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1998 Report of Gifts to the South Caroliniana Library by Members of the Society

*Announced at the 62nd Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)
Annual Program*

16 May 1998

- **Treasures of the South Caroliniana Library: The Letters of a Planter's Daughter** - 1997 Keynote Address by Carol K. Bleser
- Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana
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Treasures of the South Caroliniana Library: The Letters of a Planter's Daughter

Keynote Address by Carol K. Bleser

*Presented, 17 May 1997, at the 61st Annual Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society
Published in the 1998 Annual Program*

When I was a student at Converse College, I came to Columbia to do research for my senior honors paper in history at the South Caroliniana Library. Little did I realize that I was forming a lifetime attachment to this wonderful research library and that my second, third, and fifth books would be drawn from its holdings. It has not mattered that for a time I taught at Colgate University in the snowbelt of upstate New York and for an equal amount of time I have been in upstate South Carolina at Clemson University. My heart and mind belong to the South Caroliniana Library. I am therefore greatly honored to be the speaker at the sixty-first annual meeting of the University South Caroliniana Society.

Actually, this is my second appearance: I spoke to the Society in the 1980s on the nineteenth-century marriage of Elizabeth and Benjamin F. Perry, which also was drawn from materials at the Caroliniana. Thus, I am doubly honored and doubly pleased to be with you today.

So much of what we know about history, literature, and culture would be lost forever, if not for the passion and dedication of both collectors of books and original manuscripts who donate their holdings to institutions such as the South Caroliniana Library, and of the staffs of such repositories who carefully acquire and tend to such treasures for future generations of students, readers and scholars.

Treasures they are, which are lovingly looked after by curators such as Allen Stokes-to whom hundreds upon hundreds of scholars are deeply indebted-as well as to his very able library staff. It is a wonderful and magnificent thing also that the South Caroliniana Library has the full support of the University of South Carolina and the members of the South Caroliniana Society, who are dedicated to the preservation of these valuable collections, some of which are extremely rare and

unusual. No less important, of course to protecting these records from annihilation is to know what items-books and manuscripts-to cull from the piles of accumulated debris of our hyperactive paper producing society. Thus, of great importance is the role of those who acquire the collections for such libraries as the South Caroliniana.

As Michael Sadlier, a renowned British bibliophile, wrote in 1930, "In nature, the bird who gets up earliest catches the most worms, but in books [and manuscript collecting] the prizes fall to birds who know worms when they see them." We all owe a special debt of thanks to Allen Stokes and Tom Johnson, who do know worms when they see them.

In the movie Jerry Maguire there is a line which has been done to death, "show me the money." At the annual meeting of the South Caroliniana Society, we are given each year a program that shows us the treasures of the South Caroliniana Library-the collections of family papers, the manuscript volumes, the modern political collections, the batches of old letters, rare books, pamphlets, as well as a group labeled Pictorial South Caroliniana-all of which have been acquired as gifts or purchased by members of the Society during the past year.

This afternoon, my address is based on the letters of Maria Bryan, a planter's daughter. This correspondence, although acquired by the Caroliniana almost a quarter century ago, was also only published during this past year. I am here today to show you the treasure contained therein.

At Clemson University I teach a graduate course in historical editing to a large group of enthusiastic students who intend to do their Master's theses on historical editing projects. There is so much to teach them, and one thing I especially alert them to is to become good detectives searching for clues and evidence in the most unexpected places. I cite as one example the remarkable and revealing letters of Maria Bryan of Mt. Zion, Georgia, in, of all places, the papers of James Henry Hammond, actually the Hammond-Bryan-Cumming papers, which are on deposit at the South Caroliniana Library. How did they get there?

John Shaw Billings II was a gifted journalist who became the first managing editor of Life magazine in 1936 and the second-in-command of Henry Luce's Time-Life-Fortune empire in the 1950s. Yet, through all the late-breaking news, Billings

secluded himself, night after night, in the study of his Fifth Avenue penthouse apartment reading the beautifully written letters of Maria Bryan. On one occasion, he recorded in his private diary that he had been at work in his office on stories of Harry Truman and Chiang Kai-shek but had looked forward to getting home to read Maria Bryan's letters, "which were so much more interesting."

Billings presumably fell under the spell of the exquisite Maria Bryan sometime after 1935, when he came into possession of his family's plantation home, Redcliffe, at Beech Island, South Carolina, where he had been born in 1898. Redcliffe had been built in the 1850s by James Henry Hammond, a pre-Civil War governor, a United States senator, and one of the richest planters in the antebellum South. Billings, although named for his distinguished paternal grandfather from New York City, took great pride in his mother's Southern heritage. John Billings, having been drawn to Redcliffe again and again over the years, recorded in his diary on March 21, 1935, how happy and excited he was at "having that wonderful old place" for his own.

With the house had come several hundred acres of land, all that remained of the more than fourteen-thousand acre estate owned by his great-grandfather Hammond. Stored in the attic of the house among the jumble of old clothes and broken furniture were cartons of family correspondence, including the letters written by Maria Bryan to her sister Julia Bryan Cumming of Augusta, Georgia. Julia, Billings' great-grandmother, saved many of her sister's letters, and after Maria's unexpected death at the age of thirty-six in January 1844, she put them away in neat bundles, sentimental tokens of affection of her sister's brief life. When Julia Cumming died in 1879, her daughter Emily Cumming Hammond, the wife of Harry Hammond and the daughter-in-law of James Henry Hammond, came into possession of many of her mother's personal belongings, including her mother's private correspondence. Emily transferred Maria's letters along with other Cumming possessions to her home at Redcliffe, where they were stored in the attic and forgotten.

Years later, Billings found them along with a voluminous collection of old correspondence spanning nearly two centuries of letter writing. After the restoration of Redcliffe, Billings began the systematic reading of these family letters, carrying boxes of them with him back to New York. He noted in his diary that "they were like a narcotic." In reading them he was "transported...into the

past." The letters he apparently found most addictive were those of his great-great-aunt Maria Bryan. He paid a secretary to type them out and then spent endless hours at night and on weekends seeking to understand the complex network of family and friends she described. He wrote of Maria's life, "[I] was crazy to know more." Even on the landmark date in his life, April 14, 1953, when Henry Luce made John Shaw Billings editor-in-chief of all *Time-Life-Fortune* publications, Billings hurried home from the office and immersed himself in Maria's letters.

Why had John Shaw Billings become so fixated on the letters of a woman who had died more than a century before? On one level, Billings, as one of the most noted journalists of his age, recognized in Maria a good storyteller. In fact, he found her a lively correspondent and her life as told in her letters more fascinating and humorous than that of the fictional Scarlett O'Hara. On a much more personal level, Billings had confessed often enough in his diary to being in a rut. A moody man, disenchanted with his career, and probably bored by his personal life, Billings became enchanted with the elusive, dark-haired, beautiful Maria. Her intelligent letters became, at one time in his life, his constant companions, yet he could never bring himself to publish them, even though at one time he stated he intended to do just that.

Billings retired from *Time, Inc.*, to Redcliffe in 1954, and for almost two decades he continued to collect and put together the history of four generations of his Hammond-Bryan-Cumming ancestors. That work was still incomplete when his health began to fail in the late 1960s. In 1973, he donated all his books and family papers to the South Caroliniana Library. Redcliffe he deeded to the Palmetto State. When John Shaw Billings died in 1975, at the age of seventy-seven, the pleasure of editing and publishing Maria's remarkable letters was given to me. The book entitled *Tokens of Affection: The Letters of a Planter's Daughter in the Old South* based on Maria Bryan's correspondence has recently been published by the University of Georgia Press.

Many Victorians exchanged painted miniatures as tokens of affection. For as long as I can remember, I have been interested in the art of miniature portraiture. I visit every museum exhibiting miniatures that I can. Much like the talented miniaturists I admire, I am drawn to the letters of Maria Bryan of Mt. Zion, Georgia. Like them, the tools and materials she used in her art were portable and small -- a goose quill pen and plain paper. The results, however, were quite extraordinary. Much like the

finding of a painting in a nineteenth-century locket, Maria successfully captured in her correspondence a vanished civilization in miniature exactness. For over two decades from the mid-1820s to that of the mid 1840s, Maria produced a picture of the life of a slaveholding family living on a middling size plantation in Mt. Zion, Georgia, a small Southern frontier community, seventy-five miles from Augusta. In Maria's letters we encounter a woman of remarkable education and taste. She recounts to her married sister, Julia, who is living in Augusta, at that time the third largest city in Georgia, the myriad of details of life in rural Georgia.

Maria's letters are also a testament to the falseness of our standard portrait of the "typical" plantation daughter in the antebellum South. Although supported by the labor of her family's slaves and benefitted by her rank and privilege, Maria is not like Scarlett, the pampered pet of a Southern patriarch. In her early letters to Julia, Maria, much like the majority of planters' daughters, works at housekeeping, tends the sick at home and in the neighborhood, and cuts out and sews the clothing of the family's slaves. She also tutors her younger siblings, grades papers for the teachers at the local academy, entertains a continuous procession of visiting ministers, teachers, relatives, and friends, regularly attends church and revivals, makes countless social calls to friends and acquaintances in nearby towns, and still finds time to copiously devour novels, biographies, and autobiographies.

Currently, there is a historiographical return of interest as to whether Southern white plantation women were eager supporters or vehement opponents of the institution of slavery. Maria's letters contain some fascinating references to individual slaves, household workers, the courtship of a black slave woman, slave marriages and families, and the death of some favorite servants. In only one letter, however, written when Maria was nineteen years old, did she reveal her feelings at that time on the institution of slavery. In January 1827, Maria wrote Julia that their overseer had punished Maria's personal slave, Jenny, because she had not done her full quota of spinning. "It would have distressed you to see her face bloody and swelled," she wrote Julia. "Oh how great an evil is slavery."

Of additional historical interest, Maria comes of age in the 1820s before slavery and secession became inseparably entwined as the all-consuming issues in the South. We have few first-hand published accounts, especially by women, of this period in Southern history, the period that is the prelude to the Civil War. The winds of change that led to the great national tragedy began to be especially felt

around the time of the annexation of Texas in January 1845, a year after Maria's death. Many of the characters in her letters were ultimately deeply affected by the cataclysm.

Mt. Zion lay in Hancock County, seven miles northwest of Sparta, the county seat. When Maria Bryan's father migrated there in the mid-1790s, the county was newly opened virgin land. The county had been founded in 1793, coincident with the invention of the cotton gin, which promptly led to the rapid spread of cotton as the major crop throughout Hancock County, as throughout much of the South. The prospering cotton farmers were soon able to replace their simply built frontier cabins with comfortable large houses, and even some grand mansions. The small yeoman farmers were unable to compete with the newly wealthy, slave-based planters, resulting in a dramatic decrease in the white population of the county and an equally dramatic increase in the slave population. By 1820, Hancock County reportedly produced more cotton than any other county in Georgia. As we shall see, Mt. Zion was a small but affluent region being the home of numerous large plantations, several churches, and most important, both a male and an adjunct female Academy.

Joseph Bryan, the Pa of Maria's letters, had been born at Milford, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, between New Haven and Bridgeport in 1768, but left home (which still stands as the Thomas Buckingham house in Milford) at eighteen in 1786, when his mother, over his strong objections, remarried. He settled first in Savannah, but when Hancock County opened up he moved to Mt. Zion, which was to be his home for the remainder of his long life.

A good and thrifty farmer, Joseph, in 1796, married Ann Goode, originally of Virginia. Together, Ma and Pa Bryan made a substantial living for their family, acquiring holdings amounting to approximately 1800 acres and one hundred slaves. In the 1830s, Pa also sought to expand his holdings by seeking out new land in Alabama. Although he held many slaves, Bryan, a member of the American Colonization Society, was considered by some of his neighbors to have abolitionist leanings, as attested to in Maria's letters. The Bryans had eight children, of whom five reached maturity. Julia Ann Bryan, the recipient of Maria's letters, was born in 1803 and educated for a time in New Haven, Connecticut. Maria Bryan, the writer of these letters, was born on New Year's Day in 1808.

Nothing much is known of Maria's childhood, except that she grew up in a piously Presbyterian household, comfortably fixed, and surrounded, in general, by people of education and taste. It is assumed that Maria attended Nathan Beman's Mt. Zion Academy, one of the most celebrated educational institutions in the early history of Georgia. Pa Bryan, descended from Alexander Bryan, an original settler in 1639 of Milford, Connecticut, carried a bit of his six generations of New England heritage with him when he arrived among the first settlers at Mt. Zion. Although Joseph Bryan never became one of the most prosperous planters in Georgia, it was he who persuaded Nathan Beman to come to Mt. Zion in 1812 to open a school and to become pastor of the newly organized Presbyterian Church. Originally, the Academy accepted only male students, but within the year a department for young women was added. Nathan Beman and his younger brother, Carlisle, graduates of Middlebury College in Vermont, made the school famous in the South. Nathan eventually declined, for personal reasons, the presidency of the University of Georgia, and returned north to Troy, New York, becoming a leading abolitionist and president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

In this stimulating, intellectual environment, Maria most likely received an extraordinarily rich classical education, especially for a young woman growing up in a small Georgia town. At the age of sixteen, she was able to write graceful and apposite references to Newtonian astrophysics. Her letters are testimonials to the quality of the learning dispensed. Undoubtedly, her parents, especially her father, Joseph Bryan, were, along with the Bemans, major forces in Maria's intellectual development. In Maria's letters to Julia, her grammar is almost perfect, her spelling generally good, despite some phonetic variations. She was a rapid and retentive reader who continuously requested books and journals of opinion to sustain her mental appetite. For the most part, Maria had a fondness for romantic novels, but her range of interests was eclectic including her reading of a multi-volume biography of William Wilberforce, the leading English abolitionist of her day.

Despite her extraordinarily rich classical education, the lot of a nineteenth-century educated woman was not rich in opportunities. Her options were to marry and confine herself to domesticity, or to remain single and care for aging parents. Maria's letters reveal some resentment at the fact that she was expected to always defer to the men in her life -- her father, uncle, brothers, brothers-in-law, suitors, and male friends, few of whom may have been her equal in matters of the mind. On one occasion, when helping to grade end-of-term papers for Professor Beman,

albeit on the quiet, a male student discovered that a female had corrected his composition which so "riled him" wrote Maria, "that he tore his oration into a thousand pieces, and refused to speak it."

A woman of deep feelings, Maria at the beginning of her correspondence was the caretaker of an ailing mother and a cantankerous father, as well as nursemaid to her younger siblings. In one letter to her sister, she wrote in exasperation of the circumscribed world in which she lived and the plight of women in the plantation South who, like herself, sought to escape the narrow confines of their lives. Maria cried out in one letter, "How much of a slave a woman finds herself when she comes to act out of her usual routine." Her affectionate admiration for her older sister Julia, however, was boundless, and in her letters to Julia she passed on as an echo of her own sentiments every compliment to Julia that she heard. Maria had a remarkably good sense of humor and was amused by the vagaries and absurdities of the human condition, which she also passed on to Julia in her letters. I would like to read from her letter of July 22, 1839. In it she wrote to Julia a humorous description of a stylish and haughty lady and her poodle whom she met on a train.

Maria Bryan Harford to Julia Ann Bryan Cumming, [writing from Wilmington, N.C.]--

July 22, 1839
(Monday Morning)

My dear Julia,

The journey so far has been prosperous and pleasant...I suppose Robert told you that we got to the [railroad] cars [at Hamburg, terminal of the South Carolina Railroad] considerably before the time. When the omnibus arrived, a lady of very stylish appearance entered the car where I was sitting and took her seat in the corner opposite me, with a small Spanish poodle in her lap. She gave divers directions in a loud and commanding tone about her baggage which, for the information of all, she stated, was two trunks, two carpet bags, a wooden box. Three or four gentlemen seemed in attendance and travelling with her, who stood ready to obey every order. "Mr. Carpenter," said she screaming aloud,

"take special care of my bandbox. It has that gipsy [hat] in it that I told you about last night." etc. etc.

After all had taken their seats, the agent came to the window of the car and said, "That dog has not been paid for."

"This dog" said she, holding up the little thing. "What, you don't pretend to charge anything for this poodle that I carry in my lap, it's unheard of."

"I will not pay," said her husband, "it's an imposition." At last the agent begged him to come into the office. He did so (while all the party were exclaiming in different phraseology on the unreasonableness of the demand) and returned saying, "I have paid the fellow a sovereign, and he insists that I owe him a seven pence, but let him get it if he can."

Just at this moment another agent, a large, red-faced man, thundered out, "That dog has not been paid for."

"I have paid for him," said the master of the poodle.

"The car shall not leave this place if it be till twelve o'clock," said the agent, "until that dog is paid for."

Again was the man summoned out, and the lady evidently enjoying the pleasure of causing such a "to do," though enraged at the charge, and urging her friends to take part in the settlement of the matter."

"Go, Mr. Leach," said she. "See it out."

"Mr. Thornton, have you paid for your cane? Do pay for your cane."

"Well, I'll never travel this road again if I live a hundred years."

I confess my feelings went with the agents, for I saw they were contending for the regulations of the road, and had some excuse for their irritation in the insulting remarks that were made to them.

After all had seated themselves in the car the husband of the lady, rather a poor looking man who seemed just waked up after a night's revel, and seemed as if he had rather play "Sneak, that even bully in any farce," declared he'd publish the affair when he got to Charleston.

"Look here," said he to the agent, "what is your name, sir?"

"Sturges," said the man in a loud tone.

"I thought so" said the other.

The agent then, as if giving direction to some of the attendants of the car, said, "Let that dog be put in the baggage car."

"Well then, sir," said the lady, "you put me there too, if you send my poodle there. Let's go back. Was there ever such treatment!"

By this time several young men started up, and there seemed as if there would be a melee in good earnest, and the person who was called Mr. Carpenter, an exceedingly pleasant-looking stout young man with a very dirty shirt collar, stepped forward and, making a motion with his hands as if about to roll up his sleeves, and 'oint [anoint] his hands by spitting upon them, said "Let any one attempt it. That's more than I can stand. Whoever enters the door to remove this dog shall trample first over my cold corse."

He really said this in so heroic a style that it was quite exciting, and I only wished within myself that he had said his warm corse, because of course, as I reasoned, his corse will not have time to become cold. However, the agent, who evidently had no design to enforce the latter's threat, did not answer to the invitations made him "to come on" but quietly kept at his writing, and the train moved off, much to my satisfaction....

Maria, a very attractive dark-haired beauty, as her portraits show, had considerable social charm and conversational ability as her letter shows, and enough sexual attraction to collect several marriage proposals. She married twice, but bore no children. Her childlessness apparently did not disappoint Maria or either of her husbands, despite her contemporaries' belief that wives without children were incomplete, as has been noted by Mary Boykin Chesnut, the famous South Carolina Civil War diarist. Maria, in fact, wrote Julia on one occasion after seeing a pregnant friend that she regretted "that the happiness of the conjugal relation was obliged to be bought at so dear a price."

The two men she married remain, in her letters to her sister, relatively dim, faceless characters. Her love for her first husband, William Harford, can best be determined by her impulsive actions, not her words. She married Harford in 1831, despite the strong opposition of her patriarchal father and her gentle but sickly mother, and she left her unforgiving family behind in Georgia, moving with her new husband to New Orleans. She remained in the Crescent City through several seasons of cholera and yellow fever, epidemics which she described to her sister in much detail but with much detachment, as if an observer on location at that exotic and deadly seaport. She, however, worried aloud in her letters to Julia over her husband's health as he struggled as an engineer to help construct the Pontchartrain Canal. Maria suffered severe pangs of homesickness that lasted unabated until she returned a widow to Mt. Zion in 1836.

Presumably left quite well off at Harford's death, Maria, in the summer of 1839, set off on a five-month tour of the North. In her letters to Julia, the thirty-one-year-old widow described at length her stay at the fashionable United States Hotel in Saratoga Springs (New York).

She bragged of meeting President Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State John Forsyth, Henry Clay, Winfield Scott, "the Rutledges, Heywards, and Draytons of [South] Carolina, the Livingstons of New York, and all the elite of the land." She recounted to Julia the budding romance of their brother, Joseph, her traveling companion, and a Southern belle whom they met at the resort. The flirtation ended abruptly when Brother was accused by a friend of the young woman's family of having overstepped the bounds of social propriety. They quickly parted. Although Maria had been dazzled by this small, privileged corner of the world, she returned home apparently even more convinced of the superiority of the Southern way of

life. After her return to Mt. Zion, the restless Maria at age thirty-three married a local doctor on April 11, 1841. Her father again objected to her marriage.

When Maria's letters begin, on March 7, 1824, she is just sixteen years old; two weeks before her twenty-one-year-old sister Julia married Henry Harford Cumming. The bridegroom was the son of Ann Clay and Thomas Cumming of Augusta, Georgia. Henry, the son of a prosperous family went on to become one of the ablest lawyers in Georgia. When Julia moved away, Maria's letters commenced.

In reading Maria's letters we can easily imagine the loneliness felt by the teenager at her sister's departure for Augusta and a new life. The emotional links between the Bryan and Cumming households were to be Maria's letters; the more practical bond was to be cemented by Uncle Jacob, a Cumming slave, mentioned frequently in Maria's letters, who regularly drove a wagon between Augusta and Mt. Zion, delivering both news and parcels. Augusta, too, as time went by brought bright lights and more social opportunities to the young Bryan women isolated in Mt. Zion. Maria and her younger sister, Sophia, found husbands while staying in Augusta with Julia and Henry, and their cousin, Catherine Wales, Maria wrote, "did not care about returning to the humdrum sort of life we lead here at Mt. Zion after quaffing so largely of the sweets of fashionable life in Augusta." Henry appears in Maria's letters as "Brother Henry," and later as "Mr. Cumming." The relationship between sister-in-law and brother-in-law was sometimes strained. In Maria's first letter to Julia after her marriage, she confessed to wishing that Julia had remained single, so that "we could have been nice snug old maids living always together." On the surface, Henry appeared kindly and affectionate toward Maria, but behind her back he wrote his wife that Maria played the role of a belle, was frivolous, vain, and seemed addicted to pursuing male attention.

In the tug of war over Julia, Maria wrote on May 13, 1824, that Julia would "by degrees become far more attached to other objects, and estranged from *me*." In that same letter, Maria remarked that "you never could have loved me with one quarter of the affection that I have felt towards you, or you would never have given me up with so much willingness." Of Henry, she wrote, "I verily believe that he, with all his *fine, soft*, speeches, would be unable to mollify my bitter feelings."

Maria, of course, was right. Over time, Julia's visits home gradually diminished. As Julia's visits home became less frequent, her children's stays at Mt. Zion became more frequent under the supervision of their Aunt Maria, who, though childless, seemingly was astute in the raising of her sister's children.

For almost twenty years, Maria's unforgettable descriptions of enduring family ties and friendships, of household slaves and the institution of slavery, of tantalizing revelations of family secrets, and of rifts and reconciliations made up a family saga in all its joys and sorrows. As suddenly as Maria's letters began in March 1824, they abruptly ended at her death on January 15, 1844, at the age of thirty-six. Julia, pregnant at the time with her eighth and final child, named her daughter, born in March of that year, Maria Bryan Cumming, in memory of her dearly beloved sister. Maria left to posterity not only her letters, but also some cherished memories held by the nieces and nephews she helped to raise as well as her namesake, Maria.

Hancock County, in middle Georgia, once the heart of the greatest cotton growing region in the world, is now much poorer, and seven miles from Sparta, the village of Mt. Zion, once prosperous and bustling, where Maria Bryan lived most all of her life, has vanished almost without a trace. The houses, farm buildings, and even the famous Mt. Zion Academy are all gone; the Mt. Zion Presbyterian church building stands abandoned. On a visit to Mt. Zion, I stared out across a vacant field which once had been the homeplace of the Bryan family. Only a huge tree, which Maria must have seen daily, remains. It stands next to an unpaved country road, probably the same dirt road that served the Bryans and their neighbors over 150 years ago.

In conclusion, Maria's letters are our best record of the once vital life in Mt. Zion. The cotton plantations and farms are long gone, the homes are reduced to scattered foundations overgrown with scrub, the Mt. Zion Academy is but a few foundation stones far off the paved roads and never observed even by the seven present day inhabitants of the region, life-long residents all. The cultivated fields disappeared finally with the advent of the boll weevil in the early part of this century. The limited agriculture consists of fields of hay and tree farming. The Presbyterian Church still stands, but no longer used, on the west side of Highway 77, about seven miles north of Sparta. Behind it, overgrown and protected from

casual human incursion by ticks and snakes, lie the gravestones of Maria and her family.

The memory of Maria's life, which could have been only a faded name on a moldy tombstone in the Mt. Zion cemetery, is preserved because of the fortunate retention of her letters by her sister, Julia, their substance, and Maria's storytelling ability. In style and sensibility, Maria's letters in *Tokens of Affection* remind me of the novels of Jane Austen, Edith Wharton, and Barbara Pym. However, Maria's fascinating story is true.

Maria's letters to Julia endure and shine through a century and a half not only as a memorial to a life cut short, but, also, as a richly woven textured description of antebellum Southern society in all its complexity and vibrancy.

1998 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

- G.W. **Aimar** & Co. (Charleston, S.C.) Druggist's Label, [ca. 1852-1877]
- Letter, 24 August [1864] (Dacusville, S.C.), A.J. **Anderson** to "Dear Sir"
- Putsy Silas **Bailey** Papers, 1872-1996
- Letter 7 February 1970 (Los Angeles), James Lee **Barrett** to Becky Stuart
- Records, 1835-1841, of **Abraham Bell and Company (New York City)**
- Addition, 1916-1949, to John Shaw **Billings** Papers
- Letter, 21 June 1836 (Camden, SC,), Abram Blanding to William **Blanding**
- Dotsy Diane Lloyd **Boineau** Papers, 1917-1998
- Lemuel **Boykin** Papers, 1778-1907.
- Corporal Wilbur **Bradley** Papers, 1862-1865
- Addition, 1847-1876, to Iveson Lewis **Brookes** Papers
- Addition, 1791-1797, to Moses **Brown** Papers
- Lt. Patrick **Calhoun** Letter, 27 July 1845 (New Orleans, La.)
- Richard **Carroll** Papers, 1908-1977

- **Carson** Family Papers, 1820-1990
- Papers, 1787-1943, of the **Coleman, Feaster, and Faucette Families**
- Addition, 1858 -1860, to Rev. John Hamilton **Cornish** Papers
- **Cowpens Centennial Celebration**, Souvenir Pin, 1881
- Caroline Dick McKissick Belser **Dial** Papers, 1913-1994
- Papers, 1822-1997, of the **Douglass, Thorn, and Moores Families**
- Records, 1864, of **Freeman, Almy & Co. (New York, N.Y.)**
- Elizabeth Belser **Fuller** Papers, 1926-1998
- Robert **Gilmor** Journal, 1806-1807
- Letter, 16 February 1819 (Columbia, S.C.), of Mr. Ainsley **Hall**
- Wade **Hampton** III Souvenir Pins, 1926 and [ca. 1880s?]
- Robert Goodloe **Harper** Papers, 1791
- Estate Papers, 1846-1847, of John **Harth**
- **Hayne Family** Papers, 1815-1984
- Edmund Jones **Henry** Papers, 1847
- William and Hannah **Hora** Letter, 22 December 1833 (Columbia, S.C.)
- Robert West **Howard** Papers, 1985-1993
- Sarah Allen **Huckins** Confederate Passport, 27 July 1864
- Town Charter, 10 March 1905, of **Kinards (S.C.)**
- State Census Population Schedule, 1839, of **Lexington District (S.C.)**
- Letter, 23 September 1945 (Washington, D.C.), of Rev. John G. **Magee**
- Letter, 21 March 1864, [Bahamas], of Lieutenant Commander Edward Yorke **McCauley**
- Letter, 15 February 1827, of David James **McCord** to Carey and Lea
- Addition, 1824-1994, to the **Manker and Youmans Families Papers**
- Records, 1911-1943, of **Monroe Council #96, Junior Order of United American Mechanics**

- Stanley Fletcher **Morse** Papers, 1900-1975
- **Pinckney** Family Papers, 1790-1925
- Clements and Katharine Ball **Ripley** Papers, 1909-1996
- Records, 1881-1965, of **Rosenberg Mercantile Company (Abbeville, S.C.)**
- Addition, 1907, to Records of **Smith Mercantile Company (Kinards, S.C.)**
- Lewis **Shaddinger** Papers, 1862-1865
- **S.C. Senate Committee on Finance and Banks** Report, 15 Dec. 1853
- Letter, 14 November 1803, John **Southmayd** to John R. Watkinson
- Letter, 6 May 1849, W.A. **Thomson** to John K. Gaillard
- John L.W. **Tylee** Letterbook, 1865-1873
- Addition, 1863, to the Charles Eliphalet **Walbridge** Papers
- Estate Inventory, 14 Dec. 1854 (Union County, S.C.), of Jesse Whitmire
- Emmett **Williams** Portfolio, 1979

1998 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

Druggist's Label, [ca. 1852-1877], of G.W. Aimar & Co. (Charleston, S.C.)

