5-1-1992

1992 Report of Gifts (97 pages)

South Caroliniana Library--University of South Carolina

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1992 Report of Gifts to the South Caroliniana Library by Members of the Society

Announced at the 56th Meeting of the University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library) Annual Program
1 May 1992

- Ben Robertson's South Carolina – Keynote Address (17 May 1991) by Lacy K. Ford, Jr.
- Gifts to Manuscripts Collections
- Gifts to Modern Political Collections
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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Friday, May 1, 1992
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 ....................................................................................... Dr. Theodore Rosengarten
On Tuesday, February 28, 1939, Ben Robertson, already a nationally known and respected journalist at age thirty-six, drove from the Clemson campus to Columbia to attend the third annual meeting of this Society at the old Columbia Hotel. Aside from the usual good fellowship, the feature attraction of the Society’s meeting, and certainly the attraction which lured the busy Robertson, a hyperkinetic newspaperman, down from the foothills, was the appearance of the eminent American historian Charles A. Beard as guest speaker. Upon Robertson’s arrival at the hotel, he immediately identified University of South Carolina President J. Rion McKissick, wearing a red rose in the lapel of his dinner jacket, and Professor Robert Meriwether, a man with “a head of white hair” and “vigorous, twinkling eyes,” whom Robertson described as “the backbone of the society.” Robertson waved across the hotel lobby at Governor and Mrs. Burnet Maybank, friends from his early days in the city room at the Charleston News and Courier. But the center of Robertson’s attention was Beard. Arguably the most influential American historian of his, or any other, generation, Charles Beard’s crowning scholarly achievement was his two-volume epic, The Rise of American Civilization, co-authored with his wife Mary and published during the 1930s. Those volumes, the capstone of the Progressive school of American historical writing, interpreted much of American history as an on-going struggle between the common people and democracy on the one hand and entrenched elites and plutocracy on the other.

Tall and “a little stooped,” the sixty-four-year-old Beard greeted his hosts in what Robertson judged a “high, middle-western farm voice.” After dinner, Robertson reported, McKissick introduced Beard using two “outlandishly big words” to describe how treacherous Yankees, beginning with Gen. William T. Sherman and continuing down to more recent interlopers from the University of Wisconsin, had robbed South Carolina of valuable manuscript collections. Nonplussed, Beard replied that he did not object to Wisconsin taking South Carolina records because, prior to the creation of the University South Caroliniana Society, South Carolina “took such little care of them.” The loss of these records, Beard chided his hosts, was the price the state paid “for just letting things lie about.”

In his brief address, however, Beard praised the efforts of the young Society and credited it with awakening South Carolina to “the importance and value of historical records.” Beard even expressed hope that the University South Caroliniana Society might do for South Carolina what the Wisconsin Historical Society had done for Wisconsin. Beard claimed that through “its connections with the State University...the
Wisconsin Society has built up a magnificent library and storehouse of materials; and by its leadership...it has made Madison, the capital, one of the first places in the Union for the study of history. It has strengthened the University and the University has fortified the Society." Was such an effort worth all the trouble and expense, Beard asked rhetorically? His answer was yes. The preservation and collection of historical records, Beard maintained, served "the cause of truth." Surely, he continued, "we all believe that all the truth we can get is good for us." Beard believed, with proper academic skepticism, that "absolute truth, like absolute justice, is denied us." But, he concluded, "unless we are to deem error virtue, then we are bound to seek...for all the truth we can get, for more truth, and still more truth, as individuals until night falls, and as peoples endlessly."

Robertson enjoyed Beard's address, agreeing readily with a friend's assessment that the long-time Columbia University professor was "a thumping good radical." And Robertson was thoroughly dismayed when Elizabeth Maybank, the governor's wife, admitted to him over lunch the next day that she had not known whether Beard was "a real doctor or a Ph.D."

If Charles Beard was indeed a "thumping good radical," he was the kind of radical who could at least get a fair hearing in the Depression-ridden South Carolina of the 1930s. Especially appealing to many South Carolinians was Beard's interpretation of the Civil War as a "Second American Revolution" in which the burgeoning industrial North, seeking a Hamiltonian alliance of government and big business, triumphed over a besieged agrarian South still wedded to old Jeffersonian notions of a decentralized economy and a government which acted, if it acted at all, only in defense of the common people. Once the South was vanquished, Beard maintained, planters were "trampled in the dust" and stripped of all wealth and power, while "the capitalist class [of the North] marched onward in seven league boots."

Beard's neo-populist and nominally pro-southern rendering of the Civil War endeared him to more than a few South Carolinians but to none more than Ben Robertson, a self-styled upcountry populist who shared with Beard the view that "an American, to go down in history, must represent the masses, not the classes." Today, most of us know Ben Robertson primarily as the author of a precocious memoir, Red Hills and Cotton: An Upcountry Memory, published in 1942. Red Hills and Cotton is undeniably suffused with Robertson's deep affection for his native South Carolina upcountry, and the book's moving prose often reveals the nostalgia that the cosmopolitan, globe-trotting journalist felt for his provincial background of deep roots and settled habits. But Ben Robertson was no hidebound traditionalist, and the tone of nostalgia that dominates Red Hills and Cotton disguised a restless curiosity and a keen critical mind. By the standards of pre-World War II South Carolina, Ben Robertson was something of a "thumping good radical"
himself, as a sampling of his personal and journalistic observations will readily confirm.

As a political reporter in Washington during the 1930s, Robertson was an enthusiastic supporter of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal and enjoyed FDR's rhetorical assaults on economic royalists. "I had rather have cowboys making laws than members of the House of Morgan," Robertson declared in 1936. "Business must be kept on the run," he added, "...if there is to be any survival of the old American hope for better things in this country." Like Beard, Robertson preferred a practical, indigenous radicalism, one hostile to the status quo but loyal to the nation's Jeffersonian heritage, over imported ideologies of any kind. "Huey Long is a radical of a sort far more powerful than those in New York," Robertson insisted in 1935, "for they [those in New York] talk about Lenin and Moscow" while "Huey talks about New Orleans and God and quotes the Bible." In July 1939, just a few months after he heard Beard speak in Columbia, Robertson stunned a Charleston audience with his declaration that what "we need in the South is a new leader...What we need is a man with the heart and mind of [Thomas] Jefferson and the tactics of Huey Long." Robertson's prescription for a new-style New South politician, one calling for an improbable blend of cavalier egalitarianism and free-wheeling populism, revealed his willingness to modify his inherited Jeffersonian creed when confronted with modern industrial reality. The Great Depression had convinced the young South Carolinian that new, aggressive Hamiltonian means were needed if long-cherished Jeffersonian ends were to be salvaged. "The people are now employees," Robertson reasoned, "and their only chance is the government and not in a government that acts merely as a police power but in one that has for its purpose the protection of the poor." The best government was no longer one that governed least, but instead an activist government that vigorously defended the common folk. In the age of corporate capitalism, Robertson concluded, "the people are organized only as voters."

Ben Robertson believed that he had come by his streak of radicalism honestly--by inheriting it from his Tillmanite grandfathers on both sides of his family--and that it was as American as apple pie, a part of the populist tradition that ran so deep among yeomen farmers in the southern hillcountry where he was raised. Ben Robertson was born on June 22, 1903, at Clemson, S.C., the son of Benjamin Franklin Robertson, Sr., and Mary Bowen Robertson. Ben's father, a member of Clemson's first graduating class in 1896, worked as a successful chemist for the Agricultural Extension Service at Clemson. At age 17, young Ben entered Clemson College, where he wrote for the student newspaper, edited Taps, the college yearbook, and even composed a fight song for the increasingly popular Tiger football program. When Robertson graduated in 1923, most who knew him considered the aspiring journalist more ambitious than his classmate and friend Strom
Thurmond of Edgefield. After a brief stint in graduate school at the University of Missouri, Robertson embarked on an adventurous career in journalism, a career that began with the Charleston News and Courier, but which soon led to jobs in Hawaii, Australia, and other locations along the Pacific Rim, and experiences which Robertson recorded in articles for Scribner's, Current History, and Travel. In 1929, Robertson returned to the United States as a reporter for the New York Herald-Tribune, one of the nation's most respected dailies. Five years later, at age 30, Robertson moved to Washington as White House and Supreme Court reporter for the Associated Press during the final three years of FDR's first term. Late in 1936, Ben resigned from the AP and returned home to Clemson to try his hand at writing novels. His first novel, Travelers' Rest, appeared in 1938 to a poor critical reception and the open hostility of many of Ben's Pickens County neighbors, who objected to his characterization of their ancestors as a drinking, cursing, womanizing, and murdering lot. Unperturbed, Ben continued work on other novels while supporting himself with free-lance journalism until early 1940, when he accepted a job with PM, an ambitious new national daily newspaper published by former Time executive Ralph Ingersoll and supported financially by Marshall Field III. In June 1940 PM sent Robertson to Great Britain to cover World War II. Ben quickly proved himself an extraordinary war correspondent. Robertson's coverage of the Battle of Britain ranked with that of his London friends and colleagues, Whitelaw Reid, Eric Sevareid, Helen Kirkpatrick, and Edward R. Murrow. In January 1941 Robertson returned to the States and used a two-month furlough to write I Saw England, a moving account of the war that earned widespread critical acclaim. After another five-month stint in London, Robertson took a second furlough in August 1941, again took up residence in his father's house at Clemson, and quietly began work on the manuscript that became Red Hills and Cotton. He shipped the manuscript off to the publisher in January 1942 and soon thereafter returned overseas to report on the war from Northern Africa, the Soviet Union, and India. In November 1942 Robertson spent Thanksgiving in New Delhi before returning home to spend Christmas with his family at Clemson. In January 1943 Robertson resigned from PM to accept a job as chief of the New York Herald-Tribune's prestigious London bureau. On his trip to London to assume his coveted new post, Robertson's plane, the "Yankee Clipper," crashed in a storm near Lisbon, Portugal. Ben Robertson was dead at age 39. Edward R. Murrow, Robertson's closest friend, eulogized the South Carolinian on his Sunday CBS radio broadcast. "This was his war from the moment he reached London," Murrow said of Robertson. "He understood it, for he understood the people who were fighting it. There was never a night so black that Ben couldn't see the stars."

