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1994 Report of Gifts

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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Friday, May 27, 1994
Mrs. Jane C. Davis, President, Presiding

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

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

Business Meeting
Welcome ........................................................................... Dr. George D. Terry
Vice Provost and Dean
Division of Libraries and Information Systems
University of South Carolina

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address ........................................................................... Dr. John Hammond Moore
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Sometime, around 1915, a young, single black man, in the course of going to and from his job as principal of a small elementary school, daily slowed his horse and buggy to look covetously at the sandy soil in the small rural township of Filbert, S.C., just south of the North Carolina state line. Ideal land for farming, he thought, and eventually decided he should use his savings to buy some of that land. Shortly thereafter he made his first acquisition of eighty-one acres of land with two houses. That man was my father.

He moved his parents and a widowed sister and child from nearby Sharon into the larger house and took the smaller one for himself and his new bride. My nine brothers and sisters and I grew up hearing the small house had been the slave quarters for what had once been a very large plantation.

Our little town of Filbert consisted of a general store, a peach packing shed, cotton gin, two churches, two schools and a train depot.

I can close my eyes and picture that (general) store with the well-worn wooden floor boards that creaked--particularly near the candy section where generations of children had shifted from one foot to the other while trying to decide between an enticing array that included B-B Bats, Johnny cakes and candy sticks of all colors. The smells were equally varied and ranged from cinnamon buns, coffee and onions to cotton seed, Octagon Soap and fertilizers. Wintertime was best of all when the pungent smells of kerosene and burning oak from the big black stove were added to the potpourri.

From the tiny depot my older siblings occasionally took the train that made two daily runs, north in the morning and back in late afternoon, to school in the next town. It was called the bobbed train. Doubtless because of its shortness--two coaches, to be exact. Taking the train "threw them late" but the train cost only ten cents while the more timely interstate bus cost twenty.

Today a by-pass pulls major traffic away from Filbert's decaying cluster of abandoned buildings, a fortunate turn of events for us. Now, Highway #321 runs right by our roadside peach shed. From the peach shed nestled conveniently at the edge of our peach orchards, summer long, I sing the praises of fine South Carolina peaches. South Carolina is, after all, second only to California in peach production. Yes, it's California that's number one, not Georgia.
I must admit, my parents had a lot to handle. Aside from ten children and the peach orchards, there was the growing of sweet potatoes—each crop bringing in its own set of problems. With the peaches every spring there was the constant fear of frost wiping out the peach crop for that season. When the temperature dropped, there were the long nights of burning old discarded auto tires and waiting. Even if the peaches survived, peril still lay ahead. Too much rain and you end up with brown rot and frog-eyes, or hail can destroy a crop in a flash.

One should never take for granted the perfect, blemish-free peaches we've grown to expect in our supermarkets.

Such things prepared me to face the realities of life, particularly the farming life. I'm saved from total despair, when, as in 1989, a late spring freeze wiped out all nine varieties of our peaches. We grin and bear it, and simply double our plantings of summer crops.

I suppose it was my reflections upon that childhood that inspired me to write Clover, my first published work.

Although my book is not autobiographical, there are many things in Clover that touch upon my own experience. As I've said, my father was an elementary school principal and so is the fictional father in Clover. Unlike that character, however, my father was the principal of a segregated school and did not have an inter-racial marriage.

As a school teacher and landowner, who very early on purchased additional land for his sons, my father enjoyed a certain status in the black and white farm community. He didn't have the sharecropper racial relationship that some others, of course, had with white landowners. There was no one to say, "Boy, plow the cotton today. Y'hear?"

I don't mean to imply however, that racial problems and tensions did not exist for us. Indeed, they were everywhere. The segregated schools, buses, trains and movie houses that didn't admit blacks at all. Drinking fountains marked "For Colored Only."

Again, not unlike my fiction, I grew up under a strong male presence, an achiever.

In the not too distant past, portions of my father's autobiography were salvaged when our house burned. The remains of them totaled fewer than a dozen pages, yet from them I learned things I either never fully knew or had forgotten; namely, that my father took leave from his teaching post and re-entered college to study algebra and Latin, and that he authored a history of several organizations in the county—a thousand copies of which were published in 1924.

I realize now that we had quite a sophisticated lifestyle for a rural
hard-working farm family. My father played the piano and several other instruments. I still have his trumpet with pearl keys. My mother played also, although by ear. She had a lovely voice as well and coached us in a capella singing.

Books were also a necessity of life to us. I grew up with Homer, Hawthorne and other classics. Early in our teens we tired of reading only the Grit newspaper and farming magazines. My sister took her personal earnings and joined the Garden City Book Club. One of my brothers subscribed to the Charlotte Observer. Today my library cards fill the wallet slots that others use for credit cards. Credit cards? No. Debt was a four-letter word in my upbringing.

I am certainly not saying that the influence of a good father has been unique to me. I'm sure that many fathers have had an even greater influence upon their children's lives. But because a positive black maternal image has often been explored, I have chosen to focus upon the positive black male, who has so often been given short shrift in literature.

When I've done this, even in fiction, it is because I'm drawing on the familial background of my youth. And whenever I do it the only pen portrait I'm capable of sketching is a positive one.

I guess it all comes from being allowed your own experience. It's only natural that you will draw upon it. Mine will be different from others', but there should never be a need to offer apologies for that.

Eventually, we are so often like our parents before us--traced images, not too unlike paper tracings.

Writing allows me the freedom to reflect on the things of my youth: my roles in school plays written and produced by my father, first prize winner time and again in county-wide oratorical contests and spelling bees. Those glimpses into the past, along with seemingly insignificant details--the wonderment of tufts of moss clinging precariously in mid-air to tiny branches of dead trees, yet thriving; the mournful cooing of doves by day, the haunting cries of hoot-owls by night--evoke memories that tear pleasantly at my emotions.

Some of my brothers and sisters left the farm to pursue careers in other cities. They did take with them, however, a love of land and the freedom it conveys. Regardless of the amount of land they own, be it great or small, when spring comes, not one fails to respond to the call of the seed catalogs.

For me childhood is best interpreted when seen from the distance of years, and usually when so few tangible reminders are left. A rusting water tank atop a decaying tower is all that is left of the sophisticated irrigation system that my father designed and built for watering the beds.
of sweet potatoes before we had electricity. So many other things—like
our old family home, for example—remain totally intact in memory yet lie
in ruins in reality. Old silent foundation stones are the only landmarks
remaining of a house that no longer stands, but which looms far nobler
in its decay than when new, an unattainable piece of the past that
becomes even more desirable because of its unattainability.

My farming experience served me well. It’s an occupation that is at
once challenging and humbling. Actually, it was our roadside peach shed
with its steady flow of customers and visiting farmers that set the stage
for my novel.

A farmer’s very approach to life is so appealingly mundane. Rural life,
unhampered by the frenetic pace of city living. Hard work, but plenty of
relaxation. Meaningful lives played out without affectation by ordinary
people on their own ordinary stage. A fertile environment of people
regaling each other with stories of the old cotton-picking, watermelon-
patch days—of opossum and ’coon hunts with hound dogs or beagle
hounds—told over and over.

With such richness, it’s no small wonder that so many of the Southern-
ers who moved north earlier are now returning to the South in droves.

It is this experience and background that is the well-spring and the
strength of my writing. It is also what doubtless enabled me to muster
up enough courage to submit my manuscript to the publishing house that
published my first novel in 1990.

Farming has its own unyielding deadlines. Timing and discipline
cannot be ignored at any stage or an entire crop can be lost. My early
exposure to these habits served to inculcate in me the sustained discipline
so necessary for writing.

While farming prepares one for rejection and fuels the faith to try
again, I must admit that the blow of the rejection of my first manuscript
was softened by a caring editor, who, instead of sending the usual
rejection slip, wrote a letter. He encouraged me to write about what I
knew, rather than think of some contrived melodramatic plot.

I shall be ever grateful to him for that.

It was indeed such glimpses of the past and present that led to the
writing of Clover. A simple glimpse of a slow-moving funeral procession
down Highway #321 made me ponder “what if’s”—made my imagination
soar—and resulted in the writing of this book: the story of a ten-year-old
girl from a small farming town in South Carolina and her white
stepmother following her father’s tragic death only hours after the
marriage:
So here we are. Two strangers in a house. I think of all the things I’d like to say to her. Think of all the things I think she’d like to say to me. I do believe if we could bring ourselves to say those things it would close the wide gap between us and draw us closer together....

Just maybe we could learn something from each other.
Cleland Kinloch Huger was born on 19 October 1818 in Stateburg. He was the son of Francis Kinloch Huger and Harriott Lucas Pinckney, the daughter of Gen. Thomas Pinckney and Elizabeth Motte. Cleland Huger married twice. His first wife was Mary Dunkin. Children by this marriage were Mary Faneuil, Mary Faneuil (2nd), Benjamin Dunkin, Anna Bethune, Anne Isabella, Francis Kinloch, Mary Dunkin, and Francis Motte. One son, Francis Kinloch, served in the Confederate States Army and died in April 1863. Cleland Huger's second wife was Susan Alston. Children of this union were Susan, Mary Brewton, and Lucy Pinckney.

Cleland K. Huger received his early education in Pendleton where his family located in the 1820s. He went to France for business training and remained there for several years. The collection includes his passport (25 August 1837) and correspondence with a London firm concerning letters of credit and other business matters. A letter (16 October 1841) from a young business associate, Vincent King, reviews his plans for traveling from Liverpool to Bombay where he was to remain for two and a half years as a merchant and discusses the poor diplomatic relations between England and the United States. By 1842, Cleland Huger had returned to South Carolina and had located in Charleston where he was conducting a mercantile business with J.C. Huger. A letter, 2 February 1842, from a Liverpool acquaintance congratulates Huger on his marriage to Mary Dunkin and announces that he was shipping a greyhound aboard the Thomas Bennett. These plans apparently miscarried as a later missive, 22 May 1842, states that the greyhound had been shipped aboard the Madeira. A letter of 3 February 1843 from Liverpool thanks Huger for a shipment of cigars--"if I should be at all disposed to forget you, when I puff the grateful aroma of the gentle weeds, you, my dear fellow will be feelingly recalled to my recollection," discusses the cotton market, and notes that their friend Vincent King was doing well in Bombay.

Papers dating from the 1840s include documents of other members of the Huger and Pinckney families. An agreement, 19 January 1842, between C.K. Huger and Benjamin F. Dunkin concerns Huger's Negroes who were hired out to Dunkin. A contemporary copy, 17 December 1842, of the will and codicil of Frances Motte Pinckney conveys instructions to her executor to "keep together my lands and negroes; & manage my estate to the best advantage so as to raise out of the Income thereof a fund for my Grandchildren." A contemporary copy, April 1842, of the will
of Thomas Pinckney includes lists of Negro slaves on Fairfield and Moreland plantations. A broadside circular, December 1843, issued by the Pendleton Female Academy announces its opening under the superintendence of Harvard graduate James F. Gould and his daughters and presents the curriculum.

The Huger family owned considerable property in the upcountry district of Abbeville. Cleland's brother Benjamin, an officer in the United States Army, sought to dispose of one large tract. His agent, Thomas C. Perrin, wrote to Huger, 19 November 1845, Ft. Monroe, Va., discussing terms by which the property might be sold and suggesting that "the negroes may be sold to advantage in families and at public auction." Efforts to sell the property continued in 1846. A letter of 21 February 1846, from D.F. Cleckley, Abbeville, who may have been Huger's overseer, to Huger, Ft. Monroe, offered an opinion on the value of the land and Negroes, lists the slaves by name, and gives a not altogether favorable opinion of potential purchaser John Cothran--"I understood he was a negro trader, & he said if he bought he would keep up the place this year but did not know what he would do next year. Captain your people do not want to be sold. Old Patrick says he hope you will not sell." Correspondence between Cleland Huger and his brother Thomas Pinckney suggests that there was not unanimity of opinion regarding the sale. Thomas Pinckney wrote Benjamin, 22 February 1846, that although he did not know Cothran, he considered his offer a fair price and "it would be satisfactory to know that the people were sold to one who would be a good master." Cleland Huger considered Cothran's offer a fair price, but objected strongly to the proposed terms--"I would not give any man ten years credit for anything" (23 February 1846). Benjamin still owned the Abbeville property in November 1846, as a letter of 13 November from John Chapman Huger, Charleston, to Benjamin, Old Point Comfort, Va., includes a sales account of forty-five bales of upland cotton, relates that he was sending Charlotte to Abbeville "as your sister informs me, she will not require her services," and requests instructions for filling orders and paying drafts drawn by his overseer.

The largest unit of correspondence in the collection concerns Cleland Huger's purchase and management of Exchange plantation in Georgetown District. When he purchased the plantation from Robert F.W. Allston in 1846, Huger retained his interest in the Charleston factorage business of Cleland K. and J.C. Huger. By an agreement dated 4 April 1846 and signed by Benjamin F. Dunkin, Huger's agent, and R.F.W. Allston, Huger purchased Exchange for $20,000. He immediately began to increase his holdings of slaves to plant rice. A bill of sale dated 7
January 1847 records the purchase of forty-one Negro slaves for $13,030.00 from the estate of Charles Clarke.

Most of the purchases of slaves were handled by Charleston slave trader Philip J. Porcher, who is represented here by eight letters. The forty-one slaves bought from the Clarke estate were shipped the next day aboard the schooner *Medium*. Porcher observed--"I hope you will be satisfied with them as...they are the best of the Lot. I had to purchase one or two of the negroes more than I wished to get some of the families complete and make them satisfied." In a letter of 2 February 1847, Porcher noted that he did not purchase any Negroes from Judge Simons' estate as "tolerable prime fellows brought $900 and over the good families prices in proportion." He also acknowledged Judge Dunkin's instructions not to purchase more slaves for Huger "unless I can get a Cooper or get them very low." Huger apparently complained about Porcher's commission as J.C. Huger agreed that while the charge was high, "he says it is the customary rate" (2 March 1847).

Porcher continued to serve as Huger's agent. Correspondence in 1847 concerns a slave, Phillis, who was shipped from Georgetown to Charleston and who died the next morning. Both J.C. Huger and Porcher were of the opinion that a claim should be filed against Clarke's estate. Porcher advised in a letter of 26 March 1847--"from all I could learn [I] thought her a sound woman...we should make a claim against the Executors...as she could not have been well when bought." Porcher noted that there were few "Rice field negroes" for sale "unless it be a single fellow or two of not the best characters," and expressed doubt that Washington's Negroes who lived in St. Paul's Parish "would stand the swamp."

Porcher informed Huger in a letter of 10 February 1848 that he purchased six Negroes for $4,000 and had declined Fishburne's offer of a forty-five-year-old man--"he is the father of one of the wenches I bought for you. He is a jobbing carpenter & cooper but nothing great at either." Huger did not always purchase Negroes through Porcher. A bill of sale dated 5 April 1850 names thirteen Negroes purchased from Thomas P. Huger.

Huger maintained his business interests in Charleston and was not always present on his property in Georgetown. During 1847 there was extensive correspondence from his manager, William G. Linerieux, who also owned a rice plantation in Georgetown District. The collection contains fifteen letters from Linerieux to Huger dated between May and November 1847. Linerieux's letters give detailed accounts of the crops that were planted, including rice, potatoes, and corn, the health of the slaves, supplies that were needed, and problems caused by high tides which threatened growing crops and dikes. In a letter of 24 June 1847,
he complained of the slow progress of work in the fields--"I have only hoed four fields, other persons have hoed their rice from three to four times." Linerieux attributed the slow pace of work to the condition of the fields in a letter of 3 July 1847 and objected to Huger's claims that there was a sufficient number of task hands--"there were out of that number two women confined...two full task hands to plough two slow mules...two women pregnant and no allowance made for sickness...women staying in the house with children when sick." Linerieux reacted strongly to Huger's criticism of his management and apparent intention to spend time on the plantation "and bring the negroes straight"--"I have managed a greater number of negroes than are on your plantation and have kept and do keep them in order, and have never been called on to give acct. of work done on the plantation. An honest man have refined feelings and must say that mine are hurt."

Linerieux gave a favorable account of the crop in a letter of 31 July 1847 and announced that he planned to begin harvesting before the neighbors. However, a letter of 28 August reported that high waters delayed the harvest. Bad weather caused further delays in the harvest in September. A letter of 25 September gives details of Caesar's disappearance, the death of a "child that was swollen," and the illness of Caroline's child who was "sick with fever and teething but better." Linerieux reported on the rice harvest, 9 October, as well as other crops, including corn, peas, and potatoes, and pronounced the quality of the rice as largely "bad." In a letter of 21 October, Linerieux estimated the rice harvest to be between four and five thousand bushels, reported Billy's work on the threshing floor and other buildings, and noted that nothing had been heard of Caesar. A final letter, 9 November, from Linerieux concerns the shipment of rice to the mill and an order for Negro shoes. Given Huger's apparent unhappiness with and criticism of Linerieux's management, it is likely that the relationship did not extend beyond the 1847 planting season.

Cleland K. Huger's plantation operations can also be examined through the correspondence of Charleston factors J.C. Huger, Thomas B. Huger, and Alfred F. Ravenel. The collection contains approximately one hundred twenty letters of Cleland Huger's factors between 1847 and 1853, when he sold Exchange plantation to the same Robert F.W. Allston from whom he purchased it in 1846. The factors' letters discuss the rice market in Charleston, their sales of Huger's rice, the shipment of supplies to Georgetown by various schooners and other boats that operated between the two ports, and convey news of various family members and events in Charleston. There was a family relationship between Huger and each of his factors. He clearly recognized this relationship in
response to John C. Huger's apparent decision to assign his business to another factor, for he informed his cousin in a letter, 2 June 1846--"The relative position of Factor & Planter to each other is a peculiar one, as you well know--money transactions make the subject of their intercourse, & when the painful family differences that have existed are considered, & the happy termination of them is so much appreciated by every one of the name, it seems to me best to avoid all chances of disturbing the harmony which now exists & this I say with equal reference to both parties."

The relationship was ultimately a financial one and the success or failure of planter and factor depended on successfully marketing an agricultural commodity in a world market where prices could fluctuate dramatically. A depressed rice market in April 1848 caused T.B. Huger to seek Cleland's advice whether to sell or hold his rice. He noted that "there is serious talk among some of the large Factors that they will have to stop unless the Banks will help them." Another problem related to the salinity of the Cooper River which "is salt to [the] source & hardly water enough to drink on some places." The quality of a planter's product directly affected the factor's ability to market the rice. A.F. Ravenel advised Huger, 21 December 1848, to instruct Mr. Davis "to give your Rice a little more pounding & with as much brushing as he possibly can." He attributed the dark color of Huger's rice, which adversely affected its sale, to the "peculiar soil, but, beyond a doubt, it might be somewhat removed, by more thorough milling." Ravenel visited the Darien, Ga., plantation of Cleland's brother, Thomas Pinckney, late in 1848 and wrote of his favorable impression in a letter of 4 January 1849.

Cleland Huger may have been a somewhat difficult client for A.F. Ravenel. Responding to Huger's complaint about an error by a hardware supplier, Ravenel noted that his firm had rarely known the hardware supplier to make a mistake--"it is strange, that in the two instances, I can call to mind, you should have been the victim." The limits of the factor-planter relationship are addressed in a letter of 31 January 1850 in which Ravenel declined to serve as security for Huger on a two-year bond for $4,000. Ravenel noted that he was assisting Thomas Pinckney Huger in obtaining a loan through two friends who had funds to invest and offered to do the same for Cleland--"Money is so abundant, that it is not improbable that I could find someone who would be glad to get your Bond for Thirty five hundred or Four thousand Doll[ar]s."

Although Ravenel confined most of his correspondence to business and family matters, he did occasionally touch on events in Charleston. In a letter of 13 June 1849, he observed--"Everything here is going on quietly enough,--now and then a Fire, or a murder, but these things are getting
rather common, and don't shock us, as they would once." He also reported an attempted arson and suggested a solution—"If we could have a little hanging match, we should have no more attempts at Fire." A controversy between physicians and the Board of Health was attributed to the latter's lack of concern about the prevalence of fever. The Board of Health, Ravenal claimed, was more interested in the city's image—"Because it would be injurious to the business of Charleston, and particularly of Hayne street, they do not dare to caution strangers against coming among us, and consequently the public are not informed as to the whole truth of the case" (22 September 1849). Ravenel paid Francis Huger's contribution of one hundred dollars to the "Committee of the Calhoun fund" but complained that "Some of our rich & wealthiest men, who enjoy the reputation of being rather close, & mean in pecuniary matters have clearly proved they were not belied by the community." The governor had become the object of some criticism for not appointing James Henry Hammond as Calhoun's successor. He made "a most miserable speech before the citizens of Charleston in allusion to the responsibility of his position—and his final appointment (it is said) of Gen. James Hamilton" (6 April 1850). Perhaps the most important political letter is that of 13 May 1851 to Cleland Huger from Charleston postmaster Alfred Huger. The seven-page letter addresses the call for a convention to consider secession and the events that such a convention portended. The unionist Huger identified the dilemma confronting him which he would face again in 1860—"I, old as I am, will go with 'South Carolina' to the death, but I will not pledge myself to carry out the Enactments of a Jacobinical club—the State is my mother, but it may be my duty to restrain my own parent from inflicting injury upon herself—if an arm is lifted against her children must die at her side, but every public meeting that assembles at the Court House or the musterfield with a Chairman & a Secretary is not the State."