Printed nineteenth-century druggist's label, of G.W. Aimar & Co. of Charleston (S.C.).

Founded in 1852, the Aimar drug store operated at the corner of King and Vanderhorst streets in Charleston for over one hundred twenty-five years.

This imprint, which likely dates from the period 1852-1877, is a relic from the days when druggists compounded and bottled their own remedies; it was intended to be affixed to a bottle of George Washington Aimar's store brand gonorrhoea medicine. No doubt, the formula was some mixture of lead, zinc, or copper salts that did little more than treat the symptoms. Despite the "infallible" five-day cure promised by

the label, no cure for gonorrhea existed until the sulfa drugs of the 1930s and the antibiotics of the 1940s.

Letter, 24 Aug. [1864], (Dacusville, S.C.), A.J. Anderson to “Dear Sir”

Letter, 24 August [1864], from A.J. Anderson, Dacusville (Pickens District, S.C.), discusses the purchase of salt and distillation of alcohol for medicinal purposes in Civil War South Carolina. "I want you to wright to the Governor and counsel for Permission for me to make what whiskey I kneed for medical Purposes," Anderson wrote, "for it is rather hard to hav[e] to pay six Dollars a gallon for it....if we are compeld to adhere to the presant arangement we will be compeld to give up the charatable Practice and consequen[t]ly the Poor will suffer." Advising that "there is no stoars in the cuntry where they can get any Laudanum or Parejoric or any thing else," Anderson suggested that he only wanted "to make what I Kneede myself for medisan and medical Purposes" and then concluded -- "I would not be Troubled with a still house on my plase for any thing only for the purpos of getting what we ar oblijed to hav for medison."

Putsy Silas Bailey Papers, 1872-1996

Sixteen manuscripts, nine scrapbooks, two manuscript volumes, and ninety photographs, 1872-1996, document the life of Clinton (S.C.) industrialist and cattle breeder Putsy Silas Bailey (1904-1958). After graduating from Presbyterian College in 1926, Bailey's thoughts centered on "playing mill baseball," but he later recalled, "my uncle, the late W.J. Bailey had other things in his mind." At the time of his death Bailey had earned a national reputation as a textile manufacturer with a liberal and progressive perspective, yet his love for baseball never waned, as many clippings in the scrapbooks attest.

Bailey worked in various positions in the Clinton Mills before 1948, when he assumed the presidency of the Clinton and Lydia Mills (Laurens County, S.C.). He immediately initiated a multi-million dollar expansion and improvement program which included improving working conditions, adding new machinery, expanding facilities, and developing a broad recreation program at each plant that provided for every age group from kindergarten up. Bailey built new recreational centers, baseball parks, and swimming pools; he provided trained physical education directors for the centers and initiated numerous men's and women's clubs; and he worked to modernize the mill villages. Bailey's textile leadership extended beyond Clinton, however: in 1958 he became president of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association, and he was also a director of the American Cotton

Manufacturers Institute and a trustee of the Institute of Textile Technology in Charlottesville (Virginia).

Active in the civic, educational, and religious activities of Clinton, Bailey served as mayor from 1934 to 1946. He was an elder of First Presbyterian Church, a trustee of both Thornwell Orphanage and Presbyterian College, and a charter member and governor of the Loyal Order of Moose Lodge 739. He received the Citizen of the Year award in 1951 and the Presbyterian College Alumni Citation in 1958. In addition, he worked to improve hospital facilities in the county.

One of Baily's avocations was cattle breeding, and he established a Creekland Polled Shorthorn herd in 1948. He bred the grand champion of the International Livestock Show in Chicago in 1955, giving South Carolina its first native-bred champion. Included in the collection is a Creekland Farms account book, 1955-1956.

The scrapbooks, compiled by his wife, Ouida Caroline Cox Bailey (1910-1998), are filled with clippings and photographs regarding life in the mill villages, improvements in the mills, service awards presentations, textile leagues and little league baseball, women's softball, Creekland Polled Shorthorns, Presbyterian College, Clinton churches, One Million Safe Man-Hours celebrations, and Bailey's various activities as well as those of his daughter, Emily. The collection also contains speeches given by Bailey to various civic and school groups. These provide a personal view of Bailey's business philosophy. Among the photographs are images of family members, cattle, and mill activities.

Letter 7 February 1970 (Los Angeles), James Lee Barrett to Becky Stuart

Letter, 7 February 1970, from screenwriter James Lee Barrett (1929-1989), postmarked Los Angeles (California), to Miss Becky Stuart, a student at Winthrop College who grew up in the house next to his childhood home on Crayton Street in Anderson (S.C.)

Barrett responds to a letter written by Miss Stuart asking him to make suggestions for the person who wished to become a writer. "Acquire discipline. That is the first suggestion," he advises. "Discipline can best be acquired through unpopularity. If nobody wants to play with you, there is little else for you to do but read and write. And if you really make yourself unpopular, you will probably end up being a fine writer -- with an immense disregard for society and respectability." He further suggests that the aspiring writer "get as much experience in as many different fields as he can and that he get to know as many different types of people as he

can. Personally, I haven't much faith in ivory towers. I've learned a lot in a barnyard." The would-be writer should also "get accustomed to loneliness. Writing is the loneliest occupation there is."

Regarding the type of things he preferred writing, he says,

I can't answer that because I am only the middle man between my characters and the paper they come to life on. I don't know from one second to the next what a character is going to say or do. I keep them within certain bounds because I know where they have to go. I like for my characters to entertain me. If the characters and their story entertain me, my ego is sufficient to allow me to believe they will entertain others as well. If a writer is searching for perfection, he cannot ever be completely satisfied with his work. I am never completely satisfied and never expect to be. It is painful to be aware of one's limitations-but nobody is without them.

Records, 1835-1841, of Abraham Bell and Company (New York City),

Eighteen manuscripts, 1835-1841, of Abraham Bell and Company, wholesale merchants, importers, and cotton brokers based in New York City, document the firm's trading operations in the southern United States. Bell acted as shipping agent for vessels that ran the common triangular itinerary between New York, Charleston (or Mobile), and Europe. The firm shipped goods south from New York, transported cotton to Europe, and traded across the Atlantic with Liverpool, Ireland, or the Mediterranean. They specialized in imported Irish linen.

Bell and Company records have been dispersed into a number of manuscript libraries; the larger holdings are at Duke, Harvard, and the New York Historical Society. The South Caroliniana Library collection consists of business correspondence, portage bills, shipping receipts, and accounts of freight and disbursements. It includes documents relating to a voyage by the ship *Sarah Sheafe*, Capt. William H. Merry, master, from New York to Charleston and Trieste in 1838 and 1839. The ship's portage bill lists the names of the crew and the freight account records the delivery of 1,060 bales of cotton in Trieste.

The papers include letters from the Charleston merchants John Fisher; L.D. Fordyce and Company; and Higham, Fife, and Company. Also, there are receipts for goods shipped from New York to Charleston; accounts of cotton shipped from

North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; and a portage bill for the voyage of the ship *Splendid* from New York to Mobile to Liverpool in 1836.

Addition, 1916-1949, to John Shaw Billings Papers

Eleven manuscripts, 1916-1949, added to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of the papers of John Shaw Billings (1898-1975) document his title to Redcliffe plantation in Aiken County (S.C.). In 1935, Billings, a great-grandson of Redcliffe's builder Gov. James Henry Hammond (1807-1864), bought the property from his uncle Henry Cumming Hammond (1868-1961).

Redcliffe had been the joint inheritance of Henry and his four siblings, Julia, Katharine, Kit, and Alfred. On 31 March 1907, all five heirs had signed an agreement promising that within a year after their surviving parent died, Katharine, Kit, and Alfred would sell their portion to Julia and Henry. The Library's Hammond-Bryan-Cummings papers include a copy of this document; the new Billings accession contains the 12 April 1916 deed by which the agreement was carried out. By this deed Julia Hammond Richards and Henry C. Hammond became joint owners of Redcliffe a few weeks after their father Harry Hammond died, and afterwards Julia resided on the premises with her husband.

"Redcliffe originally cost the Hammonds \$50,000," Henry later told Billings. "It is down in the deeds as 300 acres -- Father said it was nearer 400. I added 2 poor acres from the Wilsons' for which I had to pay \$100.00 an acre." One of the documents in the new collection -- the 17 November 1925 deed -- records the transaction in which Mrs. Elizabeth B. Mills Wilson conveyed 2.12 acres to Julia and Henry at a cost of \$212.00. The accompanying plat shows that the tract lay between Redcliffe and the highway and bounded the Downer School to the north.

In 1934 Julia's husband died, and about that time her health may have begun to fail. On 27 November she sold her half interest in Redcliffe to Henry; then on 16 March 1935 she died, and two weeks later Henry recorded the deed. Henry was now free to negotiate with his nephew Billings, who harbored a secret ambition to own and restore the ancestral home built by his great-grandfather. As managing editor of *Time* magazine, Billings then resided in New York City.

Billings agreed to purchase Redcliffe for \$15,000; deducting the credit for his 1/8 share of the inheritance, the cost amounted to \$13,125. He intended to pay \$5,625 and mortgage \$7,500.

Hence the two central documents in this group are the 1 April 1935 deed and mortgage between John Shaw Billings and Henry C. Hammond. These secured the title to Redcliffe.

Later that year, Billings added three acres to the property. Additional parcels of land came his way in 1943, when a highway relocation project shifted some small tracts to the side of the road adjoining Redcliffe. Four of the items in the collection are deeds pertaining to these transactions. Finally, in 1949, uncle Henry drew up a "satisfaction" confirming that the mortgage had been paid off.

Letter, 21 June 1836 (Camden, S.C.), Abram Blanding to William Blanding

Letter, 21 June 1836, from A[bram] Blanding to his brother William fills a gap in the South Caroliniana Library's collections. Forty years ago, the Library acquired papers of William Blanding, including nine letters Abram wrote between 23 January and 14 September 1836. Now a missing piece of that correspondence has surfaced and has been added to the William Blanding Papers.

William and Abram Blanding were transplanted New Englanders who had become prominent residents of Camden (S.C.). William practiced medicine and ran a drug store; Abram practiced law and developed wider interests -- in banking and public works -- that caused him to move his residence to Columbia. Neither had much sympathy for the slave system that underlay South Carolina's plantation economy.

During the 1830s, the nullification controversy caused strained relations between the Blandings and some of their neighbors. By 1836, William had moved north to Philadelphia, and Abram was strongly considering a similar move to Madison, Indiana. "We have been consulting with great interest and deep anxiety as to the propriety of removing to the west," he wrote William on 12 April. "Our minds are finally made up to go. Mr. [J.K.] Douglas, Daniel Desaussure & William Anderson will go with us." A later letter posted from South Carolina advised, "We have become entirely Indianians (Hooshers) and hope to bring up our boys out of the influence of slavery."

The newly acquired letter reveals that on 21 June, Abram advised William of his imminent departure from Columbia (S.C.) for the railroad convention in Knoxville (Tennessee) that had been called to discuss the proposed Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad. As soon as the meeting adjourned, he would proceed directly to Madison and negotiate the purchase of more land. To date, the partners had acquired about 7,000 acres.

Abram also offered an insider investment tip on buying stock in the Bank of Kentucky –

I consider the bank a good one but shall take only \$10,000 in it. We do business largely with it, and know its standing....I think that if you could sell your U.S.B. stock...& buy into this...you would do well. But I think it imprudent to hold too much of ones fortune in one institution.

The railroad project, which proposed to connect Charleston with the developing west, proved incompatible with Abram's relocation plans. He accepted the presidency of the South Western Railroad Bank (the financial underpinning for the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad), and moved from Columbia to Charleston (S.C.). There, in 1839, he contracted yellow fever and died at the age of sixty-three.

Dotsy Diane Lloyd Boineau Papers, 1917-1998

Six and one-quarter linear feet, [1917]-1998 and undated, of correspondence, scrapbooks, photographs and miscellaneous printed items reveal the historical, political and social interests and commitments of Dotsy Diane Lloyd Boineau (born 1929), a native of Columbia (S.C.) and a 1950 graduate of the University of South Carolina.

The largest single unit of material in the collection documents her connection with the United Daughters of the Confederacy and her leadership in this organization at both the local and national levels, especially her two-year term as president general (1981-1982). Her UDC letter files contain extensive correspondence with the organization's other regional and national leaders, as well as typed copies of her "Message of the President General" that appeared monthly in *The United Daughters of the Confederacy Magazine*, which she also served as editor-in-chief. In her message for the March 1981 issue, she focused upon the possibility of establishing a new far-flung chapter of the UDC among descendants of the Confederados, former residents of the defeated Confederacy, who migrated to South America -- "From the *Reader's Digest* comes new[s] of Americana, a city of over 100,00 in the Brazilian state of San Paulo in which reside more than 300 men and women who are descendants of Southerners who fled the Confederacy at the end of the war. Many of these 300 belong to the American Descendency Fraternity which holds services every three months at a local cemetery which flies a

Confederate Flag flanked by the flags of Brazil and the United States." She added-
 "What a prospect for a new UDC Chapter in Brazil!"

Many of the letters from political, military, and educational leaders contained in the collection are found in this unit, as Mrs. Boineau corresponded with them on behalf of UDC interests, projects and ceremonies. Among these are Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Rembert C. Dennis, John P. East, Robert C. Edwards, L. Marion Gressette, James B. Hunt, George L. Mabry, George M. Seignious, and Nancy Thurmond. Responding to a letter she received from Senator Strom Thurmond congratulating her on her election as President General, she wrote, 26 January 1981 –

Let me congratulate YOU on behalf [of] the Daughters for your elevation to one of the highest positions in our nation. We are so proud of you and most certainly you will go down in history as one of our greatest Statesmen -- we are so glad you are a Son of the South!

And in a letter to Lee Atwater, addressed to the White House and written on 4 March 1982 seeking his help in laying plans for a UDC visit to the White House during their annual convention, she remarked -- "We in South Carolina are very proud of you and the part you are playing in the Reagan Administration."

During the decade from 1974 to 1984 she chaired the UDC's Award for Men in Space Committee, which was charged with deciding whether or not to design and strike a special medal to be given to Confederate descendants involved in the Man in Space Program at NASA. Her leadership culminated in the awarding of the Pioneers in Space Medal to Gen. Charles M. Duke, Jr., of South Carolina, on 29 October 1984 in Richmond.

Minutes from meetings of the Memorial Building board of trustees detail the work of Mrs. Boineau and its other members in their efforts to maintain this central UDC property in Richmond. Furthermore, correspondence tracks the status of the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Museum housed in the War Memorial Building at the corner of Sumter and Pendleton Streets in Columbia (S.C.), where since 1985 Mrs. Boineau has served as curator of history. "You certainly have become a natural successor to Mrs. LeVerne Watson's dedication in preserving this heritage," state senator Glenn F. McConnell wrote her on 30 May 1988, after complimenting her on her remarks and for being "an absolute professional" in the way she handled her duties as master of ceremonies at that year's Confederate Memorial Day gathering. "Many of us are looking to you for the leadership and

inspiration to keep these ideas alive here in South Carolina." An allied manuscript of particular interest is a copy of her play, "They Dared to Secede," which dramatizes the role of the First Baptist Church of Columbia in South Carolina's secession from the United States.

In addition to the UDC and such collateral groups as Children of the Confederacy, Military Order of the Stars and Bars, and Sons of Confederate Veterans, many other organizations have claimed Mrs. Boineau's time and attention through the years, as her letters and papers demonstrate. Prominent among these is the South Carolina Division of the American Cancer Society, and its Richland County Unit on whose board she served. Covering the period 1959-1972, the Cancer Society material focuses chiefly upon her work with the annual First Lady Heritage luncheon and fashion show and the compilation of the First Lady Heritage cookbook. Among the correspondents in these files are J. Lewis Cromer, Eunice H. Leonard, Isadore E. Lourie, and Nancy Thurmond.

Another sizable segment of papers -- containing by-laws, financial reports, minutes, notices and agendas largely spanning the years 1966-1972 -- pertains to the South Carolina Chapter of the Arthritis Foundation, whose board awarded her emeritus status in 1982. Other files document her work on behalf of the Boys' Clubs of Greater Columbia, in particular the Ben Arnold Memorial Unit; the South Carolina Heart Association; the South Carolina Council for the Common Good; the Young Women's Christian Association of Columbia; the Woman's Club of Columbia; and the Columbia Junior Chamber of Commerce, which in 1961 designated her as "Young Woman of the Year."

During her association with the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, whose files here cover the period 1959-1978, Mrs. Boineau chaired the Fine Arts section which promoted the establishment of a state arts commission. Writing on 16 May 1967, Edgar A. Brown thanked her for her letter to him of the day before and went on to say -- "I join in your interest in this Commission and hope, before the end of this Session, not only will the bill be passed creating the Commission, but that we can keep the appropriation for it put in by the Senate to get it off to a good start." Governor Robert E. McNair, on 17 May, also expressed his opinion to her on this matter -- "we are lending support to the creation of an Arts Commission and are hoping this measure can be passed during this session."

Other art-related organizations and groups represented here are the Columbia Museum of Art; the Columbia Festival Orchestra, on whose board of directors she

once served; and the Columbia Philharmonic Orchestra, one of whose fund-raising efforts during the early 1970s is shown here to have been polo games sponsored by its Women's Symphony Association. Particularly valuable among the items in this unit are rare surviving programs from the Foster Studio of Dance and University Players playbills from USC theatre productions of the 1940s.

Mrs. Boineau's political commitments and sentiments are charted most significantly through material pertaining to Donald S. Russell (1906-1998), whose campaigns for public office she strongly supported -- from his gubernatorial run in 1958 through his failed senatorial drive of 1966, for which she served as chair of South Carolina Women for Russell. In a handwritten letter sent from Washington (D.C.), 20 June 1966, Russell relayed his appreciation to Mrs. Boineau --

I can never express in terms satisfactory to myself my gratitude to you, not simply for all you did for me in the political campaigns--all the hours of unremitting labor -- but more especially for your steadfast and unwavering friendship and confidence.

"My reasons for wanting [Russell] elected?" she asked in a letter to Senator Barry Goldwater of 9 July 1966. "I think he is a man of unquestioned integrity and exceptional ability--he is not a politician but a statesman." She goes on to express the belief that "you and Senator Russell are very close in your ideals and beliefs as well as your qualifications for public office." She reveals that on the day after the primary election in which Russell was defeated by Fritz Hollings, when she mentioned to members of the Russell family that he made her think of Senator Goldwater, Russell's daughter "confessed that her father was a great admirer of yours and had said...that perhaps you and he were more alike than any of his contemporaries." The principal purpose of this letter, however, was to seek Goldwater's help in supporting Republican Marshall Parker in the campaign against Hollings to fill the two-year unexpired portion of Senator Olin Johnston's term. "Senator Russell is committed by his oath as a candidate to support Mr. Hollings," she explains. "However, those of us on the staff and members of the family itself have decided to help Mr. Marshall Parker...in every way we can." Earlier she had said that it was "quite a shock to many good democrats to find some one who had sat on the platform with Barry Goldwater in Columbia in charge of women for Mr. Russell! Most of them don't know that I will always work for the man I feel most capable of doing the job at hand."

Additional files contain material on various Columbia (S.C.) churches, hospitals and schools. A letter of 13 June 1964, from administrator Sister M. Justine, concerns the racial integration of Providence Hospital. In addition to random pieces having to do with such schools as Brennen, Crayton, McMaster and University High School are several folders on James H. Hammond Academy, 1968-1985, one of which holds volume I, number 1 (1971) of the student publication "Hawk Talk."

Of special interest is a copy of the form letter, dated 31 March 1966, which went out over the signature of Guy L. Varn, superintendent of Richland County School District One (S.C.), informing parents of the proposed imminent desegregation of Columbia's public schools. "Our community has adopted a school desegregation plan," it began. "We will no longer have separate schools for children of different races. The desegregation plan has been accepted by the U.S. Office of Education under the Civil Rights Act of 1964." Varn went on to indicate that a choice of school would be required for each student and that a student could not be enrolled at any school the following school year unless a choice of schools was made. He concluded by saying -- "Your School Board and the school staff will do everything we can to see to it that the rights of all students are protected and that our desegregation plan is carried out successfully." Accompanying this letter is a formal explanatory notice giving full details about the plan.

Other units among the letters and papers reflect the Boineau family's interests relating to real estate and other property, social life and travel. Letters, especially from Camden (S.C.) architect Henry D. Boykin II and other items, 1964-1971, detail the ultimately successful efforts to have Midfields Plantation (Ellerbe House) at Boykin (Kershaw County, S.C.) added to the National Register of Historic Places. Other correspondence, 1968-1972, concerns the erosion of Edisto Beach, where the Boineaus owned a house. Various printed materials associate them with the Tarantella Club, the Saraband Club, the Carillon Ball, and Springdale Hall Club (Camden). Two 1970 letters from New York artist William F. Draper discuss plans to paint their portraits; and correspondence, 1966-1971, details plans for safaris to Africa.

Lemuel Boykin Papers, 1778-1907

Seventy manuscripts, 1778, 1821-1867, 1884, 1907 and undated, include correspondence of Lemuel Boykin (1800-1853), written to his parents, Burwell Boykin and Mary Whitaker Boykin, and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Hopkins (1812-

1877), whom Lemuel married in 1832. The following year, the bulk of Lemuel's letters to his wife originate from resorts in western Virginia and North Carolina, where he traveled for what was apparently a chronic health condition. There are some letters from their children to Mrs. Boykin in the years after her husband's death.

Several members of the Boykin family were among those South Carolinians who departed the state to settle lands in Alabama around 1820. Francis Boykin (1785-1839) wrote his brother Samuel (1795-1835) asking that he collect certain notes due him in South Carolina, urging him to come to Alabama for a visit, and offering the opinion that "you would be satisfied that you are working for nothing on them poor worn out Lands."

Lemuel expressed sympathy to his brother Samuel in a letter written from Baltimore on 25 August 1824. He had learned of the death of Samuel's son in a letter from their brother John. Lemuel had been at White Sulphur Springs (Greenbrier County, [West] Virginia) and was en route to Philadelphia. He requested that Samuel attend to the ginning of his cotton. Lemuel was traveling to White Sulphur again in July 1833 in the company of his mother. They had reached White Sulphur Springs by 27 July 1833, when Lemuel informed his young wife that their separation reminded him "of our courting days." There were other South Carolinians among the guests, he noted, including "some...nullifiers, which makes us spend our time more agreeable." He hoped that the sulphur waters would prove beneficial and that he would return home "more talkative and in finer spirits than when we parted." A letter from Lemuel's wife, 16 August 1833, reported that she had been suffering from "a very bad cough with a spitting of *blood* in some days."

The year 1835 found Lemuel again at White Sulphur Springs ([West] Virginia) where his health was improving, and he wrote on 22 July 1835 that he was hopeful that his wife would "forego the satisfaction and pleasure of my presence at Home, with our little Brats for a short time." He thought himself relieved "of those excessive bad feelings that you are aware of my being subjected to at times, which makes me disagreeable to myself, and not pleasing to anybody." The hotel, he complained, was crowded with as many as four hundred guests, "all dining under one roof, you can imagine how boisterous and unruly so large a company must be, all wanting to be helped at once."

By 18 August 1835, Lemuel had relocated to Hot Springs (Bath County, Virginia), where he was recovering from a cold but felt "vastly improved by taking the hot

bath." He planned to return home by way of several resorts located in Monroe County ([West] Virginia): Sweet Springs, Salt Sulphur Spring, Red Sulphur Springs, and Gray Sulphur Springs. In a letter of 25 August 1835 from Salt Sulphur Springs, he was still recovering from his cold but commented on the improvement of his "complexion and general appearance of health."

There are no additional letters from the Virginia springs until 1844 when Lemuel returned to White Sulphur. Writing on 5 August 1844, he advised his wife to "try the blessing of God to raise our children well, teaching them good moral lessons, bringing them up in the fear of the Lord, letting them know their fallen state, and that the only hope is through the Gospell, and that every good and perfect gift comes from God." His letter of 24 August 1844 reported that among the South Carolinians at White Sulphur were John Peter Richardson (1801-1864), who had served as governor of South Carolina, 1840-1842, and his sister Mrs. [Elizabeth Peyre Richardson] Manning (1794-1873) with whom he had taken meals. He expressed regret that he could not "attend to my religious duties here as well as at home having no room to return to for secret prayer and meditation." Letters dating from 1846 detail his travels to North Carolina resorts, including Wilson Springs (Cleveland County, N.C.) and Asheville (Buncombe County, N.C.).

In addition to the Lemuel Boykin correspondence, the collection contains two letters, 16 December 1838 and 8 January 1839, of Mrs. F[itzgerald] G[lover Ross] Boykin, the widow of Samuel Boykin (1795-1835), to Burwell and Lemuel Boykin concerning the sale of slaves from her husband's estate. The earlier letter informs Burwell that she was sending the enslaved people from Charleston to Camden (S.C.) for the sale "with the promise...that they will be bought in from me, and returned as soon as possible after the Sale is over." Mrs. Boykin had spoken with the enslaved laborers and, she wrote, "[I] have determined that nothing but death shall separate me from them, as they are not willing to live with anyone else." Mrs. Boykin sent these enslaved African Americans from Charleston in a wagon and explained in the subsequent letter that her "feelings" precluded her coming with them -- "nothing but a perfect confidence, in an over ruling providence, could sustain me in this, as well as *all* other trials, that have occur[r]ed in the last four years."

Corp. Wilbur Bradley Papers, 1862-1865

Twenty-two manuscripts, 1862-1865, of Corp. Wilbur Bradley contain information about Union army camp life at Folly Island and Hilton Head (S.C.). After the failure

of Col. Robert Shaw's assault on Fort Wagner in 1863, Bradley's infantry regiment, the 144th New York Volunteers, was shipped from Virginia to reinforce the Union troops besieging Charleston. Nine letters in the collection originated in Virginia; thirteen describe duty in South Carolina.

Bradley enlisted on 29 August 1862. According to the addresses on his letters, Meredith (New York), was his home, but he had joined a company raised in the nearby town of Franklin. Col. Samuel F. Miller, a Franklin member of the County War Committee, had held anti-secession meetings throughout the neighborhood. Those who responded to Miller's recruiting pitch found themselves camped in the South Carolina Sea Islands from 1863 to 1865.

In Bradley's case, the new surroundings proved agreeable. He had a knack for avoiding combat duty and for preserving his health in the midst of a swampy environment and camp fever that killed or debilitated many of the regiment's troops. The documents offer a possible explanation: he prepared and cooked his own food. In contrast to many Civil War eyewitnesses, Bradley kept a consistently optimistic attitude.

Bradley's first letter from Folly Island (S.C.), 6 September 1863, was addressed to his sister:

We are now in South Carolina....How would you like to come down hear and see fort Sumpter. I dont think you would like the Music of them bom Shells that they send over to viset us. We dont think much of them when they burst over our heads....I should like to bee home and see the...Folks and help eat apels and get some sweat corn. We dont get eney hear and we dont get soft bread. We drawd flour and so I have been Old Woman. I made pancakes and short cakes and fride cakes and sweet cake.

Six weeks later, Bradley was still writing home about his access to the food supply:

I am not with the bomproof now. I am on detached survis. I am to work in a bakery....I can get all the warm bread I want or cold I steel all the potatoes I want to eat I think it is all the same when I get it from Unkel Sam. They use them to make yeast of. The[y] keep clost watch of them but it is hard work to catch old foxes.

"I am still to work to the bakery," he reported a few days later, "and I like it first rate and think I shall stay hear as long as I can for it is a good deal beter than it is in

camp. The boys half to go on picket every night. All I have to do is to stand on gard four hours each night and then I have all the day to my self."

In their spare time, soldiers of the 144th discovered the recreational opportunities that Folly Beach offered. Bradley spent some time beachcombing and shipped home the results:

The men started home to day...and I sent some shells. I want them kept on the parlor table so when I get a wife she can have them and if I never get a wife Ruth and Emley can have them so take good cair of them.

By mid-January 1864, Bradley was marveling at his first South Carolina winter. "It is warm and pleasent as Spring. I have not seen a flake of snow yet nor I dont think that we will see eney vary soon. It is the country to liv in. I think I shall stay hear till the war is over."