Before his early death, Ben Robertson had earned a reputation as a
fair journalist blessed with uncanny insight and a genius for characterization. Early in his Washington career, Robertson observed that "the greatness of Roosevelt over Hoover is merely faith and courage." Even today few historians could offer a better analysis. Closer to home, Robertson evaluated the state legislature in 1939 and judged Tom Pope of Newberry as the most able of the bunch and the "man to watch" in South Carolina politics. I am sure many members of this Society would still endorse Robertson's judgment on that subject. Thus it should not surprise us that Robertson often applied his talent for description and analysis to South Carolina. In fact, he left a considerable body of commentary on South Carolina's politics, economy, and cultural heritage, and this commentary merits the attention of anyone interested in understanding twentieth-century South Carolina.

Like so many South Carolinians of his era, Ben Robertson inherited a passion for politics. Robertson loved to tell about one of his cousins who campaigned for the South Carolina legislature "on a platform of perfect failure." Ben's cousin told voters that "he had failed at farming, at sawmilling, at storekeeping, at cotton-ginning." "I want to go down thar to Columby," the candidate declared, "an have a trial at something new. Of course, I might fail down there too, but it might be just what I was cut out for--legislating." Robertson's kinsman won his race, but soon thereafter proved a failure at "legislating" just as he had in other endeavors. Another of Robertson's favorite stories involved yet another relative, his grandmother Bowen's first cousin William O'Dell, who served six terms as a state senator from Pickens County. In 1916, in his last successful campaign, O'Dell faced a Bleasite challenger who confronted the incumbent on the stump with the charge: "You've been down there a long time, what did you ever do?" "Well," O'Dell retorted, "I have been the means of securing pardons from the penitentiary of better men than you."

Ben Robertson experienced the hurly-burly of South Carolina politics first hand in 1938 when he covered the Democratic primaries of that summer for the Anderson Independent. The headline race in 1938 was the fierce three-man contest for the U.S. Senate between long-time incumbent Ellison D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith, the out-going New Deal governor, Olin D. Johnston, and powerful state senator Edgar Brown. Months before the race formally opened, Robertson explained the South Carolina political situation to his friend Turner Catledge, head of the New York Times' Washington office. "There is a saying," Robertson reported, "that to win in politics in present-day South Carolina a man must be a graduate of Clemson College, must have married a Winthrop College girl, [and] must belong to the Baptist Church." Robertson described "Cotton Ed" Smith as "the last of the old-fashioned orators," a man who "lives off campaigns" and was a "brilliant story teller on the stump." Some people who had heard all three ranked Smith "above even Pitchfork Ben Tillman and [Cole] Blease as stumpers."
believed that Smith was "a strange anomaly even in this state" because 
"he never has been any too highly regarded and never been very 
popular--he has usually been elected because the majority had rather 
have him than the man opposing him." "There is a saying," Robertson 
injected, "that it is better to have Cotton Ed's luck than [to] have a 
license to steal."

Robertson rightly discounted Brown's chances because the influential 
legislator from Barnwell had never won a statewide race, but Ben 
thought Olin Johnston a serious challenger to Smith. Johnston, 
Robertson explained to Catledge, "came up from the cotton mill and his 
slogan...[is] to tell the mill folks 'I was like you all once and look at me 
now.' He is for labor out and out...." Johnston, a self-proclaimed one 
hundred percent New Dealer, hoped Roosevelt might visit the state on 
his behalf. Robertson, however, accurately predicted that a presidential 
visit would probably backfire on Johnston and elect Smith. "This is the 
original states' rights state," Robertson reported, "and they keenly resent 
any outside interference." Robertson reasoned that Smith would pull 
the farm vote and Johnston that of "cotton mill labor," adding that the 
1938 U.S. Senate race marked the first time "this division has ever been 
pronounced" in South Carolina politics. A full three months before the 
campaign had even begun, Robertson stopped just short of predicting 
yet another Smith victory. "The people here are somewhat provincial 
and they think Cotton Ed is a big shot, that he is well-known....All that 
is peculiarly pleasing to such a state as South Carolina. Tradition and 
prestige is respected here. And he [Smith] is old and this state respects 
old age--they feel sorry for him, growing old, it would be a shame to 
turn out an old man after all these years." Robertson was right. After 
a hard-fought campaign, marked by some extraordinary behind-the-
scenes maneuvering by anti-Johnston forces, Smith garnered fifty-six 
percent of the vote in winning reelection.

For all their flamboyance, neither Smith nor Johnston was the 
dominant political figure in New Deal era South Carolina. The state's 
political impresario was its junior senator, James F. ("Jimmy") Byrnes. 
Robertson knew Byrnes casually from his AP days in Washington. 
Robertson's friend Turner Catledge, who eventually became executive 
editor of the New York Times and knew the Washington of the 1930s 
as well as anyone, called Byrnes "the smartest politician" he knew. 
According to Catledge, "Byrnes was a fiery little man who loved both 
politics and bourbon, and whose intelligence and shrewdness carried 
him to a remarkable career in American politics." Byrnes, Catledge 
claimed, was a "born manipulator" who "could con the pants off almost 
anyone in Washington." The Smith-Johnston senate race provided 
Byrnes with a chance to use some of his touted shrewdness. When a 
wealthy Johnston hater approached Byrnes about making a contribution 
to Smith, Byrnes explained that Smith had no campaign organization 
to speak of and no machinery in place to accept contributions. The best
solution, Byrnes decided, was for the eager donor simply to give the money to him. Byrnes, who quietly backed Smith, vowed to spend the money where it would do the most good.

Robertson generally agreed with Turner Catledge’s claim that Southerners made the best politicians. Southerners in Washington, Catledge argued, “had a passionate dedication to their profession that was rarely matched by men from other regions....almost all of them were men with little interest in books or the arts or anything except politics. They tended to be men who had started poor, had found in politics a ladder to success, and were willing to devote their lives to it.” These Southerners, Catledge insisted, “were men who lived by a code....It was a code, first, that demanded that a man’s word be his bond. If...Jimmy Byrnes gave me his word on something, I would have bet my life on it.” Catledge, however, hastened to add that “the Southerners’ code allowed for a good deal of political maneuver. You didn’t tell a man an out-and-out lie, but there were plenty of ways you might flatter, trick, tempt, seduce, or otherwise induce him to do your bidding. They were men who understood the weaknesses of other men and knew how to make the most of them.”

Ben Robertson thought South Carolinians were at their best “in church and at our political meetings; all that is great in us comes to the surface on those occasions.” The “proudest I ever was of our kinfolks,” he recalled, “was the meeting we held at our [Pickens] Courthouse to send our delegates to the state [Democratic] convention” in 1936. “We got there at nine o’clock,” Robertson remembered, “some in overalls, some in town clothes, all with our faces scrubbed and our hair brushed. There was the look about us of ancient rural America, still alive and vigorous in its living. We were original America...and never in my life had I seen my kinfolks so serious. Some of them made me think of patriarchs right out of the Old Testament.” The convention opened with prayer, followed quickly by warnings against smoking and spitting tobacco juice on the courthouse floor. Patriotic songs were sung, and speeches were made. The speakers “quoted Jefferson, President Wilson, Roosevelt; they quoted Job and Judas and Jesus.” Finally, delegates to the state convention were elected, and following South Carolina’s long tradition of seeking harmony and consensus, a tradition dating back to the American Revolution and running forward through John C. Calhoun, Pickens County chose twenty delegates, “five landowners, five tenants, five mill workers, [and] five gentlemen from the towns.”

Robertson was so enamored of politics that he twice thought of running for Congress from South Carolina’s Third District, an upcountry district dominated numerically by small farmers and textile workers. The consensus of opinion, one observer reported in 1940, was that Robertson’s “sense of publicity” and his “liberalism” would serve him well in such a race. Robertson, however, decided against running in 1940 in order to continue his career as a war correspondent. In
1942, however, he considered a Congressional race more seriously and sought the advice of South Carolina's foremost political consultant, Jimmy Byrnes. "I am very serious," Robertson told Byrnes. The "reporting side of newspaper work keeps a man sitting on the fence, seeing both sides, and I have now reached the point where I want to get down off the fence and pitch in and do what I actually can to get things done." Byrnes, sensing that Robertson was just a little too liberal for his taste, responded politely but without encouragement, and Robertson again decided to delay his turn at politics until after the war.

If Robertson was fundamentally confident about the long-term health of South Carolina's political culture, he was decidedly less sanguine about his state's economic future. By 1934, the strains of the Great Depression had put over one-fifth of the state's population on relief, and per capita income in South Carolina was barely more than one-half that of the rest of the nation. South Carolinians, like other Southerners, did not much like to hear it, but President Roosevelt was right when he called the South "the nation's number one economic problem" in 1938.

Robertson blamed the South's economic plight on three things: northern dominance of the American economy after the Civil War, the South's stubborn devotion to cotton monoculture, and a growing inequality of opportunity within the South. "Like Jefferson," Robertson maintained, "we [most Southerners] believe in a country of small farms, with every family independent, in a country that is tempted neither by poverty nor by great wealth...." Southerners, Robertson claimed, "wanted to live in a rural country and we had an industrial America forced on us. We are lost Jeffersonians in Alexander Hamilton's land." But Robertson knew that alleged Yankee economic imperialism was not the only source of the South's economic woes. He also believed that the South's habitual dependence on cotton as a cash crop was part of the problem. Our 'lives and our fathers' fathers' lives have been built around cotton," Robertson recalled. "We have bought our clothes with a bale of cotton, we have built our houses with cotton money; we have sold a bale of cotton to pay our way through school. We have even campaigned in politics atop a cotton bale." Sometimes, Robertson observed, "I think a Southerner's idea of heaven is a fine cotton-growing country with the price of cotton pegged at ten cents a pound." But Robertson quickly hesitated, "I will amend that: heaven is a fine cotton-growing country with the price of cotton pegged at twenty cents a pound."

