5-21-1993

1993 Report of Gifts

South Caroliniana Library–University of South Carolina

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/scs_anpgm

Part of the Library and Information Science Commons, and the United States History Commons

Recommended Citation

This Newsletter is brought to you by the South Caroliniana Library at Scholar Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in University South Caroliniana Society - Annual Report of Gifts by an authorized administrator of Scholar Commons. For more information, please contact digres@mailbox.sc.edu.
THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Friday, May 21, 1993
Mr. Walton J. McLeod III, President, Presiding

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

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

Business Meeting
Welcome ......................................................... Dr. John M. Palms
President,
University of South Carolina

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address ......................................................... Dori Sanders
Lincoln freed the slaves, but Sherman won the war. That’s what a boy growing up in New York City learned in public school, when people in my neighborhood still were celebrating the defeat of Hitler in the war which for them and their children would always be the war. As for the War Between the States, well, it had happened a long time ago in a faraway place, and my ancestors weren’t in it—they were living in a shtetl in eastern Europe and probably had not dreamed of coming to America. But I was an American boy, born in Brooklyn, and it was impressed upon me that the Civil War was my war too. The newspapers that came into our apartment were counting down the last surviving Civil War veterans and widows, most of them southerners, while the heroes who leapt from the textbooks and caught my imagination were venerated with no regard to which side they’d fought on. Lee with Grant, Jackson with Sherman, Smith with Sheridan—American heroes all. (In the political realm, however, there was no match for Lincoln.)

Imagine my astonishment when, fifteen years later, I heard Mary McCarthy, Howard Levine, Michael Hess, and other critics of the war in Vietnam, people I thought were on the same wavelength I was, compare Sherman’s operations in Georgia and the Carolinas to crimes committed by Americans in Vietnam. They called Sherman our first merchant of terror, the spiritual father of such hated doctrines as search and destroy, pacification, strategic hamlets, free-fire zones. You had to wonder whether without Sherman the atom bomb might not have been dropped.

For a little book that appeared in 1984, titled Sherman’s March and Vietnam, James Reston, the Virginia-born columnist for The New York Times, got in his car and retraced the route of Sherman’s army, asking people along the way for their thoughts about Sherman. In Atlanta, which burned more thoroughly than Columbia, Reston found more humor than rancor at the mention of Sherman’s name. “General Sherman, where are you now that we need you?” read bumper stickers lampooning the fast-food architecture and helter-skelter zoning of the wildly growing city. In the countryside, Georgians told Reston that Sherman sure had used more violence than he’d needed to. But, heck, that’s what war is, too much violence, Reston’s informants seemed to shrug. The South happened to be on the receiving end, but there have been plenty of wars since in which southerners have fought on the winning side, on the dishing-it-out side. At West Point—the military academy, not the Georgia town—Reston spoke to military planners,
southerners by birth, who sympathized with Sherman, because his reputation was under siege, like theirs was, in the nasty climate surrounding the war in Vietnam. What they did not know, however, is that Sherman had come home to a hero's welcome. He had carried the torch of righteousness and republicanism. Even Quakers praised him for doing the right thing in the right way in the right place. Loved as he was in the North, he was popular in all sections of the country, even the South.

People everywhere wanted to see Sherman, hear him. As a speaker he was neither eloquent nor humorous. Phlegmatic would describe his style, if the word were still in use. At train stop after train stop his message was the same: the United States should develop its economic power through tariff-protected industries and interlocking transport systems. The demand for Sherman was so phenomenal that Mark Twain's theatrical agent tried to talk him into going on tour. Sherman declined the man's services and went out on his own.

Speaking to the Society of the Army of Tennessee in 1867, Sherman offered a history lesson and a moral. "The North had fastened slavery on the South," he told the friendly gathering of his former adversaries; "the North had shared in the profits of slavery and cotton and consequently... should be charitable and liberal in the final distribution of penalties to the South." To southern audiences he brought a message of reconciliation wrapped in hostility to radical reconstruction. He opposed the military occupation of the former Confederate states and had called upon Congress to accept the legitimacy of the existing insurrectionary state governments. In the matter of controlling the Negro, he supported the program of white supremacy. In turn, white southerners were kind enough to remember him not for burning Atlanta and Columbia, but for offering generous terms of surrender to Joe Johnston and his tattered army a month after Lee capitulated.

Sherman's popularity survived the publication of his memoirs, in 1875, despite the fact that he insulted the South's wartime leaders and wondered out loud about the soundness of southern mentality. In 1879, while General-in-Chief of the United States Army, Sherman toured his old southern battlegrounds. In Chattanooga and Atlanta, he was toasted and feted at balls given in his honor. Crowds in Savannah, St. Augustine, and New Orleans pressed to catch a glimpse of him. In New Orleans he shared a box at the theater with John Bell Hood, who had led the Army of Tennessee in a series of gallant but disastrous maneuvers against him.

But Sherman's popularity did not survive the publication of Jefferson Davis's apologia, The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, in 1881. Davis charged Sherman with committing atrocities against
southerners by ordering the evacuation of non-combatants in Memphis and Atlanta, and by punitively setting fire to Columbia. Davis's readers now included a generation of men and women who had been impoverished by the war without having had the consolation of fighting in it. Embittered by military occupation on top of defeat, and speechless with rage over the ascendancy of the Negro, in theory if not in reality, they were ripe to accept a revised view of Sherman. It did not matter that the general had shared their prejudice toward blacks. They believed in the good life of the world he had helped overturn; they were busy manufacturing the myth of a golden age, and more fires than Sherman could ever have attended were added to his name.

For the next hundred years, a majority of white southerners accepted Davis's judgment as gospel. But opinion was never unanimous. In the first half of this century, historians of the South, men born in the South, tended to exonerate Sherman personally. E. Merton Coulter and Clement Eaton, past presidents of the Southern Historical Association and partisans of the Old South, found little to distinguish Sherman's appetite for destruction from any other general's. Efficiency, not cruelty, was Sherman's God, wrote Coulter, paying him a backhanded compliment. By and large, outside of military circles, Sherman's admirers could be found only in the North. Then, in the 1960s and '70s, even those friends abandoned him.

Befuddled by the change in Sherman's reputation, I began reading the source material to try to discover the real Sherman. What did he do and what didn't he do, particularly when he came through Columbia, in February, 1865? Do new studies of Sherman and the events in Columbia have anything new to say? Wasn't the question of who was responsible for the burning of Columbia exhausted a long time ago? Are there other questions that ought to be asked, questions that have gotten lost in the national game of pinning the tail of guilt on the donkey? Perhaps old accounts of the fire have something to teach that has been overlooked.

A good place to start is John F. Rhodes's "The Burning of Columbia," an essay Rhodes thought would sum-up and put an end to the controversy. A past president of the American Historical Association and author of a history of the Civil War as well as the classic The History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850, Rhodes published his views in 1900, by which time most living Americans had been born since the war and had no first-hand knowledge of it.

The "undisputed" facts Rhodes mustered were these: "Sherman, with his army of 60,000 left Savannah on February 1, 1865, and reached the neighborhood of Columbia on February 16. The next day Columbia was evacuated by the Confederates, occupied by troops of the 15th Corps of
the Federal Army, and by the morning of the 18th, three-fifths of the town lay in ashes."

As it turns out, even these assertions are open to challenge. Marion Brunson Lucas, in a careful, well-crafted study, *Sherman and the Burning of Columbia* (1976), questions how much of the city actually burned. But fruitful to a new inquiry into the origins of the conflagration is Rhodes's description of the motley crew who started fires: Confederate stragglers; Union soldiers in varying degrees of sobriety; escaped Union prisoners of war, fresh out of hiding; common convicts recklessly let out of jail; disgruntled citizens and Negroes—slaves and free people of color; army followers; and the ubiquitous but shadowy "rabble." "All these classes named had a hand in the sack and destruction of Columbia," Rhodes concluded, breaking the mold of blaming one side or the other.

Rather than close the door on the subject, as he imagined he was doing, Rhodes's finding should lead us to ask more questions. For example, just who made up this unnamed "rabble" and what were they doing in Columbia? Did they include desperate farmers and planters thrown out of work by the blockade of their crops? How about tradesmen and mechanics, sunk into joblessness and poverty in the shattered economy? Perhaps foreigners trapped in the city, or natives and army deserters whose southern nationalism had been drained by suffering and a string of defeats? Is "rabble" a label for a class of people who had combined socially or politically before the war, or was their unity an accident of circumstances, a phenomenon that would evaporate in normal times? We know that martial law had been declared in Columbia eight days before Sherman got there, before it was known for certain that he was coming. Was this "rabble" that very crowd from whom the propertied classes needed protection—the crowd that historian George Fort Milton identified as "the scum who had taken charge of the city between Wade Hampton's departure and Sherman's advent"? An understanding of who the "rabble" were and what they were doing awaits an inquiring historian. Such an investigation is sure to revise the total picture.

The debate over who set the devastating fires had heated up before the embers cooled. Sherman and Hampton exchanged letters while Sherman was still in the state, each man blaming the other for what had happened. Sherman accused Hampton of setting fire to the cotton piled in the city streets as the Confederates retreated; Hampton replied that he had countermanded orders to burn the cotton and that Sherman was lying. Later, in fact, Sherman admitted he had indicted Hampton without proof, for the purpose of shaking the people's confidence in him, but whether Hampton had issued orders to burn or not to burn was immaterial because he, Sherman, had had to ride his horse on the sidewalk to avoid
the flaming bales when he entered the city.

William Gilmore Simms had taken refuge in Columbia only to watch his possessions go up in smoke. There was no doubt in his mind that Sherman had ordered the fires. "It hath pleased God," he wrote, a month later, "in that awful Providence which is so inscrutable to man, to visit our beautiful city with the most cruel fate which can ever befall States or cities. He has permitted an invading army to penetrate our country almost without impediment; to rob and ravage our dwellings; and to commit three-fifths of our city to flames."

Now we know where Rhodes got his figures. Simms's bill of particulars, published with a list of the houses and buildings destroyed on the night of February 17, was dismissed as self-serving and erroneous by Harpers Illustrated, a Lincolnite magazine that had been reporting the war blow by blow for a northern audience since Fort Sumter. Taking Sherman at his word, Harpers has passed it down intact to our own time, so that the official federal version of events in Columbia can be found without alteration in works such as Lieutenant Colonel Joseph B. Mitchell's Decisive Battles of the Civil War, and George Fort Milton's Conflict: The American Civil War—which goes to show that historians may not always read the primary sources, but they always read each other.

Even accepting Sherman's construction, it does not necessarily follow that the cotton he found burning in the streets caused the fire which ravaged the city. Neither does it follow that if there was a different cause it was Sherman. "If I had made up my mind to burn Columbia, I would have burnt it with no more feeling than I would a common prairie dog village," he testified in 1872, with imagery derived from his post-war exploits against the Plains Indians, "but I did not do it." Neither did he regret that it had happened. "The burning of the private dwellings, though never designed by me, was a trifling matter compared to the manifold results that soon followed. Though I never ordered or wished it, I have never shed tears over the event, because I believe it hastened what we all fought for, the end of the war."

One could argue that the war would have ended not one day later had Sherman left Columbia the way he found it. In his thinking, the completeness with which his army had its way in Columbia and along the entirety of its march across the inland South was demonstrating the impossibility of southern independence. While remnants of Confederate defenders regrouped to try to offer resistance ahead of him, many individuals left the ranks and went home to defend their families and property. The burning of Columbia was but one of a thousand horrors incidental to the war, all of them justified by the outcome. This war, and
everything it took to win it, had guaranteed the unity of the United States and made the nation into a world power. To the end, Sherman washed his hands of responsibility for the fire and refused to confer any significance on it apart from the "results" of the war.

Historians of the Union side have adopted his tone as well as his explanation. "However it happened, it happened," wrote Bruce Catton, in *This Hallowed Ground*. "It may have been this way, it may have been that way," Catton waffled, belittling the question. Now what kind of statement is that for a scholar to make? Why doesn't it matter how the city burned? Assuming that justice was with Sherman, and guilt for the war with South Carolina, Catton concluded, "If Sherman's soldiers had not found fire in Columbia, they would have started fire of their own."

Yes, apparently that was so, the Federals found fire, put it out in some places and spread it in others. But Catton's formulation is too glib for me. I don't ask for the names of the people who struck the matches or threw torches made of cotton soaked in turpentine into buildings where people were seeking shelter, but I do want to understand why people did what they did and what they thought they were doing. Knowing something rarely means indicating a strict cause and effect. Knowing, in the historical sense, is understanding the contexts. So while it may be futile to try to single out the arsonists, it is possible and necessary to discover how and why the fires occurred. The destruction of Columbia did not have to be deliberately planned. It was enough for it to happen in an atmosphere that made it clear that property was expendable, and that actions resulting in the massive destruction of property were central to the strategy of the war. What needs to be explained is the environment which conveyed the message to Sherman's veteran army that destroying property in Columbia was permissible; shooting people was prohibited but the burning of buildings, if not explicitly ordered, would go unpunished and might even be tacitly approved of by the higher-ups.

Look again at Simms. On first reading I thought: well, he doesn't get it, he just doesn't understand. What do you think the army is there for, Simms, sixty thousand trained wreckers, if not to leave the place different than they found it? Then I came to see that Simms understood only too well the meaning of events. That it was not only his property and the property of his friends that was expendable, but that he himself and they, too, were consumable and replaceable in the eyes of their enemies. The war was revealed as a fight against property and propertied people. The existence of a whole social class was targeted through a policy of destroying its property. Lives, however, were not taken. Columbia was no My Lai, and while comparing Sherman's operations with American actions in Vietnam satisfies some need of both critics and defenders of the
recent war, it should be emphasized that the mass killing of noncombatants was never contemplated or permitted as a way to terrorize the enemy into laying down its arms or to destroy its war-making potential. Furthermore, in Vietnam, it was the landed gentry we were trying to prop up, and the peasant class we were trying to humble.

Nevermind the Federal respite in Savannah—that was a tease and a lie, an episode that left Simms momentarily surprised when the sack of Columbia unfolded. Had the soldiers shot people in the streets Simms could not have been more outraged. What were some of the depredations Sherman’s men were guilty of? Why, they wrote their names in pencil on the marble floors of the new state capitol building; they threw rocks at the bronze statue of George Washington; they busted up "forty beautiful sculptured capitals." They did not kill anyone, but they did something worse—they tried to unmake a civilization. Simms deeply deplored the wasting of libraries, and modestly refrained from listing his own grievous loss of eight thousand books. Up in smoke went the wealth of Dr. R.W. Gibbes, including a portfolio of fine engravings and paintings by illustrious artists, a cabinet of fossils and sharks teeth once hailed by Louis Agassiz of Harvard as the finest collection of its kind in the world, prized relics of American Indians, one-of-a-kind documents relating to the American Revolution. What could be the purpose of destroying these things except to do away with a civilization? Nearly alone among eyewitnesses, Simms downplayed the role of liquor in inspiring the fire-setters. The fire was the work of sober intent, as he saw it. In the editor’s notes to the 1937 edition of Simms’s narrative, Alexander Salley quotes a federal officer who laid out the historical task the army had assumed in this last phase of the war—the destruction of the upper class. The "aristocrats" had lost their honor when they seceded from the Union; now they’d lost their houses, too, and tomorrow they would have no name—no influence, that is, in the post-war order. Salley cites this as evidence of a pervasive inferiority complex, the true force and motive, in Salley’s opinion, behind the burning of the capital.

It was a pretty little city before the fire, well laid out and park-like. Its trees and gardens delighted visitors who found Columbia’s attention to its appearance exceptional for a marketing center. In the several square blocks known as "Cotton Town" were located offices and warehouses of the brokers who bought and sold much of the midland and upcountry crop. Because trade was paralyzed by the federal blockade of the coast, Columbia’s warehouses, basements, and outbuildings were bursting with cotton in 1865. The city was bursting with people too, its pre-war population of 8,000 having swelled to more than 25,000, half-white, half-black. A prisoner-of-war camp inside the city limits held some 1,200
Federals, all officers. Confederate Generals Hampton and Butler, Beauregard and Johnston, Wheeler, and Lovell all were squeezed into Columbia. Johnston was without a command at the time, Hampton and Wheeler had come down from Virginia, while Beauregard commanded all Confederate forces in the area. The task of keeping Sherman from crossing the Congaree fell to Butler and Hampton.

Sherman almost didn’t come. Grant had wanted him to establish a base in Savannah and ship his army to Virginia, where Lee was stubbornly entrenched. Three things changed Grant’s mind: first, Sherman’s success in crossing Georgia, devouring and destroying food that would have gone to feed Lee, and demoralizing the population; second, the disintegration of John Bell Hood’s army, in Tennessee; and third, Lee’s attitude itself. Grant correctly surmised that Lee was going nowhere, that he intended to make his last defense the defense of Richmond. Sherman was pleased. He wrote Grant that he planned to push into South Carolina with a healthy army whose morale was “now so perfect.” He wanted the war to end, surely, and he was working to bring that about, but he was also aware that he was conducting an experiment in managing an army that would yield useful lessons for the country in the years ahead. Besides, his soldiers were itching to cross the Savannah and leave their footprints in the hotbed of secession.

Still, no one could say for sure which Sherman would visit South Carolina, the Sherman who had laid waste to Atlanta, or the one who had protected Savannah. The march to the sea had been virtually uncontested; the troops hadn’t had to work very hard and had eaten well. Consequently, they were in a good mood. Sherman’s army was a safe place for a soldier to be. The chances of getting killed or wounded or of contracting a lethal disease were half what they were in other units. Sherman protected his soldiers. He wanted to win, certainly, but winning came to mean gathering and increasing his strength, to where the appearance of his able-bodied army in carefully selected encounters away from the enemy’s large concentrations, was a specter that overwhelmed and frightened the opposition and sent them running.