"We have had Genrel inspection," he reported on 14 January 1864: "They say I have got to let my old gun go it is condemned and take the Springfield Rifle. We have to keep our guns as brite as we can polish them. They shine as nice as a dolar and we have to keep them so." The theme continued in his next letter:

The most of the Regiment has gone on fatigue but I was one of the lucky ones to stay at camp. The most of them rarthr go than to stay in camp for they dont like to fix up. The Colonel makes them get up in shape. I wish you could see us out on Inspection. Our Brasses shine like Silver and our gun is as good as a looking glass and they have to come up to time or they will get punished or reduced. The Colonel reduces more or less every day.

By the winter of 1864-1865, Bradley's unit had relocated to Hilton Head Island. "We are living in the top Shelf," he reported. "The South is the place for some but not for me. We are having the best time this winter since we came out. We have good Baracks to stay in. We get all the oysters we want and clem [clams] too."

In the 1864 presidential election, New York allowed its troops to cast absentee ballots. "I think Old Abe will be elected," Bradley commented, "hip hip Hurah for the Old Rail Spliter he is the [man] for us."

"I only serve on duty once a week," he explained on 29 December 1864, and, noting the contributions of African American soldiers, reported that: "Thare is a company of Darkeys helping us." Shortly afterwards, the captain commanding Co. D ordered three soldiers -- Bradley, James Dezell of Kortright, N.Y., and W.

Harrison Smith of Franklin, N.Y. -- to mount a "niger relief." The three interpreted this as a direct order to fraternize with African American troops and they all refused to obey it. The captain had them arrested and court-martialed.

Bradley's father pressed him for more information about the court case and about a business enterprise he had started. "Pa wanted me to know if I kept my Schop open yet," he wrote his sister on 22 February. "I do and have made \$150 dolars in cash in 5 days....I like the plan of beeing arested for I can make a good thing out of it. I have made 200 dolars in one week. I have got it in cash in my pocket."

Bradley served until the end of the war and mustered out on 25 June 1865. In 1903 he was still alive and was residing in Oneonta (Otsego County, N.Y.).

Addition, 1847-1876, to Iveson Lewis Brookes Papers

Four letters, 25 May 1847, 22 January 1849, 7 September 1850, and 18 June 1876, added to the papers of Iveson Lewis Brookes (1793-1865), Baptist clergyman, schoolteacher, planter, and pro-slavery apologist, who resided at Woodville plantation near Hamburg (S.C.), consist of missive addressed either to Iveson's son, Walker J. Brookes, or to his future bride, Harriet Estes.

Walker's wife Harriet was a native of Barnwell District, S.C. [a portion of that jurisdiction now located in Allendale County, S.C.], and place names from that region figure in some of the letters. In 1849, Harriet Estes's mailing address was Erwinton according to a letter her cousin Julia sent from Savannah (Georgia). In 1876, Walker's son wrote him from Orange Grove plantation, the old Estes property, about plantation business and African American freedmen contracts; he posted the letter from Appleton.

One of the pre-war letters reported political developments in Georgia relating to the unpopular Compromise of 1850 -- a target for extremist critics on both sides of the slavery issue. Daniel Webster's support of the compromise alienated his Massachusetts abolitionist constituency. In Georgia, Alexander H. Stephens campaigned in favor of the compromise and provoked the ire of pro-slavery advocates like Iveson Brookes, as revealed in the letter Brookes wrote his son on 7 September 1850 –

On the subject of politicks I made it convenient to be at Macon at the meeting on 22 August 1850. It was an enthusiastic meeting truly. And I supposed Georgia pretty nigh straight. But on my

return I learned that...Alec Stephens was to address his constituents at Crawfordville on 3rd Inst & I arranged to be there and heard from him a mess of abolition poison about such as Webster or Clay would have delivered. I believe he is now on a mission by the abolition party to give a quietus to Georgia feeling & prepare the people in advance of the Act admitting California for abject submission. And such is the stupid reverence in which his Congressional District hold him that his dictum is their law. I never felt such an itching to make a political speech as I did to answer him. But it was his meeting & his constituents & no opening for any body else to say turkey once. If I had time I would write a few columns against him.

Addition, 1791-1797, to Moses Brown Papers

Two documents, 23 August 1791 and 10 January 1797, added to the papers of Moses Brown (1742-1827) pertain to the *William*, a 277-ton, 95-foot ship built, 1789, by a shipyard in Newburyport (Massachusetts) and entered in the port registry that same year.

The South Caroliniana Library has acquired the ship's rosters for a 1791 voyage under Capt. William Russell and a 1797 voyage under Capt. William Picket. The documents contain the printed and handwritten terms of the contract and the signatures or marks of the officers and crew. The vessel carried a master, two mates, nine seamen, a cook, and a cabin boy or "green hand." On the 1797 voyage, Captain Picket bought a cargo of rice from Comingtee plantation on the Cooper River in South Carolina, intending to deliver it to Europe. Unluckily, an inspection of his hold showed rotten timbers and forced a return trip to Newburyport, where the repairs could be made more economically.

Originally a chaisemaker by trade, Brown turned his attention to shipping after the American Revolution. In Charleston, Brown dealt most frequently with Joseph Winthrop (1757-1828), the port's most pre-eminent New Englander after Nathaniel Russell. The firm dealt not only in Charleston rice but in merchandise from the West Indies and Northern Europe, with Charleston often scheduled as one stop on a triangular itinerary.

Lt. Patrick Calhoun Letter, 27 July 1845 (New Orleans, La.)

Letter, 27 July 1845, from Lt. Patrick Calhoun (1821-1858) to his father, John Caldwell Calhoun, documents the younger Calhoun's role in the Mexican War. Patrick, an 1841 graduate of West Point, was a career army officer. In 1845, he was at western department command headquarters in New Orleans, serving as aide-de-camp to Brevet Major General Edmund Pendleton Gaines.

Gaines, the letter explains, had hoped to leave New Orleans by mid-July, but had remained until "the Troop destined for Texas" could sail.

Gen. Gaines intended at one time to review them prior to their embarcation, indeed ground had been selected near the city in which to review, when a circumstance occurred which caused him to give up the idea. Col. Vose who was drilling his Regiment...preparatory to its being reviewed, was suddenly seized with an indisposition, brought on immediately by the heat of the sun and the exertion incidental to the drill, which obliged him to leave the parade, he had scarcely reached his quarters and was in the act of unbuckling his sword, when he fell dead upon the floor. This...rendered it evident that it would be imprudent to expose the Troop more to the sun than was necessary.

Unless the Government at Washington is fully informed upon this subject, it is...acting strangely and without proper forethought in sending in so small and ill appointed a force. The whole force when consolidated will amount to scarce fifteen hundred men, all told. Of these Gen. Taylor will at no time be able to bring more than eleven to twelve hundred into the field....The Dragoons will not be able...to join him under six weeks, and when they do, will probably not more than one half be mounted....The artillery company sent over, is without cannon, and will hardly get there before the 1st of September as they have not arrived here nor have they been heard of. Take the movement altogether it is one of the most bungling affairs I have ever known or heard of.

Thirty-six manuscripts, 1908-1977, relate to the career of Richard Carroll (1859-1929), a conservative African-American leader and Baptist minister of the early twentieth century Columbia (S.C.).

Carroll is sometimes referred to as the "Booker T. Washington of South Carolina." His message advocated self-help and economic advancement for blacks while discouraging efforts to achieve political and social equality between the races. His influence with contemporary white leaders in political, business, and Southern Baptist clerical circles brought him to prominence in South Carolina before and after the First World War.

Born enslaved in Barnwell County (S.C.), Carroll lived much of his adult life in Columbia (S.C.). After serving as a chaplain with the 10th U.S. Infantry in the Spanish-American War, he founded the Industrial Home for Boys and Girls, a school for delinquent African American children. The institution, located near Columbia on land once owned by the Hampton family, drew its support from both Northern donors and local businessmen in Columbia (S.C.).

Afterwards, from 1906 to 1915, Carroll edited a semi-monthly newspaper called *The Southern Ploughman*. He also promoted his ideas through various organizations: he founded the Colored State Fair Association and sponsored a series of annual race congresses. His love for animals involved him in lifelong humane society work. In 1907, the Theodore Roosevelt administration invited both Carroll and Booker T. Washington to attend a conference on child welfare at the White House.

The South Caroliniana Library collection includes newspaper clippings and magazine articles by or about Carroll, some of which feature texts of his sermons and speeches; aside from periodicals, there are memoranda by Carroll, endorsements of Carroll's work by white leaders, and papers relating to Carroll's family. The newspaper file contains items from the African American newspapers published in Columbia (S.C.), including *The Southern Indicator* and *The Palmetto Leader* and includes significant portions of issues that have previously been missing from the library's collection. A number of other clippings are taken from *The State* newspaper, whose editor William E. Gonzales was an enthusiastic supporter of Carroll and his work.

Carroll espoused an extreme agrarian philosophy, distrusted city influences, and advised South Carolina African Americans to remain on the land. He condemned the Great Migration of many African American families to northern cities that

occurred during the First World War. *The Greenwood Daily Journal* reported in 1916 on his opinion of the great exodus from the southeast:

We carried a letter in yesterday afternoon's paper sent us by Rev. Richard Carroll, the distinguished colored preacher of Columbia, in which he advises the negroes to remain in the South where conditions are far better for them. Some days since, he published an article in another paper in which he referred to a visit he had made to Greenwood when he saw several thousand colored people gathered at the depot, from the surrounding country, who had come in to witness the departure of a number of colored persons who were taking the train for some Northern point. In this letter, Mr. Carroll says he could hardly resist the temptation to mount a box and advise the people not to leave, but he did not do it for fear that he would be misunderstood, charging that he was giving his advice because of the fact that he had been requested to do so by white people. This he denies. He could himself go North and make more money, but as he is not out for money, but for the better things in life he is remaining in the South.

On 2 December 1908, William E. Gonzales gave Carroll a letter of recommendation on *The State* newspaper letterhead with a strong testimonial of support:

For a dozen years I have known Richard Carroll and have closely watched his work. No negro, Booker Washington not excepted, so holds the respect and confidence of the whites of South Carolina; no negro stands so preeminent among the negroes of the State. He is now supported by many influential negroes who at first bitterly antagonized his methods. The secret of this situation must be that Carroll, with a store of common sense, and with a keen insight into the nature of both races, has told plain truths at all times, to audiences of whites, to audiences of negroes, and to mixed audiences. They have been helpful truths; he reveals shortcomings of both sides. He conceals nothing, yet is tactful. He is honest and moral. Both races are convinced that the Rev. Richard Carroll is sincere, that he is unselfish, that he is patriotic,

and is working wisely for the best interests of the negro race, and for its development in the South, with the friendly cooperation of the whites.

Eventually, Carroll became an evangelist for the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board in Atlanta (Georgia), a white organization that supported his work in the African American community. Victor I. Masters, a white Baptist minister and a prolific writer and editor for Baptist publications, had publicized Carroll's activities beginning in the early 1900s. A 27 February 1915 letter in the collection indicates that Masters, a South Carolina native, headed the Home Mission Board's department of publicity.

In 1915, Carroll spoke at a Baptist revival in the Dallas-Fort Worth area and wrote down his impressions of prominent white Baptist clergymen who took part in the event. Of Texas minister Dr. J.B. Gambrell, he wrote,

I did not hear him preach or pray but I heard him talk to the audience and I was impressed with his simplicity, directness, pathos, clear vision, amiableness, thoughtfulness and his sympathetic feeling and expression for the Negro people especially Baptist. He is a true representative of the 'old school' -- the old South. A feeling of sadness passed over me when I thought of his type of men having nearly all passed away in the South. A new generation and a new type of men -- that knew not Joseph, have come upon the scene.

Carroll had made his way into the good graces of many prominent South Carolina politicians, including Senator Benjamin R. Tillman. In 1912, Tillman, said to be one of Carroll's admirers, got him appointed to a speaker's bureau working in favor of Woodrow Wilson's first bid for the presidency. Two years earlier, Carroll had published an article titled "Uncle Joe's Defence of the Senator" in the Baptist mission magazine *The Home Field*. The article reported an interview between Carroll and Joe Gibson, a sixty-six-year-old African American employee on Tillman's plantation at Trenton (S.C.). In summation, Carroll wrote –

One would think from Senator Tillman's abuse of Negroes on the stump and elsewhere that he is mean to Negroes. But Uncle Joe put it right when he said: 'Rev. Carroll, Senator Tillman makes dem speeches jes' for fun. He talks dat way jes' cause some people likes to hear him.'

Even in 1910, Carroll's Old South agrarian vision likely had more appeal to whites than to his fellow African Americans, but his efforts to improve relations between the races brought him to national prominence. Befitting his stature in the community, Carroll's funeral on 1 November 1929 was the first police-escorted funeral for an African-American ever held in Columbia (S.C.).

Carson Family Papers, 1820-1990

Seventy-nine manuscripts, 1820-1865, 1877-1928, 1982-1990 and undated, of the Carson family of Spartanburg District (S.C.) center around Confederate soldier John Moore Carson (-1864), son of Jason Hazzard Carson (1814-1865) and Jane Moore Carson (1825-).

John Carson enlisted first in Co. C, Holcombe Legion, Evans Brigade, and at the time of his death was serving in Co. B, 7th S.C. Cavalry. The collection also contains some family correspondence dating from before the Civil War. One of the letters, 26 January 1860, from Mary Anderson (Rutherfordton, North Carolina), to her son in South Carolina reports that she was taking in boarders and "miss you more than ever now" and relates that the local citizenry "are getting a little uneasy about an insurrection of the negroes & had a meeting today to appoint a vigilance committee."

John M. Carson was stationed along the South Carolina coast in the spring of 1861. In these early letters to his parents, Carson voiced concerns about matters other than combat. A letter of 24 March 1861 discusses his preference for Mrs. Kennedy's enslaved African American servant named Lewis and thanks her for a box of provisions. Two weeks later, on 8 April, he complained -- "The mosquitoes & sand flies are getting pretty thick down here as also the fleas, so large that they resemble apple seed with legs stuck to them." Although his unit proceeded to Simonds Bluff for some anticipated action in June, Carson reported, "The gunboats turned tail...before they reached the battery and...we were deprived of our fun." He also was requesting that his father inquire about a transfer "to some active sphere of service."

Carson remained along the South Carolina coast in February 1862 and in a letter of 16 February 1862 explained that he had just joined a "new mess" and needed cooking utensils and a chest. While he considered that camp life improved the morale of the troops, even he resorted to the occasional use of "camp slang'...& I'm afraid after the year is out very few young men will possess the conversational powers & ease of expression calculated to render them attractive members."

Carson was with his unit on an expedition to Jehossee Island in February. The island was a rice plantation owned by former South Carolina governor William Aiken II (1806-1887). The troops arrived at night, and the ensuing hours were characterized by confusion –

We got lost...in consequence of the numerous embankments & after marching until about one o'clock AM found ourselves again at the ferry. The tops of the dikes were only about a foot wide & slick as glass, every few steps some one would slip off in to the mud & water on either side." After all their efforts the enemy was not present when the troops arrived at their destination. In the same letter Carson discussed the possibility of joining another mess, and he expressed disappointment with Bomar's company whose officers "assumed a tone of manner toward the privates which is rendering them very distasteful to the men to say the least.

In March 1862 Carson and two other members of Holcombe Legion were cited for volunteering for a "hazardous reconnoissance" on Edisto Island which resulted in the capture of Lt. Col. F.P. Bennet of the 55th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lt. Kirby of the 47th New York Volunteers, "and a citizen of the enemy." Carson gave a detailed account of the expedition in a 17 March 1862 letter to his mother.

An important consideration facing the troops in March 1862 was the issue of enlisting for the war. Carson complained to his father in a letter of 25 March that the officers had persuaded them to enroll in order "to find out how many men...would reenlist." The men later discovered "that every man who enrolled or allowed his name to be enrolled is stuck hard & fast." He urged his father to inquire about his being commissioned in North Carolina. He explained that he did not object to the duty, "but what galls me is having to be under a set of officers who are not half as fit for their position as I am and forced to mingle with a set of contemptible pupies whom every feeling of gentility & refinement sets at repugnance." If he received a commission in a North Carolina unit, he informed his mother, 28 March 1862, "it would afford me more room to extinguish myself."

By the summer of 1863, he was anticipating that his unit would be transferred to Virginia and that he might pass through Spartanburg (S.C.) on the way. He did go to Virginia briefly but returned to South Carolina in the fall and was stationed at Mt. Pleasant. Returning again to Virginia in the spring of 1864, Carson was severely wounded at Malvern Hill on 13 June.

A letter the following day, 14 June 1864, from a fellow soldier related the seriousness of his condition and provided details of the action in which he was wounded. The letter also contained a note dictated by Carson and a message from the attending physician. A letter of 15 June 1864 from F.S. Gillespie to Mrs. Carson tells of a visit with her son – "John is cheerful & thinks he will be able to go home in three or four weeks."

A week later on 23 June, John M. Carson died in Jackson Hospital (Richmond, Virginia), located in the suburbs west of Hollywood Cemetery. His nurse, Miss M.E. Capron, sent his mother a ten-page letter on 21 July 1864 recounting her son's final days.

Papers of the Coleman, Feaster, and Faucette Families, 1787-1943

Members of the Coleman, Feaster, and Faucette families lived in the Fairfield County communities of Feasterville and Shelton (South Carolina). Activities of multiple generations of this family are represented in this collection of one thousand, six hundred twenty-three manuscripts, twenty bound volumes, and two hundred nine photographs and two photographic albums.

The Feasters (Pfisters) originally came to North America from Switzerland and settled in Pennsylvania during the colonial era. About the time of the Revolutionary War, the family migrated to Georgia but later moved to South Carolina to distance themselves from the dangers of attacks by Indians on the frontier. In matters of religion, the Feasters followed the Dunkard or Universalist sect (also known as the Schwarzenau Brethren or the German Baptist Brethren, an Anabaptist group that originally dissented from several Lutheran and Reformed churches). John Feaster (1768-1848) donated the land and built the Liberty Universalist Church at Feasterville (Fairfield County, S.C.), as well as the Feasterville Male and Female Academy, and the Feasterville Boarding House.

Among the early documents in the collection is a letter, 1 February 1831, from Thomas Whittemore, Boston, appointing R.D. Coleman agent for Fairfield District (S.C.) and requesting him "to obtain the names of a few *responsible* persons as subscribers." Whittemore was eager for Coleman to sell Universalist books and pamphlets for, he declared, "I know of nothing better to spread Universalism." The growth of the church in South Carolina is indicated in a letter, 30 September 1857, of A.G. Teague (Edgefield, S.C.), to J.C.C. Feaster. Teague approved of the appointment of "a Southern Convention of Universalists" and discussed the

organization of a church in Edgefield. Teague expressed interest in having the convention meet in Edgefield although he recognized that being "25 miles from a Rail Road will be a disadvantage we will labour under." The Edgefield congregation had contacted several prospective ministers, including the Rev. Taylor of Maine who "would not take less than 800 Dollars...[and] I do not think his politicks would Suit us." A bound volume, 1896-1898, 1908-1921, contains records of the Universalist church in South Carolina.

The Feasters and Colemans planted a number of crops, including cotton, grains, and corn. In addition to farming, Andrew Feaster served as agent selling yarn and cloth manufactured by Bivingsville Manufacturing Company located in Spartanburg District (S.C.). A receipt dated 18 March 1841 paid Feaster a commission of five per cent. Receipts in August 1841 and April 1842 paid Feaster commissions of ten per cent. In February 1844 Feaster was awarded a contract for a mail route from Buckhead. Feaster also was experimenting with cultivating fruits. A manuscript dated 4 April 1843 is a "Schedule of Apple grafts and trees Maid out by A. Feaster." This schedule and another document dated 1844 includes a record of the trees that Feaster purchased from Charles Mack of Davidson County (North Carolina), and the location of where the various varieties were planted in his orchards. The 1844 item includes a register of apple grafts as well as references to pear and nectarine trees. Records of grafts and fruit trees are found in a farm journal, 1847-1857, which includes a grafting register for various varieties of apples and references to nectarines and apricots. This volume also includes estate records, a list of enslaved people identified by name, and records of cotton picked during the harvest.

With all these enterprises, Andrew Feaster apparently accumulated some wealth, for over the years he acquired stock in various companies including the Charlotte & South Carolina Rail Road Company (3 shares, 4 April 1853), the Spartanburg and Union Rail Road Company (40 shares, 16 May 1853), the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad Company (4 shares, 19 December 1862), and the Columbia & Augusta Rail Road Company (4 shares, 6 July 1869).

The farm journals provide a broad overview of crops and plantation work in the Feasterville section of Fairfield District. There are several weather journals (1834-1838, 1847-1850 and 1850-1854). Other journals contain accounts of slaves and their allowances, references to hog and ham production, cotton accounts, records

of purchases and sales of molasses, and "Account Book for Sails of Cloth for the Bivingsville Factory for 1841."

The journal of John Albert Feaster Coleman (1828-1898) covers the period between November 1848 and December 1851. Coleman was in Columbia (S.C.) for the first entry in the journal where he sold cotton at 5 1/8 cents per pound -- "Sorry price that." Coleman participated in many activities of the community in addition to farming. His journal records his attendance at church, elections, political meetings, dances, family gatherings, and other social events as well as his participation in such leisure activities as hunting and fishing.

On 13 November 1848 Coleman attended a traveling circus at Monticello in Fairfield County (S.C.), "where [he] was shown animals of various classes," including lions, leopards, monkeys, bears, reindeer, and an ocelot. He noted that "The Lion was drove in Harness but it was a very short *Drive*. A man and his wife entered his cage and cut some very *distressing circumlocutions*."

Coleman was a regular worshiper at several churches in the area, and rarely did he fail to offer some comment on the message that was delivered. On 1 April 1849 he attended church at Red Hill where he recorded, "E. Faunt delivered a sermon that was not fit for dogs to hear -- it is surprising that he is permitted to pretend to preach. I consider his preaching ridiculous." After church he returned home and went on patrol. Attending Red Hill again on 17 June 1849, he noted the Rev. Nicholson's reference to an infant being "as great a sinner in its youth as in the years of discretion...no matter if it should die when only a month old -- hell would be its portion." Coleman reacted that "No man should preach such doctrine if he was posse[sse]d of a good heart." The Rev. Buchanan preached at Red Hill on 5 August 1849 "but to no purpose."

Coleman's journal documents many of the events in the community. Most were pleasant social occasions; a few were tragic. He attended a frolic on the evening of 10 February 1849 and danced until 11:00 p.m. A "Cotillon party" on 21 February 1850 began at 7:00 p.m. and continued into the morning until 2:00 a.m. The following day Coleman posed for a daguerreotype by the photographer John Schorb. Another activity was partridge hunting which required several individuals to net the birds.

His entry on 23 May 1849 records the death of overseer Daniel Kitchens, who, along with his brother, "ate a weed they thought to be jelico, but turned out to be hemlock." Kitchens died that night and the prospects for his brother's recovery

were not encouraging. On 5 August 1849 Coleman related a "horrible deed" of domestic violence and murder on the first of August by George L. Dye:

...who shot his wife...with a double barrel shot gun.... She was a mother of four or five children....after killing his wife [he] shot himself with another gun by putting the muzzle...under his chin and pulling the trigger with his toe....It need not be said that drunkenness was the cause. He had shot at her several times before this.

On several occasions Coleman recorded accounts of disciplining his enslaved African American workers and witnessing or participating in the disciplining of others. On 10 August 1850 he simply notes, "I gave Dave a thrashing." On 1 November 1850 Coleman joined others on night patrol and recorded that he "lashed several." On 2 November he whipped Ike in the morning and reported that he was missing after breakfast. He attended a "negro trial" on 9 August 1850-"The Court after much and long deliberations decided that three should have one hundred lashes -- one seventy five and another ten." Later that year, 20 November 1850, Coleman instructed the postmaster to stop his subscription to the *Yankee Blade* newspaper, published by this time at Boston, because of its position on abolitionism and fugitive slaves.

Coleman seldom ventured far away from Feasterville (S.C.) except for occasional trips to Columbia (S.C.) to sell cotton or attend to other business. On at least one trip, however, in company with Dr. John P. Feaster, he "visited all the principal places of importance -- such as the tressel work on the railroads -- some of which are magnificent -- being nearly fifty or sixty feet high." He also visited the Lunatic Asylum (or State Hospital) on Bull Street -- "where I saw a large number of unfortunate lunatics" and the South Carolina College "precincts where I saw some beautiful buildings including the Episcopal Church." His visit took him to the Crawford house built by former governor James Henry Hammond (1807-1864) and other houses and gardens around the town.

Andrew Feaster and other members of the Feaster family were among the most prominent members of the Feasterville community. Several of Feaster's children attended the Feasterville Female Academy presided over by Mrs. Catharine Ladd. In addition to receipts for tuition, the collection contains financial records of the school and information on construction of buildings.

Also included is family correspondence from the Norris family of Leesville (Lexington County, S.C.). A letter, 8 May 1842, of E.H. Norris, Piney Woods, Leesville (S.C.), reports that his family's health was good with the exception of Nathan who had been suffering with a headache for two days -- "last night I bled him and gave him some pills he says he feels better this morning." Members of the Norris family were involved in searching for gold. Nathan apparently was experiencing some success in locating gold with a "Rod [which] works admirably...they have three more attractions from hear which they expect to run out as soon as our crop will admit."

Some discord in the Feaster family is implied in a memorandum of 5 July 1850 of "A. Feaster's Expences building Brick hous[e] for son John CC Feaster & intended to be a hous[e] Jointly for him JCC Feaster & his brother EH Feaster but they not agreeing I feel it my duty to make this statement to show that I have paid for said building...which JCCF must pay with Interest if he holds the house & one hundred acres of land...." A letter, 27 May 1855, from Andrew Feaster's son Jacob indicates that he was establishing himself in upstate South Carolina at Greenville where he was working in a store with "the Messrs Williams [who] seem much pleased with me as a partner." He reported that the price for provisions was high and that his vegetable garden was prospering -- "I do not think I ever saw a more promising garden for the season."

The collection contains little Civil War material, but correspondence resumes in the years after 1865. Members of the Coleman and Feaster families and friends from Feasterville emigrated away from Fairfield District (S.C.) to other states after the war, and there are letters from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. Farming remained the principal concern of those who remained in Fairfield County (S.C.). There are a number of crop lien agreements as well as other agricultural documents, including an agreement, 12 February 1874, between Black's Improved Fertilizer Company and J.A.F. Coleman, H.J. Coleman, D.R. Feaster, G.W. Coleman, and J. Feaster Lyles for the exclusive right to sell the product. Minutes of the Little Saluda Grange are found in a volume, 1874-1878, which also contains minutes, 1894-1895, of the trustees of Emery High School.

Crop conditions and prospects apparently were never far from anyone's mind. Writing on 29 July 1887, Lizzie Busby informed her husband D.A. Busby in Saratoga (New York), that "farmers say they have never seen a fuller crop this month" although there was concern that heavy rainfall might injure the cotton. In

addition to heavy rains, cotton farmers faced the threat of the bollworm. The farm labor situation, including sharecroppers and tenants, was a topic that was discussed more frequently in letters during the 1890s.

Correspondence during the period from 1880 to 1920 portrays life in rural South Carolina and in other areas of the South. Letters frequently discuss farming, social activities, education, marriages, births, and deaths. The migration to towns and changes brought by industrialization also can be found in the correspondence. A letter, 8 February 1898, from "Stella" (Chester, S.C.), informs Jennie Coleman that she and her husband were fixing up their "nice home" which included a lawn in front with "ornamental trees" and terraced flower beds. Stella was treasurer of her literary club which met once a month. Her husband was chief bookkeeper "at Wylies" -- "They have a real nice office now & quite citified." Azalee Lumpkin, who lived in Stover, was pleased to have boarders who were working on the dam and the railroad. According to her letter of 31 August 1905, one of the boarders was installing electric lights in the hotel which also had a telephone.

The principal correspondents after 1910 were Jennie Coleman who returned to South Carolina from Alabama and young Andrew McConnell Faucette ("Andy") whose various girlfriends provided a regular stream of correspondence in the 1920s. A veteran of World War I, Faucette was elected to the Seventy-fifth South Carolina General Assembly (1923-1924) while attending law school at the University of South Carolina.