Robertson was deeply troubled by the fact that by 1930 only one-third of all farm operators in the state owned their own land; the other two-thirds were either tenants or sharecroppers. On average, a tenant household supported five people on an annual income of $250. One-fourth of all tenants moved at the end of a given year. They were indigenous migrant workers. Immediately after the Civil War, tenancy was "natural" for South Carolina, Robertson reasoned, because "we lived
in a country that had almost no money, that had no chance of raising cash to pay wages, so we made arrangements that did not involve money. We owned more land than we could tend, so we provided families who had no land...and they and we shared the crop.* The tenants "were either white families who had lost or sold their original property or black families that until lately had been slaves. It was the best arrangement we could make at the time."

By the 1930s, however, the tenant system had lost its temporary, *ad hoc* character and hardened into a permanent class structure. A scholarly study of tenants in one upcountry county revealed that no tenant family there had ever sent a son or daughter through college. "We were appalled by this discovery," Robertson insisted, "for we knew what it implied. The tenants were becoming a caste, a class was being formed in our midst." The old South Carolina notion that racial hierarchy prevented class distinctions among whites began to crumble. "These were our own people, and in our own country," Robertson wrote angrily, "[and] this had become their fate."

Ben Robertson recognized that if the South's economic condition were to improve it would have to "balance" its stagnant agriculture with "industry." But Robertson had reservations about industrialization, or "the new factory system of the North." Not only did the "factory system" smother "the individuality of life" and "kill a man's inner glow," but it also accumulated wealth "in the hands of a few" and vested much power in the owners of great factories. Robertson understood the appeal that cash wages paid by textile mills held for hardscrabble tenants and sharecroppers, but he feared that many of these people did not fully understand that "the overseer in their mill was not the mill" and "that they were not working for any individual as an individual—that they were working for a corporation, complicated and technical and highly organized and involved." Worker organization, he surmised, might countervail the "power of the great factory," but Robertson knew that many South Carolinians were "afraid of all industrial organizations."

Ben Robertson realized that, even with the help of New Deal programs, the South's road to economic betterment would not be an easy one. "Let's organize our days better and work harder, let's realize that we are in an industrial world and...make the most of the world we are obliged to live in," he counseled in 1939. "Let's realize...that our natural resources, other than ourselves and our climate and our land, are few." And Robertson also knew that a more equitable distribution of economic opportunity among all South Carolinians would prove difficult to achieve, but he insisted that "what we must combat is exploitation."

Yet what vexed Ben Robertson more than his native state's economic woes was its tendency to blame others, and especially the North, for its
problems. Robertson understood the so-called "myth of the Lost Cause" as well as anyone, but its invocation as a "Great Alibi" (to use Robert Penn Warren's famous phrase) for all the South's shortcomings irritated him immensely. "Always and everywhere as I was growing up," Robertson wrote, "there was the lament: we had lost, we had lost." The "surrender at Appomattox," Robertson declared, "broke us economically, but it did us a far deeper injury than that: defeat put us spiritually on the defensive." The so-called "Southern way of life," he insisted, had become "a beaten idea." Robertson explained the grip of the Lost Cause on the southern mind with an apocryphal anecdote. A stranger walked down an old Charleston street and passed a "proud and beautiful" woman, sitting on the front porch of a dilapidated house, weeping. "What's the matter?" the stranger asked. "Uncle Joe is dead," the woman replied. The stranger offered his sympathy and inquired if Uncle Joe had lived in the house. "Oh no," the grieving woman replied, "he didn't live here, but my mother told me about him." Well, the stranger observed, "He must have been very close to your mother." No, the lady told the stranger, "My mother didn't know his personally—it was her mother who knew him. Her mother knew him when she was a little girl." Perplexed, the stranger demanded to know exactly when Uncle Joe had passed on. "He died at Gettysburg," replied the lady, now weeping profusely. "He died at the Peach Orchard on the third day and it was all General Longstreet's fault."

Ben Robertson, a Southerner good and true, felt the trauma of the defeated white South deeply. "Often I am a sort of Confederate," he once mused. "...I even find that I have a queer way of translating the Confederacy straight into the present United States. I, in my generation, am Southern, but it is the army of the United States that is my army....It seems to me it was the North and not the South that seceded, it seems to me that we were the Union, and that the Union went with us....I cannot imagine any United States that we were not always a part of....It was Sherman whom we fought, and Sherman was not of America at all."

What riled Robertson was not the South's justifiable pride in its heritage and the heroism of its people, but the penchant of twentieth century Southerners, like the fictitious Charleston lady, who "grieve over the Gettysburg peach orchard" more than "over the poverty of our tenants." Robertson recognized that the journey away from "the Great Alibi" would be long and hard. But Robertson thought he knew where South Carolinians must start if they were to begin finding solutions for their state's many problems. "It is ourselves now that we must settle, it is the state that we must take hold of....It is in the state that we can find the riches, the perfect security, the peace," he declared. In a speech at the College of Charleston in the summer of 1939, Robertson revealed the direction he hoped his state and its people would take. "Let's try to become kinder hearted," Robertson urged, "let's try to
develop a Southern passion for social justice, let’s open our eyes to human suffering. And the next time anybody mentions Gettysburg,” he concluded, "let’s get up and go plant a pine tree or pile rocks in a gully. It won’t change the South, but it will change us."

It was fifty-two years ago this past February that Ben Robertson came to the University South Caroliniana Society meeting to hear Charles Beard, and it was fifty years ago this coming fall that Robertson typed out Red Hills and Cotton in a back room at his father’s house in Clemson. Tonight, at the distance of a half-century, it might serve us well to take stock of ourselves, and of the University South Caroliniana Society and the state of South Carolina, in light of both Beard’s and Robertson’s commentary. By far the simpler of the two tasks is that of evaluating the performance of this Society against the hopes Beard outlined for it in 1939. Boasting a large membership and a healthy endowment, the University South Caroliniana Society has helped the South Caroliniana Library build an impressive collection that is the envy of other repositories in the region and has helped make Columbia and the University of South Carolina an important stop on the research itinerary of scholars from all over the nation.

Assaying the progress of South Carolina over the past fifty years, in light of Ben Robertson’s commentary, is a more problematic endeavor. South Carolina has made undeniable progress over the last half-century. The Civil Rights movement destroyed formal segregation in the state. South Carolina’s public life is now pretty well desegregated. Pockets of discrimination and injustice remain, but the law is no longer on their side; it is now emphatically against them. Moreover, South Carolina’s economy has been dramatically transformed since 1940. When Ben Robertson wrote Red Hills and Cotton well over fifty percent of all South Carolinians depended directly on agriculture for their livelihood. Today less than three percent do. More importantly, South Carolina’s standard of living has improved strikingly over the past fifty years. Per capita income, even when adjusted for inflation, increased by over four hundred percent since 1940. Yet serious problems remain unsolved. Incomes in South Carolina are a lot higher than they used to be, but, on a per capita basis, they are still barely three-quarters of those in the rest of the nation. And South Carolina is still too often first where it should be last and too often last where it should be first. Compared to other states, we rank near the bottom in life expectancy (49th), disposable income (42nd), percentage of people with at least a high school diploma (49th), and percentage of people with a college degree (42nd). But we rank near the top in infant mortality (2nd), births to teenage mothers (9th), percentage of population living below the poverty level (9th), in prisoners per capita (4th), and in school drop-outs (6th). Perhaps fortunately, I was not able to find any data ranking states by level of public corruption, say a scandals per capita statistic, for example, but I think we all know that we’ve had more than our share
of those recently. In the long run, a more serious problem for the state than scandal, I think, is the fact that South Carolina is not as well positioned as it needs to be for successful participation in the knowledge-driven global economy of the 1990s and beyond. From our high rates of illiteracy and school drop-outs at one extreme to our chronic (and worsening) under-funding of higher education at the other, South Carolina's stock of human capital is sadly underdeveloped. An economic development strategy centered around "cheap labor" will no longer work. In the twenty-first century economic plenty will not go to those who work cheaper, but instead to those who work smarter. The labor force will need a better general education as well as sharper skills. And in an economy centered around ideas and information, the so-called new "knowledge-based technology," a university, with its reservoir of knowledge and its research capacity, is truly a terrible thing to waste.

In 1936, Sen. Jimmy Byrnes delivered a speech in Columbia to a state teachers organization in which he was generally very supportive of education. Yet Byrnes concluded by telling the teachers that "you can never be compensated in dollars and cents for the service you render. You must teach for the love of teaching." Now I would hasten to agree, as I'm sure all others here who teach, at whatever level, would as well, that teachers must love teaching. But let me pose a question. Can you imagine Byrnes, or almost any other South Carolina leader for that matter, telling businessmen that they should invest for the love of investment or entrepreneurs that they should innovate for love of innovation? No, in those cases, we would hear about how helpful it would be to shave the capital gains tax a percent or two, about how critical exactly the right property tax package is, about "dollars and cents" considerations generally. It is high time we in South Carolina realize that in the coming global economy no business climate will be attractive enough unless we invest in and develop our human capital. As then governor Dick Riley put it in 1984, "A new South Carolina is struggling to be born. We will not build the new South Carolina with bricks and mortar. We will build it with minds. The power of knowledge and skills is our hope for survival in this new age."