In advance of the march, Sherman had studied a copy of the 1860 census enumerating the people, livestock, and agricultural produce of Georgia county by county. Abandoning his supply lines and living off the fat of the land, Sherman’s army moved with unprecedented mobility through the breadbasket of the Deep South. In Savannah, Sherman relaxed and put a guard over the city. He talked freely to the white residents about the day when Georgia would resume her place in the Union. He had no desire to punish southerners, he said, or to tamper with race relations. Slavery was at an end, but he would leave the fate
of the Negro up to them. He believed the Negro was inferior to the white man, whether it was biology or history that made him so, and he had evaded War Department attempts to make him enlist blacks as soldiers.

Yet there were some who knew in their bones what was in store for South Carolina. Before Sherman set out for the sea, Mary Boykin Chesnut wrote in her diary: "Although Sherman took Atlanta he does not mean to stay there. Fire and sword are for us here; that is the word."

The holiday ended for Sherman's army when it crossed the Savannah. Instead of hard roads running parallel to the main streams that made marching through Georgia a picnic, the roads in South Carolina tended to cross the streams and rivers, now bloated by rain. The terrain was low, and the army had to bog its way through swamps. The country was, in Sherman's words, "in a state of nature, with simply mud roads, nearly every mile of which had to be courderoyed."

The army advanced in four columns, across a thirty mile swath, raising four columns of smoke--smoke from anything that would burn: houses, barns, fences, crops, woodlots, and the very pine forests. Sherman's right wing feinted toward Charleston and the left wing toward Augusta, freezing the defenders around the cities. Both wings crossed the Edisto River, and then it became apparent that the whole army was going to Columbia.

On Thursday, February 16, the Federals reached the west bank of the Congaree, overlooking the city. A first volley came from Confederate gunners who lobbed shells into the Union camp "contrary," Sherman complained, "to civilized warfare." Federal artillery returned the favor, taking aim at the city's railroad depots and other inviting targets. What happened inside the city, from the moment the Federals were sighted through the morning they left the city, has been told in hour-by-hour detail by several first-rate historians whose narratives draw on the hundreds of recollections penned by people who were there. I could not improve on the narrative of the fire written by Charles Royster in his brilliant new book, *The Destructive War: William Tecumseh Sherman, Stonewall Jackson, and the Americans*. In fact, I ought to append it in full right here. Also useful and impressive is Lucas's dispassionate account which I mentioned earlier.

In bare outline then: Mayor Goodwyn surrendered the city unconditionally to the Federals and secured first from Sherman's lieutenants and then from the general himself promises to protect life and property. The mayor was glad to see Wheeler's cavalry leave, and he remarked that he expected the Federals to be easier on the city than its defenders had been. Sherman toured the still smoldering ruins of the main railroad depot,
city arsenal, and the market, then went to his quarters to sleep. Cotton, meanwhile, was burning in several streets, and balls of flaming cotton were flying on the wind. Columbia had experienced many fires in its history and had built an extensive waterworks and four strategically placed firehouses manned by volunteers. But there wasn’t enough firefighting equipment in the state to combat the fires that were being stoked in Columbia that day. And while some federal soldiers pitched in to try to put out the fires, others smashed fire engines and cut fire hoses.

At sunset, a large fire near city hall lit up the sky. A block away, flames shot up from the offices of the Southern Express Company; on the west side of Main Street, buildings down wind of burning cotton were catching fire. Shops were burning on Taylor Street, and soon there were fires everywhere. By midnight a single fire was burning over an area nine blocks long by four blocks wide. Witnesses would later compare the drone of the wind-driven blaze to the noise of a waterfall. Eerie towers of fire from the steeples of churches on Marion Street loomed over the flames that were consuming houses next door. Bull Street was on fire, five blocks east of Assembly. The old State House burned like a chunk of fat-lighter, and the new granite-walled State House blistered. Marble sculptures of eminent South Carolinians, the pieces noted by Simms, including a statue of John C. Calhoun in a Roman toga, personifying the genius of liberty, dissolved, Royster reports, "in a quicklime puddle."

By this hour General Sherman was up and walking the streets, by fits ordering his subordinates to fight the fire and silently looking on as the conflagration spread. He might as well have told the officers to walk on water for all the effect they had. By six in the morning, however, the wind had shifted and died down, and the fire was at last contained. Miraculously, the only two verified deaths occurred when troops under the command of Union General John G. Oliver, acting on orders to restore discipline, shot and killed two of their own men; scores more were shot and wounded. The number of disorderly soldiers and civilians rounded up by army patrols reached 2,500.

Sherman spent Saturday, the 18th, receiving petitioners--mainly burned out residents seeking assistance. He wrote elliptically in his journal, "Columbia burned fire high wind. Cotton in the streets fired by the enemy and the general animosity of our own men--great distress of the people." The people surveyed their losses. Four hundred buildings had burned to the ground. The business section of the city, the largest churches, the wealthiest residences lay in ashes. And the destruction wasn’t over. All day Saturday and Sunday Federal soldiers continued to set fire to Confederate arms and ammunition, to factories and munitions piles, to the city gas works and machinery in the railroad yards--all
burned, blasted, disabled. Another thousand bales of cotton were torched, this time in a controlled fire. Railroad tracks were lifted and twisted into corkscrews and shapes dubbed Sherman’s neckties.

On Sunday, while his men prepared for departure, Sherman received a group of ministers and businessmen who pleaded for food and for protection from the blacks. Curiously, eyewitness accounts scarcely mention the blacks until the Federals were getting ready to leave, except to give examples of loyal servants insulted and manhandled by the Yankees, and of individuals who tried to embrace the invaders only to receive kicks for their trouble. The picture that emerges from the recollections of the whites is of a momentarily excited but politically passive black caste. Once the federal army withdrew, however, the Negro was perceived as a threat. Their authority diminished by the beating they had taken, and their means of defending themselves destroyed, the whites were understandably frightened. With or without a change in his demeanor, the Negro took on the role of enemy and bore the brunt of his defeated master’s fear.

Sherman gave the petitioners fifty-five head of cattle and one hundred old muskets in working condition. Early Monday morning, the 20th, the army marched out of the city in three columns, one taking Main Street north to the Winnsboro Road, one going out Taylor Street toward Camden, and one keeping close to the twisted rails of the Charlotte Railroad. In fact, the Federals had resumed their march toward the railroad junction at Goldsboro, North Carolina. Once they crossed the state line, all burning, looting, and foraging ceased. The army gave more to the people of North Carolina than it took, some soldiers observed, by way of redistributing the wealth of South Carolina to the state that was the last and most reluctant to secede from the Union.

As I said, this sketch of the burning of Columbia relies heavily on the trustworthy narratives of Charles Royster and Marion Brunson Lucas. To Lucas, the chief culprits were cotton, wind, and whiskey. He credits Federal soldiers with making heroic, if vain, efforts to put out the fires. In Royster, fire, disorderliness, confusion, anarchy, and looting were the ecology of the city, so to speak, when Sherman’s soldiers entered and partook of the existing animus and mood, adding to it a vindictiveness reserved for South Carolina. Their officers failed to check them, acting with uncharacteristic laxity and incoherence, and some complicity with the desires of the troops.

On the Confederate side, speaking with Royster and Lucas, it is even easier to point out the failures of command. Sherman mentioned that Generals Hampton and Butler seemed to have lost their heads. Lucas notes “a trend in bad judgment” that included mishandling the cotton,
failing to destroy huge stocks of whiskey—a point Sherman harped on—and neglecting to work out a plan of surrender. Had the defenders cooperated with each other and withdrawn sooner they might have declared Columbia an open city in an effort to spare it from attack. Yet when it became obvious that the Federals could not be repulsed, nor the Confederates reinforced, the generals still were promising miracles.

In truth, there was not much they could do but leave to fight another day. Sherman had more options than they did. He could not control the wind, but he could have enforced soldierly discipline twelve hours earlier than he tried. He could have stopped the trophy hunting and ordered the whiskey spilled in the gutters. In the midst of the fire he talked and behaved as though he knew things had gotten out of hand. Yet it was the judgment of his junior officers and of residents of the city with whom he spoke during the night, that whether through indecision or exhaustion, miscalculation or a motive of revenge, he allowed his unspoken will to have its way.

Conduct that strikes Lucas as innocent seems purposeful to Royster. What Sherman achieved in Columbia by giving or withholding orders was consistent with the lessons he’d learned at Vicksburg and Memphis, in 1862 and ’63. "There is no enemy divided between peaceable innocent civilians and military combatants," is how Royster reads his mind. "There were only rebels whose diverse means of resistance to the United States government formed a continuum of treason." In Memphis, Sherman had held whole neighborhoods responsible for shooting at forage trains. He ordered the expulsion from the city of families who had relatives in the Confederate army—the punishment worked, and sniping stopped. He ordered the burning of all farms, houses, and crops on the west bank of the Mississippi for a distance of fifteen miles down river from the city and imagined solving the sectional conflict by re-populating the South with people from elsewhere. He wondered, says Royster, "at what point on the scale of increasing violence would southerners give up their resistance?" To inflict military defeat would not be enough. A Colonel Flint, one of the southern-born officers James Reston interviewed for his book linking Sherman with Vietnam, sees Sherman’s edge in the belief that winning the military struggle was not his only or even his primary mission. Rather, his mission was punitive and psychological, and had to be felt by the civilians behind the troops. Sherman articulated the aim of his operations in Georgia and the Carolinas by saying he wanted to strike at the enemy’s "inmost recesses," a sophisticated phrase that connotes the "inland resources" of a would-be nation which regarded its hinterland as impenetrable, as well as the will of the people to resist.

His mission was terror. Call it genius or knavery, but it was Sher-
man's loose control over his army as it passed through Columbia that produced the element of terror he sought. His alternating states of talkativeness and taciturnity the night of the fire may have indicated a man who had lost control, but that very lapse led to a desired effect. Likewise the kid-glove treatment accorded Savannah, after the burning of Atlanta and before the call on Columbia, may have induced a state of hopefulness in some, but its real offspring was the kind of terror that comes from not knowing, a state of mind that makes planning impossible and puts incredible strain on leadership.

Sherman's mission, as it was carried out in Columbia, profoundly affected the psychology of the North, too. By burning Columbia or letting it burn, Sherman gave his countrymen what they had been craving for nearly four years of war—clear and unadulterated victory, compounded of the defeat and punishment of the enemy. In 1864 and '65, his army had come to stand for momentum, while Grant was hunkered down near Petersburg. Even the mild-mannered Harriet Beecher Stowe, no friend of Sherman on the race question, declared as late as 1880, the passing of time having failed to revise her view, that she could see "God's flaming purgation of slavery from the land in the form of Sherman's march."

So an important context for Sherman's strategy was the approval of the people in whose name he was fighting. Here is another point where the comparison of Sherman with the United States in Vietnam breaks down. The country was torn apart over what policy to pursue in Vietnam, and violent disagreement at home demoralized our troops in the field. But in the United States in 1865, soldiers and civilians, officers and enlisted men, were in agreement: South Carolina should be punished. The historian Alan Nevins described the change that came over Sherman's army when it crossed the Savannah and sensed it was heading northward toward home. "Every soldier felt he was in the heart of the enemy's country and it was his duty to do all the damage possible to the enemy," he quotes a veteran of the march. Houses were set on fire "so near the road...it became so hot our ammunition trains were obliged to go out in the fields to pass. If we halted to rest in a little town, it would be but a short time before houses all about seemed to be in flames." The scene was repeated "all across the state." Not only did no one have orders "to do this work of destruction, but on the contrary it was strictly forbidden." Yet it happened. An Illinois major recalled, "The army burnt everything that it came near in South Carolina, not under orders but in spite of orders."

Thus, in spite of orders, but according to some unspoken, universal feeling of necessity, the following towns were burned by Sherman's army on the way to Columbia: Grahamville, Barnwell, Blackville, Midway,
Lawtonville, McPhersonville, parts of Orangeburg and Lexington, and numerous crossroads settlements. The town of Hardeeville disappeared; buildings spared from flames were dismantled to make shelters for troops. Ironically, the more widespread the destruction, the more difficult it was to find leaders who could talk about ending the violence. When Hampton threatened to kill on the spot Union soldiers caught foraging, Sherman retorted, "If the civil authorities will supply my requisitions, I will forbid all foraging. But I find no civil authorities who can respond to my calls for forage and provisions and therefore must collect directly from the people." This is the sarcasm of a general who has the upper hand. It is also a design to destroy people's faith in their leaders, to show them that their government is a house built on sand.

Upon crossing into North Carolina, Sherman wrote to Major General Terry at Wilmington: "The people of South Carolina instead of feeding Lee's army will now call on Lee to feed them." Of course, Lee could do no such thing, and was hard pressed to feed himself. General Sheridan's cavalry raids in the Shenendoah Valley had left Lee "marooned in a wasteland of resources and dependent on railroad transportation for all his subsistence." Now Sherman had cut the railroads. The plan of starving the enemy had come to Sherman and Sheridan independently, and demonstrates another level of agreement on the Union side, this one between field leaders of allied armies. "I believe the destruction of subsistence resources to be everything," Sheridan wrote Grant in the summer of 1864. The sentiment was Sherman's exactly. "I have destroyed over 2,000 barns filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over 4,000 head of stock and issued to the troops not less than 300 sheep. The people are getting sick of the war."

Destruction of the fruits of labor and the tools and symbols of social identity was the strategy of all federal forces in the eastern theater. It had the approval of the President, of the people at home, and of the soldiers in the field. In this climate of consensus, where the distinction between enemy combatants and civilians evaporated, Sherman's concept of war came perilously close to replacing political policy itself.

There was agreement of a different kind on the victims' side. The punishment they were feeling seemed to have no relation to a crime, the effect no reasonable cause, as if not only the laws of society but the laws of nature, too, were being violated. Possessions--matter itself--were ephemeral. Complex, sentient individuals counted for nothing against the force and logic of fire. It was humbling and provoking at the same time. Residents driven screaming into the streets during the burning of Columbia were strangely reticent afterwards. What had happened to them wasn't communicable. Mary Boykin Chesnut commented on the
difficulties people had in talking about their experiences. "Without concert of action," she wrote, on April 3, 1865, "everybody in Columbia seems to have suppressed the first letters written by them after Sherman's fire." She cites the example of three women who destroyed or did not send the letters they wrote in their "futile rage against the senseless destruction." Later, the words poured out of them, but different words.

In the nameless quality which made the experience of the fire impossible to communicate, the burning of Columbia goes to the essence of the last phase of the Civil War, which set the stage for decades of unforgivingness and retribution, in a drama that has not yet played itself out.
A European travel memoir in two volumes greatly enhances the South Caroliniana Library’s holdings of manuscript materials relating to nineteenth-century American physician and naturalist John Edwards Holbrook (1794-1871). Born in Beaufort, son of Silas and Mary Edwards Holbrook, James Edwards Holbrook was an 1815 graduate of Brown University and in 1818 took his M.D. degree in from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1827 he was married to Charlestonian Harriott Pinckney Rutledge. Holbrook was a founder of the Medical College of South Carolina and authored two seminal works, *North American Herpetology* (1842) and *Ichthyology of South Carolina* (1855-1860).

The travel memoir details Holbrook’s two years of travel throughout Great Britain (1819-1820) and is written as a series of lengthy letters, in a literary style, addressed to his brother. The first stint of his four-year European tour was spent in visiting sites in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, with stops at numerous scientific, educational, and charitable institutions, as well as meetings with physicians, educators, politicians, and clergymen. Other portions of the account are given over to descriptions of natural scenery and phenomena and references to mineral specimens collected while en route.

Upon his arrival in Liverpool, after a fifteen-day voyage from New York, Holbrook was introduced to "the American Consul Mr. Maury a fine old gentleman of 70 who has been in the office since his appointment by Washington." "I also saw an election scene," he records, "and think John Bull has no right to ridicule the stump orators of Virginia. Here the candidate ascends a stage to harangue the 'canaille'.... The candidates here are not distinguished by the white garb of the Romans but they and their partisans are known by the colour of their watch chain. Even the ladies wear the ribbon in honour of their favourite, who is as you may suppose generally the youngest and handsomest of the statesmen."

The city of Manchester, Holbrook reports, was garrisoned with troops sent in to put down the threat of a strike by textile workers—"the town is now crammed with soldiers sent to keep the poor devils quiet and punish them for daring to ask more than their taskmasters are inclined to pay. The law considers it a serious offence in Journeymen &c to combine for the raising of wages, while it is so equitable as entirely to overlook the combination of their employers to keep them stationary." Leaving Manchester, Holbrook traveled northward to Lancaster, then on through the Lake District to Scotland. At Glasgow, he writes, "I had the
satisfaction of hearing one of the most eloquent preachers of the age, Doctor Chalmers. His broad scotch dialect disappointed me in the commencement of his discourse...but when he was fairly begun I was more directly sensible of the power of eloquence that ever was my lot to be before."

Journeying through the Scottish highlands, Holbrook described the residents as "proud & haughty...& yet I always found sixpence in return for milk offered a very acceptable present notwithstanding ancient lineage." "The language spoken among themselves is the gaelic though many understand english," he notes. "The highlanders have generally a look of melancholy...no doubt owing to the solitude in which they live and the habitual contemplation of the most sublime scenes in nature, which are unfavourable to levity of thought and which have a tendency to call forth the sublime in sentiment. They are however fond of musick and dancing. As they are many of them shepherds they are great prognosticators of the weather, and some of them astronomers....If in their rambles they meet a companion the conversation is of the adventures of the day, a dream of horror, or a tale of a kelpie or ghost. They are brave and generous but impatient of being out done by others. They are still exceedingly attached to old customs and were very indignant at the act of parliament for the change of their dress--and some wore the breeches in derision across their shoulders."

Edinburgh, Holbrook suggests, is "inferior only to London." "The new town is confessedly the best built of any in Europe....The old town," in marked contrast, "is directly the reverse of this.-Old ugly irregular and abominably filthy- It is built upon hills at whose sides the houses rise to the height even of 13 stories--which accommodates one family above another." While in Edinburgh, Holbrook visited the university and made copious notes on the professors there, as well as the city's theatre, opera, and charitable institutions.

