

5-17-1996

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University South Caroliniana Society. (1996). "1996 Report of Gifts." Columbia, SC: The Society.

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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Friday, May 17, 1996
Mrs. Jane C. Davis, *President, Presiding*

Reception and Exhibit.....5:30
South Caroliniana Library

Dinner.....7:30
Russell House Ballroom

Business Meeting
Welcome
Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address.....Dr. Thomas L. Johnson
Assistant Director,
South Caroliniana Library

**1996 Report of Gifts to the South Caroliniana Library by Members
of the Society**

*Announced at the 60th Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)
Annual Program
17 May 1996*

- **South Carolina as a Folk Culture** -- 1995 Keynote Address by Charles
W. Joyner
- Gifts to Manuscripts Collections
- Gifts to Modern Political Collections
- Gifts of Printed South Caroliniana
- Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

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University of South Carolina

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South Carolina as a folk culture

Keynote Address by Charles W. Joyner

*Presented, 19 May 1995, at the 59th Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society.*

Published in the 1997 Annual Program

A middle-aged woman and a young boy sat together in a swing on the lawn of Hibben House, on the shores of Charleston Harbor in Mt. Pleasant. It was 1944, and she was tutoring him in the Presbyterian Shorter Catechism. The youngster learned his catechism; but the woman taught him much more, inflaming his youthful imagination with the local history of Mt. Pleasant and Christ Church Parish, especially of the Gullah-speaking slaves who had labored on the rice plantations along the Cooper River. She told him of the beautiful hand-coiled rice "fanner baskets" they made there, like the ones their ancestors had made in Africa. She taught him that if he wished to understand the South Carolina lowcountry, the small place that constituted her native soil, he must first learn a great deal about three continents—Europe, Africa, and North America. The woman was Petrona Royall McIver. I was the young boy. I have since come to refer to what I learned from "Miss Petey" as "asking large questions in small places." The phrase is mine, but the concept is hers.

One of our largest questions is the nature of the Southern heritage, and two of the classic "answers" are those of the distinguished historians C. Vann Woodward and David Potter. Woodward, in his famous essay "The Irony of Southern History," grounds the South's claims to a distinctive heritage in its historical experience. But that heritage will remain a mystery unless we comprehend the culture within which that history was experienced. Potter, in his famous essay "The Southern Enigma," finds the South's essential distinctiveness embodied in what he calls "the culture of the folk," a culture that has withstood all the homogenizing onslaughts of commercial popular culture. He considers the relation between land and people "more direct and more primal" in the South than elsewhere in the nation.

And he believes that "the relation of people to one another imparted a distinctive texture as well as a distinctive tempo" to Southern folk culture. While Potter never explores the implications of his insight, his insight is sound.

What is folk culture, and why should we regard it as important? Folk culture may be regarded as what human beings remember not because it is reinforced by the church, the state, the school, or the press, but for no other reason than that it is unforgettable. Our popular culture, while widely known in the short run, is essentially disposable. A popular song rarely lasts more than six weeks on the charts. After that it is a moldy oldie. Popular culture is created for the moment, folk culture—like great art—for the ages. But unlike the creations of a conscious artist, unlike the creations of a William Gilmore Simms or a Julia Peterkin, a Washington Allston or a William Henry Johnson, whose creations embody their individual visions and values, folk culture embodies in its traditional chain of transmission the visions and values of the folk themselves.

It would be difficult to overemphasize the importance of tradition in folk culture. Imagine that you make up a story, or a song—both the words and the music—but nobody knows it is your story or your song. It is presumed to belong to everyone. Anyone who wishes can change it in any way, for any reason. If they cannot understand part of it, find some part of it offensive, think they can improve on some part, or simply forget a part, they are free to change your song to their hearts' content for the next decade, the next generation, the next century. It is unlikely that all of your story or song will survive the process of weeding out everything unintelligible, inartistic, offensive, or simply forgettable. But what does survive will be what you have in common with everyone who became a link in the traditional chain of transmission. Some of the folktales and folksongs still alive in Carolina tradition are centuries old. People neither remember nor forget without reason. What remains, after forgetting everything that is not truly memorable, is something primal, something very close to the basic poetic impulse of the human species. The old songs and the old tales, the old prayers and the old personal expressiveness are more

than just quaint cultural artifacts. They provide the present generation with a sense of continuity with generations gone before, a precious lifeline to courageous ancestors, a source of strength that still enables us to cope with the hail and upheaval of life.

An old Southern proverb says "You can't tell the depth of a well by the length of the pumphandle." Applied to the study of folk culture, it suggests that, like the shadows cast on the wall of Plato's cave, the most visible things about South Carolina are only tangible reflections of less visible beliefs and attitudes. The most characteristic expressions of our folk culture—the rich humor of our tales, the haunting cadences of our ballads and songs, the beauty of our hand-made baskets and pottery—are significant in themselves. But they also reflect the visions and values by which our people have lived, thus providing an insight into the very essence of South Carolina.

In the flickering light of a slave-cabin fireplace in All Saints Parish, just north of Georgetown [South Carolina] on the Waccamaw River, little Sabe Rutledge listened in wide-eyed wonder to the endlessly fascinating folktales of Buh Rabbit. "How come I know all these Buh Rabbit story, Mudder spin, you know," he would recall. "Mudder and Father tell you story to keep you eye open." He and the other slave children delighted in Buh Rabbit's struggle for mastery with his more powerful but less intelligent adversary Buh Bear. These stories taught the children that the powerless must learn the ways of the powerful and that one must learn how to avoid a trick as well as how to perpetrate one. They taught that existing power relations were not necessarily natural power relations. Portraying the weak defeating the strong by using their wits, these tales promoted the idea of freedom within the House of Bondage. The symbolic struggle fostered a sense of identification with Buh Rabbit, who seemed so much like Sabe's father, Rodrick, while Buh Bear seemed so much like Ole Mossa. The children learned that ethics appropriate in some situations might not be helpful in others. The obligations of friendship were expected within the slave community, but when dealing with the master one had much to gain and little to lose by adopting the ethics of the trickster. These narratives redefined the harsh realities of life in

bondage into a realm more attractive. They made a virtue of necessity and gave a voluntary color to an involuntary plight.

About ninety miles upcountry from Georgetown, at Plane Hill near the village of Stateburg [Sumter County, S.C.] in the high hills of Santee, little Mary Miller learned from her grandmother to sing the old Scottish folk ballads "Lord Lovel" and "Barbara Allen." In "Lord Lovel" a rich young aristocrat rides off on his steed, "strange countries for to see." He returns in a year and a day, only to find that his neglected sweetheart has died. He has lost his most cherished desire while away engaging in Quixotic adventures. In "Barbara Allen" a young woman is summoned to the sickbed of her sweetheart, who had earlier slighted her by toasting another woman at a local tavern. He tries to arouse her pity ("Yes, I'm surely dying"), but his stratagem fails and she rejects his explanation of the tavern incident. In both ballads, as in so many others, the actions of the hero appear doomed. The hero and heroine are united only in the grave. These ballads take place in a strongly patriarchal world, one that both reflected and gave shape to the real world in which little Mary lived. Although the father-figure appears but briefly as a faceless symbol of power in "Barbara Allen," he makes his presence strongly felt ("Oh father, oh father, come dig my grave, come dig it long and narrow"). Sung without the intrusion of sentiment, sentimentality, or didacticism, the stark actions of the ballads approach tragic stature. To recognize the impersonality of Mary Miller's ballads is not to deny their drama. It is only to point out that singing of such misfortunes, unrelieved by comment, promoted a sense of ironic detachment—perhaps the ultimate taking for granted. Years later, as the grown-up Mary Boykin Chesnut, she sat at the deathbed of the Old South, victim of its own Quixotic adventures. Vividly recording its final agonies in her famous "diaries," she was as aloof and coldhearted as Barbara Allen. From the heedlessness of the Lord Lovels and the helplessness of the Sweet Williams (as well as the tyranny of the arbitrary patriarchs) she encountered in ballads, she developed a detached skepticism toward the male dominance and female subordination of the patriarchal society in which she was bred. From the stark but understated lost

causes of the ballads, she absorbed an awareness that human life is filled with little ironies and that large disasters from time to time shape the course of historical events.

It would appear, then, that oral traditions served as sources of visions and values not merely in the slave cabins of Rodrick Rutledge and his family, but in the Big House of United States Senator Stephen Decatur Miller and his family as well. Just as Sabe Rutledge's ancestors brought African folk tradition with them and reshaped those traditions on Southern slave plantations into an African-American folk culture marked by strong African continuities, so Mary Boykin Chesnut's ancestors brought with them British and Celtic folk traditions that helped to shape her world view and ethical dynamics in significant ways.

The first nation to bring European folk culture to the New World was Spain, beginning in the sixteenth century. Planting colonies in what is now South Carolina at San Miguel de Gualdape and at Santa Elena, the Spanish left a strong Hispanic cultural imprint on these shores. Following the Spanish, French settlers implanted elements of Gallic folk culture in South Carolina. By the end of the seventeenth century, however, the Spanish and French were gone and the English had settled at Charleston, accompanied by their storehouse of British folklore.

More than any English mainland colony, South Carolina's roots were Caribbean. Many of her early settlers were English by way of the West Indies, especially by way of Barbados. Barbadians such as the Middletons of Middleton Place and the Draytons of Drayton Hall controlled the provincial government and determined the course of South Carolina's politics for almost half a century. One of the Barbadians was Robert Daniel, who arrived in 1690 and quickly established himself as a leading figure in local politics. An authentic military hero of the St. Augustine expedition, he was a highly controversial acting governor of South Carolina in 1716 and 1717.

The Huguenots, a group of French Protestants, were an ethnic group of special importance in early South Carolina. Suffering what they regarded as acute persecution during the reign of Louis XIV, thousands of Huguenots fled to America at the end of the seventeenth century. One of them was Daniel Horry. A native of the ancient province of Angoumois, Horry arrived in Charleston in April of 1692. Soon he married another Huguenot, Elizabeth Garnier, from the Isle of Ré off La Rochelle. The couple applied for English citizenship, but by the time their naturalization was granted several years later, Daniel had died.

Three different groups of Scots were important in early South Carolina—lowlanders, highlanders, and the ambiguously designated Scotch-Irish, who were known in Britain as Ulster Scots (and other less pleasant names). Lowlanders were among the earliest Charleston merchants. In the early eighteenth century tens of thousands of Scotch-Irish came to South Carolina, becoming the great pioneers of the upcountry. Following the infamous highland clearances, large numbers of kilted highlanders came to the Pee Dee region of South Carolina. Among the Scotch-Irish was a young John Beaty, a native of County Cavan (Ireland), who emigrated to Carolina from Belfast around 1723. The name Beaty had been indigenous to the Scottish border since the fourteenth century. John Beaty's decision to emigrate to Carolina apparently did not meet with parental approval. His father left him one pound in his will in 1741, because "he hath been disobedient and behaved in such a manner as he is not entitled to my favor." Nevertheless, by 1736 John Beaty was a landowner in the newly-created Kingston Township. The Barbadians, the Huguenots, and the Scotch-Irish often despised one another in the crucible of the growing young colony.

Colonial South Carolina was made up of many ethnic groups, its rich composition of peoples, origins, and cultures resembling a patchwork quilt, with many distinctive elements, each contributing a special quality to the whole. The Carolina patchwork was multicultural before multicultural was fashionable.

The ancestors brought the Old World with them in their heads. But culture is not so much a "heritage" as it is a process. South Carolina's cultural roots are found not only in the interaction of Englishmen with Scotch-Irish and French Huguenots, but also with various other European ethnic groups—German Lutherans in the Dutch Fork area near Columbia, Palatine Swiss at Purrysburgh on the Savannah, Welsh Baptists in the Welsh Neck area near Society Hill, and—among South Carolina's pioneer settlers—large numbers of Jews. At the dawn of the nineteenth century, more Jews resided in South Carolina than any other state, and American Jewry's foremost congregation was synagogue K.K. Beth Elohim in Charleston. None of this was accidental. South Carolina's Fundamental Constitutions made it more hospitable to Jewish settlers than any other colony. South Carolina was not only the first political entity in the modern world where Jews could vote, but also the first where a Jew was elected to public office by his Christian neighbors.

Cultural traditions mixed in new and exciting ways. A variety of European cultures converged and modified one another. As Europeans of various ethnic backgrounds mingled with one another, a new culture, at first predominantly European in origins but different from any particular European culture, began to take shape.

But European culture was not the only Old World culture transplanted to the New World. The story of South Carolina is also the story of the interaction among various African ethnic groups. The Africans were even more ethnically diverse than the Europeans. They spoke different and often mutually unintelligible languages. They came from various ethnic groups, from various kinds of societies, and from different regions of the huge African continent. From Senegal and the Gambia, from the Rice Coast, from Congo and Angola, came shiploads of enslaved Africans, bringing with them a rich cultural heritage. There were Fula, or Fulani, Mandinka, or Mende, Fante, Ashanti, and Yoruba. There were Congos and Angolas, Ibos from the Niger Delta, Coromantees from the Gold Coast, Muslims from the Guinea highlands. On any given morning in a Carolina rice field an enslaved African could meet more Africans from more ethnic groups

than he or she would likely encounter in a lifetime in Africa. Men and women of various ethnic groups mixed—culturally and physically—in ways that rarely occurred in Africa. Here Guineas married Coromantees and Golas married Ibos. A new culture, at first predominantly African in origins, but different from any particular African culture, began to take shape. By the eighteenth century there was a higher proportion of Africans in the South Carolina lowcountry than could be found in any other region of mainland North America. More than eight of every ten people in the lowcountry were African-born or descendants of Africans. The cultural implications of this demographic imbalance were momentous.

And there was yet another acculturation process going on in early South Carolina. Not only were varying European cultures converging and modifying one another, not only were varying African cultures converging and modifying one another, but Europeans of various ethnic backgrounds converged with Africans of various ethnic backgrounds and with Native Americans of various ethnic backgrounds—Chicoras, Creeks, Choctaws and Cherokees; Sampits, Santees, Savannah and Sewees; Yemassees, Waterees, Waccamaws, and Westos; and the great composite Catawba nation, composed partly of remnants of smaller tribal peoples. In the crucible of Carolina, the folk traditions of all Carolinians, native and newcomer alike, were stimulated and modified by one another. It was one of the world's great epics of culture change.

I have often thought how much of our history and culture is clarified if we read both W.J. Cash and James McBride Dabbs (and how much is missed if we read only one). Both were South Carolinians, born within four years of each other—Dabbs in 1896, Cash in 1900. Cash, a native of Gaffney, was the quintessential upcountryman. His South was short on cotton plantations, black earth, and black slaves. Dabbs, a native of Mayesville, was the quintessential lowcountryman. His South was short on cotton mills, red clay, and wage slaves. Neither Cash nor Dabbs knew the whole South, nor even all of South Carolina. But taken together, their insights rub against each other with astonishing combustibility. "If it can be said there are many Souths,"

Cash points out, "the fact remains that there is also one South." Dabbs develops Cash's concept of one South into the concept of what he calls "a single Southern culture. It is a Southern culture, born of all our people—the immortal spirituals, the blues, the plaintive mountain ballads, the hoedowns—binding us together," he explains. One who would understand the folk culture of South Carolina must examine the complex ways that its various strands have been interwoven over the past three centuries, exemplifying the ways that the lives of various groups of South Carolinians have been interwoven. The rich patterns of our culture were woven by all kinds of Carolinians.

The primary way in which people communicate with one another, entertain one another, link themselves into a community, give shape to a common culture, and transmit that culture to their posterity is through language. At its simplest, folk speech is defined as traditional deviations from standard speech. If we define "standard speech" as the language taught in our schools (rather than the language actually spoken by South Carolinians) we shall have to conclude that "folk speech" is a very broad category, including a host of variations in grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary.

The artistry and creativity of our folk speech is one of the elements that continue to make Southern literature so exciting. South Carolina's most distinctive linguistic achievement was the slaves' creation of a common creole language called Gullah out of the convergence of their various African languages with one another and with the language of their masters. The reciprocal influence of Gullah and the regional standard still marks differences between lowcountry and upcountry accents, perhaps most notably exemplified in the accents of our two United States Senators. But folk speech embodies even finer distinctions than merely between the state's most recognizable sections. Many Carolinians can discern linguistic differences in localities no more than nine miles apart, and one researcher has even explored linguistic differences among various neighborhoods in Charleston.

South Carolina folk culture is rich in the verbal arts of proverbs, legends, and folktales; and in its rich heritage of folksongs and ballads from Europe, especially from England and Scotland, including the great ballads, such as those Mary Boykin Chesnut learned from her grandmother. Our state is also rich in the grand and stately African-American spirituals, which bring together the structure and rhythm of African music with melodic and textual elements of British folksong. A parallel tradition of white spirituals arose in the nineteenth century, harmonized and compiled into such shape-note songbooks as "Singing Billy" Walker's *Southern Harmony* and Benjamin F. White's *Sacred Harp*, each edited by a South Carolinian. The nation's first book-length field collection of any folk music, black or white, was *Slave Songs of the United States*, published in Boston in 1867. Approximately half of its songs were collected on St. Helena Island off Beaufort. Among the best known folk songs first collected in South Carolina are the classic spirituals "My Lord, What a Morning" and "Down by the Riverside"; the popular hits of the 1960s folk revival "Delia" and "Michael, Row the Boat Ashore"; and the great anthems of the civil rights movement, "Eyes on the Prize" and "We Shall Overcome."

The state is especially esteemed for its unique forms of material culture. Perhaps the prized sweetgrass baskets of Mt. Pleasant are the most famous artifacts of Carolina culture. But the striking wrought-iron gates of Charleston's blacksmith Philip Simmons, carrying on a family tradition that stretches back eight generations, have brought him honor as one of the nation's greatest folk artists and a place in South Carolina's Hall of Fame. The state is also recognized for three distinctive traditions of folk pottery. First, there is the low-fired unglazed earthenware known as Colono-ware, once made on the slave plantations by talented black potters who incorporated elements of both African and Native American traditions. Second, there is Catawba Indian pottery from York County, strikingly innovative in its designs, but still made in the traditional hand-built and pit-fired manner, little changed in technology from the pre-contact era. Third, there is the renowned Edgefield stoneware, produced by potters both

black and white (including the most renowned of the slave folk artists, a potter and poet known to collectors only as Dave). Edgefield potters created a distinctive alkaline-glazing process in which slaked wood ashes or lime are used to help melt the clay and sand and produce green to brown hues with a characteristic runny finish. It has become the dominant Southern pottery tradition, often produced by the same families for generations.

My recent studies of Gullah culture in the South Carolina lowcountry have been given an added sense of urgency by an apprehension that a precious and hard-earned heritage in the coastal region is endangered by rapid resort development. The plantation where little Sabe Rutledge first learned the fascinating tales of Buh Rabbit is now an oceanfront resort named Surfside Beach, part of South Carolina's famous Grand Strand. Indeed all of All Saints Parish is undergoing rapid development at present, offering exclusive "resort plantation" addresses and designer golf courses to those who can afford them.

Sabe Rutledge's daughter, Mary Burroughs, moved inland across the Waccamaw River to the site of another former plantation. As I drove down Martin Luther King road to her house one day not so long ago, I noted that sewer lines were being installed, and there were rumors of a new highway. "Papa fixin' to tell dem lies, now," she remembered. "Make dem boys laugh. Tell all kind of stories." She smiled to recall his tales of Buh Rabbit. "Dat's all he would do. Make us laugh." She also remembered his stories of hags, haunts, and plat-eyes. "Papa used to scay [scare] me out of g oin' to bed. God to sleep put de cover over yuh head." As she recounted childhood memories of listening to her father tell tales, her own grandchildren were listening to soul music on the radio in the same room. Her daughter Mary Ann was working nearby at the Bucksport Marina restaurant, serving visitors who come down the Waccamaw on yachts. Outside, wooden surveyors' stakes, with their small orange flags fluttering in the warm Carolina breeze, pointed toward a future that may be as inhospitable to Gullah folk culture as other resort developments have been.

Some scholars contend that roots are dying, and perhaps Gullah culture is doomed. The lowcountry is an area of endangered traditions as well as endangered natural resources. There is a link between historic preservation, environmental preservation, and cultural preservation. But it would be premature to publish an obituary yet. Folk traditions always seem to be endangered, but they always seem also to transform themselves in the face of social change. Gullah culture was created and polished by generations of black Carolinians under appalling conditions of slavery and segregation. Gullah traditions may be endangered, but they are far from fragile. Mary Burroughs no longer told the old stories she learned from her father. But her daughter does.

The Barbadians, the Huguenots, and the Scotch-Irish were often less than cordial to one another in early South Carolina. But just as Africans of various ethnic groups mixed here in ways that rarely occurred in Africa, so too did Europeans of various ethnic groups mix here in ways that rarely occurred in Europe. As the generations passed, Barbadians, Huguenots, and Scotch-Irish were able to put aside at least some of their ethnic prejudices. The great-granddaughter of the Huguenots Daniel and Elizabeth Horry married the grandson of Scotch-Irish immigrant John Beaty. Their daughter married the great-grandson of the Barbadian Robert Daniel. And their granddaughter married a descendant of Scottish highlanders connected to Clan Cameron. The names of this last couple were Mary Eady Wilson and Nathan Paul. They lived in Horry County, and they were my great-grandparents. The fusion of folk cultures in South Carolina is more than an abstraction to me.

And Carolina culture is more than static Old World legacies brought to the New World by Europeans or by Africans. It is the dynamic product of rich and complex interactions by Europeans and Africans with one another and with Native Carolinians. In 1941, in a flash of insight he did not pursue, W.J. Cash wrote in his book *The Mind of the South* that "Negro entered into white man as profoundly as white man entered into Negro—subtly influencing every gesture, every word, every emotion and idea, every attitude." In 1958, as our state

wrestled with its conscience over the then-prevailing system of race relations, James McBride Dabbs wrote in his book *The Southern Heritage* that it was too late to bother about what African culture might do to European culture under desegregation. "It's been doing it," he said, "and happily, for a long time." Black Carolinians, he pointed out, had helped to create South Carolina's folk culture. "Witness the Negro folk-tale, the spirituals, the blues, jazz." Our culture bound us together. "Through the processes of history and the grace of God," Dabbs noted, "we have been made one people."