By the end of 1852 Cleland Huger was seeking to sell Exchange plantation. A letter, 8 January 1853, from Alonzo J. White reported "a serious application" although the price of $27,000 was thought to be excessive. The offer did not bear fruit as the client, J. Harleston Read, purchased another property. A second offer was tendered by Messrs. Robertson & Blacklock who "represented a most responsible party" (18 January 1853). The responsible party was Robert F.W. Allston, from whom Huger purchased Exchange in 1846. The sale price of $25,000 did not include the slaves or plantation implements (21 January 1853). A misunderstanding developed between Huger and White as the latter advised in a letter of 27 January 1853—"In selling your plantation the taking of your Overseer off your hands was no part of our agreement with
Mr. A. White was also responsible for selling Huger's slaves and urged him to decide "when & where" the sale should take place, as Negro sales were active--"your gang is a fair one not very strong in fellows however."

In 1856 and 1857 Huger was involved as trustee for Thomas Pinckney, Benjamin, and himself in the sale of a plantation owned by Charles Alston, Jr. A broadside, 27 January 1857, advertises "A List of 53 Prime Negroes Now engaged in the cultivation of Rice on Waccamaw River. For Sale By Alonzo White" and includes manuscript valuations beside the slaves' names. A serious disagreement over the valuation of the slaves and land erupted between Huger and Alston. In a letter of 1 February 1857, Alston objected to the terms in the advertisement of his plantation, stuck to his minimum price of $15,000, and disagreed with the valuation of the Negroes--"I have looked over the Broker's valuation carefully and as the owner and master of these People for five years... do not hesitate to say their opinion is incorrect in several particulars and the list at the same time is an entirely truthful one." Huger solicited a legal opinion which concluded that the sale of the property would have to be sanctioned by the Court of Equity and argued that he was not acting to depreciate Alston's property or to appreciate the property for which he served as trustee (10 February 1857). Alston disagreed strongly with this view and stated that Huger's actions did advantage himself at Alston's expense which "you have no right to do... at all" (12 February 1857).

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Cleland Huger served with the Rutledge Mounted Rifleman and later as chief ordnance officer in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, a position to which he was appointed by Special Order No. 128 (8 May 1864). The collection contains numerous vouchers and receipts for payments made in Huger's capacity as ordnance officer. Two of the more important documents are a record of "Batteries of Light Artillery in the Department of So Ca Ga and Fla" (6 January 1865) and an inventory of ordnance in the magazines in Cheraw and Wilmington (10 February 1865). Huger accompanied the Confederate army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as the army moved out of South Carolina and into North Carolina. An order dated 10 March 1865 instructs Huger to proceed to Jonesboro, N.C., and to remove all ordnance there to the north side of Deep River. A letter, 20 March 1865, to Brig. Gen. Josiah Gorgas, Richmond, Va., concerns ordnance stores lost in the evacuation of Cheraw "for want of the necessary transportation to remove it" and his inability "to make an accurate report as by some unfortunate mistake all my papers &c. were burned with the stores at Cheraw."

The confusion of the final weeks of the Confederacy is evident in Huger's correspondence. He wrote Lt. Col. T.B. Roy, 5 April 1865, to
request instructions concerning his duties. Another letter to Roy, 11 April 1865, inquired whether his adjutant, Capt. J.J. Legare, should accompany him to South Carolina where "there is now...a considerable amount of Stores, that were on his books, that he has not been able yet to account for."

Four years of war severely affected the economic interests of Cleland Huger and his immediate circle of friends and acquaintances. His friend Benjamin F. Dunkin, a prominent Georgetown planter and jurist, described a familiar scene on the Waccamaw River to Huger in a letter, 9 November 1865—"The stillness of the Dead Sea overspreads the land. No boat or vessel seen on the river. No sound of a mill in operation—nor of a flail on the threshing floor. All is painfully quiet and silent. The negroes work as much or as little as they please. I have met with no incivility whatever. But they cannot bear Singleton, nor would they any manager, and he is obliged to submit to the tacit disregard of his orders....The whole scene is sad and sickening...."

Huger apparently gave no thought to resuming his agricultural interests actively and on a large scale in the period after the Civil War. Correspondence and documents dating from November and December 1865 relate to an agreement between Huger and Bentley D. Hassell of Charleston and Messrs. Jesup & Co. of New York to sell railroad equipment and supplies. The co-partnership agreement was signed on 10 January 1865. A letter, 15 March 1866, to Huger and Hasell from M.K. Jesup advised them about conducting business with southern railroads—"Rail Roads receive cash & they should pay cash." Jesup opposed establishing a branch office in Savannah but urged them to consider moving their entire operation there—"We think it decidedly the best place of the two in every respect.....Savannah is going to outstrip Charleston in increase of population & capital...." Correspondence in 1867 reveals that the partnership had not been successful and that Huger and Hasell were heavily indebted to Jesup & Co. A letter of 18 July 1867 from M.K. Jesup & Co. instructs Huger how to liquidate assets of the railway supply business.

Following the failure of this venture, Huger established an insurance business in Charleston in 1869. He remained in this business until his death in 1892. Huger's career during the years after the Civil War can be closely followed through his letters in three letterpress copybooks which cover the period from 1866 to 1889 (22 March 1866 - 12 August 1872, 12 August 1872 - 22 November 1875, and 27 November 1875 - 9 November 1889). The collection also includes two letterbooks of Huger's son-in-law, A.F. DeJersey, 27 December 1895 - 12 April 1899 and 21 July 1900 - 1 February 1902. Huger's agricultural and other business
ventures are disclosed in three account books: 1854-1884, containing a list of Negroes owned by C.K. Huger and Mary Dunkin Huger, a record of C.K. Huger’s bonds and notes to various individuals, and "Mem[orandum] of payment of taxes on Texas Lands"; 1866-1887, containing a list of articles ordered from M.K. Jesup & Co. and other suppliers, personal expenses, purchases of plantation implements for cotton and rice production, 1867-1873, and expenses for repair of Huger’s residence in Charleston after the 1886 earthquake; and 1874-1884, the estate of Benjamin F. Dunkin in account with Cleland K. Huger.

Land transactions involving the Huger, Allston, Alston, Horry, Pawley, Dwight, and Izard families are recorded in approximately one hundred ten deeds, plats, and mortgages to property in Georgetown and Horry Districts. A number of the documents concern the transfer of lots in the town of Georgetown. A plat, 2 July 1757, drawn by deputy surveyor Thomas Blythe, represents lots 33, 34, 35, 36, 65, 55, and 67 bounded by Bay, Screven, and Prince streets in the town of Georgetown. Another interesting plat, 31 August 1799, represents "A Plan of Two Tracts of Land the Property of O.D. Dwight Esqr. Resurveyed August 31st 1797 by Thos. Hemingway Dept Surveyor." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Christopher Fitzsimons.

JOHN IZARD MIDDLETON SKETCHBOOK, 1820-1823

John Izard Middleton was born at Middleton Place plantation near Charleston in 1785. The son of Mary Izard and Arthur Middleton, John Izard inherited a large fortune from his mother. He was educated at Cambridge University in England and spent most of his adult life in France and Italy. In 1810 he married Eliza Augusta Falconet, the daughter of a banker in Naples. Three children were born to the Middletons, but all died young.

Middleton’s education, talents, and background provided him access to social and cultural circles in Europe that were not open to all foreigners. Middleton was an amateur painter and archaeologist whom Charles Eliot Norton referred to as "The First American Classical Archaeologist" in a journal article published in 1885. In 1812, Middleton published Grecian Remains in Italy, a Description of Cyclopian Walls and Roman Antiquities with Topographical and Picturesque Views of Ancient Latium. Middleton executed the drawings while traveling in Italy during 1808 and 1809 and considered his work an artistic achievement. He attributed more importance to the drawings than the text, but because it appeared during a time of turmoil in Europe, his work received slight attention from contemporaries. Some of the drawings appeared in later works on archaeology without credit to Middleton.
John Izard Middleton died in Paris in 1849. His remains were brought to Middleton Place for burial.

Middleton apparently traveled extensively throughout Italy and France between 1820 and 1823. A volume of his drawings embossed "M.L.I. Middleton" contains forty-nine drawings executed primarily with a graphite pencil, although some of the drawings are pen and ink. The technique that Middleton employed to execute his drawings is known as camera obscura. One drawing appears to be dated 1820; nine bear the date 1821; thirty-three are dated 1822; and four are dated 1823. It is not apparent whether Middleton intended these drawings for publication, but there is no evidence that any of the drawings has ever been published. Like many travelers during the early-nineteenth century, a period that has been called "the golden age of the sketchbook," Middleton sketched buildings and scenes that had a particular appeal to him. At a number of sites he executed several drawings from different angles. Middleton used individual sheets of drawing paper, generally 24 x 34 cm, which were later laid in the volume. The drawings are not placed in chronological sequence. Most are initialed "J.I.M." and bear the year that the drawing was executed. Donors: Mrs. Margaret R. Rembert and Mr. F. Dean Rainey, Jr.

BOULWARE FAMILY PAPERS, 1824-1919

Muscoe Boulware (1758-1825), progenitor of the South Carolina Boulwares, was born in Virginia and, along with his wife, Nancy Pickett (1762-1836), migrated to Flint Hill, Fairfield District, at the close of the Revolutionary War. This collection of approximately two hundred seventy-five manuscript items, including correspondence, bills and receipts, account ledgers, and promissory notes, documents the lives of Muscoe and Nancy Boulware's descendants, in particular the family of their second son, Muscoe Boulware, Jr. (1798-1832).

Among the earliest items in the collection is a number of letters from the Fairfield District Boulware's out-of-state relatives. One from Tho[m]a[s] K. Pickett, Franklin County, Miss., 20 September 1824, relates news of the family, crops, and his election as a county representative. Of particular interest, too, are the letters of Virginia resident Mark Boulware who wrote on 8 November 1824 from Caroline County to his uncle Muscoe Boulware concerning the sale of slaves to his South Carolina cousins: "I will give you a small sketch of the prices I think...may be able to purchase for likely young men...to 350 Women and boys from $225 to 250 there has been a great many carried laterly from this quarter of the world to the south and all purchased I Believe on reasonable terms."

A similar letter, 29 January 1825, from Muscoe Boulware, Jr., to his
brother William R.A. Boulware, a medical student at Philadelphia, speaks of the purchase of Negro slaves in Virginia: "...we are now don bying and Expects to start home to Morrow we have only Bought seven Negrows amongst whome are five fellows...and two young women we have purchased on very good terms the highest we have paid is three fifty for fellows." Other letters concerning the purchase of slaves include those of 21 October 1825, 15 January 1826, and 24 February 1826 from Mark Boulware to his cousin Muscoe Boulware. Social details were not overlooked either. Mark Boulware's letter of 9 September 1826 gives a comical account of the failed wedding of cousin Reuben Boulware's former sweetheart: "I can give him a full detail of his old sweethart Widdow Micou who has been on the brink of Joining in matrimony with Henry Samuel the day was set, the pastor attended, he also met together with his company, and was deprived of the pleasure of seeing his sugarpie as he called, by her concealing herself in a private room and sent a message to him that she had declined the notion of marrying him therefore he was entirely repulsed of his anticipation."

Muscoe Boulware, Jr., was married to Elizabeth McCullough. Following Boulware's death, Elizabeth married Daniel R. Stevenson in 1834. The education of the Boulware children, Thomas and Nancy, is revealed through a series of letters dating between 1845 and 1847. In one of the letters, 13 December 1845, Elizabeth Stevenson issued the following warning to her son, Davidson College student Thomas McCullough Boulware: "Christmas is near at hand I want you to be carefull...boys are apt to be in a great deal of mischief and you might loose your life working with powder and guns....keep out of all riots and bad company." Sister Nancy Boulware wrote to Thomas on 14 February 1846 giving details of her studies at Limestone Springs Female High School: "we study all day and about two hours at night the first lesson we recite when we go in school is grammar then geography then History then Arithmetic. we go in school at eight oclock in the morning and come out at four back again at seven at night and out at nine we go to church every sunday and have a bible lesson to say every sunday night....it keeps me busy all the time we have nothing but bells one rings every half an hour in the day and one rings every saturday at nine oclock to sew and there we have to sit about two hours sewing the only time I have to rest is a little while saturday afternoon." Another letter from Nancy, 24 April 1846, written on paper featuring a panoramic view of the school, comments on the excitement which her brother's photographic likeness was creating. The novelty of photography is again mentioned in a letter, 10 June 1846, expressing great satisfaction with Thomas' miniature and announcing Nancy's intention "to have my minature taken
before long."

On 7 June 1849 Thomas Boulware was married to Mary Jane Vmson. The only evidence of their courtship, an unsigned love letter in Thomas’s hand, 9 May [18]49, was written from Younguesville and is addressed to "Dearest Mary." Little is known of the couple’s life from the time of their marriage until the outbreak of the Civil War. However, letters written by Thomas in February 1860 indicate that he was traveling at that time in Arkansas.

By 25 June 1861, Boulware was in Richmond, Va., a member of Co. A, 6th Regt., S.C. Volunteers. His letter of 31 July 1861, written from Camp Pettus, reports that his unit was involved in the repair of railroads and relates details of the daily regimen: "we get up at half past four, drill at 8 & 10, dinner at one. drill at 2 P.M. 5 P.M. and at half past 6 so you see we have very little time to play....we have 4 So. Ca. Regt in this Brigade & about 10,000 carolina troop in the advance." Concerning Yankee prisoners taken after Bull Run, he writes: "they are scattered all through the woods and perishing for something to eat....We have got more prisoners now than we can take care of. Before the Battle they say in Centerville that the Yankees only wanted to fight the So Car, but I think they are satisfied now....A great many of them want to quit now and they say that they did not volunteer to invade the South but to protect the city of Washington & that only for three months. Some of them had served out their time the morning of the Battle and they say that Scott promised to take them to Richmond with but one small fight at Manassa[s]....Our men are in fine spirits and you ought to hear how they talk of when they will be in Washington."

By summer’s end 1861 Boulware’s optimism remained but the grim reality of war was beginning to make itself known. Writing on 18 August [18]61, he noted: "I think we are getting along very well so far and if we are as successful in our future battles as we have been I do not think the war will last long....It rains here all the time, sometimes we have to bail the water out of our tent with tin cups but we have managed to get some hay now and can sleep a little dryer....I have my Rifle and forty rounds of cartge to carry besides my clothes and Blanket and that is a good load on a march." The same letter reports the presence of mumps and measles in camp and the lack of coffee and shoes: "I am nearly bear footed." On 12 September 1861 Thomas wrote: "Our men get shots at the enemy nearly every day. I believe every day since we have been here. You can hear the musket all day on both sides....Our boys are in fine spirits and anxious for a fray but the Yankees are too cautious. A general engagement cannot be put off more than a day or two....I do not see how two armies can keep from it and be within a mile of each other....We now
carry 350 men into the field when we could once carry 950." Three days later, 15 September 1861, he confided: "I do not think there is much chance for this war to end soon but they say the darkest hour is before day....We have been out but a short time and it seems to me like an age....War is a dreadful thing but civil war is a great deal worse. It seems that the longer it continues the worse it gets and one party or the other will have to be almost exterminated. We never can be conquered."

A resurgence of patriotic fervor pervades Thomas’ letter of 25 October 1861 written from Bull Run: "We are all determined to conquer or die and I think there is no doubt of our success....We are a favoured people so far and I think our case is just enough to justify us in supposing that we will be victorious in the end although we may meet with several defeats. They can bring more men into the field than we can but we have the advantage in firmness and determination. If we are not whipped before the northern Congress meets I think peace will be made....None of us know how the war will terminate, it is all conjecture." "You are a blest people there to what they are here," he continues. "God forbid that the enemy should ever invade the state of So. Ca. or that we should have to keep an army of this size to protect her. You do not know what I have seen here. Women and children exposed to both armies and I believe ours are as bad as the other, I have seen them distressed so much that I thought death would be a relief."

Sickness and disease plagued Confederate camps throughout the war. Thomas’s own concern for his physical well-being is frequently discussed, and in a particularly melancholy letter dated 3 October 1861, he mused: "Every one tells me that I have changed more than they ever saw any one. Now would it not be nice, if I should come home on the 20th of Ap[ri]ll next and walk into the house and hold a long conversation with you and you not know me. I do not...think I could control my feelings long enough to do it and I do not think I will try it; for I want to hold you in my arms too bad for that." Other letters voice similar concerns. "How I would like to be in a comfortable bed with you for a bed-fellow these cold nights but I think of the time when such will be the case and that keeps up my spirits," he mused in a letter of 7 December 1861, then went on to express his desire for books to read: "I miss Shakespear[e]...a great deal and often wish I had a copy. I believe I could get along with a copy of his...work better than without it and if you should have a chance to send me one do so." Other letters mention Thomas’s efforts to satisfy his wife’s request for a photograph. One such letter, 27 December 1861, notes that fellow soldier James Pagan had declared "I look like a man who had been out on a piratic cruise for ten years in the type I sent you, but it was the best I could do."
The new year 1862 brought renewed hope that Boulware and his fellow soldiers might return home at the end of their enlistment. This optimism is reflected in Thomas’s letter of 11 February 1862: "My time will be out now in 60 days. The 11th of Apr[il] will not come around as fast as a 60 day note in Bank. I do not think I will be home before the first of May as there will be such a crowd going home at that time and I expect the most of them will be drunk, and I want to avoid that as much as possible." According to official records, T.M. Boulware was discharged from Confederate service on 25 February 1862 due to ill health. As late as the summer of 1862, however, he remained in Virginia. From Richmond Thomas wrote, 20 June [1862], of escalating Confederate casualties: "If you and I live to see this war over I want you to see where we have buried our dead. Of all the grave-yards you ever saw, I think this one will make fifty of the largest. I saw this morning fifty or more coffins there to be put in to-day."

The final Civil War letters among these papers were penned in July 1862. In the first, 3 July, Boulware wrote: "It is no use for me to write war news to you as you see them sooner by the papers, but you do not know the suffering that the wounded undergo[.] You can see them lying on the side walk and in the passages. I give up my bed to them and sleep when I can. I slept one night in the setting room on the lounge and last night on the floor in the parlor. We must have ten or twelve thousand wounded soldiers here now and the big fight has not come off yet...I will go to the Battle field tomorrow if I can get a waggon, and bring some of the wounded in. We are whipping them but it is costing us dear. You have no idea how many we have lost." The second, dated 8 July, notes that a Confederate hospital had been opened at Richmond's Spotswood Hotel: "I had about 60 wounded men to attend to and have not slept any for four nights. We are now moving them to different hospitals....We have in this place and Manchester 20 or 30,000 wounded soldiers and they are dying very fast." Unable to continue serving in the military due to medical disability, Thomas returned home and later acted as an agent for the Confederate government receiving and weighing corn at Black-stock.

Following the war, as did many Southerners, Boulware sought reparations for wartime damage to his property. A letter of 23 April 1866 from C.D. Melton, Chester, promises little in the way of financial assistance: "I regret that I am wholly without information as to the chances of reimbursement by the Govt. for wrongful taking of property such as that of which you complain. We are not without many official expressions that such acts are without authority, but I know no instance in which any intimation is given of a willingness of the Govt to make
good to parties the losses so caused by their agents. The present temper of the Govt would seem to be unfavorable to such claims." Other post-Civil War letters discuss the rental of Boulware's Blackstock plantation lands, prices of provisions, shortage of money, Federal bankruptcy law, and attempts to collect debts.

Times were hard throughout the former Confederate states, a fact evidenced by letters from Thomas's cousin Gray Boulware, a resident of Caroline County, Va. Writing on 17 March 1867, the Virginian complained: "These are times to try a mans soul. No nothing and No Money, I have four hogs and two cows, and five children and expect another in April, aint I doing a big business in this Federal world." A similar letter, 29 April 1867, notes that he expected to have to sell household furniture in order to satisfy debts, and that of 7 December 1868 reports that although he had declared bankruptcy twelve months earlier he still needed to borrow money: "I would like to borrow fifteen hundred dollars for two years.... I can make at least that much clear when I get both my mills in full blast, but getting started is the point. If I just could sell a negro or two but I cant find a purchaser."

All the while, T.M. Boulware was fighting his own battles. Columbia merchant J[ohn] Meighan wrote on 22 November 1869 pressing Boulware for hard money: "My creditors will not accept of any excuse they want money & money they must have nothing but cash will satisfy them." Arkansas resident J.R. Watson, a former investment partner, wrote on 27 October 1867 advising against selling out since land was worth nothing in that state, requesting that Boulware send him fifteen or twenty hands by the middle of January 1868 so that he could make a crop, and alluding to his difficulty in collecting money on a note held by Boulware. Little Rock attorneys Duffie & Duffie responded to Thomas' queries on 4 September 1867 by advising that suit could be filed for debts due Boulware by Watson in state and federal court but that state jurisdiction might soon be obstructed. "As regards notes given for negroes we think it doubtful whether they can be collected," the attorneys advised. "Several of the courts in various states have held in such cases that the consideration has failed. The question has never been adjudicated in the Supreme Court of this state and the judges of the various circuit courts have held differently on the subject. If the judiciary should be reorganized here, under the late acts of Congress, which will probably occur, the new judges will be of that class of politicians who will hold that with respect to such notes, the consideration has failed. We would therefore advise you to compromise by deducting all the interest and part of the principal of such notes, rather than risk them in suit." Subsequent letters, 7 November 1872 and 30 January 1873, from John S. Duffie
discuss further details of legal action against Watson.