Perhaps it is time for us to take up Ben Robertson's challenge anew. Perhaps we need a few "thumping good radicals" in our own time. Perhaps we ought to see if we, as South Carolinians, can't do for the development of human capital, of minds, in our state something approaching what we, as members of this Society, have helped the South Caroliniana Library do for the development of the state's historical collections. Perhaps it's time for us, as South Carolinians, to think about getting "down off the fence" and pitching in and doing what we "actually can to get things done." And as we do, we should seek to better our beloved state, "as individuals until night falls," and as a people endlessly.
The lives of four generations of one of York County's earliest settled families are revealed in part through this collection of seven hundred thirty-one manuscripts, nine bound volumes, and four photographs. John Hutchison, progenitor of the family in South Carolina, emigrated from Ireland to the Carolinas shortly before the American Revolution, settling in the area between present-day York County and Mecklenburg County, N.C. John Hutchison's eldest sons, Alexander, James, John, and Samuel took up arms for the cause of their adopted country, and Alexander lost his life at the Battle of Hanging Rock. The youngest son, David (1768-1845), through whom the generations represented in this collection are descended, moved with his mother to lands near Nation Ford leased from the Catawbas after the death of his father, became a successful planter, and was instrumental in South Carolina's efforts to arbitrate a settlement with the Catawbas for their tribal lands sold to the state. The collection is particularly significant for its materials relating to Indian affairs in late eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century South Carolina, the antebellum ties which bound upstate South Carolina families with those who had migrated westward, and the growth and development of what is today the city of Rock Hill.

The earliest document in the collection, 2 June 1773, is a statement of the Rev. Alexander Neilson attesting that John and Sara Hutchison and family "have lived many years within ye Bounds of ye Congreg[atio]n of Ballymoney and allways behaved themselves soberly & inoffensively" and that they intended to emigrate to the United States. Other eighteenth-century manuscripts include land papers, among them lease agreements with the Catawbas, and receipts for corn, oats, and flour sold by David Hutchison.

Indian affairs along the North Carolina-South Carolina boundary are the subject of a sizable portion of the collection's eighteenth- and nineteenth-century manuscripts. Among the agreements for Indian lands are 21 January 1786 indenture between John and David Hutchison conveying land leased from the Catawbas, and a lease to David Hutchison, 28 November 1792, signed by Catawba chiefs and trustees. The Catawbas first entered into such lease agreements during the 1760s, the first reputedly being made with Thomas ("Kanawha") Spratt who later used his influence to induce the Catawbas to grant leases to other white settlers. An Act of Assembly of 1815 provided the Indian superintendents with powers to prosecute white settlers who had seized the land of the Indians without bothering to obtain leases. In 1830, however, the state of South Carolina undertook to persuade the Catawbas to sell their entire holdings and allow themselves to be removed from the state. Although the Catawbas agreed to this
proposed repatriation, no suitable lands could be found upon which to settle them. Ten years later, in 1840, the commissioners met representatives of the tribe to make a final treaty with them. A contemporary copy of the Catawba commissioners' report, 3 April 1840, reviews the history of the Catawba's lands and the tribe's history, then recommends that the legislature ratify a treaty annexed to the original "believing its terms are as moderate as the State ought to desire, and as liberal towards the Indians, as they would be likely to use Judiciously...."

Terms of the treaty specified that the Catawbas agreed to sell to the state all their land rights. In exchange, they were to be settled on another tract in Haywood County, N.C. The condition of the Indians at the time of the treaty was pitiful, as reported by the commissioners—"they have been wandering through the country forming kind of Camps, without any Homes, Houses, or fixed Residence, and destitute of any Species of Property, save Dogs and a few worthless Horses, and they now seem desirous of having a Tract of Land on which they can again settle and build little Houses according to the number of Families, and procure some Cattle, Hogs & Poultry, which they were once in the habit of owning....From a once Populous Tribe they have dwindled down to 12 Men 36 Women and 40 Young ones, Boys, Girls and Children, in all 88...." Minutes of a meeting "of the Indian Land-holders" to consider the treaty, 31 July 1840, conclude--"The Treaty being again twice read, was, after mature deliberation, unanimously approved of by the meeting."

Writing from Hillsboro, N.C., 25 August 1840, C[ad]w[allade]r Jones thanked David Hutchison for sending copies of the treaty and memorial which he assessed as "just to all the parties concerned & if properly pressed before the legislature will doubtless receive its sanction." Adding his blessing to the projected resettlement of the remnant of the Catawbas among the Cherokees, Jones wrote--"the tribe being considerably civilized & an orderly, quiet people, we may reasonably hope that they will do better among them, than in their present situation or among other Indian people." The Cherokees' acceptance of the forced repatriation of the Catawbas is the subject of a letter, 26 June 1841, from Indian agent W[illia]m H. Thomas, himself a twenty-two year resident among the Cherokees. The council at Qualla Town, Thomas reported, "came to the conclusion that they were willing for the small remnant of the Catawba Indians to reside with them or form a settlement adjacent thereto provided they would agree to come under the same rules and regulations by doing which they were willing the Catawba Indians should enjoy all the privileges enjoyed by the Cherokees, in every respect." North Carolina governor J.M. Morehead voiced his opposition to the plan in a letter of 8 September 1841. "...so far as the Department over which I preside is concerned...I am utterly opposed to this species of population being brought into our territories," Morehead wrote. "The same motives which induce your State to get
clear of such a population, induce us to keep clear of it, as far as we can, and the arguments, which would readily occur to you, why our Cherokees should not be sent to your State to reside among and amalgamate with your Catawbas—are equally strong against your sending your Catawbas to our State." A contemporary copy of a letter written by David Hutchison to Morehead was carried by Catawba chief James Kegg with the explanation that he sought an audience with the governor but "owing to his imperfect acquaintance with the English language...finds a difficulty in making himself understood...[and] has requested the undersigned to give a general statement of his matters."

Another significant unit is comprised of letters written between 1810 and 1827 by David Hutchison’s brother-in-law James Moore, a onetime resident of York District who removed to the old southwest shortly after the former Indian territory was opened to white settlers. Writing from Maurey County, Tenn., 6 November 1810, Moore told of his intent to leave for the Natchez region, where, he added--"if I find Business Good...I Shall Stay if not I will Return to South Carolina." By 6 August 1811 he was living within nine miles of Natchez and working as an overseer. Not thoroughly satisfied, however, a letter of 1 December 1811 voices Moore’s dismay with the people among whom he was living--"I do not like the people Nor their principles for they are the most dissapated characters on Earth though some of them are very Rich their has Bean above twenty in Jail here at one time for Murdering horse Stealing & none hang’d."

As conflict with England loomed nearer, Moore was still living in the Natchez region. A letter dated 26 July 1812 discusses the ties between England and many inhabitants of the region and speculates that many residents would assist the British were they to land at New Orleans. Two letters, 28 and 29 August 1814, hint at Moore’s determination to return to South Carolina but indicate that the only catalyst for leaving the rich plantation lands of the Mississippi delta was the threat of war--"there is Every Reason to Suppose that this will be a troublesome place if the war Should continue there are a great many internal Enemys and it is Reported that the British have landed considerable force at or near pensacola, and the negroes will be much against this Country" (28 August 1814).

Yet undecided whether to remain in Mississippi or return to South Carolina once the threat of hostilities with England had subsided, Moore pleaded his cause to Hutchison in a letter of 13 March 1815--"I have the chance of working hands on equal Shares another year besides geting a handsome Sallery for my own Services but have not made a final contract" and in a similar letter dated 8 September 1816 compared the productivity of Mississippi to that of South Carolina--"if I had negroes enough to work a plantation I should wish it to be in this Territory on acct of the Goodness of the Soil and convenience of Market, and as for health its as healthy as Carolina." Reporting an
annual income of $350 in 1811, $400 in 1812, and $600 in 1817 for his
services as an overseer, James Moore's ultimate advancement in society
and transition from yeoman farmer to planter is related in a letter of
8 April 1822 which claims that Moore had been offered an overseer's
job paying $12,000 per annum "but have declined in concurrence of
having a family and plantation of my own" with "Eight prime negroes"
and thirty-five acres of cotton under cultivation and thirty more to
plant. More significantly, perhaps, the letter indicates that Moore was
paying another white man $250 per year to supervise his work force.

Hiram Hutchison (ca. 1790-1856), David's eldest son, emerges as
another dominant personality represented in the collection. Despite
his modest beginnings as a merchant in Newberry, Hiram's letters
suggest that he was assuming control of the Hutchison family's business
affairs as early as 1820. A letter of 16 December 1820 alludes to a
disagreement between father and son over the purchase of blankets
and other mercantile goods and responds to David Hutchison's claim
"that I can calculate profit & Loss better than Right & Rong." By 1835
Hiram was well established in Cheraw, working as cashier for the
Merchants Bank of South Carolina. Writing to his father and brother
A.S. Hutchison on 19 December 1835 Hiram declared that the recent
devastating fire in Cheraw would have no lasting effect upon the bank--
"the Bank will sustain no loss by it all monies loaned to the sufferers
being guaranteed by letters from the Factors who are undoubted" and
urged them to seize the chance to purchase stock in the newly
chartered banks of Camden and Hamburg--"I have often urged you...to
do so you have both stood by with your money and let others run off
with the golden opportunity."

Hiram was living in Hamburg by 1845, working first as cashier, then
as president, of the Bank of Hamburg, and a letter of 14 January 1836
advises that Hiram had deposited $20,000 toward purchase of Bank of
Hamburg stock on behalf of his brother. His investments in bank and
railroad stock served Hiram well, and his newly acquired wealth
presented him the opportunity to establish a name for himself as a
philanthropist. Determining to make a gift to Ebenezer Presbyterian
Church, the church in which his parents and grandparents had
worshiped, Hiram wrote to the Rev. P.E. Bishop, 16 January 1845,
explaining that he had commissioned Charleston merchants Gregg &
Hayden to have manufactured at the North "a set of Silver communion
service: consisting of four silver cups or goblets, & one Silver Tankard--
accompanied by two bread waiters, two napkins & one Damask cloth."
Presumably offering his assistance as a benefactor to his native state,
Hutchison's offer was responded to by Gov. John L. Manning in a letter
of 14 January 1853 which thanked him "for the princely offer...so
honourable alike to your spirit of munificence and intelligence" and
requested "time to consider the best means of accomplishing your
purpose." A letter from Hutchison, 18 April 1854, forwards five seven-
percent bonds in the amount of $1,000 each to be used "for the sole purpose of establishing a Scholarship in the South Carolina College." Letters of 27 April and 26 July 1854 from Manning and James H. Thornwell acknowledge receipt of the securities and enclose resolutions of the South Carolina College board of trustees thanking Hutchison for establishing the scholarship. Sometime in 1854 Hiram removed to New York where he was a prime stockholder in the Bank of the Republic. He died there in 1856, and a letter, 23 October 1856, from John J. Blackwood, Hiram's successor as cashier of the Bank of Hamburg, advises A.E. Hutchison of Hiram's death and Blackwood's preparations to travel to New York to perform his duties as executor of the estate. Other items relate to the settlement of Hiram Hutchison's estate and the marking of his Greenwood Cemetery gravesite.