We cannot divide our folk culture into separate and parallel streams. Rather, every South Carolinian has both a European heritage and an African one. Out of the cultural triangle of Europe, Africa, and South Carolina has emerged a profound and creative exchange that has given our state a distinctive folk culture of great strength and of great beauty, a folk culture that unites all our people, perhaps in deeper ways than we even yet understand.

1996 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

- Letter, 6 September 1851, John **Bachman** to [Henry Summer]
- Letter, 14 October 1866, William **Baker** to Mary Baker,
- Letter, 18 February 1813, Sanford **Barker** Letter to Messrs. Brown & Ives
- Laurens Watts **Boyd** Account Book, 1886-1890
- **Charleston Light Dragoons** Souvenir Ribbon, 17 December 1887
- Records, 1888-1905, of the **Clio Educational Society (S.C.)**
- Records, 1831-1868, of the **Commissioners of the Poor** of Williamsburg District (S.C.)
- Records, 1897-1904, of the **Cotton Weighers Association of Clio (S.C.)**
- Addition, 1906-1934, to the James McBride **Dabbs** Papers

- Alfred Ward Grayson **Davis** Letterbooks, 1862 - 1865
- Samuel L. **Dorroh** Papers, 1861-1995
- James **Gamble** Papers, 1837-1876
- "Richard Theodore **Greener**: A Story of a Busy Man," [1882]
- James Earle **Hagood** Papers, 1851-1946
- Letter, 4 March 1846, Charles W. **Hamilton** to George S. Hamilton
- **Hunt & Hughes** Letterbook, 1829 - 1831, and John H. **Hughes** Account Book, 1852-1860
- Elizabeth Ann Carmichael Rumph **Jamison**, "Mrs. Carmichael's Tale of the War"
- Letter, 6 July 1862, Micah **Jenkins** to Caroline Jamison Jenkins
- Letter, 9 March 1863, C.R. **Knapp** to Walter J. Knapp
- William D. **Knox** Papers, 1870-1876
- Alvan **Lancaster** Account Books, 1842-1880
- Papers, 1809-1895, of the **Manker and Youmans** Families
- Letter, 29 June 1831, David James **McCord** to David Bailie Warden
- **McCutchen** Family Papers, 1811-1954
- Davison **McDowell** Plantation Journal and Papers, 1768-1913
- Records, [1865] and 1868, of the **National Freedmen's Relief Association**
- Addition, 1786-1918, to the James Lawrence **Orr** Papers
- Alonzo J. **Pope** Papers, 1863-1865
- Addition, 1924-1958, to the Archibald Hamilton **Rutledge** Papers
- Dori **Sanders** Collection, ca. 1990
- **Southern Baptist Advocate**, *Prospectus*, September 1842
- Emanuel **Sternberger** Collection, 1889-1927
- **United States Army** Reports, 1872-1879

- Records, Records, 1810, of Joseph **Walden** & Co.
- Daniel C. **Webb** Letter to Capt. Alden Partridge, 10 June 1823

1996 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

Letter, 6 September 1851, John Bachman to [Henry Summer]

Letter of John Bachman (1790-1874), writing, 6 September 1851, from Charleston (S.C.), to Henry Summer (1809-1869), a lawyer and former South Carolina legislator in Newberry (S.C.). Bachman provides a lengthy expression of Southern views on the issues of secession and the Compromise of 1850, and describes a trip to the North that included an interview with President Millard Fillmore:

You are right in supposing that I am disposed to keep aloof from politics," Bachman wrote; "it is unsuited to my profession & the general tenour of my thoughts & studies. I however do not conceal my sentiments & when asked I express them without reserve. I do not go for the compromise or for submission under it. My views do not materially differ from those of McDonald, Quitman, Butler Soule Davis &c - I am opposed to separate state secession, but in favour of agitation, uniting the south—biding our time, & then if we do not receive justice in the Union, we can secure it out of it.

"With these sentiments I went to the North," the letter continues—

Why it was I am not quite able to account for, I was sought out & undeserved attentions heaped upon me....From the naturalists I had some right to expect attention as it belongs to the fraternity. But in most instances the favours seemed to have come from political men, principally I believe from those who had accepted the compromise—who hoped the South would be satisfied with it—and pledging themselves that the fugitive slave law would be enforced & that in another twelve months they would put down the abolitionists. I told them very distinctly that a growing party in the South felt themselves aggrieved at the compromise & would not

submit until at least they had secured the introduction of slavery south of 36.30.

The North does not wish disunion," Bachman further suggested. "They smile at the secession of a single state, but look grave when we speak of a southern confederacy. An attempt at the former will in my opinion weaken the South & strengthen the North. You did not quite understand me in my allusion to a conversation with Filmore. He appeared to be anxious to converse with me & spoke very freely in an interview of an hour. When he inquired what could be done to satisfy the South—my answer was, that the government must abide by the letter of the constitution....The president...said nothing about the views of government in regard to the possibility of Carolinas seceding. This however was frequently spoken of by other statesmen at the North. I think they were unanimous in this, that no army would be sent here. The Whigs I think would insist on collecting the duties at the Fort or if this could not be done to station a few armed vessel[s] at the harbour & send the vessels to pay duty at Wilmington or Savannah. The Democrats said let Carolina have the forts & the commerce. The government can afford to have custom houses on the borders & slowly Carolina will be starved out. The former are consolidationists—the latter generally support the state rights doctrine of Jefferson.

Inquiring whether Summer was a "a delegate to the state convention" and apologizing for what might be perceived as an attempt "to influence your sentiments," Bachman observed—

I doubt whether you do not think with me that our course can be best promoted by battling for our rights on the platform of McDonald & Quitman. In this case the states rights men would present an unbroken front. To this mark all Carolina will cheerfully come up. At present the Unionists in Geo. Alab. & Miss. bring to the people the violence of Carolina. The ultraism of our leader Rhett to show that our contending for the doctrine of state rights is only a blind to bring about a revolution. For this they are not

prepared, as they are still hoping that our rights may be secured within the Union.

The Honorable Henry Summer served as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1846-1850; a member of the South Carolina delegation at the 1850 Southern Convention (Nashville, Tennessee), he also attended the 1855 South Carolina Constitutional Convention, 1855. An 1832 graduate of South Carolina College, Summer served as the first secretary, instructor, and member of the Board of Trustees at Newberry College in South Carolina. A son of Capt. John Summer and the husband of Frances Mayer, Henry Summer's family operated the successful Pomaria Nursery in Newberry District (S.C.).

Letter, 14 October 1866, William Baker to Mary Baker

Letter from W[illia]m Baker in Parker County (Texas), written, 14 October 1866, to his mother, Mary Baker, discusses the difficulties of life on the frontier immediately following the Civil War.

Baker complains of receiving no protection from the Federal government and noticing an increase of problems with marauding Indians, Baker advised that his family and friends in South Carolina remain where they were rather than move to Texas—

I dont Advise any person to come to this Country At this time without protection...I will Just Say to all of my friends if they can make A Living their in that Country they had beter Stay their than to Break up and Rove over the Country.

The letter further reveals something of Baker's participation in the Vicksburg Campaign during the American Civil War, prior to its capture by Union Armed Forces in 1863. Assigned to the "Caverly Servis to drive beef to Vix Burge before the fall of that place," Baker "was Running Stock one cold Sleety day" when his horse fell and he fractured his leg and ankle. Though badly crippled by the accident, the letter suggests, Baker could ride and tend to his herd of cattle and oversee the cultivation of crops.

**Letter, 18 February 1813, Sanford Barker to Messrs. Brown & Ives
(Providence, R.I.)**

Letter, 18 February 1813, of J[oseph] Sanford Barker (1771-1842) in Charleston, (S.C.), noting the impact of the War of 1812 on commerce and the local market, and reporting to Messrs. Brown & Ives in Providence (Rhode Island) that a captured ship had been sailed to the Bahamas.

Barker discusses the escalating market price of rice and reporting the capture of a merchant ship by British warships, who —

...by a Cartel arriv'd yesterday from Nassau it appears the Ship Geo[rge] & Mary was captur'd by two Brigs of War and sent to Nassau in Decem[ber] last—seeing the account in the newspapers I have been ever since in search of the Passengers to ascertain particulars and am sorry to add that from Verbal information I much fear the Ship and Cargo will be finally condemn'd.

A native of Newport (Rhode Island), Barker's tombstone at St. Philip's Church cemetery reports that he spent the final twenty-five years of his life in Charleston, and was married to Henrietta Catherine Gaillard Barker (1774-1858).

Laurens Watts Boyd Account Book, 1886-1890

Account book, 1886-1890, of college student Laurens Watts Boyd (1871-1898) details his expenditures and receipts while enrolled at the University of South Carolina.

A native of Laurens (S.C.), Boyd's expenditures typify those one would expect a young man on campus to incur and range from transportation expenses, textbooks and school supplies, food, clothing, laundry, and toiletries. Other entries document his membership dues paid to the Clariosophic Literary Society and the Psi Delta Theta social fraternity, and entertainment expenses for opera and dance tickets. Boyd carefully balanced his expenditures and receipts year by year. His accounts show that Boyd's expenses increased from \$236.35 in school year 1886-1887 to \$445.00 in school year 1889-1890. Total non-tuition expenses, 1886-1890, amounted to \$1,364.60.

Charleston Light Dragoons Souvenir Ribbon, 17 December 1887

Souvenir ribbon, 17 December 1887, issued by the Charleston Light Dragoons relief efforts undertaken by the organization following the earthquake that hit Charleston and the lowcountry on 31 August 1886 (estimated 7.3 magnitude).

The ribbon reprints a resolution tendering "their most cordial thanks to all their friends who have in any way, either by donation or personal services, contributed to the Fair recently held to raise funds for repairing damages suffered in the Earthquake, by the Survivors' Monument and Company's Armory." Signed in print, Sam[ue]l G. Stoney, captain, and W.M. Fitch, acting sec[retar]y.

Records, 1888-1905, of the Clio Educational Society (S.C.)

Twenty-eight manuscripts, 1898-1905, and manuscript volume, 1888-1897, document the endeavors of the Clio Educational Society in Marlboro County (S.C.), formed in 1888 "for the purpose of erecting a school house and to aid the Educational interest of Clio and its surroundings."

Unbound items include bills and receipts, minutes, and applications for employment as principal and teacher. Two letters, 29 June 1899, from J. Thomas Moore, Principal, Norway Graded School (Orangeburg County, S.C.), to J.E. McLeod (Clio, S.C.), accept election as principal of the school at Clio and pose questions concerning the availability of housing near the school. Letters of reference written in support of Louis R. Wilson's application for principal include that from University of North Carolina president Edwin Anderson Alderman.

A minute book includes records decisions made at meetings of stockholders and directors signed by secretaries J.A. Calhoun, J.T. Roper, and H. Sternberger. The volume includes the Society's constitution and by-laws, a list of stockholders and roll of subscribers, accounts with teachers, and plans and specifications (1888) for a school house.

The Clio Educational Society raised funds by issuing certificates of stock at a value of five dollars per share. According to Society records, "All white persons being the owner of one or more shares in said society shall be entitled to membership and for each share owned be entitled to one vote."

Records, 1831-1868, of the Commissioners of the Poor of Williamsburg District (S.C.)

Eleven manuscripts, 1857-1867, and volume, 1831-1868, records the accounts of the Commissioners of the Poor of Williamsburg District.

Collection includes reports submitted to the presiding judge of the court of common pleas and general sessions listing funds distributed to paupers, as well as lists of single tax and double tax executions.

The bound volume contains registers of paupers, with lists of names, dates paid, amount paid, and names of agents making payment. It also includes minutes of semi-annual meetings, 1831-1857, of the commissioners, with resolutions directing that funds be distributed or denied to various petitioners and authorizing that the Williamsburg District tax collector appropriate a specified percentage that varied from year to year out of the general tax for the support of the poor.

Records, 1897-1904, of the Cotton Weighers Association of Clio (S.C.)

Fifteen manuscripts, 1897-1904, of the Cotton Weighers Association of Clio (Marlboro County, S.C.) document the organization of this farmers alliance charged with operating the annual election of the person trusted to weigh cotton sold at the market in Clio (S.C.).

According to the minutes of the meeting held 2 August 1898, "All white male persons who produce & market their cotton at this place and are 21 years or more of age are entitled to vote at this election." Furthermore, the minutes stipulate that "no one else will be allowed" and specify that a committee be elected "to see that no one votes who are not eligible under the rules of the association." Likewise, a committee was to be appointed to purchase scales for the weigher and to test the scales as often as necessary. The person elected cotton weigher was sworn to weigh the cotton at a price of five cents per bale. The majority of the documents are signed by presidents J.T. Covington and John Barrentine and secretary J.E. McLeod.

Addition, 1906-1934, to the James McBride Dabbs Papers

The South Caroliniana Library has received from the children of the late James McBride Dabbs (1896-1970) a major addition of nine linear feet of papers and publications documenting Dabbs' writings, career and activism. This significant

donation enriches the Library's holdings on the life of this native of Sumter County (S.C.) who became one of South Carolina's, and the South's, most distinguished twentieth-century writers, teachers, social philosophers and civil rights leaders.

The principal focus of this new unit of manuscript and printed material is the period from 1909 to 1920, providing heretofore unknown details of his life as an adolescent growing up in the country on the eastern side of Sumter County, his career as a student (1912-1916) at the University of South Carolina, his graduate year (1916-1917) at Clark University (Worcester, Massachusetts), his World War I military experience, and his subsequent employment at the Farm Life School in Vass (Moore County, North Carolina). A small but important final unit is comprised of correspondence which documents a trip he made into New England in 1934.

The hundreds of letters written to Dabbs during his student days in Columbia (S.C.) provide a rich source of information not only on the record of his achievements there and on the University of South Carolina itself; they also reveal a great deal about the life back home, and about the quality of the human associations which characterized it.

Letters from Eugene Whitefield Dabbs (1864-1933), James's father, are particularly significant in number and content. The father wrote to the son with great frequency to tell him about the farm operations: the growing and harvesting of crops (cotton, corn, oats), the raising and use of livestock (horses, cows, pigs, goats, sheep, chickens), the labor situation and the status of tenants, stump-pulling and the cutting and sale of timberlands, and the produce from "Mother's garden" (with its Irish potatoes, strawberries, watermelon, cantaloupe, and peas).

Weather conditions, so critical to country economy and well-being, are often mentioned. In a letter to James of 16 July 1916 his father compares a recent deluge to the devastating volume of rain delivered by the Sea Islands hurricane of 1893--

The worst storm since Aug 23 / 93 hit us Thursday night & Friday till Sat. morning. In 48 hours Uncle Lewis measured 11 inches rainfall. Our canal is on a boom nearly a hundred y[ar]ds wide. Water from in front of cotton house nearly to field gate. Black River is over causeway for 300 y[ar]ds & above the bridge -- gone &

others likely to go tonight. It looks like our beautiful crop is injured half.

Finances were always a concern, and saving the land and the estate. On 19 May 1915, Eugene Whitefield Dabbs wrote James at the University—

It is a poor way to farm, this farming on two places two miles apart, but I just had to do it. Mr. Cole made such a failure last year all of the crop he made was not worth the rent which I paid the Estate & I am out over \$400 for fertilizers furnished him, with about 100.00 worth of cotton seed to offset that....I may have to borrow on your & the other children's bank stock, but hope I can find some other way.

Less than a month later, on 10 June 1915, he wrote—

I would not be surprised if the best thing for you that could happen would be for me to write you that I have no money & you would have to start out and earn some. I have none, it is only too true, but I will have to borrow some to send you I suppose. I am afraid you have too exalted an idea of what a rich man you will be when you inherit 'Rip Raps', and I am writing to tell you that if things keep on as they have started that there will be no Rip Raps for you before the end of this year.

At the end of it, on 11 December 1915, he reported—

It takes so much to keep running that I was out of money when your letter came & had to gin cotton yesterday & sell the seed to get money to send you and for Aunt Harriett's annuity of 25.00 both of which I can write chks. for today.

But the frequent letters from E.W. Dabbs and his second wife, Sudie Furman Dabbs (1868-1931), were generally solicitous and affectionate. "Your last report came this wk. all 'A.," James's father told him in a letter of 23 March 1913:

Dr. [Samuel Chiles] Mitchell said you are maintaining your 'high standard of conduct as well as scholarship', and that you are going

on the track which is very important for such a hard student. We are all so glad that you are doing so well. Hope you will keep in good health too, and win some distinction in athletics as well as conduct and scholarship.

"Do try to take plenty of exercise," he again urged his son in a letter of 15 February 1914. "Your Uncle Guy says you are 'looking well but too close a student'. You must remember that health is the best asset a man can have & try to conserve yours."

On 7 May 1915, the day before his son's birthday, E.W. Dabbs wrote that it recalled to his mind that day—

...19 years ago and your dear brother and our humble home with its rough walls & clay chimneys & vine covered porches and how happy we were in our love, and the little blue eyed, red-headed token of that love. Two little boys one named for me and one for her father; both grandmothers & uncles were given namesakes, but she the sweet unselfish loving wife & mother would not give her name to either girl. How I did want one more to name for her whether she would or not -- But God willed otherwise. I know she is proud of her 'Jamie', if those in the heavenly land keep track of the ones left behind & I believe they do." Exactly a year later, he says again "Not a day since [Jamie's' birthday] but what in some way the dear little fellow made us happy until now he is a big man with heaps of College honors, but the same loving, thoughtful heart....I hope your dear Mother can see how fine you are -- how handsome -- and what a credit to her loving prayers and training and blood -- for blood will tell -- you are.

This letter included a note from "Mother" [Sudie] enclosed with her husband's: "Your life has been such a joy and blessing to us during these twenty years, an inspiration to these younger children, that it is a joy to look forward to,"

The folks back home also took notice of his budding talent as a writer. "We are all very much interested in your poem and your prose in the Carolinian," James's Aunt [Mary] Alice [Warren (1856–1934), the sister of his grandmother, Sophronia

Warren McBride (1839-1915)] wrote him on 1 November 1914. "We did not know it was in you to write so." In her letters to him, Aunt Alice also touched upon matters of politics and religion. On 18 April 1913 she remarked upon the departure of Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell (1864-1948) from the University, where he had served as president, 1908-1913--

Yes, I, too, am regretting the resignation of Dr. Mitchell[], very much indeed, especially for the reason for which he is leaving our State & University. As I said to you...last August just after the Dem[ocratic] Primary, I am hoping that when the young men of your age become voters, they will be able to use the ballot so as to cleanse our Commonwealth and restore it to its rightful position of honor among the States.

And on 28 September 1913 she remarked upon an occasion of attendance by "Mr. Dabbs and Sudie" at services in the Baptist Church at Mayesville (Sumter County, S.C.), expressing concern over the proselytizing for which fervent Baptists are known, and went on to say—

I had hoped Sudie would unite with Salem, B[lack] R[iver] Presbyterian Church], as it is so much nicer for families to be united in their religious faith, now, I feel somewhat apprehensive, as the Baptist[s] are known to be the most procelyting [sic] of all the churches, and she is a person of such strong will power....I trust none of Maude's children will ever think it necessary to go back on the faith and vows of their parents and be re-baptizedóa truce to such fears, God forbid!

Anecdotes and stories highlight the correspondence. On 5 February 1916, for instance, Mother Sudie tells James of an incident concerning Eugene Whitefield Dabbs and his automobile -- "Father got home without further accident from Sumter Tuesday, only he forgot he was driving a car and not a horse when he nearly ran into a buggy in front of Boyles Stables and holl[er]ed out Whoa! Whoa! much to the amusement of onlookers." And in another letter, of 5 October 1915, Eugene Whitefield Dabbs tells the story of his few months as a student at the South Carolina College in the fall of 1880, which provides a virtual portrait of the school and of Columbia (S.C.) at that time –

On a Tuesday morning Oct. 5th, 35 years ago as the sun was rising Gillie McCutchen, Tom McCutchen and this scribe got into a hack at the old car shed on Gervais St. and drove up the hill by the state house which looked like a mountain to my inexperienced eyes, past Trinity [Episcopal] Church, and into the campus of the musty, dusty, old S.C. College, up the South drive way to the tenement of Rutledge College just west of the chapel (It had a sign State Normal School over the chapel entrance) where on the 2nd floor the McCutchens had the room next [to] the chapel and I the room west of theirs #12 then.

He then tells of moving to a boarding place on the west side of Lower Main Street for twelve dollars a month –

I staid there 10 days when the rowdyism of the boys became unbearable (I ought not use the word rowdyism either; it was just uncouth table manners, boisterous talk, and the disgusting flirting of one of them with the young lady of the house...

After telling how homesick he was, and about how little money he had with which to cover necessary expenses, he describes the jobs he took to support himself –

I was janitor for the joint literary society and spent one Saturday cleaning out the dust of decades from the Clariosophic hall which was the only one that we could undertake to clean....Then I got the bell ringer's job at 40.00 annum, the old rate in lieu of tuition. I wrote Col. R.W. Boyd one of the trustees from Darlington that I had to ring the bell 16 times a day & I thought it was worth more. At their next meeting they raised it to 75.00. I did not get any good of it for I had to leave on Dec. 5th and never was paid a cent but your Uncle Guy three or four years later rec'd the benefit of my speaking out, and it has helped many a young man since. Probably but for me the job would have always staid at 40.00.

In addition to the letters from his father and stepmother -- and from his great-aunts at the Crossroads, especially Aunt Alice -- James received mail from his older brother, Eugene W. Dabbs, Jr. (1894-1943), who was attending The Citadel; from

his sister Sophie McBride Dabbs (1900–1984) and his younger brother, Guy McBride “Mac” Dabbs (1904–1983), who were at home; from his sister Elizabeth Dabbs [Thompson] (1898–1975), who had matriculated at Winthrop College; from his Uncle Guy [Warren McBride (1864-1914)], his mother's brother who lived at the Crossroads and looked after his Warren aunts; and from his cousin Julia Hamlin, who earlier had boarded at the Dabbses' and been the children's teacher when James was twelve and thirteen. There are letters from such friends in the neighborhood at home as Anna Workman and H.C. Brearley.

