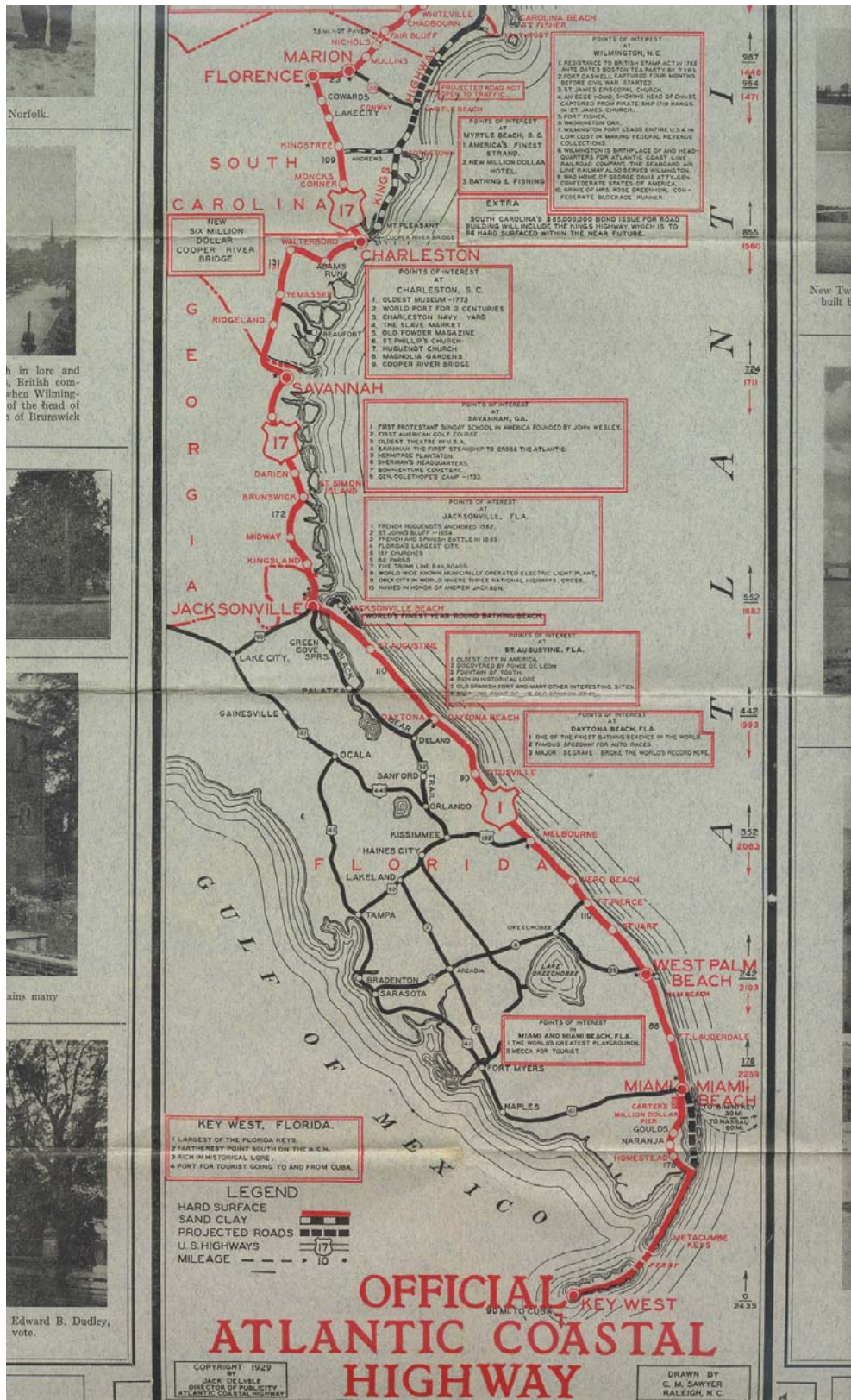
These publications had special strip maps with accompanying material listing places of interest, automobile repair shops, restaurants, tourist houses, and tourist courts. Especially popular were those routes from northern cities to the Gulf Coast and Florida. Notable trails through South Carolina were the Dixie and Appalachian Highways, and the Woodpecker and Indian Trails.

A third noteworthy group of maps the Library is in the process of acquiring is the United States Department of Agriculture County soil maps from the early 1900s.

Not only do these maps serve an obvious geographic function, but, perhaps more significantly for some researchers, they outline the location of roads, houses, churches, and schools. These details are of immense use to many types of researchers including historians, genealogists, archaeologists, and engineers. To supplement these county maps, the Library endeavors to acquire individual town and city maps to further demonstrate the urbanization of the state over time.