Other documents reflect Boulware's dealings with Federal Reconstruction officials representing the Freedmen's Bureau. Writing on 23 December 1865, Thomas sought clarification concerning the division of crops. "I wish to make a division of my crops," he wrote, "...and would like you to send some one to represent the Freedmen. I want to do what is right and just to them and I want to fix it so that I will not be troubled hereafter. If you do not send some one will it do for me to call in one or two of my neighbours? The contract is there in the office but they all refused to sign and I am not willing to give them the third now as they have done little or no work since the crop was gathered...." The Bureau's response, penned on the reverse of Boulware's letter, advises: "You can call in two of your neighbors, but must divide in accordance with the endorsement on your contract. If there are any reasons why you should not make a full division, it will be better for you to make deductions for first time." A sworn affidavit, 9 January 1866, states: "We the undersigned having been called on by T.M. Boulware to represent the Freedmen and women on his plantation on Rocky Creek; have measured the corn and peas carefully and find nine hundred (900) bushels of corn and Forty (40) bushels of peas, one third of which they were entitled to by contract presented. After deduction for lost time...we find them entitled to one and a half (1 1/2) bushels of corn each, with the exception of Four (4), who are entitled to Six bushels each; a full share, of the Peas they are entitled to one peck. This includes what was eaten by them during the ten weeks lost time."

Settlement of the 1865 crop did not meet with everyone's approval. In January 1866, there were complaints by Boulware's freedmen that the corn and peas were not being equitably divided. When summoned to appear before Provost Court at Chester to respond to charges brought by freedman Henry and his family, it was revealed that the labor contract filed at the provost office had been lost. And the problems continued. On 27 April 1866 Boulware complained: "One of the Freedmen...I hired for this year has left me and left his wife and children, one of whom is insane. I would not report the fact but some of the rest say they will leave also if I cannot compel them to stay. I have planted corn for him to work and have the land prepared for cotton all of which I will have to loose, besides his feed....He has another wife, but whether he has gone to her or not I cannot say....If I can get the power of keeping him off my place and keep the others from leaving, I would not mind it." Provost Marshall and Provost Judge E.P. Clark responded, 7 May 1866, authorizing Boulware to have the freedman arrested and the contract annulled.
An undated statement from Boulware requests the Provost Marshall "to give me an order to keep Freedmen (my former Slaves) off my premises and roaming over the place. If I say anything to them they threaten to report me to Hd. Qr. There is not a day or night but some of them are here and they cannot have any business. An order from you to that effect I think will stop it. They cannot get any more meat but may get into my corn." Clark's reply, 11 June 1866, indicates that he was willing to "annull your contract so far as relates to those who will not work." Among the other freedmen's documents present in the collection is a diary/account ledger, 9-13 December 1867, recording Boulware's payments to freedmen for agricultural work.

Other postwar materials include letters and bills and receipts relating to T.M. Boulware's son, Tommie, while a cadet at King's Mountain Military School. Correspondence with R. Patterson & Co., Philadelphia, reveals Boulware's connection with the Northern firm which handled the rental of former plantation lands and advances made for plantation supplies. A World War I era letter, 16 September 1918, written by Pvt. Marshall Gray Boulware, "Somewhere in France," comments on the progress of the war: "I think if we keep the Boch going much longer he will be 'fini,' as the french say (I dont know whether that's the way to spell it, but it sounds 'comment se'). I have given up all hope of learning french. It dont sound any more like they write it than it does like English. I can say 'bon jour' Comment allu vous, etc, but that is about as far as I can go. I can buy most anything, and can count too." Writing again, from Neuwied, Germany, 14 May 1919, Gray Boulware, noted that it has been almost a year since leaving the United States and reports that he had been transferred from the 3rd Corps to the 3rd Army Headquarters: "Well, everybody is blue again....we dont know any more now as to when we will get home than we did before the armistice was signed. I tell you I am getting good and tired of this kind of business. I begin to think that we never are going to get home at all. I have tried to keep cheerful and optimistic all the time, but this last has about got my goat. Why should they keep us over here while there are men going back home who came just before the armistice was signed. I dont like to grumble and criticize, but I for one want to go home." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Frank Ewing Beaty, Jr.

MARION A. WRIGHT PAPERS, 1950-1952

On 6 February 1950, attorney Marion A. Wright (1894-1983), a Marion native then recently retired to Linville Falls, N.C., wrote District Judge J. Waties Waring (1880-1968), of Charleston, that for some time he had been toying with the idea of attempting to write an article on him "along
the line of the Profiles which appear in The New Yorker," feeling that the
thing about the judge's career which would command the interest of
readers would be his "connection with so many and such crucial Civil
Rights cases." Wright stated that he intended trying to sell the prospec-
tive article "to the magazine section of the Sunday New York Times, or
perhaps some other national magazine" and asked if Waring would
"consent to fairly extensive interviews." While Wright admitted that "this
article might be better written by a professional writer," he also thought
that "it might have a certain value as being written by one South
Carolinian about another."

This collection of sixty manuscripts, 1950-1952, is the file of letters and
other items resulting from this overture to Judge Waring. The three
principal correspondents are Wright and Judge and Mrs. Waring, but
there are also letters from various magazine editors, as well as from
University of South Carolina political science professor George L. Sherrill,
whose confidential assistance Wright solicited in securing copies of the
anti-Waring resolutions which had recently been made by the South
Carolina General Assembly.

The chief focus of interest is the revealing content of the letters written
to Wright by the Warings. In his initial response to Wright's request,
Judge Waring wrote, 9 February 1950, that he was "very sincerely and
deeply gratified" by his overture and promised to cooperate with him in
every way towards the preparation of the article, not out of the desire "of
being publicized for any personal reasons, but because I think that
anything we can say and that gets to the outside world as coming from
the South is most valuable." "You have graduated from South Carolina
and you are living in a much clearer atmosphere in North Carolina," he
goes on to say, "but I am still surrounded by all of the old fog of prejudice.
I am sure that your approach to this whole subject would be extremely
valuable." He remarks that "the old Klan spirit" was still active in
Charleston and that he had received information that a petition was being
circulated in parts of the state asking for his impeachment.

In this letter he also had occasion to speak his mind "in regard to
Hodding Carter, [Ralph] McGill and others"--"For a time, I, too, thought
they were doing good work. I have now come to the conclusion, however,
that Hodding Carter and what he stands for is our great menace. The old
line Dixiecrat intolerance as expressed by Ball of the Charleston News
and Courier and Congressmen and others from this state can be beaten
down by reasonable expositions. But the Hodding Carter gradualism and
appeasement is dangerous. It has so much sweet reason to it. You
should read a recent address delivered by Aubrey Williams of Montgom-
ery...on 'gradualism' in which he points out unerringly the dangers of this
half-loaf method....To my mind, the most important goal to which we should strive is the abolition of legal segregation.

In a letter to Wright of 7 April 1950, Waring congratulates him "most heartily on signing one of the briefs in the Sweatt case" and says that the Supreme Court "has the great issue of segregation put squarely before it, and I believe that these decisions will either forward or retard the course of history many decades." He also refers to "the epitaph on the [James Louis] Pettigru tomb" and calls his attention to the fact that "it was not an inscription devised by Pettigru's opponents in Charleston, but was placed there by his daughter who left here and lived in Italy as a result of his and her persecution. It is true that they do honor and boast of him now. I do not dare to compare myself with him in any way, but it is amusing to see that the politicians including Congressman Rivers say now that they have no complaint with my decisions giving the Negroes the right to vote. And I have newspaper clippings showing their outcries when these decisions were filed."

By 28 April Wright had completed a first draft of the article and had sent it to Judge Waring. Although he had had to omit much that he wanted to include, he felt that he had "chosen with fair discretion to advance the general purpose" he had in mind--"The presentation of the human interest side of your personality; the delineation of the drama into which your decisions have forced you; the making ridiculous the Dixiecrat and News and Courier crowd and the bringing home to South Carolinians the fact that they, too, have been ostracized in that world opinion leaves them tragically alone." "I have not mentioned Mr. [W.W.] Ball's name since I do not wish to advertise him and feel his ego may thrive on the publicity which his sorry role has brought to him," he continued.

Wright next heard from Mrs. [Elizabeth Avery] Waring, who, in a letter of 2 May, wrote saying that the "warm personal and dramatic appeal" of his article had come as "a most thrilling surprise" and expressing to him "not only my admiration, but my deep appreciation for the human quality of your creative as well as accurate recording pen." She also had some editorial changes to suggest, especially with regard to his "portion about the evening with the Judge's daughter and son-in-law which is particularly lovely and sensitive as to the effect that they have on him as well as the joy and relaxation he always displays when in his intimate home life with me." However, she felt that Wright's reference to the Judge's rare imbibing of a scotch-and-soda did not truly interpret his "ways or life nor the essence and quality you here describe of a transformed person in a 'warm and pleasant, if not a gay and witty companion'." She went on to say--"Truthfully, the Judge is not a scotch-and-soda drinker, he really has no preference in whiskey and is not even
a drinker of any kind to sufficient extent to even mention it. While he is not a W.C.T.U., still he has some cautious fear of liquor, perhaps from the long life of observation of the many alcoholics in Charleston. We believe that home scene would not only be more honest and real without the reference to the scotch-and-soda, but also undermines the real reason for his transformation when he sets his foot into our home. I have written in instead of the scotch-and-soda, 'but certainly dear ones around him had mellowed his usual reserve.'

On 8 May, Judge Waring wrote to suggest that, in circulating the article to prospective publishers, Wright "stress the fact that you are a South Carolina lawyer. I think that is of enormous interest and value." A month later, in a letter relating to Wright's submission of the article to *Town & Country* and *The Reader's Digest*, Mrs. Waring went on to remark--"As for the politicians blasting at 'THE WARINGS' they started off with ravings against us but after the first day seemingly stopped--why we do not know. However we are told that they are not being quoted in our censored press when they damn the Negroes and the Warings. Occasionally Thurmond refers to the "TURNCOAT JUDGE"--he did in his speech the other night over the Radio but very hurriedly, almost as though he did not wish it to be noticed but that it had to be said." "Of course," she concluded, "I have been cutting out as usual all newspaper items and there is a great deal of importance at your service at any time. I do get outside of the IRON CURTAIN news reports too."

In his final letter to Wright in this collection, written 21 November 1950, Waring summarizes his view of the scene regarding racial desegregation--"I do believe that the only way we shall ever get any relief is by having the matter fully aired. You and I know how racial prejudice has been kept under cover in South Carolina for many decades. Now we are having outbreaks. We have had the troubles in your old county; the Moses Winns killing in Summerville; and the affairs in Charleston. Then, that has been followed up by Hamilton, the head of the Klan, making public statements attacking various liberal organizations and now getting into a controversy with Governor-elect Byrnes. The dissension in the ranks of the 'white supremacists' due to their wishing to have different methods of enforcement of their rule will open up the insides of this state to national and international scrutiny. I say international advisedly because I continue to get letters almost every day. Yesterday, two came from Australia, and last week, one from Germany. I have gotten others from various other parts of the world. Indeed the world is interested in racial matters, and unless America wakes up and cleans up its own house in this part of the country, we are not going to much longer be able to claim to be leaders of freedom and democracy."
Wright’s article, which circulated under the title "Dixie Vendetta," was turned down for publication by both The Reader’s Digest and Town & Country, as well as by The New York Times. In a letter of 6 July 1960, Henry B. Sell wrote--"As the Editor of Town & Country magazine I have no interest one way or the other in the subject or the current controversy. As Henry Sell I hold that the Judge and Mrs. Waring are a remarkably dedicated couple. I love them for it. I certainly do not have enough information to justify a personal stand other than to 'go along' with the Warings, as cheering section!"

Included in the collection is a printed copy of "The Failure of Gradualism," the talk presented by Aubrey Williams in Atlanta on 28 December 1949; and a Fabian Bachrach photographic portrait of Waring in his judge’s robes, inscribed "To my Friend Marion Wright." Donors: The Rev. & Mrs. Howard McClain.

CHARLES STEVENS DWIGHT PAPERS, 1853-1966

This collection of approximately four hundred fifteen manuscripts and eleven manuscript volumes, documents, through correspondence, journals, and related materials, the post-Civil War emigration of South Carolinian Charles Stevens Dwight (1834-1921) to British Honduras and his later work with various railroad and bridge construction projects throughout the southeastern United States.

Particularly noteworthy is C.S. Dwight’s journal which offers a first-person narrative of the experiences encountered by expatriate Confederate emigres to Latin America. Beginning with the account of his voyage from New Orleans on 3 December 1867 and concluding with the preparations for his return to the United States on 6 February 1869, Dwight’s journal relates details of the geography, economy, labor system, and social order of British Honduras, all of which are chronicled from the perspective of a visitor on foreign soil. The journal also evidences Dwight’s fastidious accounting of work details which, he reported on 25 June 1868, were first put down in a memorandum book and then carefully transferred to his private journal. Ultimately, it tells the story of a failed scheme to colonize British Honduras and the diarist’s abandonment of a plan to transplant members of his immediate family from Reconstruction-ravaged South Carolina to the quiet seclusion of the Honduran countryside.

Born on 11 July 1834 at Somerset plantation in St. John’s, Berkeley, Charles Stevens Dwight attended Winnsboro’s Mt. Zion Academy and was graduated from the College of Charleston in 1854. He subsequently studied engineering while working with railroad construction in South Carolina and Tennessee. Volunteering for military service in December
1860, Dwight served first in the Palmetto Guard stationed on the South Carolina coast and later in Kershaw's brigade in Virginia. He attained the rank of captain and, after his capture near the war's end, was imprisoned at Ft. Johnson, Sandusky Bay, Ohio.

After the war, Dwight found conditions hopeless on his South Carolina plantation. After working first as an assistant engineer on the Edisto and Ashley Canal, then with the Union Rail Road in Baltimore, Md., he accepted employment as chief engineer of surveys for Young, Toledo & Co., a New Orleans firm leading the fight for the colonization of British Honduras.

Like many of his compatriots, Dwight was compelled to emigrate by three major factors—the defeat of the Southern Confederacy, Reconstruction, and the destruction of a traditional way of life. There can be little doubt that he was familiar with such guide books as *The Emigrants Guide to Brazil* (1866) by Lansford Warren Hastings and *Hunting a Home in Brazil* (1867) by South Carolinian James McFadden Gaston, both of which purported to teach the survival skills necessary to establish a new home in the tropics. Inserted in his journal, an undated newspaper clipping, "Correspondence of the Courier," signed "CAROLINA," attests to the fact that the colonization effort was well publicized in South Carolina newspapers even while Dwight was en route to British Honduras.

The Honduran settlement at Toledo was founded in 1867 by voluntary refugees from the American South, a small group of whom emigrated to Belize and took up land between the Moho River and the Rio Grande. After examining several parts of the colony for lands, the earliest colonists decided on a tract owned by Young, Toledo & Co. Other settlers followed, and a grandiose scheme of settlement was drawn up, complete with plans for temporarily housing refugees at Cattle Landing, one and one-half miles north of Punta Gorda. The Toledo settlers were faced immediately with the problem of clearing the tropical rain forest, and an outbreak of cholera in 1868 severely reduced the numbers of the community.

Realizing what he perceived to be the failure of the colonization scheme in early 1869, Dwight determined to return to his native land. Little is known of the reception he faced upon his return to South Carolina; yet, from family correspondence and business papers present in the collection it is known that in later years he was employed as an engineer on various railroad construction projects, and his last public work was as engineer for the Columbia, Newberry, and Laurens Rail Road in the construction of a bridge over the Broad River near Columbia. He died on 6 September 1921 and is buried at Winnsboro.
Chief among the collection’s correspondents is C.S. Dwight, represented here by some one hundred eighteen letters to various family members, including his wife, Maria Louisa Gaillard Dwight; daughters Marie Gaillard, Louise DuBose, Martha Porcher, and Natalie Dwight; and son Charles Stevens Dwight, Jr. Among the business letters addressed to Dwight are eight from Thomas B. Lee of the Piedmont & Northern Railroad Line. The collection also contains congratulatory letters to Louise DuBose Dwight on the occasion of her marriage to Eugene C. Cathcart; letters of recommendation supporting C.S. Dwight’s applications for employment; and World War I era letters concerning Eugene Cathcart’s work with the Y.M.C.A. War Work Council. In addition, the collection contains biographical information on C.S. Dwight; genealogical notes and charts on the Dwight, Gaillard, and allied families; erection plans for Broad River bridge, Columbia; and "Christmas at Pooshee Plantation, Berkeley County, S.C.,” a memoir by Samuel Wilson Ravenel.

Among the collection’s eleven manuscript volumes, 1853-1914 and undated, are the British Honduras journal previously described; a July 1853 travel journal describing Dwight’s travels from Charleston to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, the White Mountains of New Hampshire, Montreal, and Quebec; five volumes of surveyor’s notes, sketches, and engineering notes; a scrapbook of newspaper clippings, 1898-1911; and an undated autograph album. Donor: Mrs. C.D. Cathcart.

CAIN FAMILY PAPERS, 1767-1960

The one hundred forty-six manuscripts and one photograph that comprise this collection relate to the family of William Cain (1776-1840) of Sumter District. The lands of John Holiday, Isaac Giddons, Thomas Jones, and John Odil are traced through land papers from the time that they were granted to their acquisition by the Cain family.

Although the collection’s largest component relates to land ownership, the papers are rich in slavery-related materials. Thirteen bills of sale, each listing slaves by name, document purchases by William Cain, 1812-1836, and his wife, Mary, 1841. Cain used a male slave, identified by name, as collateral for a mortgage from Richard and John Ioor Moore, 5 April 1830. An 1825 will of William Bracey, Lawrence County, Miss., indicates the disposition of his lands in South Carolina and of his named slaves. Another item of significance is a "Freedmens Contract for 1866" between R.B. Cain and his freed persons, with the signature mark of eighteen former slaves (12 January 1866). The contract stipulates how the freedmen were to live, behave, and work and what they were to expect from Cain in return. The freedmen were "to conduct themselves faithfully, honestly, civilly, and diligently, to perform all and any labor
required of them." In exchange, Cain agreed to "treat his employees, with justice and kindness" and provide them with housing, food, clothing, a garden plot, and access to tools and work animals.

Chief in importance among the collection's letters is that of John R. Moffet, who wrote from Charleston on 10 April 1861 to R.B. Cain, Manchester, describing the atmosphere as the city prepared for the attack on Ft. Sumter--"The latest accounts are that the whole Fleet are destined for this place....The Floating Battery was removed yesterday. I think to the cove of Sullivans Island". Moffet also tells of meeting Senator Wigfall, special aide to General Beauregard, who stood ready, with "Sword in hand."

Most of the family correspondence is to Ida Dwight Cain (1857-1927) from her mother, Sarah Ann Dwight, and her husband, William Odil Cain (1844-1929). Sarah Dwight's letters send personal news and discuss sewing and other household projects. A number of W.O. Cain's letters were written while he served in the General Assembly. One such letter, dated 9 December 1886, notes--"Free Tuition' got a Black Eye in the Senate" and promises--"We will have a whack at it in a day or two."

Ida Dwight Cain corresponded with her daughter, Ruth Cain Thomas (1893-1989), sending mainly personal, family and local news at the time when Ruth was teaching in Edgefield, 1909-1912, and then in Greenwood, 1925-1926. Of particular interest among this correspondence are three pictorial postcards. One depicts an old cotton press in Orangeburg (postmarked 20 October 1909). The other two are views of Sumter--Hampton School for Girls (postmarked 13 November 1911) and Sumter Telephone Manufacturing Company's Works (postmarked 23 November 1911). Accompanying this collection is a composite photograph of the men on the state's 1892 Conservative Ticket. The photograph was presented to W.O. Cain by D.W. Hiott, who is pictured in the group.

By request of the donors, this collection has been designated in memory of Ruth Cain Thomas and in recognition of her life of learning and teaching. Donors: Mr. D. Jamison Cain and Mrs. John M. Compton.

THEODORE AUGUSTUS HONOUR PAPERS, 1862-1864

One hundred ten letters of Confederate soldier Theodore A. Honour (1831-1913), a private with the Washington Light Infantry, 25th (Eutaw) Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, are addressed to his wife, Rebecca "Beckie" Caroline Seignious Honour. Honour's regiment was stationed at various camps on James Island but twice went to Wilmington, N.C., and once to Petersburg, Va. Beckie left their home in Charleston and
refugeed first in Spartanburg, then in Newberry, but returned briefly to Charleston several times during the war. The letters describe both social and military aspects of camp life, wartime operations around Charleston and Wilmington, "running the blockade" to visit his wife and family, and Honour's constant faith in God and desire to "yet see many happy days in our little home in Doughty Street."