Adolphus Eugene Hutchison (1827-1905), David's youngest son and Hiram's half-brother, moved his family to Rock Hill in 1858. Letters dating from the late 1850s and 1860s refer to A.E. Hutchison's association with the Indian Land Chronicle, a newspaper which was apparently plagued with management problems. Discussing the plight of the Chronicle in a letter dated 29 December 1859, A. Whyte wrote--"I know of two or three who would have taken the paper but declined because the proprietor spent most of his time in Beer guzzling and travelling about" and expressed a willingness to "do any thing that is reasonable to try and keep up the paper." A similar letter from Whyte, 14 January 1860, suggests that the paper could earn $1,500 per year if properly managed, but advises--"I...am unwilling to have any thing to do with Mc[Elwee]." Jonathan N. McElwee joined his voice to the controversy on 17 January 1860, regretting "that the association of my name should be at any time repugnant to the prosperity of any enterprise" and making a proposal for continuation of the publication with Thomas J. Eccles as editor and McElwee retaining one-third ownership.

The lone Civil War item found among the papers is a letter, 25 September 1861, from John D. Wylie, York District, introducing A.E. Hutchison while traveling to Virginia to join the Ninth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. Post-Civil War manuscripts include materials relating to the Rock Hill Academy and correspondence and legal papers relating to the establishment in 1880 of the Rock Hill Cotton Factory, South Carolina's first steam-powered cotton mill, which A.E. Hutchison served as president. World War I letters written by A.E. Hutchison's grandson Hiram (1895-1950) from Camp Sevier, Ft. Sill, Ft. Bliss, and various locations in France and England tell of his military service in the 118th Infantry, his wounding and hospitalization, and return to South Carolina in 1919. Particularly compelling for their human interest element are two letters: one, dated 15 November 1918, gives details of the reaction in Europe to news of the armistice--"The people of London simply went wild. I have never seen such a mob in all my
life. It was almost impossible to walk along the streets"; the other, dated 3 February 1919, announces Hutchison's anticipated home­
coming—"start Killing chickens and Baking cakes cause I'm coming and
don't expect to do any thing but eat and sleep for the first week." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Hiram Hutchison and Mr. Theodore W. Hutchison.

JOHN DARGAN WATSON PAPERS, 1847, 1861-1976

Several years ago the South Caroliniana Library was fortunate to receive the papers of Harry Legare (1876-1956) and Ella Dargan Watson. Also appearing as correspondents in that collection were their children—Louise, Elizabeth, John, Margaret, and Ella Virginia. The Watson collection has been significantly enlarged by an additional four thousand, seven hundred ninety-eight manuscripts that consist largely of the correspondence of son John (1905-1978), who was one of three people to earn a doctorate in civil engineering from Harvard University and who later taught at Duke University until he left teaching during World War II to become a site engineer for the J.A. Jones Construction Company. After the war, civil engineer Watson and mechanical engineer James Hart formed a partnership and located in Greensboro, N.C.

A principal component of the collection is family correspondence. The reader follows the family through three quarters of the twentieth century by means of John Watson's correspondence with his parents, sisters, and college friends, and later with his wife and children. The bulk of the correspondence falls within the period from 1920 to 1950.

Early family correspondence of Ella Watson's Townes relations include Civil War letters of David Crawford and Alex S. Townes. Racial animosity after the war is the subject of a letter (11 October 1880) of Townes to his sister relating an incident in Greenville between "some country white men and negroes" which resulted in two of the latter being shot. Another family letter between a younger and an older woman (Mrs. E.A. Dargan) discusses the marriage of eighteen-year-old India to John Earle—"He is very well off and seems devoted...[but] is not polished at all and has seemingly no regard for religion."

The advance of technology which put new and improved devices into more hands is evident in the correspondence. Harry Watson instructs his wife in how to take a picture with a Kodak camera (14 June 1905). Ella's brother Pat Adams admitted to being stopped for speeding in Newark, N.J., in a letter of 9 September 1910. Louise, John, and Elizabeth must have been intrigued by an account of shopping in New York City in 1915—"These big department stores sell everything from garden seed and fertilizer up to automobiles and jewelry." Sister Louise worked as a stenographer in Newark in 1925. Stock prices were booming, and chain stores appeared to be "the big business of the future"—"The small dealer hasn't much longer to survive, while the
chain stores are just beginning to come into their own, or somebody else's own."

As a young journalist in 1906 Harry Watson accompanied Gov. Duncan Clinch Heyward as the latter sought to dissuade a mob from killing a Negro. The mob initially intended to burn the man but later hanged him. Watson informed his wife in a letter of 17 August--"I saw the law defied, thrown to the four winds and human life ended by a thousand guns with the Governor of the State...standing by my side.... Those people were respectful to the Governor, listened patiently to him, offered no insult, but went right ahead as if he were any other person, a dry goods clerk or a one horse farmer had the same standing in this affair." Another young journalistic contemporary was Rion McKissick who informed Watson in a letter of 24 July 1910 of Maj. J.C. Hemphill's delight "at your mention of him in the editorial" and related his own experiences as an editorial writer for Hemphill with the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The first quarter of the twentieth century witnessed many changes in journalism as technologies advanced. These changes were sometimes a mixed blessing for smaller newspapers. Watson complained to the Associated Press superintendent in Washington in a letter of 16 June 1922--"We are handicapped by the limited amount of South Carolina news which the A.P. will handle and burdened to death with free publicity from Atlanta, which the A.P. seems to delight to handle." In the fall of 1926 John Watson left the University of North Carolina briefly to work for the Southern Railway. Noting his son's reference to "'97' the famous fast mail train," Harry Watson recalled his early days in journalism when the train delivered New York newspapers to Spartanburg by 8:00 p.m. on the day of publication--"We had only a 'pony' express wire service then and our front page on the Herald would have been quite 'sad' looking without this help."

The Watson children dispersed far and wide in the pursuit of education and careers. Their parents allowed considerable latitude to their children but also preferred wisdom based on their experiences. Harry Watson, a graduate of the University of North Carolina in 1899, encouraged his son "to begin to use the wonderful library of the University. It would be a great tragedy to spend three years so near it and not use it as much as you can." He also urged his son to read "good biography" and recommended titles (13 October 1925). A letter of 26 May 1926 expressed pleasure that John liked Maurice's biography of Robert E. Lee, recommended a volume containing four essays by Charles Francis Adams, and mentioned articles that he had read in the Sunday Times. Salary was important in the choice of a career, he advised his son, "but...it is not the first consideration...I would rather putter around in the newspaper business than to try to run something else at twice the compensation."
Louise Watson worked first in Newark, N.J., and later in New York City in the 1920s, sharing an apartment with friends from South Carolina. Her letters tell of her work and social activities, including bridge club and the theatre which she attended regularly. By 1928 Louise was thinking of returning south. She later joined John in Chapel Hill as an employee of the university. John thought that Louise "has not half the drive that I have, and being a woman she would need a whole lot more to pull ahead of the pack."

John Watson accepted employment with John Wiley & Sons as a college textbook representative following graduation from the University of North Carolina. His letters during 1928 and 1929 from Columbia, Mo., Lawrence, Ks., Houston, Oklahoma City, Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, and other places contain comments on the presidential campaign, race relations, the economy, and travel. Atlanta ranked as "the city of the South"; Mississippi was "the most rural state I have seen"; and College Station, Tex., was "a second Clemson only 10 times worse--90 miles from nowhere, flat and bare, and 2500 boys shut up in dormitories under military discipline." In Nashville he visited the Negro colleges--"a very enlightening day, also interesting."

John Watson returned to Chapel Hill in 1930 to pursue a master's degree in engineering and to teach. He informed Louise in October 1930--"I have two sections in freshman drawing, one section of elementary mechanics, a graduate course under Hicks, and I help Smith with the sophomore drawing course, mechanism." He reveled in being back at Chapel Hill. Many of his undergraduate friends were still there. Football weekends and fraternity parties offered a full social life. He enjoyed the teaching and his graduate studies. But it was also a time of economic depression. Discussing the bad economic news in a letter of 30 November 1930, his father cautioned--"the big storm...is not over....It is a great thing, this Republican idea that prosperity could be kept up forever selling to each other." His father kept a tally of bank failures until they became too numerous to track. In a letter of 8 October 1931 he reported the failure of the Merchants and Farmers Bank in Spartanburg and the prospect that "one or more of their big mills is or are almost on the rocks." The policies of President Hoover offered little hope as he "seems to mire up deeper every day in hopeless helplessness" (12 December 1931). The inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt served notice on the "big bank boys in New York...who do not relish the revolution in finance which is at hand but they are foolish" (11 March 1933).

The Depression also tempered John Watson's enthusiasm for the University of North Carolina. In the spring of 1931 with commencement approaching, he noted the small number of seniors who had found employment--"There'll be no jobs, I'm afraid" (24 May 1931). As the Depression lengthened and deepened, the financial crisis of the state impacted on the university. Outstanding faculty members were
lured elsewhere and the duties of those left behind increased. Watson informed his parents in a letter of 17 April 1934 of the "current of dissatisfaction in the faculty that is swelling higher every day. Pay cuts were bad enough, but now the dismal future of this institution is telling on their nerves." Dissatisfaction apparently extended to the administration—"Poor little [Frank Porter] Graham is lost. He has made the fatal mistake of trying to mollify all factions and the only reward which he has for his pains is the ill-will of each of them."