Although the Library is currently focusing on developing its twentieth century maps, it still seeks to acquire older maps. Books Division is always on the lookout for unique materials to augment the collection.

Official Atlantic Coastal Highway (1929), held by South Caroliniana Library.



2000 Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

- **Daguerreotype, undated**, of an unidentified family by Daniel L. Glen of Charleston. Glen opened his Palmetto Daguerrean Gallery on King Street in 1852. He continued in business at least until 1866, working in various towns such as Sumter and Georgetown. He produced quality work and was a keen competitor for George S. Cook and other Charleston daguerreotypists.
- **Daguerreotype, undated**, of an unidentified man by George Smith Cook. An ornate copper matte indicates the image dates from the 1850s. The reverse of the quarter plate case is stamped "Cook, Artist, Charleston."
- **Daguerreotype, undated**, of three Gibson girls is an addition to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of the Summer, Brown, and Caldwell families. This quarter plate was made by W[illia]m Stroud in Norristown, Pa., probably around 1850.
- **Tintype, undated**, of Janie H. Lide. Housed in a sixth plate case with "Geo. S. Cook, Artist, Charleston" embossed on the inside lining, it shows a young woman, probably mid-1860s, with rosy cheeks and gilded jewelry. This could be Jane Holloway Lide (1849-1865), daughter of Samuel Wilds and Mary Allston Alison Lide. The side with Cook's name is not original to the case. If this is by Cook, it is an unusual example of his work with tintypes.
- **Carte-de-visite, undated**, of Dr. [George William] Holland (1838-1895), president of Newberry College from 1878 to 1895. Photograph by J.Z. Salter of Newberry.
- **Stereograph, [1861-1865]**, "Officers and crew of the Iron-Clad Passaic, at Divine Service, off Charleston, S.C." Photographed by E.W. Sinclair for Samuel A. Cooley, Photographer, Tenth Army Corps. Cooley had galleries in Beaufort,

Folly Island, and Hilton Head. The U.S.S. Passaic was commanded by Percival Drayton, brother of Confederate general Thomas F. Drayton, and participated in the futile attack on Ft. Sumter in April 1863. The photograph shows the crew, including African Americans, sitting on deck with officers seated in chairs. A high ranking officer, possibly Drayton, is standing behind a flag draped table.

- **Stereograph, ca. 1869**, "Interior view of ginning mills ginning Sea Island cotton on Alex. Knox's Plantation, Mount Pleasant, near Charleston, S.C." Published by G[eorge] N. Barnard, Charleston. A row of gins emits cotton while African-American men tend the gins. Part of a series of views taken by Barnard on Knox's plantation.
- **Stereograph, ca. 1869**, "Ruins of St. Finbars, Interior," looking through the stone archway of the west entrance toward the chancel. St. John the Baptist and St. Finbar was destroyed in the December 1861 fire. F.A. Nowell, Photographer and Publisher, 263 King St., Charleston. No. 17 in series.
- **Stereograph, ca. 1869**, "Negro Quarters on an Old South Carolina Plantation," by G[eorge] N. Barnard. Shows African Americans outside a row of cabins. Men with their ox carts, women doing wash, children grouped together. Inscribed "Theresa M. Abbott." No. 75 in South Carolina Views.
- **Stereograph, 1876**, "Planting Centennial Tree H P Hotel Grounds April 15th /76." Shows a group of children dressed in white and women in colonial costume standing behind a small tree. Onlookers, many holding parasols, are gathered around them. The Highland Park Hotel is not visible. No. 378 in Aiken and Vicinity series.
- **Stereograph, ca. 1870s**, "Going to the Gin," by J.A. Palmer of Aiken. No. 138 in his Characteristic Southern Scenes, this image shows an African-American family with an ox cart loaded with cotton. The father, holding the oxen's horns, has a shotgun on his shoulder.