Honour, who had worked for the Bank of Charleston before enlisting, complained little of army life other than the meager rations and eager pests. A typical dinner, he indicated, might consist of dry hominy, fatty bacon, and "floating Batteries," so the soldiers had to supplement their own mess by purchase or forage. Beckie and other family members sent occasional packages of food which were always welcomed by Honour and his brother Fred, his tent and mess mate. During the spring and summer, fleas proved a nuisance, as did rattlesnakes and water moccasins. There were sporadic outbreaks of typhoid, dysentery, and yellow fever, but diarrhoea and stomach complaints were more common. While stationed on James Island in June 1862, Honour was taken ill and sent to Charleston for treatment. He spent two months with his family until ordered back to camp.

Honour prayed continually that God would spare his beloved Charleston and was outraged by the atrocious treatment accorded the women of the city by "Country troops" in 1862. He deemed them worse than the Yankees, no better than lowly scoundrels. Other letters describe the fortification of Morris Island, the progress of the "Iron gun boats" under construction, and the reinforcement of the Charleston waterfront (21 September 1862). When Honour related the defection of the steamer Planter to the Yankee fleet, 14 May 1862, little did he know that the pilot, Robert Smalls, was to become a leader of South Carolina's African-American community during Reconstruction. The worst part of loss, in Honour's opinion, was that the "negro Pilot" knew all the channels and the condition of Confederate defenses in the area. Honour's regiment was placed on the ready for an attack, but the Yankees did not take advantage of the situation.

Honour's letters do not indicate that he fought in any battle, yet he witnessed and described the ravages of war. Coming upon a battlefield near the Stono River after a fight, Honour did not spare his wife the details. "Death in various shapes rendered hideous from the fact that the bodies of the slain were stripped perfectly naked", he wrote, 24 October 1862. He described a body whose head was gone but the face and inside of the skull "was as clean as a cocoanut shell" (25 October 1862). After witnessing such spectacles, Honour considered hiring a substitute and discussed the subject with his wife, but the idea was eventually dropped.
from their correspondence.

Theodore A. Honour's letters are particularly useful for their descriptions of Confederate encampments. One such depiction, 14 January 1863, indicates that the "Camp on Race Course 3 miles from Wilmington" was located in a large field ringed by trees, then describes leisure-time activities in the camp--"in circular form one hundred fires burning brightly--with groups of soldiers gathered around in every attitude; each with his pipe in his mouth laughing; singing; or telling stories--in the centre of the circle is our Brass band playing for a crowd of dancers, each vying with the other in some fantastic extravagance." The vividness of these descriptions and the flowing composition of Honour's letters provide the reader an insightful glimpse into the life of a private during the Civil War. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Theodore A. Honour.


One and one-quarter linear feet of papers, [1937], 1954-1991, detail the achievements of Cladys "Jabbo" Smith (1908-1991), the Jenkins Orphanage-trained brass player, singer and composer who has been called "The Trumpet Ace of the '20's"--thought by some to have been Louis Armstrong's only serious competition in the late 1920s and early '30s--and has come to be ranked as one of the top jazz artists of all time. He has also come to be seen as the Dizzy Gillespie of that era and thus described as "perhaps the first swift trumpeter, a forerunner of the bebop style" (Village Voice, February-March 1987). Music historian Gunther Schuller, who devotes five pages to Smith in his 1968 book Early Jazz, speaks of him as "a musician's musician" and characterizes his playing as "always dramatic and unconventional; making a dull record seems to have been impossible for him. He had a vivid imagination and evidently by virtue of a natural embouchure and an excellent technical foundation, could realise anything that came to his mind. His endurance and range were formidable, and I believe that he must have outclassed Armstrong in these respects in 1929."

Numerous feature articles, interviews, reviews, and discographies in such periodicals as ArtScene, Cadence, Coda Magazine, down beat, Footnote, Jazz Journal, Melody Maker, The Mississippi Rag, The New York Times, Record Review, Revue Musicale de Suisse romande, and The Villager provide the facts on the life and work of this man who Whitney Balliett, in an essay in the New Yorker of 3 December 1979, said had been "a legend half his life." In this essay the Georgia-born Smith is quoted at length regarding his experiences growing up in Charleston's Jenkins Orphanage--"I cried for three months after I got there. The orphanage was famous all over that part of the South. Mothers used it as a weapon:
‘You watch out, now, or I’ll send you to Jenkins!’” He further reveals—"At Jenkins, they started you in playing when you were about eight years old. The orphanage took children from the cradle, and the little ones stayed in the yard and were called yard boys. When the time came to learn an instrument, the teacher would come out in the yard and call, ‘You! Come here! You! Come here!’ They taught everybody in the same room. They started me on the trumpet, but I learned to manage all the brass instruments. And they taught you to read right off. Musicians were always amazed later that I could read anything at sight."

A small unit of Smith’s letters written from various places where he was living or performing--St. Paul, the Bahamas, Milwaukee, New Orleans--reveals something of his domestic and financial affairs, his efforts to promote his compositions, and his 1958 campaign to establish in Milwaukee an organization called "Jabbo’s Music Box Musicians and Entertainers Club, Inc."—"The time has come...when we as a group of Negro’s should--instead of depending solely on the white people of our community for our livelihood, to band together and create our own jobs and security—at least partially." A sample blank letterhead with a Milwaukee address lists him as manager of the Sepia Music-Theatrical Talent Agency. In a letter of 22 August 1979 to "Dear friend Marc," Smith recounts one of the European jazz trips he made late in life--"We had a very short but successful trip. The whole trip took five hours playing time. One night at The Hague--two days lay off in Paris--three days in Nice. We didn’t play in Nice but we stayed there while we played an engagement in a town about five miles from Monte-Carlo and two engagements in Antibe. We then played a date in Brussels and that was it." One undated page in Smith’s hand is a paean to "Black Jazz" which incorporates an appeal "to each and every so-called black person to not only feel proud but to defend this heritage with their very soul....The greatest original contribution to this country any ethnic group has ever made is black jazz[.]

In addition to miscellaneous printed items, contracts, photographs and specimens of his compositions, the collection contains files of material on "One Mo’ Time," the hit 1920s-era vaudeville-jazz musical which originated in New Orleans in 1979 and featured Smith as a special guest artist. The show ran for two years and played in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Houston. A notice in The Villager, 15 November 1979, declared--"The real star of the show is...Jabbo Smith. The moment he takes stage--and take it he does--we feel something of the elegance, sexiness, good humor, and authority which were the hallmarks of the black vaudeville entertainers of those years."

Program books in the collection highlight some of the domestic and
European appearances Smith made during the last period of his public rediscovery: Northern Jazz Festival (The Hague, 1979), Festival International du Jazz d’Antibes (Juan-les-Pins, 1979), Kool Jazz Festival (New York, 1982), International Dixieland Festival (Leiden, 1982), Oude Stijl Jazz Festival (Breda, 1983) and Jazz Fest Berlin ‘86. Also included is a two-record album set, “Jabbo Smith: Hidden Treasure,” produced by his friend Lorraine Gordon on the Jazz Art label and featuring his vocal, trumpet, and trombone work from a 1961 session, when the fifty-three-year-old Smith had been out of the public eye for twenty years—"It is a testament to his genius that his unique ‘sound’ was still there" (album notes). Donor: Mrs. Lorraine Gordon.

JORDAN FAMILY PAPERS, 1943-1944

Consisting chiefly of World War II era correspondence of brothers Nathan H. Jordan, Jr., a corporal, later a sergeant, in the U.S. Army, William H. Jordan, a radioman second class in the U.S. Navy, and Richard H. Jordan, a seaman first class in the U.S. Navy, this collection of two hundred ninety letters, telegrams, photographs, and miscellaneous related materials sheds light on the social context in which families throughout the nation experienced the difficulties and sufferings brought about by a world at war. The majority of letters were written by Nathan and William to their mother, Mary Frances Bailey Jordan, and sister, Audrey, but the collection also includes letters of Audrey’s wartime sweetheart, William Ernest Kelley, whose V-mail communications describe conditions faced by military personnel in North Africa and Italy.

Throughout the period covered by these papers, Nathan Jordan spent most of his time stationed at an infantry training post at Ft. Wheeler, near Macon, Ga., where he served on the cadre of a battalion responsible for training inductees. In part, his letters reveal the thoughts of a Southerner making contact for the first time with men from other parts of the country. Writing on 15 March 1943, Nathan described a group of "rookies" newly arrived from Brooklyn, N.Y.—"they don’t have any manners at all. They think only of themselves and eat like hogs." Other letters, including that of 27 March 1943, relate Nathan’s thoughts on combat and his sense of personal responsibility to the inductees under his charge—"I am trying to avoid combat all I can. I’m not afraid to go when my time comes, but I just don’t want to rush the thing up. As long as I feel that I am doing my part here in training men for combat it doesn’t make me feel any too bad. I only hope and trust to God that what I teach these men they will benefit by it and save their life, as well as others and this country." Affirmation of Jordan’s concern is echoed in a letter from a former trainee, Pvt. V.J. LaRocco, who wrote from New Guinea, 15
May 1944--"we’re resting up after being in combat. I was sure scared most of the times being this my first operation. We gave the Japs a hell of a beating they’ll never forget....The training we had back at Wheeler sure helped a lot here. These Japs are sneaky and what we learned there helped us outfox them."

William H. Jordan, Nathan’s youngest brother, attended "boot camp" at the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill. While at Great Lakes, William was accepted as a member of the "Bluejacket Choir," a Navy outfit which made frequent trips to Chicago and surrounding cities and performed weekly on the nationally broadcast radio show "Meet Your Navy." In addition to conveying news of the choir’s activities and giving his impressions of the North, William’s letters comment on the importance of religion to the military community. On 20 October 1943, he wrote about Great Lakes--"Everyone is required to attend church. The Jewish, Catholic and Protestants have their own church to attend, and also their own choir. The negroes the same. Most are Protestant." From his vantage point William was able to catch a glimpse of the Chicago political scene. "Our octette will sing in Chicago with an octette of negroes here at the station," he wrote on 1 February 1944. "They are very well educated negroes and know how to sing. We will sing at the Mayor's office....He is running for a next term and wants all of the votes he can get from the negroes." William was eventually sent to the U.S. Naval Radio School at Auburn, Ala., then to Shoemaker and San Diego, Ca., for more communications training.

After the invasion of Normandy, Nathan Jordan was transferred to Ft. Meade, Md., to await transport to the European theater. He arrived in England on 23 July 1944, and was sent immediately to France, where he was assigned to Co. M, 38th Infantry Division. Subsequent letters home give his impression of the people of France. Writing on 7 August 1944, Jordan noted--"the French people are very nice to us in this section. They give us apple cider. Everywhere we look we see apple trees. The Jerries drank all the good wines and left the cider for us. We too are nice to the French and they are glad that we are here. The Jerries have certainly helped themselves to everything the French people had." Nathan reported to his new outfit on 7 August 1944 and entered combat the following day. His final letter home, dated 11 August 1944, tells of living conditions--"I was promoted to Staff Sgt. this morning. Its rough going & I've got lots to see and learn. Am now in Combat & have been for the past three days. Am living in a fox hole, but we still get hot meals, chance to write letters, cigarettes, gum and candy....I'm getting along fine only wish I had a good bath and this four days growth of beard off my face." The letter concludes--"Don’t worry about me. Your Son,
Nathan, Jr." Three days later Nathan Jordan was seriously wounded in fighting near Tinchebray, France. Information received by the Jordan family tells of his plight--"After administering first aid, the platoon leader was forced to advance with his unit, leaving your son behind due to the intensity of the battle. A subsequent search of the area revealed no trace of your son." Jordan was listed as missing in action until August 1945, when the U.S. government issued a presumptive date of death, the day following the expiration of twelve months' absence. Donor: Dr. Rose Marie Cooper.

ASHMEAD COURTENAY CARSON PAPERS, 1874-1965

This collection of two hundred thirty items documents the life of Ashmead Courtenay Carson (1876-1941) as a student at the University of South Carolina, 1894-1898, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree, and later as a professor and dean of physics, 1902-1941. From 1898 to 1901 Carson worked the family plantation, Homefield, near Dalzell in Sumter County and taught in a county school there. To further his education, he attended summer school at the University of Chicago and Cornell University, 1906-1908. Carson received his master's degree from the University of South Carolina in 1910. On 24 November 1904, he married Agnes McCallum of Sumter, and they became the parents of three children--Agnes, Mary Elizabeth, and Ashmead Courtenay, Jr.

Carson was active not only in the field of education, but also as an inventor. Correspondence with patent lawyers and mechanical drawings evidence his love of tinkering--an engine, split plug attachment, apparatus to drill holes in car brake bands with shoes in place, cigarette packaging pull-tab, and automatic reversible safety switch. Carson received patents for an improvement in typewriter attachments, expansion plugs for lamp sockets, and glare shields for automobiles. A Declaration of Interference was filed for an automobile deflector and ventilator in 1924. Letters from Remington and Underwood typewriter companies in 1917 are polite but not very encouraging regarding Carson's design for a typewriter attachment improvement.

Carson corresponded regularly with his mother, Kezia Dukes Carson (d. 1926), his sisters, Grace Carson, who lived with her mother, and Daisy Carson Hodges, a resident of Washington, D.C., and his brother, William Dukes "Bub" Carson. Grace remained at Homefield after their mother died and managed the farm. She raised turkeys and in 1924 sold 684 pounds of turkey to the city of Sumter for $237.60. Attached to Grace's letter of 14 January 1924 is a 1921 photograph of Eliza, a farm worker, and the turkeys.
Carson was active in his profession and in the Columbia community. One of the organizers of the Southern Section of American Physical Society, Carson was listed in American Men in Science and was a member of the South Carolina Academy of Science, serving as its president, 1936-1937. Growing up with a religious mother, Carson became active in the Shandon Presbyterian Church and served as deacon there. He also maintained memberships in the Columbia Rotary Club, the Kosmos Club, and Phi Beta Kappa. Many of these organizations sent copies of tributes of respect to Agnes after Carson’s death.

Of note in this collection are forty-five letters of sympathy from family, friends, and former students to Agnes and the children after Carson’s death on 14 January 1941. University of South Carolina Professor Emeritus Patterson Wardlaw wrote—"mingled with the grief will be the sweet recollection of my friend’s lovable personality—his stern uprightness, his generous kindness, his unselfish self-sacrifice, the priceless gift of his friendship" (20 January 1941). Several months later, on 25 October 1941, the nurse who had been at Carson’s bedside wrote Agnes with the story of his last few minutes. There is also a diary, "Sequence of happenings in Dad’s illness," which documents events from July 1940 when Carson’s heart problems began until his death. A resolution by the University of South Carolina faculty describes the many interests and accomplishments of Carson (10 February 1941).

Among letters of interest are one from William Ashmead Courtenay of Charleston to his namesake in 1889 regarding year books sent to Carson’s father. William Terry Mitchell, a former student, wrote two letters in 1919. Mitchell was a flying cadet at Park Field, Tenn., and sent Carson a detailed sketch and descriptions of the planes and training system. An undated letter written by Mitchell from Black Mountain, N.C., talks about the Biltmore estate, which impressed him with its "every modern luxury," and W.T.’s brother Broadus—"Broadus is on the Evening Journal in Richmond. He is neither cool [referring to the weather] or a millionaire." Broadus Mitchell later became a noted historian. An earlier letter from Ann Ball, 5 May 1917, alerted Carson about Biltmore land just placed on the market by Mrs. Vanderbilt. Ball encouraged Carson to invest—"Property bought now on this road is a gold mine because we already have an auto-bus-line on schedule hours to Asheville and later when we have an electric car line."

Also present are personal papers of Carson’s father, James M. Carson (1832-1888), a Sumter County farmer, who sold cotton and fertilizer through Pelzer, Rodgers & Co. in Charleston and also through J. Ryttenberg & Sons in Sumter. Donor: The Estate of Agnes McCallum Carson through Mrs. Craig Carson.
Two hundred twenty-nine items document the World War I experience and later life of Richard O’Neale Gaillard (1900-1962), chiefly through letters from family and friends in Columbia and Greensboro, N.C. Gaillard entered the U.S. Army in early 1918, going first to Ft. Screven in Georgia, then to Camp Colt at Gettysburg, Pa., where he was attached to Co. A, 327th Battalion, Light Tanks. He was moved again to Camp Summerall in Tobyhanna, Pa., and later to Raleigh, N.C., before shipping out for Europe in the autumn of 1918. After a forty-eight-hour stay in England, Gaillard landed in France. His unit did not see any action before the armistice was signed in November 1918, and Gaillard returned to the United States in early 1919.

Richard O. Gaillard’s parents, A.S. and Mable O’Neale Gaillard, and his aunt, Daisy McSurley, were faithful correspondents during 1918 and 1919. Their twenty-seven letters present here relay local and family news and document attempts to forward money. Letters written after Armistice Day are expressive of the family’s conflict between their desire for Richard to return home and their urgings that he remain in Europe and tour as much as possible. "...a stay of a few months in France and England would be in the nature of an education, as it were," wrote A.S. Gaillard, 12 December 1918. Richard found his tour of France limited after a January 1919 request for leave was denied due to an order from General Headquarters that restricted Gaillard’s unit "from visiting Paris or its suburbs."

Five letters from Gaillard’s friend Nell Ray Spann are filled mainly with school news. Spann, who was a few years younger than Gaillard, bemoaned the fact that, as a woman, she could not join the Army. "I can’t be a soldier so I am doing my bit by working in the Red Cross rooms every other day and am taking the surgical dressing lessons and also sewing for the Belgium children," she wrote on 29 June 1918. Another friend, Corrine "Crinky" Bailey, also wished to be in the action. Writing on 29 July 1918, she boasted—"our boys will teach those Huns a lesson that they will never forget through endless ages. How I would like to punch a few of them." Seven letters from another friend, S.A. "Gus" Black, kept Gaillard abreast of his friends’ activities as well as relating news of Black’s new car and romantic adventures. Black had entered the University of South Carolina in the fall of 1918. "Dear old Racer," he wrote to Gaillard on 26 September 1918, "We get good grub at the mess hall here....I have a room in Des Saure college and sleep on a government canvass cot and straw mattress."

After the war, Gaillard entered the University of South Carolina in the
fall of 1919 and by 1920 was treasurer for Sigma Nu fraternity. A letter from fraternity brother J.F. VanMeter, dated 28 July 1920, alludes to difficulty surrounding the fraternity. VanMeter suggested that initiation of pledges be scheduled before the start of school--"It will be impossible for us to operate before the law is repealed in Jan. but we can all be Sigs just the same." Another letter, from fraternity brother A.H. Wilson, 6 September 1920, makes reference to a "pledge required not to join a fraternity," most probably the "law" mentioned by VanMeter. Other correspondence, receipts, and a certificate for War Risk Insurance document Gaillard's struggle to pay premiums while a student.

After finishing Carolina in 1921, Gaillard entered the cotton business. Army buddy Jerome E. Brooks addressed his 21 November 1928 letter to Gaillard at the Palmetto Compress and Warehouse Company, Columbia. Brooks, who was responding to a letter from Gaillard, wrote--"glad to know you are married; glad to see your name as Superintendent on the firm stationary." In partnership with H. Gordon Kenna, Gaillard established the Carolina Bonded Storage Company around 1929. Subsequent documents indicate that by 1942 Gaillard served in the Columbia Auxiliary Police and organized air raid wardens for Section One of the city.

Also present are seven bound volumes consisting of a 1918 edition of "Tank Tunes"; an undated printing of Thomas à Kempis' Of the Imitation of Christ which Gaillard carried with him to Europe; a 1920 pamphlet on War Risk Insurance; a pocket-size world atlas; and two post-service publications from the War Camp Community Service. The printed text of a speech, "Every Man's Land," reproduced by the American Y.M.C.A., gives details of the trench line in Europe. Among the collection's photographs are two of Miss Nell Ray Spann, ca. 1918, and one hundred eleven postcards of towns and buildings in France and soldiers and armaments in action, ca. 1918. Donors: Mrs. Richard O. Gaillard and Mrs. Mary Louise Mason.

**MARY LOU KRAMER PAPERS, 1926-1989**

Mary Lou Kramer (1907-1988), in an article in the Columbia Record of 1 May 1952, spoke of her origins and philosophy as a drama teacher--"I did summer stock and trouped with a Lyceum circuit for three seasons. It was during this time that I coached another actress in a part as part of my training. I then realized that I got more satisfaction from teaching someone else than from acting myself. I decided that I didn't really want to be an actress and I've been teaching ever since. I know I'm a better teacher than I am an actress....The study of dramatics should be integrated with living. It develops poise and self confidence. My job is
teaching persons who enter varied walks of life...to help make their jobs easier."