The following fall John Watson left Chapel Hill for Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pa. While teaching at Lehigh, he kept up with developments in South Carolina through the Index-Journal and his parents' correspondence. Neither father nor son thought favorably of Gov. Olin D. Johnston. John Watson observed in a letter of 21 October 1935—"Johnston shows himself to be a bigger fool every day. My S.C. license plates attract attention everywhere I go." Johnston's takeover of the highway department was viewed by Harry Watson as "a grand piece of comic drama or farce." The governor, he thought, "suffers[s] from 'delusions of grandeur' and...an inferiority complex which makes him try to strut and puff out to impress people with the idea that he is a big man." Johnston was not well served by his advisers—"weak...old broken down 'has been' and immature fellows whose judgment...would be about as safe as a two by four lawyer on big corporation financing."

John Watson left Lehigh in January 1936 for Harvard which offered him a half-time assistantship and tuition reduction for editorial work. John immediately liked Harvard—"The whole attitude of the place is more like the scholarly informality of Chapel Hill than Lehigh could ever hope to be." Again the Index-Journal and his parents kept him abreast of economic, political, and family matters in South Carolina. His father questioned the wisdom of his son's wearing the button of the Veterans of Future Wars—"As bad as war is and as desirable as it is to prevent war in the future I do not believe that the men of your age and up should go further than giving all moral support to the movement" (29 April 1936). His mother seldom mentioned politics, but she did remind John in a letter of 10 September 1936 that while they were not happy with all New Deal policies, "first, last and always we are DEMOCRATS! You can tell those highhat republicans up there that it's a social disgrace to be a republican in S.C."

While John Watson was in graduate school at Harvard, his younger sisters Margaret and Ella Virginia attended Agnes Scott College. Approaching her senior year in 1936, Margaret contemplated employment and the options that were available to a woman—"I want a job, a good job, that's interesting to me, that I'll have to work on, and that gets me somewhere financially."

Life at Harvard was exciting and interesting for John Watson. He often spent time with South Carolina friends John and Betty Hamilton.
Reed Powell introduced him to Felix Frankfurter—"[Reed] says Felix is earnestly opposed to so strong a central government which is now developing and is most reverential toward all of our institutions, particularly the Supreme Court." He also dined with Prof. Howard Mumford Jones, attended Boston Pops concerts, and worked intensely. He passed his examinations in May 1937 and summed up what remained to be done—"[I must] do a piece of research work, write a thesis on it and be examined in my major field of soil mechanics."

John completed his Ph.D. at Harvard while teaching civil engineering at Duke University. He served as associate professor of civil engineering at Duke from 1939 to 1941 when the upsurge of construction activity caused by World War II lured him to private business. Removing to Grenada, Miss., the young engineer was employed by the J.A. Jones Construction Company which was building a military base at Camp McCain. In September 1942 they experienced a labor shortage as the Negroes left their construction jobs to pick cotton. But throughout the war years, the pace everywhere was generally frantic. Sister Ginia wrote from Charleston, 5 October 1942—"It's a pace that does something to you without your realizing it... the throngs of people in the streets, the boats in and out of the harbor, and everywhere soldiers, sailors... air raid practices, sand buckets on every floor, in every room; stoppage of milk deliveries, salvage campaigns... everybody in a sort of tension you can't explain." John experienced the same tensions in Grenada—"Down here the Army surgeon is white with fury because there is no steam heat for the hospital, the general is jumping up and down because some additional buildings for divisional headquarters were not built overnight, the chaplain wants the keys to the chapel, the quartermaster wants some window guards put on a warehouse window, the inspectors won't let the paving contractor proceed, the grading contractor tore out some sod that the erosion control contractor had placed, and then it begins to turn cold and the plumber has a kernip­tion fit because all his work is 99 44/100% complete, but the govern­ment hasn't yet accepted any of the plumbing and a freeze would ruin him. Such is 'my day.'"

Despite the fact that this was his first project, Watson was promot­ed in 1943 to the position of chief engineer on the construction project at Oak Ridge, Tenn. He remained there until 1945 when he was sent by the Jones Company to Ecuador. Following his trip, he prepared a nine­page typed report on his travels and the country's potential for investment and development.

The economic boom of the war years carried over into the immediate postwar period. In September 1945 his father noted the huge number of projects put forth for "post-war" activity. South Carolina also appeared poised for such activity—"small as it is, the aggregate is already way up in the millions and if not over one hundred million soon will be." But Harry Watson also remembered an earlier postwar boom—
"some of us who have the scars remember it—I hope." He advised "all
with money, big or little...to put it into something tangible, something
real which will be here when the storm blows over" (29 January 1946).

John Watson located in Greensboro, N.C., in 1945 and began a
partnership with fellow Oak Ridge engineer James Hart under the firm
name of Watson and Hart. The family correspondence continued
during the period as John Watson married Susannah Thomas. Three
sons were born: Harry Legare II, E. Thomas, and John D., Jr.
Through this correspondence one can observe family life and activities
in the 1950s and 1960s. The deaths of Ella and Harry Watson within
a few months of each other in 1956 brought sadness and a sense of
passing to children and grandchildren but did not deter the letter-
writing habits of a family which had been corresponding with each
other for over half a century. Donor: Dr. Harry Legare Watson II.

PAPERS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS,
1957-1968

On 29 December 1959 the State Advisory Committee for South
Carolina was formed, the fiftieth state committee to be established by
the Commission on Civil Rights, which had been created two years
earlier with the principal mandate of investigating allegations of denial
of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution. Local members
were appointed by the chairman of the Commission and were to serve
without pay. Chosen to chair South Carolina’s initial seven-member,
all-male, biracial committee was forty-seven-year-old Darlington native
E.R. (“Rick”) McIver, manager of the McIver Shaw Lumber Company
of Conway.

This collection of one and one-quarter linear feet of material
represents the organizational files accumulated by McIver, who
remained as chairman of the committee until early 1967. Although the
papers include memoranda, minutes, reports, affidavits, speeches,
agendas, and news clippings, their chief component is the mass of
correspondence bearing the name of Courtney Siceloff, who, in addition
to his regular duties as director of Penn Community Services on St.
Helena Island, functioned as the committee’s secretary from 1960 to
1967.

Throughout the committee’s existence as reflected in these papers, its
leadership naturally kept in close touch with the Commission office in
Washington. The type of concern which characterized early communica-
tions from the Commission is found in a letter from Commission
consultant William H. Swan to McIver, 10 February 1960—‘I have been
told of your Negro communities on some of the coastal islands where
a special language, which I believe is called ‘Gullah,’ is used. If this is
the only language that Negroes in these communities grow up to
understand, do you not in fact have a bilingual situation? Are the
Negroes who grow up speaking only Gullah handicapped? How difficult is it for others to understand them? Does this result in discrimination as to job opportunity or social acceptance elsewhere?"

Among the earliest situations which the committee had to address were the lunch-counter sit-ins and demonstrations of 1960. In a statement released on 21 July 1960 the committee declared itself in favor of the right of peaceful protest and urged the appointment of representative committees to negotiate differences between local merchants and customers. It also dealt early on with complaints of suspension of due process. Concerning an instance of alleged police brutality, McLver wrote Gov. Earnest F. Hollings, 24 September 1960—"Since the sheriffs and magistrates of the state are your agents for the enforcement of law and order and protecting the individual rights of the citizens, we thought you should be informed of what we learned. If these statements are true, I feel sure that you feel as every decent citizen of South Carolina does that such abuses of justice should not be tolerated with the white or colored race."

The bulk of the collection falls from the year 1963 through 1966, with substantial focus upon statewide response to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Minutes from the meetings held during this period are particularly valuable for their revelations of the kinds of matters which came before the committee. These reveal the committee's continuing commitment to hearing personal complaints having to do with suspension from work, off-base mistreatment of Negro servicemen, police abuse, segregation of public facilities, and a wide range of racially motivated acts of intimidation. While Siceloff, in a letter to Bill Medlin of 15 May 1963, specified that the committee as a congressionally funded, fact-finding group without an office or paid staff had no power to take corrective measures, he nevertheless affirmed that it was the only official agency in South Carolina to whom persons who felt their civil rights had been violated could turn. And although its role was admittedly only an advisory and fact-finding one which did not include the power to remedy the alleged civil rights violations which it heard, the committee did have the authority to refer grievances to appropriate agencies in Washington for action (press release, December 1963).

The minutes from this period also show the seriousness with which the committee took its charge to retrieve and to disseminate information. It addressed this purpose by the periodic holding of open meetings—in Orangeburg, Charleston, Columbia, Sumter, Manning, Allendale, Kingstree, Dillon—in order to learn about conditions relating to inequalities in medical facilities or in the schools, or to inform the public as to the availability of government services and to set forth the requirements of the law with regard to desegregation.

From time to time these meetings held the potential for becoming emotional powder kegs because of the highly charged nature of the
material presented. At one held in Sumter on 20 February 1964 the Rev. Harry R. Mays, president of the all-white Sumter County Ministerial Association read a three-page personal statement in which general and specific observations were set forth regarding racial characteristics and the local religious communities. He lamented the lack of a spirit of compromise and an attitude of impartiality. Stating that a biracial committee in Sumter "would be no more than a debating society," he concluded that black and white churches alike were capable of complete withdrawal without control or interference from each other or from the government; that the white community needed "to recognize the right of Negroes to be accepted as persons capable of incorporation into Sumter's total community" and that they had "individual abilities, talents, and aptitudes as varied as those of white persons"; that Negroes needed to assume responsibility for their share in the exercise of their rights in Sumter but that they also must recognize the limitations of their individual abilities, talents and aptitudes." Furthermore, the opposing camps needed to recognize that force could only engender hatred and that a "reservoir of respect and good-will on the part of the white citizenry for the Negro community" remained a source of hope that could be tapped "by responsible local leadership" to help bring an end to racial tensions there. Mays concluded pessimistically, however, that patience was "no longer a virtue in Sumter in matters pertaining to 'civil rights.'"