The earlier volume concludes with the following notation--"The remainder of this tour to Newcastle I have not received--it is probably lost. S.P.H." The later volume begins with a letter, 1 December 1819, written from London but continuing the account of Holbrook's travels through Scotland. His next destination was Perth, "a manufacturing town." "The city has always been of some importance and was once the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland," he reports. "Then that flaming & furious reformer Knox advised the populace in order to exterminate the rooks, to destroy their nests; where upon his followers with blind zeal razed many of the beautiful abbeys and churches the very ruins of which excite so much admiration and regret in our day."

Political sentiments towards Americans were more acceptable in
Scotland, the memoir suggests. "The Scots are more favourable to our Institutions than the English," Holbrook writes, "but I believe as much in pique to their own good government as in a love of justice or affection towards us. There has been a great ferment about Jackson whom they 'hate as they do hell pains'.... These Britons are altogether jealous of us & this feeling they cannot hide.... You well know that I came to this country... a federalist... but the abuse that every paper teems with upon our institutions & the general hostility of the British to them, have abated much of my complacence to these islanders as political friends."

Leaving Scotland, Holbrook traveled first to Belfast, Ireland, then to Wales in search of relatives. While in Wales, he descended into a lead mine and gives a detailed account of mining operations. The Welsh people, Holbrook writes, "seem to me lively and active--having a good share of common sense--except upon the subject of pedigree or the antiquity of their country.... An English labourer must have porter & meat & his family tea while a Welsh peasant is well contented with oatmeal bread and potatoes."

From Wales Holbrook returned to Ireland, journeying on to Dublin. "The public buildings of Dublin," he records, "surpass those of any other city in Great Britain--in the excellence and beauty of the material and the style of the workmanship." Trinity College "is the fairest feature of that city and Anatomy is the pillar of the college." The medical school's reputation, Holbrook notes, was fast overtaking that of the University of Edinburgh. Dublin society "partakes more of the French gaiety than English gravity- In fashionable life there seems an almost total extinction of ceremony.... The master and mistress have deserted the head of the table and mingle with the guests." Other accounts describe the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin Society, and botanical gardens. Yet, "Amid all this splendor and magnificence," Holbrook declares, "I cannot walk without being shocked at the appearance of want and wretchedness- The streets swarm with beggars- In Ireland there are no poor laws though very generous contributions are raised for the indigent.... 'a crust of bread and liberty, is perhaps preferable to plenty & imprisonment.'

Once again in England, Holbrook journeyed from Birmingham to London and set off on a tour with "Mr. Shoolbred of Charleston to the south of England," with stops at Oxford, Bristol, Bath, Exeter, Salisbury, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Brighton, and Chichester. The second volume ends with the promise--"My next package will give you an account of London or rather of my residence in it... as it is a world by itself."
Benjamin Massey, Mr. & Mrs. John C. Meleney, Mrs. Lucia McLees Mercer, Mrs. Carolyn Dabbs Moore, Dr. & Mrs. Henry W. Moore, Dr. John H. Moore, Dr. Edward F. Nolan, Mrs. J.T. Pearlstine, Mr. Patrick R. Roten, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Mr. & Mrs. Holcombe H. Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. Claude Moore Walker, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cosmo Walker, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Wesley M. Walker, and Dr. Mary Ann Wimsatt.

Laurence Cromp, Carolina Herald, 1705

The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, drawn up by John Locke, provided for an hereditary nobility consisting of one landgrave and two cassiques from each of the colony's twenty-five provinces. The "Grand Model of Government", as the Fundamental Constitutions came to be known, stipulated that the dignity of the proprietors, landgraves, and cassiques be supported by grants of large estates and secured by making these estates forever inseparable from the titles and privileges of the respective orders.

In order to furnish to these nobles the outward and visible signs of their status, the Lords Proprietors in 1705 appointed Laurence Cromp, Esq., of Worcester to the position of Carolina Herald, with power to grant arms to the landgraves and cassiques. Whether Cromp ever made any grant of arms is uncertain, and it is unknown whether the Carolina nobility ever had the opportunity to wear their gold chains or robes of scarlet and gold specified by the document.

The text of the document, reproduced here in part, reads as follows:

"WHEREAS our late Sovereign Lord Charles the Second King of great Brittaine, France and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging, of his special Grace and Favour did give and grant unto Edward Earl of Clarendon, George Duke of Albemarl, William Earl of Craven, John Lord Berkley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sr. George Carteret, Sr. John Colleton Knts. and Barts. and Sr. William Berkeley Knt. our Predecessors and to their Heires and Successors forever, together with the Province of Carolina, Power, States, Degrees, both of Titles, Dignities and Honours, there to be Settled and Sett up as of Men well deserving the same Degrees to bear, and with such Titles to be Honoured and adorned, AND WHEREAS by our form of Government It was by our said Predecessor Established and Constituted, and is by us and our Heires and Successors for ever to be observed, That there be a certain Number of Landgraves and Cassiques who may be and are the perpetual and Hereditary Nobles and Peers of our said Province of Carolina, and to the End that above Rule and Order of Honor may be Established and Settled in our Said Province. We therefore...the Lord Proprietors of the said Province of
Carolina being well satisfied of the great Integrity, Skill and Ability of you the Sd. Laurence Cromp, Doe hereby make, Constitute and appoint, and hereby have made, constituted and appointed you the said Laurence Cromp to be President of our Court of Honor and principal Herald of our whole Province of Carolina, by the Name of Carolina Herald. To hold the Same during the Term of Your Natural Life with such Fees, Perquisites and Profits as Shall be approved on and Settled by us, and as perpetual Monument of our Favour towards our Landgraves and Cassiques and their Meritt, We do hereby Authorise, Impower and direct you the said Laurence Cromp Carolina Herald, to devise, give, Grant and Assign to the said Landgraves and Cassiques of our Sd. Province upon the Face of the Sun in its' Glory Such Arms and Crest as you Shall think most proper, & upon the Escocoelon of the said Arms a Landgraves & Cassiques Cap of Honor, which said Badges or Distinctions of Honor they are not to make use till assigned by You, and to Invest our Said Landgraves & Cassiques that are already made & to be made, in Robes of Scarlet Interlaced with Gold, to be by them worn on all great & Solemn Occasions, & also to Invest them with a Purple Ribbon or Gold Chain, with the Sun in its Glory Pendant at the Same, with this Motto about the Face of the Said Sun VIDIT QUE DEUS HANC LUCEM ESSE BONAM, which said Gold Chain and Sun or Purple Ribbon & Sun, We Injoyne and require them always to appear with. Draughts of all which are depicted in the Margin hereof, & We doe hereby grant & Confirm to the said Landgraves & Cassiques of our Said Province and their Heires for Ever all the above mentioned Honorable Distinctions of Nobility. And We do hereby further direct, Grant & Impower you, under your hand & Seal to devise, Give, grant and assign upon the Face of the Sun in its' Glory such Arms & Crests as you Shall think most fit & proper to all such Inhabitants of our said Province, that to you shall appear deserving the Same as an Everlasting Monument to them and their Posterity of their Rise & Descent from our sd. Province of Carolina, And We likewise Impower You to hold a Court of Honor & to Cite & Cause to appear before you all such Person or Persons, as Shall presume to use any Coat of Arms that they cannot make out their due Right to, then to deface the Same wheresoever borne or Sett up & make publick Proclaimacon thereof, and also we require that all the Inhabitants aforesaid duly observe the Rules & Orders of your Said Court. And you are also hereby obliged to keep a Register of all Such Arms, Crests or Alterations & Assignments of Arms as Shall by you be granted or Assigned to Any Persons Inhabitants of Our said Province, And you are to preserve & Register the Pedigrees and Descents of the Several Familys Inhabitants of Our Said Province, And you are to regulate all Publick & Solemn Processions & Meetings & all & Singular the promises above men-
tioned....Given under Our Hands & the great Seal of Our Province 1st June 1705."

Signed by Lords Proprietors Granville, Craven, Carteret, Ashley, and Colleton, this copy of the document was "Taken from the Original in the Custody of Peter LeNeue...& now in the Custody of Mr. Hodgson...who is one of the Landgraves." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Alex K. Ball, Jr.

WOODSIDE FAMILY PAPERS, 1857-1989

One and one-quarter linear feet of papers, 1857-1989, of the Woodside family focus principally upon Robert Israel Woodside (1873-1949) and his wife, Lula Baynard W. Woodside (d. 1962), who for more than half a century were at the center of Greenville's business and cultural life.

Along with his brothers, Edward F., John T., and Joel David--"the Woodside boys," who were classed as "city builders" and considered among "South Carolina's greatest benefactors" (Greenville News, 5 September 1937)--Robert, a banker, was instrumental in the erection of the Woodside Building, Greenville's first skyscraper, which became the new home of the Woodside National Bank. The "Sentinel of the Carolinas," begun in 1920 and formally opened on 18 June 1923, is most graphically represented here in a large photograph, 15 March 1921, showing the skeletal structure with an American flag waving atop its seventeen-story frame. Other views of the building's exterior and interior provide evidence for the significance attached to the addition of this edifice to the Greenville skyline.

Robert Woodside's international interests and impulses are reflected by the presence in the collection of two letters, 1898-1899, from C. Wakamatsu, a Japanese student whom he presumably met when both were attending Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. In reply to Woodside's remark that he hoped someday to make a trip to Japan, Wakamatsu wrote, 17 July 1898--"It would be great pleasure to me to be of service to you when you visit Japan, and surely I will let you have a greatest time. If you visit once Japan you will never come back again to this country, because the climate is soft, scenery is exquisite, and girls are so pretty." Invitations, programs, and menus document Woodside's participation in a four-month fact-finding tour of Europe in 1913 as a member of the American Commission of the Southern Commercial Congress, whose purpose was to investigate European agricultural cooperation. The titles of various talks presented by Woodside to Greenville's Club of Thirty-Nine further indicate his world view and civic-mindedness: "Modern Ocean Travel" (undated), "French Efforts toward Building the Panama Canal" (1913), "The Problem of Public Relief" (1938), and "Alaska" (1947). Scattered letters from Woodside cousins in
Ireland, 1913-1938, reveal the establishment of a connection with relations there. Two letters, 1927-1928, written from Guernsey reflect Woodside's efforts to purchase cattle from brokers and breeders in the Channel Islands. And a letter from Wally and William Markus, Berlin, 24 April 1938, thanks the Woodsides for their hospitality toward the Markus children—"They are lucky to have met you, as it appears that you are a good substitution for their parents....It stands to reason that their gratitude towards you is also their parents' gratitude."

Newspaper clippings, programs, and photographs reveal the cultural interests and contributions of Mrs. Woodside, the former Lula Baynard Woodside of Baton Rouge. In a letter to her sister, Miss Lucy Ricketts of Memphis (1855-1920), 22 October 1900, Lula's mother, Mary Louisa Ricketts Woodside (1845-1901), characterized Lula as "nothing if not candid." She went on to report—"A gentleman said of her not long ago that she would never be a social success because she was too true, too sincere for the times. He meant she would never be a perfectly up to date society woman for that reason, she was 'not deceitful enough.'"

In Greenville Mrs. Woodside was prominent in the musical life of the city, as a performing instrumentalist (piano and harp) and as a founder of both the Music Club of Greenville and the South Carolina Federation of Music Clubs. Numerous clippings further indicate her interest in religion, gardening, and the visual arts. Among the manuscripts are samples of her original compositions for the harp.

Six letters of an earlier generation provide more details for researching the ties which bound South Carolina to the Old Southwest. In the fall of 1859, while traveling with a party whose purpose was to explore possible new places for establishing plantation operations, J.L. Woodside wrote to his wife in Greenville to tell her of his visits to relatives and to relay his impressions of conditions and opportunities in various places in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. From East Feliciana Parish, La., 16 October 1859, he declared—"There is a place...that I looked at yesterday that I can buy for 11 dollars [per acre] if I wish, I will take it if I can not better myself in Texas or Arkansas it will make on an average 2600 hundred lbs of cotton to the acre & 60 bushels of corn & is close to the rail road & 12 miles from Port Hudson." Donors: Mrs. Charles H. Barron and Mrs. A.W. Leland.

MARGARETTE RICHARDS PAPERS, 1908-1989

"Scattered all over this state and around the country are former piano students of Miss Richards--teaching privately and in public schools, playing professionally, and contributing to the musical life of their communities," wrote Annie Martha Spell Hills in a letter to The State, 20
June 1968, shortly after Margarette Richards retired, as professor emeritus, from the music faculty at Columbia College, where she had been teaching since 1931. "A great many of them went to Columbia College because of the desire to study with her; none of them left without a great deal more than the knowledge of music. To all of us she became a dear and trusted friend, ready with sound advice for us and providing an example of integrity and character which is hard to find in these days of turmoil and uncertainty."

Among the one and one-quarter linear feet of letters, programs, clippings, photographs, and miscellaneous notes and records which detail the life and work of Margarette Richards (b. 1901) is a commemorative scrapbook presented to her on 2 May 1967 when, following a duo-piano concert she had presented with colleague Walker Breland to raise scholarship money to be awarded by the college's Sinfonia Club (which she had founded in 1961), she was surprised with the announcement that the scholarship fund henceforth would bear her name. Typical of the substance of the letters in this volume are these lines from Mary Risher Tatum, 17 April 1967--"The music lessons I had with you at C.C. were the high points of my life at college, and in those sessions, you taught me far more than Bach or Beethoven. The love of beauty in all things and the desire to accomplish a task to the best of one's ability are the things I remember most." "Thank you for being strict, hard, and not letting me get by with slovenly, incorrect playing," wrote another former student, Maude Felder Coffey, 27 April 1967. "As a piano teacher, I would like in some way to be the kind you are. Thorough, exact, correct, but still kind and sweet." And a few years later, in a letter written to the South Carolina Arts Commission in support of her nomination for the Elizabeth O'Neill Verner Award, 17 November 1982, Columbia College professor Selden K. Smith described her as a professional musician but with "catholic" interests--"She has labored to improve the cultural level of South Carolina but with equal fervor she has supported progress in human relations, economic conditions, public education, moral climate, and political integrity. She has taken her citizenship in state and nation seriously. Her peripheral vision is only matched by her person charm and appealing wit."

One of the nine daughters of Governor (1927-1931) John G. and Bettie Workman Richards, this Liberty Hill native has held a lifelong interest in political life and public issues. Among the most interesting units in the collection is a group of sixteen letters, [1908]-1915, from her father's political ally Senator B[enjamin] R. Tillman, Jr., with whom she began corresponding as a little girl. In the course of his replies to Margarette's "newsy little letters" (17 May 1912) Tillman told her about his own family
and farm operations in Edgefield County, talked about his political responsibilities and travels, corrected her writing style, advised her on proper conduct and manners, and offered reflections upon the human experience in general. In a letter of 1 March 1910, in the aftermath of his father's stroke, Tillman wrote of him—"When he was really in danger and we thought he was going to die, he seemed almost willing to smile and joke at it. Now when he knows he is going to live and we hope going to get well, he feels grateful and thankful, for the goodness of God, for the love of his friends, and life and that makes it harder to control his feelings." He added—"Men are funny things aint they? Laugh when they are in danger and then cry when they get out of it. All men are not that way. Some of them have not got the same kind of conscience that Senator Tillman has and then some are weak." In a letter of 10 July 1913 he remarked upon the way she spelled her first name—"Margarette' is your own way, contrived, I suppose, by some thought or suggestion to you from the word we see in the papers every day—'suffragette.'" After saying that the merit of a letter was its personality, he went on to state—"Your letters are always indicative of your character, and I appreciate your writing because you show your perfect love and trust in me so much that I am obliged to appreciate such letters." In a postscript he added—"I love you, dear child, very much, and I want to see you grow up to be as fine a woman as your mother is and all your sisters who are grown."

Years later, in a letter of 12 December 1968, Columbia attorney R. Beverley Herbert revealed to her that her father had told him "a lot about Senator Tillman" and that the governor had characterized him as having had "a quality of native strength more than any man he had known and sometimes it seemed he could take ordinary men in his hands and crush their bones."

Other letters here mirror the contiguous reality of private experience and public life. Writing home from Switzerland while on a trip with her sister Bettie, 26 July 1935, Margarette confesses at one point to being "exhausted by too much beauty," and then goes on to observe—"We could see the troops mobilizing every where. Otherwise, we wouldn't have known war is coming on. I hate so to think of war." The details of an ominous situation closer to home decades later are confided in a letter to her from [The Rev.] John [G. Gibbs], 13 March 1958, when he relates the circumstances of his precipitous departure as minister of her home church, the Liberty Hill Presbyterian Church, as the result of "an urgent Session meeting" in which he was "informed that our lives and property were in danger from the KKK."

Further evidence of her public concerns is found in a letter of 17 November 1980 from R. Wright Spears, then president emeritus of
Columbia College, when he wrote to remind her of her role in a matter concerning the social history of the college and of Columbia--"My mind keeps going back to one significant incident at Columbia College in which you were a moving force--the appearance of Miss Myrtle Hall in Cottingham Theater. Was she not the first black artist to appear publicly in S.C.?...This took vision on your part, a spirit of fairness, and perhaps some nerve. I recall so well how you encouraged all of us at the college to proceed with this." And in an open letter penned on behalf of the Liberty Hill Garden Club, 20 April 1988, relating to the destruction of the forests of South Carolina and of the dogwood trees along the state's scenic highways, she wrote--"Is there no way to curb this shocking destruction? Are the paper companies in absolute control of our state's conservation rights?" She concluded--"We call on all the garden clubs of this great state, our governor, and representatives to unite in putting an end to this wanton destruction."

In addition to the large segment of material relating to Columbia College, with letters from former students and faculty members, is the sizable component reflecting her close family connection. Letters from a wide circle of kin include those from her parents, sisters, cousins J. McDowell Richards of Columbia Theological Seminary and opera singer William Workman, and her nephew, baritone John Richards McCrae, with whom she concertized. The collection contains Workman family history, as well as miscellaneous items relating to Liberty Hill and the Richards home there. Two taped conversations record Margarette Richards' recollections of life in the Governor's Mansion.