Two and a half linear feet of papers focus upon this "grande dame of Columbia theatre" and her long and fruitful career as an instructor of voice, diction and acting. A native of Georgia, she received a degree in speech from Georgia State College for Women in 1927 and then pursued her education in drama at the Leland Powers School of Theatre in Boston and Columbia University in New York. She was an actress for three years in a summer stock program before coming to South Carolina in 1933 to teach declamation and debate at Batesburg-Leesville High School. In 1934 she and her husband, Reginald, moved to Columbia, where she became head of the Speech and Drama Department at Columbia College. She remained there until 1953. In 1946 she was part of the collaborative effort which revived the Columbia Children's Theatre at Town Theatre and for eighteen years directed its productions. She also directed Workshop Theatre's first full-length play, "Dylan," in 1967 and later served on the theatre's board of directors.

The bulk of the material here documents her work and that of her students on various theatrical productions. One series of clippings represents the pre- and post-performance press coverage for thirteen Children's Theatre productions from 1950 to 1954. Miscellaneous playbills span the period from 1950 to 1987. Especially interesting and important are the letters she kept from her former students and the files she maintained on their developing careers. Among these, those of Bettye Ackerman, Sarah Hardy, and Geddeth Smith figure most prominently.

Rounding out the collection are close to two hundred photographs, 1936 to ca. 1967, of various players and productions; typescript copies of skits and choral readings for children and young adults; and a scrapbook, 1935-1975, covering the associations from Mrs. Kramer's years at Columbia College. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Lowell A. Lanier.

Manuscript volume, 1850-1857, minutes of weekly meetings of the board of directors of the Bank of Camden, recorded by president W.E. Johnson and president pro temp W.D. McDowall. Business typically centered around issuance and signing of new banknotes, passing of original notes, offering discounts, and discussion of the bank's financial status. On 14 January 1852 the board authorized H.B. Williams as agent,
in connection with the Bank of Charlotte, N.C., "to purchase or sell Exchange...on Charleston, N. York, or other points." The question of the "doubtful health of the several officers of the Bank" arose on 29 November 1854. The board decided to hire a new clerk and reduce the salaries of the cashier and teller. Also during this meeting, the board allowed Johnson to pay off certain notes early in case a large note, for which he was liable, should not be paid. Donors: Mrs. L.B. Adams, Mr. Samuel Cothran, Mr. Ervin Dargan, Mrs. James McAden, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, and Mr. John A. Zeigler.

Letter, 21 August 1805, J[oseph] Bревard to James Brown concerns Samuel Carter, who was "in gaol on suspicion of Horse stealing," and indicates that Job Edens and Henry Rogers had offered to pay Carter's bail. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William M. Capers.

Manuscript, [16 January 1861], Confederate spy letter from P.O. Bryan, manager, telegraph office, Washington, D.C., to the Charleston Courier concerns Gov. Francis W. Pickens' order making "Anderson [and] his command subject [to] surveillance [by] post office & other authority" and the "distinction...between official & private letters." The document also alludes to a letter from "Judge Longstreet...demonstrating from his correspondence with Thompson that [the] latter knew nothing [of] movements of troops south." Donors: Dr. Carol K. Blesser, Mr. & Mrs. Ellison Capers, Mr. & Mrs. L. Arlen Cotter, Mr. & Mrs. William H. Duncan, Mr. Wade Hampton Logan III, Mrs. Jame W. Squires, and Mrs. Robert W. Sturdivant.

Letter, 12 February 1827, of New England poet [William] C[ullen] Bryant (1794-1878), Columbia, to his sister, Miss Louisa C. Bryant, Cummington, Mass., speaks of his attendance at a meeting of the club which "supped at the Merchants Hotel"--"among our guests were some of the most distinguished personages of the place....This is the first institution of the kind in this place & it bids fair to be permanent--we have a goodly number of respectable & active members." Donors: Mr. John B. Hawley and Mr. & Mrs. Derial C.S. Jackson.

Printed manuscript, 4-5 December 1896, broadside advertisement for an exhibition of "The Petrified Man, Found by W.M. Buff, near Saluda River, five miles north of Columbia, in Lexington County, South Carolina, November 10th, 1895," believed to be a Revolutionary War-era British soldier, with a brief biographical sketch of Buff and list of physicians who "pronounce it a genuine specimen of petrification of the human body." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Creighton McMaster, Col. & Mrs. W.R. McCutchen, Dr. & Mrs. E.B. McFadden, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Wyatt B. Pringle, and The Rev. & Mrs. Charles E. Raynal, Jr.
Forty-four items, 1933-1991 and undated, constitute the South Caroliniana Library's initial holdings on Willie Lee Buffington (1908-1988) and his establishment of the Faith Cabin Libraries in South Carolina and Georgia. Of central importance is an annotated list, ca. 1961, of "Locations of Faith Cabin Library Units." In addition to copies of many feature articles about Buffington and his "ministry of books" which appeared in the popular press for more than fifty years, the collection contains Dan R. Lee's definitive "Faith Cabin Libraries: A Study of an Alternative Library Service in the Segregated South, 1932-1960" (Libraries and Culture, Winter 1991). The collection also includes two earlier academic studies of the movement: "Establishing Libraries as Community Centers in the Colored Schools Sections of the South," a 1937 Connecticut State College research paper by Earnest Hall Buell, and "The Reverend Willie Lee Buffington's Life and Contributions to the Development of Rural Libraries in the South," a 1958 Atlanta University master's thesis by Louise Douglass Carr. The popular appeal of Buffington's project is further evidenced by the inclusion of scripts, with accompanying correspondence, for two radio programs—one a Ted Malone Show, 6 October 1948, and the other a Calvacade of America presentation, "Uncle Eury's Dollar," March 1951, starring Robert Cummings as Buffington. Donor: Mr. Dan R. Lee.

Letter, 18 February 1849, [John] C[aldwell] Calhoun (1782-1850), Washington, to [Elisha] Mitchell (1793-1857) was written in response to the latter's publication on slavery, The Other Leaf of the Book of Nature and the Word of God. Although Calhoun realized that Mitchell wrote for a Northern audience, he disagreed with Mitchell's interpretation of the "book of nature." Mitchell held that all men are born free of inequalities, but Calhoun believed that man's natural state is in the political and social world—"infants come into it subject only to the inequality & restrictions to which their parents are, but also subject to their control...they acquire by growing to manhood, all that the political institutions of the community allow." Donors: University of South Carolina Educational Foundation and Elizabeth B. Coker Memorial Fund.

Letter, 24 June 1816, and two manuscript volumes, 14 October [1811] - 9 January [1812] and 21 July 1815 - 4 May 1816, written by James Carr, sea captain and shipping merchant of Bangor, Me., are valuable for their observations on the shipping industry and the marked social differences between the North and the South during the early national period. The letter, to Carr's brother Frank, advises that he settle his dispute with Mr. Emerson, a local man. The two volumes are travel journals written as a memoir for Carr's wife to read upon his return. His first voyage was aboard the Camden which sailed from Bangor to Baltimore. Carr
provides observations of ports and sea life as well as many details on the operation of his business. His second voyage, aboard the Mary, took Carr from Bangor to Charleston and then on to Liverpool with a load of sea island cotton. Aside from business matters, Carr records his impressions of Charleston and the surrounding area, South Carolinians and their customs, plantations, agriculture, and slavery. He also includes the words to several slave work songs which gangs used while working on his boat. Expenses incurred during Carr's stay in Charleston and Liverpool are recorded as well. Donors: Mrs. L.B. Adams, Dr. Carol K. Bleser, Mrs. Frances Alexander, Mr. & Mrs. E. Allen Capers, Mr. A.T. Graydon, Mrs. H.J. Kaufman, Mr. Lane Kirkland, Mrs. Jean Ligon, Dr. & Mrs. Foster Marshall, Dr. John Hammond Moore, and Dr. Allen H. Stokes.

Broadside advertisement, 24-25 April 1840, "THEATRE. Second and Third Nights of a New Historical Drama! With New Scenery! And a Moving Diorama!...Washington! or The Spirit of '76," with list of players and announcements of forthcoming productions. Printed by Burges & James, Charleston, the broadside bears the following manuscript marginalia--"Triumphantly Successful!!! Average over 300 a night!!!!" Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Rowland, Jr., Mr. Wade H. Sherard III, Miss Christy Snipes, Mrs. Marion P. Spigener, Mr. John W. Thomson III, Dr. & Mrs. Richard Umback, Dr. Richard L. Walker, and Dr. & Mrs. Calhoun Winton.

Two manuscripts, 19 October 1946 and 26 June 1993, attest to Hennig Cohen's political philosophy and interests, including a program from the Southern Negro Youth Congress Cultural Festival with a performance by Paul Robeson at Columbia's Township Auditorium in 1946. A letter of 26 June 1993 explains that the event "was essentially an attempt to organize a leftist supported movement on behalf on the political and social welfare of southern blacks. The times were not auspicious." Cohen attended mainly to hear Robeson and Howard Fast and noted that "several of the blacklisted Hollywood producers and directors" were there and "made a big thing of announcing their plans to make a movie of Howard Fast's Freedom Road, based on Robert Smalls, with Robeson as the star. As far as I know nothing came of it either." Donor: Dr. Hennig Cohen.

Twenty-one letters, 1846-1861, of the Coker family consist chiefly of correspondence of Anna Maria Coker with her parents, Caleb and H.A.L. Coker, and siblings in Society Hill while Anna was at Limestone Female High School. The school letters describe her studies, piano lessons, and May party events, 1847-1849. Also included are letters, 1853, from Anna Maria to her brother, James L. Coker, an Arsenal Academy cadet in
Columbia. That same year Anna and a cousin travelled to New York City where they stayed at the St. Nicholas Hotel which had a "bridal chamber." This special room, Anna noted in a letter of 1 October 1853, was decorated with white satin, white silk, gilt, and a bed "hung with white satin curtains, falling from a golden canopy, over a gilt bedstead, a golden cupid on each corner holds them up," and cost $9,000 to furnish. Another letter of interest, 2 October 1861, from Anna's husband, who was recovering from an illness in Fairfax, Va., notes--"Sunday I walked into the garden, with great difficulty. Monday I struggled out about two hundred yards." In a postscript, James reports having seen the Colonel--"he is improving & looks a great deal better than before his attack. I think you may look for him home a few days after receiving this. His going will be a great privation to me...."

Donors: Dr. Daniel Hollis, Mr. Lane Kirkland, and Col. E. DeTreville Ellis.

Thirty-seven manuscripts, 1854-1915 and undated, of Charlestonian Arthur G. Cudworth consist chiefly of correspondence from friends and family. A Charleston friend wrote on 21 December 1860 to report that "the 'Hall' was crowded to see the Signing of the Ordinance. And the Streets were alive with people. Bonfires etc." Several letters from Abbeville resident Nelson T. Sassard relate personal and local news. Sassard noted, 16 July 1865, that Abbeville was "garrisoned by Negro troops, 1st S.C., Capt. Thompson" but was experiencing little trouble. He later declined a holiday invitation, claiming--"I anticipate considerable trouble about Christmas time among the Freedmen, and do not wish to leave home" (17 December 1865). Writing on 7 October 1868, Sassard complained of "the many murders Negro whipping etc. the Officers of the law not doing their duty," alluded to the murder of "the Hon.l Sneak Jim Martin," and anticipated a "lively time" on election day. Another Abbevillian, writing on 22 October 1868, told of Negroes "revengeing the death of Martin and Rudolph--burning up the village--They set Genl. McGowan's place afire night before last and dragged her out and left her in the yard....Last night we had another fire Seal & Lign's Carriage shop was destroyed and an attempt to fire W.H. Parker's stables was made at same time." Other items of interest include an invitation to the 1860 anniversary meeting and banquet of the Le Candeur Lodge in Charleston; a notice of the May 1879 stockholders meeting of the Stono Phosphate Company; an 1896 lease of store space for A.G. Cudworth Harness and Saddlery Company, Meeting Street, Charleston; and eight Charleston voter registration cards for Cudworth, 1883-1915. Donors: Dr. Joyce E. Chaplin, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Clark, Mrs. Albert L. Cochran, Dr. Hennig Cohen, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Daniell, Dr. William B. Farrar, Dr. Beverly Fowler, Mr. & Mrs. R.E.L. Freeman, and Ms. Gall
Garfinkle.

_Four manuscripts_, 1960-1993, added to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of the papers of writer and social philosopher James McBride Dabbs (1896-1970) represent his leadership role and ties with the Southern Regional Council, which he served as president from 1968 to 1963. In a letter of 24 May 1960 to Leslie W. Dunbar, then director of research for the Council, Dabbs comments at length upon an article by Jacob Bronowski, "Science and Human Values," which he "read yesterday...and liked...very much"--"Now, I don't see myself as crusading against the rational. I don't think we receive our values directly from mystic inspiration; but I am inclined to think that through such inspiration—or something similar to it—we receive the standard by which we test our values. For instance, how to attain a creative unity among men demands all the reason we can muster; but my deep desire for unity dates from what might be called a mystic experience—at least, an intuition. Now, as I remember it, this intuition was several years in coming to birth. When it came, it was the concept—in Bronowski's words—that drew together all these earlier fragments. I now test that concept in practice. I came to the concept through practice, I test it in practice. In this, I think, I and Bronowski agree. But that moment, and other moments like it, seem to me what we called mystic. To throw them out would be, in my opinion, almost to throw life out." Dunbar notes, 27 September 1993—"Remarkable that he, immersed as he was (& I was) in the civil rights struggle of 1960, had room in his mind (and believe I had in mine) for problems such as those of this letter."

A memo from Dabbs as president of the Council to "Members and Friends of SRC," 30 March 1961, announces the resignation of Harold Fleming as executive director of the Council and the election of Dunbar as his replacement. After expressing his personal regret at losing Fleming, he goes on to speak of his happiness and confidence in Dr. Dunbar, who, beneath his training as a political scientist, "is a man who poses to himself basic questions, seeks basic answers, and acts with a quiet assurance that inspires confidence." "If I am not mistaken," he continues, "he expresses in his own person the essential spirit of the Council: a sympathetic probing of Southern problems, a dislike of the limelight, a willingness to make small gains if they are sure, and the determination always to advance." He concludes—"We change our executive leadership but not our direction or our pace. The Council has grown steadily in importance in the South and indeed in the nation. I have no doubt that our growth in the immediate future will equal and perhaps surpass our growth in the recent past, and that much of this will be due to the leadership of Leslie Dunbar as it has been due to the
Letter, 16 January 1863, from J.A. Dibble, Orangeburg, to Samuel Dibble, Edisto Rifles, Eutaw Regiment, Wilmington, N.C., notes that Samuel's mother was anxious to hear from him and feared that he was sick and relates rumors that Charleston "will be attacked in less than a week". Donors: Mr. & Mrs. H.F. Byrne, Mr. Edward O. Cannon, Dr. Gregory Carbone, Ms. Karen Beidel, Dr. & Mrs. T.B. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. Edward S. Croft, Dr. & Mrs. E.T. Crowson, Dr. & Mrs. C.M. Cupp, Mrs. Jennie Dreher, Dr. John J. Duffy, Mrs. P.A. Dunbar, Mr. Alderman Duncan, Mr. & Mrs. B. Randolph Dunlap, and Mr. & Mrs. Larry R. Faulkner.

Two hundred thirty-two items, 1913-1984, added to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of Edgeworth family papers include one hundred forty-eight courtship letters exchanged by Marie Edgeworth (1894-1976) of McBee, Chesterfield County, and John Edgar MacDonald (1893-1983) of Hamlet, N.C., between 1913 and 1916. The couple was married in St. David's Episcopal Church, Cheraw, on 25 May 1916, the last persons to be married in the old building.

Edgar MacDonald worked for the Seaboard Air Line Railway until a union strike in late 1914 forced him to seek other employment. He then worked in Cheraw, as the only employee of the Yadkin River Power Company, reading meters and collecting bills. By October 1915, MacDonald was again working for Seaboard but had lost all of his seniority. Edgar and Marie moved to Richmond, Va., in 1918, and he remained with Seaboard Air Line Railroad for more than forty years.

Marie Edgeworth taught school in Chesterfield County, 1913-1915, and in Patrick in early 1916. She also worked as a telephone operator in Camden to earn Christmas money in 1915. Edgeworth's father, Edward Clifford Edgeworth, was an educator but found it difficult as an Episcopalian to find a teaching position in McBee (10 November 1921). Marie's mother, Adeline VillePonteaux Edgeworth, wrote on 18 February 1918 that E.C. was home and "had to close his school [as] most of his patrons had to move out so that cut his school down." Marie's parents moved to Richmond around 1924 to live with the MacDonals.

Of interest is a letter, 8 December 1933, from E.C. Edgeworth to his brother, W.T. Edgeworth, commenting on the Depression and New Deal--"Well Brother the woods is full of N.R.A. and Depression, I guess you see it on every little shop and see the owner stick his thumbs in the armholes of his vest spit and look wise--poor old tormented Roosevelt...maybe he will get through the four years, but I know his own party won't cooperate and of course the devilish Republican party will do anything to
wreck him." E.C. died the following spring.

Also present are eleven undated photographs, including two of Marie E. MacDonald with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Lydia James Bynum MacDonald, and her son, Stewart E. MacDonald, in Richmond. There are also photographs and postcards of Marie’s brother, Richard, and other unidentified men in military service at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. **Donor: Prof. Edgar E. MacDonald.**

**Letter,** 28 August 1837, of R[ichard] Fuller, Beaufort, to Basil Manly, Charleston, regards Manly’s decision to move his ministry to Alabama. Fuller advises, "I tell you plainly it is not, & it cannot be the will of God that you should abandon this State when you enjoy an influence which can only be the finest of talents & integrity long tried & acknowledged, & which is one of the most powerful instruments of doing good--& go into a Land where you are but litte known, & into a station where your ministerial usefulness will be crippled forever." Manly did not heed his friend’s plea, but left First Baptist Church, Charleston, and became president of the University of Alabama. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William T. Dawson.**

**Manuscript,** ca. 1861-1865, "Map of Negro Village on the Gibbes Plantation, Ladies Island, S.C.," showing houses and occupants, mill, trees, and crops. Auxiliary information indicates that the map was drawn by John or Charles Worcester of New Hampshire, sons of lexicographer Joseph Emerson Worcester, both of whom served in the 7th New York Volunteers during the Civil War. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William W. Burns, Ms. Robin Gilstrap, Mrs. Carolyn Holcombe, Mr. & Mrs. Hiram Hutchison, Miss Dorothy Johnson, Prof. & Mrs. Herbert Johnson, Miss Laura B. Jones, Mr. John B. McLeod, Mr. Clarence M. Smith, Dr. Jack M. Smith, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Mrs. Wilhelmina R. Wynn, and Mr. John A. Zeigler.**

**Forty-nine posters,** 1980-1990, provide a sampling of the cultural life of Charleston and of the visual arts, both fine and commercial, in South Carolina for the decade of the 1980s. Represented in the collection is the work of artists Martha-Elizabeth Ferguson, William Jameson, Steven Jordan, Elizabeth O’Neill Verner; and of photographers I. Wilson Baker, Jack Leigh, Talmadge Lewis, and John M. Moore. Included are images produced by or for such entities as the Charleston Opera Company, the College of Charleston, Drayton Hall, Gibbes Art Gallery, Historic Charleston Foundation, Piccolo Spoleto, South Carolina Shrimpers Association, and the Spoleto Festival. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. David Goin.**

**Letter,** 8 July 1789, of Tho[mas] Grayson, Beaufort, to Jacob Read, Charleston, advises--"All the Writs you left with me are Served, but Mrs.
Kirk's." Grayson, sheriff of Beaufort District, also notes that Parker "was in Charleston Goal" but promises to settle all the "Executions" soon. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William M. Capers.

Printed manuscript, 12 November 1881, gubernatorial proclamation setting aside "Thursday, the 24th Day of November, As a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God" for a "merciful" year; signed in print by Johnson Hagood. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. J.H. Mathias, Jr.

Letter, 24 September [18]64, from Union soldier W.S. Hatcher, a first lieutenant in the 30th Ohio Volunteers, to Col. Tho[ma]s Jones, advises that he was being held prisoner of war at Charleston, had tried to escape but was not successful, and would not be among the group of prisoners sent to Atlanta for exchange. Donor: Mrs. E.C. McGregor Boyle.

Printed manuscript, [1932], advertising DuBose Heyward's novel, Peter Ashley--"Duels, horse races, the St. Cecilia Ball--and Peter Ashley himself, the gallant young South Carolinian, hero of an age of chivalry that has passed forever." Donors: Mrs. Mary S. Bailey and Mrs. Katherine M. Holland.

Three manuscript volumes, 1908-1928 and undated, relate to William Andrew Hood's medical practice in Hickory Grove, York County. An account book, 1908-1921, and a 1928 diary record the names of patients and how much each was charged. Hood also kept a pocket notebook with remedies for various ailments and complaints. Accompanying the volumes is an undated photograph of Dr. Hood standing beside his car with his medical bag and an undated essay on unmarried men and women. Donor: The Rev. Jerry L. West.

Manuscript volume, 1896-1900, 1903, and 1906, of Tho[ma]s J[efferson] Kirkland (1860-1936), Camden native and attorney, purchased from the estate of Gen. J.D. Kennedy and used by Kirkland as a garden journal, the volume contains diagrams, planting lists, and entries on weather and plantings, as well as some personal notes. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Charles Adams.