After graduation Faucette entered into a legal practice in Spartanburg (S.C.) with another young attorney, Olin D. Johnston (1896-1965). He later was employed by the Veterans Administration in Columbia (S.C.); but even as he practiced law and worked in Columbia, Faucette found it difficult to divorce himself from the family land in Fairfield County (S.C.). In a letter of 11 July 1924 to Grace Dodican, he acknowledged -- "Not knowing anything about the farm it is hard for you to realize the worry and anxiety connected with it. I love it though, even with all its faults." A severe storm in September 1928 reminded Faucette of the perils of farming -- "I am very blue over the cotton situation. I hardly know what to expect. I am sure now that I will stop farming after this year. I am sure now that the crop this year will be a total failure in the end."

The collection contains two volumes seemingly unrelated to the Feaster, Coleman, and Faucette families. The first, a plantation book, 1825-1829, 1841-1869, of the Samuel T. Guild family of Williamsburg District (S.C.) located more than 130 miles

away, records the farm's production of corn and cotton and also cattle. This volume also includes names, birth records and ages of enslaved African Americans, as well as information on the estates of D. Michau and Samuel Guild.

Another volume, kept by the Rogers family of Marion (S.C.), includes store accounts for sales, 1817-1818, with a record of charges for stamps and mailing letters and genealogical records, 1835-1880. The collection also includes genealogical information on the Coleman and Feaster families. One volume, 1824-1828, is a record kept by D.R. Coleman "of Property Given by me to My Children as they Married and Left me." In addition, the Civil War career of Andrew J. McConnell (1838-1864), Co. B, 17th South Carolina Volunteers, is documented in typescript volumes, 1862-1865.

Addition, 1858 -1860, to the Rev. John Hamilton Cornish Papers

Five letters, 8 May 1858 - 27 February 1860, are the latest additions to the papers of the Rev. John Hamilton Cornish (1815-1878), rector of St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church (Aiken, S.C.). Addition includes business correspondence with the Bank of Charleston and with the Charleston booksellers and publishers Russell and Jones.

A letter from Bishop Thomas F. Davis, 8 May 1858, discusses plans to meet Cornish in Branchville (Orangeburg County, S.C.) and hold services. A letter from Mrs. Otis Mills, 27 February 1860, requests that Cornish reserve chambers for Mrs. Stoney at Mr. Schwartz's new hotel in Aiken, where the lady expected to spend a month for her health -- "She has been very delicate for some time & our Physician advises her to avoid the month of March in the City [of Charleston]."

There is also a lengthy letter from Peter Arvidson reporting news from Algonquin (Illinois), in Cornish's native Midwest -- "Thank you for your good will to help us, we may yet be in condition to avail ourselves of your liberality, I have not given up all hope, but it is useless to build a church in a village like Algonquin unless the villagers are willing to do something substantial themselves for what cost men nothing they put very little value upon....They have got a preacher now in Algonquin who has created quite a sensation, he has been preaching every evening for several weeks, he seems to have quite a talent for speaking, preaches sermons from one to two hours long and says that he will give them all the preaching they wish for a year to come, when asked at first what denomination he belonged to he answered that he belonged to the Church of God, it is believed now that he will turn out to be a close communion Baptist."

Pin, 1881, Cowpens Centennial Celebration (Spartanburg, S.C.)

Souvenir pin, 1881, evidently issued for the Cowpens Centennial celebration held in Spartanburg. As the central event of the centennial celebration, the participants dedicated the monument in the Spartanburg town square honoring pioneer, soldier, and politician Daniel Morgan (1736-1802).

Charleston mayor William Ashmead Courtenay served as chairman of the principal committee, but any of the sponsoring organizations could have issued this pin. The medallion features a relief of sculptor John Quincy Adams Ward's statue of Daniel Morgan and is surmounted by an American eagle, just as the effigy of the national eagle was suspended in mid-air over the actual statue during the ceremonies while the speakers addressed the crowd in May 1881.

Caroline Dick McKissick Belser Dial Papers, 1913-1994

"Don't say anything about the University unless it is good. It is such a wonderful University." These words spoken by Caroline Dick McKissick Belser Dial in a 1990 interview for *Columbia Metropolitan* magazine characterize her devotion to the University of South Carolina -- a devotion that made "Miss Caroline" one of the most beloved of Carolina's first ladies. The papers of Caroline Dick McKissick Belser Dial consist of approximately five and a quarter linear feet of correspondence, photographs, newspaper clippings, publications, and miscellaneous printed items documenting the life and interests of this former school teacher, USC first lady, and lifelong Gamecock supporter.

Caroline Virginia Dick was born in Sumter (S.C.) on 15 July 1900, the daughter of Caroline Hutchinson and R. George Dick. After graduating from Winthrop College in 1921, Miss Caroline taught in several schools in North and South Carolina before marrying J. Rion McKissick in 1927. She first came to the University of South Carolina that same year, when her husband was named Dean of the School of Journalism.

When McKissick became the president of USC in 1936, Miss Caroline stepped into the role of Carolina's first lady and filled it with her own unique sense of style, warmth, and graciousness. She was the first president's wife to open the president's house and make it a place for entertaining, welcoming all Carolina students, faculty, alumni, and friends. She also added the president's rose garden to the Horseshoe grounds and began an extensive collection of gamecock

memorabilia which ranged from gamecocks of fine European porcelain to those of papier-maché made by her grandchildren. Even her car's hood ornament was a silver gamecock. After the death of Dr. McKissick in 1944, Miss Caroline continued her role as a tireless advocate of USC. She is credited with revitalizing support of the Alumni Association and the University South Caroliniana Society during the 1940s and served on many University boards throughout the remainder of her life. Upon her marriage to Irvine F. Belser in 1947, she became stepmother to two sons and six daughters. Belser died in 1969, and Miss Caroline married George Dial in 1976.

The collection is arranged in three series: general correspondence, topical files, and photographs. The general correspondence series is arranged chronologically and is the primary location for correspondence and materials regarding family matters and other social and University-related obligations and activities. The topical files consist of correspondence organized according to individuals and organizations, as well as various programs, invitations, certificates, and publications.

Photographs are arranged by family: Dick, McKissick, Belser, Dial, and miscellaneous. While the majority of the photographs are of Caroline's childhood, her years at Winthrop College, and her life with J. Rion McKissick, the later photographs document her civic activities and memberships with the Junior League, Garden Club, the University South Caroliniana Society, the University of South Carolina, and as State Mother of the Year. Images of interest include an ambrotype of J. Rion McKissick's grandfather, Barham Bobo Foster (1817-1897); a photograph signed by Lieutenant Governor John C. West; and Caroline with Jehan Sadat (Mrs. Anwar Sadat) of Egypt during her visit to the University. There are two albums relating to her family and friends from Hampton School for Girls in Sumter (S.C.).

The bulk of the correspondence dates from 1930 to 1960 and includes love letters from J. Rion McKissick. In 1927 he wrote to her from Furman University -- "Goodnight, my lovely sweetheart. I love you, adore you. I always will. No one else ever had as sweet and fine a sweetheart, as charming and admirable a wife as I have. Over the distance I send you a thousand kisses and all my love." One of the more interesting personal items is a poem written about Caroline after her third marriage, to George Dial. It begins --

With an angel on her shoulder

And a Gamecock by her side
 Our Miss Caroline surprised us
 As our three time bride...
 Is it vitamins or tonic
 Men or majic - tell us do
 While we bask in all your sunshine
 and send forth our love to you.

Miss Caroline loved to attend social functions, particularly those related to the University, as evidenced by the many programs and invitations included among her papers. Her support of the University was not limited to social appearances, however, for her generous financial support of Carolina's programs is amply documented throughout the papers.

Papers, 1822-1997, of the Douglass, Thorn, and Moores Families

Three hundred forty-five manuscripts, 1822, 1845, 1854-1922, 1997 and undated, of the Douglass, Thorn, and Moores families are comprised chiefly of letters to and from members of the John Douglass family of Blackstock (Chester County, SC.).

Dr. John Douglass (1795-1870) studied medicine at Philadelphia, served as a delegate to the Nullification convention of 1832-1833, and was later elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives and Senate. In 1817, he married Mary Letherd Lunsford (1798-1873), a union that produced ten children, including four sons who became physicians. John Lunsford Douglass (1825-1855), the eldest son, died at age twenty-nine. Dr. Douglass and his remaining sons entered military service shortly after South Carolina seceded from the Union, and several letters permit a fragmented tracking of their activities.

Col. James Henry Rion (1828?-1886), who organized and commanded a unit, described for son Swanson Wade Douglass (1831-1864) what his uniform and insignia as a captain should be (8 May 1861). A subsequent letter in September to Wade's wife, Susan, discusses reorganization of the unit after volunteers were deployed to Virginia, which resulted in the replacement of Rion by election. A letter from Wade to the Chester newspaper refutes charges that he quit because his patron was ousted. As he explained to Susan, "When my patriotic motives fail, it will be when the Yankees have killed me." Wade Douglass, captain, Co. B, Seventh South Carolina Battalion, Hagood's Brigade, died of wounds sustained in

a charge near Wilcox Station on the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad in Virginia in 1864. A poignant tribute written by a comrade, 21 November 1864, and printed in *The Chester Standard* eulogizes Capt. Douglass. Thomas James Holden Douglass, who was imprisoned at Johnson Island (Ohio), and brother Lawrence Sylvester ("Ves") Douglass both survived the war and together operated a dry goods store in Blackstock (S.C.). Tom apparently had some run-ins with the Ku Klux Klan as referenced in a letter from a friend in Warrenton (Virginia), 21 November 1871.

An interesting postscript to the war is a letter from Henry West to Ves Douglass in 1883. West claims to be the Yankee soldier who protected the Douglass women and their household from Sherman's troops in 1865. He relates a long, adventurous tale that concludes with his awaiting trial for a crime he claims he never committed and needing money to hire a defense attorney.

Dr. John Douglass' daughter Mary Lunsford Douglass (1833-1900) married William Henry Harrison Moores (1830-1898) and moved to Texas. Her niece and namesake, Mary Lunsford Thorn (1867-1952), married William Henry Harrison Moores, Jr. (1865-1932), the elder Moores' son by a previous marriage and also moved to Texarkana. A substantial share of the correspondence present in the collection consists of letters from these two Marys to their kinfolk in Blackstock (Fairfield County, S.C.). Most of the letters relate family, farming, and social news such as a New Year's eve "Dutch masquerade ball" -- "Mr. Moores and Willie were masked as *old women*...they presented so ludicrous and frightful an appearance, that I was as silly as the children" (8 January 1883).

The bulk of the correspondence relates to John Douglass' daughter, Frances Petrena Porcher Douglass (1841-1924), or "Pete" as she was called by her siblings. She married William Turner Thorn (1840-1879) in 1866 and had six daughters. Much of the correspondence relates to the activities, education and employment of her daughters -- trying to find good schools for them and the girls writing from school or later, their teaching positions around the state. On 21 November 1882, Fannie's friend Celestine [Fuller] Lowndes (1843-1926) in Charleston wrote that the "Confederate Home is preferred by many for its more economical terms & more inexpensive dressing of its inmates." The daughters went to different schools, including Columbia Female College [now Columbia College], Virginia Female Institute [now Stuart Hall School], Williamston Female College [now Lander University], and Clifford Seminary in Union (S.C.). Daughter

Adaline Elizabeth Thorn (1870-1911) wrote her mother on 22 December 1889 that "Converse College is being built with the idea of being superior to any other college in the South."

Records, 1864, of Freeman, Almy & Co. (New York, N.Y.)

Three Civil War letters, 3 September, 22 November, and 29 December 1864, addressed to Freeman, Almy & Co. (New York), document the mercantile trade between entrepreneurs in the northeast and their representatives in areas of the Carolinas occupied by the Union army.

Writing on 3 September 1864 from New Bern (North Carolina), Ja[me]s P. Allen advised Freeman & Almy that "hard times in this Department" had made it "impossible to collect anything until the troops in this Department are paid":

Most of the goods sent here are sold to Sutlers and soldiers and they have to depend upon the Paymaster before they can pay their bills. The regiments that are now here have not been paid since January so that Green backs are as scarce as *Gold*. The Paymaster keeps saying he is expecting money every day and for that reason I have been waiting hoping to be able to send you balance due you....I am very sorry that you have been obliged to wait so long for your returns, but it was something that could not be foreseen -- before this year, they always paid regularly every two months-and when I talked with you before I left for this place supposed they would continue to. We have outstanding here more than double enough to pay all we owe which will be paid as soon as there is any money.

Making matters even worse, the most recent general order, Allen explained, stipulated that

no Merchant can import more than three thousand dollars worth of Merchandise per month, and even then they have to make oath they will not sell it for more than 30% profit over and above the New York Invoice which with the Government Tax and heavy freights will not leave any margin at all.

Two letters from David F. Thorpe (St. Helena I[slan]d, S.C.), 22 November and 29 December 1864, discuss his interest in purchasing and having shipped to South Carolina "a two wheeled vehicle.... something without a top, light & with quite high

wheels, with a plain durable harness that has a saddle suitable for a two wheeled carriage."

Elizabeth Belser Fuller Papers, 1926-1998

Seventy-two items, 1926-1998, of Elizabeth Belser Fuller (1910-2009), a native of Columbia (S.C.) and a graduate of the University of South Carolina (1931, *magna cum laude*), focus principally upon her lifelong cultural contributions as a dramatic and visual artist.

Of two scrapbooks containing playbills, clippings and photographs documenting her connection with theatre in Columbia, the first, 1926-1961, includes a section of rare material pertaining to USC's Palmetto Players, 1929-1930.

Fuller's second scrapbook, 1926-1989, constitutes a virtual history of Columbia's Town Theatre for the period and of her close association with it as a principal actress; publicity, costume, set-design and make-up artist; member of its board of directors; manager and director of marionette shows; and business manager, 1944-1951, during the tenures of such directors as Frank Durham and Delbert Mann. A telegram from Mann to the cast and crew of *Life with Father* on the opening night of the play (which featured Elizabeth Belser in a leading role), 18 May 1949, reveals something of the director's professional approach and personal style –

NOW DONT BE NERVOUS JUST BECAUSE THIS IS THE FIRST
NIGHT EVERYTHINGS GOING TO BE ALL RIGHT ALL YOU
HAVE TO DO IS BE FIRM. MAKE THE AUDIENCE
UNDERSTAND THAT WHAT YOU ARE DOING IS FOR THEIR
OWN GOOD THANKS FOR ALL YOUR WORK DO THY
DAMNDEST.

Representing both worlds of art -- the dramatic and the visual -- is Elizabeth Belser's original watercolor portrait of actress Ruth Hope posing in the costume the artist made for her as the leading player in the 1946 Town Theatre production of Maxwell Anderson's *Elizabeth the Queen*. Two years later, this painting would win a First Place award in the South Carolina State Fair's art competition.

A third scrapbook, 1967-1991, contains programs, photographs, and letters having to do with her achievements as a visual artist, especially as reflected in coverage of a retrospective exhibition in 1981 held at the Anderson County Arts Center Gallery in upstate South Carolina. In addition to the several original works of art in the collection, is a set of printed cards that serve as specimens of the botanical

watercolors for which she gained wide recognition and which characterized her affiliation with the South Carolina Botanical Garden at Clemson University during the 1980s as artist-in-residence.

Several 1970 Anderson County Tri-centennial items demonstrate further her aesthetic and geographical ties to the upcountry, where she and her husband, Willis Fuller, moved in 1954. One of these is a copy of the page from the *Acts and Joint Resolutions*, signed by Governor Robert McNair, showing an illustration of the seal she designed for Anderson County (S.C.) and signifying its acceptance as the official one.

The collection also happens to provide a glimpse into the workings of the Richland County (S.C.) Department of Public Welfare because of Elizabeth Belser's association with it during the period of 1941-1942. In a handwritten letter of 1 December 1941 addressed to "Mrs. Moreton and Mrs. Belser," both departmental workers on study leave in Chicago, Charlotte Stevenson (1902-1983) of the office of the Richland County Department of Public Welfare reported on discrimination directed against even well-qualified women in her field when on the job market –

Ruth Barber and I are taking the N.C. Exams. I applied for the one paying the top salary and they let me in. Imagine -- Director of Public Assistance -- and no prerequisite at all in terms of education stated! The salary ranges from \$4500-\$5000, too. I am second in the State on the old Employment Office exam I tried, but judging by the others who hold those ratings, I'll never get an offer. Miss Bradley resigned after her marriage, and Mr. Dean gets her place. He doesn't have the qualifications, but he does wear pants. Really, I don't see why Negroes howl so about discrimination, and women say nothing.

Another file pertains to the Children's Bureau of South Carolina, 1942-1962, and reveals that Mrs. Fuller's association with this organization, first as a field worker and later as a member of its board of directors. A few items, 1942-1988, also reflect her interest in the Mental Hygiene Society of Richland County (S.C.) as it evolved into the Mental Health Association in Mid-Carolina.

A small file of miscellaneous correspondence holds four congratulatory letters, 1927-1931, from Columbia school superintendent A.C. Flora (1885-1971) and two lengthy, informative ones from friend and colleague Frank Durham (1913-1971), who on 4 July 1958 wrote her while on a lectureship in South Australia -- "People

here are hospitable-to the point of exhaustion. I think they like individual Americans, but their feeling toward the U.S. is a mixed one -- envy & contempt -- envy of our wealth & power & contempt for our soft & easier living, which they tell themselves they wouldn't like (because they can't have it)." And on 23 February 1971, from Columbia (S.C.), after reporting family news and his various activities as a USC English professor, writer and lecturer, he remarks –

I rarely see any of the old Town Theatre crowd. Ruth Hope has vanished completely behind a bridge hand, it seems. Martha Penny fell on the theatre steps and seems in a constant state of frustration. Ruth Graham is still the mother hen at the T[own] T[heatre]. In fact, the whole place reeks of venerability. I am unkind. But it needs a youthful transfusion.

Robert Gilmor Journal, 1806-1807

Baltimore merchant Robert Gilmor (1774-1848) was an intellectually gifted and well-traveled man who moved in influential circles. During the early 1800s he developed pulmonary problems and his physician prescribed a trip to Southern Europe or the West Indies -- somewhere far away from a Maryland winter. But Gilmor had never seen the deep South, and rather than try a wintery ocean voyage, he set out for Charleston. The South Caroliniana Library has acquired his journal of the 1806-1807 trip, "Notes taken in a tour through the states of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina in the year 1806."

Gilmor said that his object was to produce not a literary journal, but a Baedeker guide with mileage and tavern information that might someday prove useful to his friends. Fortunately, a few miles south of Washington, D.C., his practical approach began giving way to digressions. On reaching Richmond (Virginia), his lifelong interest in art surfaced; his description of the town reads like an art critic's review:

The great pride & beauty of Richmond...is the Capitol, which is built of brick after the model of the celebrated *Maison Carreé* of Nimes, a plan of which Mr. Jefferson had made when in France, and adapted to the purpose of a state building. The copy however falls very far short of the original temple...and has been spoilt by having the columns of its grand portico, as well as the pilasters, capitals & bases of common plaster, which has crumbled away and gives a degraded air to the building. Instead of the [magnificent] flight of steps in front of the portico, it has two lateral

staircases of the heaviest, Gothic structure that can be imagined, which totally destroys the effect of the building....In the capitol is a statue of General Washington by Houdon, & a bust of the Marquis de la Fayette. The former is a good likeness and possesses all the merit of detail, in which Houdon has shewn himself an accurate man, for the seams of the groins, the stitching of the bootheels, and the chais work of the seals & spans, certainly are good, but I look in vain for the classic dignity which would have been given to this statue by an artist who ever studied the sublime monuments left us by the ancients.

In a back leaf of the journal, Gilmor made a pencil sketch of the capitol and armory, and dated it 20 December 1806.

Other entries discuss impressions of the towns of Hanover Courthouse, Petersburg, and the people encountered at "Drummond's," on 23 December 1806.

In a well-appointed manor house then serving as a "country tavern" [presumed to be located in a rural county to the southwest of Richmond] Gilmor described the unexpected opulence of the home, which he ranked as:

...a palace of a house, much too grand in appearance for a tavern, yet its interior did not disgrace its exterior. We dined, or rather supped sumptuously, but we unfortunately for our poor servants found, that the custom of the country was, to permit *people of colour* only to have a blanket & a *floor* to lay on, while their masters has beds of down. No entreaty nor bribe had any effect in procuring them their accustomed beds, & they were forced to submit to their hard fate.

Crossing into North Carolina on December 25th, Gilmor reached Louisburg (Franklin County, N.C.), "a contemptible little village, where we were so disgusted with a set of Drunken cockfighters & neighbouring clowns, who had come in to frolic their Christmas out, at Hill's Tavern, that we came on as far as Fox's to pass the night."

"Raleigh is a small, miserable village," he wrote, "tho' the Capital of the State of North Carolina. The only brick house in the place is the State house, which is a large but not elegant building." He was badly entertained at the local tavern and found no encouragement to remain in town as long as he had intended. On the road, his gig horse threw a shoe, and he found no blacksmith until he reached

Averasboro (Harnett County, N.C.). There he mounted his saddle horse and crossed the Cape Fear River.

At Fayetteville (N.C.), Gilmor branched off the main stage road to Georgetown (S.C.) and Charleston and instead headed west in the direction of Camden (S.C.) to deliver some letters. En route, he described his rustic lodging in North Carolina:

Crossing a dreary country of sand hills & swamps [I] came to breakfast at a miserable log hut (the best tavern that was to be found)...Mr. Wilkis, the man who kept the hut, however was as kind as his circumstances would permit; he attended to my horses, while his wife made me some coffee & a *Johnny cake*; The wind was very cold and blew thro' the open logs very cold. The fire[place] was also made of logs & quite open so that you could see through the chimney; the back being covered with clay to make the fire against. As there were no occasion for windows (which indeed are rarely found in this part of North Carolina) the door was left open to furnish light for a woman who was sewing.

On New Year's Day 1807 he crossed the Pee Dee River and continued on toward Camden (Kershaw District, S.C.), where he met Col. John Chesnut (1743-1818) --

Col. C. is one of the richest Cotton planters in Carolina. On my expressing an inclination to see the mode of picking & preparing the Cotton for market, he politely offered to carry me to his fine plantation on the banks of the Wateree.... Accordingly I visited it on horseback; and I confess I was much pleased with the noble plantation. The land belonging to him stretches along the river for 5 miles, and is chiefly a rich flat....He shewed me the difference between this extensive & rich *river land* as it is called, and the land just above it...the former only producing the long stalk cotton, while the latter will only bring the short. He shewed me the mode of picking the cotton from the tree, the *ginning* it, and packing it away in bales fit for the Charleston market, where it is sent on large boats by the river.

The discovery of the cotton crop is but a new thing in Carolina & Georgia, & has within these fifteen years made the fortune of half the great landholders....The Invention of the saw-gin by Whitney has been one of the most fortunate discoveries for these states, as

it saves a vast deal of labour; one hand alone can attend & feed a gin with raw cotton, and turn out as much picked clean cotton as would have required 20 or thirty hands before....Before this invention the roller-gin was used, which could only clean & pick the black-seed cotton, which is the long staple, and easily parts with its seed, but the short staple, or green-seed has its cotton adhering to it, so that one hand could only gin about 16 to 20 lb. per diem, whereas now by the saw-gin, which tears the cotton from the seed, a single negro will gin 900 lb. This of course renders negroes valuable and on enquiry I find that 250 to 280 Drs. is given for new negroes at Charleston, say for boys & 300 to 350 for grown persons. A planter is valued here in proportion to the number of negroes he owns, as each negro is presumed to earn from 100 to 200 Drs. per annum. Coll. Chesnut has about 300 to 400 and their huts all built in a row like a street form a little village certainly bigger than some of the North Carolina towns.

On 4 January 1807, Gilmor noted, "Coll. Kershaw was so good as to accompany me to the celebrated field where the battle of Camden was fought on Hobkirk's hill." "Camden is a small pretty village," he wrote, "much beautified by the Handsome houses of Coll. Chesnutt & his son, with one or two others, all which are built in the New England Style, with piazzas, & painted white with red roofs." In Gilmor's estimation, it was the first place "which gave any idea of the residence of gentlemen that I had seen since I left Richmond."

Gilmor left Camden (S.C.) the following day and headed down the Santee Road to Charleston. On the way, he wrote down impressions of Stateburg, Manchester, and other stops en route. After some misadventures at the swamp crossings, he abandoned plans to visit Revolutionary War battlefield:

I gave up my plan of visiting the Eutaw Springs & the celebrated field of battle where my friend General Williams gained so much honor, and...set out for the Santee Canal, which I reached by a fine strait road in 2 1/4 hours....The Santee Canal connects the Santee & Cooper rivers, and is used by boats from Camden & the banks of the Wateree & Congaree; the canal is 20 feet wide at bottom & 25 at top-has 6 sets of locks in 21 mile (its length) 2 of which are double. They admit boats of 10 feet width only. The toll

is 25 Drs. for any passage through the Canal, but the stock has as yet paid no dividends.

He crossed Strawberry Ferry (Berkeley County, S.C.) on the 8th of January and the next morning he reported, "I set out early, & travelling the main road cut up by waggons carrying their cotton & indigo to market, breakfasted at the 4 mile house, and got to Charleston to dinner, taking up my lodgings, with Mrs. Smith, the only decent boarding house in the City."

Gilmor's friends Henry William DeSaussure (1763-1839) and Adam Gilchrist (1760-1816) took him around and made introductions. On Sunday, 11 January 1807, he went to church with DeSaussure:

...& heard Dr. Bewst. Dined with Mr. Gilchrist. In the evening came in to Drink wine several gentlemen, among whom were, W[illia]m Loughton Smith the celebrated member of Congress and Washington's administration & afterwards ambassador to Spain & Mr. Lowndes member of Congress, & very amiable man whose lady had sent me a pot of marmelade on hearing I was indisposed.

The following Tuesday, his traveling companion from New York, Mr. Schermerhorn, joined him, and they "rode to Ladson's Wharf to see the Guineamen & were shocked with the sight of 400 [Africans] on board of one ship, all stowed away separately, in places which almost suffocated me." These large cargo ships mentioned by Gilmor had been converted for the purpose of transporting enslaved people. These vessels became known as "Guineamen" because the slave trade involved travel to and from the Guinea coast in West Africa.

Gilmor's Charleston visit paid unexpected dividends, as he explained in an epilogue to his journal:

After remaining in Charleston the whole winter, it was my lot to marry Miss Sarah Ladson on the 9 April 1807. She was the sixth daughter of Major James Ladson, an old revolutionary officer, who served as aid de camp to General Lincoln at the siege of Charleston. Mrs. Ladson was the half sister of Mr. William Loughton Smith the former minister to Madrid, & own sister to Joseph Allen Smith Esqr. an American gentleman who has spent 15 years in travelling over every part of Europe, and whose manners & accomplishments have gained him the notice of the

first society in all countries....Mrs. Gilmor is connected by father & mother with most of the respectable families in Carolina, particularly the Middletons, the Gibbes, the Manigaults, the Haywards & the Izards.

In later years, the connections formed in Charleston gave a South Carolina orientation to Gilmor's correspondence. The South Caroliniana Library's collections include other related material, including letters addressed to him by Charles Fraser, Alexander Garden, and Joel Roberts Poinsett.

Letter, 16 February 1819, Mr. Ainsley Hall to Robert Falconer

Letter, 16 February 1819, of Columbia (S.C.) merchant Ainsley Hall (1783-1823) is addressed to his friend Robert Falconer in New York. Elsewhere, Hall's accounts make reference to the firm of Falconer, Stuart and Company. During the years immediately prior to his death, the British-born Ainsley Hall was one of Columbia's most important and wealthy businessmen. The papers he left behind consist mainly of ledger entries, contracts, land transactions, and court records.

At first glance, this letter concerns the closing of a boarding school where Hall's niece and ward Betsy was a student. Hall thanked Falconer for his advice regarding Betsy, but regretted that the "present unsettled state" of his family made it impossible to act on it. Then he spoke of plans for an upcoming trip to England. "Although Mrs. Hall is in some degree unwilling to leave this Country," he wrote, "yet I am making all my arrangements with a view of leaving this place in April and if the winter climate agrees with Mrs. Hall, I purpose spending a few Years in England."

When Hall died four and a half years later, his relations with his wife Sarah were at an impasse because she had discovered his affair with another woman. The Falconer letter may bear on the question of how long trouble had been brewing. Not only was Hall unwilling to postpone a trip abroad on Sarah's account, he was even hesitant to make a premature return voyage on her account.

Hall closed the letter on a political note -- "This day Mr. [Langdon] Cheves left this place for Philadelphia with an expectation of being elected President of the U.S. Bank, from what communications he shewed me there can be no doubt of his election, he appears to be the wish of the Government as well as a considerable proportion of the Stock Holders, I sincerely hope matters will be conducted in a

different manner under his administration." Before Cheves left the state, he had entrusted his business affairs in Columbia to Ainsley Hall's firm.