Among the items of special interest is a program from Camden's 1984 MAD Festival presentation of Gian Carlo Menotti's one-act opera for young people, "The Boy Who Grew Too Fast," inscribed to "Miss Richards" by the composer. Part of the reason she has been held in such high regard by students and professionals alike is their sense of the keenness of her aesthetic judgment and her precision of observation. Samples of these are indicated in a letter she wrote to her parents from New York, 28 March [1938], in which she conveyed her impressions of a live studio broadcast by the Toscanini orchestra that she had been privileged to attend the night before--"They are musicians--all artist soloists picked from all over the world--95 of them. The studio seats 2000 and the whole audience instinctively kept as still as mice--awed by such perfection....until you hear that orchestra you can't realize what a pinnacle man has attained." Donor: Miss Margarette Richards.

**AUGUSTA BAKER PAPERS, 1919-1991**

"Everyone who works with children and books will be forever in your
debt," wired a group of colleagues and admirers to Baltimore native Augusta Baker (b. 1911), 5 February 1974, on the occasion of her retirement from the New York Public Library. For thirty-seven years she had served there sequentially as children's librarian in the Countee Cullen Branch, as assistant coordinator of children's services and supervisor of storytelling, and finally as coordinator of children's services. Since 1980 she has made her home in South Carolina, extending a lifelong commitment to children and books through her position as Storyteller-in-Residence at the University of South Carolina. This post was created especially for her by the university, whose College of Library and Information Science she became interested in through her friendship with the late Dean Emeritus Wayne Yenawine. Here her object has been to teach students, librarians, and educators "how to make reading more exciting for children" (Columbia Record, 20 November 1980).

One and one-half linear feet of manuscripts reveal the life and work of "America's First Lady of Traditional Storytelling" and demonstrate her pioneering efforts, among others, to identify and promote African-American works which did not portray the Negro in stereotypical terms. "When I started I couldn't find books that did not portray the Negro as a servant. They were always shown as racial stereotypes" (Negroes of Achievement in Modern America, 1970). She became determined "to find books and urge publishers to print stories which would strengthen the Negro child's pride in his race and, in turn, show the Caucasian child his Negro counterpart also has a background." She was further committed to finding ways of attracting all children into libraries and introducing them to the world of books. "My primary concern," she told the Columbia Record interviewer in 1980, "is the fact that libraries need to do strong, solid work with children. I think this is of equal importance to the work of providing information to adults, because when you get little children excited about books, you are building within them a lifelong habit of using the library."

Revealed here is the fact of her having won many honors and awards through the years, including the first Dutton-McCrave Award, presented in 1953 "for advanced study in the field of library work with children," and in 1966 a Parents' Magazine medal "for her contributions to the education of children--at school, at home, and in the community." In 1968 she received a Grolier Award from the American Library Association, given to a librarian in a community or school "who has made an unusual contribution to the stimulation and guidance of reading by children and young people."

While well known as a librarian, Mrs. Baker thus also became a writer and editor of numerous works for children and for adults interested in
children’s literature. The collection contains samples of her published writings. These include separate items, such as her bibliographies of African-American children’s literature, as well as tearsheets and offprints of articles and book reviews she contributed between 1943 and 1977 to such periodicals as American Unity, Horn Book, Junior Libraries, Library Journal, Saturday Review of Literature, School Library Quarterly, and Wilson Library Bulletin.

Photographs, programs, and various printed items of all kinds attest to her national and international travels as a consultant, lecturer, and storyteller instructor at various conferences, workshops, and celebrations. These took her to Trinidad (1955), Australia (1973), Canada (1974), and Greece (1976), in addition to numerous American sites.

A few years ago Augusta Baker remarked about herself—"If people will remember me for my contribution to children and children's literature, as well as storytelling, I will be happy" (Portfolio, Summer 1987). Donor: Mrs. Augusta Baker.

JOHN RICHARD CRAFT PAPERS, 1910-1992

A glimpse into the world of art in South Carolina and beyond—its creators, directors, patrons, and dealers—is provided in this collection of three hundred and ten manuscripts, 1910-1992, of John Richard Craft (b. 1909), who came to Columbia as the first director of the Columbia Museum of Art (1950-1977). Letters, notes, programs, news clippings, and miscellaneous papers document this native Pennsylvanian's contributions to the life and culture of his adopted city and state. Correspondents cite Craft's leadership in developing what Antiques editor and publisher Wendell Garrett described in a letter to Augustus T. Graydon, 27 June 1986, as a "first-class museum." J. Mitchell Reames, in a letter of 17 November 1985, refers to Craft's "multiple contributions to our educational and cultural growth here in my beloved State." "At times," he continues, "nothing short of a conspiracy of 'enlightened ones' is sufficient to nudge us from our provincialism and arrogance. We are grateful to you, Sir, for coming into our midst and becoming one of us in order to enrich our lives."

The collection contains, in addition to its core of information on the Columbia Museum of Art, documentation of Craft's early career and European domicile as well as his later commitments and interests. One file of material reflects his service on the South Carolina Title IV State Advisory Council (1976-1980). In a letter of 17 February 1987 to Scott Sanders, executive director of the South Carolina Arts Commission, Craft reveals that "long ago in the 60's" he had headed "that group which sought through our governors (Hollings, Russell, and McNair) to have the
proper [federal arts-support] agency established here in South Carolina. Then, at the urging of Bob McNair, I was at the Rose Garden signing of the legislation establishing the National Endowment of the Arts by President Johnson." His interest in the development of the South Carolina State Museum is shown in a letter from Guy F. Lipscomb, 18 May 1979--"We are continuing to press for a state museum, with the site on the Saluda river being selected by the commission over my support for the original plan. We are now in the process of selecting an exhibit designer and architectural planner so that we might come up with a master plan which makes sense."


LOUIS DE SAUSSURE LANG PAPERS, 1925-1977

"Without question, you have been South Carolina’s ‘First Lady of Broadcasting’ for a number of years," Dixon Lovvorn, of the Cosmos Broadcasting Corporation, wrote to Louis D. Lang (b. 1909) upon her retirement from WIS-TV in 1975.

One and one-quarter linear feet of scripts, correspondence, and miscellaneous printed items, 1925-1977, delineate the career of this Camden native and 1931 Winthrop graduate who began as a receptionist at WIS-Radio in 1941 and soon took over major responsibilities as a writer on the station’s continuity staff. By 1959 she had become WIS-TV’s Director of Public Affairs Programming.

Samples of her commercial work include scripts she wrote for South Carolina Electric and Gas, Belk’s, and Weston’s, as well as for the first fashion show put on in Columbia, sponsored by Lisbeth Wolfe. Her public service and feature work is represented by the script she created for the Victory Bond program, 6 December 1945, which was broadcast coast-to-coast by WIS as one of its first NBC "network feeds," and by a script entitled "Let’s Go to Town," a program on Columbia from the "Your Home Town" series which was put on disc and sent to servicemen overseas. The titles of other scripts include "Tax Assessment...Why? And How?" (1959), "The Case for the City of Sumter" (1961), "College Drop-In: Furman University" (1966), and "James F. Byrnes--South Carolina
Statesman" (1968). Here also are scripts for the "Today in Carolina" series, as well as that which won the Peabody Award for WIS broadcasting personality Joe Pinner as his television persona "Mr. Knozit."


---

Manuscript, 24 April 1864, pay voucher for $137.50 paid to James Gosnell "For servis renderd as Post Guard at Greenville...from Jan. 4th 1864 to April 24th 1864 With Horse Saddle & Bridal 110 days at $1.25 per day," signed by John D[urant] Ashmore (1819-1871). Donor: Mrs. Nancy Vance Ashmore Cooper.

Five letters, 1863-1864 and undated, added to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of the papers of Presbyterian minister and Confederate chaplain William Banks (1814-1875) provide further glimpses of his role as chaplain to the Fourth South Carolina Cavalry. In the earliest of his letters, 23 July [18]63, Banks, writing to his wife at their home at Hazelwood, Chester District, tells of having arrived in camp at McPhersonville only to find two-thirds of the troops absent on account of the Yankee shelling of Charleston. Two days later, 25 July 1863, wife Mary penned a letter discussing agricultural prospects and expressing a sense of foreboding with regard to the outcome of the war--"I feel very much depressed about the war. I fear the yankees will overrun our whole country--God in his mercy preserve us!"

A detailed letter, written 24 August 1863 from McPhersonville, discusses Banks's ministerial duties, preaching, administering Holy Communion, and examining candidates for admission to the church, and notes--"I have received a commission from Dr. J.L. Wilson to act as a missionary for the Assembly's Committee. And since that a few days ago came my commission as Chaplain. I have not yet accepted it nor taken the oath." The same letter expresses concern over how his children's
educational expenses were to be met and intimates—"If I stay here...I will be obliged to buy a horse of some sort and that will take nearly all the money I will earn in six months." "I do not often need a horse to ride," the letter continues. "But some times I need one very much....And here in the cavalry it is rather out of order as well as uncomfortable for the chaplain to be trudging on foot, all over these camps...while the humblest soldier is dashing by on his horse."

The last dated letter, 30 July [1864], written by Banks while a patient at Huguenot Springs Hospital, Va., seeks his wife's advice as to whether or not he should resign his commission as chaplain once he returned home. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. C. Nevin Betts, Mr. Reddick A. Bowman, Mrs. Mannie R. Brock, Miss Ethel S. Brody, Dr. & Mrs. Jeff Z. Brooker, Dr. & Mrs. J. Glen Clayton, Mr. & Mrs. William E. Creasman, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Arthur M. Dehon, Mr. & Mrs. R. Markley Dennis, Sr., Mr. & Mrs. Nelson K. Gibson, Mrs. Lea B. Givens, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas R. Gottshall, Mr. James Gressette, Mr. & Mrs. William M. Halsey, Mrs. Bobbie W. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. Walter E. Hayden, Mrs. Lewis E. Hendricks, Mrs. Katherine L. Hester, Miss Ola Hitt, Dr. & Mrs. Charles Holmes, Mrs. Caroline C. Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. Martin L. Jernigan, Mrs. R. Hunter Kennedy, Ms. Lisa Ann King, Mr. & Mrs. Marion A. Knox, Mr. J.H. Lamb, Mr. & Mrs. Winston A. Lawton, Dr. Joseph E. Lee, Dr. Charles Lesser, Mr. & Mrs. A.L. Lofton, Mr. & Mrs. Howard McClain, Mrs. Thomas K. McDonald, Mr. & Mrs. James W. McIlwain, Mrs. Alexander S. Macaulay, Miss Margaret B. Marion, Mr. Roger Mortimer, and Mr. Elmer O. Parker.

Fourteen manuscripts, 1841-1851 and undated, chiefly family correspondence between members of the Bauskett family, in particular Col. John Bauskett, his wife Sophia E. Crozon Bauskett, and their children, Susan Ann and Thomas Bauskett. Anti-Catholic sentiment in antebellum South Carolina is evident in S[ophia] E. Bauskett's letter of 10 April 1844. Writing from Edgefield, she discusses the employment of Miss White, a tutor—"I believe her to be fully competent to teach—and were she a Methodist or Episcopalian would immediately obtain a situation. She is a female endeavouring to gain a livelihood in the only reputable way open to her sex....She was educated at Emmitsburg an institution which notwithstanding its Catholicity has forced from those prejudiced against us patronage and support." Daughter Susan Ann Bauskett studied in Charleston at the Academy of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy as documented by the collection.

Letters, 7 January 1850 - 22 May 1851, written by son Thomas Bauskett, a student at South Carolina College, echo concerns typical of
young men away from home. A letter of 7 January 1850 conveys the following request--"When you send my things...send with them a 'box' say, a ham or two, two or three turkeys, three or four strings of sausages, some cooked beef tongues, a quantity of homemade biscuit, some cake left from the christmas frolic, a jar of pickles, and a bottle or two of wine."

Young Bauskett turned his scrutiny upon renowned naturalist Louis Agassiz in a letter postmarked 26 March 1850. "Professor Agassiz has been lecturing for some time past on Geology," Bauskett reports. "I dont believe a word of it. I believe that many men wishing to be singular and different from every body else give publicity to strange opinions: and fools, who have exhausted every other vein to obtain notoriety concur with them untill they themselves begin to believe their doctrines....Other men then arise who concurring with these already admitted opinions bring forward in addition their own which they endeavour to substantiate with what they say are well founded arguments, but which are in truth absurdities, if they are backed with influential friends and a fortune...every word that flows from their mouth is caught at called wisdom, such a man is the celebrated Professor Agassiz...not that I doubt about his being a very wise man in other respects: but there are some things which men go mad about, and I doubt not but that this science of Geology may not some day turn out to be the Philosophers stone." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Edward Chalgren, Mrs. Mary E. Crosland, Mrs. Estelle B. Evans, Col. & Mrs. John M.J. Holliday, Mrs. Jean B. Lambert, and Miss Louis D. Lang.

**Manuscript volume, 1836-1864,** journal of Lutheran pastor David H. Bernhard (1807-1843) recording baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials performed by Bernhard while serving churches in present-day Lexington and Orangeburg counties. Bernhard’s pastoral register also records details of household expenditures, subscriptions to religious publications, and the dates, places, and scripture texts for sermons preached, chiefly at Sandy Run, St. Matthew’s, and Pine Grove Lutheran churches.

Rachel H. Muller Bernhard (1819-1882) took up the journal after her husband’s death, and one of her early notations mourns his passing "after less than three short years" of married life. Subsequent entries are given over largely to descriptions of sermons. Additionally, the volume includes handwritten obituaries penned by Rachel Bernhard, among them that of the Bernhards’ twenty-year-old son, Henry C. Bernhard, who died 12 May 1862 at Banner Hospital, Richmond, Va. The manuscript journal is accompanied by a typewritten transcription and photographs of David and Rachel Bernhard. **Donor: Mr. Ferdinand C. Suhrer.**
Twenty-seven manuscripts, 21 September 1820 - 1 January 1822 and undated, of the Bissell family illustrate the mercantile ties which existed between North and South in antebellum South Carolina. The collection consists largely of letters written by family and friends in Hartford, Ct., to Titus L. Bissell, Jr., a merchant with the Charleston firm of Henry Loomis & Co.

Among the correspondents is Thomas G. Hart, who wrote on 5 November 1820 seeking his friend's help in the advertisement of "Netley's Remedy." Bissell's attempts provoked the following response from Hart: "I am much obliged to you for making those inquiries of the Druggist, but you misunderstood me; my object was to sell, not to buy." "Do you know of any way in Charleston," Hart continues, "by which a fellow (who has a New England Conscience) may make his fortune in a few days? If you do, for heavens sake tell me! & for your own sake too."

Three letters penned by Titus L. Bissell, Jr., are found among the papers. One, written from New York, 18 July 1821, and addressed to Henry Loomis, Suffield, Ct., reports on the amount of stock on hand at Loomis' Charleston and New York establishments. Family correspondence, including letters from Bissell's father and younger brothers, indicates that brother Henry wished to join Titus in the mercantile business and by October 1821 was employed as a clerk in New York. Subsequent letters allude to Henry Bissell's adjustment to life away from home as well as the temptations afforded a young man by city life.

Of particular interest is a letter, 9 November 1820, written from Hartford, Ct., by Benjamin Bolles and describing the everyday scenes of Charleston. "I suppose the Planters are now beginning to bring in their Rice & Cotton which makes business brisk," Bolles writes; "it was diverting to me to see them coming in riding one of the hind horses and eating their bread and cheese as they passed through the Streets and to see the negroes morning and evening carrying their corn Grit, milk, Oysters, radishes, &c and crying them through the streets." Donors: Miss Clara Albergotti, Mrs. Walton C. Beeson, Mrs. Polly H. Biddle, Ms. Betty Branham, Miss Virginia Brooker, Mr. William G. Bullock, Miss Frances L. Cardwell, Mr. & Mrs. Leon Cooper, Miss Harriet Douglas, Miss Martha Ervin, Mr. & Mrs. Terrell L. Glenn, Sr., Mrs. Bela Hallosy, and Mr. John R. Harvin.

Twenty-one manuscripts, 1850-1880 and 1991, added to the Childs family papers are comprised of letters and legal papers (contracts, deeds, leases, and notes) relating to Lysander D. Childs (1813-1879). The papers focus chiefly upon land transactions pertaining to property located north of Asheville, N.C., "where the Childs family first settled on moving south.
from the Rochester, N.Y., area" (7 July 1991). Included here is a contract, 2 January 1854, between L.D. Childs, Eben Childs, Jr., and Josiah Mace establishing the Childsville [N.C.] Mineral Company--"Mace for his part is to find the minerals and the two Childs'es...to bear all the expences of entries grant & [etc]." The donor has provided a twenty-one page typewritten transcription of this collection. Donor: Professor William Childs Robinson, Jr.

Thirty letters, 1943-1945, of Pvt. Willie Code, Jr., to his former employer, Mrs. Hunter R. Lang, Columbia, reflect the military experience of a young black selectee who trained as an infantryman and became a truck driver with the Quartermaster Corps. From bases in Texas, New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and England he inquires about the well-being of members of the Lang household, expresses his feelings of homesickness, indicates his chronic fatigue and health problems, asks for matches, money, and prayers for an end to the war. "I was tired in civilian life," he wrote from Camp Wolters, Texas, 18 May 1943, "but I never have been this tired in my life...some time I go to sleep walking along the road." In a letter of 14 September 1943 he mentions seeing boxer Joe Louis "in person" at Ft. Dix, N.J.--"Last week he had a fight here in the camp at the sport arena." He stresses the importance of receiving mail from home. "When a soldiers get a letter from home," he writes from England, 10 March 1944, "it is almost the same as if he was there him self." Donor: Miss Louis D. Lang.