In a follow-up letter to McIver, 24 February 1964, Mays expressed dismay and indignation over the manner in which he perceived himself to have been treated by the committee at the meeting--"the tone and content of certain questions gives one the feeling that I was being cross-examined at a trial for either high treason or heresy."

In answering the question as to specific contributions made by the committee toward bettering race relations, Siceloff in his 1963 letter to Medlin expressed the opinion that these open hearings resulted in local municipal officials' heightened awareness of the power of possible negative publicity, particularly as regarded police brutality. He went on to point out that, whether or not it could be attributed to the work of the committee, "the fact is that Negro nurses have been hired in the Veterans Hospital in Columbia following an open meeting on this subject."

And in one of the chairman's own most revealing communications, McIver, responding to a query from the Washington office as to whether the life of the Commission itself should be extended, wrote (29 May 1963) that personally he would like to see it discontinued because he was "sick of the whole sorry mess." "The negroes think that integration is the answer," he stated, "never stopping to think that education, hard work, sense of responsibility, and moral character are the proper remedies," while the whites on the other hand "fail to see the problem, and don't want to learn." However, because "for the preservation of our
present democratic form of government, much work has to be done," the Commission must "fill the void until the state governments and the federal government perform the necessary functions," serving on a "self liquidating basis." He went on to observe that the Commission should continue to alert both the government and the public as to existing problems; "to look after the negro interest" until Negroes were better able to participate politically; "to keep our society on an even keel" as "the race problem" becomes more and more acute; to bridge the communication gap between Negroes and whites "until conditions improve and communications can become a normal and accepted procedure; to give the public a chance to hear "some of the thoughts of the negro, expressed by the leaders of the negro race"; and to act as a "'Watch Dog,' making the public and government agencies aware that their actions are being observed and subject to scrutiny," thus promoting restraint and encouraging "proper conduct in many cases."

Throughout his tenure as chairman, Mclver maintained that the vital function of the committee was one of communication, including that with the state's chief executive. Just as he had written to Governor Hollings in 1960, so he wrote to Gov. Donald Russell, 6 June 1963, offering him the services of the committee "if you need it in the impending difficulties." Stating that the committee's interest was to solve small problems before they became serious, he emphasized that it was a biracial group already in existence which "could act as a line of communications between the parties involved." The next spring, concerned about maintaining order and feeling that the period following the passage of the Civil Rights Bill "might well provide the most difficult test that South Carolina will have to face," particularly with regard to the enforcement of Title II dealing with public accommodations, Mclver again wrote to Governor Russell, urging him to use his good offices "to encourage community leaders throughout the state to recognize the necessity of complying with provisions of the Civil Rights Law" (10 April 1964). Furthermore, he suggested, business leaders should be urged "to work collectively to open up places of public accommodation prior to, or just following enactment of the law." Once more, he offered the services of the members of the committee to Russell in this matter. And less than three years later, 1 February 1967, he wrote to Gov. Robert E. McNair requesting a meeting between him and the committee in order "to have the opportunity of getting acquainted with you, of outlining some of our plans, and especially to discuss...the creation of a human relations commission."

By the late spring of 1965 it became evident that the Commission had established school desegregation as the "high priority for concentration" by the South Carolina committee (minutes, 12 May 1965). Committee minutes from this time on reflect that school desegregation plans and their implementation had become the major focus of concern. The lengthy minutes of a closed meeting held by the committee in
Columbia, 8 July 1965, attended by prominent black and white educators and other leaders in the state, are valuable for what they reveal about attitudes and progress in this field in South Carolina at the time. Much of the committee’s work came to be the assessment of the success or failure of local desegregation efforts. By late 1965 the committee, under the direction of a subcommittee, had undertaken to obtain figures on the number of Negroes attending formerly white schools and to conduct studies of selected school districts in the state (minutes, 16 December 1965). In April 1966 the committee sponsored a statewide education desegregation conference in Columbia which, according to the News and Courier, 3 April 1966, "drew an estimated 700 to 800 persons, mostly Negro."

In early 1967, under the pressure of increased demands from his Conway business as well as in the face of changes in personnel and procedures affecting the functioning of the committee, McIver resigned from it altogether. Siceloff, writing to him on 23 March 1967, expressed the Commission’s indebtedness to him "for assuming the Chairmanship of the Committee at a time when it required tremendous courage to even be a member; you stood to be affected more in terms of your relationship with friends, acquaintances and in your business by your membership in the Committee than any of the other members." Siceloff pointed out that while McIver’s six-year tenure as chairman may well have set a record, it had "particular significance since it occurred here in the South." "Even more remarkable," he went on to say, "is the fact that in several instances, I feel your personal views did not coincide with the position and activity of the Commission, yet your identification with the Committee gave it stature and thereby provided a forum for discussion of areas which necessitated changes....While we both know that further change is necessary, yet we have already passed critical periods and I imagine few will know what a responsible part you played in this."

In his final, undated letter to the committee members advising them of his resignation, McIver summarized his own appraisal of the effectiveness of their work together—"While we did not perform anything spectacular, we did keep the Advisory Commission afloat on troubled waters, and made substantial progress." Finally, he commended them for their courage and dedication "in the difficult task of race relations" and in their work for "a reasonable solution."

Among the collection’s other correspondents worthy of note are Marion A. Wright, Sumter attorney Ira Kaye, Commission Field Services Division director Samuel J. Simmons, and Clarendon County Superintendent of Education L.B. McCord, who, in a letter to McIver of 31 March 1966 explaining why he could not attend the general meeting on desegregation in Columbia, remarked—"I would like very much to attend in order to acquaint myself with what is anticipated being done in the future. I judge it is nothing good. I have the highest
respect and regard for you personally, but I am not yielding to the evil that is being thrust upon us. Frankly, I would have gone to find out what we might have to contend with, but I do not like to drive and am unable to find anyone who is interested to go with me."

Of special interest or significance among the committee papers are a "Survey of Discrimination in Hospitals and Health Facilities in Charleston County...1961 to...1962," the results of a study conducted by a subcommittee chaired by Dr. T.C. McFall of Charleston; a file of information, lists, and resolutions, 1963, centering upon a five-page compilation entitled "South Carolinian Cities Meet the Challenge," describing biracial cooperation in Greenwood, Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg, Florence, Newberry, Charleston, Sumter, Columbia, and Beaufort; a two hundred ten-page transcript of proceedings from the open meeting held in Manning, 22 May 1964; a staff paper prepared for the committee entitled "Federal Rights under School Desegregation Law," March 1966; a listing of "Acceptable Court Orders and Voluntary Desegregation Plans for Public School Systems in South Carolina," March 1966; a form letter to parents from the Horry County Department of Education, 1 April 1966, about the desegregation plan which had been adopted by that system and the choices which parents had to make before the start of the next school year; a twenty-two-page critique, "School Desegregation in South Carolina, 1966," by M. Hayes Mizell of the South Carolina Community Program of the American Friends Service Committee--a document which charted the state's decided lack of progress in the field of school desegregation; a seventeen-page critique, "Clemson University Extension Service: Some Notes and Statistics Relating to Negro Participation," issued by Penn Community Services, January 1967; and a file of material on the North Carolina Advisory Committee, 1959-1962, whose pattern of operation McIver was interested in observing in early 1960, at the beginning of his own tenure as committee chairman in South Carolina.

The collection also contains printed items sent to the chairman during his term of leadership for reference and research purposes. These include three Civil Rights Project reports on South Carolina prepared by the Library of Congress in 1958 and 1959, documenting provisions of the state constitution and statutes dealing with color, race, religion, or national origin and having some relation to the problem of equal protection of the laws; an annotated copy of With Liberty and Justice for All: An Abridgement of the Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights (1959), along with other annual reports of the Commission; miscellaneous publications from the Southern Regional Council, including its 1962 report "A Study of Negro Farmers in South Carolina"; the Tuskegee Institute report Race Relations in the South--1963, which contains South Carolina references throughout; and the Commission's 1965 report The Voting Rights Act...the First Months.
Greenville attorney Benjamin F. Perry (1805-1886) met his future wife, Elizabeth McCall (1818-1891), at the Mansion House in Greenville. Her departure for Charleston after visiting him in Greenville in 1836 prompted Perry to comment on their separation—"I never felt the deep anguish...untill I parted with you on the banks of the Saluda for I never before had bid farewell to one whom I loved so fondly, so passionately, and in whose existence were centered all my hopes of pleasure & happiness in this world" (4 November 1836). The union of Benjamin Perry and Elizabeth McCall was one of the most interesting and enduring marriages in nineteenth-century South Carolina. An earlier addition to the Perry papers in 1982 consisted of some six hundred manuscripts. Mrs. Perry was a principal correspondent in the 1982 collection; Benjamin F. Perry is the principal correspondent in this collection of seven hundred six manuscripts. There also are a number of letters of sons William, who entered Harvard in 1857, and Frank, a student at the Naval Academy during the same period.

Through this correspondence researchers can gain insights into several areas of Benjamin F. Perry's career as a legislator, lawyer, South Carolina College trustee, husband, and parent. When Benjamin Perry was away from home for meetings of the legislature in Columbia or in various upstate towns arguing legal cases, he never allowed more than a couple of days to pass without writing his wife. Perry's correspondence during the 1840s and 1850s touches on the major state and national political issues of the day as well as the personalities who comprised the state's leadership. Perry occasionally expressed disinterest in public life as when he wrote his wife on 1 December 1842—"I have seen so much intriguing & electioneering this session that I am utterly disgusted with politics." But, in fact, Perry looked forward to his trips to Columbia for the legislative sessions which always provided opportunities for debating the issues of the day with the leadership of the state. On 8 December 1847, Perry noted that the debate on his electoral bill was witnessed by an immense crowd of visitors. The debate was followed by an evening around the table at Dr. Gibbes' home—"We sat around the table to eat fruit, nuts, cake, drank wine, talked & spent the evening very pleasantly," and after leaving Gibbes' home, Perry attended a ball. When the legislature adjourned in September 1866, Perry noted the passage of a penitentiary bill. He observed—"This is the last great measure of mine adopted by the State. It is very gratifying to me, to find, after thirty years advocacy on my part, that all of my measures of reform have been adopted."