Along with the extensive correspondence from family and friends at home and elsewhere, the collection contains other letters, manuscripts and printed items which detail Dabbs's life and experience during the regular school terms and the summers of his college years. Particularly valuable is a unit of graded writings from his earliest English classes at University of South Carolina, notably themes and essays on such subjects as "The Moral Benefit of Woman Suffrage," "The Power of Music" and "Moods of the Soul." Another is called "My Autobiography," and one entitled "A Militia Encampment" documents the fact of his enlistment in the 2nd South Carolina Infantry, which he refers to as the "Sumter Light Infantry," during the summer of 1912 and describes the ten-day encampment in Anniston (Alabama), which he and his brother Eugene participated in that season.

Another major segment comprises a valuable record of the publishing of the *Garnet and Black*, the University yearbook, which Dabbs worked on as business manager his junior year and then as editor-in-chief his senior year. Furthermore, letters from Willis Duke Weatherford (1875-1970) and others, plus miscellaneous printed materials, attest to his serious involvement in the Southern Student Conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations (YMCA), whose conventions at Blue Ridge (North Carolina), he attended for three summers. And one group of documents and correspondence reveals the hitherto unknown fact that at one time during his student years Dabbs sold aluminum cooking utensils as a money-making venture.

By the end of the spring term of 1916, when Dabbs was ready to leave the University of South Carolina and pursue graduate work elsewhere, the record he had achieved as an undergraduate resulted in his receiving top recommendations from his professors at the University. In a letter of 11 May 1916, Dean Leonard Theodore Baker (1868-1955) stated simply-- "We regard Mr. Dabbs as one of the

best men that the University has trained. He has been an active leader in student affairs, and enjoys the high esteem of the faculty and his fellow students for his manly qualities." On 13 May 1916, his mentor Josiah Morse (1879-1946) wrote—

He is a young man far above the average, in every respect. Justice cannot be done to his intellect, his character and personality, his industry and qualities of leadership without a liberal use of superlatives. His fellow students have shown in what high esteem they hold him by electing him President of the student body, and recently Valedictorian of his class. He has also been President of the Y.M.C.A., editor of the several University publications, and has been a leading force in all the University activities.

A year later, when Dabbs was about to receive his M.A. degree from Clark University in Worcester (Massachusetts), President G. Stanley Hall, in a letter of 3 May 1917, had this to say about him-- "He is a quiet but effective man, studious, able, earnest, who has won the respect of his instructors by both his character and his work here during the present year, and we should be glad to have him continue with us."

In the meantime, however, the realities of World War I had intervened to determine the shape of his next several years, along with his marriage to Jessie Armstrong (1896-1933), of Barnwell (S.C.), a graduate of Winthrop College whom he had met through his sister Elizabeth. In his 1960 autobiography, *The Road Home*, Dabbs would write -- "[I]n 1917-1918, my relatively quiet world was shattered by the coming of war and love." The collection provides the documentation of these two experiences. Included is the record of his army training at Camp Jackson in Columbia (S.C.), in Chattanooga (Tennessee), and at Fort Oglethorpe (Georgia); his overseas assignment with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; his three months in the spring of 1919 as a "soldier-student" at Edinburgh University in Scotland; and his release from service as a first lieutenant of field artillery. Of special interest are the letters from his officer brother, Eugene, and of course those to and from Jessie.

In a letter to Jessie written from Edinburgh, 2 June 1919, Dabbs responds to his wife's reports on her fragile state of health, acknowledges the possibility of her

needing to go to a sanitarium, and discusses their post-war plans -- "I too am beginning to think that it would be better if I worked for several years" [rather than attending graduate school]. He then focuses on the matter of

...our going to the Foreign Field [as missionaries] sometime when you are able... I made that decision...amid high spiritual surroundings; I was thinking clearly when I made it. There was no illusion about it, and no emotion. I was no more excited then than I am now. As regards the Mission Field, you and I feel differently -- i.e., in degrees: you more strongly than I -- but we think exactly alike. My heart binds me to my childhood home, my pines and the flaming sunsets beyond them; but I will not let those things make my decisions for me -- In religion, also. I am slower to believe, less enthusiastic than you. Yet, I have principles; they are certainly based on Christ's teaching; and I try to live up to them: perhaps these might be of more value in a foreign land than in my home-community. I say, yes, if you get well enough to go, and at that time we still deem it best, certainly, let us go.

"My feelings on the matter now are almost nil!" he goes on to say:

My present situation is so abnormal, that it would not be fair to consider them at all. I am on no spiritual mountaintop; though at times, in prayer, I rise above the monotony of things, and find cheer and happiness.

And then, near the end of his letter, he declares --

Why, I swear now that it would take a war twice as big as this one to ever get me out of the United States -- 'God's Country' -- again! I will want to fall upon my knees and kiss the soil of the dear land when I return! Talk about Christopher Columbus being glad on the morning of Oct. 12, 1492, when he sighted the sandy shores of the West Indies -- well, you haven't seen me yet!

The collection also includes valuable pictorial resources: original prints of photographs depicting student life during the 1910s and the state of the campus

published in the *Garnet and Black* yearbook; postcard depictions of military sites and groups during the era of World War I, and scenic views of Sumter and Summerton (S.C.); portraits and snapshots of James McBride Dabbs, his wife, Jessie Clyde Armstrong Dabbs, and various family members and friends.

Alfred Ward Grayson Davis Letterbooks, 1862 – 1865

Two manuscript volumes, 8 December [18]62 - 14 September [18]64 and 24 September [18]64 - 25 April 1865, recorded in the hands of Alfred Ward Grayson Davis (1806-1865) and his son, Charles Lewis Davis (1840-1907), present a unified account of the endeavors of two men who worked in the capacity of Confederate Post Quarter Master at Greenville (S.C.).

The letterbooks are official in nature and contain no personal letters. The focus of the majority of the letters is the acquisition (through purchase or impressment), shipment, receipt, and distribution of food and others goods necessary to the war effort. Entries document the handling of corn, oats, rye, fodder, horses and mules, iron, horse shoes, nails, wool, cotton yarn, cloth, clothing, hides, leather, harness, shoes, wagons, and ambulances. Others concern the need for clerks, teamsters, money, stationery, blank forms, ink, pens, pencils, and blotters.

A native of Vanceburg (Kentucky), Alfred Davis enrolled in 1824 as a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he roomed with his cousin (and future president of the Confederate states) Jefferson Davis. Leaving the Military Academy prior to graduation, Davis studied law and in 1827 was appointed attorney general of the Arkansas Territory by President Andrew Jackson. In 1831 he moved to the Mississippi Delta to plant cotton and was soon elected major general in the Mississippi militia.

In 1834, Davis married Rachel Stuart (1816–1902), a native of Greenbrier County [West] Virginia and established a homestead on the Greenbrier River, southwest of Lewisburg, [West] Virginia. In the years following his marriage, the elder Davis moved from western Virginia, first to Texas and later to Mississippi. By the time of the secession crisis, however, he was back in Virginia, and served as a member of the state legislature and as a delegate to that state's secession convention.

Although Alfred Davis had initially opposed secession, in the opening years of the war he became active in organizing resistance and defending the area against the arrival of United States Army troops.

In September 1862, he was commissioned a major in the Confederate Quarter Master Department and received orders to assume the duties of Post Quarter Master at Greenville (S.C.). Davis also served as Post Commandant until the appointment of Maj. John Durant Ashmore (1819-1871) as enrolling officer for what was then the Fifth Congressional District. Because Greenville (S.C.) was the terminus of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, the Confederate government recognized that the bustling village of three thousand in upstate South Carolina stood to serve as a crucial supply hub for the South. Moreover, the Quarter Master General recognized the upstate's potential importance as a bread basket for the Confederacy. Because of the railroad, Greenville's economic sphere of influence extended north-ward to Asheville (North Carolina), and eastward to Spartanburg, southward to Greenwood and westward to Anderson (South Carolina).

Greenville (S.C.) and its upcountry environs grew little cotton, yet the piedmont traditionally produced large quantities of corn to supply itself and the drovers from Tennessee and Kentucky who traded with Augusta (Georgia), Columbia, and Charleston (South Carolina). The railroad, which came to Greenville (S.C.) in 1853, had effectually killed the drover trade south of Greenville, and by the time of the Civil War, surplus grain was readily available to supply the Confederate army. Greenville also boasted a budding textile industry based on the area's ready access to water power, another pipeline that the Confederacy needed to tap.

The regional transportation infrastructure was equally conducive to commerce. A stage line connected Greenville to Asheville (North Carolina); a tri-weekly coach to Greeneville (Tennessee), provided a crucial westward link; and the proximity of Abingdon (Virginia), less than two hundred miles distant, was equally important because of its connection with the railroad running east.

When Alfred Davis arrived at Greenville (S.C.) in December 1862, he immediately requested a credit appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars from Secretary of the Treasury, Christopher G. Memminger (1803-1888). Shortly thereafter, on the orders of General P.G. T. Beauregard, he wrote to eight local business firms inquiring about their ability to support the war effort: Gower, Cox, Markley & Co.,

manufacturers of wagons, carriages, and other vehicles; Grady, Hawthorn & Perry, manufacturers of cotton and woolen cloth, paper, and milled wheat, successors to Vardry McBee's Reedy River Factory; William J. Gibson, trustee for Weaver's Factory, manufacturers of cotton cloth; Hodges, Davis & Co., manufacturer of shoes; William Bates, manufacturer of cotton yarn on Rocky Creek at Batesville; Samuel N. Morgan & Co., manufacturer of cotton and woolen cloth at Cedar Hill Factory on South Tyger River; Lester Brothers, manufacturers of cotton cloth on Enoree River at Pelham; and David Lopez, Superintendent of the State Military Works, manufacturer of guns and other iron and brass-work.

Davis was quick, too, to communicate with Quartermaster General Abraham C. Myers (1811-1889), a native of Georgetown (S.C.) and a cohort from Davis' time at West Point. In a letter of 11 December 1862 he extolled the merits of Greenville as a crucial supply depot for the Confederacy--

I have made much inquiry about the amount of corn to place in this portion of South Carolina. I am satisfied that in this and the neighboring Districts, after leaving enough to supply the needs of the inhabitants, a million bushels of corn, should the exigencies of war require it, could be obtained in this quarter.

Davis was equally impressed with the region's manufacturing capacity and advised that the Confederate government tap area tanyards and factories for the manufacture of leather shoes.

In Greenville District alone there are fifteen tan-yards known to me. There may be more. There are in a days ride of this place twenty-five. I am in-formed...that an almost unlimit-ed amount of leather can be furnished if the tanyards here can obtain the hides....If I have power to take the leather from the tanyards at a fair compensation or at prices posted by the Department and also authority to bring back from the Army the laborers who have toiled in the shoe-makers staff in past years, I can furnish you two hundred pair of shoes a day for an indefi-nite period or during the war.

Then as now, the upstate's potential for manufacture made the area particularly attractive—

There is a woolen Factory six miles from this place which turns out from one hundred to two hundred and twenty yards of woolen cloth daily. There is also a cotton Factory which turns out three hundred and fifty yards of cotton cloth. Besides fifty bunches of yarn daily there are also three other cotton factories one of which is larger than the one above-mentioned. There is also a paper mill which turns out seventy five reams of letter paper or fifty reams of foolscap daily. There is a wagon manufactory here with capacity to turn out three wagons or ambulances daily, and by a return of the hands taken from them for army purposes their capacity is double they operate by water power. There was before this war large saddlery establishments here which have been stopped by taking away the operatives for other purposes. They can be easily restored if needed. I am informed by a Tailor here that any amount of clothing can be made by the women of the town and county if the clothing and trimmings be furnished.

Davis exerted his influence in many ways. He appointed disabled veterans to spot draft dodgers and Confederate Army deserters and offered rewards for their apprehension. Learning that there were three distilleries in the vicinity of Greenville (S.C.), he arranged for the medical purveyor in Columbia (S.C.) to contract to buy several thousand gallons of alcohol. He bought hundreds of horses and mules for shipment to Columbia and on one occasion drove two hundred horses and mules to Raleigh (North Carolina).

In September 1863, however, Alfred Davis' health failed, and mounting differences with his superior, General Beauregard's staff Quarter Master, Maj. Hutson Lee (1834-1899), convinced him to relinquish his duties as Post Quarter Master. En route home to western Virginia, Davis was captured by Union soldiers and suffered a violent attack that left him an invalid for the rest of his life. Charles Lewis Davis, a graduate of the University of Virginia and medical doctor who had served as a

captain in the Stonewall Brigade but was impaired from further duty in the field, now succeeded his father as Post Quarter Master at Greenville (S.C.).

Reporting to Quarter Master General Alexander Robert Lawton (1818-1896) on 1 July 1864 and to Adjutant and Inspector General Samuel Cooper (1798-1876) on 30 September 1864, Charles Davis enumerated the following responsibilities and duties accomplished: issuing coupons on railroads and stage lines for soldiers, officers, and stores; providing quarters for troops and officers and store houses for officers; furnishing transportation for Quarter Master and Commissary stores to and from store houses and to troops stationed near Greenville (S.C.); buying wool and exchanging cotton yarns and cloth for the same; paying commutation of quarters and fuel; furnishing clothing to soldiers; furnishing fuel and straw to the local hospital; procuring and issuing forage to cavalry; and other duties incidental to a Post Quarter Master.

In many ways Charles Davis carried on the work started by his father, but as the war wore on his letters came to reflect a sense of urgency, obligation, and compassion toward both the civilian and military populace with whom he interacted. On 24 October 1864, Davis penned a letter to Hutson Lee requesting that the Quarter Master for South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida send him

...several hundred suits of clothes including Shirts, Drawers, Jackets, and Shoes. Recently, numbers of Soldiers have passed through this place, in a most destitute condition; nearly naked and barefoot. I have continual applications, and many who make those applications are really forlorn looking. The inclemencies of the Winter Season are approaching; and I would like to have it in my power to relieve those, of the most needy, who may apply.

A similar letter to Quarter Master General A.R. Lawton, 25 March 1865, noted that Davis had "on hand 500 pair shoes turned over to me on storage" and requested permission "to issue them as there are a large number of Soldiers passing through this place barefooted." And a 25 October 1864 request to Lawton pleads the case for two indigent upstate women from whose corn had been confiscated by Confederate cavalry.

By early April 1865, the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy were at low ebb. Davis' records indicate that several members of the Confederate Congress fleeing capture had traveled from Spartanburg to Greenville and that his department furnished feed for their horses. By late April 1865, the Post Quarter Master was aware that Union troops occupied Asheville (North Carolina), and anticipated a raid. Communicating with the Greenville & Columbia Rail Road superintendent J.B. LaSalle, 9 April 1865, Davis urged that "a train be sent here" to transport "articles of very great value." With limited means, he did the best he could to move his valuable property toward Augusta (Georgia). Charles Davis' final record is dated 25 April 1865. Still at his post, Davis continued to carry out the official duties which he and his father before him had performed throughout much of the war. The anticipated raid on Greenville (S.C.) came on 3 May 1865. Charles Davis returned home to western Virginia.

Samuel L. Dorroh Papers, 1861-1995

One hundred seventy items, 1861-1995, document the Confederate military experiences of Samuel L. Dorroh (1839-1870), a native of Laurens District (S.C.) and the eldest of the thirteen children of David Ross Dorroh (1812-1860) and Susan Lewers Dorroh (1820-1902).

S.L. Dorroh enlisted in the Confederate army on 16 August 1861 and served throughout the Civil War in Co. E, 14th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. The eighty letters included in this collection, most of which were written to Dorroh's mother, describe the movements and activities of his unit, the nature of camp life, and his feelings about the course of the war.

Dorroh's service took him through Camp Johnson near Columbia (S.C.) to Tomotley (Beaufort District, S.C.), then on to Virginia, where he saw action at Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and numerous minor skirmishes as his regiment served in the Army of the Rappahannock. Both of his brothers, James R. Dorroh (1841-1862) and John A. Dorroh (1842-1862), died at the battle of Fredericksburg, 12 December 1862, and Samuel was wounded in fighting, 27 June 1862. Although the wound he received was not serious, Dorroh, in describing the skirmish to his mother from a bed in Richmond's Banner Hospital, wrote -- "I cant see why we were not all killed...such a time I never want to experience again" (1 July 1862). Dorroh's unit saw much heavier and more extensive fighting as the war

progressed. His later letters describe the fighting in bare detail with an unyielding tone of stoicism.

The descriptions of camp life which Dorroh provides often tell of the other discomforts of war, most notably illnesses such as mumps and measles. The war took Dorroh, who was twenty at the time of his enlistment and from a rural background, to large Southern cities such as Charleston (South Carolina), Wilmington (North Carolina) and Richmond (Virginia). The latter, Dorroh confided to his mother, was "the prettiest place I ever saw" with "the most great big fine looking women I ever saw. I never saw no pretty girls before. Old S.C. cant hold her a light, but you need not tell the gals...that I said so" (28 April 1862).

In January 1862 Dorroh was elected lieutenant by the men of his company. Then, in January 1865, he was promoted to the rank of captain. His letters suggest that morale remained high within his unit well into the final stages of the war, although by February 1865 the reality of the situation had become overpowering.

Alarmed by the news of Sherman's capture of Columbia (S.C.) and fearing that Greenville (S.C.) would be the next to fall, Dorroh speculated—"I think they will be apt to go to Greenville to burn the Foundry and Factorys if they do they will be sure to go up by our house but hope they will not get that far." His concern for the Southern cause was grimly apparent. "I dont see what our men are doing, it seems that they are not trying to stop the yanks at all, at least they go just where they please." Morale among the Confederate ranks, he observed, had clearly fallen—"the Soldiers are in very low spirits a good many are deserting and going to the yanks....I fear a great many more will go if Sherman is not stopped." All the same, Dorroh's hopes remained undaunted and his confidence high—"I hope and think that old Lee will manage to have him whipped before he goes much further" (26 February 1865).

James Gamble Papers, 1837-1876

Fifty-seven manuscripts, 1837-1864, and pocket account book, 1852-1876, concern the settlement of estates of James Gamble [1786?-1837] and William H. Gamble (1818-1848), two residents of antebellum Williamsburg District (S.C.).

Receipts, legal documents and other papers recording financial transactions over the course of several decades, detail the continued economic support provided to the family of the late James Gamble, beginning in 1837. Receipts for sales of cotton document that the family continued to live off the proceeds of Gamble's human and agricultural property in subsequent years. Family members mentioned by name include his widow, Sarah E[izabeth Mouzon] Gamble [1782-1850?], and his three youngest children: William H Gamble (1818-1848), Adelaide Dick Gamble (1819-1880) and Sarah Matilda Gamble (1821-1892).

Legal documents include: "A List of Articals to be appraised of the Est[ate] of James Gamble," 7 February 1837, which identifies fifty-seven enslaved African Americans by name. An equity court decree, 12 April 1841, conveys to Sarah Elizabeth Gamble, trustee, certain enslaved persons apportioned to, and inherited by, the children of James Gamble. This document includes the names of two executors who remained involved with managing these estates over the years: John J. Tisdale and James Gamble [presumed to be John James Tisdale (1808-1887) and James Gamble (1809-1896?)].

Later Civil War documents record payment to James Gamble of monies due the estate of W[illiam] J. Gamble. Other items include receipts for the payment of Sarah E. Gamble's expenditures, as well as property tax receipts for ownership of enslaved African Americans, receipts for tuition of James Gamble's minor heirs, and receipts for the hire of slaves. [Several people mentioned in this collection discussed in the book, *Narrative of Reminiscences in Williamsburg County* (published, 1897, by Samuel Davis McGill (1819-1896.))]

“Richard Theodore Greener: A Story of a Busy Man,” [1882]

Newspaper clipping [1882], profiles African American academic “Richard Theodore Greener: A Story of a Busy Man,” attributed to Frances R. Marchant [approximately 1839-1904?].

This biographical sketch submitted to the *Gloucester Bulletin* summarizes Greener's student days at Oberlin College and Harvard, his election to the faculty of the University of South Carolina during Reconstruction, and his subsequent work there as acting librarian. It also provides information on Greener's speeches and publications, one of which was a catalog of the books at the University of South Carolina library. A native of Massachusetts, Greener (1844-1922) was the

first African-American graduate of Harvard. He distinguished himself in the fields of oratory, education, and law.

James Earle Hagood Papers, 1851-1946

The son of Col. Benjamin Hagood (1788-1865) and Adaline Ambler Hagood (1808-1877), businessman and legislator James Earle Hagood (1826-1904) was a native of Pickens District in upstate South Carolina.

Educated in the common schools, primarily under the tutelage of the Rev. John L[eland] Kennedy (1801-1877), and Hagood engaged in a mercantile business until 1856 when he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Pickens District (S.C.). He continued to hold this office until the division of Pickens District in 1868, when the western district became the jurisdiction of Oconee County (S.C.).

After the Civil War, Hagood read law, was admitted to the bar, and during Reconstruction, he practiced law in partnership, 1868 until 1873, with Joseph Jephtha Norton (1835-1896) of Pickens (S.C.). One of six commissioners appointed in 1868 to select a site for the present town of Pickens, Hagood represented Pickens County in the South Carolina General Assembly between 1869 and 1872.

In 1873, Hagood was appointed clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the district of South Carolina, based in Charleston -- a position in which he continued until his resignation in 1903. In 1847, James E. Hagood was married to Esther ("Essie") Benson Robinson (1829-1889), and they were the parents of ten children. Hagood died 29 April 1904 and was buried in the Hagood family cemetery in Pickens County (S.C.).

The bulk of this collection of one hundred thirty-five manuscripts falls within the period from the mid-1850s through 1867, and constitutes an addition to the South Caroliniana Library's existing James Earle Hagood papers. During the American Civil War, Hagood remained on the home front, where he served as clerk of the circuit court and was frequently called upon to perform services for soldiers who were away in the army and for civilians who were destitute as a result of the war.