Six letters, 1812-1818, addressed to William B. Crosby, New York, from friends and family members in Charleston convey news of interest, such as young W[illiam] N. Clarkson's decision to study medicine at Philadelphia, announced in a 18 December 1812 letter. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Flinn (1773-1820), pastor of Charleston's Second Presbyterian Church, is represented here by four letters. That of 15 February 1814, reports the death of "that excellent Man of God, the Revd. Dr. Keith" and notes--"By order of the Board of Managers of the Charleston Bible Society, the painful task of preaching his funeral sermon devolved upon one who was very inadequate to its just performance. As a small testimonial of unfeigned love & affectionate regard, I have sent to some of my particular friends in New York, a copy of the discourse delivered on that mournful occasion. You will find little to recommend it, but the truths which it contains." Flinn's funeral sermon, preached 4 January 1814 in the Circular Church, was issued shortly thereafter as A Funeral Discourse commemorative of Rev. Isaac S. Keith, D.D. late, one of the Pastors of the Independent Congregational Church in Charleston....

Another of Flinn's letters, 14 July 1817, details meteorological conditions which were adversely affecting crops in South Carolina. "The
present has been, & continues to be, one of the most alarming seasons that...this section of our Country has ever witnessed," Flinn laments. "After languishing, for years, under the withering influence of a draught, which had dried up the fountains, & scorched the surface of the land, it has pleased the Sovereign Disposer of all things...to open the flood gates of heaven, & to deluge our land with torrents of rain, which, in a great measure have blighted the hopes of the husbandman, & filled many hearts with dismay. In many places the crops of Indian corn, which is the principal stuff of bread, have been totally destroyed. There will not, I think, be an average of one half crop, perhaps not one third of a crop, of Cotton. I greatly fear that the provision crop will be little better."

Donors: Mrs. George Lafaye and Mrs. Alice McElmurray.

Two bound volumes, 1871-1906, minute books of Darien Baptist Church, Aiken County, include membership records for both black and white members. Donor: Mr. Francis Garvin.

Manuscript, 2 and 11 August 1884, Delmar Democratic Club membership roster listing members, officers, and delegates to the county convention. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

One and one-quarter linear feet of papers, 1924-1973, of Samuel Melanchthon Derrick (1896-1969) manifest the ways in which this Chapin native distinguished himself during a long and productive career at the University of South Carolina, starting out as an associate professor of rural social economics in 1923 and by 1960 retiring as head of the School of Business Administration, which he had served as dean since 1946.

A large segment of the collection is devoted to correspondence and reports which show Derrick’s leadership role in University matters during several of the administrations under which he served, beginning with that of Davison M. Douglas in the late 1920s but centering chiefly upon his work on Donald Russell’s Special Reorganization Committee in 1952. One file, 1957, documents the establishment of the Davison McDowell Douglas Memorial through the University South Caroliniana Society.

The other most sizable unit in the collection is made up of typescripts of Derrick’s various articles and essays, and of his occasional speeches and addresses. The former include "Dr. John de la Howe Industrial School" (1924), "Rice in Colonial South Carolina" (1928), "The Influence of Occupation Upon the Personality of the Farmer" (1928), "Sales Taxes for State Purposes" (1932), "The Dutch Fork" (1935), and "The Future of Capitalism in American Economic Life" (undated). These titles are among those in his speech files: "Education and Present Economic Conditions" (1933), "Social Sciences in Schools" (1936), "Unemployment Compensation" (1941), "Charleston in Wartime" (1943), "Outlook for
Business" (1945), "Problems of State Government" (1946), "The Shifting Scene in South Carolina Agriculture" (1947), "Economic Factors Affecting the Financing of Education in South Carolina" (1955), and "Jacob Nunez Cardozo" (1956). There are also memorial resolutions on George McCutchen (1876-1951), Josiah Morse (1879-1946), and Robert Lee Meriwether (1890-1958).

Five files relate to the writing and publication of Derrick's *Centennial History of South Carolina Railroad*, issued by The State Company in 1930. Letters and notes reveal the role in this project of Professor Yates Snowden, who suggested that Derrick undertake the work and then assisted him throughout its production. Writing to "My dear Melanthion," 16 September 1930, Snowden remarked upon the special significance of a letter he was enclosing, a copy of one written from W.J. Magrath to his brother, A.G. Magrath, at the time the latter was governor of South Carolina (1864-1865)--"It is an amazing production, especially the moderate view of what he calls Sherman's Raid; & the belittling of Sherman's ravages; & his apparent hope for eventual success!!!...the References to the S.C. RR, are so interesting that I thought you might work them into the proofs of our very fine war chapter!" "I am sending you this by Special Delivery," he continues, "thinking that you may agree with me as to its importance in your magnum opus."

A small unit of correspondence between Derrick and Marion A. Wright (1894-1983) shows Wright's attempt to enlist Derrick as director of a proposed human relations research project in Beaufort County, for which grant funding was being sought under the auspices of Penn Community Services. "Ever since this matter was first broached," Wright wrote Derrick on 25 April 1961, "I have had you in mind as being the logical director of the project. All of your professional life prepares you to perform this job better than anyone I know." He added, "I also feel that, as imposing as your achievements have been, there would be nothing in your past to match in significance the work which we have suggested you undertake."

In his reply of 15 May 1961 declining to entertain the offer and stating that he did not feel that he "should assume new and difficult responsibilities at this time in life," he reflected upon his career and indicated the new direction of the School of Business Administration--"[A]s Professor of Economics I feel that in the next few years I can be of greater service here. We have underway a new program to offer the Doctorate in Economics--a program I have been interested in for some years. I am conceited enough to think that I can be of considerable help with this new program."

In his next letter, 29 May 1961, Wright then asked Derrick to serve the
project in an advisory capacity. By way of persuasion, Wright argued that both Josiah Morse and Patterson Wardlaw long identified the University with liberal causes. "I may do the University an injustice," he added, "but I have not been aware in recent years of any present such identification. It should be so identified." He concluded--"Your membership on the advisory committee will be a token of the University's concern, not with desegregation, but with the development and exploitation of facts which reveal the extent to which discrimination exists in South Carolina and its cost to all the people."

On 5 June 1961 Derrick accepted Wright's invitation to serve as an adviser of the research project.

Along with this correspondence is a copy of a paper entitled "Human Relations Programming in South Carolina: A report of three consultations on human relations concerns in South Carolina held at the Penn Community Center, May - August, 1960." Donor: Dorothy Derrick Betts.

One hundred ninety-four items, 1757-1925, documenting the interrelationship between the DeSaussure, Gamewell, Lang, and Parrish families consist principally of personal and family correspondence, legal documents, and sermons of Methodist minister Whatcoat Asbury Gamewell (1814-1869).

Particularly noteworthy is Gamewell's account of an October 1835 visit to a Charleston synagogue--"I have frequently passed this place of worship while they were at service but through some cause or other had never entered, though I have determined to do so at some time before I left this place. A friend and myself were passing on one of their feast days and concluded to walk in and witness their proceedings so far as we could. It was quite a commodious house with a gallery; in the centre of the lower floor was something like an altar which was used as a pulpit or desk. The males occupied the seats in the lower floor and the females the gallery so that it would seem they were in some measure excluded from the immediate service. The males had each a scarf about his shoulders and retained their hats on their heads. One of the number who was not in any respects distinguished from the others ascended the desk and commenced reading when all rose to their feet; at intervals the whole assembly would respond or rather join the reader. After having read and sung for some time, the reader took up something resembling a small bunch of green branches bound closely together, and shook them in a variety of ways during which he seemed to be quite animated, though himself and audience throughout preserved a considerable degree of solemnity. They had proceeded probably half an hour when one of the
company opened a closet in one end of the house and took out something which when shaken would make a tinkling sound which I took to be a cymbal, and ascended the altar followed by several others where they continued to read and sing with apparent fervency after which the instrument was replaced and the officiating person addressed several individuals as though he was interrogating or Chatechising them which closed the services the whole of which was performed in hebrew.

A 30 December 1861 letter from S[allie] E. D[eSaussure] to her sister, "my beloved Tay," questions whether leeches applied in a medical procedure had proven beneficial. Civil War and Reconstruction items include a 25 March 1866 letter from W.A. Gamewell detailing the "awful calamity," an arson fire which destroyed the public square in Darlington-- "The entire public square including the court house is in ashes except Wood's & McCall's....the devouring element had nothing to do but to leap from one building to another until some 25 houses were gone....The community seemed to be gathering some heart and were really beginning to feel that they could live but now all is prostrate....Threats have been made for a continuation of the ruin tonight, and the military are to have out a double guard, and I suppose every man will guard his own premises. I expect to watch myself."

An 1866 pocket diary of W.A. Gamewell gives an account of his ministerial activities and struggle to balance those duties with farming in order to provide for his family. Included too are observations on the difficulties faced in reuniting the Northern and Southern churches, as well as comments concerning race relations and relations between occupying Federal forces and white Southerners. A revealing entry, 4 May, notes--"sent for...in the P.M. to be present at prayer meeting in our church to pay respect to the Confederate dead. If that be treason let our enemies make the best of it." Another, 4 July, records--"This is independence day: but alas what independance for us whites of the South! We are more the Slaves of the North than our fathers were to the crown of Great Brittain....The freed people have a great dinner and invite us to it....a goodly number of our men attended it of which I am glad." Donor: Miss Louis D. Lang.

*Manuscript*, 6 October 1778, account of debts due John Ferguson, Ninety Six District, with statement attesting that Col. James Williams had "taken by force" fourteen yards of linen cloth. Donor: Mr. Andrew B. Wardlaw.

*Two linear feet and three bound volumes*, 1786-1982 and undated, consisting in large part of genealogical materials on the Corbitt, Garvin, Johnson, Protho, Tyler, and allied families of Aiken, Barnwell, and
Orangeburg counties, represent the research files of Aiken County resident Bessie Lee Garvin (1893-1982). In addition to the family history files, three maps mark the sites for early nineteenth-century homesteads in the Clearwater section of present-day Aiken County, and three scrapbooks, 1970-1975, document the Aiken County Historical Society's Bicentennial celebration. Of special historical interest are Barnwell and Orangeburg District land papers, 1786-1848, and bills of sale for two slaves purchased by Jesse Johnson—"a negro Girl named Mary Ann" purchased from Edward Harvey, 18 February 1829, and "a negro boy named George about eight years of age" sold by Arthur Webb, 27 February 1843. Donor: Mr. Francis Garvin.

Four letters, 1835-1848, document friendships between the Hampton family of Columbia and Charleston native Peter Della Torre. Among the papers are three letters from South Carolina College student Wade Hampton (1818-1902), 4 January 1835, 6 January 1836, and 13 March 1836, discussing such issues as duelling, horse racing, and news of the Seminole War.

An "affair of honor" involving Maxcy Gregg is alluded to in Hampton’s 6 January 1836 letter. "I feel very much interested in all of the parties concerned," Hampton writes, "but particularly so in Gregg, who is an intimate friend of mine, & who is one of the smartest young men in the state....I am truly sorry that such a horrible business should have been made of what might have been settled with little or no difficulty; interference in such cases generally leads to a bad result. If you should see either of the combatants with whom I am acquainted, give my respects to them, with my heartfelt sympathy."

Hampton’s letter of 13 March 1836 speaks of excitement in Columbia over the Seminole War, as well as the prospects for his father’s horses at the forthcoming Augusta race—"Argyle looks remarkably well, & is in good condition. Father has four other ‘good uns’ in his stable, amongst others, Bay Maria, a mare of some distinction." Regarding the war, Hampton writes—"We hear a great many reports here about Florida. I see that they have given our Richland Volunteers the post of honour & of danger. Those people there know on whom to rely in time of danger, they know what faith to put in the little state." Donors: Mr. Edwin H. Betsill, Mrs. Lauriston H. Blythe, Dr. Raymond M. Bost, Mr. Solomon Breibart, Dr. & Mrs. Cyril B. Busbee, Mr. William H. Chandler, Mr. & Mrs. Ervin Dargan, Mr. & Mrs. William T. Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Dent, Mr. & Mrs. Ray Doughty, Mr. & Mrs. Jere D. Eggleston, Dr. Lloyd G. Gibbs, Mrs. Ruth B. Glover, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gudmundson, Mr. & Mrs. Charles S. Haltiwanger, Mrs. Joseph T. Hartsook, Ms. Tracy Hayes, Dr. &
Mrs. William Chapman Herbert, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. William L. Hicks, Mr. Trenton Hizer, Mr. & Mrs. Theodore J. Hopkins, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Herbert M. Hucks, Dr. & Mrs. Henley J. Hurt, Mr. Emory Layne Jarrott, Mr. & Mrs. H.H. Keith, Dr. & Mrs. James W. Lemke, Mrs. H. Henry Lumpkin, Mr. & Mrs. Morris C. Lumpkin, Dr. Charles F. Kovacik, Miss Barbara Norris, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, and Mrs. Elise D. Porcher.

**Letter**, 8 June 1789, of Richard Hampton (1752-1792), "To the Hon[orable] Court of Lexington Co[un]ty," reports the death of Jacob Brown, "who was to have appeared for persons at our next Court in a number of causes," and advises that Brown's brother would appear on behalf of his clients at the September term. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Roger L. Amidon, Drayton Hall, and Mr. & Mrs. David A. Fedor.

**Printed manuscript,** [1923], advertisement announcing the publication of Peter Ashley, "DuBose Heyward's greatest novel...A story of old Charleston," by Farrar & Rinehart, New York. **Donors:** Mrs. William Carroll Brown, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. W. Watson Chamblin.

**Letter,** 11 April 1877, of Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1884), Boston, reacts sympathetically to poems--"South Carolina" and "Vision"--sent him by South Carolina native Paul Hamilton Hayne (1830-1886), while commenting indirectly on the trials of Reconstruction endured by Hayne’s native state. "I read both the poems carefully and I wish I could say that I read both with pleasure," Holmes begins. "But it distresses me to hear whether in prose or verse of the wretchedness of a sister State. I could not call up the images which your poem pictured...without a thrill of sympathy and an aching of regret that my fellow countrymen of your proud mind and sensitive race should be doomed to such suffering." "At last we may hope that the dawn is shewing itself," the letter concludes. "President Hayes means to do justice we all--or almost all--believe, and it remains to be seen if your people left to themselves can right the wrongs under which they are groaning." **Donor:** Judge & Mrs. J. Bratton Davis, Lt. & Mrs. David P. Dorman, Mrs. P.A. Dunbar, Mrs. Joyce H. Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. William A. Emerson, Jr., Mrs. W. Dixon Foster, Mrs. Anne B. Fryga, Ms. Elizabeth A. Hanahan, Dr. Marianne Holland, Mr. Jerry Kay, Mr. Jean B. LaBorde III, Mr. John E. Ladson, Mr. Lawrence M. Libater, Mrs. James E. McCormack, Mrs. James H. McFaddin, Mr. & Mrs. G.E. McGrew, Mr. & Mrs. W. Legard McIntosh, Mr. & Mrs. L.C. Merritt, and Dr. & Mrs. Kenneth I. Metz.

**One and one-quarter linear feet,** 1969-1991, research materials used by Edwin S. James in preparing his illustrated lecture, "The Last Confeder-
ates Live in Brazil." The extensive files document this Rock Hill resident's half-century quest for information on the intriguing topic of the post-Civil War Confederate migration to Brazil, one of the largest planned outward migrations from the United States ever to take place.

Based largely upon the experiences of Chester physician James McFadden Gaston, whose 1867 book, *Hunting a Home in Brazil*, hoped to entice other Southerners to seek a new home in Brazil, James's lecture, replete with maps, posters, and photographs, examines the basis for Southern colonization of Brazil and the plight of families, among them a number of South Carolinians, who settled in Gaston's colony at Xiririca near Iguape. Additionally, the text traces settlements planted by William H. Norris at Santa Barbara D'Oeste, by Frank McMullen at New Texas, by The Rev. Ballard Dunn at Lizzieland, by Charles G. Gunter on the Rio Doce at Linhares, and by Warren L. Hastings on the Amazon River at Santarem.

Brazil actively encouraged Confederate immigration before the end of the war with offers of financial assistance in transportation, land ownership, and settlement to come and establish new homes in a country where slavery still existed and where cotton might once again become king. Though not all Southerners favored the idea of leaving the South, and Robert E. Lee vociferously opposed it, Dr. Gaston traveled to New Orleans in June 1865 to confer with Brazilian agents and other leaders from across the South to plan scouting expeditions to consider the pros and cons of resettlement. Gaston departed for his investigatory tour in September 1865, and after returning to South Carolina to publish his book and gather up his colony, set out again in 1867 with some one hundred settlers. Only partially successful in his colonization efforts, Gaston never realized his dream of establishing himself as a planter but was forced to continue his work as a physician to the Brazilian colony. He remained in Brazil until 1883, then returned to the United States and settled in Atlanta, Ga.

Similar fates awaited many of the Brazilian colonists. By the early 1870s the flow of immigrants from the American South had slowed considerably. The vast number of Southerners fleeing the South during Reconstruction initially anticipated by colonization leaders and the Brazilian government never materialized. By 1870, there were about three hundred fifty families reported to be living in and around Santa Barbara D'Oeste, and there it was that the survivors from the colonies of Gaston, Hastings, Gunter, Dunn, and McMullen who did not leave Brazil resettled. Today the descendants of Confederate immigrants are scattered throughout Brazil and have banded together into a brotherhood, Fraternidade Descendencia Americana, which meets periodically at the
Confederate cemetery site near Santa Barbara D’Oeste.

The research files, including materials in both English and Portuguese, consist of letters from the descendants of Confederate immigrants; photographs; tearsheets of newspaper and journal articles; names and addresses of Brazilians descended from Confederate immigrants; and genealogical information on immigrant families. Ancillary materials include a typescript copy of "Our Life in Brazil," April 1867 - August 1870, a combination diary and reminiscence compiled ca. 1874 by Julia L. Keyes, wife of a Montgomery, Ala., physician, giving the story of their experiences when they emigrated to Brazil following the fall of the Confederacy; "Brazilian Recollections," an undated reminiscence by Lucy Judkins Durr; "Confederates in Brazil," 7 April 1969, a typescript by Frances Walker; and "Gunter, Gaston, and the Graveyard," published by James in the July-August 1971 issue of Sandlapper magazine. Donor: Mr. Edwin S. James.