- **Stereograph, ca. 1886**, of the Custom House by George LaGrange Cook, Charleston. Showing rubble piled in gutters, the photograph was probably taken after the earthquake of 31 August 1886.
- **Stereograph, ca. 1895**, "A Rice Raft, South Carolina." Published by Underwood & Underwood, New York; card 18, image 5677. Women and girls are standing on the raft laden with rice and one man in back is holding a bundle on his head. Description on reverse indicates the picture was taken outside Georgetown.
- **Stereograph, ca. 1905**, "Weaving Room (2,400 Looms), Great Olympian Cotton Mills, Columbia, South Carolina." Published by Keystone View Company; card H294, image V23231. Men, women, and children tend immense rows of weaving machines in the Olympia Mill. Description on reverse gives brief Southern textile mill history.
- **Two stereographs, 1903**, "Drawing frames in the great Olympian Cotton Mills (1,200 operators), Columbia, S.C.," and "Warping room in the great Olympian Cotton Mills, Columbia, South Carolina." Published by Underwood & Underwood of New York; card S155, image 5674, and card S157, image 5672, respectively. Both images show workers and machines in the Olympia Mill. Reverse includes description of process and industry
- **Stereograph, ca. 1905**, "A Beautiful Scene in Magnolia Gardens, near Charleston, South Carolina." Published by Keystone View Company; card T23, image 23482T. Image of pond with bridge in background. Description of gardens on reverse.
- **Stereograph, 1905-1909**, "Flooding the Rice Fields, South Carolina." Published by Keystone View Company; card 104, image 30010. Description on reverse provides information on growing rice.

- **Stereograph, undated**, of The Citadel by G.L. Cook, Charleston. No. 87 in series. View from south side of Marion Square showing civilians watching field activity from fence. Horses are hauling cannon and supplies onto parade ground. George LeGrange Cook was the son of photographer George Smith Cook.
- **Stereograph, undated**, "Chapel, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, S.C." View across the pond, with the chapel on the far bank. No. 54 in American Views, Standard Series.
- **Two stereographs, undated**, of Caesar's Head area taken by A.F. Baker, Photographer, London Art Gallery, Hendersonville, N.C., and Blackville, S.C. The views are of "Little River Gorge, Caesar's Head R[oad]," and "Point Look-out."
- **Ten photographs, 1863 and undated**, of Morris Island, Folly Island, and Hilton Head Island by Union photographers Haas & Peale. This series doubles the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of Haas & Peale images. This set includes No. 2, Scene on Folly Island (horse and small wagon on dirt road); No. 19, Beacon House; No. 23, Battery Meade; No. 26, Ruins of Charleston Lighthouse; No. 27, Battery Reno; No. 29, Battery Stevens; No. 34, 30-pounder Battery in Ft. Putnam; No. 37, Battery Hays; No. 38, 300-pounder Parrot Rifle; and No. 43, Ft. Sumter, 23 August 1863. Almost all of the images include Union soldiers. Work on Battery Stevens began in July 1863 and was completed in about three weeks; work was slowed by high water and corpses. It was one of several batteries built under Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore's command. Philip Haas enlisted in the Union Army in 1861 at the age of fifty-three. He was assigned to special service in photography and attached to General Gilmore's army in 1862. His assistant was Washington Peale, a painter. Due to ill-health and the rigors of war photography, Haas resigned from the army in May 1863.

- **Ten photographs, 1887-1889**, of Patrick Military Institute students. The school originally opened in 1870 as Greenville High School; it subsequently operated as the Greenville Military Institute from 1878 to 1887, at which time it relocated to Anderson and opened as the Patrick Military Institute. The Institute ceased operations during the late 1890s. The one carte-de-visite and eight cabinets are identified: Cadet J.G. Williams, Allendale, 1888-89; Percy Sharpe, 1887-88-89; M.A. Dean, Deans, 1887-88-89; Quartermaster T.W. Gary, Newberry, 1887-88-89; A.H. Byrd, Darlington; Cadet M. McCants, Co. A, Johnson, 1889; J.G. Seigler, Aiken, 1889; L.A. Lorick, Columbia, 1889; and Cadet Coleman. One cabinet is unidentified. Photographers include J.C. Fitzgerald of Greenville, J.H. Collins of Anderson, Hennies of Columbia, and Pelot and Cole of Augusta, Ga.
- **Photograph, 1908**, of a young male mill hand by Lewis Wickes Hine (1874-1940). Working as an investigative photographer for the National Child Labor Committee (NCLC) from 1908 to 1921, Lewis Hine documented working and living conditions of children in the United States. Intended for distribution by the NCLC for publicity and educational purposes, Hine's photographs were included with his reports to the committee. They also appeared in illustrated publications and exhibitions circulated by the NCLC. This image is number 374 and is identified as a worker in Clinton Cotton Mills in December 1908.
- **Two photographs, 1917**, showing a troop train at Spartanburg and a scene taken from a train near Campobello. The first photograph is of two cars with men standing beside them and leaning out the windows. The Campobello photograph captured two men, a canvas covered truck, and a mule-drawn wagon. These are snapshots and probably taken by a soldier on his way to or from Camp Wadsworth.
- **Twelve photographs, 1935-1964 and undated**, of places around Columbia. Of interest are views of the Big Apple building and an African-American couple

doing the Big Apple dance, ca. 1937; preparing the site of the old Imperial Theater on Main Street for the Palmetto Theater, ca. 1935; and an aerial view of Columbia, 1964. Others include residences and government buildings. At least one photograph is by Charles Old of Columbia.