The euphoria that initially greeted the prospect of war between the Confederacy and the United States is evident in a letter of Hagood's nephew James B. Griffin, 27 July 1861 (Whitfield County, Georgia). Griffin's letter also deals with the

question of hierarchy and chain of command that plagued the Confederacy throughout its existence in matters of governance and authority within a confederation founded on an idea of states' rights. In this instance the enthusiastic volunteers were suddenly reminded that they could not set the terms of their own service. Griffin informed his uncle of the "rush" to join the army in his Georgia county—"the people in this country concluded to make one main rush to virginia and try to get men enough in the field to settle the difficulty between the united stats and the confederate states at once." Griffin joined a unit for twelve months--

...but when we got to our place of Rendesvous for drill Governor [Joseph] Brown came up and informed us in a very insulting speech that we were to be mustered into servis for three years....Upon this information the men marched off by hundreds to their homes and I made up one of that number.

A letter, 16 January 1862, of Capt. Robert Young Hayne Griffin (1834-1862) cites the considerable incidence of disease in his regiment—"the principal disease is Pneumonia & Jaundice," thanks Hagood for his assistance in securing uniforms for the troops, notes that Pickens District (S.C.) was supplying its share of soldiers, and reports the discontent of certain individuals who questioned Hagood's handling of money for the uniforms.

One of the companies raised in Pickens District (S.C.) may have been named in honor of Hagood. A document, 19 March 1862, signed at Charleston by Capt. J.M. Stewart, Co. F, 22nd South Carolina Regiment, is a tribute of respect passed by the Hagood Guards "as it has pleased an all wise Providence to take from our Ranks our beloved fellow Soldiers Mr. W. Winchester and Willoughby Winchester and Mr. Joberry Akin." A letter of Robert Johnston, 4 February 1862 (Pickens District, S.C.), to Capt. Z.C. Pulliam concerns the son of a Mrs. Harris. The mother requested that the son be transferred from Pulliam's company to Miles M. Norton's where he had a brother-in-law and several close friends—"she wishes her son to be in their society...he is young and inexperienced in the ways of the world." Johnston noted that granting her request "will relieve the trouble[d] mind of a woman who has but one son to console her in her old age."

Civilians and military personnel relied on Hagood and his family to attend to their material and financial needs. Elizabeth Dickson explained that she was unable to

make payment on a note—"I am not able to tend to it myself nor wont be under two or three months....I have no farther nor near brother in this state to tend to it for me." John M. Partlow, 21 December 1862 of Battery Marshall, stationed on Sullivan's Island (S.C.), requested Hagood to send "four or five gallons of whiskey or brandy...as the water is so bad and wether so cold we are oblige[d] to have something to keep us a live." Alonzo M. Folger, 22 September [18]64, Confederate Way Hospital (Greenville, S.C.), began his letter—"I desire to ask another favor of you (although I am ashamed to trouble you so much)" and requested Hagood to have the ordinary prepare papers appointing him guardian of Mary Jane Folger, the child of his late wife.

The end of hostilities in 1865 did not diminish the requests for Hagood's assistance. Unlike a great many contemporaries in the South, especially planters, Hagood appeared to have weathered the conflict in a strong financial position. A letter from James B. Mays, 19 December 1865 (Pendleton, S.C.) seeks to borrow \$2,500 to open a drug store in Pendleton with Dr. Sharpe "as we cannot make collections from those owing us," discusses his financial situation, and offers as security for the loan "a note on Andrew Alexander (bought from my brother) to which W.S. Grisham and yourself are securities."

Hagood's postwar correspondence also documents the hardships that many people were experiencing as a result of wartime losses. Fanny H. Sharpe, 18 August 1866 (Pendleton, S.C.), informed Hagood that she and her daughters were considering moving away to seek positions as teachers and urged Hagood to "push" a Mr. Vernecke to make payment toward the purchase of her farm—"It is now three months since Capt. Sharpe left us & we have not yet been paid by Mr. Vernecke..." Joseph Nally, of Pickens District (S.C.), sought Hagood's assistance against his creditors—"i have receiv as many as to summones a day and they will be executions by the time i have rote to you for to cum." Nally sought to avoid having "to hav my stuff sold for little or nothing" (6 September 1866). W.M. Hawkins requested that Hagood not press him on a debt that he owed Hagood's late father "for i am doing all i can to pay my debts and i will be able to pay you before long" (2 February 1867). D.D. Davies, writing from Webster (North Carolina), 20 May 1867, concerning a note that Hagood held against John Bowen and himself, explained his inability to make a scheduled payment "owing to my misfortune,—failing to get the money from some property I sold last winter" and asked for an extension.

One of the most interesting requests of Hagood is contained in a letter of A.S. Stephens, 21 January 1867, Fair Play [now located in Oconee County, S.C.], who was employing a young African American freedman between the ages of thirteen and eighteen. His parents were deceased, but a grandfather who, according to Stephens, has shown no prior interest in his grandson "come and clames the control of him." Stephens urged Hagood to have papers prepared appointing Dr. W.R. Harbin guardian—"The Dr. has consented to act for the Boay."

Hagood did engage in planting cotton in addition to all his other interests. A letter from J.J. Cunningham, 10 January [18]66, Abbeville (S.C.), advised him that "Cotton is worth from 26 1/2 to 27¢" but that Hagood's cotton "as you represent yours to be could be sold in Augusta for 30 or 31¢." Cunningham advised that Hagood ship his cotton to Augusta (Georgia) where "you can make arrangements...to draw on it and hold for higher prices if you desire."

A local market for cotton was also developing in the postwar period with the expansion of the textile industry in the upstate. One of the early promoters was William Perry of Pendleton (S.C.). A letter, 20 February [1867], from Perry states terms for selling his yarn—"I am anxious to introduce my yarns in your Town—being satisfied that [the] more it is known—no other will be wanted." Perry also discussed his intention of starting a company with a capital of \$60,000 to \$100,000 and invited Hagood and his associates in other upstate communities to invest—"I think it will be good policy to have a stockholder at...Pickens[,] Pendleton[,] Walhalla—Anderson & Abbeville to enable the co[mpany] to sell all the production of the mill at Home." But even Perry was compelled to call upon Hagood to pay "a heavy Tax bill...amounting to nearly five thousand dollars" (15 April 1867).

Letter 4 March 1846, Charles W. Hamilton to George S. Hamilton

Letter, 14 March [18]46, from Charles W. Hamilton, writing from Charleston (S.C.), to his brother, George S. Hamilton, in care of Joseph Freeman (South Orlington, Maine), tells of his safe arrival at the port of Charleston following a sea voyage in which a number of lives were lost in a gale.

Charles details the damages sustained by the ship Morgan Dix but rejoices that the ship did not leak during the stormy voyage and notes he would next sail with a cargo of rice in casks to the "Russian port" of Stettin [then a Prussian port, now the Polish city of Szczecin].

George S. Hamilton, the recipient of this letter, may have also been employed as a seaman, given that the letter is addressed in care of Joseph Freeman in South Orrington (Penobscot County, Maine) [presumably Joseph Freeman, Sr. (1790-1853), or possibly his son, clergyman Joseph Freeman (1814-1883)].

Hunt & Hughes Letterbook, 1829 - 1831, and John H. Hughes Account Book, 1852-1860

Letterbook, 1828-1831 and 1852-1860, of the Columbia (S.C.) mercantile firm of Hunt & Hughes containing verbatim copies of business letters composed during the Nullification Crisis in South Carolina, 28 September 1829 - 19 January 1831, addressed to Messrs. J. & R. Purvis, chiefly concerning merchant-factor relations.

The larger portion of the volume is given over to accounts recorded two decades later, 1852-1860, when the volume was repurposed as a plantation journal by John H. Hughes who operated a farm in Edgefield District (S.C.). Entries document expenses for general merchandise, including several lists of shoes distributed to enslaved African Americans.

Elizabeth Carmichael Rumph Jamison, "Mrs. Carmichael's Tale of the War"

"Mrs. Carmichael's Tale of the War," anonymously written by Elizabeth Ann Carmichael Rumph Jamison (1814-1884) relates her Civil War experiences on the home front in South Carolina, a "tale of some of the anxieties and sufferings that came to myself my family and some of my friends during the four years of our unhappy struggle."

Beginning with the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Mrs. Jamison takes the reader through the volunteering for service, formation of companies, and departure of troops for Virginia from her home on Edisto Island (S.C.). Among the first to volunteer for Confederate military service were her eldest son, David Rumph Jamison (1834-1908), and her son-in-law, Micah Jenkins (1835-1864)-- "We who had to stay at home and wait for news from the army had many times heavy hearts," the narrative continues. "But there was much for the mothers and mistresses on our southern plantations to do. And, it is astonishing how much was accomplished too." Soon, however, Mrs. Jamison remembered, "battles became heavier and weary waiting almost intolerable, followed." In fighting near Richmond (Virginia), her second son, John Wilson Jamison (1839-1886), was wounded in 1862.

Then in May 1864, at the Battle of the Wilderness, her son-in-law, Micah Jenkins, was shot and killed. Barely four months later, her husband, David Flavel Jamison (1810-1864), died of yellow fever. With the approach of Sherman, the Jamisons refuged from coastal South Carolina to the interior of the state and lived for a time with friends in the Pee Dee area. Mrs. Jamison's account further details efforts of her son John Wilson Jamison to elude capture by Union Army forces near Bennettsville (Marlboro County, S.C.). Having learned of Robert E. Lee's surrender and President Lincoln's assassination, and being assured that Union troops had departed the area for North Carolina, Mrs. Jamison and her family began their arduous journey home to their Edisto Island plantation. En route to the coast, they dined in the burned-out city of Columbia (S.C.) with a family of free-people-of-color.

When they arrived home in late May 1865, only the chimneys and foundations of their dwelling remained. The Jamison sons set out to build a log cabin, complete with floor boards salvaged from rafts sunk in the Edisto River during the war, and, in Elizabeth Ann Jamison's own words, "thus we lived and toiled on hoping for better times."

Micah Jenkins Letter to Caroline Jamison Jenkins, 6 July 1862

Letter, 6 July 1862, of Confederate Army officer Micah Jenkins (1835-1864) to his wife, Caroline Harper Jamison Jenkins (1837-1902), conveys news of the "sad scenes I have passed thru lately," among them the wounding of Caroline's brother, John Wilson Jamison (1839-1886)—

I feel broke up, having lost so many of my best officers and men.
My Regt has acted a glorious part in the great battles before Richmond. I have done more and suffered more than any Regt. in the Service. My movements have been acknowledged to have been brilliant, but thus far the authorities seem determined to ignore me.

Expressing sorrow over the "death of my noble Major W[illia]m Anderson who died from his wound day before yesterday," Jenkins goes on to comment at some length on the condition of Caroline's brother, who had been wounded in fighting near Richmond—

I telegraphed to your father to come on at once. I hope he received my telegraph. I sent him to Seabrook Jenkins' Room with the request that he would nurse him just as he would me & not let him want any thing money could buy. He will get every attention.

Of his own recent wound, Jenkins expressed less concern—"I have not fully recovered the use of my right arm, the muscle seems deadened by the blow of the grape, but I suppose in a week or ten days it will be all right."

Letter, 9 March 1863, C.R. Knapp to Walter J. Knapp

Letter, 9 March 1863, from Union soldier C.R. Knapp, Co. H, 24th Regiment, Maine Volunteers, written from St. Helena Island (Beaufort County, S.C.), to his brother, Walter J. Knapp, in Bridgeport (Maine).

Knapp reports that he had been stationed for four weeks on St. Helena Island, where it was already as warm as June in Maine. Uncertain whether they would move toward Charleston or Savannah, Knapp expressed hope that Fort Sumter would soon fall so that Union troops could shell the city of Charleston. More likely, he admitted, Sumter would have to be taken by gunboats.

Knapp advises that his brother avoid being drafted—"you had better be most anny where els than in the army"—and suggests that many soldiers' enthusiasm for freeing the slaves had subsided. The letter further reveals something of living conditions in camp—

wee...stay in...shelter tents...made of cotton cloth and big enof for two men to sleep in and when wee move each man have to carry half of one on his napsack they are vary good in dry wether but moist in wet.

[Possibly the man named Charles R. Knapp (born approximately 1827-), a native of Connecticut who lived in Massachusetts and worked as a tinsmith at the time of the 1860 U.S. Census. That same document listed C.R. Knapp as resident in the same household as Walter J. Knapp (born approximately 1851-).]

William D. Knox Papers, 1870-1876

Four letters, 1870-1876, written from around South Carolina (Spartanburg, Pine Grove, New Centre, and Fort Mill) to William Dunlap Knox (1847-1928) during his

time enrolled at Davidson College in North Carolina (from which he graduated in 1871) and at Kingstree (Williamsburg County, S.C.) discuss social and political events during Reconstruction.

Letter, 8 January 1872, from Agnes McDill at New Centre [York County, S.C.?], comments on the jailing of citizens charged with collusion with the Ku Klux Klan—

Every thing quiet in the County. The Marshals are making no arrests & hope they will not but no one knows how soon they may begin. Brother Nixon came to Yorkville to see me. He & I went to the jail to visit some of our friends who are imprisoned there charged with being K.K. They are looking well say they get plenty to eat & nothing to do. Oh! I am sorry for them but cannot do any thing for them except to visit them....The lawyer who is working in their behalf told me he was hopeful he would get bail for them in a few days. Oh! When will this trouble end?

Alvan Lancaster Account Books, 1842-1880

Three manuscript volumes, 1842-1880, of Alvan Lancaster (1815-1879), hint at conditions for a resident of upstate South Carolina who lived in the vicinity of Glenn Springs and Pauline in Spartanburg County (S.C.).

Account books (1842-1869; 1867-1870, 1880; and 1869-1874, 1879-1880) include genealogical notations, information on the births and deaths of enslaved African American laborers, and, in later years, a record of Grange money collected from the local farmers.

The account books document sales of whiskey, food stuffs, cloth, leather, and general merchandise and include post-Civil War accounts with African American freedmen who were farmed as sharecroppers on Lancaster's property. Sporadic journal entries include notations on an 1845 trip to Georgia and later entries by William H.S. Lancaster (1850-1883), son of Alvan Lancaster.

Papers, 1809-1895, of the Manker and Youmans Families

One hundred sixty-eight manuscripts, 1809-1895, of the Manker and Youmans families, residents of the large jurisdictions formerly known as Beaufort District and Barnwell Distirct (S.C.), including areas in the vicinity of Corker Swamp and Gillisonville within Prince William's Parish (S.C.); some members of these families later lived in Georgia. Persons represented in this collection include the extended families connected by the marriage of William Franklin Youmans (1853-1908) and Jessie Manker (1857-1915).

Two principal figures are strongly represented in this acquisition: Lewis Manker (1782-1862) and Thomas Youmans (approximately 1829-1898). In addition to bills and receipts, Confederate tax-in-kind documents, and land and legal papers, the collection includes military commissions issued to Thomas Youmans for promotions in the South Carolina Militia. That of 1 January 1849, signed by Gov. Whitemarsh Benjamin Seabrook (1795-1855), commissions Youmans "Cornet of the Prince William Hussars, a corps of Cavalry belonging to the Lower Squadron 4th Regiment and 2nd Brigade of Cavalry, and attached to the 2nd Division of South Carolina Militia." Another, 7 July 1863, signed by Gov. Milledge Luke Bonham (1813-1890), appoints Youmans first lieutenant in Co. D, 2nd Regiment State Troops.

Thomas Youmans is further documented through legal instruments, correspondence, and receipts revealing his involvement as administrator of the estate of Lewis Manker (1782-1862) during the American Civil War and as guardian of nieces Cornelia Youmans [Riner (1864-1953)] and Matilda "Tillie" Youmans [Knight (1869-1897)], daughters of Stephen Youmans. The U.S. oath of allegiance sworn by Youmans at Savannah (Georgia), on 25 May 1865 identifies him as a farmer and resident of Allendale (S.C.) [a community located at that time in Beaufort District (S.C.)].

Thomas Youman's postwar agricultural pursuits are substantiated by a sharecropper's labor contract, 1 January 1866, with African American freedman Handy Boicker and family. According to the terms of the contract, signed by Youmans and four freed persons: Andy, Moses, Winfield, and Jane. Youmans agreed to furnish them with "good quarters and lands for cultivation[,] two mules or horses, all necessary farming impliments and to feed said mules or horses at my expense." Youmans was entitled to "use said mules or horses, at any time that will

not be detrimental to the crop of said parties" and to "give them the one thirds of the crop raised by them in the year 1866 after deducting for...provisions." The freed persons were to provide their own food, clothing, and shoes and to pay their own taxes and medical bills. Furthermore, they were to forfeit fifty cents for each day's absence from labor, either in sickness or health.

Another member of the Youmans family, attorney Julius Pinckney Youmans (1853-1915), a native of Hampton County (S.C.), is represented here by two primary documents. An 18 May [18]86 letter from Brig. Gen. John C. Minott, 1st Cavalry, S[tate] V[olunteer] T[roops], offers Maj. Youmans the position of ordnance officer on his staff with the South Carolina State Militia, and a thousand dollar life insurance certificate issued by a mutual-aid society, the Brunson Lodge No. 1005, Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor, 3 March 1885, which names as beneficiary Youmans' mother, Julia Emma Manker Youmans (1825-1911), recently widowed following the death of Thomas William Youmans (1815-1884).

Other significant items include an antebellum receipt, 20 October 1834, from Seth Daniel to Lewis Manker (1782-1862) acknowledging payment of three hundred twenty-five dollars for the purchase of an enslaved young woman, "a negro Girl named Caty about thirteen years of age" [presumed to be the same Seth Daniel who lived near the community of Buford's Bridge in old Barnwell District (S.C.) [within present-day Bamberg County (S.C.)]; and a unit of real estate papers from old Beaufort District (S.C.), consisting of land grants, deeds, and plats tracing the transfer of property in Prince William's Parish, in particular the vicinity of Corker Swamp (Colleton County, S.C.) and Gillisonville (Jasper County, S.C.).

Letter, 29 June 1831, David James McCord to David Bailie Warden

Writing from Columbia (S.C.), on 29 June 1831, a letter from D[avid] J[ames] McCord (1797-1855), addressed to diplomat, scientific writer and scholar, D[avid] B[ailie] Warden (1772-1845) in Paris (France), includes a lengthy discussion of nullification-era politics and the political intrigue surrounding the administration of President Andrew Jackson.

In this letter, McCord also forwards the text of a recent letter, 10 May 1831, from diplomat Joel R. Poinsett (1779-1851), discussing the improbability of Warden's

diplomatic appointment. An editor, attorney, and political agitator, McCord in 1823 assumed editorship of the *Columbia Telescope*, the most assertive of all the nullification papers.

Alluding to difficulties during the most recent election and the outcry against him, McCord wrote—

In Carolina the party to which I belong, called the State Rights & Free Trade party, having for their politics the doctrines of Mr. Jefferson & republicans of his day, and for their object the repeal of the present prohibitory system—called American, were opposed to the Union Party or Federalist. Our object was to go into convention, and to declare there laws unconstitutional & void & to resist them. If force was to be applied it would come from the general government none was necessary on our part but a refusal to obey.

McCord also discusses at some length the controversy over Peggy Eaton and what came to be known as the Petticoat affair” [an incident during which the men of President Jackson's Cabinet and their wives socially ostracized John Eaton, the Secretary of War, and his wife, Peggy, due to disapproval of the circumstances surrounding their marriage – a squabble that played out over multiple years, 1829-1831]. McCord also notes growing discontent with the Jackson administration, and the rising fortunes of future president, Martin Van Buren:

Van Buren has acquired a commanding influence over him & such a scene of low intriguing has been going at Washington for the last twelve months as was never witnessed in this country....[Jackson's] disgraceful conduct in relation to Eaton his Secretary of War (whose wife is a whore or was one before he married her) has utterly confounded us all. His dismissal of his Cabinet on account of this woman & their discordant materials, so illy filling the views of his friend & would be successor Mr. Van Buren, and his whole administration together with the pittyful conspiracy of that poor creature Crawford who has become a sot, has completely disgraced Gen. Jackson in the eyes of any one who regards the character of the first officer of the country. I hope

in Europe the affair will not be fully comprehended for it is too disgraceful to this country.

Our country is in a wretched condition. The South, except the new states where the lands yield enourmously, & the people are ignorant, is in a state of half revolution. Their riches taken from them—their commerce destroyed, and they ruled by an insulting majority in violation of the Constitution & their oaths. Indeed Sir the majority has become the most despotick & unprincipled government in the world, regarding the constitution less than Charles the X did & caring for nothing but securing the majority, which they now openly avow have the right to govern, without any other controul than their discretion.

In closing, McCord, who served as trustee for South Carolina College expresses interest in purchasing for the College selected volumes from Warden's private library. In 1820, Warden's dire financial straits had necessitated the sale of his library to Samuel A. Eliot, who presented the collection to Harvard University. By the time McCord penned this letter in 1831, demand had increased for Warden's publications and his fortunes had improved, allowing him to resume building his library.

McCutchen Family Papers, 1811-1954

The family of George McCutchen (1876-1951) and Lilla Kennerly Johnstone McCutchen (1877-1954) of Columbia (S.C.) are represented by letters, receipts, wills, certificates, and writings.

The early material, 1811-1898, relates to attorney Job Johnstone (1793-1862), a South Carolina Supreme Court justice from Newberry (S.C.) and grandfather of Lilla McCutchen. Of particular note is a letter dated 27 August 1831 from J[ames] Hamilton of Charleston which addresses the Nullification crisis. Hamilton congratulates Johnstone on his appointment as "so able & zealous a delegate" of the States Rights and Free Trade Party at the Free Trade Convention in Philadelphia. Hamilton continues on to complain of problems with Richardson O'Neill and suggests that the Party would have placed Johnstone there instead had they known his views at the time. Most of the receipts in the collection are for purchases made by Job Johnstone. Also of interest is correspondence to John M.

Johnstone while he served, in 1897, as Consul to Brazil at Recife (in the state of Pernambuco).

The collection shifts to the McCutchen family of Williamsburg County (S.C.), in 1898. George McCutchen (1876-1951), born in the community of Indiantown (S.C.), was one of the ten children of Col. James Moses McCutchen (1830-1897) and Mary Jane "Jennie" Gilland McCutchen (1841-1900). George finished South Carolina College in 1898 and began teaching in Mullins (Marion County, S.C.). He joined the faculty at South Carolina College in 1900 and remained there (subsequently the University of South Carolina) for forty-eight years as professor of economics. A substantial unit of correspondence, beginning 3 June 1903, documents the courtship of George Johnstone and Lilla Kennerly Johnstone (1877-1954) of Newberry (S.C.). Lilla was the daughter of Sen. Alan Johnstone (1849-1929) and Lilla Kennerly Johnstone (1854-1940).