Wade Hampton III Souvenir Pins, 1926 and [ca. 1880s?]

Two souvenir pins, 1926 and undated, bear portraits of Wade Hampton III (1818-1902). One is a rare antique pin depicting an engraving based on the 1876 photograph, surmounted by a palmetto tree and flanked by United States flags. Possibly it may have been used during one of Hampton's senatorial campaigns (during which he served in the upper house of the United States Congress, 4 March 1879 – 3 March 1891).

The other pin was issued to commemorate a 1926 semi-centennial observance of the inauguration of Wade Hampton as governor and the end of carpetbag rule in South Carolina. The button features Hampton's photograph flanked by those of two prominent members of his campaign organization -- Matthew Calbraith Butler and Martin Witherspoon Gary.

Robert Goodloe Harper Papers, 1791

Two manuscripts, 1791, of Rob[ert] G[oodloe] Harper (1765-1825) document the sketchily-documented land speculation phase of this noted Federalist's life. Harper served as secretary of the ill-fated South Carolina Yazoo Company, one of the original three companies formed to develop Georgia's western lands in what are now portions of the present-day states Alabama and Mississippi.

Formed in 1789, the company had four charter members -- Thomas Washington (alias Walsh) of Georgia, Alexander Moultrie, Isaac Huger, and William Clay Snipes. Shares of the company were limited to twenty; they could be subdivided, but to have a seat and vote at the company's meetings, a member had to own one full share.

Writing on 15 January 1791, Harper apprised Gen. Mordecai Gist that the board had voted to admit him as a member. Gist had sent word by Snipes that he intended to take one full share in the Yazoo purchase. Harper informs Gist of the good news:

I have the Honour Sir, of enclosing to you the Copy of a resolution passed by the board of the Yazoo South Carolina Company on Wednesday the 12th instant and of informing you that the time to which the board stands adjourned is Wednesday next the 26th

instant, the place my house No. 51 King street, where it will give all parties great pleasure to see you.

In the end, the company's plans failed; it forfeited its claim to the land when it failed to comply with the 1789 Georgia statute regulating the purchase. By that time, the partners had ostracized Washington for enacting "a most infamous and extensive scheme of villainy, the forging of public securities to a very large amount" (the authorities hanged him in Charleston for counterfeiting state indents). Later, the South Carolina Senate impeached and convicted Attorney General Alexander Moultrie for diverting genuine state indents into the company's finances.

Estate Papers, 1846-1847, of John Harth

Three manuscripts, 1846-1847, relate to the estate of John Harth (died 1836), who owned a timber plantation on the North Edisto River and a lumber business at 1 Gibbes Wharf in Charleston. The records are citizens' copies of Charleston equity court proceedings in the case of *Catherine Nathans et al. v. William Harth et al.* (equity bills, 1847, no. 21). John Harth had been a resident of Orangeburg District (S.C.), but the plaintiffs filed suit at the Charleston county courthouse, where the records escaped destruction by Sherman.

The disputed inheritance consisted of Hollow Creek plantation, a tract of timber located in the forks of the Edisto. The property, marked on Robert Mills's 1825 atlas of South Carolina, was in the section of Orangeburg District that is now the within Aiken County (S.C.). Harth's will had divided the revenues between the children of his business partner William Harth and the children of his brother Barnard Harth. Barnard's children were residents of London, England.

The British heirs viewed Hollow Creek as an unpromising investment, and in 1846 they filed suit to force a sale of the property. Its liquidation and distribution, they argued, would benefit everyone involved. An investigation by the master in equity supported their contention: he reported that Hollow Creek was "a sandy tract in Orangeburgh District, a pine land place for cutting timber. The timber is nearly cut off, leaving not a sufficiency to support the place. The lands are much worn, & the crop very trifling, the average crop being about 147 loads of corn, 68 loads of fodder & some other inconsiderable articles." The land was barely able to support the slaves who worked it.

Chancellor Job Johnston's decree, 29 June 1846, ordering the sale, and Master in Equity James W. Gray's statement, 15 January 1847, listing the names of

enslaved persons sold and itemizing the plantation utensils, summarize the outcome of the case and make up the substance of the newly acquired papers. These plaintiff's copies are duplicates of the copies of record that still exist in public custody as part of the court proceedings.

But the cover document transmitting the plaintiff's copies is a genuine rarity. It is a legal form, signed in the governor's name by Robert Q. Pinckney as secretary of state, certifying the authenticity of James W. Gray's signature as master in equity for Charleston District (S.C.). Because the copies were being sent into Queen Victoria's dominions, Pinckney's signature was attested by Charles D. Wake, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Charleston. The document is a rare example of a South Carolina legal paper issued since the American Revolution with the embossed small seal of the state appearing immediately above an embossed seal of the British Crown. In addition, the paper bears a fine engraving of the state seal with supporters and crest.

Hayne Family Papers, 1815-1984

Three hundred seventy-one manuscripts, one bound volume, one hundred seventy-four photographs, and thirteen post cards document family life and the careers of several generations of the Hayne family of South Carolina. The collection also includes correspondence and other documents relating to the Douglass and Thorn families of the Blackstock community located in the South Carolina Counties of Chester and Fairfield. Dr. James Adams Hayne (1872-1953) married Fannie Douglass Thorn of Blackstock (S.C.) in 1897.

Several generations of the Hayne family have been involved in various aspects of public health in South Carolina as well as in other countries. James Adams Hayne practiced as examining surgeon for the Pension Bureau in Washington, D.C., from 1905 to 1907, after which he served in Panama with the Isthmian Canal Service until 1909. In 1911, Dr. Hayne became executive secretary of the State Board of Health in South Carolina and State Health Officer. He served as South Carolina's chief health officer until 1944, when he became responsible for health educational duties with the department. During the Spanish-American War, Dr. Hayne served in Co. B, First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

While working in Panama from 1909 to 1911, he was on active duty and remained in the Military Reserve Corps. When Dr. Hayne was elected State Health Officer in 1911, he returned to the family's ancestral home, Wavering Place, an antebellum structure in rural Richland County (S.C.).

The Haynes' first child, Theodore Brevard Hayne (1898-1930), was born at Blackstock (S.C.) and entered the medical profession like his father. Theodore Brevard began working with the malaria control program of the United States Public Health Service during summer vacations before he entered college. After graduating in 1920, he worked with the program as a technical assistant to Marshall A. Barber. He later enrolled in the Medical College of South Carolina but continued summer work with the malaria control program. He graduated in 1927 and interned in the Panama Canal Zone. In 1928 he took a position with the Rockefeller Foundation's West Africa Yellow Fever Commission. Hayne remained in West Africa, working first in the field and later in the laboratory at Yaba. In 1930 he returned home to marry Roselle Hundley. He returned to Africa in the spring to complete his tour but suddenly contracted yellow fever in the summer and died on 10 July.

Dr. James A. Hayne's son-in-law Philip Gadsden Hasell (1900-1981) graduated from The Citadel in civil engineering in 1920 and later studied at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. He and Theodore Brevard Hayne worked together in 1922 in the malaria control program of the United States Public Health Service. He later served as a malaria control engineer with the Rockefeller Foundation and the South Carolina Board of Health. In 1928 he was appointed assistant state sanitary engineer with the Board of Health. In 1933 he became assistant state director of the malaria control program of the United States Public Health Service. During World War II Hasell served as a sanitary engineer with the United States Army in the Pacific theater.

The earliest documents in the collection are land papers which date from 1815 to 1876. The earliest correspondence occurs in the 1850s between members of the family of Dr. John Douglass (1795-1870) and his wife, Mary Lunsford (1798-1873). They resided in the Blackstock community (Chester District, S.C.). A deed, 1 January 1853, indicates that a co-partnership existed between John Douglass and his son John Lunsford (1825-1855). The father conveyed to his son an enslaved African American family along with three other individuals –

Solomon his wife Jinny and their children, three boys, Prince Warren and Nathan and three girls Sylla Elizabeth and Milly -- a man George and girl Viney and Henry's George" in consideration of their co-partnership since 1844, during which time John Lunsford "hath given for my benefit and the benefit of my creditors

his entire earnings...averaging about eleven hundred dollars per year.

The collection contains correspondence between family members as well as letters from former residents of Chester District (S.C.) who were acquainted with Dr. John Douglass. John H. Lewis, a resident of Huntsville (Alabama), wrote Dr. Douglass, 1 August 1855, about his Florida lands – "I have a great bargain on land 66 miles South of St. Augustine on Turnbull's swamp...it is adapted to sugar[,] contains 666 2/3 acres[.] I would *sell on time* & at a price [a buyer] could quadruple his money in 4 years."

A fellow physician, John R. Porter (Macon, Mississippi), 10 March 1855, gives a detailed account of the illness of a mutual acquaintance who apparently suffered from a growth in her breast. Porter's diagnosis differed from the opinion of a number of other physicians, "but I...can appreciate...where every Physician has to stand & that is his starting point `Young America vs. Old Foggysm.'" Porter lamented that the patient "had an idea & hope of being cured by Quacks & conjurors, until time had placed her beyond medical aid."

One of Douglass' sons, Thomas James Holden (1839-1890), was enrolled as a student at the University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill on the eve of the Civil War. His brother Swanson Wade (1831-1864), in a letter of 12 February 1860, urged him to apply himself, study hard, and make the most of his opportunity –

Father & Mother are very solicitous as to yourself & are persuaded that your brief sojourn at College will not be fruitless & may yet be the means of showing the capabilities of a mind, which heretofore has never been brought into exercise.

The period of the Civil War is represented by only a few letters from sons Thomas and Wade to their parents. Thomas discussed activities in camp and the possibility that his unit would be moved to North Carolina in a letter of 15 January 1863. Their duty at the moment consisted of "lying in camp, no duty to do, but *grub* is very scarce, & high priced." Wade wrote his father from Battery Marshall, Sullivan's Island, 25 December 1863, requesting "edibles" and clothing.

The economic plight of many families in the South is revealed through postwar correspondence. A letter, 10 September 1866, of Thomas R. Waring, Bank of the State of South Carolina (Charleston, S.C.). explains a circular letter sent out to remind customers of their indebtedness and of the opportunity to settle accounts on favorable terms. Waring stated, apparently in response to a letter from

Douglass -- "We had no intention of pressing our claims in the present prostrate condition of the Country, and you will not let my letter cause you any uneasiness on that score. Many names on our Books have shared the fate of your gallant Son." James H. Rion, an attorney of Winnsboro (Fairfield County, S.C.), advised Douglass' widow, 13 February 1871, of her rights to her "homestead against any debts in judgment...except where the debt is *for the land itself*, or where it is a *mortgage* given upon the land itself."

Much of the correspondence and other papers in the 1880s and 1890s relates to the education of members of the Thorn and Hasell families. These include a certificate, 23 June 1884, issued to D[uncan] I[ngraham] Hasell for membership in the Philomathic Literary Society; a circular, 3 September 1884, of Augusta Female Seminary (Staunton, Virginia) [later Mary Baldwin University]; and a catalog, 1885-1886, of Alexander College (Burkesville, Kentucky).

Two letters provide insight into student life during this period. One from a Davidson College (North Carolina), student identified only as Rob, 19 May 1889, gives an account of the "Senior speaking" which had been delayed a week by a "protracted meeting" in town. The students were preparing for final examinations and expected to "raise Cain" with the "CFI" girls from Charlotte Female Institute when they attended the celebration for the legendary Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. A letter, 18 April 1892, of Sue Thorn, who was attending Clifford Seminary (Union, S.C.) discusses her initiation into a society and commencement plans. Sue assured her mother that she was not among the girls who ran away in April -- "Mr. & Mrs. C. were very mad with them, gave them eight demerits, and they are not allowed to go any where for a month."

One hundred twenty-eight manuscripts document the career of Philip G. Hasell (1900-1981) as assistant sanitary engineer with the South Carolina State Board of Health and the United States Public Health Service, 1932-1935. Included are reports on mosquitoes, sewage plants, typhoid fever, and water purification plants. Correspondence and reports indicate Hasell's involvement with the National Malaria Committee, the American Society of Tropical Medicine, and the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The collection includes one hundred seventy-four photographs dating from the early 1900s to 1945. Topics represented include social activities, buildings, and people at Wavering Place, an historic home located in lower Richland. Members of

the Hayne and Hasell families, including Theodore Brevard Hayne and Philip G. Hasell, are in many of the photographs.

A 1909 image shows the family of James Adams Hayne on the front porch of their quarters at an army post in Montana. Seventeen photographs of work crews and other views of the Santee-Cooper hydroelectric power project ca. 1940 show the clearing of the land and efforts to control mosquitoes.

Edmund Jones Henry Papers, 1847

Three letters, 14 March, 4 May, and December 1847, from newspaperman Edmund Jones Henry (1829-1855) to his friend Augustus H. ("Gus") Kirby in Spartanburg (S.C.), date from the time when Henry was a student at the South Carolina College in Columbia (S.C.).

"Although Spartanburgh is generally dull," Jones wrote on 14 March 1847, "yet it can not be compared with this place, at particular times. In our village, we can enjoy ourselves in the company of the young ladies, but here, they are so very formal that I always feel constrained, when I am in their company. The ladies of S[partanburg] in my estimation are decidedly prettier than those of this place."

The letter also reports on how George Washington's birthday was observed in Columbia (S.C.):

We celebrated... with a great deal of pomp, and show. The College Cadets marched up town, and halted in front of the market house, where they were joined by the Governor's Guards. A procession was then formed, the students and citizens preceeding, and the companies coming after. We marched down to the chappel, where we found a brilliant assemblage of the beauties of Columbia. We heard quite a fine speech from Mr. [William] Logue, a member of our [Clariosophic] society.

"On Friday before the first of May," he wrote on 4 May 1847, "they had several parties (May parties) in town.... Miss Ellen Laborde, the daughter of one of our professors, was crowned queen of May.... I must not forget to tell you that there was a very large circus in town last night. The riding and tumbling were very good."

Writing in December 1847, Henry commented on the apparent inability of the South Carolina legislature to accomplish anything:

The Legislature, I think, from what I have seen, have been doing very little this session.... I beleive the most important debate they

have had in the house was on Judge [John Smith] Richardson's case. A bill was brought up proposing to turn him out of his office from mental, and physical inability. But he defended himself, and I understand (for I did not hear it) made a very able speech.... But with all the speaking, disputing, &c., the old fellow got off, and no doubt, will continue to hold his office, to shew them that he is not to be bluffed off.

One of the proprietors and editors of *The Spartanburg Express*, Edmond Jones Henry died of a heart attack at the age of twenty-six. His father, New England-born lawyer, legislator, and textile manufacturer James Edward Henry (1796-1850), figured prominently in Spartanburg's public affairs for over a quarter of a century.

Letter, 22 December 1833 (Columbia, S.C.), of William and Hannah Hora

Letter, 22 December 1833, conveys holiday wishes from W[illia]m [Hora] and his wife Hannah to their sister Jane in New York. The content of the letter suggests that Hora was not a permanent resident of South Carolina.

Hora may have been trying to earn a stake in business before pursuing other plans -- "My views are these, viz. -- that I think I can make more money by staying in Carolina; and therefore I think I had best stay, till I make enough money...and then Jersey would be the spot I would like."

In an addendum, Hannah sent the latest news and gossip --

You enquired about Elizabeth Bynum, she is married to a Yankee by the name of Chase and resides in Athens Georgia, she has been married about three months, her Mother and Sister live in Columbia yet.

Columbia has improved very much lately. Mr. McLain has built a rail road from the bridge to the uper end of town where the Philips used to live and they have a car for passengers and one for luggage running now, and we have a new brick range of buildings built up opposite the old brick range besides other improvements too numerous to mention.

Robert West Howard Papers, 1985-1993

One hundred thirteen letters and enclosures, 1985-1993, provide a permanent record of the brief but lively cultural and intellectual discourse between Ann B. Bowen [Mrs. John Bowen], formerly the wife of Lander College president Elmer Don Herd (1932-1980), and internationally known American author and editor

Robert West Howard (1908-1988) and his wife, Elizabeth ("Lee") Z. Howard (d. 1993), who in 1984 retired to Orangeburg (S.C.).

The correspondence began when, as Ann B. Herd, then director of community relations and budget at Lander College, Mrs. Bowen was asked by Lander president Larry Jackson to answer a query posed by Howard regarding a possible connection between the college's name and Lander (Wyoming). This arose, he wrote in his first letter to her (25 January 1985), out of his work on the 1957 award-winning book *This Is the West*, which subsequently led to his editing *This Is the South* (1959) –

Research on the South job, convinced me that Southerners actually conquered the American West, socially and economically, between 1780 and 1850. Just why CSA failed to take advantage of this has long mystified me!!! I'm just as mystified as to why no hack has ever produced a readable book on that period of Southern `exodus', basically triggered by tick fever of Piedmont livestock and Marse Whitney's cotton engine[e].

Over the next three years their frequent letters to each other, some of which were written inclusively to Lee Howard or contained notes and messages from her, covered a wide range of subjects from historical topics of mutual interest, current local and national political events ("the rotten state of the world," 21 February 1989), and gardening to matters relating to marriage and family, mutual friends, travels, careers and the phenomenon of their own correspondence. "I have enjoyed our giddy correspondence," he wrote her on 28 April 1985. "If you wish to continue it... selah!!! You write easily and sassily. Very few people can."

Occasionally Howard discusses matters pertaining to his profession of editing and authorship. "Professionally, the roof fell on me this summer," he told her in a letter of "Augie's 19th, 1986." "Random House owned by a newspaper chain. Owners wanted Marc Jaffe to whoop up Villard and Ballantine lists with fast-sell sex and exercise stuff. Jaffe said `Nuts to you' and resigned. So I severed my relations with Random House." A few months later, "Now In November, 1986," he revealed --

Have three book m[anuscript]s out for peddle so while they collect dust on publisher desks have been swatting short stuff. Expect to get enuf rejection slips to paper my den. Some of these editors are unbelievable. I did yarn on 'Garden Gifts of Slavery' about slaves introducing peanuts...benne seed...okra...blackeyed

peas...watermelons to future USA. Magazine bot it. Then editor retired and her successor whimpers about publishing the article because 'it might offend some people'. EVERY article is bound to offend somebody.

The collection includes copies of several of his letters to editors, as well as correspondence relating to an article entitled "Equal Rights for Faculty Husbands," which he wrote for the *Lander Magazine*.

They frequently wrote each other with information and opinions on a mutually shared passion: books and reading. "Ever read any of John Jakes?" he asked in a letter of "Julius' XIIth One, 1985" --

I got hooked with his NORTH & SOUTH a month or so ago. Great writing and splendid history....Wrote Jakes and accused him of sadism because I am 77 and dunno whether I'd live long enuf to read next book. Then we went to Jackson's brother's bookstore in Columbia and there was a pile of Jakes sequel, WAR & LOVE...just as absorbing as NORTH & SOUTH. Best, and gutsiest, job I have ever read on just what it was like in SC and Va and Pa 1861-6. At end of book, he has two of the principal characters heading West. Obviously, third and last book of series will have some Old West in it. So I wrote Jakes with pageful of research suggestions (i.e. Newberry Library, Father Peter Powell, files of Salt Lake's *Deseret News*, etc.) This morning's mail brought another long letter from Jakes. He began by saying `Your name rang bells with me and now I know why. I read and re-read and re-re-read *This is the West* until book fell apart', etc., etc.

On 5 December 1985 Ann Bowen wrote Howard that she was reading "a terrific book on women in the XVI century -- *THE WEAKER VESSEL* by Antonia Fraser." She suggested that he "might want to peek into it sometime, unless you ain't particularly interested in a study of women, liberated or otherwise." On "Decum 7um" he replied -- "I tried to read Antonia Fraser's *WEAKER VESSEL* but gave up and sent it to Darter I who is ultra-feminist. Don't object to feminism but couldn't take the dame's pompous style." Early in 1986, on "Marcus VII," he suggested -- "You really should take *THE NEW YORKER*. Its about the only legitimate

magazine left in these USA. Their "Talk of the Town" downgraded since EB White's day, but jimdandy features and most sophisticated cartoons `with bite'."

And on "Ides of May" [1986] she wrote him –

There's a little Modern Library edition of Emerson's *Journals*, much excerpted, that would do you a lot of good right now. I always go back to it when I'm feeling out of step with things, and it helps put me to rights again (you should worry when you're feeling in step with things).

On 19 April 1988, the day Howard died, Ann Bowen wrote his widow and her friend, Lee –

The first thing I did this morning was go through his letters...for a smile, a tear or two, and a goodbye salute. I knew about his health problems. Among the charms of our correspondence were his frank and open battles with a failing body -- still, it is hard to accept the loss of his unique presence. I shall always be grateful to have known him....It was clear Bob considered you the best thing that ever happened to him.

Sarah Allen Huckins Confederate Passport, 27 July 1864

Printed government form, 7 July 1864, issued to Sarah Allen Huckins (1838-1917) by George W. Curtis, clerk of court for Chester District (S.C.), is a rare surviving example of an internal passport issued to a South Carolina citizen. Its existence raises speculations about security procedures under the Confederacy.

Sarah Huckins's passport certified her as a good and loyal citizen of the district and state and granted her an unmolested passage to Greenville (S.C.) on business. The pass identified Sarah as a citizen of Chester District (S.C.), but four years earlier, the 1860 census had listed her as a resident of ward 4 in the city of Charleston. She was the daughter of the Rev. James L. Huckins (1807-1863), the pastor of Charleston's Wentworth Street Baptist Church, and his wife Rhoda Barton (1808-1875), a Mayflower descendant.

James Huckins was a native of New Hampshire and a graduate of Brown University in Rhode Island. Despite his northern origin, he was a Southern Baptist, a slaveholder, and a defender of slavery. In 1838, the American Baptist Home Mission Society had commissioned him to raise funds in Georgia and South Carolina. During the 1840s, he had become the first Baptist missionary to the

republic of Texas, a pastor of churches in Houston and Galveston, and one of the three principal founders of Baylor University. Huckins came to Charleston in 1859 and ministered to Confederate soldiers until his death in 1863. He was buried in Magnolia Cemetery.

His daughter's need for a passport in 1864 Chester County (S.C.) may have arisen from a northern accent, a dark complexion, or an unusual surname. Moreover, her handwriting seems to have confused the clerk, who misread "S.A. Huckins" on the signature line and transcribed it in the top blank as "S.J. Huckins."

As an unmarried young lady, Sarah exercised the feminine prerogative of counterfeiting her age in government records. According to the *New England Genealogical and Historical Register*, she was born in Providence (Rhode Island), on 22 August 1838. Yet in June 1860, when she had attained the age of twenty-one going on twenty-two, she told the Charleston census taker she was nineteen.

By July 1864, her deduction factor had grown. The nearly twenty-six-year-old Sarah told the Chester (S.C.) clerk she was twenty-two. After the war, she finally married (at the genuine age of twenty-nine) Waters Smith Davis (1829-1914), a native of Saint Augustine (Florida), who by this time was a merchant and railroad executive of Galveston (Texas). Both are buried in Galveston, along with at least one of their children.

Town Charter, 10 March 1905, of Kinards (S.C.)

Town charter, 10 March 1905, of Kinards (Laurens County, S.C.) issued by the office of the South Carolina Secretary of State.

State Census Population Schedule, 1839, of Lexington District (S.C.)

Manuscript volume, 1839, preserving a rare state census population schedule for Lexington District (S.C.). This government document is one of only three 1839 South Carolina district returns that are known to exist today. Official population schedules made in 1839 for Kershaw District and Chesterfield District (S.C.) are held by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

A state census distinct from the federal census had arisen in South Carolina as part of reapportionment politics. An 1808 amendment to the state's 1790 constitution had balanced the representation between the upper and lower sections of the state and had mandated state censuses every ten years to determine the population of election districts. On 19 December 1838, as the anniversary year approached, the General Assembly passed appropriate enabling

legislation -- "an act directing a census to be taken of the free white inhabitants of this state."

The volume, titled, "Census of Lexington District taken by Joseph R. Miller in the Year of our Lord 1839" may be Miller's original draft copy. The copy returned to the secretary of state likely would have contained a carefully tallied set of totals, and if intact, should have been accompanied by a justice's certificate endorsed on the back.

Letter, 23 September 1945 (Washington, D.C.), of Rev. John G. Magee

Letter, 23 September 1945, added to the Library's holdings of Lander family papers, was penned by the Rev. John Gillespie Magee (1884-1953), curate at "Church of the Presidents," St. John's Church (Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C.), and sent to Mrs. [John O.] Will[is]son, of Anderson (S.C.).

Magee reminisces about his introduction to Mrs. Willson's brother, the Rev. John McPherson Lander (1858-1924), and his wife, Sallie Thompson Hall Lander (1862-1951), in Brazil during the summer of 1908 just as he was "about to enter the theological school in preparation for going to China as a missionary." Magee then goes on to tell of the birth and early life of his son John G. Magee Jr. (1922-1941), the fighter pilot whose poem "High Flight" became one of the most celebrated literary pieces of the Second World War and whose life was chronicled by biographer Hermann Hagedorn in the 1942 book *Sunward I've Climbed, The Story of John Magee, Poet and Soldier, 1922-1941*.

Born in Shanghai, young Magee studied in England at the Rugby School, where he won the poetry prize that had been awarded to Rupert Brooke before the First World War. "It[']s interesting," the letter notes, "that he won this prize as he has been associated with Brooke in the minds of many people."

Magee left England in the summer of 1939 to visit relatives in the United States but was not permitted to return by the State Department. Turning down a scholarship at Yale so that he could join the Royal Canadian Air Force, Magee

...won his wings as a Fighter Pilot in June 1941 & went abroad in July. He had to undergo about six weeks further training to get used to a Spitfire & also to become used to high altitudes, before entering combat. It was during this period of training, on Sept. 3, 1941, while at an altitude of 30,000 feet, that he began the poem that has made him famous. He finished it soon after grounding the

plane and then put the sonnet on the back page of his regular letter to us not knowing that he had done anything great.

By the end of the war, the letter concludes, "High Flight" had been published in both German and Spanish language publications.

Letter, 21 March 1864 [Bahamas], of Lieut. Com. Edward Yorke McCauley

Civil War letter, 21 March 1864, from Lieutenant Commander Edward Yorke McCauley (1827-1894), U.S. Navy, reports to acting Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey that his steamer had captured a Confederate blockade runner en route from South Carolina to Nassau.

McCauley, who had been born into a naval family, was already a twenty-year veteran of the service when the Civil War began. He had fought pirates in the China seas and had served as navigation officer on the USS *Niagara* during Cyrus Field's early attempts to lay the transatlantic cable. Because transporting the cable required a huge vessel, the United States sent the 5,200-ton *Niagara*, the world's largest warship, to link with the HMS *Agamemnon* in the mid-Atlantic. In 1858, during McCauley's tour of duty, the two ships successfully strung the first working cable that carried messages between President James Buchanan and Queen Victoria.

Suffering from bouts of fever contracted on the coast of Africa, McCauley had resigned his commission in 1859 but rejoined when war broke out. He was assigned to blockade duty. In 1862, he joined the East Gulf Blockading Squadron headquartered in Key West (Florida). On 23 November 1863, Admiral Bailey ordered him to take command of the USS *Tioga*, a 700-ton side-wheeler mounting four guns.

On the morning of 20 March 1864, the *Tioga* captured the 100-ton sloop *Swallow* off Elbow Cay (Bahama Bank). This blockade runner had embarked from the Combahee River in South Carolina; the Union navy took this ship approximately 460 miles from home and 110 miles short of Nassau, its intended destination.

After McCauley disposed of the cargo and prisoners, he composed his terse official dispatch to headquarters. The next day, he wrote Bailey a longer and informal report, and it is this second dispatch that the South Caroliniana Library has acquired --

Yesterday afternoon, I sent to market the first invoice of this year's crop from your Plantation in these arables, consisting of 180 Bales Cotton, 80 Barrels Rosin..., 25 Boxes Tobacco, making about the most valuable prize the `Tidy' has yet captured....A dozen Confederacies were on board, of whom the captain and one man were sent North for the usual general good. They had been out 9 days and had on board at the time of capture Hf. peck black beans, Hf. peck mouldy bread and a very little Coffee, so that the beggars should be grateful to us for our trouble, as they might have starved before getting in.

Concerning his own ship, McCauley wrote --

The Tioga is much improved by your attentions to her last time at K. West. She used to steam 7 Knots, without the Blower. She now makes nearly 9. I have not had a chance to try her, full speed, save that we overhauled the Oriental the other day, hand over fist.

During a single eighteen-month period in 1863-1864, Bailey's squadron captured one hundred fifty blockade runners, of which this was one.