Manuscript volume, 1903-1925, scrapbook of 1907 University of South Carolina alumnus and Rock Hill native Allen Jones, Jr. (1887-1975), contains programs, announcements, invitations, letters, and newspaper clippings which reflect the social and cultural life of Columbia chiefly for the decade from 1903, when Jones graduated from Columbia High School, to 1913, when he married Helen Iredell Williams of Wilmington, N.C., and was described in a wedding account as "a prominent young business man of Columbia, engaged in the cotton milling industry, and also prominent socially in the Palmetto State." In a letter of 11 January 1913, to Jones's prospective parents-in-law, University president S[chiles] Mitchell referred to young Jones as "a distinct factor in the recent growth of the University" and went on to say--"To me personally he has become the type man for the present South--full of initiative, liberal in thought, pulsating with public spirit, and withal endowed with great constructive ability." Two graduation speeches by Jones—one delivered at Columbia High School ("Columbia"), the other at the University ("The Decadence of Courtesy")—testify to this perceived potential. Newspaper clippings in the scrapbook reveal his wide range of interests and include material relating to athletics, the boll weevil, the burning of Columbia, child labor, constitutions of South Carolina, cotton mills, education, elections, the Negro, prohibition, voting, and women. Other items pertain to such persons as Coleman L. Blease, Matthew C. Butler, Eugene B. Gary, Wade Hampton III, Duncan Clinch Heyward, and Woodrow Wilson. Donor: Mr. Allen Jones.

Twenty-four manuscripts, 1859-1865 and undated, consist largely of letters to South Carolina native Ella Merritt, who was sent to Boston in 1859 for medical treatment under the care of Dr. Abbe. Writing from
Aiken in a letter postmarked 30 August 1859, cousin Lucy, a frequent correspondent, speaks of events about town since Ella's departure—"George Pardoe Shot Willis Buckhalter's arm off Saturday night and broke his gun over his back, and Oscar Wever attacked a man on the same night and beat him until he thought he had killed him, and then robbed him, he fled to Hamburg Sunday night and instead of going on the Jackass stopped there, and got drunk and went to frollicking they caught him and brought him out Tuesday night in handcuffs Wednesday morning he got away and out ran them and the officers are now in search of him...."

Responding to news of the capture and execution of abolitionist John Brown, Lucy wrote, 30 December 1859, "...as they are going to have a goodly number of monuments North ask them if they cant spare the southerners just a little peice of his big toe and they will honour it by raising a monument three times as high as Bunker hill, out of the bones of all the yankeys who come south meddling with honest mens rights, in commemoration of the great good the southerners did by ridding the Earth of such a villian." Letters to Ella Merritt from New Englander Fred E. Waldron comment on the coming of the Civil War. That of 28 January 1860 declares—"You say that I will never fight against Mass[achusetts] but as long as there is life in my body so long will I uphold the rights of the South, and am most happy to say that I am not bound in any way to my native state...." Waldron's letter of 10 April 1860 suggests that "Civil war is...nothing but murder"; another, 20 February 1860, refers to Lincoln as the "milk and water President." A letter from Lucy, 17 January 1861, headed "The Republic of South Carolina," boasts—"We are all in hot water here, I suppose you have heard how hospitable Charleston is becoming [and] what a warm welcome she gave the Star of the West."

Representative letters from Confederate soldiers William Lowndes Daniel (1833-1863), John Bryant Weathersbee (1844-1863), and Tully Franklin Sullivan Weathersbee (1843-1917) are also found among the papers. Confederate surgeon William L. Daniel's letter, 28 January 1862, addressed to Ella's sister, Annie Elizabeth Merritt (1843-1925), speaks of his desire to return home "when my enlistment is out" but notes—"So many in our Army have been cut down in the bloom of youth and the vigor of manhood, that the most robust may well have cause to fear for his own Safety. This unholy War has caused the country to resound with the voice of lamentation, and the places of her Slain will never be filled on earth." Seven months later, 5 August 1862, this 1857 graduate of the Medical College of South Carolina wrote once more, reporting—"The most disgusting and repulsive sights I ever saw in my life
have been in Hospitals and on the Battle Field...."

Wartime casualties are related in other letters. That of 3 August 1863, penned by [Tully Franklin] Sullivan [Weathersbee] from David's Island, N.Y., to his mother, Elizabeth Jane Bates Weathersbee, tells of the death of brother John Bryant Weathersbee, a fellow prisoner of war, and a letter fragment, 4 August 1863, announces the death of William L. Daniel. Two postwar letters, 20 June and 28 September 1865, from Capt. Fred E. Waldron, 51st New York Volunteers, offer his assistance in attending to the remains of Corp. M.L. Merritt, a member of the 17th South Carolina Volunteers, killed 30 July 1864 and buried "just behind the Crater" at Petersburg. **Donor: Miss Mary H. Schaub.**

**Forty-one manuscripts,** from David Moniz, a journalist with *The State* newspaper, represent the research and writing which went into coverage of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Doolittle Raiders, held in Columbia, 16-19 April 1992. Included here are drafts of Moniz's and others' feature articles, press schedules and releases, planning memos, photographs and a bibliography. Of special interest are Moniz's transcripts of interviews with Col. John Doolittle, son of Gen. James Doolittle; biographer Edward Jablonski; Gen. David Jones and Columbia native Horace Crouch, surviving Raiders; and Columbia attorney Augustus T. Graydon, recalling wartime service on the domestic and Pacific fronts. Miscellaneous items from Chernoff/Silver and Associates, the South Carolina Aeronautics Commission, the South Carolina State Museum, and Trustus Theatre indicate the cooperative planning which went into the celebration. **Donor: Mr. David Moniz.**

**Two letters,** 12 January and 23 February [18]64, written by Geo[rge] H. Pettit, a Union seaman stationed aboard the U.S.S. *Carnation* at Port Royal give details of Union navy activities in the area, including an account of "quite a scare" as related in the earlier letter. "About 12:30 A.M. on Sunday morning," Pettit writes, "we were sent on a reconnoitering expedition to Paris Island about two miles up the River. I tell you...I thought that we were going to have a brush with the Rebs, we were called out at first by a boats crew from the 'Vermont' all armed, we got up steam and then proceeded up the River when all of a sudden we ran aground, so the only thing to be done was to send the boat which we did, who... performed their part satisfactorily and upon their return reported that they had captured one Trout the enemy being nothing more than a lot of Contrabands spearing trout...."

The second letter comments on excitement over the defeat of Union forces in Florida and provides details of the sinking of the *Housatonic*--"There is also some little excitement here about the Gunboat...being
blown up by a Torpedo from Charleston attached to a Cigar Boat... she was lying at the time outside the Bar, when they saw this boat coming towards the vessel, they hailed it, when it immediately sank and very soon afterwards it exploded under her quarter, sinking her almost immediately... she was one of the largest and finest gunboats in the Navy."

Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Bryan A. Black, Dr. & Mrs. W.M. Bryan, Jr., The Hon. & Mrs. M.J. Cooper, Dr. & Mrs. E. Benton DuBose, Dr. & Mrs. Edmund L. Drago, and Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Fienning.

Manuscript, 9 June 1779, "Return of the Detachment Commanded by Col. [Andrew] Pickens," listing a total of two hundred seventeen men in two regiments. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Ernest W. Cooler, Miss Margie E. Herron, Dr. William C. Hine, Mr. & Mrs. James E. Lockemy, Mr. J. Grady Locklear, Mr. & Mrs. John A. McLeod, Mrs. Lynn Myers, Miss Ruby Rush, Dr. & Mrs. John Yarbrough, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Lewis Wise.

Manuscript, 19 September 1865, surveyor's plat of Wantoot plantation, St. John's, Berkeley, belonging to Daniel Ravenel. The plat was copied by Richard Y. Macbeth from a survey made 1 April 1795 by James G. Weare. Donor: Mrs. Carol Winberry.

Six letters, 1861-1865, addressed to Reuel Smith further delineate the differences which divided the North and the South at the time of the American Civil War. E.M. Beach, writing from Charleston, sets the tone for the series in a letter of 24 January 1861. Responding to Smith's statement that "if the mere fact of the election of a President from Illinois--because he does not happen to suit Carolina Political leaders as well as one from Kentucky is to be the cause of a dissolution of the Union--the sooner it is known to the U.S. & the world the better," Beach rebuts, "It is by no means the mere election of Lincoln which has aroused the South--but is the basis upon which that election was carried thro its whole canvass." "...it was openly announced...that there was to be no more slave territory...that we of the South are gradually to be driven to give up our slaves & adopt free labour--that we were to be deprived of our property by every means which men could devise, in open violation of... The Constitution," the letter continues. "...the South felt the time had come, when a separation must be had rather than submit to such a condition of things & take the government of ourselves into our own keeping.... We desire a peaceable separation.... We are disposed to settle upon the most honourable terms, all our national obligations but we are determined not to submit to the rule of a party & power dominant, which does not hesitate to declare its hostility to us & our institution."

Initial excitement over the war quickly subsided, and by 9 August 1861,
when Drake Mills penned a letter from New York, the reality of a long and bloody fight was becoming clearer to both North and South. "We have a lull since the affair at Bull Run in political & military furor," Mills writes to Smith. "The 'On to Richmond' shout no longer ding dongs the public ear and we hear no more about starving out the Rebels in 60 days, no more of submerging the lower Mississippi and drowning out the traitors, men women & children, like dead rats: and no more of conquering a union." Subsequent letters speak of the difficulty of communication between North and South during the course of the war.

E.D. Beach wrote on 18 February 1864, imploring Reuel Smith to assist in defending his brother, E.M. Beach, against suspicion of supporting the Confederacy, charges which were being used to justify the confiscation of his real and personal property at Skaneateles, N.Y. By the end of the war, however, E.M. Beach was once more in South Carolina, and a letter of 29 May 1865 announces his purchase of "a place in Kirkwood, the suburb of Camden." "...the place has twenty acres, & has given me occupation and Something to eat," Beach writes. "We have found it very pleasant, being on all sides surrounded by very nice people...Shermans passage thro this portion of the State destroyed nearly all our means of communication, & mail facilities, so that...we hear nothing from the outside world except occasionally some traveller passing thro is the bearer of letters & papers." Donors: Prof. & Mrs. Herbert A. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Sam B. King, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Paul A. Horne, Jr., Mrs. Isabella Krause, and Mrs. Carroll L. Ligon.

Manuscript volume, 1893-1911, of Ellison Adger Smyth, Jr., "Bird Notes: Ornithology of South Carolina," with ornithological, meteorological, and other natural history notes, primarily from the vicinity of Blacksburg, Va., where Smyth served as professor of biology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, but also from the South Carolina sea islands near Charleston. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Wendell M. Levi, Mr. & Mrs. William I. Long, Mr. & Mrs. Clarke W. McCants, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. M.L. Marion, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Minor, Mr. & Mrs. McKenzie Moore, Mr. & Mrs. Tom Peach, and Mrs. Emert S. Rice.

Printed manuscript, 6 September 1848, of the South Carolina Railroad Company, Charleston, circular letter announcing the settlement of insurance claims for damaged goods from the ship John Castner--"The Schooner...arrived yesterday afternoon: soon after passing the Bar, it was discovered she was on Fire, which could not be subdued until two Engines from the City were placed on board, and her hold forward deluged with water. Portions of the Goods are coming out damaged--some by Fire, and others by Water....All Goods consigned this Company are now being put in Store for examination." The circular is signed in
print by W[illia]m H. Bartless, secretary and forwarding agent, South Carolina Railroad Company. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E. McCutchen.

One and one-quarter linear feet, 1990, of material assembled by Valerie Bowen [Strobel] represent research she conducted for her 1991 thesis, "Katharine Bayard Heyward, South Carolina Art Educator." The files and volumes comprising the collection reflect Mrs. Strobel's meticulous efforts to piece together the life and career of this governor's daughter who founded the art department at the University of South Carolina, was its first head, and remained associated with it as a distinguished teacher for twenty years (1925-1945). These records contain information on the Heyward family, the U.S.C. art department, and the art community in South Carolina beyond what she could use in her thesis. Especially valuable is a notebook consisting of notes from interviews conducted by telephone or in person with, among others, family members Bessie Heyward Boykin, Margaret (Peggy) Belser and Daniel W. Hollis, Mary Jane Heyward; Carrie Hiller Black, cook and housekeeper; former students and associates Frances Corzine-Crimm, William Halsey, Guy Lipscomb, Jr., Jacqueline Going Maxwell, Catharine Phillips Rembert, Doris Nash Upshur; and John R. Craft, former director of the Columbia Museum of Art. In a letter of 5 March 1990, former student Elizabeth Casey Lyman (Class of 1935) remembered--"we students never did things she didn't spot! One thing that got to me was when I finished at Carolina, she told me she enjoyed my work because all the colors were done (mixed or blended) under artificial light! I had to work at night on my homework. I don't feel she minded I did that, but she said I interpreted the colors differently." Artist Corrie McCallum, Heyward's student assistant from 1932 to 1936, wrote, 23 February 1990--"Having taught at Newberry College and the College of Charleston for many years, I know how difficult it is to be a dedicated teacher and an active creative artist. Like Miss Heyward, I loved teaching, but my primary concern was with the development of my own creative advancement." Donor: Mrs. Valerie Bowen Strobel.

One hundred and three manuscripts, 1847-1914, 1935 and undated, added to the Thode family papers augment this collection's record of the beginnings of the German colonization at Walhalla, Pickens District, and the experience of some of the pioneer settlers of this upcountry section of South Carolina. Along with six additional letters, 1856-1867, from John Henning Wuhrmann, first president of the German Colonization Society, Charleston, are another eleven Civil War letters written by Lt. Henning Peter Thode (1816-1863) to his wife, Dorothea, from various Confederate billets and encampments in South Carolina and Virginia, 1861-1862.
Dorothea's certificate of allegiance to the federal constitution and the union indicates that it was signed in Walhalla on 21 August 1865. Seven more "Conduct and Scholarship" reports from Newberry College, Walhalla, 1869-1871, issued to John "Thodie" reflect the widow's determination to educate her children.

Among this unit's other interesting items are a handwritten "Notice To The Public" announcing a meeting to be held at Walhalla on 2 October 1878 "for organizing a calvary [sic] company"; an August 1887 copy of *Kinder-Garten*, a Christian German-language publication for children; and two certificates, 1909, showing the purchase by J.L.O. Fricks and his wife, Lizetta Thode, of a Cornish American "mahogany piano" for $213.75. **Donor: Mrs. Anne Bellotte Watson.**

**Manuscript**, November 1861, "Roll of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates employed on extra duty as Mechanics and Laborers at Hilton Head S.C. during the month of November, 1861, by Capt. H.A. Hascall, Assistant Quartermaster U.S. Army," listing those employed by name, company, regiment, term of service, rate and amount of pay, and in what capacity employed. **Donors: Ms. Robin B. McLeod, Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Manning, Dr. & Mrs. Francis H. Neuffer, and Dr. Robert Ochs.**

**Three and three-quarters linear feet,** ca. 1967-1991, genealogical files compiled by Thomas A. Waite, Jr. (1915-1992), and Virginia Draffin Waite focus chiefly upon the Waite and Draffin families, but provide information on other lines as well, including Crockett, Crout, Downey, Fikes, Fulmer, Graddock, Koon, LaCons, Meetze, Mickler, Morris, Myers, Rikard, Rutherford, Sease, Seastrunck, Stack, Washington, Wingard, and Younginer. In addition to letters, charts, Bible records, newsclippings and miscellaneous printed items, the collection contains more than two hundred sixty photographs, principally of cemetery headstones. **Donor: Mrs. Virginia Draffin Waite.**

**Seven manuscripts,** 1823, 1867-1872, added to the papers of the Wallace, Rice, and Duncan families further document the ties between these interrelated upstate South Carolina families with the state of Mississippi. The earliest item, 2 August 1823, the will of Robert Duncan, is accompanied by six letters, 29 July 1867 - 15 February 1872, written from Como, Miss., by J.M. Wallace and addressed to South Carolina residents Mary A. Wallace and Benjamin H. Rice of Union.

Two of the letters provide significant information on agricultural and labor conditions in post-Civil War Mississippi. The first, 28 January 1868, speaks of the former planters' undiminished expectations. "...not withstanding what I have written you of the condition of the country,"
Wallace reports, "they manifest as much anxiety as ever to get negroes & try to farm on as large a scale as ever, & the most of those who have them I am certain cannot obtain supplies or purchase the team. I am attempting it upon a diminished scale suited to my team & means; & without having to purchase any corn & the negroes to feed themselves or to pay for the supplies furnished them--hope at the end to come out at least even--or to have some clear profit." The second, 13 July 1868, concerns issues political and economic--"The papers will have informed you, that our negro constitution has been defeated. Public speaking & demagogue appeals to the negroes, together with barbecues, liquor & money--have demoralized them as laborers, & I am afraid put such consequential notions into their heads, that it may crop out in the future. But we are rejoiced that we have defeated the greater evil....Emigration schemes are much discussed here. I am in hopes they will spring up & succeed over all the south. My negroes have worked worse than ever since I tried them as freedmen & I am getting tired & sick of working or rather trying to get them to work. But we are so poor that I have but faint hopes of our being able to prepare for, or import better labor."

Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Printed manuscript, 18 February 1846, announces the names of horses entered in one-mile and four-mile heats at Washington Race Course, Charleston, their owners, and judges--John B. Irving, W.H. Sinkler, H.A. Middleton, and T.H. Hutchinson. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. James E. Bodie, Sr., Mrs. McCutchen Brown, Dr. & Mrs. George W. Brunson, Dr. & Mrs. Rufus Fellers, The Hon. Alex Harvin III, and Mrs. Eugene Gordon Hay.
MODERN POLITICAL COLLECTIONS

During the past year the division has received several new collections and additions to existing collections and has made progress in the retrospective processing of established collections. The following report describes recent work with the papers of Ernest F. Hollings, William Jennings Bryan Dorn, Olin D. Johnston, Floyd Spence, the League of Women Voters of South Carolina, and the division’s oral history project.

ERNEST F. HOLLINGS PAPERS

Activity over the past year has focused upon processing Senator Hollings’ gubernatorial and early campaign papers and planning for the transfer of his non-current Senate records. Hollings’ gubernatorial papers are divided between the South Caroliniana Library and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Through an unprecedented arrangement with the Archives, their holdings of Hollings’ gubernatorial papers, which had not been processed, were transferred to Modern Political Collections for processing. The division has now completed processing both sets of records and is currently preparing a single finding aid.

Campaign records from 1962 and 1966 have also been arranged and described. The 1962 Senate race pitted the popular young governor against the powerful veteran, Olin D. Johnston. Excellent documentation includes correspondence plotting campaign strategy and opposition research. Johnston retained his seat, defeating Hollings with a significant majority of the vote in the Democratic primary.

Olin Johnston died in 1965, and his Senate seat was filled by Governor Donald Russell until a special election could be held the following year. That Democratic primary saw a tough race between Russell and Hollings. The two men had faced each other before, in Hollings’ victorious 1958 campaign for governor. As before, Hollings emerged victorious and in the general election won a close race against Republican nominee Marshall Parker, an Oconee dairyman and state senator.

Hollings’ early interest in the vacated Johnston seat, campaign strategy, and the political climate in South Carolina are discussed with great candor in correspondence files, 1964-1966. Most of the letters deal with the Democratic primary rather than the general election. Of particular interest are numerous responses to an inquiry distributed to Hollings’ supporters early in 1966 that posed the question of his challenge to Donald Russell and sought their evaluation of his chances. Responses from virtually every county across the state give insight into the political climate of the time. Comments are not limited to the upcoming Senate
race, but cover the whole spectrum of South Carolina politics in the mid-1960s.

It is expected that these gubernatorial and campaign records, along with additional campaign records, 1950-1968, will be opened to researchers later this year.

**WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN DORN PAPERS**

The William Jennings Bryan Dorn collection is the largest manuscript collection received by the South Caroliniana Library to date. Dorn, who represented South Carolina's Third Congressional District in the United States House of Representatives for thirteen terms between 1948 and 1974, did not seek reelection in 1974. Instead, he ran and lost in a bid for governor. Over the past year, division staff have completed processing the collection and are in the process of preparing a finding aid listing the collection's contents at the folder level for most series.

The collection now consists of one hundred fifty-five linear feet of material arranged in two main series: public and personal Papers. Public papers are subdivided into case files, correspondence, military academy recommendations, office files, post office records, speeches and press releases, topical files, voting record, and audio-visual materials. Personal papers include general papers, campaign records, 1940-1986, records regarding the South Carolina Democratic Party, and topical files.

In the public papers series, the general papers are of great importance and chiefly include correspondence to and from people throughout government, South Carolina, and the nation discussing affairs of the day. Typical of the quality of the correspondence is a letter of 22 January 1948 in response to H. Klugh Purdy's query about the possibility of Dorn bolting the Democratic Party—"...for years the Democratic Party has ignored our section of the country in favor of radicals and people like Henry Wallace. Even now they are trying to steal Henry Wallace's platform, which is that of the radical elements of the country. I do not believe the Democratic National Party, as it now stands, will seriously push this segregation issue, so I would not want to inaugurate a movement myself in South Carolina at the present time to lead the state out of the Democratic Party because of my position here in Washington. I have to get along with some of these fellows in order to get things done, but I think the people down there should start a movement along this line. I would be delighted to come to Jasper County and make a speech any time soon on the principles of real Southern democracy. In fact, I am very anxious to speak to the real Democrats in your county." Also included is a copy, 2 April 1968, of a report to Mayor Lester Bates of Columbia and the Community Relations Council on "The Cause of Racial
Unrest in Columbia by The Negro Students of The University of South Carolina.

Speeches and press releases, 1948-1974, consist of news releases from Dorn’s office and excerpts, drafts, and texts of speeches delivered by Dorn. These valuable records allow the reconstruction of Dorn’s activities in Congress and his views on important subjects of the day.

Topical files comprise by far the largest series in the collection. Files contain legislative matter, reference material, and correspondence from other members of Congress, constituents and other interested citizens, and persons in state and local government. Topics reflect Dorn’s committee assignments—Agriculture, Public Works, and Veterans Affairs; subjects of prime interest to South Carolina and the upcountry, such as textiles; as well as more prescribed subjects, including the Watergate Hearings.

Of particular interest are files, 1959-1974, on the development of power plants along the Savannah River and the construction of Hartwell Dam and the dam at Trotters Shoals. Dorn led the opposition to the latter project, championed by South Carolina’s senior senator Olin D. Johnston. Dorn believed that proposed industrial development of the area and the resulting increase in the tax base outweighed any benefit in building the dam and losing valuable land under water. Two major corporations, Duke Power and Mead, were considering major developments in the proposed dam site—a steam plant and paper mill respectively. Related files are found under such headings as Duke Power Company, Keowee-Toxaway, Mead Corporation, and Trotters Shoals. Topical files also contain material, 1948-1949, on civil rights, including a pamphlet, Another Step To Socialism, labeled “Excerpts from a chapter of a forthcoming book by Wm. Jennings Bryan Dorn,” which attacks Truman’s proposed Fair Employment Practices Act.

Personal papers document Dorn’s life outside Congress. General papers in this series primarily contain personal correspondence regarding family matters, management of the Dorn farm, and Dorn’s life after leaving public office.

Campaign files, 1940-1985, are particularly rich and contain valuable information on Dorn’s races and other local, statewide, and national campaigns. One-half foot of material documents Dorn’s 1948 Senate campaign against Burnet Maybank. This file documents Dorn’s attacks upon Judge J. Waties Waring and his belief that Maybank’s deep pockets were the prime cause of the election defeat. Material from 1954 includes numerous mailings from the Democratic National Committee and a folder of Dorn’s correspondence documenting his decision not to initiate a write-
in campaign for the Senate. Dorn felt such a campaign would further confuse the race and weaken the Democratic party in South Carolina.

Dorn's great popularity is attested to by the fact that he was unopposed for reelection in four successive elections beginning in 1956. 1956 campaign records chiefly document the presidential campaign of Adlai Stevenson on whose behalf Dorn stumped in Florida. 1960 files include correspondence revealing Dorn's interest in nominating South Carolina's young and popular governor, Ernest F. Hollings, for the presidency and his belief that a candidate who would represent the South's ideals should be nominated. Also included is a transcript of the famous television debate between Kennedy and Nixon broadcast 9 September 1960. 1962 campaign files include correspondence resulting from press speculation that Dorn might challenge Olin Johnston for the United States Senate, possibly as a Republican.

Extensive files document Dorn's gubernatorial campaigns of 1974 and 1978. Among the material documenting the 1974 campaign is regular correspondence with Sol Blatt, H.P. Stephenson, and Julius Wolfe. Dorn polled his supporters before announcing for governor, and the responses to his query signal the ambiguity felt by his friends and associates over his desire to run for statewide office. Many wanted to endorse Dorn's bid yet were reluctant to lose such a powerful voice in the House.

Papers relating to the Democratic Party, 1980-1985 and undated, chiefly document Dorn's tenure as chairman of the state party and are comprised of correspondence, minutes, and financial data. This sub-series also includes significant material documenting activities of the Democratic National Committee and the presidential primaries and campaigns.


OLIN D. JOHNSTON PAPERS

The papers of Olin D. Johnston have recently been rearranged and reboxed, and the finding guide for the collection has been revised to better describe the collection's contents. It is hoped that this extensive work will facilitate access to the collection and result in greater research.
use of these valuable papers.

**ISADORE E. LOURIE PAPERS**

Former state senator Isadore E. Lourie has selected the South Caroliniana Library to receive his papers. One of the General Assembly’s "young turks," Lourie played an important role in the South Carolina Senate for three decades and worked to pass legislation affecting such issues as the aged, consumer affairs, criminal justice, and tax reform. The Lourie papers should prove a rich source for the documentation of contemporary South Carolina. To date, Senator Lourie has transferred over thirty-seven feet of material to Modern Political Collections. Processing will await the anticipated receipt of additional papers.

**PAPERS OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

A significant addition to the papers of the League of Women Voters of South Carolina last year coincided with the organization’s move to smaller quarters. The addition has been processed and integrated into the existing collection and documents League activities to the mid-1980s.

**FLOYD SPENCE PAPERS**

Congressman Floyd Spence has donated selected materials to the South Caroliniana Library to form the nucleus of a Floyd Spence collection. Spence was born in Columbia in 1928 and educated in Columbia’s public schools and the University of South Carolina. He received his A.B. degree in 1952 and J.D. degree in 1956. In 1957 he entered into the practice of law in West Columbia. That same year he was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives as a Democrat. He served three terms; then in 1962, with one announcement, Spence withdrew from his reelection campaign, resigned from the Democratic Party, and announced his campaign for the United States House of Representatives as a Republican to represent the Second Congressional District. Spence resigned from the Democratic party in consequence of what he perceived as the liberal control of the national party and his unwillingness to accept a loyalty oath for members of the state party.

Spence campaigned in 1962 on a Republican ticket with Bill Workman, who was opposing Olin D. Johnston in the general election for the United States Senate. Spence lost his bid for the House to Albert Watson, but in 1966 was elected to the South Carolina Senate. He served in that body as minority leader until his election to Congress in 1970, winning the seat vacated when incumbent Albert Watson switched parties to run for governor.

Spence has represented South Carolina’s Second District in Congress
since 1971. To date, the division has received one linear foot of material, chiefly documenting Congressman Spence's 1962 campaign.

**Oral History Project**

The subjects of oral history interviews this past year have included Andy Brack, Senator Hollings' campaign spokesman; former University of South Carolina president, South Carolina governor, and United States senator Donald S. Russell; and Congressman Floyd Spence. The division has also received some twenty audio tapes forming an oral history with South Carolina senator Rembert C. Dennis administered by McKissick Museum and conducted by noted historian Dale Rosengarten. Transcription of the Dennis interview is planned for 1993-1994.
SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA

Aiken Recorder, 19 September 1890 issue. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Donald M. Law.

Aiken Times, 11 and 18 December 1895 issues. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Donald M. Law.

Annual and Decennial Catalogue of Erskine College, Due West, Abbeville County, South Carolina. Collegiate Year 1889-’90, Due West, 1889. Donor: Dr. Stephanie McCurry.

Leon Beauvallet, A Trip to the United States and Cuba, New York, 1856. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Robert S. Lambert and Capt. & Mrs. Fitzhugh McMaster.

Bradstreet’s Reports of the State of South Carolina, New York, 1883. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Joseph R. Cross, Miss Rebecca A. Epting, Mr. & Mrs. Alester G. Furman III, Mr. & Mrs. A. Faris Giles, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Donald J. Greiner, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Harris, Dr. & Mrs. Frederick M. Heath, Dr. & Mrs. Warren F. Holland, and Mr. & Mrs. Jack H. Hicks.

J[acob] T[ileston] Brown, Theological Kernels: A Question Book of Bible Doctrines and Baptist Church Polity, with Scripture References, Nashville, Tenn., 1903. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Harvey W. Tiller, Jr., Miss Isabel Quattlebaum, and Mr. Lawrence T. McDonnell.

Paul Hale Bruske, The Story of a World’s Record-Setting Feat by a 20 Horse Power Motor Car, Detroit, 1911. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Phelps Bultman, Mr. & Mrs. James H. Fowles, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. James C. Leventis, and Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. Miller.

B[enjamin] F. Butler, Character and Results of the War. How to Prosecute and How to End It, a Thrilling and Eloquent Speech, Philadelphia, 1863. Donors: Mr. Luther Saxon and Mrs. William L. Tigner.


J.H. Colton, Colton’s New Topographical Map of the State of North Carolina with Part of Virginia & South Carolina from the Latest and Best
Authorities, New York, 1863. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Harold F. Gallivan, Mr. Perry H. Gravelley, Mr. & Mrs. John Bruce Guignard, Dr. & Mrs. George C. Hart, Dr. & Mrs. F.A. Hilenski, and Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm L. Mann.


Charles Daubeny, Journal of a Tour Through the United States, and Canada, Made During the Years 1837-38, Oxford, Eng., 1843. Donors: Mrs. Dorothy H. Amick, Mrs. Erskine D. Betts, Miss Rebecca Bryan, Mrs. Olin K. Burgdorf, Dr. & Mrs. Travis Chappell, Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs, Judge & Mrs. George F. Coleman, Miss Eloise Craig, Ms. Betty-Ann Darby, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel F. Johnson, Dr. & Mrs. William D. Kay, Ms. Frances M. Leopold, Mr. & Mrs. Guy F. Lipscomb, Mr. Claude Lucas, Mr. & Mrs. Palmer McArthur, Mr. & Mrs. Roy M. McCullough III, Mr. & Mrs. Harby Moses, Mr. John A. O'Donnell, Mr. D. Lindsay Pettus, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Pope, Mr. & Mrs. Jesse T. Reese, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Hillyer Rudisill, Jr., Mr. Ransom Richardson, Mr. Joseph Ruff, Jr., Mrs. Robert Russell, Jr., Miss Mildred Salley, Mrs. W.O. Self, Judge Curtis D. Shaw, Ms. Fouchena E. Sheppard, Mrs. Walter L. Shipley, Mrs. Laurence L. Smith, Dr. Robert L. Smoak, Mrs. Mary R. Stockman, Miss Caroline Sutphen, Dr. Gayle R. Swanson, Dr. Marcia Synott, Dr. W.E. Sharp, Mr. & Mrs. Joel Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. G. Cameron Todd, Mr. & Mrs. Wesley M. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. John T. Weeks, The Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Whippers, Mr. Frank White, Jr., Mrs. William White, Mr. & Mrs. Robert P. Wilkins, and Mr. & Mrs. Hugh L. Willcox.

[William Drayton, Daniel E. Huger, and Benj. F. Peppon], The Unfurling of the Flag of the United States at Mexico, [Charleston, 1833]. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. H. Arthur Brown and Mr. & Mrs. Laurence H. Conger.

John England, Uebersicht des Zustandes und der Fortschritte der catholic Kirche in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika, Wein, 1833. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William C. Boyd III and Mr. & Mrs. E. Allen Capers.

James E. Glenn, Moral Truth, Fairly Stated, in Reply to the Rev. Alexander Porter's Check to Methodism, Augusta, 1815. Donors: Mr. Thomas M. Coleman, Columbia Garden Club Foundation, Dr. & Mrs. Alexander Grant Donald, Mr. & Mrs. James H. Ellison, Dr. & Mrs. Marcus A. Fields, Mrs. Esther A. Graff, Dr. & Mrs. Jay
Hammett, Mr. Jimmie Howle, Mr. & Mrs. Rhett Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph E. Lee, Mr. & Mrs. David W. Robinson II, The Hon. & Mrs. John R. Russell, Dr. & Mrs. Selden K. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas A. Stallworth, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Andrew B. Wardlaw, and Mr. & Mrs. Frank J. Wyman.

Frank P. Goldman, Os Pioneiros Americanos no Brasil (Educadores, Sacerdotes, Covos e Reis), Sao Paulo, 1972. Donor: Mr. Edwin S. James.

F.H. Gray, Cocker's Manual, Devoted to the Game Fowl, Their Origin and Breeding, Rules for Feeding, Heeling, Handling, Etc., Description of the Different Breeds, Diseases and Their Treatment, Battle Creek, Mich., 1878 2nd rev. ed. Donors: Ms. Jennie V. Culbertson, Miss Elizabeth Derrick, Mrs. LeRoy D. Dunbar, Dr. & Mrs. Burnette Gallman, and Mr. & Mrs. John N. Harrison.

John Harris, The Description and Uses of the Celestial and Terrestrial Globes; and of Collin's Pocket Quadrant, London, 1703. Containing manuscript botanical drawings and the signatures of Joseph Palmer, F. Peyre Porcher, and Ja[me]s Sinkler on the flyleaf. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Harold M. McLeod, Dr. & Mrs. A. McL. Martin, Mr. & Mrs. Edward C. Means-Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. Russell D. Mellette, Sr., Mr. & Mrs. Hugh C. Minton, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Keitt Purcell, Mr. & Mrs. F.A. Resch, Mr. & Mrs. Claude M. Scarborough, Jr., and Drs. Carl & Constance Schulz.


Joseph LeConte, The Relation of Philosophy to Psychology. Read before the Philosophical Society of Washington, January 30, 1892, Washington, 1892. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Messineo.

Manual of Arms for the Percussion Musket. Review. Inspection of Troops. Dress Parade. Guard Mounting, and Officer of the Day and Sentinels. Prepared for the Use of the 17th Reg't, S[outh] C[arolina] M[ilitia], n.p., n.d. Donors: Mrs. John H. Bollin, Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Boyd, Dr. & Mrs. A.C. Flora, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. George Haimbaugh, Mr. & Mrs. F. Edward Hinnant, Mr. & Mrs. B. Tate
Horton, Mrs. C. Calhoun Lemon, and Miss Jane Ann McGregor. E. Marks, lyrics; A. Hatschek, composer, Chicora: The Original Name of Carolina, Richmond, Va., 1861. Donors: Dr. Benjamin Fisher IV, Mr. & Mrs. Henry L. Fuller, Mrs. Ann Green, Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin A. Hagood, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Cantey E. Haile, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Jim Hayes, Mr. & Mrs. T.N. Hinton, Dr. & Mrs. C.B. Hopkins, and Mr. & Mrs. Samuel F. Johnson.