The one hundred twenty-eight letters written by George describe a trip to Asheville (North Carolina) and a landslide on the train tracks; summers spent in Fowler (Williamsburg County, S.C.); leisure hours spent hunting (deer, fox, bird, and alligator) and fishing; life on Pawley's Island (Georgetown County, S.C.) and beach activities during the summer; purchase of a lot in Columbia (S.C.) and construction and furnishing of a house at 1906 Pendleton Street a few blocks east of the University of South Carolina; a trip into the sandhills and the residents there; and his attempts at amateur photography. These letters conclude with George and Lilla's marriage on 22 December 1904. Lilla's wedding book is also included with the collection.

The remainder of the collection consists of letters to and from siblings of George and Lilla. Of note is the correspondence with Lilla's brother Alan Johnstone in Newberry (S.C.) regarding settlement of the estates of various deceased members of the Johnstone family during the 1930s and 1940s.

The collection also includes correspondence with George and Lilla's children: Alan Johnstone (1905-1993), George Thomas Johnstone (1909-1967), James Malcolm Johnstone (1914-1983), and Wilmot Ruet Johnstone McCutchen (1916-). In 1911, the McCutchens lost a son, Hugh, to scarlet fever. All but George Thomas McCutcheon became engineers; he became a surgeon in Columbia (S.C.). During World War II, each of the sons served in the military, with Alan and Wilmot

becoming career officers. Information on the boys includes school report cards, Sunday School certificates, and Boy Scout badges and membership cards.

Two scrapbook volumes, 1844-1950 and 1935-1952, contain clippings regarding World War I and World War II as well as invitations, programs, and other printed matter reflecting Lilla McCutchen's involvement with the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Assembly Ball (a debutante organization), the University of South Carolina, and Winthrop College.

Also included in the collection are writings by George McCutchen on economic issues that appeared as published articles and a copy of a government paper related to trade and the cotton market: "Report of Five Members Favorable to Southern Deliveries, Part of a Committee of Ten Appointed at a Meeting Held in Washington, D.C., on January 19, 1934, Under Senator [E.D.] Smith's Auspices for the Purpose of Considering Possible Changes in the Cotton Futures Contract" (14 February 1934). Writings of Lilla include papers presented to the D.A.R. and the Current Literature Club and scripts for plays and papers for her master's degree coursework. Approximately fifty photographs accompanying the collection depict the family of George McCutchen (1876-1951) over the years.

Davison McDowell Plantation Papers, 1768-1913

Davison McDowell (1783-1842), a native of Newry (Ireland), emigrated to America around 1810 and joined other members of his family in Georgetown District (S.C.). Davison's father, James McDowell (1749-1787), who had settled in South Carolina in 1786, died there on the Pee Dee River the follow year. Davison's mother, Agnes Davison McDowell (1758-1827), arrived shortly after her husband's death; she afterward married Robert Kirkpatrick (1719-1798), with whom she had at least four other children. Young Davison McDowell remained in Ireland with relatives to complete his studies before relocating to the United States.

The enterprising planter was associated with a number of plantation properties between the time of his arrival in America and his death in 1842. He acquired Asylum plantation in 1819 and owned the property until 1836. Other tracts owned or planted by McDowell included Lucknow (the Pee Dee River plantation at which he died), Rice Hope, Hoogley, Strawberry Hill, Pee Dee, Springfield, Oatlands, Sandy Island, and Woodville. Active in his community, in November 1839, McDowell was a founding member of the Planters Club on the Pee Dee River. He

served as vestryman and building committee member of Prince Frederick Episcopal Church, Winyah, and represented Georgetown District at South Carolina's Union convention of 1832, which declared that the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 were unconstitutional and unenforceable in South Carolina, and issued the Ordinance of Nullification.

Davison McDowell first married Mary Ann Moore (1792-1822), who died shortly thereafter. In 1827, he married Catherine DuBose McCrea Witherspoon (1799-1887), widow of Robert Sidney Witherspoon (1794-1819). The McDowells were the parents of eight children, four of whom died in infancy or early childhood. McDowell died in 1842, at the age of fifty-eight, and was buried at All Saints Episcopal Church, Waccamaw, on Pawley's Island (S.C.). After her husband's death, Catherine McDowell gave up the family's lowcountry plantation and removed to her own plantation near Sumter (S.C.).

McDowell's plantation journal, 1815-1833, is a rich source of additional information on the rice planter and is particularly revealing in its documentation of life at his property called Asylum. The volume contains a record of seasonal household moves between plantation properties, the sea shore, and various other locations. Other entries note the importation of wine purchased jointly with neighboring planters J.W. Allston and R.O. Anderson. Notations dated 6 October 1826 and 14 October 1830 document McDowell's involvement in local politics as supervisor of elections for Georgetown District (S.C.). Further evincing his political stance, an entry from 3 December 1832 comments on the Union convention and the Palmetto state's growing preoccupation with sectionalism and state's rights—"I hope the Almighty will direct our Consultation for the preservation of these U.S., the good of the State, the safety, honour & welfare of thy People." A single entry of July 1829 documents McDowell's role as a bondsman in the trial of enslaved African Americans accused of complicity in an abortive insurrection planned in Georgetown (S.C.).

As expected, the journal contains detailed planting and crop records for rice and other products, indicating the date when planting began, when planting was completed, when harvesting began, and when harvesting was completed. Although rice was McDowell's cash crop, subsistence farming was necessary to feed the many hands on Asylum. The journal denotes McDowell's careful attention to the cultivation of other crops such as corn, peas, potatoes, yams, and oats. As

is typical with many plantation journals, the volume contains a systematic record of weather observations. McDowell's record is particularly interesting for meteorological prognostication for the coming year based upon the weather for the twelve days of Christmas.

Substantive information on McDowell's holdings of enslaved African Americans is to be found in the journal, including yearly lists of enslaved families and their allowances of clothing and food. Records of slave "crimes and misdemeanors" and other notations shed light on punishments meted out to slaves accused of stealing or attempting to run away. A journal entry dated 24 August 1831 reveals something of McDowell's unique philosophy of plantation governance—

Moses & Dowey came to me...this morn[in]g this day makes 4 weeks since the[y] went away. As they have come home themselves (agreeable to a Rule of the Plantation) they are not be whipped! But the[y] are to be deprived of all the Comforts of the Plantation: the[y] are to get no Summer cloths, Christmas: & as their offence appears to me of great enormity (my Crop being very grassy when the[y] went away) I think I will give them no winter cloths: Moses being a class leader is prohibited from Public Preaching for a year.

Seemingly more vexing to McDowell was the discovery in 1830 that Sibbey, an enslaved woman, had miscarried, McDowell speculated, on purpose. Prescribed punishment: the revocation of Christmas holiday privileges and confinement. A particularly intriguing journal entry, 9 December 1831, alludes to legal action brought by McDowell following the unsanctioned whipping and confinement of one of his enslaved workers.

Davison McDowell's plantation management appears to have been under the direct supervision of drivers, two of whom, Manza and Sam, are identified in the yearly lists of plantation slaves and are named often in journal entries. An entry from February 1827 indicates that "the business of the Plantation went on under the sole direction of Manza" while McDowell was confined to his bed for more than three weeks with "a grievous sickness which the Doctor's called Epedimic." The sole reference to an overseer is an account of the discharge of Mr. McCarty in September 1830 for intoxication.

Other information relating to the enslavement of African-Americans can be gleaned from the record of tax returns found in the journal, according to which McDowell paid taxes on eighty-four enslaved laborers in 1826, one hundred ten slaves in 1829, one hundred seven slaves in 1830, one hundred eight slaves in 1831, and one hundred thirteen slaves in 1832. Additionally, the journal evidences the task system by which McDowell worked his enslaved laborers, with a detailed computation of approximate expenses for a cotton plantation with one hundred slaves and estimates of the daily amount of labor to be expected from slave laborers assigned various tasks. Likewise, it documents the training of slaves at different trades. On at least two occasions, McDowell sent enslaved young men off the plantation for extended periods to apprentice—one as a millwright and one as a blacksmith (the millwright apprentice remained under tutelage for three years and four months).

The plantation journal is augmented by a group of approximately one hundred eighty-two unbound manuscript items, 1768-1913, chiefly receipts, letters, and land and legal papers (grants, deeds, plats, wills, and probate records).

Correspondents include James Louis Petigru, Adam Tunno, William J. Cowan, John Lewis, Francis G. DeLiesseline, Ann R. Miles (writing on behalf of Elizabeth Moore), Arthur Harper, and Joseph W. Allston. Charleston merchant Adam Tunno is represented by a letter of 17 August 1824 discussing plans for the advertisement and sale of two tracts of property on the Black River previously owned by Samuel Smith. John Lewis' letter of 20 February 1827 accepts McDowell's appointment to serve as co-executor of his will. Lewis' letter dates from the time of McDowell's extended illness from which attending physicians did not expect him to recover. A letter of 9 February 1826 from Will[iam] J. Cowan renews a contract by which Davison McDowell hired slaves from him.

Of particular interest are three letters written in response to questions regarding the calling of an election for sheriff of Georgetown District (S.C.). Two letters from Charleston attorney James Louis Petigru, 25 and 30 December 1826, offer legal opinions. A third, written, December 1826, from Columbia (S.C.) by McDowell's neighbor planter and state legislator Joseph Waties Allston (1798-1834), advises that, in the absence of the Attorney General—

I have consulted my friend Col. Evans, on the subject of the duty of the managers of elections, with regard to the Sheriffs election. It is his decided opinion, that the election should not be advertised for January. He says it is the duty of the Clerk, to give due notice to the governor, of the time at which the Sheriffs term of service expires, & that the Governor will then have to issue a writ of election, to the respective managers. From an examination of the law, since we have been here, we have all come to the conclusion, that the Governors appointment of Thos. Heriot, as Clerk, is not good for more than a year, & that consequently, an election for clerk will have to be held in January. I like your proposition, to compel the Sheriffs to attend at the Court houses, at the counting of the votes, and also your other idea, with regard to the country polls: this however, is not the time, for introducing such propositions—it can be better done at the next Session, when the resolutions, for the next general election are drawn up.

Allston's letter comments too on the election of John Taylor (1770–1832) as governor of South Carolina.

Other documents relate to the settlement of the estate of Davison McDowell's widow, Catherine DuBose McCrea Witherspoon McDowell (1799-1887), as well as the estates of Belle M.L. McDowell and John B. Witherspoon, M.D., each of which was administered by Davison McDowell's son, the Rev. James McDowell (1832-1913).

Records, [1865] and 1868, of the National Freedmen's Relief Association

Volume, [1865] and 1868, of the National Freedman's Relief Association includes a tipped-in broadside, [1865], soliciting contributions and directing them to treasurer Joseph B. Collins, New York City—

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a Public Meeting held at the Cooper Institute...appeal to their fellow-citizens for a prompt and hearty response to the demand for aid, that comes to us from the thousands of Freedmen gathered by Sherman's Army and others arriving constantly within the Union lines. There are now on Edisto Island alone, several thousand—men, women and

children—in a state of entire destitution, in whose behalf General Saxton has made most pressing appeals to the benevolence of the country.

Signed in print by Charles H. Marshall, W.C. Bryant, Peter Cooper, Eleazer Parmly, W.K. Strong, Francis Geo[rge] Shaw, Robert Lenox Kennedy, John Jay, Joseph B. Collins, Edward F. Davison, and George Cabot Ward.

Addition, 1786-1918, to the James Lawrence Orr Papers

Fourteen manuscripts, 1786-1918 and undated, added to the papers of James Lawrence Orr (1822-1873) include receipts of Orr's grandfather, Jehu Orr, and his father, Christopher Orr, and an undated legal document with testimonies of witnesses to the burning of a barn owned by Captain Jehu Orr [(1763-1827), who operated a tavern in Anderson (S.C.), and died from his wounds after getting stabbed in 1827 by Uriah Sligh (-1828)].

Of special interest are two letters written by James L. Orr. On 15 January 1849 Orr wrote to his parents concerning his victory in the Congressional election and progress of the railroad between Anderson and Columbia (S.C.). A 26 February 1869 letter, forwarded in 1911 by J.A. Orr of Columbus (Mississippi), to James L. Orr's daughter [Mary Orr (1855-1912)?], discusses Orr's life as a circuit court judge and the adverse treatment he endured while governor of South Carolina (29 November 1865 – 6 July 1868).

Alonzo J. Pope Papers, 1863-1865

Military pass, 2 March 1863, and diary volume, 29 October 1864 -25 April 1865, of Alonzo J. Pope (1837-1883), captain, Co. D, 13th Regiment, Iowa Infantry, document this Union soldier's Civil War military experience, particularly as a member of the 3rd Brigade, 4th Division, 17th Army Corps marching with William Tecumseh Sherman.

A military pass, 2 March 1863, issued by the Office Provost Marshal[], in Providence (Louisiana), authorizes Pope to travel by "any boat in the service of the government" to Memphis (Tennessee). Pope's journal details his participation in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, with brief entries noting the destruction of railroad lines, recording casualties, identifying towns through which the army passed, recording the number of miles marched each day and the

location of camp sites, and frequently mentioning the construction of corduroyed roads, as well as the swamps and mud that impeded the army's progress.

The journal commences with Pope's departure from Gaylesville (Alabama), and journey through Georgia. By 3 February 1865 Union troops had crossed into South Carolina and were engaged in fighting near Rivers Bridge on the Big Salkehatchie River. A characteristically terse notation relates the following details of the fight—

...at 2:30 p.m. entered the swamp emerging from it on the north side at near 4 p.m. Waded through mud and water of depth from 4 inches to 4 feet. Encountered the enemy on north side and drove him away. Threw up works and bivouacked for the night.

Arriving at Columbia (S.C.) on 17 February 1865, Pope noted—

The 13th Iowa commenced crossing the river...Lt. Col. Kennedy hoisted the stars and stripes on the capitol building of South Carolina being the first troops in the city and the first national colors planted in the city.

Pope makes no mention of the burning of Columbia on that night. In an entry recorded at Cheraw (Chesterfield County, S.C.), 3 March 1865, only recently evacuated by Confederates, Pope reported that Union troops found twenty-seven pieces of artillery and four thousand small arms.

Pope and his Iowans crossed into North Carolina on 8 March 1865. Subsequent entries detail the occupation of Fayetteville, casualties in fighting near Goldsboro, 21 March 1865, and their entry into Goldsboro and review before General Sherman, 24 March 1865. One of the final entries, 15 April 1865, indicates that "pursuit of Johnston" had been "discontinued because of his proposal to surrender" - a reference to meetings held at Bennett Place in Durham County (N.C.), where on 26 April 1865, Confederate general Joseph E. Johnston (1807-1891), surrendered the Army of Tennessee and all remaining Confederate forces still active in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida - the largest surrender of the war.

Addition, 1924-1958, to the Archibald Hamilton Rutledge Papers

Twenty-nine letters, 1924-1958 and undated, of South Carolina's first poet laureate, Archibald Hamilton Rutledge (1883-1973), are chiefly addressed to his sister, Mary Pinckney Rutledge Stroman (1886-1962), the wife of Jacob Paul Stroman (1894-1956), and relate news of family and friends as well as details of Rutledge's literary efforts and busy lecture schedule.

Several letters refer also to Hampton plantation and Rutledge's efforts to restore the ancestral home, built 1730 near McClellanville (Charleston County, S.C.), and subsequently expanded and modified. A letter dated 15 September [1937] thanks Mary for her support—"I am greatly aided and comforted by your sympathetic attitude toward my Hampton efforts. The rest of the family never say a word; not even 'Welcome home.' It seems strange; but I believe my Colonel and his Lady wish me well." Other letters hint at family differences over the division of heirlooms and document Mrs. Stroman's efforts on her brother's behalf to deter hunting on their property.

Of particular interest from a literary perspective is a letter of 26 January 1924 from Archibald Rutledge, discussing a charge of plagiarism leveled against journalist, naturalist and novelist, Herbert Ravenel Sass (18884-1958)—

Should you hear of my falling out with Herbert Sass, it will be because he has deliberately stolen my prize story, "The Kings of Curlew Island," and has rewritten it for *The Saturday Evening Post*. I could make much trouble for him, but shall not do so. I have, however, remonstrated with him (in my usual ferocious manner). A man can do no meaner thing than what he has done to me.

Letters from the years during which Rutledge taught at Mercersburg Academy, a college preparatory school in south-central Pennsylvania, allude to his feelings of displacement from his native state. Writing on 12 January 1926, after having returned to the freezing temperatures of Mercersburg from temperate South Carolina, Rutledge confided—"We returned safely; but we are snowbound, and shall be for full two months. I'd rather live at home ten years than here for a century."

As early as 1926, Rutledge reported answering from fifteen to twenty letters per day - and regular speaking engagements kept him busy as well. One undated letter relates an anecdotal account of lecture circuit events, including a stop, where—

I had to speak to 500 dress-suited people. I also had one on, and looked like a mule gazing vacantly over a whitewashed fence.

Left Baltimore at 11 at night, an' hit a rainin'... While howling toward Washington at an official speed of 85, there came a thunderous crash, with wild screeching of brakes and wimmin. Everybody debunked..We had hit a car full of people. They didn't need no doctor..We lost 3 hours, and never made it up. Due here at 11:30, I didn't get in until nearly 3,—and me birthday dinner a sittin' there shiverin' with cold!

Dori Sanders Collection [circa 1990]

Six items [circa 1990], relate to the publication of Dori Sander's first novel, *Clover*, by Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill. Among these are a photograph of the author and two promotional publications from Algonquin Books—a booklet written by Sanders entitled *Ideal Land for Farming* and a large multi-fold flyer containing critical notices and comment on the novel and announcing publication of her second book, *Her Own Place*. Also included are signed printings of *Clover* -- a hardback first edition and a soft-covered presentation set of folded and gathered sheets of the novel prepared for "the friends of Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill."

The principal item in the collection, however, is an original, corrected copy of *Clover* in word-processed sheaf form. On the title page are the author's name, a mailing address in York (S.C.), and the revelation that the book was originally titled, "An Empty Doorway."

Prospectus, September 1842, for *Southern Baptist Advocate*

Printed prospectus and subscription blank, September 1842, for the *Southern Baptist Advocate*, a "denominational paper" to be issued from Charleston. Signed in print by M.T. Mendenhall, C.M. Furman, W.B. Heriot, A.C. Smith, and H. Bailey,

Committee of Publication, and addressed to the Rev. I[veson] L. Brooks of Hamburg (S.C.), the prospectus sets forth terms for subscriptions to the weekly paper, indicates that a "specimen Number will be prepared in time for the November Associations, which will form the first number of a volume to be continued in January next," and names as editor, the Rev. Dr. Tho[ma]s Curtis (1787-1859) as editor. A native of England, Curtis migrated to the United States in 1833 and served churches in Maine, Georgia, and South Carolina, prior to founding the Limestone Springs Female High School at Gaffney (S.C.) in 1845.

Emanuel Sternberger Collection, 1889-1927

A native of Neidlingen (Germany), Emanuel Sternberger (1859-1924) was the seventh child of Sternberger (1808-) and Elizabeth Blanche Emanuel Sternberger (1818-). The family lived in the district of Esslingen, in Baden-Württemberg, in southern Germany.

Sternberger's father was a schoolteacher, and Emanuel was educated first at the local village school and later at a preparatory school in Grunstadt (Bad Dürkheim district in Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany). When Emanuel was thirteen, his older brother David Sternberger (1847-1918) returned to Germany from South Carolina to marry. At some point following David's return to the United States, young Emanuel Sternberger joined his brother at Florence (S.C.), which he reached by way of New York and Charleston (S.C.). While teaching himself English, Emanuel Sternberger worked as a clerk in his brother's store.

Emanuel Sternberger returned to Germany in 1878. His father gave him \$250.00 to establish his own business. With two brothers in South Carolina — David at Florence and Herman at Darlington (S.C.) — Emanuel decided to locate in the Marlboro County community of Clio (S.C.). At the age of nineteen in 1879, Sternberger rented a small building, which served also as a residence. Profits from his general merchandise and cotton-buying business enabled Sternberger to become actively involved in acquiring and selling land. Sternberger purchased land in Clio in 1889 on which he later built a two-story brick store that the merchant claimed was the largest department store in South Carolina.

At some point, Sternberger invited his brother Herman Sternberger (1849-1918) to join him in business after the failure of the latter's store in Darlington. Emanuel Sternberger also began to expand his business interests beyond South Carolina.

He had traveled in the North and, with his brother David, acquired a shirt factory in Philadelphia. While living in Philadelphia, Sternberger continued to diversify his business interests in South Carolina. In a letter dated 17 June 1895, written from Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), Sternberger wrote to J[ames] L. Medlin in Clio (S.C.), discussing at length plans to finance railroad construction to Clio and the desire to secure a cotton mill and a bank for the town. The letter assures Medlin of Sternberger's willingness to furnish up to \$700 in cash, more than his one-fifth share of the \$3000 investment, but insists "it is not fair that we should do it all, and others who derive as much or more benefit of it than we do, do nothing."

While living in the mid-Atlantic area, Sternberger met and began a friendship with Baltimore wholesale grocer Moses Herman Cone (1857-1908), who later became a successful textile entrepreneur who founded a company that became a leading manufacturer of denim. Sternberger returned to Clio after selling the shirt factory in Pennsylvania but left again to manage a shoe factory in Asheville (North Carolina), owned by Cone. After a year, Sternberger left the business and returned to Clio (S.C.). In 1898 Moses Cone invited Sternberger to join him in Greensboro (North Carolina), where they organized the Revolution Cotton Mills. Emanuel Sternberger served as president of the company; his brother Herman served as secretary and treasurer. Emanuel remained in Clio while Herman moved to Greensboro to oversee construction of the mill.