Letter, 15 February 1827, David James McCord to Carey and Lea

Letter, 15 February 1827, of David James McCord (1797-1855) to the Philadelphia firm of Carey and Lea refers to the publication of his legal reports. At that time, the partnership of Henry Charles Carey and Isaac Lea was the leading publishing house in America. They published not only the likes of James Fenimore Cooper but also more weighty and practical tomes like Francis Vesey's *Chancery Reports of Great Britain*. Carey and Lea sold the major series of English and American law reports through their agent and bookseller P.H. Nicklin. McCord made his mark in antebellum South Carolina as a spokesman for states' rights and an editor of the state's important legal documents.

As state reporter, McCord usually arranged for the state printer to publish the law reports, but his press run produced more volumes than were "immediately saleable" in South Carolina. Due to a recent merger in the courts of appeals, he had become responsible for the equity reports as well as the law reports, and he explained to Carey and Lea that he would like to arrange a barter agreement to exchange his unsold books for editions of their reports that he wanted to acquire.

Carey and Lea must have responded by offering a publication contract rather than an exchange, for the title page of the two-volume edition of McCord's equity reports that went to press in late 1827 and 1829 lists Carey, Lea & Carey of Philadelphia as publisher, under the title, *Chancery Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of Appeals of South Carolina*.

Addition, 1824-1994, to the Papers of the Manker and Youmans Families

Four hundred sixty-nine manuscripts, 1824, 1840-1929, 1994 and undated, further document the lives of Lewis Manker (1782-1862) and his son-in-law, Thomas Youmans who lived in old Beaufort District, S.C. The collection includes bills and receipts related to the cotton trade and other matters, as well as land papers documenting the purchase of real estate in the vicinity of Corker Swamp. A receipt of 1 January 1854 records the hire of enslaved African Americans Peter and Jack from W. Preacher, on behalf of Sarah Preacher.

Civil War items include a letter of 10 February 1863 from the firm of E.C. Wade & Company, a cotton dealer in Augusta (Georgia), noting the economic impact of the Civil War on sales and the disruption of traditional networks of commerce:

As long as the buyers thought Charleston & Savannah were in danger they would not buy. It was only after the Yankees had delayed attacking those cities till they were sufficiently fortified to successfully resist an attack and our buyers considered them safe, that cotton began to advance.

A post-Civil War letter, 5 March 1867, from Charleston cotton dealer W. Preston Dowling blames the slumping cotton market for the poor sales of Thomas Youmans' bales. Other papers dating to Reconstruction include labor contracts with Richard Terry and Handy Richardson, 24 June 1871, and with Thomas Priester, 14 January 1875, which set forth the duties and obligations of sharecroppers. A legal document dated 15 January 1874 reflects attempts to confiscate personal property of Richard and Moses Terry, both of whom were indebted to Youmans.

Also included among the papers is a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Youmans, 2 December 1868, who was charged with failure to pay \$250.00 owed to P.H. Behn. A court summons, 20 January 1871, documents charges brought by H.G. Judd concerning misuse of the "Poor Fund commonly called the Duty Fund" and the breaking of a mortgage agreement.

Late 19th- and early 20th-century papers consist chiefly of receipts and legal papers of Julia Youmans (1825-1911) and her son, Julius P. Youmans (1853–1915), including dealings with Charleston cotton factors Pelzer, Rodgers & Co. and A. Sydney Smith & Son during the 1880s.

Records, 1911-1943, of Monroe Council #96, Junior Order of United American Mechanics

Five manuscript volumes, 1911-1943, of Monroe Council #96, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, located at Piedmont (Spartanburg County, S.C.).

Records consist of a membership roster, 1911-1920, with name, age, date admitted, and date dropped; a cash account book, 1921-1937, indicating sick benefits, funeral benefits, and taxes received from members and others.

Minute books, 1923-1927, 1931-1935, and 1939-1943, contain lists of officers, records of sick and burial benefits paid, names of persons nominated for induction, and records of the election of officers and creation of committees.

This American fraternal order began in 1853 as a youth affiliate of the Order of United American Mechanics, a group founded, 1845, in Philadelphia. The OUAM formed as an anti-Catholic Nativist organization of the mid-19th century, and originally offered sick and death benefits, as did many other mutual-assistance organizations. By the later 19th century, the youth auxiliary had grown more popular than the OUAM itself and, in 1885, became an independent adult organization. During the 20th century, the organization rejected its nativist ideology and actually absorbed its parent order.

Stanley Fletcher Morse Papers, 1900-1975

The first question which presents itself is whether we are to sit here and allow the surrounding conditions to control us, or are we going to control them. The progressive man is never contented until he has successfully surmounted all the obstacles in his path; and as far as that goes he never is contented, for he is always climbing.

In 1907, Stanley F. Morse (1884-1975) wrote these words in an agricultural report with regard to the feasibility of constructing a reservoir in a Mexican town; however, the prose also could have described his commitment to civic and political action. Stanley Morse was not one to let his environment control him; he devoted much of his life to forwarding the causes he believed to be true. Morse enjoyed a long and active professional life -- first as an agricultural engineer and a consultant

and later as the founder and president of the Grass Roots League, a patriotic organization dedicated to preserving traditional American government and combating the forces of communism. In this collection are the reminiscences of a man devoted to upholding a traditional America; through countless editorial letters, essays, speeches, and articles researchers may study the development of a career that spanned two World Wars, the Great Depression, McCarthyism, and the Civil Rights Era.

Stanley Fletcher Morse was born in Watertown (Massachusetts), on 15 September 1884 to Harry F. and Emma Bean Morse. The oldest of three children, Morse graduated from Watertown High School and attended the Massachusetts Agricultural College before transferring to Harvard College's Bussey Institute to study agriculture and economics. In 1906, Morse graduated from Harvard and accepted a position in Mexico, where he worked as the assistant field manager at Cia Agricola del Tiahualilo, a cotton plantation located at Tlahualilo de Zaragoza (a city located in the northeastern part of the Mexican state of Durango). He spent several years in Mexico, but maintained his connections to North America through his role as the assistant managing editor of the agricultural journal *The Country Gentleman*. During this time, he conducted a long-distance courtship with Elizabeth Fenn Leonard (1877-1962) of Albany (New York). While in Mexico, where Elizabeth joined him after their 1910 marriage, Morse also served as an agriculturist for the National Railways and for the Mexico Express Company.

Following his tenure in Mexico, Morse returned to the United States and settled in Arizona, where he accepted a position as lecturer and director of the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Arizona from 1913 to 1916. During this time, he also served as a state leader of county agents for the United States Department of Agriculture in Arizona. In 1916, Morse and Elizabeth, along with their son Stanley, Jr., moved to New Orleans, where he started a successful consulting firm, Morse Agricultural Service. In 1926, a consulting project led Morse to Sumter (S.C.), where he inspected farms for Judge John Hardin Marion (1874-1944) of Chester (S.C.). In 1927, the Morse family relocated to South Carolina and purchased Edgehill Plantation at Stateburg in Sumter County (S.C.). Around this time, they also either purchased or rented a second home in Rockville on Wadmalaw Island (Charleston County, S.C.).

During the mid-1930s, Morse grew wary of federal programs and argued that many of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policies were aimed at inculcating

socialistic policies on American farmers. In 1935 he incorporated the Farmers' Independence Council of America, an organization that fought the regimentation of American farming. He claimed that

...the Agricultural Adjustment Act is an attempt by the United States Government to aid and stimulate the recovery of agriculture by legislative and administrative means...It impliedly assumes that there is inherent in government a power greater than that of the human beings who compose it. Perhaps it is a hangover from the days of the absolute monarchy, when the king was presumed to reign by divine appointment and to possess superhuman omniscience.

A persuasive writer, Morse voiced his opposition to government regimentation, subsidies to farmers, and crop controls in numerous editorial letters and in correspondence to government officials.

Morse's expertise in the field of agriculture led him to a civilian position with the United States government during World War II. At the age of 59, Morse left the United States for two years to serve with the Foreign Economics Administration as the Chief of the American Food Mission to French North Africa and as the Chief of the Food Division to the North African Joint Economic Mission. Morse was stationed in Morocco but traveled throughout the continent. Both projects strove to alleviate food production problems in North Africa.

In 1947, Morse and a group of Charleston residents organized the Charleston County Citizens' League, a local branch of the Citizens Councils of America. The organization strove to "promote better citizenship, better government and the American system in County, State, and Nation and to combat socialism by giving the true facts to the people." The League advocated the preservation of a traditional constitutional form of government and hoped to thwart attempts by politicians to regiment citizens. Morse, in his role as president, opposed government's role in business and agriculture and demanded that unnecessary expenses be cut and that inflationary policies be stopped. He also lobbied for a strong foreign policy program and opposed "attempts to promote or finance International Socialism under the guise of national defense." Perhaps the League's greatest achievement was the success of its lobbying effort to institute a county council-manager form of government in Charleston County in 1948.

As Morse grew increasingly involved in the Citizens' League, he noted that there was a real need on the part of the organization to perform more services for citizens and to reach out to patriotic Americans beyond Charleston. Morse explained that "the Citizen's League, realizing that misgovernment in Washington was harmful to the county and every citizen in it, decided to undertake a campaign to arouse citizens to action to safeguard their interests through publicity and organization." Thus, he formed the Citizen's Grass Roots Crusade in 1951 (legally incorporated in 1954 and renamed the Grass Roots League). As an outgrowth of the Charleston Citizens' League, the Grass Roots League was ostensibly a non-profit and non-political organization. As a patriotic society, it was devoted to civic fact-finding and to furnishing reliable information to the public. According to Morse, it represented "good government, states' rights, local self-government and individual freedom."

The records of this organization offer a unique window onto conservative American ideologies during the tumultuous McCarthy era of the 1950s. More so than the Charleston Citizens' League, the Grass Roots League focused on the detrimental effects of communism and socialism in the United States, and its members espoused an unyielding foreign policy platform towards Soviet Russia and Communist China. The Grass Roots League's research department published numerous pamphlets and tracts outlining the threat of communism and the role it was perceived to be playing in government policy, race relations, and religion. Morse saw the destructive forces of communism at work in all aspects of society. His speeches, articles, and editorial letters grew increasingly fervent during this time period. He corresponded frequently with state senators as well as members of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. He obtained transcripts of hearings and kept copious notes on the activities of alleged communists within South Carolina and across the South.

Following a long illness, Elizabeth Morse died in 1962; at this time Morse assumed a less public role in the Grass Roots League. While still very concerned that the organization continue to propound the principles he espoused, Morse (at the age of 78) decided to step away from his active leadership role. In 1964 he married Carolyn Gillespie Mellette (1915-2009), a native of Sumter (S.C.). They enjoyed eleven years together until Morse's death at the age of 91 on 9 April 1975. While Morse may have curtailed his professional activities in the last decade of his life, he nevertheless continued to express his opinions in editorial letters that discussed

segregation, urban renewal, the Vietnam War, and Christianity; in fact, he wrote his last letter only days before his death. It was published posthumously.

The papers of Stanley F. Morse consist of approximately thirty linear feet of materials that document his personal life, his career as an agriculturist, and his involvement in the Grass Roots League. Contextually, the papers span three quarters of the twentieth century, dating from 1900 to 1975. The collection is divided into five series: Personal Papers, Agriculture, Political and Civic Involvement, Photographs, and Publications.

Personal papers series are divided into two subseries: Biographical and Family/Personal Correspondence. Included are childhood memorabilia, class notes from Harvard University, newspaper clippings, family histories, nineteenth century family deeds, awards, and personal family effects, and correspondence.

The Agriculture unit is divided into eight subseries: Early Career (Mexico, Arizona), 1906-1917; Consulting Service, 1917-1948; Agriculture, the Great Depression, and the New Deal, 1930-1942; World War II, North Africa Joint Economic Mission, 1943-1946; Correspondence, 1907-1947; General Topical Files; Morse's Agricultural Writings and Speeches; and Topographical Maps. In general, this series documents Morse's lengthy career as an agricultural engineer; it reflects his interests in soil conservation, farm efficiency, and the development of the concept of agribusiness.

Divided into five subseries, the Political and Civic Involvement files chronicle Morse's interest and involvement in the American political scene from the 1930s to his death in 1975. The series is divided as follows: Early Political Involvement; Charleston County Citizens' League/Grass Roots League; Morse's Political Writings/Speeches; and General Topical Files. Correspondence in this series includes letters to and from a variety of public figures, including the following twentieth-century political personages: William Stephenson (editor, *The Virginian*), Mark W. Clark, William Loeb (Manchester, N.H., *Union Leader*), L. Mendel Rivers, Strom Thurmond, Mrs. William F. Buckley, Jesse Helms, Styles Bridges, Joseph Martin, James F. Byrnes, and Herbert Hoover.

Photographs are divided into two subseries: Personal and Agricultural. The personal photographs include images of family members, Morse's boyhood home, and college events. Morse and his associates probably took the agricultural photographs for use in consulting reports. Included are images of plant life, soil, and farm equipment. Of interest are the series of photographs Morse took while in

Africa. In addition to the traditional agricultural images, the group also contains many pictures of life in Morocco and Tunisia.

Publications are comprised of the library of Morse and the Grass Roots League divided into five subseries: monographs; pamphlets/political tracts; periodicals; government documents; and newsletters. The bulk of materials in this series reflects conservative, anti-communist sentiment in America during the 1950s and 1960s.

A few publications pertain to Morse's agricultural career, such as textbooks and other scientific publications. Many of the publications were issued by small, vanity presses and are not commonly held by libraries. Many of the journals are no longer in print. Most of the government documents, a number of which were issued by the United States Government Printing Office, were published during the 1950s and express an anti-communist sentiment. The Grass Roots League likely maintained subscriptions to the newsletters of organizations with similar missions; this is reflected in the variety of newsletters represented among this collection. They provide a comprehensive look at a right wing, conservative ideology and reflect evolving fears concerning communism, civil rights, segregation, race, and government activities.

Pinckney Family Papers, 1790-1925

The principal correspondents in this collection of sixty-eight manuscripts are Elizabeth Perry Bellinger Pinckney (1808-1865), the wife of Dr. Cotesworth Pinckney (1802-1847), and her son Eustace Bellinger Pinckney (1835-1925). The Pinckneys were residents of Colleton District (S.C.).

The earliest documents in the collection concern the family of William Bellinger (1758-1820) and include an account with James Taylor, January - December 1789, for the purchase of various fabrics, shoes, buttons, buckles, and household articles; a bond, 1 March 1790, of William Bellinger to James Taylor; and a letter, 12 June 1803, St. Luke's Parish, of William Bellinger to Messrs. Rhodes & Otis, Charleston, discussing taxes owed in St. Bartholomew's Parish.

The collection includes only one letter of Dr. Cotesworth Pinckney. Writing to his wife from Asheville (North Carolina), 12 September 1833, while traveling to the springs for his health, Dr. Pinckney expressed gratitude to his wife's sister who was staying with her. He hoped that his wife's letter concerning the "bad State of the crop...shall not...distress me." According to Dr. Pinckney's letter, he was

leaving the next day for the "Sulphur Springs" [Surry County, North Carolina?] and expected to return home in two weeks. He had abandoned the use of laudanum "which injured me very much although it relieved pain," and reported that he remained weak despite improvements in appearance-"my liver and spleen still enlarged and I rest badly at night."

Three of the Pinckney sons, William Pinckney (1831-1855), Dr. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (1833-1889), and Eustace Pinckney (1835-1925) attended St. John's College in Fordham (New York), a Catholic school operated by the Jesuit Order. Before departing Charleston by ship in May 1848, Charles informed his mother of arrangements made with Mr. Winthrop for his passage to New York - "I arrived here safe and sound, but sad yesterday afternoon. I think that I have good reason to feel sad, for six years is not a short time, however I try to make it appear as short as possible." Two days later, on 29 May 1850, Charles recounted for his mother the storm that delayed their departure. In a letter from St. John's College, 1 June 1850, he told of his voyage and the kindness extended him by Mr. O'Connell upon his arrival, stated that he had met Amos Bellinger, and concluded-"I must not give way to my feelings so I will cheer up with the thought that we will not be separated forever."

Eustace B. Pinckney apparently enrolled in St. John's College in 1850. The collection contains six letters, 1 November 1850 - 12 December 1852, written by his mother from Walterboro and Charleston (S.C.). Her first letter relates news of deaths and illnesses, informs him that a Mr. Ford [apparently Joseph Malachi Ford (1828-1896) who married his sister Rebecca] was leaving for Charleston to take command of a schooner on the Ashepoo River -- "I have understood that the neighboring gentlemen have made resolutions that no yanky should be employed in any way on the river," and tells of activities of his brother in Montgomery (Alabama).

In a letter of 3 October 1851 written from Walterboro (S.C.), Mrs. Pinckney discusses the emotional distress caused by his brother William leaving the Catholic church to be married in a Protestant church, relates other family news, and reports that she was "making up" his shirts. She sent her son New Year's greetings in a letter of 8 January 1852 -- "How sweet must it be to those fortunate persons, who when meditating on their actions of the past year, feel that they have lived for *God alone*," advises that she sent him ten shirts and collars, and reports that she was staying on the plantation "for the purpose of cutting out my negro

clothes and curing my bacon." Her letter of 20 June 1852 concerns his return home after examinations for which she had sent money to Mr. Winthrop, complains of her poor health "which debilitates and unfits me for business of every kind, but I have no one to act for me, and am therefore compelled to do my business myself," provides news of the family, crops, and enslaved workers, and observes that his brother "Charles has been dissipating a great deal this week, going to the parties and galanting the Lady's about, consequently looks miserably."

Mrs. Pinckney's letter of 3 October 1852 laments a "miserable harvest...much of my rice has been totally ruined" and urges him in his next letter "to say that you have gone to your *duty*, and partaken of that *Heavenly Bread*, which is the only *true support* on which a poor miserable fallen sinner can lean." Mrs. Pinckney was in Charleston to celebrate the Christmas season of 1852 -- "What a blessing it is to be able to go to mass whenever I please and partake of the Holy *Communion*," tells of family news and illnesses, including the death of three enslaved African Americans from typhus fever, regrets the failure of her crop, states that she was hopeful of engaging his uncle to manage her plantation "and am looking for a driver in this place," mentions the possibility of his attending college in France, and urges him "to be pious and holy now, before you are entrapped by Satan's snares."

In addition to the correspondence from his mother, the collection contains letters from friends, some of whom were former students at St. John's College. A letter, 2 October 1851, from Buckhead signed "English" discusses his medical studies and an upcoming "great political Meeting" in Walterboro (S.C.) with nine speakers -- "We South Carolina boys are kicking up great rowdies about Secession[.] I am a Secessionist."

There are two letters from P[atrick] K. Molony (1840-1864), of Barnwell (S.C.), who also attended St. John's College. Recalling his college experiences, 18 October 1852, Molony expressed some regret -- "I did not know how pleasant college life was, until it had passed" and advised Pinckney -- "you had a happier life *there*, than you ever will elsewhere." He also apprised him of the activities of mutual friends including journalist John Martin who was editing the *Palmetto Sentinel* and was "engaged to the most beautiful and *richest* girl in Barnwell."

Eustace Pinckney did not return to college at St. John's after the Christmas holidays in 1852, and classmate Molony wrote on 14 January 1853 expressing hopes that "you did not leave it in disgust as a great many of your friends have."

Another classmate, Richard Stevenson, inquired on 11 [January] 1853 if he left St. John's to attend college in France and recounted a student brawl -- "How the chairs & cups did fly, it was fun to see them light on Bidwell's head." While at St. John's, Eustace Pinckney received several notes written on lace-edged stationery from his cousin and childhood sweetheart, Mary Augusta Bellinger [Holt] (1837-1912). These include an 1852 Valentine and an undated poem "To Eustace."

Elizabeth Pinckney was a devoted parent to all her children, and her poor health may have been the cause of Eustace's decision to leave St. John's College. Writing son Charles from Edgefield (S.C.), 9 October 1854, she told of her arrival at 10:00 p.m. and her warm reception, compared the village with Walterboro (S.C.) -- "I have walked nearly all over this place, some of the views are pretty, but in my opinion cannot compete with our own little village," and reported the recent discovery of a sulphur spring near the village -- "It is amusing to see how the people are flocking there every afternoon, old and young for the purpose of drinking water that taste[s] more like the hogs had been wallowing in it than any thing else." She inquired of the children and other relatives, sent greetings to the enslaved African American "servants," particularly Leah -- "tell [her] not to kill her child before I return," and singled out each one "for if I do not name them separately they will think that I did not mean them." Suffering with chills and fever in Cheraw (S.C.) with son Eustace and his wife Julia, 11 July 1860, Mrs. Pinckney hoped that her daughter would join them in Cheraw. Daughter [Mary] Augusta was also anxious for her to visit. Of Augusta's embrace of Catholicism, Mrs. Pinckney observed -- "Our holy religion is now showing its powerful effect. She goes to mass every morning, and frequents the sacraments..."

In 1857, Eustace Pinckney married Julia Lynch (1838-1861), sister of Catholic Bishop Patrick Lynch. There are a number of letters between Julia and her family in Cheraw (S.C.) dating from 1859 and 1860. Her sister Anna Lynch reported the death of the Rev. Mr. Faren in Boston in a letter of 4 March 1859 and announced the imminent departure of the Rev. Mr. Stafford from Cheraw -- "He is so pious, but so dignified that I can never summon courage enough to talk to him." Another of Julia's sisters, Mary Baptista, served as Mother Superior at the Ursuline Convent in Columbia (S.C.). In a letter of 7 May 1859 she chided Julia for returning to Walterboro (S.C.) from Cheraw without visiting Columbia and rejoiced over the news that "the good Sisters" had purchased a summer residence in Summerville (S.C.) "which will afford a healthy retreat for the orphans in summer." A letter, 8 January 1860, of Julia Lynch Pinckney (Walterboro, S.C.), to her sister Anna in

Cheraw (S.C.), concerns reports of their father's poor health, discusses Eustace's preparations for moving their enslaved workforce to Alabama, and notes that Mrs. Pinckney, her mother-in-law, was eager for the move -- "The old Lady is making every arrangement for moving, & I don't think that the whole `State' could keep her back." Julia Lynch's death in Walterboro (S.C.) in 1861 is reported in the 13 April issue of the *Charleston Catholic Miscellany*.

Three documents, 29 March, 30 April, and 8 October 1860, concern Eustace Pinckney's role as an election manager in Colleton District (S.C.). The first summons John Lewis, Richard Grant, and Pinckney, as managers of the election at Ashepoo Ferry, to open the polls and conduct an election for ordinary. The second lists the names of those who voted in the election for ordinary at Ashepoo Ferry. The third document lists those who voted at Ashepoo Ferry for "Member, Senator, Representative."

The collection contains two letters, 5 May and 2 June 1888, of A.A. Browning, at Hampton (S.C.), to James Porcher. Both letters discuss the breeding of hunting dogs and an apparent misunderstanding between the two over Porcher's "slut" that had been left with Browning for breeding purposes.

There are several printed items in the collection including the 11 March 1808 issue of *The City Gazette and Daily Advertiser* (Charleston, S.C.); the 29 September 1858 issue of *The Sun* (Walterboro, S.C.); and the 29 January 1925 issue of *Beaufort Gazette*. Other printed material includes the September 1858 number of *Editor's Table* containing a review of "History of the origin, formation, and adoption of the Constitution of the United States by George Ticknor Curtis..."; the 29 January 1909 issue of *The News and Courier* with an article about Charles Pinckney's role in writing the U.S. Constitution; and the 25 February 1910 issue of *The News and Courier* containing a letter advocating a monument to Pinckney.

Clements and Katharine Ball Ripley Papers, 1909-1996

"Believe it or not, the Ripleys - Clements and Katharine - are Charleston's most prolific and best known national authors," declared the unidentified writer of an article in *The Charleston Evening Post* on 5 September 1949.

The principal portion of this collection of eight and three-quarters linear feet of manuscripts and printed items focuses upon the writing careers of Clements ("Clem") Ripley (1892-1954) and Katharine ("Kattie") Ball Ripley (1898-1955), independently and collaboratively, and substantiates the claim made in this 1949 article.

In addition to correspondence with literary agents in New York and California, certificates of copyright registration, publishers' agreements, assignments of rights, clippings scrapbooks and files of notices and reviews, the collection contains published and unpublished copies of their stories, novelettes and miscellaneous other short pieces, as well as typescripts of screenplays and novel-length synopses.

The Charleston-born Kattie Ball, daughter of W.W. Ball and Fay Witte Ball, saw her work in print as early as 1914, in the quarterly student literary journal of Chatham Episcopal Institute (Virginia) [now Chatham Hall], during the first of her two years there. Clem, born in Tacoma (Washington), but the offspring of an old Vermont family, met Kattie in Columbia (S.C.) when he was stationed at Camp Jackson during World War I. They were married in 1919. He sold his first story in the early 1920s, soon after they had moved to the Sandhills of North Carolina, where for seven years they tried to make good as peach farmers on property which had been purchased with Clem's inheritance.

By 1927, when they decided to give up the farm (after having made money on it only during 1926), Clem had sold his novel *Dust and Sun* to *Adventure* for \$3,000. In the collection are original copies of his appearances in this magazine and in the other "pulp" and "slicks" which published his adventure yarns and action tales between 1924 and 1953, either as serialized novels, novelettes, or short stories. He was featured in such periodicals as *The American Magazine*, *Argosy*, *The Author & Journalist*, *Collier's*, *Cosmopolitan*, *The Elks Magazine*, *Everybody's*, *Liberty*, *The Open Road*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Plain Talk*, *Redbook Magazine*, *The Saturday Evening Post*, and *This Week*. Regarding one of Clem's last *Saturday Evening Post* stories, "The Magic Afternoon" (27 December 1952), novelist Gouverneur Morris (1873-1953) wrote him from Coolidge (New Mexico), 21 December 1952 -- "The Magic Afternoon is the best story since Kipling & the wisest. I doubt if *The Post* would have printed it a year ago." Clippings provide most of the comment on Clem's seven novels: *Dust and Sun* (1929), *Devil Drums* (1930), *Black Moon* (1933), *Murder Walks Alone* (1935), *Gold Is Where You Find It* (1936), *Clear for Action* (1940), and *Mississippi Belle* (1942).

Several letters of importance also augment the response to Kattie's published writings. Regarding her first book, *Sand in My Shoes* (1931), a memoir of the Ripleys' venture as peach farmers, Kattie's aunt Beatrice Witte Ravenel (1870-1956), herself a journalist and poet, called it "splendid," said she was delighted

with it, and pointed out its "fresh and perfectly unaffected" style. "Most people...will find the book readable, not because it embodies a farming problem but because it is entertaining from the human point of view," she wrote in an undated letter. But another correspondent, bookman Nick Wreden, in a letter of 23 February 1931, thought that special interest -- and thus sales -- might be generated, especially in Tennessee, by the very comparison of its unromantic rural narrative with the neo-Jeffersonian experience promoted in the collection of essays published as *I'll Take My Stand* the previous year -- "The purpose of that book was to fight the industrialization of the South and to romanticize farming....Now I am certain that if your book can be linked with it as a sort of an antidote it might help the sale."

Kattie's three 1932 appearances in *The Atlantic Monthly* brought special attention from editor Ellery Sedgewick. "Once again I have the pleasure of writing to thank you for a really excellent story" [possibly a reference to the article titled, "What's a Man to Do?," in the October issue], he began a letter to her of 16 January 1932.

I am a little reluctant in these dismal days to print tragic stories, but your emphasis is not on the tragedy but on the resolution with which your friends have learned to meet it.... Your contributions are very interesting to me and very welcome to *The Atlantic*.

Thomas R. Waring, editor of *The Charleston Evening Post*, in a letter of 19 June 1933, told her that he had read every word of her second book, *Sand Dollars* (1933), at one sitting --

I could not put it down. I think it is grand. There is nothing in the book that could offend anybody in Charleston, unless the bank which gyped you on those furniture bonds feels ill-treated. I am particularly glad you put that in and you must not on any account omit it. It is a keen touch and wholly deserved.

A letter of 4 September 1936, from "Jo," at Doubleday Doran, informs Kattie that fellow Charlestonian DuBose Heyward (1885-1940) liked her novel *Crowded House* (1936) "immensely" and wished to say something that might assist in its promotion. The following, Heyward wrote, might combine that wider appeal that would help promotion with a soothing draft for Charleston throats:

`There is a universality about CROWDED HOUSE. There is such a family in every community inviting at once our contempt and our sympathy. It is a tribute to Mrs. Ripley's sure characterizations that

we think of them with an anger that has become positively a pleasure.'