New Tariff Amended; or Duties Payable on Goods, Wares & Merchandise, Imported into the U.S.A.; Likewise, the Rates of Tonnage, Drawback, Fares... To Which Is Added, the Revenue, Navigation & Commercial Acts, Passed by Congress, in March, 1823, Charleston, 1823. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Michael Scardaville and Mr. & Mrs. Edward E. Poliakoff.

Vincent Nolte, Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres or, Reminiscences of the Life of a Former Merchant, New York, 1854. Donors: Mrs. Jeannette Christopher and Dr. & Mrs. William F. Crosswell.

Officers and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, and Post Office Address, for the Regular Session of 1872-'73, n.p., 1872. Donors: Mrs. Allan Broome and Mrs. William W. Bruner.

Particulars of the Piracies; Committed by the Commanders and Crews of the Buenos Ayrean Ship Louisa, and Those of the Sloops Mary, of Mobile, and Lawrence, of Charleston; Wherein Is Accurately Described the Murder of Captain Sunley, and Four of the Crew of the British Brig, Charleston, 1820 3rd ed. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Richard Hult, Mr. & Mrs. Bruce Hunt, Dr. & Mrs. H. Harrison Jenkins, Mrs. Charles W. Knowlton, Mr. R.E. Littlejohn III, Mrs. Dottie W. Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. Robert T. Lyles, Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. McElveen, Mr. & Mrs. John A. McLeod, Judge & Mrs. William J. McLeod, Mr. & Mrs. John Gregg McMaster, Dr. & Mrs. Jack A. Meyer, Mrs. Ernest B. Meynard, Dr. & Mrs. B.E. Nicholson, Mrs. Betty Jane Miller, Mrs. John P. Prisley, Mr. & Mrs. Albert Rainsford, Mr. & Mrs. William Rickenbaker, Mr. & Mrs. R. Stokes Randall, Mr. William Schmidt, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Austin Sheheen, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Donald E. Saunders, Mr. & Mrs. Cary K. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Stork, Mr. Sidney K. Suggs, Mr. & Mrs. Louis C. Sossamon, Mr. Peter I. & Dr. Gretchen Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Mervin C. Snider, Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Simmons, and Mrs. Henry B. Thomas.

C.C. Peele, The Dougherty Manual Labor School of the South Carolina

Police Mutual Association of Columbia, South Carolina, Year Book, Columbia, 1936. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.


Proceedings at the Banquet Given to Professor Joseph LeConte by the Alumni Association of the University of California, September 24, 1892, Berkeley, Ca., 1892. Donor: Mr. Edward K. Pritchard III.

Rambler, Guide to Florida, New York, 1876. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Julian J. Mims III, Mr. & Mrs. Jack Moseley, Dr. & Mrs. David H. Rembert, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Rowland, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Roy Strasburger, and Miss Katherine A. Taylor.

H.V. Redfield, Homicide North and South: Being a Comparative View of Crime Against the Person in Several Parts of the United States, Philadelphia, 1880. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Robert F. Brabham, Mr. & Mrs. John H. Brooks, Mrs. Joanne Craig, Mrs. C.B. Dawsey, Prof. M. Foster Farley, and Dr. & Mrs. Benjamin M. Gimarc.

Selections from the Diary and Correspondence of Joseph Elkinton, 1830-1905, Philadelphia, 1913. Donors: Mr. Perrin DesPortes, Mr. & Mrs. David P. Easterling, and Mr. & Mrs. G. Harold Furse, Jr.


A Shooter, How to Train a Young Dog; or, Progressive Rules for the Young Sportsman, with a Few Other Useful Observations, Charleston, 1860. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Robert D. Cook, Mr. & Mrs. Lon J. Courtney, Mr. & Mrs. Virgil W. Duffie, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Henry G. Fishburne, Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence M. Gressette, Jr., Mr. John M. Harden III, Mr. & Mrs. Lawson Hayes, Dr. Scott H. Hendrix, Mr. & Mrs. Julian Hennig, Mr. W. Davis Hunnicutt, Mr. Charlie Hyman, Dr. Barbara W. Jenkins, Mr. Howard M. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. William Keenan III, Mr. & Mrs. Irwin Kahn, Mr. & Mrs. Harry M. Lightsey, Miss Mary Louise Lyles, Mr. & Mrs. George H. McGregor, and Mr. William Marscher.

Speech of the Hon. George McDuffie, at a Public Dinner Given Him by
the Citizens of Charleston, (S.C.) May 19, 1831, Georgetown, 1831. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. W. Everett Smith, Mrs. Douglas N. Swanson, Mr. & Mrs. Hampton M. Williams, and Mr. & Mrs. B.W. Woodruff.

Henry S. Stebbins, Railroad and County Map of South Carolina, Prepared for M.L. Bonham, Railroad Commissioner, 1882-3, Chicago, 1882. Donors: Mrs. Ann Fripp Hampton, Mr. & Mrs. Stephen R. McCrae, Jr., Dr. David Rison, and Dr. & Mrs. George H. Widner.

M[artinus] Cohen Stuart, Zes Maanden in Amerika, Haarlem, 1875. Donors: Dr. Charles Bryan, Mr. & Mrs. J.F. Haley, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas M. Keith, Mrs. Samuel G. Lenoir, Mr. Alva M. Lumpkin, Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Manning.

Edward Robeson Taylor, Requiem (In Memory of Joseph LeConte), July 6, 1901, San Francisco, Ca., 1901. Donor: Dr. James A. Morris.

James B. Taylor, Restricted Communion: Baptism an Essential Prerequisite to the Lord’s Supper, Charleston, 1849. Donors: Mr. Louis R. Lawson, Jr., and Mr. Edwin Olmstead.


A.B. White, Reminiscences of Libby and Other Southern Prisons, Washington, (1914). Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Howard L. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. Leslie A. Cotter, Jr.
Sixteen photographs, [1964] and undated, by Thomas A. Waites, Jr. (1915-1992), chiefly of buildings in Columbia, including five architectural studies made on the Horseshoe of the University of South Carolina; two of the remains of Old Main, Columbia College, after the fire of 12 February 1964; and a view of the Long Cane Creek Covered Bridge, McCormick County. Donor: Mrs. Virginia Draffin Waites.

Sixteen photographs, undated, of buildings and streets in Columbia bear the stamp of The Valentine Souvenir Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., and The Acemgraph Co., Chicago, Ill., on the obverse. The collection includes the Congaree River Bridge, built around 1870, showing wagons crossing; Chicora College for Women; the Confederate Soldiers Home; the State Penitentiary, built around 1867, City Hall and Opera House, 1900; Richland County Court House; an eastward view up Senate St. at its intersection with Sumter St.; and a military parade during the Spanish-American War. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Wade T. Batson, Dr. & Mrs. Joseph Bouknight, Mr. & Mrs. Edward B. Cantey, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. William S. Davies, Jr.

Photograph, 1895, of Wade Hampton III (1818-1902), delivering an address at the dedication of the Confederate monument in Chicago, Ill. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Charlie C. Foster, Dr. & Mrs. S. Taylor Garnett, Mr. Tommy T. Hamm, Dr. & Mrs. C. Warren Irvin, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, and Mrs. Eleanor P. Moody.

Two postal cards, 1913 and undated, of Wharton Hall, Schofield School, Aiken, and the home of "Railroad Evangelist J.L. Hancock," Blacksburg. Donor: Mrs. Willis Fuller.

Two photographs, ca. 1900, of Beaufort's waterfront. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Robert B. Patterson and Mr. & Mrs. Earl B. Olson.

Photograph, undated, of Ft. Moultrie, Charleston, taken during the Civil War, bearing the stamp of Osborn's Gallery, Charleston, on the obverse. Donors: Mr. Kenneth E. Love and Mr. William L. McDowell.

Four photographs, 1915 and undated, of the Columbia Police Department, including a 1915 composite photograph and an undated photograph showing the department standing in formation with the fire department at the Confederate monument. Donors: Ms. Polly L. Hollingsworth, Mr. & Mrs. James H. Keller, Ms. Sarah C. Linley, and Mr. David B. McCormick.

Two photographs, ca. 1898, of Samuel Dibble, Jr. (b. 1868), in service during the Spanish-American War. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.
Photograph, ca. 1889, of the "Edgefield Village Baptist Church before it was torn down on the 19th of Sept. 1889." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. James B. Black.

Photograph, ca. 1913, of the Cedar Springs Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Bradley. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Four postal cards, ca. 1910-1942, of the Leland Marine Railway, McClellanville; Methodist Church, McClellanville; Infantry Replacement Center Band, Camp Croft; and "Buying Cotton, Camden, S.C." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Thomas L. Brown, Dr. & Mrs. John B. Carter, and Mr. & Mrs. E.H. Dawson.

Postal card, 1911, of the campus of Benedict College, Columbia. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Guy B. Calvert, Jr.

Postal card, 1918, of Calico Depot, Spartanburg County. Donor: Mr. W. Hammond Burkhalter.

Thirty-two postal cards, 1907-1951, of various locations and scenes in South Carolina, including Field Bakery, Camp Wadsworth; "Food on the Fly--At Camp Croft's Rambling Restaurants"; Main St. looking west, Westminster; Main St. looking north, McColl; The Marion Cafe, "Most Modern Restaurant in Eastern S.C., on U.S. Highways 76 and 501"; Orr Cotton Mills Store, Anderson; and Mather School, Beaufort. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Henry D. Boykin, Mr. & Mrs. Sam P. Bolick, Mr. & Mrs. Marion C. Chandler, Mrs. W.R. Chastain, Mr. & Mrs. W.E. Dargan, Mrs. May B. Douglass, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas B. Edmunds, Mrs. Nana Farris, Mrs. Francis H. Gay, Dr. & Mrs. Robert L. Lumpkin, and Dr. & Mrs. Tom E. Terrill.

Five postal cards, 1911-1941, of various locations in South Carolina, including Presbyterian Church, Easley; Noncommissioned Staff Quarters, Ft. Moultrie; and "Prison Stockade of Negro Labor Battalion, Camp Wadsworth, S.C." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. A.C. Clarkson, Jr., and Col. & Mrs. Dan S. Ferguson.

Twenty-one postal cards, 1906-1923, of various locations in South Carolina, including Ursuline Academy, Columbia; Pacolet Cotton Mills, Pacolet; Able Building, Saluda; Penn School, St. Helena Island; Luther's Pharmacy, Beaufort; Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro; Monk Institute, Campobello; Railroad Avenue, north from Bridge St., St. Matthews; Victor Inn, Trough; and Ingleside House, Ingleside. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Weston Adams, Mr. & Mrs. Frank E. Barron, Judge Randall T. Bell; Mr. & Mrs. Vance R. Bettis, Mr. Fred A. Brupbacher, Mr. & Mrs. H. William Carter, Jr., Mrs. E. James Clay, Mr. & Mrs. L. Dial Corder, and Mr. & Mrs. William B. DePass, Jr.
Thirty-four postal cards, 1907-1920, 1948, and undated, of various locations in South Carolina, including Easley Graded School; cotton plantation near Sumter; bulb garden, Anderson Floral Co.; Ninety Six Graded School; Oconee Cotton Mill, Westminster; Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Co., Whitmire; Due West Female College; "Tug of War--Winnsboro Mills"; Jonesville High School; "Picking Tobacco near Marion"; "Colored Public School, Barnwell"; Good Hope Camp, Ridgeland; manual training school, Dillon; and Marion Graded School. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Craig H. Metz, Mr. & Mrs. F.M. Moise, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Irwin Satterwhite, The Hon. & Mrs. Floyd D. Spence, and Mr. & Mrs. Thomas M. Stokes.

Other gifts of South Caroliniana were made to the Library by the following members: Mr. Frank J. Anderson, Dr. Mary Crow Anderson, Mr. John L. Andrews, Jr., Mr. Jack Bass, Mrs. Frances C. Broome, Mrs. Margaretta Childs, Mrs. Anne S. Close, Mr. Samuel A. Cothran, Mrs. May Belser Douglass, Miss Anna Durham, Ms. Gayle B. Edwards, Mrs. Mildred Rivers Francis, Dr. William W. Freehling, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Mr. Julian J. Gayden, Mr. A. Mason Gibbes, Mr. & Mrs. Sanders Guignard, Dr. Gilbert S. Guinn, Mr. Horace E. Harmon, Dr. Flynn T. Harrell, Mr. Frederick C. Holder, Mrs. Katherine M. Holland, Ms. Dot Jackson, Mrs. Charles F. Johnson, Dr. Thomas L. Johnson, Dr. Lewis P. Jones, Dr. James E. Kibler, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Donald M. Law, Dr. Charles E. Lee, Mrs. Addie Stokes Mayfield, Mrs. Chapman J. Milling, Mr. David Moltke-Hansen, Mr. Fred Monk, Mr. Phil Noble, Miss Louise Pettus, Miss Jean Rhyne, Miss Mary Caroline Rogers, Mrs. Mary Verner Schlaefer, Mr. William C. Schmidt, Jr., Mrs. J. Verne Smith, Mrs. Nelle McMaster Sprott, Mr. William W. Starr, Mr. Allen H. Stokes, Miss Clarissa W. Taylor, Mr. Harvey S. Teal, Mr. William B. White, Jr., Mr. Julian Wiles, Dr. & Mrs. John Winberry, Mrs. Dorothy K. McDowell Wood, Mrs. Wilhelmina Roberts Wynn, and Dr. Arthur P. Young.

Life Memberships and other contributions to the Society’s Endowment Fund were received from Mrs. L.B. Adams, Dr. Carol K. Bleser, Mr. & Mrs. E. Allen Capers, Mr. & Mrs. Ellison Capers, The Rev. Edwin B. Clippard, Mr. Samuel A. Cothran, Mr. & Mrs. Ervin Dargan, Mrs. Jane C. Davis, Col. E. DeTreville Ellis, Mr. A. Mason Gibbes, Mr. Fred Holder, Dr. Daniel W. Hollis, Mr. John Huggins, Mrs. Florence Griffin, Mr. & Mrs. Joe Jeffcoat, Mr. Lane Kirkland, Mrs. C. Calhoun Lemon, Mr. Wade Hampton Logan III, Mrs. James McAden, Mr. J. Laurens Mills, Dr. John H. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. Rayburn Moore, Dr. Michael O’Brien, Mrs. J.T. Pearlstine, Mr. J. Roy Pennell, Jr., Mrs. Jane D. Squires, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Mrs. Robert W. Sturdivant, Dr. Hardy Wickwar, and Mr. John A. Zeigler.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin, Mr. &amp; Mrs. James</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle, Mr. Alex K., Jr.</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle, Mrs. Carolyn C.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beidel, Mrs. Karen</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettendorf, Mr. &amp; Mrs.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bette, Mrs. Dorothy Derrick</td>
<td>Hartsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bondurant, Mr. &amp; Mrs.</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkett, Mrs. William H.</td>
<td>Falls Church, VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterworth, Dr. A. Keen</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun, Mr. David B.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbone, Dr. Gregory</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashin, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Edward J.</td>
<td>Augusta, GA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cely, Mrs. Mary C.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dargan, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Lucas</td>
<td>Darlington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards, Mrs. Gayle B.</td>
<td>Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faggart, Mr. Luther B.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, Mrs. Miriam S.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreman, Miss Libby</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame, Mrs. Mary J.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankstone, Mr. &amp; Mrs.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garvin, Mr. Francis</td>
<td>Wilkesboro, NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gayden, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Julian</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert, Mrs. Elizabeth B.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grimaley, Mr. &amp; Mrs.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, Mrs. Margaret H.</td>
<td>Nipomo, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howe, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Jack</td>
<td>Gaffney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard, Miss Bessie R.</td>
<td>Fuquay-Varina, NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irwin, Dr. &amp; Mrs. George</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Ms. Dot</td>
<td>Six Mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennings, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Wirt</td>
<td>Prosperity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H., Jr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Mr. Allen</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klein, Mr. Maurice</td>
<td>Narragansett, RI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamb, Mr. James C.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaMontagne, Col. &amp; Mrs.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane, Mrs. Janie P.</td>
<td>Rock Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee, Dr. &amp; Mrs. John H.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leland, Mrs. A.W.</td>
<td>Wadmalaw Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leuchtenburg, Mr. William</td>
<td>Chapel Hill, NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McAden, Mr. &amp; Mrs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McElveen, Mr. &amp; Mrs.</td>
<td>Lexington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMaster, Mrs. K.R., Jr.</td>
<td>Winsboro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merriman, Mr. John C.</td>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moniz, Mr. David</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norris, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Fred K.</td>
<td>Eutawville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Brien, Dr. Michael L.</td>
<td>Oxford, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Dell, Mr. George</td>
<td>Wilmington, DE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phibbs, Miss Elizabeth Ann</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollitzer, Mr. William S.</td>
<td>Chapel Hill, NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley, Mr. Edward P.</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley, The Hon. &amp; Mrs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Wilson (L)</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, Prof.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William C. (L)</td>
<td>Newton Centre, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roten, Mr. Patrick R. (L)</td>
<td>Austin, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubinfine, Mr. Joseph</td>
<td>West Palm Beach, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sallenger, Mrs. Kenneth W.</td>
<td>Florence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaub, Miss Mary H. (L)</td>
<td>Apex, NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schlaefer, Miss Ellen</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, Mr. Leland J.</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Mr. &amp; Mrs. David</td>
<td>Conway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strobel, Mrs. Valerie B.</td>
<td>Ponca City, OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturdivant, Mrs. Robert W.</td>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, Dr. &amp; Mrs. John</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas, Mr. David M.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Mr. Sam, III</td>
<td>El Paso, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townsend, Ms. Barbara T.</td>
<td>Orangeburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernon, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Paul</td>
<td>Travelers Rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells, Dr. Herbert (L)</td>
<td>Greensboro, NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiles, Mr. Julian</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Mr. John H.</td>
<td>Mt. Pleasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Roger</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyatt, Miss Carol Marie</td>
<td>West Columbia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Dr. George D. Terry
Vice Provost and Dean, Libraries and Collections