- **Thirty-one photographs, 1937-1938, 1941-1942, and undated**, of South Carolina railroads and railways. The collection contains images of locomotives, cars, and stations for Piedmont & Northern Railway at Greenville; Columbia Street Railway; Charleston Consolidated Railways Gas & Electric Company; Florence Electric Railway Company; Anderson Traction Company; Seaboard Air Line Railway in Columbia; Charleston & Western Carolina Railroad; and Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad.
- **Three photographs, 1940**, of Henrietta Pinkney and her home near Charleston and an African-American man on an ox cart pulled to the side of a concrete road near Charleston. These snapshots are inscribed on the reverse and stamped with the date.
- **Photograph, undated**, of Wheeler and Moseley building in Prosperity. The mount is stamped "Wheeler & Moseley, Bankers, Prosperity, S.C." In front of the building is a group of men and women and a boy with a small cart, as well as three wagons. A sign on one of the wagons reads "Moseley Bros., Prosperity, S.C."
- **Postcard, ca. 1903**, of "[Waccamaw] River at Conway, S.C., Horry Co[unty-]." Photograph taken by and published by Warren Kenneth Hamilton, Conway, shows the Waccamaw River with docks and a side wheel steamboat. Postmarked September 1903. Hamilton also had studios in Dillon and Florence during his career.
- **Postcard, 17 December 1905**, of "Two So. Carolina products a county dispensary and yoked oxen as motive power, Greenville." An African-American

man stands next to his ox cart that is stopped alongside a building. The sign in the window reads "County Dispensary," and above that is a sign for G.L. Armory, Co. A, 1st S.C.V.I. At this time, each county had a County Dispensary board that regulated the distribution and sale of liquor. The card was sponsored by Wm. H. Cobb & Co. 5 & 10 Cent Stores.

- **Twelve postcards, ca. 1909**, of the Aiken Race Meet. The set of real photograph postcards includes the parade of horses, race, pony cart race, and general views.
- **Postcard, ca. 1915**, "Public Square, South Side, Darlington, S.C." A panoramic view, it shows the courthouse, the monument wrapped with garland, horse-drawn carriages and carts in the road, and shop fronts.
- **Postcard, 1920**, "South Carolina Row, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va." Hand-colored Albertype Postcard, with inscription and postmark, showing a row of resort cabins, presumably used by South Carolinians.
- **Postcard, undated**, "The old Jennings home, now the `Riverside Infirmary,' Charleston, S.C." Published by The Albertype Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., and sponsored by Lanneau's Art Store, Charleston. Large format, sepia tone.
- **Twenty-one postcards, 1909-1943 and undated**, of various locations in South Carolina. Of particular interest are Little Mountain High School; a log skidder used by Atlantic Coast Lumber; Bennettsville cotton market in 1910; Kelly residence and Presbyterian Church in Bethune about 1915; Woodside Free School and Community House in Greenville about 1920; and tornado damage in Charleston about 1938.
- **Fifty postcards, 1906-1934 and undated**, of various locations in South Carolina. Among the images are Georgetown Seminary; West Main Street in Ninety Six; 14th Band at Yemassee in 1913; Hardeeville Methodist Church;

crew from Laurens Glass Works; Long Cane Creek covered bridge in McCormick County; and Kings Mountain Street in Clover.

- **Printed manuscript, 2 June 1862**, Confederate States one dollar bill picturing Lucy Holcomb Pickens and a steamboat. Said to be the most beautiful woman of the Confederacy, there are few known images of Lucy Pickens.
- **Half-tone print, undated**, "Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina." Panorama has four views: overview of camp, exercises, rifle instruction, and marching. Overview shows wooden buildings and tents. Camp Wadsworth opened in mid-1917 with over nine hundred buildings constructed within a few months. More than forty thousand men were trained there during its year-and-a-half existence
- **Aquatint, undated**, added to the Margaret M. Law collection is titled "Snow Gang" and pictures three men with picks working a snowy road. It is similar in style to her works titled "Road Pickers" and "Chain Gang."
- **Lithograph, 1848**, of LeGrand Guerry Capers (1808-1868) by Charles Fenderich. Capers was born in Sumter District, married first Abigail Swift and second Amelia Freelove Layton. He was a Charleston merchant and served on General Worth's staff during the war with Mexico. He was an American judge in "Tampico y estado de Tamolepos Mexico en 1846-47-y48."