In 1934 a California agent negotiated the sale of one of Clem's *Cosmopolitan* stories, "A Lady Comes to Town," to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for \$30,000-the highest price paid up to that time by a movie studio for a short story. This was the major beginning of the Ripleys' association with Hollywood, which lasted into the late 1940s.

As early as 1932 the matter of an official collaborative agreement between Clem and Kattie as writers had been discussed with their New York agent, David B. Hampton. As indicated in a letter from Hampton to Clem, 26 May 1932, such an agreement would mandate the use of both their names on marketed manuscripts, and would entitle Kattie to one-third of the proceeds from all material they wrote together. Hampton advised against any such arrangement, insisting that publishers had a natural prejudice against marketing manuscripts under two names -- "The two of you have built up the name of Clements Ripley and it is as much of an asset as a piece of real estate or a bond."

Less than a decade later, on 17 February 1940, Clem would write to Louis F. Edelman, his contact man at Warner Brothers pictures -- "You must realize that anybody who deals with me is getting the services of two trained writers-my wife and myself." "She is [a] better natural writer than I am," he went on to claim. "She has been working with me for some years."

And one of the most interesting and revealing documents in the collection is a surviving private but formal letter of agreement written by Clem in Charleston, 5 August 1941, addressed to "Mrs. Clements Ripley," and signed by both of them. It begins --

We have worked along on a fifty-fifty collaboration for many years. It occurs to me that although we have abided, and still are [abiding], by the terms of the agreement we signed in 1935 it is time to sign another agreement to keep the records straight...I suggest that we go along for another five years on the same terms. While I don't think written contracts are necessary between us, I do believe that some sort of a memorandum on paper is a good thing to have.

The Ripleys went back and forth to Hollywood from their home in Charleston during the latter half of the 1930s and most of the 1940s. Clem worked as a ten-

week contract writer and trouble shooter, sometimes writing a screenplay from his own story -- as in "Gold Is Where You Find It" (1937) -- and sometimes adapting the work of others. For instance, clippings in the collection reveal that, of the three screenwriters associated with it, he received top billing for the screen adaptation of Owen Davis' play *Jezebel* (1938), for which Bette Davis won an Academy Award -- a film which, even years later, *The New Yorker* (25 April 1983) would claim contained "some remarkable passages."

Among the typescripts of screenplays in the collection are "Pioneer Woman" (1940) and "Buffalo Bill" (1943), credited to Clem. Undated film synopses entitled "Fellow Mortal" (about Robert Burns) and "The Lady Rebecca" ("The Story of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith") bear both their names as writers.

In addition to the literary and film-related manuscripts are meticulous financial records which not only document the Ripleys' income -- chits, for instance, from Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation and RKO Radio Pictures which show that these studios were paying Clem \$1,000 per week -- but also reveal the nature and extent of their investments. Information is also provided regarding the two homes they purchased in Charleston, first at 34 Church Street and later at 18 Lamboll Street. Other papers relate to the Ripleys' travels -- to England in 1949 and to the Caribbean in 1952--and include copies of the series of articles which Kattie wrote on the earlier trip for publication in *The News and Courier*, giving early post-war impressions of Dublin, London, Rome and Paris.

One especially significant portion of the collection is a unit of World War II letters written to Clem and Kattie from their son, William Y. W[arren] Ripley (1921-2013). Between January 1944 and March 1946, the young Ripley, a graduate of the Taft School and Yale University, wrote his parents almost weekly from Italy, where he initially saw front-line action for five months as a field artillery officer with the 34th Division -- "which please don't confuse with the 36th," he would write on 3 September 1944 -- and later as an administrative officer with the 753rd Railway Shop Battalion.

During his two-year army stint he wrote, in detail, about the entire range of experiences in war-time Italy, which took him from the battleground and a hospital respite in which the worsening condition of his eyesight mandated reassignment, to temporary residence in a detested replacement depot and his ultimate billet in the railway shop battalion at Leghorn (Livorno), working with "the men who run the Toonerville Trolley over here they call a railroad" (21 August 1944). He speaks, of

course, of the progress of the war; of "sweating out the invasion"; of the often slow, unpredictable, routine nature of military maneuvers and reconnaissance work; of the real humor, laconic toughness, inventiveness and resourcefulness of the ordinary soldier in contrast to the false dramatization of him in the typical American war film; and of the almost universal mild psychoneurosis produced by line duty.

He also talks about weather conditions, the maintenance and loss of equipment, the receiving and censoring of mail, picking up souvenirs and "trophies," the procurement of food and liquor, the shortage of cigarettes, and being homesick. He shares his attitudes and opinions about money, atrocities, the labor strikes back home, the killing of Mussolini, the role of the Russians in the war and afterwards, the army's rotation and demobilization programs, the idea of the war itself -- "It isn't to die for your country, it's to make the Kraut die for his -- the more the better" (19 March 1945) -- and its craziness.

In a letter of 6 December 1944, Warren wrote –

[A] war is a crazy, snafu[e]d mess anyway. Nothing goes according to plan and the side that makes the least mistakes, or maybe the most, I haven't figured out which yet, wins. You should try to find the front lines sometime. No one knows, and they wouldn't tell you if they did-it's evidently a point of honor with the infantry not to tell the artillery, and the artillery F.O[.]s not to tell anyone else. I guess the idea is that if a man goes up and finds the front lines (which aren't lines anyway) he's a good man and worth having, if he misses them and gets himself killed, well he wasn't worth having anyway.

Warren summarizes his view of the principal goals of the war -- "We have three aims, winning the war, getting home, and making damn sure there is never another war with Germany or Japan" (9 November 1944) -- and consistently expresses respect for the "doughboy" -- the front-line fighter. In a letter of 12 December 1944 comes the reminder that "the most dangerous spot of the war is that first two hundred yards of the line," where "they are shooting at you, not around you, and there is one hell of a big difference. As far as I'm concerned the only guys fighting this war are the men with a rifle in the platoons of a rifle company. And there are surprisingly few of them." Furthermore, on 26 December 1944, he singled out for special commendation the front-line bravery and discipline of the Japanese-American soldiers who fought on the Italian front –

I'd especially like to take those very few people back in the United States that call our Japanese-Americans from Hawaii yellow Japs up there. I worked for a couple of weeks with the remaining fellows of the 100th infantry Battalion....I've worked with a number of infantry outfits, but that one is tops by far. They have the best record of any battalion over here probably and besides that are some of the swellest fellows I ever met. The Krauts are scared to death of them and I don't blame them. Those guys are about five feet seven of pure guts.

In addition to graphic accounts of his own close calls as an artillery-man in the war zone, Warren tells about his accident in a jeep, his substantial wins at poker, trips to Rome and Florence, and the effect of the announcement of the end of the war. At the beginning of a letter he wrote to Clem and Kattie on 8 May 1945 he thanked his parents "for the chocolate," which "came yesterday along with the news that the war had ended," and went on to say –

There hasn't been much celebration over here, but I suppose people in the states went somewhat nuts for awhile. The only celebrating I did was work an extra two hours last night, but some of the men got thoroughly plastered early in the evening. Unfortunately we had some seven or eight engines out in the yard all with a full head of steam, so the noise was pretty bad for an hour or so. They started the air-raid sirens going and that started the boats in the harbor. However, the war doesn't end every day, so I kept out of things and let the men do what they pleased.

And there was always the indication of the misery of war, whether before or after the official announcement of its end -- especially with the prospect of being sent into the Pacific arena for extended duty. Warren ended his letter of 28 May 1944 by saying –

If anyone thinks it's pleasant living like we do, he has another think coming. Of course, there are light sides, but in general it's no fun. It's just a job that has to be done and we're the poor devils that have to do it. I've been sniped at, machine-gunned, mortared, shelled, bombed and strafed and not one damn bit of it is any fun-- it's too dangerous.

And on 24 July 1945, he wrote --

I'll quote a little piece that I read in the *Stars and Stripes* that Burnet M[aybank] said. "Many South Carolinians want to stay in the Army since 'South Carolina is a fighting state[.]'" My God! I wish he could hear some of the comments of a few of the men around here who have been over here some thirty four odd months.

Writing to Kattie and Clem in Beverly Hills, Warren was mindful of their careers and writing projects and general welfare. He reflected some of these in mentioning to them his own habits of reading and writing -- "at nights for something to do" (5 September 1944). And he fostered their solicitous attentions, even at their seasonal, far remove from South Carolina to the comfort and well-being of his bride, Quintillia Raye Shuler Ripley (1922-2003), of Bowman (Orangeburg County, S.C.). On 20 May 1945 he wrote -- "I'm giving the best years of my wife to this war, and I'm plenty sick and tired of it."

Among the final letters Warren sent from Italy is a lengthy one in which he responded to news of a health crisis at home. "I'm sorry to hear about Clem," he wrote on 26 December 1944 --

...but I expected it long before this. He works too damned hard. In fact he works harder than any person I ever heard of. You can't do that forever without something going wrong and you can't work for twenty-five or more years without a vacation and expect to get away with it....Anyway, I'm glad he's all right again and I think the idea of going off for a vacation is a grand idea. It's about time both of you started to have some fun with the money you've collected. After all it's no damned good just sitting there....And there is no point in building it up for me. I happen to be crazy about my parents and can have a lot more fun with them than with a few thousand dollars.

One of the most unusual, and earliest, units includes a letter written from New York on 8 June 1909 to University of South Carolina professor Yates Snowden (1858-1933) from Dr. Halvdan Koht (1873-1965), of the University of Kristiania (Oslo), regarding a Danish book of reminiscences by Jens Jacob Paludan (1781-1856) containing a chapter on Charleston. Along with this letter is a handwritten English translation of excerpts from "Commander (Rear-Admiral) Paludan's Memoirs."

Accompanying these items is a penciled explanatory note from Snowden, postmarked Columbia (S.C.), 29 January 1930, addressed to Clem -- "Read 'Paludan'; there's good stuff for a short story in it, methinks. If you can write about S[outh] America which you have not seen, what can't you do, with a case of Shanghai-ing an after-Danish Admiral in Charleston -- which you have seen!!"

Perhaps the most curious item in the collection is a Voodoo "ouanga" charm which, according to Warren, was found on his parents' doorstep at 34 Church Street, probably during the period of 1934-1939. He thinks it may have been a bad luck charm. Fashioned from two crossed needle-like pins bound by blood-colored thread, the charm was used by the Ripleys to hold together the tax receipts for 1927 and 1929 on their ill-fated Road's End Farm in Bensalem Township (Moore County, N.C.).

Records, 1881-1965, of Rosenberg Mercantile Company (Abbeville, S.C.)

Twelve and one-half linear feet of papers, 1881, 1886, 1901-1919, [1920-1964], and 1972, plus one hundred twenty-nine volumes, 1897-1965, of the Rosenberg Mercantile Company, Abbeville (S.C.), document the history of the firm's existence from the 1890s through the 1960s.

A Jewish emigrant, Wolf Rosenberg, established the firm of Rosenberg & Co. in the upcountry town of Abbeville after moving there from Chester (S.C.) in 1872. The first store opened in October, but within three years Rosenberg relocated the business to a larger store on the west side of the town square. Rosenberg's partner, G[ersh]am A[aron] Visanska (1837-1915), was a longtime resident of the town [name sometimes appears as Visanka].

In 1877 Rosenberg sold his interest in the store to his cousin Philip Rosenberg (1855-1921), who lived in New York, and returned to his native Poland. The firm operated under the name of P. Rosenberg and Co. It was one of the most successful businesses in Abbeville over the final two decades of the nineteenth century. A second store was opened in 1882.

In 1895 the *Press and Banner* reported that "P. Rosenberg & Co. has attained greater financial success than any other firm in town. They own more bank stock, more town bonds, more mortgages, more farming land, more town property than any other firm in Abbeville County." The Rosenbergs owned three storefronts and leased two others. The partners were also prominent in town affairs, with Philip Rosenberg serving on the school board and G.A. Visanska serving as vice-president of the Abbeville Cotton Mill. Philip Rosenberg eventually purchased G.A.

Visanska's interest in the business, and in 1907 Sol H. Rosenberg assumed management of the firm under the name of Rosenberg Mercantile Company. In 1920 the business occupied four separate buildings in the town. In June 1928 the clothing store separated from the other buildings, and by 1956 the Rosenberg Mercantile Company specialized in men's clothing.

The correspondence and business records in this collection provide information about the many different entrepreneurial interests of the Rosenberg family. In addition to the mercantile business (hardware, dry goods, and farm supplies), they owned large amounts of land on which they harvested timber and rented to tenants. They also operated a real estate business. The business records include ledgers, day books, cash and credit books, charge and approval books, rent books, and inventory books. The collection includes one stock book, 1906, and one cotton book, 1920-1921.

From the eighteenth century until the present, Jews have been prominent in the business and social life of Charleston. Before the Civil War and afterwards, Jewish merchants located in interior towns in all areas of the state. Some of these merchants were related to Charleston families; others were immigrants who came directly to South Carolina from Europe. The records of the Rosenberg Mercantile Company thoroughly document the role of this Jewish family in the economic, social, and political life of Abbeville (S.C.) from the 1890s until the early 1970s. The records also document the operation of a highly successful business which evolved as the economy shifted from agriculture to industry but which was experiencing the pressures of a different type of competition by the final years of its existence. Companies like the Rosenberg Mercantile Company dominated trade in many South Carolina towns in the first half of the twentieth century and for some time after World War II, but the arrival of department stores like Belk and J.C. Penney and other specialty stores posed serious competition. The economic factors which led to the demise of the Rosenberg Mercantile Company are evident in the business correspondence.

Addition, 1907, to Records of Smith Mercantile Company (Kinards, S.C.)

Two manuscripts, 1907, added to the business archive of the Smith Mercantile Company, a general merchandise business that dealt in cotton and wheat located in Kinards (an unincorporated community in the South Carolina counties of Laurens and Newberry). This addition relates to the formation of the company in 1907.

These items consist of the company charter, issued on 24 January 1907 by the secretary of state's office, and the articles of agreement, 14 March 1907, dissolving the prior partnerships of Smith Brothers and I.M. Smith and Brothers and transferring the assets to Smith Mercantile Company.

Lewis Shaddinger Papers, 1862-1865

Eleven Civil War letters, 1862-1865, to Joseph G[ross] Overholt (1832-1905) of Plumsteadville (Pennsylvania), contain correspondence from Overholt's cousin Lewis Shaddinger (1836-), who served with a Union infantry outfit in South Carolina during the siege of Charleston.

The Overholt papers add to the Library's Civil War holdings relating to the 104th Pennsylvania Regiment, which took part in the operations against Morris Island (S.C.). Shaddinger's commanding officer, Col. William Watts Hart Davis (1820-1910), raised the 104th in the vicinity of Doylestown (Bucks County, Penn.). Davis, who later founded the Bucks County Historical Society, was both a participant and a field historian. The South Caroliniana Library holds papers of his brigade headquarters in addition to his published history of the regiment. Also, it owns transcribed copies of Civil War letters from Davis' relative and critic Capt. Alfred Marple (1819-1897).

Eight of the eleven letters depict operations from the viewpoint of Private Shaddinger, who in 1862 had enlisted in Co. A. Shaddinger's letters to Overholt tended to be sporadic, all of them dating either before or after the heaviest fighting on Morris Island.

Shaddinger wrote at some length relating to camp life, siege operations against Charleston, and the general progress of the war. On 15 February 1863 he reported the regiment's journey southward to Hilton Head and Beaufort (S.C.) on a naval transport vessel. A subsequent letter relates details of their deployment to Edisto Island (S.C.) as reinforcements for an unsuccessful attack on Charleston in early April. Beaufort, he suggested, "has the appearance of once being A Splended place, but is now ocupied by fedrel troops and negroes, the wether hear is very warm, we have had ripe blackber[r]ys these two Weeks; the negro wenches and negro boys go through the Camps every day with baskets on their heads with blackbury to Sell, the[y] Sell them at five Cents A quart."

From this point, his letters skip to late 1863. With Fort Wagner (Morris Island, S.C.) in Union hands, he then shared the general view that operations against Charleston were proceeding more slowly than expected. "We are mounting guns

every day," he reported from Morris Island on 20 October, "principely one and tow hundred pounders, one three hundred pounder is to be mounted to day, the firing of late has been A one sided gaim as we do but little of it, the rebs doing it all to their one plasure."

Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore (1825-1888), Shaddinger reported, had moved his headquarters to James Island, where he was engaged in the seige operation –

it is the general opinion that the Stiring part of the war will be before Charleston during the winter....I imagin that he will open in earnest and may god grant him A victory, and one that will be A Speady close of the war, that peas may again be established throughout our land....the Capture of Charleston would read well in your northern papers, but we are not in Charlston yet, and it may cost yet, time labour and blood ear that time will be; our onley hope of reaching the city in Safety sooner or later, is to trust in divine providence; if Gen. Gillmore can not take the city he can burn it down if he Sees proper.

"War news of this army of late has been but little," he wrote on 13 December 1863:

Some tow weeks ago our batteries Seamed to take an intrest in arousing the quiet Sleepers of Charleston, every night at about midnight they would through Some five or six Shells into the city, which would arouse the rebels and cause them to open their batteries upon us at once, but of late the Sheling of the city has been continued in more earnest, and the other day the city could be Seen to be on fire.

"The rebs Say that Gen. Gillmore cant take Charleston," he concluded, "But I dont think that he has tried to take it yet, let them wate till he tryes, and then we'l See."

But Gillmore mounted a winter expedition against Confederate forces in Florida, leaving four regiments behind to hold Morris Island. On 19 February 1864, Shaddinger reported, "It is now better than two mounth that I have been detailed to werk in the boat yard on this island, and have been at work Since then; the part of my work is painting boats; their has been near one hundred of these boats maid hear this winter." The letter tells also of the sinking of a blockade runner, the *Presto*, in early February.

That spring the regiment embarked for Hilton Head (S.C.) and later for Florida. Shaddinger served nearly the entirety of his three-year term; his discharge from the army occurred by general order on 16 June 1865.

Report, 15 Dec. 1853, of the S.C. Senate Committee on Finance and Banks

Printed legislative document, 15 December 1853, from the South Carolina Senate Committee on Finance and Banks concerns a bill to provide funds for erecting the new State Capitol building in Columbia (S.C.).

This version of the bill originated in the South Carolina House of Representatives. The Senate committee reported favorably on it and recommended that the Senate pass it without amendment. However, the method of financing the building sparked a debate on the Senate floor, and the journal recorded the text of an amendment that some members tried to introduce. The Senate voted down the amendment. On 20 December 1853, the General Assembly ratified the bill, and the text as printed in the report became part of the *Statutes at Large* (Volume 12 : page 270).

The handwritten name "C. Werner" on the reverse side makes this copy of the imprint an interesting piece of State House history. Christopher Werner (1805-1875) was one of Charleston's most noted iron craftsmen; the outstanding ironwork credited to him includes the Sword Gates (1849) and the John Rutledge House in Charleston and the Palmetto Regiment Monument (1858) on the State House grounds in Columbia. Werner had a working relationship with P.H. Hammarskjold, a Charleston architect who incorporated extensive use of ironwork in his buildings.

Both Werner and Hammarskjold were deeply involved in the early stages of the State House project before John R. Niernsee arrived on the scene -- Werner as one of the principal contractors and Hammarskjold as State House architect. Werner had already done work on the existing wooden State House (constructed 1789), and had been employed to construct an iron fence around the grounds. When the General Assembly decided in 1851 to build a fireproof building to house the public records, it hired Werner's company to do the work. The South Caroliniana Library holds a small group of Werner's papers that includes his accounts with the commissioners of the Fireproof Building in Columbia.

The 1853 act with its \$250,000 appropriation represented the first real step toward expanding the fireproof building into an entirely new State Capitol building. On 8 February 1854, just seven weeks after the act was ratified, Werner executed a

\$20,000 bond "conditioned for the true and well performance of all matters and things contained in a contract of same date entered by said Werner with the state of South Carolina, through and by the commissioners of the New State Capitol, to furnish and put up in their respective places in a complete manner all the castings and wrought iron work required in the sub-basement story, and in all the basement story south of the north wing of the New State Capitol...under the direction and supervision of P.H. Hammarskold, Architect."

All of this early construction was later found to be defective, and the foundation work was demolished to make way for the present State House designed by Niernsee. George Edward Walker (ca. 1827-1863), an architect who worked on the project during the mid-1850s, claimed that the defective construction was due in part to the contractors having farmed out the work. He alleged that Werner did not furnish the ironwork, but had transferred his contract to Heyward, Bartlet & Company of Baltimore.

Letter, 14 November 1803, John Southmayd to John R. Watkinson

Letter, 14 November 1803, from John Southmayd of Charleston (S.C.) to John R. Watkinson in Middletown (Connecticut), relates to trade between South Carolina and New England during the early nineteenth century. John Revell Watkinson (1772-1836), the probable addressee of the letter, built Middletown's second woolen factory, established in 1814.

The 1803 letter notifies Watkinson of Southmayd's safe arrival in Charleston and reports the prices at which he sold his cargo of wine, butter, cheese, and onions. It further advises –

If you can buy up 10 or 15 Tuns of Hay and get it Prest so as to send it on as soon as the river Opens I will send the mony on to pay for it as soon as I get an answer from you; if you can Get 8 or 10 Hund. of butter that is Good and send it on as soon as you Can; I will send you the mony as soon as you send me wood if you can get it.

Letter, 6 May 1849, W.A. Thomson to John K. Gaillard

Letter, 6 May 1849, from W.A. Thomson to his friend John K. Gaillard (1826-1849) discusses happenings at Erskine College. Both Thomson and Gaillard were from Anderson County (S.C.) families. Gaillard's father was Josias D. Gaillard, a former president of the Pendleton Farmers Society.

Thomson's relatives had a mailing address at "Thomson's Store" in Anderson County (S.C.). Thomson reports on the new term at Erskine:

Our college resumed exercise the 4th monday in last month....
 Students have all returned and seem as if they spent a happy vacation, we have six new students added to our number, and when we all assemble in masse, we number about 80, all good looking men, with some exceptions. We are pretty hard to beat in any thing we go at. I was glad to learn that the Spirit of learning was increasing in Anderson, which appears from the number of students that [J.L.] Kennedy has, but I would rather she would patronize this institution when her offspring is ready for college in preference to Columbia, but every one to their liking.

John K. Gaillard died on 14 November 1849-at the age of twenty-three years, one month, and twelve days -- less than six months after he received this letter. *The Pendleton Messenger* printed his obituary notice and eulogy.

John L.W. Tylee Letterbook, 1865-1873

The letters of John W. L. Tylee (1837-1900), a Charleston bookkeeper, depict Reconstruction as viewed by a white-collar worker of modest means. Tylee's family appears to have come to South Carolina from New York not long before the Civil War, and John served in the Confederate army. Beginning in 1853, when he was about sixteen years old, he began keeping a continuous journal. Although Tylee's journal has not come to light, the South Caroliniana Library has acquired his letterbook, which records both historically significant and commonplace matters.

At the close of the war, Tylee and his wife Elvina ("Viney") G. Willis Tylee (1840-1881) resided in Charleston at 7 Line Street, the home of Louisa Henrichsen Willis (1804-1878), his mother-in-law. "Our house," he wrote, "is on the outskirts of the City, is pleasantly situated and very healthy & cool being open on all sides over 100 feet." His wife's mother, Mrs. Willis, had come out of the war on good terms with the winning side. "Fortunately for her, her husband [Henry Willis (1792-1864)] was a thorough Union man and opposed to the war or she might have today been in much distress."

However, the postwar domestic help situation took some getting used to. "I want [from New York] a good smart girl or woman (German preferred) as a child nurse and to attend to two bedrooms and a parlour. Such I cannot get here for it seems

as tho every thing like a servant both white and black in Charleston is corrupted and fit for nothing. I have now an Irish girl at \$8.00 per month who works well enough but is so dirty and offensive that we are actually afraid to let our baby go to her for fear of taking vermin from her."

In the spring of 1867 they visited Mrs. Willis's former haunts on Sullivan's Island. "I took Mother and Viney to the island on Saturday aftn. 18th [May]. It was the first time since 1862 that Mother has seen the island and as you may suppose her heart was full when she ascended the steps of her old island home. Strange to say not a house on Sullivans Isl[an]d. that ever belonged to any of the Willis family has been removed or irreparably injured, while on the entire island there is not 20 left standing. It is now inhabited by squatters there being only 2 col[oure]d soldiers left even in [Fort] Moultrie that place being almost entirely destroyed and uninhabitable."

In Tylee's letters to his brother-in-law James Shoolbred Drayton (1820-1867), a resident of Texas, he related specifics of the situation in Charleston. "On Monday night," he wrote on 21 March 1867, "Viney and myself went to a concert at the Citadel Square Church, where we passed a very pleasant evening and enjoyed a feast of good music. It was given in aid of St. Michaels bells, destroyed by Sherman and recast in England and detained in our Custom House until the duties were paid."

"I suppose the papers will have informed you," he reported two months later, 23 May 1867, discussing:

...the failure of Fraser Trenholm & Co. for about \$30,000,000.00 some £4,000,000 sterling. There are various rumors about in regard to it but I think it has more in it than a mere loss in cotton speculations, and that (intentionally) there is nothing left to pay the U.S. Govt. duty on all the goods imported by them during the war.

The Trenholm bankruptcy was the darkest aspect of a bleak business climate. "Grocers are doing well," Tylee advised another out-of-state correspondent on 17 December 1866, "because people must eat, but any fancy business is ruinous to him who undertakes it."

The situation in real estate was equally downbeat, Tylee advised on 23 July 1867:

You will hardly believe it when I tell you that property is now being sacrificed every day. Mr. Heywards mansion Cor. of East Bay,

Wentworth & Society streets...a fine residence and outbuildings costing before the war over \$20,000 sold last week for \$7,210....If you can hold on to yours you had better do so for you will not get half what it is worth now.

Recent extreme weather events added to the manmade chaos. "News has come in that the Santee, Combahee and other rivers in this State have overflowed," he reported on 21 March 1867. The spring deluge was followed by a summer gale, a 23 July 1867 letter relates:

We had a very severe storm of wind and rain which did immense damage to the crops. Corn was in many places levelled and where the wind could not harm it was overflowed, Cotton almost entirely ruined and wheat, ready to gather was blowed about the feild. I have seen some who say they have given up in despair and will not try any more.

Tylee's efforts to find steady employment in these uncertain times make up the bulk of his letterbook correspondence. At war's end, he found a position with a Cuban business firm run by the brothers Ramon and Francis P. Salas, later by José Bonafont and Ramon Salas, and finally by Ramon alone. The Salas firm was a general and commission business involved in imports and exports and headquartered at 118 East Bay Street.

Imports did not prosper in the postwar economy, and the Salas firm made real profits only from its cigar factory, a Charleston branch of the "La Valentina" cigar company of Havana (Cuba). "Our segar business," a 10 October 1867 letter explains,

...is extended over the Country and New York city is one of our best markets while St. Louis & Chicago also stand high on our list of customers and we are anxious to increase our resources in order to supply the large orders coming in from all directions. We manufacture segars purely Spanish, the Tobacco, boxes, ribbons, and even paper being imported from Cuba and there is not a man in the factory who can speak English. There is no domestic Tobacco used at all and therefore we offer to the trade a real Havana segar, cheaper than the Imported and equally as good and which challenges competition at the same time we make a handsome profit.

Unhappily, Tylee had landed in a position where two serious drawbacks existed to his future employment. First, two of the partners grew discouraged, departed, and left affairs in the hands of Ramon Salas, the least reliable member of the firm. Then a revolution broke out in Cuba. On 22 February 1869 Tylee circulated a form letter to prospective buyers that read,

Having some real fine Imported Havana Segars, for sale cheap on commission, for a refugee just from Cuba, I take the liberty to solicit your attention to them....These Segars were imported in Charleston direct from Havana and are lower than can be bought for again in a long while on account of the troubles in Cuba.

For a while, Tylee remained unemployed. He finally found a position in the South Carolina Railroad office. During his later years, he worked for Edwin Welling's planing mill and lumber yard at the east end of Columbus Street.

Tylee's political sentiments often surfaced in letters to northern correspondents. On 17 April 1867 he provided his assessment of the leadership of United States Army officer and politician, Daniel E. Sickles (1819-1914), who from 1865 to 1867, commanded the Department of South Carolina, the Department of the Carolinas, the Department of the South, and the Second Military District:

Gen. Sickles has given general satisfaction to I believe the whole community and seems disposed in the execution of his onerous duties to be mild and gentlemanly to all. I am glad we have such a man with us for instead of trouble and riot as many predicted every thing goes on more quiet and peacible than before and there is much more confidence exhibited than we had any reason to hope for. Gen. Sickles though vested with power has no inclination to use it and has and is making warm friends among our entire people.