In 1900, Emanuel Sternberger married Bertha Strauss. He and his family stayed in Clio (S.C.) until 1902 when they moved to Greensboro (N.C.). Sternberger remained in Greensboro as president of the Revolution Cotton Mills until his death in 1924. Operations of the Clio mercantile firm were turned over to his nephew Joseph Strauss (1868-1937), a native of New York, and the business was later incorporated as Emanuel Sternberger & Company. Although the business remained successful, it apparently did not long survive Emanuel Sternberger's death.

The one hundred twenty-six volumes and two and three-quarter linear feet of unbound business records and correspondence provide a detailed history of the business from 1897 until 1927. The ledgers, cash books, inventory books, fertilizer books, cotton books, gin books, and day books indicate the wide range of mercantile operations in which the company was involved. The records provide an excellent example of the cotton economy in the Pee Dee section of South Carolina

during the final decades prior to the arrival of the boll weevil, and also document the credit system by which the agricultural economy operated. The earliest volume in the collection is a stock inventory book dated 1 January 1897. In addition to inventory, the volume lists liabilities, real estate, real estate mortgages, shares, notes, new accounts, and store accounts. A less complete inventory dated 1 January 1898 is also found in the same volume.

A number of volumes contain accounts with wholesalers from whom Emanuel Sterberger & Company purchased goods. Emanuel Sterberger & Company also operated a cotton gin and sold shares of stock in the Clio Ginnery Company. There are indications that the company may have engaged in the insurance business as well. One volume is a policy register for the Palmetto Insurance Company of Sumter (S.C.), for which Joseph Strauss served as agent.

In addition to buying and ginning cotton and selling seed and fertilizer, Emanuel Sternberger & Company sold hats, shoes, coffee, flour and other staples, and many other items that were needed by their customers in Clio and the surrounding area of Marlboro County (S.C.). Forty-six day books document the daily record of sales spanning the period from 6 October 1904 through 31 December 1924.

Reports, 1872-1879, of the United States Army Quartermaster Department

Twenty-six manuscripts, 1872-1879, recorded by the United States Army, Quartermaster Department, lists operations at various military posts in North and South Carolina during and after Reconstruction.

Files list expenditures and outstanding debts, orders for the purchase of supplies, plus such printed forms as "Consolidated Report of Horses, Mules, and Oxes Received, Transferred, &c.," "Report of Persons and Articles Hired," "Roll of Enlisted Men Employed on Extra Duty," and "Quarterly Return of Quartermaster's Stores." Among South Carolina locations represented are Aiken, Blackville, Charleston, Edgefield, Newberry, Spartanburg, and Yorkville.

Records, 1810, of Joseph Walden & Co.

Two letters, 30 June and 13 September 1810, of Jos[eph] Walden & Co. of Charleston (S.C.), discuss plans to arrange the illegal importation of enslaved Africans from Brazil dating to a time after the United States had adopted the Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves, enacted 2 March 1807. The United States

Constitution had protected the slave trade for twenty years, until 1 January 1808. This statute provided for the abolition of the Atlantic slave trade but did not alter the internal trade in slaves within the United States.

Correspondence of Joseph Walden (-1811), a merchant in business with Daniel Walden, documents his efforts to work around the law. Walden's earlier letter is addressed to Messrs. Chew & Relf, merchants in New Orleans (Louisiana)—

We expect a vessel belonging to our correspondent Theophilo DeMello of the City of San Salvador...to arrive on the coast of Florida in the month of September with the cargo of about 300 Negroes.... we have been informed that they cannot be landed there without a permission from the Governor of Pensacola.

Walden requests the New Orleans firm's "assistance in procuring a permission for the Portugues[e] Ship Bellona, Jaoa Dias de Carvelho Master." Walden further explains that the permission is required "in time to meet his ship at Mobile as she is expected to arrive at that place."

The second letter, written in turn by Chew & Relf, brokers, to John Forbes & Company of Pensacola (Florida), informs them that agent Francois de Morant was being sent to Florida and requests assistance in procuring the necessary permission for the "Ship Bellona...to enter and to dispose of her Cargo of Slaves at Mobile [Alabama]."

Letter, 10 June 1823, Daniel C. Webb to Capt. Alden Partridge

Letter, 10 June 1823 (Charleston, S.C.), in which Daniel Cannon Webb (1782-1850), a planter of Colleton District (S.C.) and Charleston, contacts Captain Alden Partridge (1785-1854) in New England.

Webb writes to discuss enrolling his son Daniel as a student in Partridge's private military academy at Norwich (Vermont). Founded in 1819 under the name, "The American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy," the institution is now known as Norwich University, the nation's oldest private military college.

Advising that he had made prior application to the Secretary of War for his son's appointment to West Point, Webb writes—

I find by your Prospectus that you do not receive students for less than one year, I therefore request you will...inform me, if you would be willing to receive my Son into your institution....I can scarcely doubt in my own mind, that he will be with you 18 or 20 months or very probably close his studies with you... he is now 15 years and 3 months old and has been at (I think) the most respectable academy in our City -- This however is a classical academy, where, but little attention is paid to arithmetic... he has lately been through the Rule of Three... is now reading Virgil, *Graeca Minora*, and [Joseph Emerson] Worcester's *Geography*,... with other intermediate Books.

Appended is a letter of 12 June 1823 raising further questions regarding expenses and requesting promotional literature on the academy.

Alden founded his academy in his Vermont hometown following his tenure, 1814-1817, as one of the early superintendents of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

An author, legislator, surveyor and an enthusiastic advocate of hiking and physical fitness, Alden promoted military education and advocated for the concept of the citizen-soldier in various ways. During the 1830s, his open letters to Virginia newspapers and legislators help shape public opinion and encouraged the founding of the Virginia Military Institute. His direct involvement and advocacy resulted in the founding of six other private military institutions around the country: the Virginia Literary, Scientific and Military Academy (1839-1846) at Portsmouth (Virginia); the Pennsylvania Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy (1842–1845) at Bristol (Pennsylvania); the Pennsylvania Military Institute (1845-1848) at Harrisburg (Pennsylvania); the Wilmington Literary, Scientific and Military Academy (1846-1848) at Wilmington (Delaware); the Scientific and Military Collegiate Institute (1850-1854) at Reading (Pennsylvania); Gymnasium and Military Institute (1850-1853) at Pembroke (New Hampshire); and the National Scientific and Military Academy (1853) at Brandywine Springs (Delaware).

1996 Gifts to Modern Political Collections

- Charles E. Boineau papers, 1941-1995
- Records of the Democratic Party of South Carolina
- Rembert Coney Dennis papers, ca. 1938-1992
- Butler Derrick papers, 1969-1994
- L. Marion Gressette papers , ca. 1920-1984
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- Oral history interviews
- Elizabeth Patterson papers, ca. 1964-1994
- Gregory D. Shorey papers , 1952-1995

Charles E. Boineau papers, 1941-1995

A growing unease with the liberal platforms of the Democratic Party prompted a young Columbia businessman to announce his party affiliation with the GOP in 1960. Denouncing "socialistic programs" and pledging a "real fight for full-time conservatism," Charles E. Boineau won a special election in August 1961 to the South Carolina General Assembly, becoming the first Republican elected to the House since 1900. His victory attracted national attention as it signaled the emergence of a recognizable two-party system in South Carolina politics. "You did it!" proclaimed U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater in a congratulatory letter to Boineau. "You will go down in history as the first republican to crack the solid ranks of democrats in South Carolina, and some day, whether you know it or not, your victory will mark the turning point in not only the political but the economic direction of your state."

As a member of the House, Boineau championed reform in election laws, served on the Agriculture and Conservation and Labor,

Commerce, and Industry committees and defended the conservative party's agenda. In 1962, in conjunction with his own bid for re-election, he worked tirelessly for the campaigns of Bill Workman for U.S. Senate and Floyd Spence for Congress. As a delegate to the 1964 Republican National Convention in San Francisco, Boineau wholeheartedly endorsed the presidential campaign of Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater. After the 1964 convention, Boineau ended his brief political career, but not his support for the Republican Party, and returned to private life.

The collection consists of two and a half linear feet of materials, 1941-1995, chiefly 1961-1964, and more fully documents the emergence of the Republican Party in South Carolina than it does Boineau's brief tenure in the South Carolina House of Representatives. The papers concentrate on Boineau's campaigns and his involvement in local, state, and national Republican politics. His campaign materials primarily consist of correspondence regarding his 1961 victory. Sparse materials document his unsuccessful 1962 and 1964 bids for a House seat. Particularly noteworthy is a folder regarding his 1964 court challenge to South Carolina's full-slate election law. Most of the papers focus on Boineau's association with the Republican party at the national, state, and local levels and reflect his involvement with the 1964 GOP presidential campaign, South Carolina Republicans, and Richland County Republicans. Records documenting Boineau's military career as a naval aviator during World War II and service in the naval reserves complete the collection.

Records of the Democratic Party of South Carolina

Modern Political Collections is the official repository for the records of the Democratic Party of South Carolina. The collection documents the organization's activities at the local, state, and national levels.

Headquartered in Columbia, the Party's primary purposes are to promote its interests throughout the state, provide campaign assistance to Democratic candidates for state and national offices, and serve as a liaison for both the national and local Democratic parties.

During the past year, an addition of thirteen and a quarter linear feet of material was processed. Presently the collection consists of forty-six and a quarter linear feet of material, chiefly dating from 1968 to 1988, and arranged in the following series: General Papers, Precinct Officer Files, Financial Records, Clippings, and Persons Files.

Rembert Coney Dennis Papers, ca. 1938-1992

"He walked with and was one of the giants in the South Carolina Senate, and when he left the Senate, it was truly the end of that era." Thus, Isadore Lourie characterized the passing of Rembert Coney Dennis (1915-1992), who served in the South Carolina House from 1939 to 1942, when he was elected to represent Berkeley County in the Senate. He served in the Senate from 1943 until 1988, and became one of the most influential legislators of his time.

Rembert Dennis was born in 1915 in Pinopolis to Edward James and Ella Mae Coney Dennis. He graduated from Berkeley High School and while in school worked for three years as a Senate page. He graduated from Furman University in 1936 with a B.A. degree. At Furman, Dennis was elected president of the student council, played football, and ran track. He took a job with the U.S. Maritime Commission in Washington after graduation and began law school at Georgetown. In 1940 he received his law degree from the University of South Carolina. Upon his election to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1938, Dennis became the third generation of the Dennis family to represent Berkeley County in the General Assembly.

In 1942, Dennis sought and won election to the South Carolina Senate, following his father and grandfather before him. Conscious that his action opened him to criticism as a slacker, Dennis, in a taped interview with historian Dale Rosengarten, recalled—"I had a burning desire to fill the seat that my father had lost by assassination and my mother had lost because it was too early for women to be accepted for higher office....It was my feeling that I was going to be severely criticized for running for political office when I was of the age that I was expected to be in military service....I decided I would run and

abide by the results and publicly stated that it was their [the public's] decision and I would be a volunteer for service if I didn't win."

Dennis was an able legislator, a coalition builder who promoted fiscal conservatism yet social progressivism. Between 1943 and his retirement in 1988, he ascended to lead the Senate, succeeding Edgar Brown as chairman of the Finance Committee in 1972, and in 1984, following the death of his close friend Marion Gressette, as president pro tem of the Senate.

In recalling his ambition, Dennis commented that, during the early 1950s, "I wanted to be governor, and then United States Senator. I thought I was a good candidate then for anything, but maybe President. But as I served I learned. The more I learned, the more I found out the less I knew....I thought, when I got to be Chairman of the Finance Committee, with my years of seniority, I was getting along about as good as the governor, but I had a desire to get into the national picture. I gave it up quickly when I got so busy as Senator, and Chairman of the Finance Committee."

Ill health forced Dennis to retire from public life in 1988. He suffered a heart attack in 1976 and was involved in serious automobile accidents in 1984 and 1985. He died in 1992 at the age of seventy-six.

The papers of Rembert C. Dennis, ca. 1938-1992, consist of seven and a half linear feet of personal and public papers arranged in six series: General, Speeches, Topical Files, Audio-Visual Recordings, Clippings, and Scrapbook Material. Unfortunately, the bulk of Dennis' papers were destroyed in a 1985 fire that devastated his home.

General files include personal and public correspondence and press releases. Of particular interest is Dennis' 1978 handwritten memorandum "Legislative Priorities and Pending Legislation for the Coming Session." Material from 1984 includes letters to Dennis on his selection as President Pro Tempore and a copy of his acceptance

speech before the Senate. Papers from 1988 document his decision not to seek re-election.

Topical files contain notes and interview questions of historian Dale Rosengarten for her extensive oral history with Dennis and the edited and verbatim transcripts of that interview. Editing was performed by South Caroliniana Library graduate assistant Colleen Bradley in partial fulfillment of Master's degree requirements. Audiovisual materials include photographs and the cassette recordings of the Rosengarten interview. Scrapbook material includes clippings, invitations, programs, and awards assembled by Dennis, his family, and staff.

Butler Derrick Papers, 1969-1994

Butler Derrick represented South Carolina's Third District in the United States House of Representatives from 1975 to 1995. At his retirement, he donated his congressional papers, along with campaign records and memorabilia, to the University. Derrick's decision not to seek an eleventh term in Congress shocked and saddened associates and constituents. Speaker Tom Foley noted—"Butler Derrick is a true leader, a man of principal and integrity. When the public thinks of Congress, I'd be proud if they thought of Butler Derrick because he was a member of the House in the finest sense of the word." John Spratt said—"He was a mentor and advisor...it's a definite loss to the state and to individual members of the delegation, because, regardless of party, Butler was always willing to help us. Butler was closer to being in the leadership than any South Carolinian in the delegation this century." Analysts described him as the leadership's key link to the moderate and conservative Democratic wing. He himself said—"Power in a legislative body is not just conferred on you; it's years and years of building relationships, where people know you stand by your word."

Congressional collections such as the Derrick papers comprise a remarkably rich resource for the student of government and politics in an era of rapid and constant change. The Congressman's lengthy tenure in office, the breadth of his leadership, and his disciplined

focus upon substantive issues combine to make the Derrick papers a particularly valuable resource. Together with those of William Jennings Bryan Dorn, Butler Derrick's papers provide a unique political, economic and social picture of South Carolina's Third District from 1948 to 1994.

As Derrick closed his Washington and three district offices, approximately four hundred fifty linear feet of material, an estimated eight hundred fifty thousand items, documenting his ten terms in the House and campaigns for public office, were transferred to the South Caroliniana Library. In addition to paper records, the Derrick papers include film, photographs, audio and video tapes, and computer files. Records created in his public capacity as a member of Congress include legislative files regarding bills or issues before Congress, press releases, speeches, and district project files. Series created in his private capacity will include campaign records and future accessions documenting his activities since leaving Congress. Processing of the congressional papers will be a labor intensive project, and it is not known when the collection may be opened to research.

L. Marion Gressette Papers , ca. 1920-1984

"Governors come and go, but Gressette has remained and become a legend." Thus stated former governor John C. West at a 1981 testimonial dinner honoring South Carolina state senator Marion Gressette. Nicknamed the "Gray Fox" due to his legislative cunning and slicked-back gray hair, Gressette's forty-seven-year presence in the senate chambers, 1937-1984, commanded the respect of political allies and adversaries. At the time of his death it was said no man might ever again accrue the power which Gressette had acquired over the years.

Lawrence Marion Gressette was born on 11 February 1902 in the Center Hill section of Orangeburg County. He was the fourth of eight children born to planter John Thomas and Rosa Emily Wannamaker Gressette. A lifetime of public service in the General Assembly began in the lower chamber, where Gressette served from 1925 to 1928 and

from 1931 to 1932. He was elected to the South Carolina Senate in 1936 and served from 1937 until his death on 1 March 1984. Gressette chaired a number of powerful committees during his career, including the Education Committee, 1951-1955; Judiciary Committee, 1953-1984; Rules Committee, 1959-1974; Highways Committee, 1973-1975; and Natural Resources Committee, 1945-1950. Gressette was elected President Pro Tempore of the Senate in 1972.

Gressette is best remembered for his roles on the Senate Judiciary Committee and the South Carolina School Committee, which have often been referred to as "Gressette's Graveyard" and the "Gressette Committee." Although some legislators considered the Judiciary Committee a "graveyard" for good legislation, former governor John West noted that "no one will ever fully appreciate all the potentially bad laws that Senator Gressette has mercifully laid to rest for this state." Gressette, a master of parliamentary procedure, often exercised his power in the Judiciary Committee by tabling legislation he opposed.

Between 1951 and 1966, Gressette chaired a fifteen-man committee appointed by the governor to seek legal means to avoid forced integration of the state's public schools. Dubbed the "Gressette Committee," its historic role during the Civil Rights era in South Carolina has been an issue of debate for scholars and journalists, who have speculated on the committee's original intent and legacy. In later years, Gressette observed—"The committee's real accomplishment was in preventing violence such as occurred in some other southern states" (3 March 1984).

While Gressette's leadership battling integration made him a symbol of intransigence, later actions reflected his ability and willingness to evolve and change as South Carolina society changed. In 1972 he was instrumental in helping draft legislation to establish a permanent state agency, the Human Affairs Commission, to work toward eliminating and preventing racial discrimination. He supported legislation in 1978 that proclaimed the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., a state holiday, and he played a key role in helping draft a

desegregation plan for state colleges and universities in 1981. Governor Richard W. Riley best summarized Gressette's character at a memorial service held in the Senate chamber on 6 March 1984— "There were times over the years that Senator Gressette and I disagreed on the floor....But without exception I always found him to be an honorable opponent, a man of great integrity, and unfailing courtesy, a man of respect."

The L. Marion Gressette papers consist of seven and a half linear feet of material, ca. 1920-1984. The collection primarily contains public papers from the 1970s to 1984; a small but significant group of records dates from 1953 to 1956. The collection is arranged in five series: General Papers, Topical Files, Speeches, Audio-Visual Material, and Clippings.

General Papers, 1953-1956 and 1971-1978, include correspondence with constituents and colleagues, notes, reports, and legislative records. Letters dating from 1953 to 1956 offer revealing insights into South Carolina's political climate during a period of heightened racial tension and uncertainty concerning the future of the national Democratic Party in South Carolina. Correspondence between Gressette and other members of the Democratic Executive Committee addresses the need for South Carolina Democrats to work together to get the state, as one Democrat wrote, "back in harness." Many political colleagues, confident of Gressette's legislative acumen and popular appeal, also wrote encouraging Gressette to run for governor or seek a South Carolina Supreme Court nomination. Other 1950s correspondence regards the Calhoun County Legislative Delegation, the Highways Department, Clemson University, and Winthrop College. Papers generated during the 1970s focus on issues such as unemployment, education, and the South Carolina Finance Equalization Act.

Topical Files, 1965-1983, are chiefly legislative files relating to Gressette's committee work as well as issues of local, state, and national interest. Extensive files document Gressette's role in helping defeat the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment in South

Carolina, 1971-1978. This material consists of correspondence, newsletters, advertisements, and petitions for or against the ERA, as well as papers relating to the International Women's Year Conferences held in Columbia in July 1977, and in Houston, Tx., the following November.

As first vice-chair of the Senate Education Committee, Gressette strongly opposed the movement to make Winthrop College co-educational. The collection contains correspondence from Winthrop alumni and constituents, 1965-1975, as well as reports and statements from various organizations and individuals, including the transcript of a 1972 Senate Education Committee hearing discussing the future of the school. Extensive newspaper clippings about this issue are located in the Clippings series.

Papers reflecting Gressette's participation in the South Carolina State Reorganization Commission date from 1972 to 1983. These include meeting minutes, information related to the Commission's history and budget, and responses of several state agencies to a questionnaire designed by the Commission to assess an agency's organizational structure, function, and programs. Records of the Commission's "Sunset Review," a process by which state agencies were assigned termination dates and required to document their progress to the Commission to remain in existence, constitute the majority of material between 1979 and 1983.

Gressette represented three counties between 1937 and 1984. Although he served Calhoun County throughout his entire career, re-districting expanded his representation to include portions of Orangeburg County in 1967 and Dorchester County in 1969. Records of his service in these two counties include correspondence, notes, reports, and drafts of budget appropriations. Documents relating to Gressette's service in the Calhoun County Legislative Delegation are not as voluminous as the Orangeburg/Dorchester material and are located in the General Papers series.

Speeches, 1950-1977, consist of handwritten and typed manuscripts. Topics of early speeches include segregation, budget appropriations, reapportionment, and federal and state relations. Gressette's speeches from the 1970s announce his support for then Lieutenant Governor John West during West's gubernatorial campaign and later in support of West's gubernatorial accomplishments.

Robert Witherspoon Hemphill Papers, 1926-1984

Robert Witherspoon Hemphill (1915-1983) represented South Carolina's Fifth District in the United States Congress from 1957 to 1964. President Lyndon Baines Johnson appointed Hemphill to a Federal judgeship in April 1964. A distinguished jurist noted for his keen opinions and strong work ethic, Hemphill took senior status in 1980. He continued to hear cases until he suffered a massive heart attack in July 1983. Soon after he returned to work, on Christmas night 1983, a second heart attack ended his life.

Hemphill was born in Chester to John McLure Hemphill and Helen Witherspoon Hemphill. His father was an attorney associated with the family firm of Hemphill & Hemphill. Educated in the Chester public schools, he received his undergraduate and law degrees from the University of South Carolina, and joined the family law firm in 1938. In August 1941 he volunteered for military service as a "Flying Cadet." He served in the Army Air Force chiefly as an instructor, stationed at airfields in Texas, training pilots on the B-24 Liberator bomber. He returned to Chester and the practice of law in September 1945.

Hemphill's career of public service began as a member of the state House of Representatives, 1947-1948. He served as solicitor of the Sixth Judicial Circuit between 1951 and 1956 and won election to Congress in 1956. On his appointment to the bench in 1964 to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of George Bell Timmerman in 1962, Hemphill remarked—"As much as I loved being congressman, and I loved it, I don't believe I could find anything to make me happier than this position."

At the time of Hemphill's death, Chief U.S. District Judge Charles E. Simons, Jr., characterized him as "an outstanding judge of great judicial temperament, and he was one of the hardest-working people I have ever known." State Senator John Martin noted—"Some of his opinions are classic for the humor and satire in them. He was a hard worker, a man of enormous energy, and serious-minded, but at the same time he had a delightful sense of humor."