Manuscript volume, 1842-1844, 1878 and undated, logbook of Charleston native Roberts Poinsett Lovell, a U.S. Navy lieutenant attached to the squadron which cruised the waters off the coast of Brazil. Lovell was the son of Josiah Sturgis and Hannah Frances Poinsett Lovell. Joel Roberts Poinsett had obtained a midshipman's warrant for Roberts Poinsett Lovell in 1833. In addition to ship rosters and duty lists for the U.S.S. Wave, U.S.S. Flirt, and U.S.S. Boston, the logbook contains manuscript poetry and diary entries, 26 December [1843] - 12 November [1844], alluding to military activities as British ships blockaded Brazilian ports in an attempt to enforce a ban on the slave trade. Lovell died aboard the
Boston on 7 May 1845 and was buried in the English cemetery at Montevideo. His sister Susan later made use of the volume at a Sunday school for black children sponsored by the Church of the Redeemer, Orangeburg, in 1878. Donor: Mrs. Ethel W. Dominick.

Letter, postmarked 26 January [1849?], from W[illia]m P[inckney] McBee, Greenville, to his brother, V.A. McBee, Lincolnton, N.C., requests news of the health of his newborn child and wife and reports that the Sons of Temperance, which was organizing a division under W[illia]m B. Leary, "is creating some little excitement." Concerned about a lawsuit filed by the owner of a hotel seeking a liquor license after the town council had voted to grant no more such licenses, William notes that he was "the only one in the council who has any pretension in a legal way & I have very little myself. But the blame in consequence would be thrown on me, for not being acquainted with the construction of the Law." Donors: Dr. & Mrs. A.E. Brooks.

Eight manuscripts, 12 February 1850 - 20 February 1867 and [ca. 1890s], relate to the McCants family of Fairfield District and document Thomas M. McCants' Confederate military service with Co. D, 6th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, through such materials as his commission to third lieutenant in the Boyce Guards (25 May 1861). Antebellum papers include a mortgage from George McCants to James B. McCants, 12 February 1850, involving six Negro slaves identified by name and family relationship. In a letter of 3 December 1860, W.W. Herbert of Strother, Fairfield District, addressed Messrs. Woodward, Boyleston, and McCants to curry favor for a proposal to the state legislature that would allow him "to raise a company of mounted men, which shall be independent of all other military organizations...to wage a war upon our enemies upon the principle adopted by the 'Swamp Fox.'" Also present is a campaign speech of Ja[me]s Glenn McCants of Winnsboro, ca. 1890s, in which McCants stressed his association with the Democratic Party and the need to retain white supremacy. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Clarke W. McCants, Jr.

Seventy-seven manuscripts, 1827, 1859-1903 and undated, including personal and business correspondence, receipts, and legal documents, relate to Phillip B. McCormick (1831-1872) and family. Although most of the collection pertains to McCormick's time in Robeson County, N.C., he resided in South Carolina for a brief time and served in the First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, 1861-1862. A letter, 31 July 1861, from John G. Pressley, Kingstree, informs McCormick that another regiment for Hampton's Legion was to be raised and requests his service and assistance. McCormick's discharge is dated Battery Island, 11 April 1862. As evidenced by correspondence, McCormick was seeking
employment in the Little Rock, Ark., area by 1868. Shortly thereafter, he
was in Alfordsville, N.C., from where he wrote "To all whom it may
concern" about a liar who had offended him, 14 December 1868. A
probate court document, 14 October 1873, indicates that McCormick died
intestate. Among other items of interest is a contract with S.J. Ayres to
teach a twelve-week school at Gapway Church, 19 July 1877. Genealogi­
cal information on the McCormick and Hutto families accompanies the
collection. Donor: Mrs. Merle Hutto.

Eleven manuscripts, 1844-1878 and no date, chiefly letters to Thomas
Jefferson McKie (1828-1898) of Woodlawn, Edgefield District, from family
and friends, include that of Frank A. Lumkins, a medical student in
Charleston, who wrote tellingly about some professors who did not live
up to their reputation. Dr. Geddings, Lumkins quipped, 29 November
[1851], lectures like a "Methodist circuit rider" and Dr. Moultrie "turns his
back upon you and mumbles away." Cousin A.H. McKie, also at the
Medical College of South Carolina, wrote on 23 December 1853 about the
outbreak of small pox in Charleston. A letter of 11 June 1855 from fellow
physician H.H. Steiner of Augusta, Ga., forwards his diagnosis of a
patient who had "a stricture in the prostatic portion of the urethra" and
his recommended course of treatment.

Of special interest is a letter, 2 May 1870, from F. Lilisucron, Riel,
Germany, who was procuring servants for McKie. Lilisucron warns--"you
will have plenty of trouble in the first time with those Dutsch people an
account of the mood of living and hauses the would never be contented
to live in a log cabin like yours in delapidated circumstances the vitals the
will not be satisfied with corn meal and Pork all the time." Also included
are an 1855 newspaper advertisement for the National Circus and an
1878 notice to veterans of War of 1812 and their widows. Donor: Mr.
Harvey S. Teal.

Two manuscript volumes, 17 April 1862 - 2 May 1864, 22 June - 21
December 1864 and 1865, diary and autograph album of Lt. Col. P[aul]
Preceded by an account ledger with the Bank of the State of South
Carolina, 17 April 1862 - 2 May 1864, the diary relates experiences of
McMichael while serving in the Shenandoah Valley during 1864.
Comments on distances travelled and weather conditions accompany
accounts of skirmishes--"July 25 [1864?] Marched to Deep Bottom--
arrived in the night--drove in the Yankee Pickets, capturing a few and, no
doubt, surprised the Yankees no little. Made entrenchments during the
night, the men working with bayonets, tin pans, etc. having but four
shovels & picks on hand. July 26 Got a tremendous shelling, the Yankees
shooting with great accuracy. July 27 Enemy attacked us early in the
morning and drove us from our position." McMichael was captured the day before the Battle of Cedar Creek, 18 October 1864, and transported to Ft. Delaware, an officers' prison, via Harper's Ferry and Baltimore. His entries while in prison are brief, giving scanty details of who dined with him, letters written, health, and the weather, as typified by his final entry--"Dec. 21 Snow (heavy)."

The accompanying autograph album contains signatures, with unit designation, home town, and home state, of fellow inmates at Ft. Delaware, 1865. McMichael was released from prison after the Confederate surrender and returned to South Carolina where he died of complications resulting from his imprisonment. Donor: Mr. J. Roy Pennell, Jr.

Two manuscripts, 10 December 1862 and 18 November 1863, concern the death of Dr. John Milling’s slave John. The earlier document, a letter to Maj. J.M. DeSaussure, Columbia, requests that he bring before the legislature Milling's petition for compensation for "a Negro man, who died on Sullivans Island while in service of the State." The later document, an affidavit of Dr. Christopher Fitzsimons, attests that he "attended John the slave of Dr. Milling, who...had been sent down from the upper country to work on the public defences" and died of dysentery contracted on Sullivans Island. Donors: Mr. Robert H. Gladden, Jr., Mr. James H. Goodman, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Harris, Mrs. Marie W. Hatch, Dr. & Mrs. George L. Irwin, Mr. & Mrs. Martin L. Jernigan, Mrs. Robert P. Kapp, Dr. Jean B. LaBorde, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. George R. Lauderdale, and Judge & Mrs. Frank Lever, Jr.

Printed manuscript, ca. 1865, "My Parole. Written in the Interval Between the Surrender of General Lee and General Johnston. By an Old Soldier," broadside poem composed by a Confederate soldier who searches for his former Eden but finds "No tree to mark the place--all waste and desolation there." Instead of seeking vengeance, the poet turns to God who "Restores to life my sick, my dying soul, And takes the sting from my abhor'd parole." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Hugh M. Chapman, Miss Elizabeth Clotworthy, Mr. & Mrs. David J. Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. Albert S. Eggerton, and Mr. Ben F. Hornsby.

Nine printed manuscripts, 1991-1993, consisting of posters, postal cards, and the exhibit catalog for a retrospective of South Carolina-born artist Otto Neals' work shown at the Association of Caribbean American Artists Art Gallery, Brooklyn, N.Y., September 1993--"My talent as an artist, I believe, comes directly from my ancestors. I am merely a receiver, an instrument for receiving some of those energies that permeate our entire universe, and I give thanks for having been chosen to absorb those artistic forces. I try to paint and sculpt African people, working always to portray
those characteristics that are true of their beauty, their power, and their love. We are but shadows of those who have gone before us and before I enter the world of the spirits, I hope by example, to touch a positive nerve in our youth.....Beyond art, there is a matter of personal carriage--pride and respect for oneself, one's elders and all others that they may encounter from day to day. [Young people] must realize that they too will someday become an elder and eventually an ancestor.” Donor: Mr. Otto Neal.

*Manuscript volume*, ca. 30 April 1867 - 31 May 1870 and 3 January 1871, minute book of the Newberry Reading Club with names of weekly readers of prose, poetry extracts, and fiction extracts and respective topics and pursuant discussions. The club added once-a-month drama readings in 1868. The minute book also includes a roster of members and attendance records, as well as notes concerning the resignation of William Nance, 3 January 1871. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William H. Tedford.

*Letter*, 21 May 1828, from Ben[jami]n F. Perry, Apalachacola, Fla., to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Hightower, Edgefield District, reports the birth of his daughter Mary and comments on the “Garden Spot of the United States” where he now lived. Perry writes glowingly about the fertility, abundance, and good health of the area. Having recently been joined by his mother and her family from Alabama, Perry attempts to persuade Mrs. Hightower to sell out, move to Florida, and join him in the sugar cane industry. He reports having “about twenty five acres planted in cane this year which I think will be good for Two Thousand Dollars” and notes that “Steamboats run now constantly...about 150 miles above where I live where we will always find a good market for our Sugar and molasses.” Donor: Dr. & Mrs. Charles H. Peeples, Mrs. George Richardson, and Mrs. Frances Ridgell.

*Two letters*, 15 January [1862] and 11 March 1863, from Union soldier Enos W. Pierce, Port Royal, to his brother, Ezra, and sister, A barey Jane, give news of his experiences in Port Royal and Georgia. Pierce’s earlier letter reports that Union forces had taken ships to Georgia to attack the Rebels--”I think if we dont take some place from the rebels we will go back to Port royal we are now on a small islet by the name of Cabag some cales it Warsaw wich is right I dont no nor dont car for it is A poor lucking one.” The second letter reports the presence of racoons, alligators, porpoises, “wile cats and wild dears and all sizes of snakes and negrows Since I have cain down hear they say that their is painters on theas Islands but I havent saw eney of them yet.” Both letters are written on patriotic letterheads. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Michael Alford, Mr. & Mrs. A. McKay Brabham, Jr., Dr. Charles S. Bryan, Dr. A. Keen
Butterworth, and Mr. & Mrs. H. William Carter, Jr.

Letter, 20 September 1867, from Pinckney Brothers, Charleston, to Alfred Ely, Rochester, N.Y., declares--"the worm continues its ravages, and with ever increasing numbers...the third brood of which is out & where they have gained foot hold, are sweeping the fields." The message is appended to an issue of the "Charleston Commercial Circular and Prices Current" of the same date. Donor: Mr. Paul Dove.

Three letters, 4 January 179[9], 22 March 1799, and 4 June 1799 to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (1746-1825), Charleston, from Secretary of State Timothy Pickering, Philadelphia, regard information smuggled out of France during the Revolution. The spy, Matthew Salmon, a mulatto, "said to have been a deputy to the National Convention...has large dispatches from the Directory concealed in tubs with double bottoms inclosed in Rollers of wood," the letter of 4 January 179[9] reports. According to Pickering's letter, 22 March 1799, Pinckney met Salmon's ship in Charleston, took the dispatches and gave in return "three original letters from Bonnet–Pinchinot & the other member of the Council of 500." Pickering then sent Pinckney a letter received from Major Mountflorence, "but all the proper names are in cypher." "I hope you have a corresponding cypher," Pickering wrote, 4 June 1799, "and I beg you to communicate any important information wich the letter may contain." Donors: Mr. Evon M. Acker, Dr. & Mrs. Robert K. Ackerman, Dr. David Aiken, Mr. David Aiken, Jr., Miss Clara Albergotti, Mr. James D. Altman, Mrs. Dorothy H. Amick, Dr. & Mrs. Roger L. Amidon, Dr. & Mrs. Charles R. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Anderson, Ms. Joanne E. Anderson, Mrs. Richard K. Anderson, Mr. John L. Andrews, Jr., Ms. Phillip H. Arrowsmith, Mrs. Lucetta M. Arntz, The Hon. & Dr. Harry Askins, Dr. W. Eugene Atkinson II, Mr. & Mrs. Michael Avery, Dr. & Mrs. E. Glenn Ayers, Mr. Edward Babin, Mr. & Mrs. R.H. Baer, Jr., Mrs. Angus Baker, Dr. Elizabeth R. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. Gary Baker, Mr. & Mrs. William R. Ballou, Mrs. Cornelia K. Bane, Mr. & Mrs. James R. Barber III, Ms. Ida Belle Barker, Mrs. B.C. Barksdale, Mr. F. Edward Barnwell, Dr. & Mrs. James S. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. Ronald C. Baughman, Mr. & Mrs. David Baxter, Dr. Ross H. Bayard, Mrs. Horace E. Beach, Mr. John G. Beasley, Mrs. Janice M. Beatty, Mrs. Doris L. Beehner, Mr. Paul Begley, Mr. Daniel J. Bell, Mrs. W. Cotesworth P. Bellinger, Mr. & Mrs. Clinch H. Belser, Dr. & Mrs. Paul C. Berg, Dr. Timothy Bergen, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Bettendorf, Mrs. Erskine D. Betts, Mr. & Mrs. James B. Black, Mr. & Mrs. Bryan A. Black, Miss Nan L. Black, Mr. & Mrs. Larry Blair, Mr. Randolph H. Boehm, Mr. James G. Bogle,
Mr. & Mrs. Sam P. Bolick, Miss Martha J. Bonnette, Dr. & Mrs. Howard R. Boozer, Dr. Raymond M. Bost, Dr. Etan Bourkoff, Mr. R.A. Bowman, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Boyd, Mr. & Mrs. William C. Boyd, Mr. & Mrs. Henry D. Boykin, Mrs. E.C. McGregor Boyle, Mr. & Mrs. Robert F. Brabham, Mrs. Dorothy Brackin, Miss Lila Mae Bradham, Mr. & Mrs. James Bradley, Dr. & Mrs. Mack C. Branham, Jr., Mrs. Dottie W. Bratton, Mr. Solomon Breibart, Dr. Ward W. Briggs, Col. Albert S. Britt, Dr. & Mrs. Jeff Z. Brooker, Miss Virginia Brooker, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Brooks, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Isaac C. Brown, Mr. Isaac C. Brown, Sr., Mrs. McCutchen Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Marc W. Brown, Jr., Mrs. Ruth E. Brown, Mrs. Shirley B. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Wallace Brown, Sr., Mrs. William C. Brown, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. William R. Bruce, Jr., Mrs. Lucia B. Bruels, Mr. R.B. Bruner, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. George W. Brunson, Mrs. Leon S. Bryan, Miss Rebecca Bryan, Dr. & Mrs. W. M. Bryan, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Jack Buchanan, Mr. Oliver W. Buckles, Mrs. Olin K. Burgdorf, Mrs. William H. Burkett, Mrs. Julia Taylor Burr, Dr. Vernon Burton, Mrs. Mary Bushkovitch, Mr. David B. Calhoun, Mr. John D. Campbell, Ms. Phyllis Campbell, Mrs. James W. Cantey, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. R.H. Cantey, Mr. & Mrs. E. Allen Capers, Mrs. E.S. Cardwell, Miss Joan R. Carigan, Dr. David L. Carlton, Mr. & Mrs. John P. Carroll, Mr. & Mrs. M.J. Carroll, Dr. Robert G. Carroon, Mrs. Craig Carson, Dr. & Mrs. Edward J. Cashin, Mrs. C.D. Cathcart, and Mrs. Mary C. Cely.

Printed manuscript, 25 September 1869, circular letter from the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of So[uth] Ca[rolina], Charleston, signed in print by Daniel Ravenel, president, and addressed to Edward McCrady, requests an assessment from each stockholder to provide cash so that the bank might pay its liabilities—"The resumption of business is deemed not only expedient, but necessary to secure the just value of the assets, and to give life and value to the shares in the market. But resumption of business without money is impossible, and there is no fitter means of procuring money than asking it from the Stockholders themselves, who are the parties chiefly interested." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Alester G. Furman III and Dr. & Mrs. Benjamin M. Gimarc.

Two letters, 2 August 1862 and 14 September [18]63, of F[rederick] A[dolphus] Porcher (1809-1888), Charleston, are addressed to his wife in Abbeville County. In the earlier letter, Porcher sympathizes over the death of a child and advises that only time can heal such a wound. He also relates military news, including "indications of the breaking up of the regiment." After admonishing his wife to steel her will for better health, 14 September [18]63, Porcher calls upon her "to reform your opinion of
Yankee superiority and Southern Imbecility." Porcher goes on to explain why Confederate troops were removed from Morris Island--"I do not believe that there has been any mismanagement on the part of Genl. Beauregard. The government at Richmond was positive that no attempt would be made against the city and therefore stripped him of his army."

Donors: Mr. Derrill S. Felkel, Mr. & Mrs. George B. Hartness, Mr. Leonard L. Hemphill, Mr. & Mrs. Coleman L. Jeffcoat, Miss Mary Wallace Johnson, and Mr. & Mrs. Howard P. King.

Manuscript, 1 February 1874, deed of land from the Presbyterian Church on Edisto Island, Colleton County, to A.J. Clark in which Clark gave "his house at Edingsville to the Church for a summer Parsonage." The deed is signed by members of the Standing Committee--I. Jenkins Mikell, chairman, Daniel T. Pope, John F. Townsend, and Townsend Mikell. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. James S. Barrett, Dr. & Mrs. A. McKay Brubham, Jr., Dr. Joan E. Cashin, Miss Ruby Craven, and Mr. & Mrs. Warren A. Darby.

Two manuscripts, 7 October 1791 and 26 March 1792, of Jacob Reynolds consist of a 1791 contract between Jacob Reynolds and Thomas Mulnick by which Reynolds was employed to build a vessel on Bulls Island and a 1792 affidavit of James Hamilton stating that Reynolds' stay on Bulls Island "was incapacitated from working the greatest part of the time by sickness & drinking to excess". Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Hyman Rubin and Mrs. Edward C. Salley.

Two manuscript volumes, 1901-1904, journal of S(amuel) C(laude) Sessions (1882-1969) chronicles the experiences of this South Carolina native in the U.S. Navy. Sessions enlisted at Columbia on 6 July 1901 and was sent to the U.S.S. Topeka at Port Royal, then transferred to U.S.S. Indiana for a six-month training cruise that took him to Trinidad, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Colombia, Jamaica, the Virgin Islands, and other ports of call in the Caribbean.

Session's almost daily entries record details of life aboard ship, the crew's involvement in such activities as gun and life buoy practice, the problem of sickness aboard ship, his visits to various ports with liberty parties, and descriptions of native life. Sessions also comments on the military justice meted out to sailors, especially for smuggling whiskey aboard ship and overstaying shore leave. Writing on 23 March 1902, he elaborated--"When a sailor overstay's his leave, there is a reward of either $10 or $20 offered to the Police authorities for his arrest and delivery on board within a specified time, usually ten days. These rewards are paid from the offender's wages as well as all incidental expenses such as Railroad or car fare, Hotel bills, etc."
In April 1902, the *Indiana* returned to the United States, and in May of that year Sessions was transferred to the U.S.S. *Columbia* before being assigned to the U.S.S. *Vixen*. While stationed in New York, awaiting his next tour of duty, Sessions worked as a book cataloger and received training for duty as a yeoman. On 15 May 1902, he attended the dedication of the new Naval Y.M.C.A in New York. Entries from this period often give details of ships in dry dock. Writing on 31 May 1902, Sessions noted--"The old Vermont, for so many years the receiving ship at this yard, was towed away to some place in Maine where she is to be burned. She was a receiving ship for a half century. Her keel was laid in 1818. She was recently condemned as unfit for use and sold for $14,658.00. The Parties buying her intend to get their money out of the brass, copper and iron work about her."

After his appointment as yeoman third class, 30 July 1902, Sessions returned to the Caribbean aboard the *Vixen*. While there, he witnessed the ceremonies ceding Guantanamo Bay naval station from Cuba to the United States--"after the flag was raised over the Station preliminary work was begun at once in the form of surveying the grounds for a navy yard, and drilling to ascertain the character of the soil and its adaptability for foundations for various large buildings which are to be built. A Marine Guard of seventeen men was sent us from the U.S.S. Prairie and did duty as color Guard on Fisherman’s Point, a small settlement of fishermen. They also cleared away the brush and undergrowth in the vicinity of the point, which greatly improved the appearance of same. The fishermen were compelled to evacuate and the Marines shifted their quarters from the ship to the houses left vacant by them."