A letter of 5 February 1868 comments on the Radical Republican convention that met to draw up the new state constitution -- "a greater set of renegades, scoundrels and theives was never convened together yet than is now making laws for gentlemen," while an 18 July 1868 letter suggests that

The Ku Klux Klan...is altogether an imaginary organization, the report being raised by the Radicals themselves for political effect, like a good many other reports of a sinister nature and all equally without any foundation.

In February 1868 Tylee contacted the New York book dealer and bibliographer Joseph Sabin (1821-1881), who had advertised for an original five-volume set of John Marshall's *Life of George Washington* (published 1804-1807). Tylee was acting as agent for a Charleston widow who owned the set. "They would not be parted with on account of being a family relic but the pinching time with many of our Southern people has compelled my aged friend to sever like the rest all that was near to her."

Still fuming a week later over the plight of his aged friend, Tylee vented his spleen in a letter to another correspondent –

Nothing prosperous, nothing bright, nothing to cheer us up, but the nigger supreme, takes the lead and almost makes me ashamed to say he is a citizen of the U.S. May God in mercy grant a change soon and put us once more under the constitution our forefathers fought for and won....Oh how my blood boils when I think of the way our Country is going to ruin and the people to want and destitution. While I am one of those who acted in the late struggle I am nor never was one to wish the constitution trampled under foot by any one and I am therefore bitter against those who will attempt it now. I wish the Country as it was in the time of Washington and there is no reason now that it should not be so.

Addition, 1863, to the Charles Eliphalet Walbridge Papers

Three letters, 1863, augment the Civil War papers of Charles Eliphalet Walbridge (1842-1913), an officer in the New York Volunteers. Walbridge, a former hardware clerk from Buffalo (N.Y.), served in the Union army both in the quartermaster service and as captain of Co. H of the 100th New York Regiment. After leaving the service in late 1865, he made a brief private venture into the mule train and freight business in war-ravaged South Carolina.

The new items are wartime letters Walbridge wrote to his brother George in March and May 1863; since much of the material previously acquired by the South Caroliniana Library relates to conditions in late 1865, the new letters add to the papers' historical significance. Writing from St. Helena and Folly Island (S.C.), Walbridge discussed the pros and cons of remaining as captain of his company or moving to a quartermaster post. His remarks are historically pertinent in view of the key role he later assumed. In June, Gen. Israel Vogdes appointed him chief quartermaster of the district of the Stono, and he became responsible for

transportation and supplies during the operations against Battery Wagner, Fort Gregg, and Fort Sumter.

Walbridge's stint at Port Royal (S.C.) coincided with the federal land auctions. "Government has lately sold the plantations in this vicinity for taxes," he reported on 16 March 1863; "they are subject to be redeemed within one year by having the purchase money and 15% interest refunded. After that time the title is good. Plantations of 800 or 1000 acres with fine buildings &c, sold from \$1000 to \$2000. I believe none brought more than \$2000."

The letter continues –

Last night Lieut. Weidensaul...and I took a ride of 8 miles up [St. Helena] island & back. We went into two churches, both of which are very pleasantly situated in the woods. We got into the first by a window, and found an organ in good condition, and the Bible in the pulpit just as it was left, there was also a handsome marble font in the church. The second church is in use; it was decorated with wreaths of evergreen, and on the gallery opposite the pulpit the inscription in evergreen, 'His people are free' -- From which I judge that the 'Gideonites' run the church; I think I shall try and go there next Sunday to attend the service. These 'Gideonites' so called, are persons who come from the North, of course mostly from New England, to educate the darkies. There are a good many ladies among them.

"I have not yet had an opportunity to visit the Montauk," his next letter advised. "The Keokuk arrived today; I want very much to go on board of her....It is a pretty difficult thing to get on board of the gunboats; one has first to find a boat, and then get rowers."

Within a few weeks he joined his company on Folly Island. "Something must be going on in Secessia this afternoon," he wrote on 1 May 1863. "I can at this moment hear a brass band with a bass drum, playing gaily. It sounds very plainly."

We have been here (detached) over a week; the duty has been very light. I merely put a guard around the camp from sunset to sunrise, and do not have to throw out any outposts. The men were pretty well jaded out when we came up here, but they are now in fine spirits; two or three of the *boys*, (there are several in the

company not over eighteen) are now playing *horse* in the street, carrying each other on their backs &c.

Walbridge feared that his family's anxiety had been heightened at a time when his company was under orders not to send letters north in consequence of their participation as advance picket during the 7 April 1863 bombardment of Fort Sumter, an unsuccessful attack by gunboats during which the *Keokuk* was sunk.

Inventory, 14 Dec. 1854, of the Estate of Jesse Whitmire (Union County, S.C.)

Inventoried possessions, 14 December 1854, of Jesse Whitmire's personal estate represents a citizen's copy of the version (filed in box 38, package 28) held by the Union County (S.C.) Probate Court estate papers. Whitmire had died intestate during a visit to the state of Mississippi, and on 5 September 1854, his widow and relations had petitioned the court for settlement of the estate.

Jesse Whitmire (1804-1854) was a grandson of George Frederick Whitmire, the original German immigrant whose descendants operated the crossroads general store at the present site of Whitmire (S.C.). Keeping store seems to have been a Whitmire family tradition. In 1842, George B. Tucker's petition to the legislature mentioned a store operated by a Mr. Whitmire (possibly Jesse) in the Maybinton section of Newberry District (S.C.). In 1854, Jesse was definitely in the retail business, for many of the items in his estate bill of sale are from his store inventory, including "7 Spelling Books," "Lot Violin Strings," "1 Lot Licorice," "4 Boxes Bed Bug specific," "1 p[ai]r Buck skin Gloves," "1 p[ai]r Goat skin shoes," "1 fancy cane," "1 smoothing Iron," and "1 Spider or Skillet."

At the time of his death, Jesse Whitmire had his plantation and store at the Cross Keys House in Union District (S.C.). The dwelling house, constructed in 1812-1814, faced milepost 68 on the old Buncombe Road. Jesse's widow, Mary Ann Bobo Whitmire (1820-1888), remarried in 1858 and became Mrs. Warren E. Davis. On 30 April 1865, according to family tradition, she played hostess to Confederate president Jefferson Davis at the Cross Keys House during his flight from Richmond.

Emmett Williams Portfolio, 1979

Portfolio, 1979, of works produced by poet and visual artist Emmett Williams (1925-2007), a native of Greenville (S.C.).

Titled, *10 Autobiographical Sketches (And One Original Drawing)*, published by Edition Hansjörg Mayer of Stuttgart and London, the work features ten original

silkscreen prints and one original drawing signed. This portfolio is number forty-three of an edition of one hundred signed by the artist.

1998 Gifts to Modern Political Collections

[Now South Carolina Political Collections]

- Year in Review
- Oral History Interviews
- Erminie M. And John T. Nave Papers, 1916-1996
- Addition, 1938-1986, to the William Jennings Bryan Dorn Papers
- Addition, 1936-1996, to the C. Bruce Littlejohn Papers

Year in Review

During the past year, Modern Political Collections opened the papers of Erminie M. and John T. Nave to research, and the division began receiving papers of former United States Congressman James R. Mann, South Carolina Representative Charles Alexander Harvin III, and Rita D. Hayes. Significant additions, described below, were received and interfiled into the papers of William Jennings Bryan Dorn and C. Bruce Littlejohn. Modern Political Collections also received additions to the established collections of photographer Bill Barley, United States Senator Ernest F. Hollings, former S.C. Representative Harriet Keyserling, former Governor and Ambassador John C. West, and journalist William D. Workman, Jr. Processing work continued on the papers of Butler Derrick, Ernest F. Hollings, Harriet Keyserling, Robin Tallon, and John C. West.

Once processed and opened to research, the James R. Mann papers will document his campaigns for Congress and representation of South Carolina's Fourth Congressional District from 1969 to 1979. The collection will have as its strongest element records documenting Mann's key role in the House Judiciary Committee's consideration of the impeachment of President Richard M. Nixon. Alex Harvin has served in the South Carolina House since 1977, representing Clarendon County, later Clarendon and Williamsburg Counties. He has served also as an officer of the state and local Democratic Party, as House Majority Whip, 1978-1982, and House Majority Leader, 1982-1986. Rita Hayes currently is United

States Ambassador to the World Trade Organization in Geneva. Prior to her appointment in 1997, she served as Chief Textile Negotiator, Office of United States Trade Representative, 1995-1997, and was the principal force behind the historic textile agreement with China.

Oral History Interviews with Harper and West

Oral history interviews were conducted with Walter W. Harper, Director of the South Carolina State Development Board, 1959-1966, and John C. West.

In 1959, then governor Ernest F. Hollings brought Harper in from North Carolina as head of the Board to help fulfill his campaign pledge to bring jobs to South Carolina. The two worked closely together as the Development Board was transformed into a vital agency whose beneficial impact was felt throughout the state. In the interview, Harper reflects on his efforts to plan and develop a coordinated statewide program encouraging industry in South Carolina. The sessions with West completed an interview, stretching over seven and one-half hours, which will form a valuable addition to the West collection.

Erminie M. Nave And John T. Nave Papers, 1916-1996

The papers of Erminie M. and John T. Nave consist of one and one-quarter linear feet of files dating chiefly from 1964 to 1973 and 1980 to 1993. Although the collection principally relates to Republican Party activities in Greenwood County, it also documents political activities in the city of Greenwood, South Carolina's Third Congressional District, and throughout the state, as well as John T. Nave's mayoral campaigns.

Erminie McKnight Nave (1923-) and her husband, John Thomas Nave (1921-), were active leaders in Republican politics from the 1960s to the early 1990s, chiefly in Greenwood County but also at the district and state levels. Mrs. Nave, a native of Florence, served as chair of the Third District Republican Party, 1982-1989, and chair of the Greenwood County Republican Party, 1988-1989. She is also the author of *A History of the Republican Party in Greenwood County*. Published in 1996, her book chronicles the development of the Republican Party in Greenwood County between 1958 and 1993. John T. Nave, a native of Tennessee and former pilot for Abney Mills, served as mayor of Greenwood, 1967-1971 and 1986-1994; as Greenwood County Republican Party chairman, 1964-1967 and 1976-1977; and as state executive committeeman, 1978-1986.

The Naves became politically active in the early 1960s, when the Republican Party was developing across South Carolina. Their efforts focused on grass-roots activities aimed at building the Greenwood County Republican Party. In her acceptance remarks following her 1988 election as county chair, Mrs. Nave noted- "Much progress and growth has taken place in the Greenwood County Republican Party since the mid-60s when I first became an active participant. Credit is due to a number of persons who held the Party together when the 'going was rough' and to many others who through their persistence and perseverance over the years have constantly worked to build a viable two-party political system in Greenwood County."

The bulk of the collection is contained in two series -- Elections and Republican Party. The latter are broken down geographically, with sub-series documenting Party activities in Greenwood, Greenwood County, the Third Congressional District, and South Carolina. Other series are General Papers, Mailing Lists, Photographs, and Newspaper Clippings. Much of the material related to the Republican Party is derived from the Naves' service on various committees. Of particular interest are Mrs. Nave's published history of the Greenwood County Republican Party and a brochure from the early 1960s attacking the "loyalty oath" that bound all those who voted in the South Carolina Democratic primaries to vote for the Democratic nominees in the general elections.

Addition, 1938-1986, to the William Jennings Bryan Dorn Papers

The papers of former United States Congressman and Democratic Party chairman William Jennings Bryan Dorn receive regular and significant research use and are one of the largest collections available for study at the South Caroliniana Library. This past year the Library received and processed a small but valuable addition to the collection consisting of approximately one-third linear feet of papers, 1938-1986. Comprised chiefly of correspondence, it reflects Dorn's service in the South Carolina General Assembly, 1939-1940; Douglas MacArthur, 1951-1955; and personal matters, 1980-1986, including the class on Southern politics which Dorn developed with Prof. Ron Romine for USC-Spartanburg.

Material from April 1951 concerns the relief of General MacArthur from duty in Korea by President Truman. Dorn, who had just returned from a tour of Japan and the Korean front, became a staunch supporter of MacArthur. Numerous letters from constituents and others across the country testify to the heartfelt emotions

stirred by Truman's action and Dorn's defense of MacArthur. Letters condemning Truman often describe the situation as a crisis of leadership, as in this telegram received from an Anderson doctor -- "Isn[']t there something the Congress and the American people can do to get rid of our present bungling President and administration and replace him with General MacArthur before the next election?" Dorn's admiration of MacArthur is reflected in a letter to P.M. Archibald of Massachusetts-"I had a fine trip to the Far East. I visited practically every air base in Japan and southern Korea, went to the front with the Infantry and flew over the front in General Partridge's personal plane. I watched them bomb and strafe the enemy. I also had a delightful talk with General MacArthur for about an hour and half in Tokyo before returning to the United States. I think he is one of the greatest men this nation has ever produced. He has courage and integrity which is something totally lacking in the character of this Pengergast [sic] crowd in Washington." Other materials relate to the possibility of a MacArthur bid for the presidency and his proposed appointment in 1955 as General of the Armies.

Addition, 1936-1996, to the C. Bruce Littlejohn Papers

A significant addition was made to the papers of the Honorable C. Bruce Littlejohn, former South Carolina Chief Justice and Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives. Approximately three linear feet of papers, 1936-1996, are highlighted by campaign records, 1936-1958; correspondence, 1982-1996; and photographs.

The campaign records document Littlejohn's personal campaigns for office and those of others. Included are correspondence and memoranda, promotional items such as flyers and cards, and financial records.

Correspondents include leading jurists, attorneys and figures in government and business, such as Sol Blatt, Jr., Alex Sanders, and Charles E. Simons, Jr.; Wofford College classmate Ira Koger; and close friend Strom Thurmond. A frequent topic of Littlejohn's recent correspondence is the growing popularity of arbitration and mediation as alternative dispute resolution procedures. Littlejohn has long advocated these alternatives to costly and lengthy court trials. He remains active as an arbitrator and mediator. Typical of Littlejohn's forceful advocacy of these procedures are his remarks in a letter of 30 March 1992 to Owens Cobb -- "Arbitration is the way of the future. It may be the only salvation of our court system," as well as those expressed in an 8 April 1993 letter to a California

attorney -- "In retirement I have held approximately fifty arbitrations and/or mediations for various organizations. I am convinced that the time has come to seek means other than jury trials to settle most disputes."

Littlejohn served on special assignment at both the trial and appellate levels from the time of his formal retirement in 1985 until the summer of 1994. On 14 May 1992, he wrote to his friend Frances Smith-"I continue to serve regularly with the Court of Appeals....There are nearly forty judges who have retired from the appellate court, the circuit courts and the family courts, but I believe Bristow, Eppes and I are the only ones holding court with any degree of regularity. When the retirement law was passed, we envisioned many judges rendering much service; but it just hasn't turned out that way."

In his letter of 18 August 1994, informing Chief Justice A. Lee Chandler that he would no longer accept special assignments, Littlejohn summarized -- "I was admitted to the practice of law on June 2, 1936 and have been either practicing law or working within the judiciary since that time, a total of about fifty-eight years, with the exception of three years spent in the military in World War II. Since my retirement on July 22, 1985, I have taken assignments regularly and have worked substantially full time, responding to a total of one hundred seventy-five special orders assigning me to various court activities....While I do not momentarily contemplate the practice of law, I wish to reserve that right and wish to maintain my status as an active member of the Bar of this State effective upon completion of cases under advisement."

1998 Gifts of Printed South Caroliniana

- Books
- Pamphlets, Maps, Newspapers and Ephemera

1998 Books

- **H. F. Brooks**, *Words of Comfort to All Who Sorrow for the Pious Dead: But especially to My Co-Worker Elder J.S. Murrow, and the Surviving Relatives of Sister N.E. Murrow*. Charleston, 1860.
- **Arthur B. Cooke**, *With the Tourist Tide*. New York, 1907.

- **Guy Davenport**, *DaVinci's Bicycle*. Baltimore, 1979.
- **Samuel Dickson**, *Oration Delivered Before the Convention of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Held at Washington, D.C., December 28th and 29th, 1858*.
- **R.M. Loughridge**, *Dictionary in Two Parts: English and Muskogee, Muskogee and English*. Philadelphia, 1914.
- **Ephraim E. Myers**, *A True Story of a Civil War Veteran*. [York, Pa.], 1910.
- **John Phillips**, *A Short Treatise on Divine Prescience, To Which Is Affixed, A Letter on the Subject of Guile, Addressed to the Rev. Mr. S--H. Together with Remarks on a Conversation Between the Rev. Bishop C--Ke, and the Author; and Some Strictures on a Sermon Preached by the Rev. Bishop A- B- Y-, at Charleston, South Carolina*. New York, 1798.
- **Benjamin F. Porter**, *A Vindication of the Profession of Lawyers*. Athens, Ga., 1849.
- **Clements Ripley**, *Murder Walks Alone*. New York, 1935.
- **Clements Ripley**, *Gold Is Where You Find It*. New York, 1936.
- **Katherine Ball Ripley**, *Sand Dollars*. New York, 1933.
- **Katherine Ball Ripley**, *Crowded House*. New York, 1936.
- **Robert W. Sanders**, *An Early History of the Adelpian Literary Society of Furman University*. Greenville, 1913.
- **John Taylor**, *African Rifles and Cartridges: The Experiences and Opinions of a Professional Ivory Hunter With Some Thirty Years of Continuous Living in the African Bush* (Published by Thomas J. Samworth Small Arms Technical Publishing Company, Georgetown). Harrisburg, Pa., 1948.

- **Cornelius Walker**, *Memoirs and Sermons of the Rev. William Duval, City Missionary, Richmond*. Richmond, 1854.
- **M.L. Weems**, *The Drunkard's Looking Glass*. Charleston, 1950.
- **Emmett Williams**, *Selected Shorter Poems, 1950-1970*. Stuttgart, Germany, 1978.
- **Emmett Williams, William Copley, Iannone**. *Aleph, Alpha and Alfalfa*. Berlin, Germany, 1993.

1998 Pamphlets, Maps, Newspapers and Ephemera

- **Allen University**. *The Allenite*. Columbia, 1938.
- **Automobile Blue Book Publishing Company**. *Official Automobile Blue Book, 1921, 1926*. New York, 1920, 1926.
- *By-Laws of the Patrons & Farmers Mutual Aid Association, Orangeburg, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. Adopted May 24th, 1880*. Charleston, 1880.
- *Catalogue of the Moses Levi Memorial Institute, Manning, South Carolina*. Manning, 1900.
- **College for Women, Columbia**. *The Joggler*. Columbia, 1908.
- *Correspondence Between the Rev. Messers. Dana and Smyth. Through the Mediation of the Hon. R.B. Gilchrist and the Rev. Dr. Bachman*. Charleston, 1847.
- **Crane, Boylston & Co., Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Notions and Small Wares**. *Memorandum Book*. Charleston, 1869.
- **Evans & Cogswell**. *Map of the Seat of War, in South Carolina and Georgia, 1861*. Charleston, 1861.
- **Greenville Woman's College**. *Entre-Nous*. Greenville, 1913.

- *Manual of Subordinate Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry Adopted and Issued by the National Grange.* Philadelphia, 1874.
- *Map of the Coast of South Carolina.* United States Coast Survey, 1935.
- *Map of Port Royal, Beaufort and Vicinity, with a Plan of the Southern Atlantic Coast...*, in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.* 23 November 1861, p. 8.
- *Map of the United States of America Showing the Boundaries of the Union and Confederate Geographical Divisions and Departments, Dec. 31, 1860.* Plate 162 of *The Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1861-1865.* Washington, D.C., 1891-95.
- *Memorial of Banks in Charleston Praying for the Remittance of Penalty Incurred and Paid Under the Act of 1840.* [Charleston, 1840?].
- *Memorial of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company.* [Columbia], 1866.
- **S. Augustus Mitchell**, *County Map of Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina.* n.p., 1860.
- **The Newberry Music Club**, *Program, 1943-44; 1944-45; 1946-47; 1947-48; 1949-59.* Newberry.
- **North Greenville Baptist Association**, *Minutes, 1891; 1898; 1910; 1921; 1925; 1926; 1928; 1929; 1930; 1931; 1933; 1934; 1935; 1937; 1939; 1944; 1945; 1947; 1949; 1951; 1952; 1954; 1955; 1962.*
- *North Greenville Courier.* Tigerville. Vol. 17, no. 2 (16 June 1900).

- *North Greenville Mirror*. Tigerville. Vol. 1, nos. 3, 11, 13 (6 February, 5 June, and 12 June 1902).
 - **North Greenville Baptist Academy**, *Announcement, 1916-1917; 1922-1923; 1923-1924*. Tigerville.
 - **North Greenville Baptist Academy and Junior College**, *Catalogue and Announcements, 1942-1943*. Tigerville.
 - **North Greenville High School**, *Catalogue, 1900-1901; 1901-1902; 1903-1904; 1906-1907*. Greenville.
 - *Pine Forest Inn-Summerville, South Carolina Winter Resort*. Philadelphia, ca. 1911.
 - **Stono Phosphate Company**, *Handbook and Almanac for 1885*. Charleston, 1885.
 - **Wofford Fitting School**, *The Sentinel*. Spartanburg, 1920.
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1998 Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

- **Aiken, Beaufort, Charleston, and Columbia stereographs**; thirty-five stereographs, 1860s-1900s, of Aiken, Beaufort area, Charleston, and Columbia taken by photographers George L. Cook of Charleston; A.J. Fisher of New York; Keystone View Company; J.A. Palmer of Aiken; F.A. Nowell of Charleston; E. & H.T. Anthony of New York; Samuel A. Cooley of Beaufort; and G.N. Barnard of Charleston. Images include several views of Magnolia Cemetery; views around Aiken, such as Dr. Rockwell's and Robert Powell's properties; the

steamer *Planter* in Charleston at the wharf; and Main Street, Columbia, from the State House.

- **Aiken, Charleston, Georgetown, and Summerville stereographs;** five stereographs and one photograph, ca. 1870s-1900, include two images by George Barnard of Charleston: "A family ride at Summerville, S.C.," showing children in oxcart with women and African-Americans beside it, and "The Battery, Charleston, S.C.," showing two African-American boys sitting on bench in White Point Gardens with baskets and chickens; and three by J.A. Palmer of Aiken: "Spanish Bayonets in Bloom," showing an African-American boy sitting on fence by a large yucca plant; "Uncle Isaac Selling Wood," picturing an African-American man and child with wood on oxcart; and "Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S.C." The photograph, "Fishermen, Georgetown, S.C.," was probably taken by D.C. Simpkins and shows African-American men on their boat at the dock.
- **Aiken and Columbia stereographs;** three stereographs, ca. 1870s, of Aiken and Columbia. Includes "No. 58, Aiken and Vicinity, Episcopal Church," by J.A. Palmer of Aiken; "Main St., from the top of the Art Gallery, Columbia," by Wearn & Hix showing the State House; and "The State House" by Rufus Morgan, Morganton, N.C.
- ***American Scenery, Selected Series, American Cities*** [publisher], showing Charleston, S.C., in two undated stereographs, "East Battery Looking South" showing a table and chair on a porch in the foreground; and "Church Street, and St. Philip's Church" looking north on Church Street from Broad.
- **E. & H.T. Anthony & Co.** (New York, N.Y.) [publisher], stereograph, ca. 1864, "War views. House where the Union officers were confined

under fire, Broad St., Charleston, S.C." *The War for the Union*, *Photographic History* series, No. 3101.

- **George N. Barnard** (Charleston, S.C.); five stereographs, ca. 1869, of Alexander Knox's plantation near Mount Pleasant, S.C., taken by Barnard for his *South Carolina Views* series. Scenes consist of the old homestead, store and ginning mills, saw mill and box factory, cottage, and stable. Included in the photographs are African-Americans, Alexander Knox and daughter, and mule and ox carts.
- **Beaufort and Charleston area stereographs**; twenty-five stereographs, 1860s-1870s, of Beaufort and Charleston vicinities taken by photographers J.A. Palmer of Aiken; F.A. Nowell of Charleston; Setley & Davis of Reading, Pa.; E. & H.T. Anthony of New York; Samuel A. Cooley of Beaufort; John P. Soole and G.N. Barnard of Charleston; and J.W. Campbell of New York. Images include a praise house and Robert Barnwell's residence on Port Royal, various places and views of occupied Beaufort, and an interior view of Castle Pinckney in Charleston harbor.
- **Thomas Bennett painting**; undated daguerreotype. The painting, presumably done about 1820 when Bennett was governor, is thought to be a heretofore unknown image of Bennett.
- **Rev. Richard Carroll collection**; sixteen photographs, ca. 1890s-1940s, documenting the life of the Rev. Richard Carroll (1859-1929), whose [papers](#) are described above. There are images of Carroll at various ages, as well as a photograph of his wife, Corrie, and other family members. An image of Carroll in his study shows a wall calendar for the Colored State Fair, emphasizing his association with that organization. Two photographs of a revival meeting at D.W.

Alderman Company saw mill and one of Carroll and his horse in front of a sleeping tent attest to his itinerant preaching career. His recognition of the needs of African-American children is seen in a photograph of him at Tumberling Shows School in Laurens.

Photographers represented include Cripp of Aiken, Roberts Studio in Columbia, Blanchard's Art Studio in Columbia, Towne Portrait Studio in Boston, and Paul Robertson Photography, Inc., in Montgomery, Ala.

- **Coleman, Feaster, and Faucette families collection.** Two hundred forty-four photographs, ca. 1864-ca. 1930, of friends and relatives of the Coleman, Feaster, and Faucette families of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, whose [papers](#) are described above. Early South Carolina photographers include A. Baumgarten and E.J. Atwood of Winnsboro; McLean & Trotter of Anderson; H.G. Trotter of Walhalla; Miss S. Kennedy of Clover; D.C. Simpkins of Georgetown; Peterson of Spartanburg; S.T. Souder, G.N. Barnard, Jesse H. Bolles, Anderson Studio, and V.C. Brown of Charleston; S.C. Mouzon of Spartanburg; Van Ness & Bro. and George T. Schorb of Chester; and Wearn & Hix, W.A. Reckling, Howie, and Hennies of Columbia.
- **George S. Cook** (Charleston, S.C.); daguerreotype, 1855, of Jane D. Converse. Converse was twenty-seven years old when the photograph was made.
- **George S. Cook** (Charleston, S.C.); undated daguerreotype of unidentified man. Sixth plate cased daguerreotype in tooled leather case with photographer's name embossed on reverse.
- **Drayton daguerreotypes;** two daguerreotypes, ca. 1850, of Charleston resident James Shoolbred Drayton (1820-1867).

- **Hampton-Preston House photograph**, ca. 1895-1900. Image of the gardens of the College for Women in Columbia, S.C., today known as the Hampton-Preston House.
- **Margaret Moffett Law art works**; ten undated works of art by Spartanburg native Margaret Moffett Law (1871-1956). Law graduated from Converse College in 1895 and pursued her art studies at the Art Students League and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In 1936, Law returned to teach in Spartanburg and was instrumental in establishing the Spartanburg Arts and Crafts Club, now the Spartanburg Arts Center. Law worked in different media such as oil on paper, woodblock on paper, and etching on paper and was known to paint on anything at hand. Titles in this collection include "Camp Meeting," "Road Pickers," "Orchestra," and "Children's Hours," a reflection of her interest in real life situations.
- **R.H. Mims** (Edgefield Court House, S.C.), three cartes-de-visite, ca. 1864, of unidentified children.
- **J.A. Palmer** (Aiken, S.C.), stereograph, ca. 1875, "No. 149, Characteristic Southern Scenes, Washing Camp." Shows African-American women and girls at wash tubs.
- **S.T. Souder** (Charleston, S.C.) [publisher], stereograph, ca. 1870, "Beach View of Sullivan's Island from Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S.C.," published by Shows the beach and a house in the distance built after the war as well as the interior of the eastern end of Fort Moultrie with a gun in place.
- **W.A. Wellman**, daguerreotype, 1 December 1852, made in Georgetown, S.C., of two young men, Hazard, 21 years old, and

Sisson, 20 years old. This is the only known surviving work of Wellman.

- **R. Whitechurch**, undated steel engraving of J[ames] H[enley] Thornwell (1812-1862)
- **Wilson & Havens** (Savannah, Ga.), two stereographs, 1882 and undated, "Sea Wall, Beaufort," showing a man sitting on a beached bateau with a sign for "Vinegar Bitters" on fence. Also "City Cemetery, Charleston," showing an African-American man sitting by pond with chapel beyond.