The collection consists of six and a quarter linear feet of papers, 1926-1984, and chiefly documents his service as a member of Congress and Federal District Court judge, 1964-1983. The papers are arranged in seven series: General Papers, Judicial Opinions, Speeches, Topical Files, Writings, Photographs, and Clippings.

General Papers, 1926-1983, consist primarily of correspondence. This series mainly documents Hemphill's political campaigns in 1950 for Solicitor and 1956 for Congress; activities in Congress, 1957-1964; his appointment to the bench in 1964; and his subsequent judicial career. It also contains records relating to the Democratic Party in South Carolina, Chester, and the life-style of a segment of South Carolina's social elite, particularly the hunting and fishing which provided Judge Hemphill and his friends and associates with opportunities for fellowship and recreation. Correspondents include Sol Blatt, Jr., Tom S. Gettys, Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., J. Robert Martin, Jr., Julius B. ("Bubba") Ness, and Donald Russell.

Hemphill was very popular in his district and threw his support behind the presidential campaign of John F. Kennedy in 1960. He was virtually the only House member from South Carolina to campaign actively on Kennedy's behalf. Hemphill said of Kennedy—"He was my kind of guy. He didn't want to be good, he wanted to be the best, and that's [sic] what it takes" (The Charlotte Observer, 1 April 1964). After Kennedy's election, rumors began circulating that Hemphill was in line to be appointed a Federal judge. Responding to one report, Hemphill stated, 2 March 1961—"I have been watching the political winds...my chance of being Federal Judge...is very thin. Olin [D. Johnston] has many commitments and I never knew there were so many people

who did so much for the party—that is, until we won [the presidency]....I plan to offer for Congress in 1962, although there has been terrific pressure on me to run for Governor." Writing Wesley Walker of Greenville on 29 August 1962, Hemphill noted—"The situation insofar as the Judgeships are concerned continues to be fluid. If Judge [George Bell] Timmerman resigns, as he states that he will do, I expect to seek that particular Judgeship, but....I cannot afford to make any public statement because of my duties in connection with the Democratic effort this fall. I do not think Olin Johnston will be in any trouble, but trouble could develop."

Correspondence between 1962 and 1964 provides fascinating insights into the effort launched by friends of Hemphill to secure his appointment to the bench. In recommending Hemphill to Olin Johnston, John West, then a senator representing Kershaw County, wrote on 29 November 1962—"I know from first hand experience Bob's competence as a lawyer and his ability is recognized and respected by all of the attorneys in this area....In addition, by all of the rules of politics...he is entitled to first consideration. As you know better than most, he was the only Congressman from our State who openly campaigned for President Kennedy in 1960. The untiring work along with his influence and prestige resulted in his District going overwhelmingly for the Democratic ticket....The memory of our recent campaign is still fresh...Mr. Hemphill again was the only Congressman who campaigned for you in the face of surprising Republican strength. He did this without concern for future political success." Other correspondents include Sol Blatt, Jr., John Bolt Culbertson, Olin Johnston, John F. and Robert Kennedy, John Spratt, and Strom Thurmond. Later letters touch on all manners of subjects—judicial, political, and personnel. Concerning the judiciary, 28 August 1967, Hemphill stated—"I thoroughly agree with the premise that judges should have some trial experience, or be subjected to some indoctrination, but I don't want the selection of judges to get into the hands of the people, or selection [to] depend on his Harvard education instead of his ability. The trial judge is closer to the truth of the situation than any other judge. His principal search is for the truth

and his duty to make sure that the truth is realized in the form of a verdict. Appellate judges are concerned with error, procedure, technicality and form."

Addition to the Olin D. Johnston Papers, 1922-1958

An important addition to the papers of Olin D. Johnston consists chiefly of letters, 1922-1927, between Johnston and his wife, Gladys. Mrs. Johnston played a pivotal role in her husband's political career. These letters, heartwarming and revealing, provide a unique insight into the evolution of a political couple.

Olin DeWitt Johnston and Gladys Elizabeth Atkinson met on 17 June 1922 at a YMCA youth conference in Blue Ridge, N.C. Olin had returned from his service in France in World War I determined to better himself through education and set his sights on a political career. He was twenty-six years old, had completed his undergraduate work, and was working his way through the University of South Carolina Law School as a full-time law librarian. Under the auspices of the Baptist Young People's Union (BYPU), in which he remained active throughout his life, Olin took time from his studies to attend the Blue Ridge conference, "10 days which marked a milestone in my life's history" (12 July 1922). A day the previous month—17 June 1922—proved to be an important one: Olin met the woman he was to marry and he was put forward, for the first time, as a candidate for the South Carolina legislature.

Gladys Elizabeth Atkinson was the youngest child of Everett C. ("Buck") Buchanan and Minnie Atkinson of Macon, Ga. When she and Olin met, she was twenty-one years old and a senior at Anderson College majoring in physical education.

After spending the ten days together in North Carolina, where Olin gave Gladys the nickname "Happy," a wordplay on her name, they went to their respective homes in Georgia and South Carolina and began their correspondence. Between their initial meeting and their eventual marriage in December 1924, they saw each other very rarely and then only for long weekends at her home in Georgia. In fact,

during the year they met, they saw each other on only two occasions. Their courtship is well documented by their almost daily correspondence.

Through her letters, Gladys emerges as an intelligent, funny, devoted, and devout woman. In them one can follow her growth from college co-ed, whose greatest joy was being allowed to drive her brother Lot's car, to first-year school teacher in Cordele, Ga., to young wife, whose second year of marriage was spent nursing her critically ill mother hundreds of miles from her husband. What also emerges from the hundreds of letters in the collection is her understated but obvious role in Olin's burgeoning political career.

The addition consists of two linear feet of papers, 1922-1958. In addition to the correspondence between the Johnstons, there are letters from Mrs. Johnston's mother, Minnie Weaver Atkinson, 1922-1927, and Tommye Leigh Atkinson Moss, Gladys' sister. The correspondence covers Olin's early campaigns and "stumping" for himself and his political allies; reunions with Olin's World War I unit, the "Rainbow Veterans"; Gladys' first year teaching "regular cannibals" in rural Cordele, Ga.; life in South Carolina and Georgia in the 1920s, including the length of travel time, the heat and what people did to avoid it in those pre-air conditioned times, and their real commitment to religion and good works; the opening of Olin's law office and his early years in the legislature; and the couple's decision to marry. The letters would have ended there except for the death of Gladys' mother after a long and painful illness.

Gladys spent much of 1925 and almost all of 1926 in Macon, Ga., caring for her mother while Olin spent the first years of his marriage alone but able to concentrate more fully on his political career: "Please do not get sick of politics, but you must realize that I am filled-up to the brim with politics at the present. I do not forget my ole lady, for I love her better than I do any politics" (21 July 1926).

It is clear from even the earliest letters that the two young people shared similar values and ambitions and were quite openly smitten

with each other. Their shared commitment is expressed quite early in a letter from Gladys: "A true friend and a pure, good, beautiful love is the best thing in the world to ensure success. I feel now that I can succeed in all the tasks I undertake—from the smallest to the greatest. And, if I can be of service to you in this way, if my friendship can help you, then Olin, you will some day realize all your dreams. You will be even more than just governor of South Carolina" (31 October 1922).

C. Bruce Littlejohn Papers , 1938-1995

Cameron Bruce Littlejohn was born in Pacolet to Cameron and Lady Sarah Littlejohn on 22 July 1913. The youngest of eight children, Littlejohn entered Wofford College in 1930 to study English and Political Science. He left Wofford after his junior year to enter the University of South Carolina Law School. There, he landed his first elective office as senior class president and was awarded the LL.B. in 1936. He has since received honorary degrees from the University of South Carolina, Converse College, Wofford College, and Limestone College. As no written bar examination existed in 1936, Littlejohn and members of his class were sworn in by Chief Justice John G. Stabler upon graduation and signed the roll of licensed attorneys permitted to practice law. Five weeks after opening his practice in Spartanburg, he entered the race to represent Spartanburg County in the General Assembly. He toured the county that summer, gathering enough support to win a seat in the House of Representatives. He served four consecutive terms between 1937 and 1943.

Littlejohn resigned from the legislature in the summer of 1943 to enter the U.S. Army, where he primarily served in the quarter master corps. After the Japanese surrender, he was sent to the Philippines to help prosecute Japanese war criminals for the International War Crimes Commission. On his return to South Carolina in 1946, Littlejohn successfully recaptured his seat in the legislature. When incumbent speaker Solomon Blatt announced he would not seek re-election, Littlejohn announced his candidacy for the speakership and won, defeating Thomas H. Pope, Jr., in 1947 by seventeen votes. In

addition to his legislative duties, Littlejohn practiced law with the firm of Odom, Bostick, Littlejohn, and Nolen.

Although Littlejohn spent a great deal of 1948 and early 1949 campaigning for speaker, he also hoped to win a legislative appointment to the South Carolina Circuit Court, filling the vacancy that would be left by Judge Thomas Sease's retirement in December 1949. This required him to mount a "dual" campaign, as the election for circuit judge fell just one month after the election for speaker. Although he encountered little opposition in either race, he campaigned fervently, asserting that "in politics, nothing can be taken for granted and I am pursuing the matter from all angles just as though other candidates were already in the race" (8 June 1948). For months he corresponded almost daily with legislators and others from around the state. On 11 January 1949, Littlejohn was re-elected speaker without opposition. On 9 February 1949 he was elected resident judge of the Seventh Circuit Court, defeating Senator Bruce White and Representative Arnold Merchant. He resigned as speaker on 12 May and stepped down from the General Assembly on 14 September. Littlejohn assumed his seat on the bench on 15 December 1949.

Littlejohn's transition from the legislature to the circuit court marked the beginning of a productive and challenging judicial career. In his new position, Littlejohn continued to elicit response from colleagues around the state, as he had during his years in the legislature. Solomon Blatt wrote him, 14 July 1952—"I miss you in the House. I can now see you standing with the rule book in your hand. We had some lively fights in your day and I believe we did a good job as the result of those friendly controversies....I have heard many fine compliments paid you in the fair and able manner in which you preside as a Judge." Littlejohn's judicial acumen and far-sightedness were manifested in the innovative approaches his court introduced to South Carolina, including adopting the use of the opening statement and the pre-trial conference.

The death of Chief Justice Claude A. Taylor on 20 January 1966 created a vacancy on the Supreme Court. Littlejohn, fellow judge Julius B. ("Bubba") Ness, state senator Rembert C. Dennis, and former governor George Bell Timmerman each declared their candidacy. In five months of weekly balloting, no candidate was able to obtain the necessary number of votes to win the election. As the general elections in November came and passed, Littlejohn campaigned to gather the support of challengers as well as incumbents. After thirteen additional weeks of balloting, the vote was inconclusive, leaving the General Assembly to adjourn for the winter with the position unfilled. When the Assembly reconvened in 1967, having seated several freshman legislators, Littlejohn's early efforts paid off. Dennis dropped from the race, Timmerman chose to focus his energies on a circuit judgeship, and Littlejohn received pledges from forty-seven new members. On 25 January 1967 Littlejohn defeated Ness by forty-one votes and was elected associate justice. Littlejohn was easily re-elected to a full ten-year term in 1972 and again in 1982.

Littlejohn's tenure as associate justice firmly established his commitment to judicial reform in South Carolina. He was especially involved in reviewing and determining the standards for the admission of new attorneys and judges to the practice of law in South Carolina. Between 1981 and 1987 Littlejohn played a particularly active role in Continuing Legal Education seminars sponsored in part by the South Carolina Bar Association. One seminar series in which Littlejohn participated for several years, "Bridge the Gap," assisted attorneys new to the Bar through the transition from law school to actual practice. The South Carolina Judicial Conference benefited from Littlejohn's contributions as a conference coordinator and participant for almost two decades. Between 1969 and 1988, Littlejohn visited and corresponded regularly with members of the Conference to develop, revise and amend the circuit court rules. Littlejohn was also concerned with sentencing disparities among judges. In a letter to Judge Ness dated 29 October 1985 he wrote—"I am convinced that many of the 'Baby Ruth' judges would impose more realistic

sentences...if they were required to explain why so many candy bars are being handed out." Littlejohn's service on the Sentencing Alternatives Advisory Committee of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections, as well as his participation in seminars regarding sentencing issues throughout the 1980s and 1990s, reflect his commitment to reform

. Littlejohn's participation in national conferences was equally notable. Motivated by the conviction that "law school accreditation is a farce" (29 September 1982), he sought to improve accreditation standards as well as the integrity of the profession. Between 1962 and 1985 he attended annual and semi-annual conferences of the American Bar Association as well as the Association's special sessions for appellate judges and state trial judges. Throughout the 1980s he served on the Implementation Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States, which studied and made recommendations governing attorneys' admission to federal practice. He also attended the National Center for State Courts' Conference of Chief Justices as delegate for Chief Justice Woodrow Lewis.

Justice Lewis reached retirement age in 1984, providing Littlejohn the opportunity to run for the office. His longtime colleague and sole potential opponent, "Bubba" Ness, chose not to run. On 8 February 1984 Littlejohn assumed the office of chief justice, to serve the remainder of Lewis' unexpired term. He was elected to a full ten-year term on 9 May, although he would reach mandatory retirement age the following July. During his sixteen months in office, he helped settle the rule-making authority issue that had divided the judiciary and legislature for years. This bold compromise granted the legislature veto power over court rules with a three-fifths vote of the General Assembly. Littlejohn considered this compromise "the most important accomplishment of my administration as Chief Justice" (South Carolina Forum, July-September 1991). Littlejohn retired as Chief Justice on 22 July 1985 at the age of seventy-two.

Littlejohn has continued well into the 1990s to hold court and offer opinions as Chief Justice, Retired. Additionally, he has been a prolific

writer. He is the author of three books: *Laugh With the Judge* (1974), a collection of amusing courtroom incidents that occurred between 1949 and 1974; *Littlejohn's Half-Century at the Bench and Bar* (1987), an historical account of changes in the South Carolina court system between 1936 and 1986; and *Littlejohn's Political Memoirs* (1989), a firsthand review of South Carolina politics from 1936 to 1988. His popular writing style and the breadth of his experiences have proven to be a successful combination. The reputation of *Laugh With the Judge* even reached a member of the Supreme Court of Pakistan who wrote—"In one of the recent issues of the American Bar Association Journal, I was really impressed to find a brief and lucid introduction of your worthy book...I am, therefore, venturing to write you with the request that you may please extend the grace of getting a copy of this esteemed publication" (20 October 1975). Greenville U.S. District Judge Joe Anderson, Jr., described Littlejohn's *Half-Century* as "an invaluable research tool for scholars and others interested in our profession and the history of our state" (4 February 1988). For a number of years, Littlejohn has also contributed a regular column, "Chatting With the Bar," to the South Carolina State Bar's newsletter *The Transcript*. Several of his articles have also been published in national law journals.

The collection consists of twenty-one and a quarter linear feet of material, 1938-1995, arranged in three series: Public Papers, Personal Papers, and Judicial Papers. Public papers document Littlejohn's legislative career as member and speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1936-1943 and 1946-1949, as well as his active participation and leadership in several local and national conferences and committees related to his service as resident judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of South Carolina, 1949-1967; his tenure as associate justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court, 1967-1984; and chief justice, 1984-1985. Public papers also contain Littlejohn's speeches covering a broad range of political, legal and judicial topics. Personal papers primarily concern Littlejohn's political campaigns and writings. Campaign files reflect his exhaustive and successful efforts throughout 1948 and 1949 to gather support

for his election as speaker and as resident judge of the Seventh Circuit, as well as his campaign for associate justice of the Supreme Court. Material relating to Littlejohn's writing includes correspondence, drafts of *Laugh With the Judge* and Littlejohn's Half-Century at the Bench and Bar, and drafts of articles written for local and national legal journals and newsletters. Judicial papers contain correspondence, notes, and case rosters compiled during Littlejohn's years on the judiciary. Due to the privacy issues involved, access to Judicial Papers is restricted until the year 2020.

Among Public Papers, General Papers, 1943-1995, contain documents generated during Littlejohn's political and judicial careers. Papers relating to his legislative career include correspondence with colleagues in the General Assembly, letters written to colleagues during his campaign for re-election to the House and for speaker, and correspondence regarding committee appointments, and other legal and political issues. Papers relating to his early days as circuit court judge consist primarily of correspondence with other attorneys and clerks between 1949 and 1958.

The unit Conferences and Seminars, 1967-1988, illustrates Littlejohn's concern for the integrity of his profession through correspondence, notes, minutes, schedules and background material that reflects his participation in local, state, and national gatherings. Subjects such as judicial ethics and dispute resolution are included in material from several independent seminars.

In the unit on Speeches, 1938-1993, handwritten and typed manuscripts cover a wide range of political topics and social events. The earliest items are campaign speeches presented by a young, ambitious Bruce Littlejohn to live audiences and radio listeners during his 1938, 1940, 1942, and 1948 General Assembly election campaigns. Littlejohn spoke at several conferences and gatherings throughout the 1960s on topics including crime, law enforcement, the role of the judiciary, and community involvement. Littlejohn's speeches from the 1970s and 1980s reflect his growing commitment to judicial reform, but also address topics such as judicial ethics,

lawyer competency, professional responsibility, continuing legal education, sentencing disparities and arbitration. A 1993 speech honors Roger Milliken on his induction into the South Carolina Hall of Fame.

Topical Files, 1960-1989, reflect Littlejohn's numerous professional contributions and interests. His work on behalf of judicial reform is evident in material generated during his participation in a number of South Carolina Supreme Court special committees, which studied and proposed guidelines to ensure the quality and integrity of practicing attorneys, as well as rules for appellate, circuit, and family courts.

Among the Personal Papers, Topical Files, 1945-1986, contain correspondence between Littlejohn, family members and friends documenting his daily life; genealogical information; and records of awards and honors, reunions of the University of South Carolina Law School, Littlejohn's participation in the International War Crimes Commission during World War II, the 1964 Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, and the Democratic Party of South Carolina, 1964-1967.

Campaign Files, 1948-1982, document Littlejohn's successful efforts in his 1949 elections as speaker and Circuit Court judge, his 1967 election as Supreme Court associate justice, and his 1982 re-election.

Writings, 1964-1988, include drafts of *Laugh With the Judge* and Littlejohn's Half-Century at the Bench and Bar, followed by notes, reference material, and correspondence between Littlejohn and his editors and publishers. Drafts and published articles dating from 1985 through early 1992 document Littlejohn's contributions to several publications, including a regular series published in the South Carolina State Bar's newsletter The Transcript titled "Chatting With the Bar." Also included are letters, article drafts and notes compiled during Littlejohn's service, 1964-1967, on the editorial committee of

the Trial Judges Journal, a quarterly publication of the American Bar Association's National Conference of State Trial Judges.

Clippings, 1946-1995, contain material that highlights Littlejohn's early legislative election campaigns and his judicial career, as well as topical material reflecting Littlejohn's personal and professional interests. Particularly noteworthy is an oversized scrapbook containing clippings from South Carolina newspapers such as the Spartanburg Herald, Greenville News, and Columbia Record, chronicling Littlejohn's activities in the General Assembly, election as speaker, and election and early days as Seventh Circuit judge.

Judicial Papers, 1965-1994, consist of correspondence, notes, and case rosters compiled during Littlejohn's years on the bench. Correspondence with attorneys and other justices regarding cases and legal principles supplements the official public record. Littlejohn's notes and annotated documents offer insights into the intellectual process that resulted in his printed legal opinions. Case rosters are also annotated, reflecting Littlejohn's daily activities. Access to this series is restricted.

Oral History Interviews

Modern Political Collections has, as a permanent element of its work, an oral history project. Subjects are chosen and questions are designed to supplement the collected documentary record. Interviews range in duration from one to more than twenty hours. Interviews are transcribed for the benefit of our patrons. Among the Division's ongoing projects are interviews with Senator Fritz Hollings and former state senator Isadore Lourie. Interviews with the following persons have recently been opened to researchers: World War II fighter pilot and early Republican official Charles E. Boineau; former state senator Rembert C. Dennis; former speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives Thomas H. Pope of Newberry; Liz Patterson and Sallie Scott, daughters of Olin and Gladys Johnston; and state senator Marshall Williams.

Elizabeth Patterson Papers, ca. 1964-1994

Lz Patterson has introduced a controversial, gutsy bill to reform the cumbersome federal budget process," wrote a reporter for The State, 24 October 1989. Describing the Budget Simplification and Reform Act, the Columbia newspaper reporter defined the essence of Elizabeth Johnston Patterson's political career. A champion of budget reform and deficit reduction, Patterson represented South Carolina's Fourth Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives between 1987 and 1993.

Elizabeth Johnston Patterson, born in Columbia on 18 November 1939, grew up in the world of politics. The daughter of former South Carolina governor and U.S. Senator Olin D. Johnston, she was equally comfortable in her father's Washington, D.C., office or at home in South Carolina. Patterson graduated from Spartanburg High School and, in 1961, from Columbia College. Never far from the world of politics, she worked as a staff assistant for Congressman James R. Mann in 1969 and 1970. In 1975, she won election to complete an unexpired term on the Spartanburg County Council. While on the Council, perhaps a harbinger of her later activities in the South Carolina Senate and the U.S. House Representatives, Patterson scrutinized the county budget, "trimmed the fat off the bone," and avoided a county tax increase.

A proponent of government fiscal responsibility, improved health care services and better education for the people of South Carolina, Patterson was elected to the state Senate from Spartanburg in December 1979. She served on the Governor's Task Force on Hunger and Nutrition and worked tirelessly on behalf of education and against drug abuse.

In 1986 Patterson ran for Congress and defeated favored Republican candidate and Greenville mayor William Workman III. She served three terms in the House. Because of her interest in budget reform,

Patterson was appointed to chair the Conservative Democratic Forum's Budget Reform Task Force and to the Speaker's Task Force on Budget Reform. She served as a member of the Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs and its subcommittees. Patterson involved herself in U.S. trade issues and was appointed to the Banking Committee's Task Force on International Competitiveness, analyzing strategies enabling the U.S. to remain a leader in world markets. Patterson served as a member of the bi-partisan Congressional Textile Caucus and was appointed its chair in 1992. Other committee assignments included Veterans' Affairs and the Select Committee on Hunger.