Session’s accounts of races between ships are particularly compelling. Describing a race between the *Illinois* and the *Alabama*, 29 February 1904, he wrote--"The race course was about three miles in length.....The whistles and sirens of the various vessels of the fleet kept an incessant blowing and screeching and the sailors cheered themselves hoarse. The Illinois got in the lead at the start off and stayed there, winning by about twenty-five boat lengths. Sailors always show their sporting blood at a boat race and will bet their last penny on their favorite boat." Donor: Mr. Clyde Sessions.

*Four letters*, 16 February 1862 - 3 [April] 1863, from Union soldier James M. Shattuck, 24th Regiment, 2nd Brigade, Foster’s Division, Detachment of the 18th Army Corps, to his mother, Mrs. Sally Cloutman, Wenham, Mass., relate news of his regiment’s activities, local conditions, and his desire to see no more battles. After landing on Roanoke Island, N.C., Shattuck wrote--"there is between 3000 and 4000 prisoners we have taken...we have taken about 25 canon on the forts...about one hundred
buildings they have built for the troops we lost about 25 killed and about 100 wounded." According to Shuttuck, "the rebels were armed with nives and pistols they was going to cut us up if they could" (16 February 1862).

A year later, Shattuck was in South Carolina, stationed on St. Helena Island, from where he wrote--"we brought about twenty thousand troops with us and I Expect we shall have more then that when we get ready to start we shall make a strike somewere and I hope for the good of the cuntry...we are in shelter tents here two sleep in a tent the tents are made of common drilling about 6 feet square and no Ends to them" (15 February 1863). A month later he noted--"our gunboats are fighting A fort up to savannah these ten days and aint took it yet it is a fort called macallaster we have 8 or 10 iron clad monster here and the forts hit them about Every time they fire a gun and it dont heart them at all" (7 March 1863). Shattuck then moved to Morris Island. Writing on 3 [April] 1863, he reported--"we are about done planting seege guns here on the Iland...they wont let us write about the seage for fear It will get in the papers."  

Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Three letters, undated, added to the papers of William Gilmore Simms (1806-1870) include a letter of introduction for William Cullen Bryant in which Simms requests South Carolina College professor W[illia]m H. Ellett to give Bryant a "peep at our rural life" (17 March no year). In another letter, Simms forwards Park Benjamin a poem for publication in his magazine. Simms describes the poem as "much more bombast than poetry" and advises--"see that you publish it anonymously if you publish it at all." The third letter is a request for a publication from Carey & Hart, Philadelphia (6 August no year). Donor: Mr. J. Roy Pennell, Jr.

Manuscript, 24 March 1878, petition drafted in response to legislative changes in the governance of South Carolina Agricultural College and Mechanics' Institute from Claflin University to the University of South Carolina. The petitioners request the board of trustees, through Gov. Wade Hampton, not to appoint the Rev. Edward Cooke as president of the school, claiming that Cooke's administration at Claflin University had been unpopular, that he did not respect African-Americans as a race, and that he did not "have the interest of our youth at heart." The petition was unsuccessful, and Cooke was appointed president of the college.

Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Terrell L. Glenn, Sr., Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence M. Gressette, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Gerege Haimbough, Mr. & Mrs. J.F. Haley, Mr. John M. Harden III, Dr. & Mrs. Larry A. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. Henry L. Jolly, Dr. & Mrs. S. Stanley Juk, Dr. & Mrs. John H. Lee, Col. & Mrs. Richard M. Lovelace, Mr. William S. McAninch, Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Manning, and Dr. & Mrs. Jack A. Meyer.

Printed manuscript, 25 December 1877, from the Spartanburg Herald, a poem, "Carrier's Address," expressing holiday cheer and describing the town and its organizations. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Robert C. Walker and Col. George P. Winton.

Printed manuscript, 11 September 1844, circular letter from F[rances] Sumter "To the Voters of Sumter District," was distributed during his campaign for the House of Representatives. The letter outlines Sumter's stance on certain political issues such as general elections of governor, president, vice-president, and electors, judicial tenure, and tariffs. Concerning tariffs, Sumter advises--"The bold and fraudulent usurpations of the favored class of manufacturers, must speedily be arrested, at all and every hazard." Donor: Mrs. Jane C. Davis.

Three manuscripts, 22 July 1863, ca. 1863, and July 1865, of J[ohn] D. Warren (d. 1885), Walterboro, concern damage done to Warren's plantation on Ashepoo Neck by Confederate forces under the command of Maj. R.J. Jefford in 1862. In a letter of 22 July 1863 to Robert Chisholm, Warren offers advice on seeking payment for losses caused by military occupation and describes the devastation wrought on his own lands. An affidavit, ca. 1863, gives additional details about the damage done to Warren's property, including accusations of "killing my Cattle clandestinely." "At one time," Warren reported, "they went in my Cow pen and cut steaks out of the Cattle and turned them loose in that condition" in addition to pillaging the main house, breaking furniture, and razing several outbuildings. Warren removed his male Negroes for safety but the remaining women and children were "seized and forcibly removed and sent to Walterboro Jail". Also present is an 1865 contract form for freed persons, indicating provisions and crop disbursement. Donors: The Rev. & Mrs. Thom C. Jones, Dr. & Mrs. Charles W. Joyner, Mr. & Mrs. James E. Lockemy, Mr. & Mrs. Alva M. Lumpkin, Mrs. Ernest B. Meynard, Mr. David Moltke-Hansen, Ms. Lynn Robertson, and Mr. & Mrs. David W. Robinson.

Souvenir ribbon, undated, from the "Reunion of Washington Artillery, 1844, Walters Battery, 1861, Harts Battery, 1861, at Blackville, S.C.," with an attached pendant depicting the banner of Hampton's Legion, Washington Artillery, and the Confederate battle flag. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. H.
McArthur Brown, Jr., Columbia Garden Club, Mrs. Frank Cunningham, Mrs. Dorothy Donnelley, Miss Jane Ann McGregor, Mr. & Mrs. Bryan McKown, Dr. George D. Terry, and Dr. & Mrs. G. Fraser Wilson.

_Letter_, 8 December [18]61, of Nelson Whitney, a member of the 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Welsh's Regiment, was written "on board the Cosmopolitan," a side-wheeler steamer en route to Port Royal from New York, and addressed to "Dear Sue." The letter relates stories of seasickness, the sighting of scores of "wild sea hogs" or porpoises, provisions while at sea, and a description of Port Royal Sound and the Union boats assembled there. Whitney also mentions Otter Island and the division of land, livestock, crops, and farming utensils among the Union soldiers. Accompanying the letter are copies from the Compiled Service Records regarding Whitney's Union military service. _Donor:_ Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

_Seven items_, 1992, added to the papers of Joanne Woodward consist of Woodward's and Paul Newman's personal copies of ceremonial items—programs, invitations, tickets—from the Kennedy Center Honors celebration, 5-6 December, during which they and four other performing artists were honored. _Donor:_ Miss Joanne Woodward.
MODERN POLITICAL COLLECTIONS

During the past year the papers of Olin Johnston and Ted Riley were opened for research. Twelve hundred fifty linear feet of Fritz Hollings' Senate and campaign papers were received, and processing of Hollings' gubernatorial papers, which are split between the University of South Carolina and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, was completed. Work on the papers of Rembert Dennis, Isadore Lourie, and William D. Workman, Jr., is in progress.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON PAPERS, 1923-1965

Olin Dewitt Talmadge Johnston (1896-1965) served South Carolina as a United States senator from 1945 until his death in 1965. At that time he was ninth in seniority in the Senate and renowned as a champion of the common man. Prior to his election to the Senate, Johnston served two terms as governor, 1935-1939 and 1943-1945, and in the state General Assembly, 1923-1930. Throughout his long career in public service, Johnston was the friend and advocate of the farmer and laborer.

Johnston was born in 1896 near Honea Path. His family maintained a farm and worked in the Chiquola Manufacturing Company's textile mill. Johnston's youth was divided between school, helping on the farm, and work in the mill. He could attend school only while the family was on the farm, usually in the summer. He eventually entered the Textile Industrial Institute in Spartanburg, and there Johnston earned his high school diploma in thirteen months, graduating in 1915.

In the fall of 1915, Johnston entered Wofford College, where he worked his way through school while holding a variety of jobs. His studies were interrupted by America's entry into the Great War. Johnston enlisted in the Army National Guard in 1917 and served eighteen months overseas with the 117th Engineer unit, which was attached to the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, and attained the rank of sergeant. Following his discharge in June 1919, he returned to Wofford. He received his bachelor's degree in 1921 and that fall entered the University of South Carolina. There he earned both an M.A. in Political Science in 1923 and an LL.B. in 1924. 1924 also witnessed his marriage to Gladys Atkinson in December and the establishment of the law firm of Faucette and Johnston in Spartanburg.

Johnston's political career began while he attended the University of South Carolina. The former mill worker and doughboy was elected to the South Carolina House in 1922 and represented Anderson County from 1923 to 1924 and Spartanburg County from 1927 to 1930. Johnston proved a capable and popular campaigner. He was an unsuccessful
candidate for governor in 1930, but won that office in 1934 and served his first term from 1935 to 1939. In his 1935 inaugural address, Johnston stated—"This occasion marks the end of what is commonly known as 'ring rule' in South Carolina."

Johnston yearned to serve in the United States Senate and waged unsuccessful campaigns for that office in 1938 and again in 1941. He was elected to a second term as governor in 1942, then ran again for the Senate in 1944, defeating incumbent Ellison "Cotton Ed" Smith (1866-1944) in the Democratic primary. Johnston resigned as governor on 3 January 1945 and was sworn into the Senate that same day. Among his achievements as governor were the repeal of the state’s personal property tax, the initiation in South Carolina of the country’s first rural electrification program, a pilot program personally authorized by President Roosevelt, the $8.00 license plate, and the establishment of the Industrial Commission, Labor Department, Planning and Development Board, and Ports Authority.

In the Senate, Johnston served on the committees on Agriculture and Forestry, District of Columbia, Judiciary, and Post Office and Civil Service. He became chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee in 1950 and gained the nickname "Mr. Civil Service" for his leadership on that committee and dedication to the needs and interests of postal and other federal employees. Johnston also joined with fellow Southerners as part of the conservative Southern Democratic coalition. Johnston was a staunch advocate of public power, parity programs for farmers, a broad strong social security program, and the provision of lunches to needy school children. He generally opposed foreign aid, viewing it as support of foreign interests at the expense of American industry and consumers.

Johnston died on 18 April 1965 following a long battle with cancer. In eulogizing Johnston, his long time associate, Sen. George Aiken of Vermont, noted—"During his entire career in the Senate, he worked for those who needed his help most and whom it would have been easy to ignore and neglect." At the dedication of the Johnston Room at the South Caroliniana Library, Gov. Robert McNair described Johnston as "a working man, and those who made his public life possible were working people....He was a man of conviction who arrived at a time when hard decisions had to be made."

The South Caroliniana Library received Senator Johnston’s papers shortly after his death. The collection was, at that time, the largest ever acquired by the Library. The staff of the Modern Political Collections Division has recently completed processing the collection, creating an eighty-page collection inventory which provides scholars with easy access.
to the collection’s contents, primarily at the folder level. This inventory, the culmination of more than a year of intensive work, will encourage researchers to make ever-increasing use of this important collection. The collection consists of 241.25 linear feet of material, 1923-1965. The papers chiefly date from his Senate years and document Johnston’s activities and the interests and concerns of his constituents across South Carolina. Series present within the collection include Legislative Files, News Clippings, Speeches, Reference Files, Campaign Files, Press Releases, Voting Records, Recommendations, Media Files, Office Files, Case Files, Gubernatorial Papers, Audio-Visual Records, and Miscellaneous.

Legislative files, 121.25 linear feet, contain correspondence and other material relating to bills and issues considered by Congress. These files often contain copies of the pertinent bills and resolutions, committee prints, and official and constituent correspondence. Johnston was a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee throughout his tenure in the Senate and, in time, wielded significant influence over legislation affecting these areas. This is evidenced by voluminous material regarding postal service and government employees. Extensive materials document the importance of agriculture and the textile industry in South Carolina. Along with Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, Johnston led the effort to erect a dam at Trotters Shoals, documented by files for 1962 and 1963. Records relating to the Democratic National Committee chiefly contain speech material for use in campaigning.

Johnston’s lengthy service on the Judiciary Committee, 1953-1965, is well documented. In 1962, he chaired a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee which considered President Kennedy’s appointment of Thurgood Marshall to the federal appellate court. Johnston was accused of using delaying tactics to halt Marshall’s confirmation. Correspondence from constituents and people outside of South Carolina reflects the bitter division across America over this appointment. In the 1950s, Johnston chaired Judiciary’s subcommittee on Internal Security, investigating fears of communist influence in the United States government as well as in organizations such as the United Nations.

In 1957 the nation focused on events in Little Rock, Ark. Extensive files document the passage of civil rights bills in Congress and the reactions of Johnston’s constituents and people all across the country. An N.A.A.C.P. file substantiates Johnston’s call for an investigation of the organization and suspicion that it had been subverted by communists.

Reference Files consist of 6.25 linear feet of source material gathered by Senator Johnston’s office. Of particular interest are files, 1957-1960, concerning civil rights. These chiefly regard attempts to impede the passage of a civil rights bill and hearings, 1957, held by the Senate.
Judiciary Committee’s Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. Among those who appeared before the Subcommittee and/or corresponded with Johnston were Edgar Brown, Jimmy Byrnes, Gov. Fritz Hollings, and I. DeQuincey Newman. A separate file relates to concerns over the testimony of journalist John H. McCray, one of the founders of the Progressive Democratic Party.

Campaign Files, 5 linear feet, 1938-1964, contain correspondence and other materials relating to Johnston’s campaigns for public office as well as other statewide campaigns. Party activities, chiefly at the national level, are documented both in this series and, under the heading Democratic Party, within Legislative Files. This series contains valuable records from the presidential races of 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, and 1964. Particularly good material exists for the campaigns of Adlai Stevenson, 1952 and 1956, and Barry Goldwater, 1964. William C. Johnston’s 1958 gubernatorial campaign is also documented with papers including campaign speeches.

EDWARD PATTERSON "TED" RILEY PAPERS, 1923-1979

Edward Patterson "Ted" Riley (b. 1900), has spent a lifetime in service to his community, state, and nation and remains a practicing attorney at age ninety-three.

A native of Barnwell, Riley graduated from Barnwell High School in 1922. During a three-year hiatus from high school, Riley worked as a soda jerk, logger, and semi-professional baseball player. After high school, Riley attended Furman University, where he was awarded an athletic scholarship, played both football and baseball, pledged Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and studied law. In 1926 he graduated as a member of the centennial class with the Bachelor of Law and Doctor of Jurisprudence degrees. He married Martha Dixon of Williston in 1927 and the union produced two sons--Edward P. Riley, Jr., and Richard W. Riley.

Riley practiced law from 1926 to 1930 with the firm of Blythe and Bonham in Greenville. In 1930 he was appointed judge of the Family Court in Greenville. He held this position until 1933 when he began work in the United States Attorney’s office for the Western District of South Carolina as an Assistant United States Attorney. In 1942, with the country’s entry into World War II, Riley joined the United States Navy. By war’s end, he had risen to the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Riley resumed his position in the United States Attorney’s office in 1945 and in 1952, his final year with that office, was acting United States Attorney. In the early 1950s Riley opened his own law firm in Greenville and in 1952 was elected Greenville County Attorney, a position he held until his retirement in 1976. From 1958 until 1978, Riley served as
Greenville County School Board Attorney, which involved him in the divisive school integration battles of the 1960s. Riley resigned in 1978 to assist his son Richard W. Riley in a successful gubernatorial bid.

An impressive record of community leadership includes terms as president of the Greenville Kiwanis Club, 1948; commander of the American Legion Post 3 in Greenville, 1950; president of the Greenville County Bar Association, 1951; and president of the South Carolina Bar Association, 1960-1964.

Always active in Democratic Party politics, Riley chaired the Greenville County Democratic Party Executive Committee from 1954 to 1955 and the South Carolina Democratic Party for two terms, from 1960 to 1964. Riley played an important role in John F. Kennedy’s 1960 presidential election. Although South Carolina was considered a safe state for Richard Nixon, Kennedy narrowly carried the state in a surprise victory.

The collection consists of 2.5 linear feet of material, the bulk of which dates chiefly from 1952 to 1966 and documents Riley’s long involvement with and leadership of the Democratic Party of Greenville County and South Carolina, the South Carolina Bar Association, and American Legion Post 3 of Greenville. Donor: Mr. Ted Riley.

J. DRAKE EDENS, JR., PAPERS, 1943-1982

J. Drake Edens, Jr. (1925-1982) is recognized by many as the father of the modern Republican Party in South Carolina. Born in 1925 in Blythewood, Edens spent his entire life in the Columbia area. His father had developed the family farm into a supermarket chain, and Edens moved naturally into a management position within the chain--Edens Food Stores. When his career was interrupted by World War II, Edens enlisted in the Marine Corps and served from 1943 to 1946, seeing action in the Pacific Theater. On his return to private life, Edens married Ferrell McCracken (1923-1982), a North Carolina native whom he had met while both were serving in the Marines. Edens enrolled at the University of South Carolina and in 1949 graduated with a degree in Business Administration. In 1955, Edens Food Stores merged with Winn-Dixie, and the following year Edens founded the Edens-Turbeville Agency, which he served as president from 1956 to 1964, when he sold his interest in the company to W.L. Turbeville.

Edens’ political interest surfaced in 1960 when he organized a Republican club in his precinct during an exciting campaign year in which John F. Kennedy, to the great surprise of most political observers, carried South Carolina over Vice-President Richard M. Nixon. Stimulated by his entry into the world of politics, Edens helped elect Charles E.
Boineau, Jr., to the General Assembly in 1961, serving as campaign co-chair. Boineau became the first Republican member of the General Assembly in the twentieth century. Reflecting in 1976 upon his entry into politics, Edens wrote Strom Thurmond—"The major concern that caused me to become active in the Republican Party years ago was the question of deficit spending by the Federal Government. I am still deeply concerned that deficit spending will be the cause of the eventual downfall of our country."

In 1962, Edens enlarged his political universe, working the entire state as chair of W.D. Workman's Senate campaign against incumbent Olin D. Johnston. By polling a surprising 43 percent of the vote, Workman proved the viability of the Republican Party in South Carolina. In February 1963, Edens was elected chairman of the Republican Party of South Carolina. The following year, at the Republican National Convention in San Francisco, Edens, as chair of South Carolina's sixteen-man delegation, cast South Carolina's votes for Barry Goldwater, putting Goldwater over the top and ensuring that he would oppose Lyndon B. Johnston in the presidential campaign. Edens chaired the Goldwater effort in South Carolina, where Goldwater proved wildly popular and received 59 percent of the vote.

During an eventful 1965, Edens sold his interest in Edens-Turbeville to work for himself in a variety of enterprises involving real estate, farming, timber management, and investments. He also chaired Albert Watson's campaign for Congress. Watson had been elected to the House in 1962 as a Democrat. A vigorous Goldwater supporter in 1964, he was stripped of his seniority by the House Democratic leadership. Watson resigned from his seat in Congress and from the party and ran as a Republican to succeed himself. Watson won the election with approximately 70 percent of the vote. Finally, Edens resigned as state party chair and was elected Republican National Committeeman for South Carolina, gaining an important voice in Republican affairs at the national level.

In 1966, Edens played an important role in Richard Nixon's presidential campaign. He became the first member of the Republican National Committee to publicly declare his support for Nixon's 1968 bid. During the campaign, Edens served on the national Nixon for President committee, the national Nixon Finance Committee, and chaired South Carolina's Nixon Finance Committee. The public first became aware of the health problems that plagued Edens throughout the remainder of his adult life in 1968, when Edens, who suffered from chronic ulcerative colitis and rheumatoid arthritis, was forced to curtail his energetic and effective activities on behalf of the future president.
In 1972, Edens stepped down as vice-chair of the Republican National Committee, writing to his friend Leonard W. Hall—"this was a hard decision for me to make, but I simply felt that the time had come for me to slow up a bit and let somebody else step into this position for the period immediately ahead" (5 January 1972). In 1976, Gov. Richard W. Riley, in a widely popular move, appointed Edens to the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Commission. Edens became chairman of the Commission in 1979. He drowned while swimming in the summer of 1982.

Robert McNair summed up Edens' role in the state's political affairs in a letter, 6 December 1979, to Edens' daughter, Jenny—"In my judgment, Drake Edens is responsible for the existence of the Republican Party as a strong and viable entity in South Carolina. Only because of his perseverance and credibility does the party exist."

The J. Drake Edens collection consists of one linear foot of papers, composed predominantly of correspondence. It also includes a copy of a December 1979 University of South Carolina research paper by daughter Jenny Edens Padgett on her father's role in the Republican Party. Donors: Mr. Robert Edens and Mrs. Jenny Edens Padgett.

O R A L  H I S T O R Y  P R O J E C T

The subjects of interviews this past year have included Mary Winton Hughes and Karen Kollmansperger, long time aids to Senator Hollings. Transcription and editing of an interview with Congressman Floyd Spence, conducted 9 July 1992, has been completed. In the interview, Spence reflects upon his entry into politics, his decision in 1962 to change his party affiliation and run for Congress as a Republican, and the role of staff in Congress. The Division has received tape recordings of an extensive oral history interview conducted with Rembert C. Dennis (1915-1992) by noted historian Dale Rosengarten. Work to complete the transcription and editing of this interview, which was conducted over a period of several months and resulted in twenty hours of audiotape, is expected be completed this summer.

1936-1976

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations played a key role in promoting racial harmony within South Carolina and the South generally and fostering better living and social conditions for African-Americans. Its archives document the movement for civil rights within South Carolina during the twentieth century.

The Council evolved over time, responding to changes in South
Carolina society and the perception by Council's leadership of its role and mission. The Council's history dates to the formation in 1919 of the South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation. This committee later became affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, a national organization formed to promote civil rights.

In 1963, the Council severed its formal affiliation with the Southern Regional Council and became an independent body. The bylaws adopted at that time stated its mandate—"to carry on...an educational program for the improvement of educational, economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state in an endeavor to promote greater unity in South Carolina...." It was a small but vigorous organization engaged in a number of programs. An undated descriptive flyer notes—"The Council serves as an alert 'seeing-eye' and information and distribution center, and provides sounding-board, clearing-house, and rallying-point functions."

By 1974, Council had witnessed dramatic change both in South Carolina and in the work Council was attempting. Council's new role was to attack "the unfair and discriminatory distribution of income, wealth and privilege" and to promote basic human rights such as "health, equal opportunity, a decent standard of living, dissent, effective and progressive education, freedom of information and protection from political oppression." This platform did not generate the support necessary to maintain a viable organization, and in 1975 the Council was dissolved.

The Council was a true statewide organization. Its headquarters were located in Columbia. Local affiliates existed at various times in Aiken, Charleston, Clemson, Columbia, Florence, Greenville, Rock Hill, and other smaller communities. A council involving college students was established in 1960. At its peak, membership numbered approximately three thousand persons.

The organization sought to carry out its mission through a variety of programs. Criminal justice, education, economics and employment, welfare, and voter participation were all studied through long-term programs. Council also made a significant contribution as a resource center, liaison for persons interested in human rights, and proponent of, and recruiter for, human rights. An early impact was achieved by its hosting of bi-racial annual meetings.

The history of the Council is also the history of its membership and officers. From 1955 to its dissolution in 1975 the Council had only three executive directors. Alice Spearman led the Council through the crucible of civil rights. She served as Recording Secretary, beginning in January 1954, and became Executive Director in January 1955. She held that
position until her retirement in September 1967. Spearman's successor, Paul Mathias, was a young Methodist minister. His tenure lasted from 1967 to 1974. Mathias guided the Council through a difficult period of transition in which it attempted to adapt itself and its mission to the changing climate of racial relations in South Carolina.

In June 1973, the Council adopted the name South Carolina Council for Human Rights to better reflect the new role and mission which was being developed. In a news release, Council president Theo Mitchell stated that this action was intended to "reflect a fundamental change that had already taken place in the nature and direction of our organization" and noted that the Council was directing its "efforts toward the elimination of social and economic injustice in our state." New Council programs emphasized the study of the criminal justice and penal systems, welfare programs, and other social needs.

By 1974, human rights councils remained active in only five states--Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Mathias resigned in June 1974. Council's leadership split over the selection of his successor. A divisive dispute between the Board and the Executive Committee ensued. Lawrence J. Toliver eventually assumed the directorship. Toliver, an African-American, had previously served the Council as head of its Administration of Justice program. The Council continued to experience difficulties in maintaining its membership and attracting funding. By 1975, the local Columbia council had ceased to function, and membership in the South Carolina Council hovered near five hundred, down almost two-thirds from the 1970 total. In June 1975, Toliver resigned, and shortly thereafter the state council was dissolved. At least one local council continued to operate for a time.

Other principals in the Council included presidents Marion Wright, 1945; James McBride Dabbs, ca. 1947 to 1951; Mordecai Johnson, 1971; Theo Mitchell, 1973; and Ed Beardsley, 1974. Other staff included Leonidas S. James, an African-American who headed the Rural Advocacy Program from February 1963 to December 1969 and was employed jointly with the National Sharecroppers Fund for at least part of that time; Elizabeth Cowan Ledeen, who held a variety of positions in the Council through the 1960s; and Associate Directors James Thomas McCain, whose service began in 1955 and Ed McSweeney, who served during the 1970s and left the Council in 1974. Courteney Siceloff served as Council president from 1958 to 1960 and continued his association with the Council as head of Penn Center.

The collection consists of 52.5 linear feet of papers, 1934-1976. Its arrangement reflects the organization and programs of the Council. Six series exist within the collection--Administrative Records, Program Files,
Topical Files, Clippings, Audio-Visual Material, and Miscellany. There is, by necessity, some overlap among the records filed in related sub-series.

The general administrative papers are extensive and consist principally of correspondence which chronicles the day-to-day activities of the Council and its leadership. Program files document the main work of the Council. Programs included: Criminal Justice, Economics and Employment, Education, Housing, Operation Gratitude, Institute for Government Officials, Religion, Rural Advancement, Voting, and Welfare.

Criminal Justice files relate chiefly to the Council’s program on the Administration of Justice, 1970-1974. Related activities included studies of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act (LEAA), Parole, Prosecutorial Discretion, and Sentencing. In 1974, the Council published *Sentencing and the Law and Order Syndrome*, a critical analysis of the sentencing practices of South Carolina judges. The publication was one of the primary achievements of this program, and present in the collection are questionnaires, correspondence, and other records compiled during the study.

Economics and employment was a perennial concern of the Council. Its efforts in this area were linked to the Rural Advocacy Program, whose records are maintained as a separate sub-series described below. Many early job training programs supported by the council were aimed specifically at retraining the rural poor for jobs in an increasingly industrial society. In May 1971, the Council published *Black Employment in Selected Agencies of South Carolina State Government*. This study documented discrimination in employment and promotion.

Education was another area of grave concern to the Council. It supported the desegregation of South Carolina schools at all levels and also served as a source of information for other desegregation supporters. In 1965 and 1966 the Council was involved in a Head Start program. In Dillon County alone some four hundred pre-schoolers were enrolled. Head Start programs were intended to benefit local economies as well as to help children further their educations.

The Student Program for Educational and Economic Development for Underprivileged People (Speed-Up) was established in 1966 as a joint effort of the SCCHR and its Student Council. Speed-Up was a tutoring and community development program which utilized students from South Carolina colleges to work with the poor for eight to ten weeks during the summer. A one-year demonstration grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity funded the program from June 1966 through June 1967. Students from twenty colleges worked in thirteen counties across the state. Each community was required to solicit the program and provide
an advisory committee to assist in the work in that community. Programs included tutoring of children, adult education, recreation, and college preparation.

The Council also concerned itself with fair housing and the provision of adequate housing for the poor. As a result of this interest, the Columbia council published the *Columbia Tenants’ Handbook*, which described tenants’ rights under the law.

Operation Gratitude was inaugurated late in 1968 to assist Vietnam veterans returning to civilian life in finding employment and housing and with educational opportunities. Papers dating from 1968 to ca. 1971 document this effort.

Religious institutions played a critical role in effecting change in human relations in the South. The papers grouped together under Religion, 1941-1974, document this. Of particular interest is a topical file relating to the dispute, 1955-1956, between the Rev. George Jackson Stafford, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Batesburg, and George Bell Timmerman, Sr., and other members of the congregation. The dispute centered upon remarks Stafford made in private in support of integration and resulted in Stafford’s resignation.

The Rural Advancement Program (RAP) concerned itself with all aspects of rural life. Its records, of necessity, overlap with some other program areas. RAP was inspired by the perception that this was a transitional period for agriculture, with many small farmers leaving or being forced from farming to move into the industrial labor force. Adult education was viewed as a necessity to train displaced farmers for work in an increasingly industrial society. Farmers also composed a large segment of the poor, and RAP and Welfare records include significant overlap, particularly as regards nutrition and poverty.

Voter registration and participation was critically important to the success of the civil rights movement. In 1963 and 1964, the SRC sponsored the Voter Education Project (VEP) in South Carolina. In 1965 that project was replaced by the South Carolina Voter Education Project, a federation of independent organizations concerned with voter registration, civic education, and participation in voting by South Carolina’s African-American population. The Council was an active member of VEP. Voting records document these programs and other Council efforts to further voter participation.

Welfare covers a broad area of social concerns and services. Five linear feet of papers, 1945-1975, document the Council’s interest in such areas as food stamps, school lunch and other nutritional programs, health care, and poverty. Many Council publications address welfare issues. *Keeping
The Poor In Their Place was published in 1972 and concerned food stamp programs in South Carolina. A Legal Labyrinth came out in 1974. It was the result of a three-year study of poverty and public welfare programs in South Carolina. Questionnaires received from sixty-nine welfare workers and officials in fourteen counties responding about the quality and form of their aid are included in the collection.

In 1969, the Council conducted a statewide survey to determine whether school lunches were both universally available and provided without prejudice. The Council was concerned that many schools throughout the state were negligent in not aggressively utilizing the federal funds which the United States Department of Agriculture and the state Department of Education had earmarked for that purpose. The survey responses and results are present in this series.

Valuable topical and clippings files document relevant issues and the work of allied organizations both in and outside of South Carolina.
SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA

Thomas Baldwin and J. Thomas, A New and Complete Gazetteer of the United States, Giving a Full and Comprehensive Review of the Present Condition, Industry, and Resources of the American Confederacy, Embracing, Also, Important Topographical, Statistical, and Historical Information, from Recent and Original Sources..., Philadelphia, 1854. Donor: Dr. George C. Rogers, Jr.

Camden Confederate, 4 September 1863 issue. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Charleston and the South Carolina Inter-State...Exposition Illustrated-Wagener Day Edition, Charleston, 1902. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. W.H. Hodges, Jr.

Julian J. Chisolm, Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery Reports, Baltimore, 1873. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. W. Floyd Allison, Jr., and Dr. Matthew J. Bruccoli.

Julian J. Chisolm, What Anaesthetic Shall We Use? (read before the Baltimore Academy of Medicine), Baltimore, 1877. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Alexander Haskell, Jr.

John T. Darby, Hair as a Suture and Ligature, Louisville, Ky., 1870. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Graham.

Guy Davenport, The Bowmen of Shu, New York, 1983. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Jay Hammett, Mr. & Mrs. William B. Harley, Miss Ola Hitt, Dr. & Mrs. Warren F. Holland, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Paul Horne, Jr., Mrs. Bruce O. Hunt, Mrs. Dorothy H. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. Wirt H. Jennings, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. John E. Johnston, Dr. & Mrs. William D. Kay, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph E. Lee, Mr. John A. Martin, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. James E. Moss III.

Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr., and Joel Chandler Harris, Down South, New York, 1900. Donor: Dr. Roger Amidon.

First Annual Report of the Educational Commission for Freedmen, Boston, 1863. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Marion Chandler and Mr. & Mrs. Salvatore G. Cilella, Jr.

Karl Hohnstock (comp.), "Marche d'Amazones: Pour le Piano Forte," Charleston, 1850. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. J.H. Minson and Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. Moses.

Benjamin Holme, A Collection of the Epistles and Works of Benjamin Holme. To Which Is Prefix'd, an Account of His Life and Travels, with Work of the Ministry, Through Several Parts of Europe and America, London, 1754. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. James Solomon, Dr. & Mrs.
John G. Sproat, Mrs. T.L. Ulmer, and Mr. & Mrs. Ralston B. Vanzant.


Rufus King, Duenna to a Murder, New York, 1951. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Edward Chalgren, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. J.W. Derrick.

Robert A. Kinloch, Sarcomatous Fibroma of Upper Jaw (Epulis?), Successfully Operated Upon. Read before the South Carolina Medical Association, at the Annual Session, 1870, Charleston, 1870. Donors: Mrs. Neill W. Macaulay, Mr. & Mrs. Andrew B. Marion, Mr. David Parrish, Drs. William & Jane Pease, and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Rader.


E. Latimer (ed.), Life and Thought; or, Cherished Memorials of the Late Julia A. Parker Dyson, Boston, 1871 2nd edition. Donors: Dr. Lacy K. Ford, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. Milton W. Harden.

Ludwig Lewisohn, Israel, New York, 1925. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Max L. Hill, Jr.

Ludwig Lewisohn, The Creative Life, New York, 1924. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Eugene B. Chase, Mr. & Mrs. Ernest W. Cooler, Dr. & Mrs. Alexander G. Donald, Mr. & Mrs. Virgil W. Duffle, and Mr. & Mrs. David A. Fedor.


Ludwig Lewisohn, "The Modern Novel" (offprint from The Sewanee Review, October 1909). Donors: Dr. Carol K. Bleser, Mrs. James C. Butler, and Mr. & Mrs. C. Poinsett Exum.

Ludwig Lewisohn, An Altar in the Fields, New York, 1934. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Weston Adams, Mr. & Mrs. James J. Baldwin, Miss Betty Callaham, and Mr. & Mrs. C.M. Case.

Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, Letters on the Epistle of Paul to Philemon, or the Connection of Apostolical Christianity with Slavery, Charleston, 1845. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. William H. Patterson, Miss
Ruth Pierce, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel F. Reid, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. D.I. Ross, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Holcombe H. Thomas, and Dr. H. Frank Trotter.


[David J. McCord], *Review of the Plan of Education in South Carolina*, Columbia, 1821. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. David J. Cohen and Mr. & Mrs. William S. Davies, Jr.


Achilles Murat, *Brieven Over de Zeden en Staatkunde de Vereenigde Staten van Noord-Amerika door Achilles Murat. Uit Het Fransch*, Zalt­Bommel, 1834, 2 vols. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Gayle O. Avery, Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Baker, Dr. & Mrs. Porter G. Barron, Mr. & Mrs. W.H. Blount, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Boice, Dr. & Mrs. George H. Bunch, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Cyril B. Busbee, Mrs. Harmon W. Caldwell, Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Callahan, Mr. & Mrs. John A. Chalmers, Mr. J. Owen Clark, Jr., Father Peter Clarke, Mrs. Edwin H. Cooper, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Coxe, Jr.

*Opinion of Chancellor Walworth, upon the Questions Connected with the Late Masonic Difficulties in the State of New York: Together with the Action of the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Kentucky, South Carolina, District of Columbia, Rhode Island, and Illinois, upon the Same Subject, New York, 1849.* Donors: Mrs. Robert L. Armstrong, Dr. & Mrs. Wade T. Batson, Mr. Ronald L. Bern, Mrs. W.H. Callecott, and Mr. & Mrs. Robert D. Cook.

Francis L. Parker, *A Compilation of One Hundred and Thirty-One Cases of Stone in the Bladder, in South Carolina, with Operations, Charleston, 1879(?).* Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Harry M. McDonald and Judge J. Perrin Anderson.

Francis L. Parker, *Miscellaneous Cases in Private Practice, with Remarks* (from *Transactions of the South Carolina Medical Association, 1874*), Charleston, 1874. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Michael V. Avery.


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Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Richard L. Childers and Dr. Oswald Schuette.

Ione Robinson, *A Wall to Paint On*, New York, 1946. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Crosby L. Adams and Mr. Sam E. McCuen.

*Rules and Regulations Defining the Duties of Officers and Agents in the Operating Department and Regulating the Running of Trains and the Use of Signals on the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad*, Charleston, 1895. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. A.C. Flora, Jr., and Prof. & Mrs. Robert Felix.

*Rules for the Government of the Transportation Department of the South Carolina Railway Company*, Charleston, 1887. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Hugh DuBose and Mr. & Mrs. David G. Ellison.

*Rules for the Burial Ground Held by the Third Presbyterian or Central Church, Charleston, for the Use of Its Colored Members*, Charleston, 1852. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Jr., and Dr. & Mrs. Edgar H. Peacock, Jr.

*South-Carolinian* (Columbia), 3 October 1844 - 25 September 1845; 1, 8, 22 June, 13 July, 24 August 1847 issues. Donors: Mrs. Florence Griffin, Mr. J. Laurens Mills, Mr. John Huggins, Mrs. J.T. Pearlistine, and Mr. Robert M. Vance.

*Stono Phosphate Company, Almanac for 1871*, Charleston, 1871. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Max Perry and Mr. & Mrs. Edmund H. Hardy.

*Summary of Colportage, by the American Tract Society, in the Year Ending April 1, 1853, with Facts Illustrating Its Necessity, Method, and Results*, New York, 1853. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. David Chesnutt and Mr. Elliott Crum.


Josiah Tucker, *An Humble Address and Earnest Appeal to Those Respectable Personages in Great-Britain and Ireland, Who, by Their Great and Permanent Interest in Landed Property, Their Liberal Education, Elevated Rank, and Enlarged Views, Are the Ablest to Judge, and the Fittest to Decide, Whether a Connection with, or a Separation from the Continental Colonies of America, Be Most for the National Advantage, and the Lasting Benefit for These Kingdoms*, Glocester, 1775. Donors: Mr. Michael J. Hutson, Dr. & Mrs. Lewis P. Jones, Mrs. H.J. Kaufmann, and Mrs. Janie P. Lane.


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Ten postal cards, 1907, 1915, and undated, of various locations and scenes in South Carolina, including the library, Red Cross House, United States Army General Hospital No. 42, Spartanburg; sheriff's residence with jail in the rear, Newberry; construction on the lower dam, Great Falls; Main Street, Ridgeland; Main Street "Looking North," Jefferson; cannery at Fairfax; and Garner's Tourist Camp, U.S. 15 one mile south of Sumter, featuring modern heated cottages and a coffee shop. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. G. Werber Bryan, Mr. & Mrs. Julian J. Gayden, Mr. & Mrs. William C. Hubbard, Dr. & Mrs. Edward E. Kimbrough, and Mrs. Bennie S. Larg.

Stereoscopic views, ca. 1880s, of scenes in Aiken County: South Carolina Railroad cut; exterior of Langley Cotton Mill; spinning and weaving room; spinning room; and picking room. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Photograph, 7 April 1893, "Laying the Cornerstone of the Darlington Guards Armory...Looking Southwest." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Jeff Matthews and Mr. & Mrs. Peter T. Mitchell.

Stereoscopic view, ca. 1870, taken by J.A. Palmer, of St. Mary Help of Christians Catholic Church, Aiken. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Stereoscopic views, ca. 1870, taken by Wearn & Hix, Columbia, of Underveil Falls and Triple Falls, Little River, N.C. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Four postal cards, ca. 1930s, of the Ocean View Restaurant, Beaufort; "Main Street Looking North from Main Square," Cowpens; and Main Street "Looking South" and "Looking North," Fountain Inn. Donors: Miss Catherine Bass, Mr. James N. Caldwell, Mr. W.E. Dargan, and Mr. & Mrs. John Dawson.

Eighteen stereoscopic views, 1865 and ca. 1860s, taken by F.A. Nowell and G.N. Barnard include: Club House at the Race Course; views of the East Battery; storefronts along King Street; views of the South Battery; St. Finbar's Cathedral ruins; Magnolia Cemetery; and the Cotton Exchange. Donors: Mrs. Laura Truelove, Dr. Lois N. Upham, Dr. & Mrs. Nicholas F. Vincent, Dr. & Mrs. Carl A. White, Mr. George B. Wilkins, Mr. & Mrs. James Edgar Wiseman, Jr., and Dr. & Mrs. George R. Wilkinson.

Forty-seven photographs, ca. 1950 - ca. 1965, of railroad locomotives that operated in South Carolina, including Rockton & Rion Railway, Fairfield County; Atlantic Coastline Railroad, Florence; Hampton & Branchville Railway, Miley; Argent Lumber Co., Jasper County; Holly
Hill Lumber Co., Four Hole Swamp; and Southern Railroad, St. George. Donors: Ms. Ann Sprott, Mr. & Mrs. Glenn Stackhouse, Dr. & Mrs. John C. Stuart, Mr. & Mrs. W. Shell Suber, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Edward F. Teague, Mr. & Mrs. Claude M. Walker, Dr. & Mrs. John L. Ward, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Westmoreland, Col. & Mrs. William A. Williams, Dr. & Mrs. Charles H. Witten, and Dr. & Mrs. Joel W. Wyman.

Photograph, ca. 1899, of South Carolina’s constitutional officers. Donor: Mr. Horace Harmon.

Engraving, undated, of the "Quarters of the 1st Regt. South Carolina Vols. on the Plaza at San Anjel, 8 miles from the City of Mexico." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. E. Allen Capers, Mr. J. Roy Pennell, Jr., and Dr. W. Hardy Wickwar.

Thirteen postal cards, 1911, 1915, 1933, and undated, of various locations and scenes in South Carolina, including St. Helena Episcopal Church, Beaufort; north end of business square, Belton; The Point, Beaufort; U.S. Naval Hospital at U.S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal; Beaufort Graded School; Post Office and Library, Anderson; and "Good Roads Tour," Anderson. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Adams and Mr. Charles L. Dibble.

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<th>(L) Life Member</th>
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<td>Askins, The Hon. &amp; Dr.</td>
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<td>Frank Ewing, Jr. (L)</td>
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