A member of the One Woman/One Vote National Women's Advisory Committee for the Clinton/Gore Presidential Campaign, Patterson also served as a state delegate to the 1992 Democratic National Convention. Patterson's re-election campaigns were each hard fought as the district tended Republican, and her defeat to Republican challenger Bob Inglis surprised many who had watched the race. Undaunted, Patterson re-entered the political arena in 1994, seeking the office of Lieutenant Governor. While winning a hotly contested Democratic primary, she ultimately lost to the tide of Republican victories in the general election.

The collection consists of ten linear feet, ca. 1964-1994, chiefly 1988-1992, arranged in four series: Public, Personal, Clippings, and Audio-Visual Materials. The majority of Patterson's papers relate to her tenure in the U.S. House of Representatives, although some files date from her service in the General Assembly. General Papers include incoming correspondence concerning various legislative issues, reports, staff memoranda, speeches, and "dear colleague" letters.

Topical files reflect her service on the Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs, the Conservative Democratic Forum, the Democratic Leadership Council, Democratic Caucus and as chair of the Congressional Textile Caucus. Statements made by Patterson in committee hearings, correspondence, reports and background

materials on issues such as balancing the budget, taxes, free trade, and fiscal responsibility are examples of materials found in these folders. Textile files document both Patterson's membership in, and 1992 chairmanship of, the Congressional Textile Caucus. Included are the caucus' constitution and by-laws as well as materials relating to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and both the U.S. and South Carolina textile industries.

Patterson's efforts relating to the Greenville Southern Connector Road Project, an approximately seventy-six million dollar project to provide a limited access interstate highway in southwestern Greenville county, are well documented.

Personal Papers primarily consist of campaign materials. These records, although fragmentary, document Patterson's 1979 state senate race, her 1990 and 1992 campaigns for re-election to the House, and her bid in 1994 for lieutenant governor. "Election Analysis, 1988 to 1990" provides a consultant's analysis of election results and Patterson's popularity and identifies target groups for the next campaign. Her 1993 service on South Carolina's Blue Ribbon Transportation Committee, more familiarly known as the Transportation 2000 Committee, is also represented here.

Gregory D. Shorey Papers , 1952-1995

Businessman Greg Shorey became a leading force in developing the Republican Party in South Carolina during the 1950s and 1960s. He served as chairman of the party from 1958 to 1961, has been active at the local, state, and national levels, and continues to be a leader in the party to this day.

Gregory Day Shorey, Jr., was born in Belmont (Massachusetts), on 27 June 1924. He received degrees in business administration and law from Boston University and became a public relations consultant in the Boston area in the late 1940s. While in school, Shorey was employed by the Massachusetts State Republican Committee and assisted with public relations work. In 1950 he moved to Greenville

and soon founded Style-Crafters, Inc., of Greenville, a national manufacturer of marine safety and water sports equipment. The company was acquired by Gladding Corporation in 1969 and Shorey became corporate group vice president of Gladding. Later he headed the apparel division of Riegel Textile Corporation and in the early 1970s co-founded Shorey & Associates, Inc., a marketing and communications firm based in Greenville.

In 1952 Shorey became an active leader of South Carolinians for Eisenhower in Greenville County. He worked again in support of Eisenhower in 1956, serving as a presidential elector, and was a prominent figure in Barry Goldwater's 1960 and 1964 presidential campaigns.

From 1958 to 1961, Shorey served as the state chairman of South Carolina's nascent Republican Party. In trying to energize the second party movement, Shorey and other party leaders hoped that out of the two-party movement would come "a virile local democracy to replace the stagnant, mediocre and sometimes corrupt practices of the present administrations." Shorey argued that the two-party system would "insure contest through competition of better qualified candidates for public office at all levels, permit the election of candidates standing on a platform and principle, not merely selection in a popularity contest known as a primary....secure government at all levels more responsive and responsible to the citizen....insure candidates campaigning and serving under true colors of conservative party vs. liberal party....give regional balance at national levels of government so that South Carolina will not be taken for granted or ignored....[and] perpetuate and safeguard dynamic conservatism, free enterprise, free labor and states rights in South Carolina" (Greenville County Republican Party handbook, Building A Better Community, ca. 1958).

In the book *Suite 3505* historian Cliff White noted that the effort which resulted in Goldwater's "sudden ascent to national prominence at Chicago in 1960 was....spearheaded...by Gregory D. Shorey, Jr., and Roger Milliken." Shorey served as chairman of the Goldwater for

President Committee at the Chicago convention and his efforts and those of other members of the South Carolina delegation laid the groundwork for Goldwater's successful 1964 bid for the Republican presidential nomination. Shorey served as a member of the Goldwater for President National Executive Committee, helping plan the conservative candidate's campaign, and was also a delegate to the 1964 Republican National Convention.

The Shorey papers consist of one and a quarter linear feet of papers, 1952-1995, chiefly relating to his political activities but also documenting his education and business career. The collection is arranged in four series: General Papers, Topical Files, Audio-Visual Materials, and News Clippings.

Selected list of Gifts of Printed South Caroliniana, 1996

(All places of publication presumed to be within South Carolina unless otherwise noted.)

- Hervey **Allen**, *The Forest and the Fort*, New York, 1943.
Allen (1889-1949), a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., who later lived in South Carolina, sets this historical romance in eighteenth-century western Pennsylvania. The dustjacket painting is by Andrew Wyeth.
- J.I. **Bonner**, *A Sketch of the Life of the Rev. James P. Pressly*, D.D. Due West, 1878.
Pressly was born to poor parents in the Abbeville District, S.C., in the early nineteenth century, educated in Ohio, and became a Presbyterian pastor. The author was an admiring parishioner who does note, a little wistfully, that one of Pressly's peculiarities as a preacher was that he "never used a handkerchief in the pulpit, or looked at his watch." In 1841, Pressly became one of the three

original faculty members at newly-established Erskine College, and for thirty-five years taught languages and systematic theology.

- William C. **Capers** (lyrics) and **Theodore lucho** (composer), *My Lady Waits for Me...* Composed and Respectfully Dedicated to Miss Fannie Ledyard, Mobile, Ala. [undated].

- **Charleston Board of Commissioners of Free Schools**, *Annual Report for 1857/58*, Charleston, 1858.

The second annual report for the new public school system of Charleston described the progress of the six schools and nearly seventeen hundred students.

- **Charleston Port Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen**, Board of Managers, *First Annual Report*, Charleston, 1824.

Set up to minister to the spiritual needs "of our seafaring brethren," this report gives the minutes of the organizational meeting, the constitution, and the report of its clergyman, the Rev. Joseph Brown.

- **Charleston Port Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen**, Board of Managers, *Third Annual Report*, Charleston, 1826.

By 1826 Brown was reporting on much work at the Mariners' Church, burials at the Seaman's Hospital, and distribution of Bibles and tracts to the ships visiting Charleston.

- *The **Citizens' Council (Jackson, Miss.)***, 1955-1961 - 67 issues.

Groups of white citizens formed in the mid-1950s to resist school desegregation and found some organizational coherence under the banner of "Citizens' Councils." These organizations quickly gained

political support in the states of the lower South, including South Carolina. An umbrella group, the **Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi**, developed and a newsletter was soon being published under their auspices. The broader, regional concern of this newspaper is clear in the first issue, which features front page stories concerning South Carolina State College and Olin D. Johnston.

- **County Road and School District Map of Pickens County, South Carolina, 1932.**

Based on **Education Department** data, no fewer than fifty-two separate school districts are laid out for Pickens County, with specific locations of both "white" and "colored" schools.

- Guy **Davenport**, *August*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1986, signed, no. 12 of 35. Anderson (S.C.) native Davenport's brief story is printed in Horizon Light type, handset, and on handmade Kraft Clair paper and Evergreen paper.
- Eugene B. **Gary**, *The Development of Equity: A Lecture Delivered Before the Law Class of the South Carolina College, 3rd November, 1903*, n.p., n.d., and *The Lawyer: Essay Delivered Before the South Carolina Bar Association in Columbia, S.C., on the 17th Day of January, 1907*, n.p., n.d.

Gary (1854-1926), a native of Abbeville (S.C.), served as lieutenant governor to "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman and served on the South Carolina Supreme Court from 1893 until his death. He was elevated to chief justice in 1912. Although appointed by the Tillman administration, Gary was regarded with great admiration statewide

and even eulogized upon his death by the anti-Tillman *State* newspaper.

- **Grenville's** *Almanac for the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama & Tennessee for the Year 1854*, Augusta, Ga., 1854.
Although largely concerned with Georgia, this heavily-used almanac also provides political information and census data for South Carolina.
- Mitchell **King**, *Address Delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, Before the St. Andrew's Society of the City of Charleston, on Their Centennial Anniversary, the 30th of November, 1829*, Charleston, 1829.
King, a native of Scotland and a Charleston attorney and judge, treated his listeners to an oration of nearly sixty pages, including several passages in Latin and two anthems that he wrote just for the event. Much of the document proclaims the glories of Scotland, but there is a substantial history of the St. Andrew's Society which was already a venerable institution in 1829.
- George **Lunt**, *Poems*, New York, 1839.
Although mostly concerning classical themes or national politics, including an ode to Chief Justice John Marshall, Lunt includes a remarkable protest against the prevailing Indian policy in his haunting poem, "The Cherokee's Lament," including the following stanza: "Our fathers held their sires in awe, / But we must bend and sue and seek; / For this, they say, is christian law, / To grind the poor and daunt the weak! / Oh, forest-free the red'bird roams, / But we are slaves in foreign homes."

- Marinus King **McDowell**, *A Roundhead in South Carolina*, n.p., 1949.

King was a member of the 100th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers ("The Roundheads") which took part in the December 1861 expedition against Beaufort. This pamphlet prints a 9 January 1862 letter to McDowell's brothers, in which he describes the "rigors" of guard duty at the Barnwell plantation, including shooting livestock for food: "There is plenty of sheep and very fat, too, which goes pretty well with our sweet taters and turnips. We have a nice house to stay in and two piannoes in it and are learning to play on them."

- Jeremiah S. **McGregor**, *Life and Deeds of Dr. John McGregor*, Foster, Rhode Island, 1886.

John McGregor, surgeon for the 3rd Connecticut, had his war cut short when captured at the Battle of First Manassas in July 1861. He spent several months in prisons in Charleston and Columbia, enjoying his stay in Columbia more than his time in Castle Pinckney.

- R.W. **Memminger**, *Reflections of a Recluse*, Philadelphia, 1878.

Memminger was an Episcopal priest and native of South Carolina. Claiming to transcribe discourses from an old mountaineer in western North Carolina, Memminger's essays address such topics as "The Art of Thinking," "The Self-Culture," and the nature of greatness.

- **Mount Zion Institute**, *The Kat's Whiskers*, vol. 5, nos. 3-4 (issues of February-March 1931) and *The Periscope*, vol. 1, no. 7 (May 1927 issue).

The Periscope and its successor, *The Kat's Whiskers*, were the literary magazine of this preparatory school in Winnsboro (Fairfield

County, S.C.). The issues contain jokes, news, and reports from alumni and are an interesting view into life at such an institution.

- Albert A. **Muller**, *Gospel Melodies, and Other Occasional Poems*, Charleston, 1823.
- Muller was the young Episcopal vicar at Christ Church in Charleston when he published this, his only book. Besides appropriately religious and Biblical themes, he includes some poems on melancholy and the ravages of a storm on Sullivan's Island.
- Stephen **Olin**, *Works*, New York, 1854, 2 vols.
Olin (1797-1851), a native of Vermont and a nationally known Methodist, served in South Carolina from 1820 to 1827 as a pastor in Charleston and an instructor at Tabernacle Academy in Greenwood (S.C.). Later he became president of Randolph-Macon College. This set of his writings is scarce.
- **Palmetto Standard (Chester, S.C.)**, 7 January 185[2] (volume 3, number 1) -22 December 1853 (volume 4, number 51).
The typesetter for this newspaper, like many of us today, failed to change the year date for the first issue in 1852. *The Palmetto Standard* continued the *Chester Palmetto Standard*, a weekly established in 1849, with C. Davis Melton and R.W. Murray as publishers; Melton continued as editor and proprietor of the *Palmetto Standard* in 1851. The title changed again in 1853 to *Chester Standard* under the joint proprietorship of C. Davis Melton and Samuel W. Melton.
- J.A. **Pickens**, Map of Norris, S.C.

Surveyed by S.H. Bowen, C.E., n.p., 1917. This hand-drawn blueprint provides an important look at this Pickens County mill town.

- **[J.A. Quintero]**, *The Code of Honor; Its Rationale and Uses*, Charleston, 1878.

This anonymously written commentary includes at the end *The Code of Honor; Or, Rules for the Government of Principals and Seconds in Personal Difficulties*, the "official rules" for dueling. Quintero aims to show dueling as an important part of Christian democracy. This copy originated from the personal library of noted jurist Eugene B. Gary.

- Mildred Lewis **Rutherford**, *Georgia: The Empire State of the South; Address Delivered at the University Chapel, Georgia Day, February 12, 1914, to the Students of the University, State Normal, Lucy Cobb Institute, and the City High School*, n.p., n.d.

South Carolina native Mildred Rutherford devoted her life to the historical work of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, especially in Georgia. This speech combines poetry, history, and geography into a survey of the centrality of Georgia to the nation's and region's life.

- Josiah **Smith**, *A Sermon Deliver'd at Charles-Town, in South Carolina, the Lord's-Day after the Funeral, and Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend Mr. Nathan Bassett, Who Exchang'd This For a Better Life, June 26th. 1738*, Boston, 1739.

Smith, a highly regarded orator, eulogized Bassett, a Charleston clergyman and victim of smallpox.

- **South Carolina Chief Game Warden**, *Annual Report for 1913*, Columbia, 1914.

In his first year in the position, Chief Game Warden A.A. Richardson "found in most localities of the State the game laws were looked upon as a joke, and that the wardens had lost interest." Among his energetic steps to improve the system, this report contains the suggestion that the legislature create licenses for hunting and fishing.

- **South Carolina Railroad Commission**, *Thirty-fifth Annual Report*, Columbia, 1913.

As the American railroad system was hitting its peak, the State's commission reported on the work of seven different railroad companies, freight and mileage statistics, and the fact that during 1912 "Five railroad passengers have been killed and two railroad employees, and a number have been more or less seriously injured."

- **South Carolina State Hospital Commission**, *Fourth Annual Report*, Columbia, 1914.

The early struggles of this critically important agency are documented in reports to the General Assembly.

- **A.W. Vogdes**, *Anthropological Contributions and Palaeontological Contributions*, Fort Monroe, Va., 1881.

In offprints of articles, Anthony W. Vogdes (1843-1923), a lieutenant with the 5th U.S. Artillery, speculates on "lost races" of Native Americans, describes Indian shell mounds along the coast and describes a Cretaceous fossil found in Charleston that Vogdes named *Anomia Andersonii*, following its discovery in an artesian well

on the Citadel Green (between 1880 and 1930 feet below the surface).

- **Booker T. Washington**, *The Future of the American Negro*, Boston, 1900.

Washington's career as a vigorous leader of African-Americans is well known. This book is one of the first four thousand copies printed of one of Washington's first books.

- **Waters & Son, Engravers**, *Proof Map of Area From Dawfuskie Island to Savannah*, New York, ca. 1863.

This small printer's proof was designed for the *New York Herald Tribune* as a visual aid for readers struggling with the faraway war.

- **Waters & Son, Engravers**, *Proof Map of Coast of South Carolina From Georgetown to Fort Jackson at Savannah and Inland to Grahams Turnout & Orangeburg*, New York, ca. 1861.

Another printer's proof designed for the *New York Herald Tribune*, this map shows rivers, railroads, and coastal fortifications in great detail.

- **B.W. Whilden**, *The Nanking Insurgents*, Charleston, 1855.

Whilden, a retired missionary, gives a rather disheartening view of China's great war for independence. The "Tartars," as Whilden calls them, were rather more friendly to foreigners and Christians than were the "rebels." An altogether fascinating view from a comprehending and intelligent observer.

1996 Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

- E. & H.T. **Anthony & Co.**, publisher (New York, NY); undated stereograph of Charleston, S.C., Bath House Battery, No. 9440 in "Views in Charleston."
- G.N. **Barnard** (Charleston, S.C.); undated stereograph of Charleston, S.C.: White Point Garden taken from the Bathing House, Looking North, No. 6 in "South Carolina Views"
- **Blanchard Art Studio** (Columbia, S.C.), two photographs, 1914 and 1915; South Carolina State Fair (Columbia, S.C.) showing canning displays.
- **Columbia Street Railway Gas & Electric Company Photograph Album** (Columbia, S.C.); 1913, taken for J.G. White Company of New York, showing construction of dam at Parr Shoals; and Lexington County, S.C., bridges, and railroad cuts. The album also includes photographs by **Blanchard Art Studio** (Columbia, S.C.) of a baseball team, individuals, various recreational activities, staged chase of payroll robbers, and news clippings.
- George L. **Cook** (Charleston, S.C.); ca. 1880s; stereograph of Charleston Hotel showing street and nearby buildings.
- George L. **Cook** (Charleston, S.C.); undated photograph, "Birds Eye View Looking East," Charleston, S.C., with view of Broad Street toward Customs House and harbor.
- Samuel A. **Cooley**; stereograph, ca. 1862-1865, of avenue leading to the Barnwell Plantation, Port Royal; Cooley served in Tenth Army Corps.

- **Gates** (Chicago, Ill.); undated stereograph, South Carolina rice field; part of "Picturesque America, New Series: Scenes in the Sunny South."
- **Ensor Family** Collection (Columbia, S.C.); four photograph albums and seven photographs, 1897-1900, 1921, and undated. The albums relate to one of Dr. Joshua Fulton Ensor's sons who served in the 2nd South Carolina Volunteer Infantry and the 27th United States Volunteer Infantry. They follow his time at Camp Fornance and Camp Ellerbe, his cross-country train ride to San Francisco where he boarded a boat for the Philippine Islands via Hawaii. There are also images of family in Columbia and Maryland and visits to Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Niagara Falls, and various New York and Florida locations. Of special interest are scenes of cock fighting, battleships, life onboard ship, electric hansom, military funeral in Hawaii, Manilla street scenes, and a circus arriving in town.
- **Exchange building** (Charleston, S.C.); stereograph, ca. 1880s, showing street and nearby buildings.
- Moses **Farmer** (Sumter, S.C.) Photograph, undated, of African-American boy.
- Beulah **Glover** (Colleton County, S.C.); one hundred one photographs, 1938-1952, recording people and places of the area. Miss Glover operated the Foto-Nook in Walterboro beginning in 1937 and used many of her photographs as illustrations for her articles and books. Of special note in this collection are images of an African-American river baptism.

- W.P. **Hix** (Columbia, S.C.); photograph, 1877, framed composite of Governor Wade Hampton and his State Officers.
- John **Lightsey** Family Collection (Hampton County, S.C.); fifty-two photographs, 1890-1921 and undated, of the family of Frederick Lightsey (1842-1904) and Elizabeth Simmons Lightsey (1856-1942) of the St. **Nicholas-Hickory Grove Community** near Fairfax, S.C., including a tintype by **Willie A. Beach**, a cabinet by **W.T. Johns** in Allendale, S.C., a cabinet by **Leidloff's Studio** in Charleston, S.C., and numerous snapshots.
- Arthur L. **Macbeth** (Charleston, S.C.); undated cabinet of Miss Kate Dibble.
- J.A. **Palmer** (Aiken, S.C.); stereograph, ca. 1870, of cotton field by showing a group of African-American women and children picking cotton.
- J.A. **Palmer** (Aiken, S.C.); undated stereograph of the Whitaker family, an African-American family in the Aiken area.
- J.A. **Palmer** (Aiken, S.C.); twenty-nine stereographs, ca. 1870s, of Aiken and vicinity and Tallulah Falls, Ga.; views include century plant in bloom, Immanuel Presbyterian Mission building, Highland Park Hotel, railroad cut, view from Prospect Hill showing Horse Creek, Baptist Church, Uncle Isaac selling wood, Clarendon Hotel, ruins of old mill, Presbyterian Church, Ashley House, Sand River, Lady Banksia roses in bloom, Spanish bayonet in bloom, and country cart.
- W.A. **Reckling** (Columbia, S.C.); undated stereograph of State Capitol, No. 6 in "Popular Series of Southern Views."

- W.A. **Reckling** (Columbia, S.C.); four undated stereographs of Columbia, S.C.: post office, Central National Bank (Sylvan Jewelers), Lunatic Asylum (female), and University grounds. Part of Popular Series of Southern Views, published by W.A. Reckling.
- Henry E. **Rees** (Hartford, Ct.); three stereographs, 1908, of St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church, Aiken, S.C., with different views of the church and cemetery
- W. **Ridgway**, engraver; 1863, "Charleston, S.C. and Its Vicinity," bird's eye view looking down Ashley River toward ocean with Charleston on left and features identified. Engraved on steel; published in Virtue & Yorston's History of the Great Civil War.
- **Sargeant Photo Co.** (Columbia, S.C.); undated photograph with panoramic view showing bales of cotton on a lot near the Southern Cotton Oil Company compress building in Columbia, S.C.
- S.T. **Souder**, publisher of stereograph; ca. 1860, "A Plantation Scene, in South Carolina. This picture represents the Negro Quarters on a Plantation, as taken in 1860," Charleston (no. 24 in series), the image shows children grouped outside of houses.
- Richard **Wearn**, photographer, and **W.P. Hix**, portrait painter (Columbia, S.C.); undated carte-de-visite of John Hillary Gary, with hand-colored image of Gary wearing the uniform of the South Carolina College Cadets.
- **Welltsood & Peters**, engravers; 1855, "Charleston, S.C.," bird's eye view looking up King and Meeting Streets from White Point

Gardens; sailing ships around Battery as well as moored at piers on Cooper River; hand colored. Engraved on steel after J.W. Hill and by permission for the "Ladies' Repository," from the Views of American Cities, published by Smith, Brothers & Co.

- W.H. **Wiseman** (Newberry, S.C.); undated carte-de-visite of Dr. David Sheppard, 7th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Confederate States Army; copy of a cased image.