Even though there were sharp differences over issues and debate often was hotly contested, South Carolina was a small state and the legislature was an assembly where kinships and friendships were
important. Perry frequently traveled to Columbia either by stage or by railroad with other upstate legislators. While traveling by stage in November 1845, Judge Frost’s trunk was lost and later found in the road by some Negroes—“They burnt the trunk and books, passed a portion of the money, dressed themselves in the Judge’s clothes & gave his silk gown to a negro woman to wear.” Rail travel was hazardous at best during this time. Perry reported an accident on a train carrying three carloads of legislators. Miraculously there were no serious injuries (24 November 1846). Col. Richard Singleton and his grandson were not so fortunate as both were killed in an accident in November 1852.

Perry often encountered many of his colleagues in the legislature in the court rooms of the upcountry as the lawyers followed the circuit from Laurens to Greenville, Spartanburg, Pickens, Anderson, and Pendleton. Political foes could also become political allies. Perry and James L. Orr waged a hard fought and occasionally bitter campaign for the U.S. Congress in 1848. The issues of the 1850s brought them closer together, and as a delegate to the Democratic convention in Charleston in 1860, Perry commented favorably that Orr’s name was mentioned as a nominee for President or Vice President.

Perry generally was a busy individual when the legislature was meeting in Columbia. Court was often in session, and he frequently had cases to argue. He examined students in equity law. He served as a trustee of South Carolina College, and the annual commencement coincided with the meeting of the legislature. Perry usually attended commencement and visited the campus regularly on other occasions. His unionist views naturally drew him to faculty members like Francis Lieber and Matthew Williams. In a letter of 30 November 1850, he informed his wife of his political discussions with Lieber—“He is a strong Union man & so is Professor Williams.” He also enjoyed the company of Mrs. William Ellett, the wife of another faculty member—“She is not only literary but very handsome....We had quite a literary talk.”

Perry apparently first met Mrs. Ellett at a “magnificent democratic party” given by the governor at Maybin’s. The guests “drank eighteen hundred bottles of champaign, besides other wines & brandy! The supper was a handsome one and must have cost a great deal.” Another grand social occasion was the visit to Columbia in 1847 by the Hon. Daniel Webster. Col. William Campbell Preston entertained Webster at the college. Webster “made a short speech to the College Boys from Col. Preston’s Portico. They had illuminated the college & formed a torch light procession.” Webster also visited and was entertained by the Wade Hamptons. He went to the Hampton plantation “to look at Hampton’s negroes & see their mode of living &c.” (13-14 May 1847).

Perry often used the occasions of the legislative sessions to purchase
articles for the family. His purchases presumably included items that were not as readily available in stores in Greenville. Purchases included fresh fruits, articles of clothing, women's jewelry, and always gifts for the children which seemed to give him special pleasure. In 1849 a German arrived in town bringing with him hundreds of canary birds in cages (7 December 1849). Perry purchased a pair for daughter Anna but then faced the problem of transporting the birds to Greenville (16 December 1849). When his son Willie and daughter Anna were older, they stayed with their father during the sessions as did other legislators' children with their fathers. He commended Willie in a letter of 2 December 1849—"He is a manly little fellow, & I think a most remarkable boy. Since he came here he has read three books of most remarkable size." Willie entertained himself by sitting in the gallery while the legislature met. On one occasion Perry informed his wife that he and Willie had been invited to ride on the railroad to Camden.

Judging by his purchases of books, Perry must have owned one of the finest private libraries in South Carolina. His wife apparently did not fully share his enthusiasm, and he generally adopted an almost apologetic tone when he informed her of his purchases. But she too was a reader, and he often acquired contemporary works of literature for her. He made a large purchase of "Law & miscellaneous" books from McCarter in 1844 and noted that the dealer "is so much pleased...that he made you a handsome present" (20 May 1844). In a letter of 3 December 1845, he reported that he paid McCarter & Allen $315 for books. Anticipating Mrs. Perry's reaction, he countered that "they are books I have long wanted & could not do well without." Perry acknowledged—"All that I have, & all that I ever expect to make, have been & will be the product of Books." He confessed to Mrs. Perry in a letter of 2 December 1847—"In regard to my books you know I have a weakness in that way. But I have derived so much happiness from them that I cant resist the temptation."

The Perrys' appreciation of learning and knowledge was instilled in their children. Perry thanked Willie for writing him (16 October 1845) and advised his son to remain interested in his studies—"Never let any of the little boys out spell you. I wish to see you a great man some day. So you must love your Book[s] & school." Attendance at school away from home was particularly important for young ladies, Perry advised his son Frank—"It is of great service to girls to send them from home to go to school at Anna's age. It keeps them out of company & gives them a better opportunity of studying. At home they become young ladies too soon & think more of company than they do of their studies" (1 November 1857).

Willie left South Carolina College in 1857 to attend Harvard. He soon learned that at Harvard he was required to attend chapel twice a day rather than once (20 September 1857). Frank Perry was enrolled in the Naval Academy in 1857. He had not been there long before he
began to accumulate an impressive list of demerits and unimpressive grades. His father and mother expressed their extreme displeasure at his standing (17 January 1858). They stated—"If you love your father & mother who love you so much, be a good boy & study hard...keep to your books constantly & be sure you have got every lesson well." Dismissal would mean that Frank would be "disgraced & ruined." In a letter of 18 April 1858, Perry mentioned Frank's twenty-six demerits and encouraged Willie—"Be thoroughly educated, & you will see in after life how much it will be to your advantage." In 1859 Willie was reading law with his father and "becoming useful to me in my practice" (27 October 1859), and Frank was making progress. His father acknowledged as much in a letter of 8 January 1860—"I now begin to feel that you are disposed to study & push ahead in the world."

Neither Perry nor his son realized that the world which they had known was on the eve of change. The Civil War, the event that precipitated that change, is not represented by the correspondence in the collection, as there are no letters between 1861 and 1865. Perry reluctantly re-entered politics after the war. Both Perry and his son Willie ran for office in 1872. Willie ran for solicitor and his father campaigned for Congress. Perry expected a close race but in October he expressed confidence that "I may beat Wallace (2 October 1872). Father and son both lost, and both suspected that there had been fraud at the polls, but Perry encouraged his wife to accept the results—"I do not wish to go to Congress. My health forbids me" (22 October 1872). Willie also could do without the solicitor's office and "To be beaten by negroes is no reflection on him." Perry planned to publish an address to the voters of the district to "tell them the only way to control the negroes is to make them vote with us or not employ them." Grant's election as President discouraged him—"I have given up all hope of our country" (8 November 1872). On the eve of the nation's centennial, Perry argued in a letter (24 August 1875) to the Hon. John Izard Middleton that the state of affairs in the South should not tarnish the memories of Revolutionary ancestors who provided the political and military leadership that enabled the thirteen colonies to win independence from England. Perry observed—"We must not think less of our glorious ancestry because misfortune has befallen us. Nor should we less cordially unite, in celebrating their patriotism, their heroism & their virtues. The South has as much right to honor and boast of that Declaration of Independence as the north has." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. George B. Hartness, Mrs. John R. Harvin, Mr. & Mrs. F. Edward Hinnant, Dr. & Mrs. Daniel W. Hollis, Mr. & Mrs. Harry T. Huffman, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. J. O'Neal Humphries, Mrs. Caroline C. Hunt, Mr. H.J. Kaufmann, Jr., Mrs. H.J. Kaufmann, Mr. & Mrs. Donald Law, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas O. Lawton, Jr., Mr. Marshall G. Ligon, Dr. Daniel C. Littlefield, Mrs. James McAden, Mrs. Loulie Owens Pettigrew, Mrs. Jane Squires, Mr.
One thousand forty-seven manuscripts document the establishment of Walhalla as a German colony planted in Pickens District through the efforts of the German Colonization Society of Charleston. Through this collection of land and legal papers, receipts, and letters, including a number of items written in German, researchers can trace the sale of land, the building of roads, bridges, and other public works, the digging of wells, and the construction of houses by German colonists settling the Walhalla area in the mid-nineteenth century.

The settlement of Walhalla had its origin in the minds of enterprising German citizens of Charleston. Foremost among these individuals were John A. Wagener, Christopher F. Seeba, Claus Bullwinkel, J.C. Henckel, and Jacob Schroder, all of whom were residents of Charleston. Nearly all of the original promoters of this enterprise were naturalized citizens who had been born and reared in Northern Germany and emigrated to the United States in the early years of the nineteenth century. While in Charleston they had been engaged chiefly in mercantile pursuits; however, in 1844 a number of these adopted citizens of Charleston left South Carolina and settled in Wisconsin to take up farm life. The reports sent back to friends in Charleston were so positive as to cause others to wish to return to the rural lifestyle of their early years.

Following these favorable reports from Wisconsin the first to promote the project of establishing a similar colony in South Carolina was coal merchant Jacob Schroder. He induced a number of his friends to consider such an undertaking, and together they were able to interest John A. Wagener in the enterprise. In the first printed report by Wagener as president, 1 October 1854, he states that the initial meeting for purposes of establishing the German Settlement Society was held in his home in October 1848. The purpose of the Society, as set forth in its by-laws, was chiefly to offer to Germans a home in the upper portion of the state, to offer them lands on low and reasonable conditions, to obtain suitable cattle ranges, and to establish factories. Notice of the organization of the Society, its purposes, and its desire to purchase lands in the upper portion of the state was immediately published in the Charleston newspapers.

Among the responses from persons wishing to sell such property was that of Joseph Grisham, who offered some ten thousand acres of mountain land and some twenty thousand acres below the mountain. Upon a favorable report from the committee sent to investigate Grisham’s proposal, an offer of $20,000 was authorized. Accordingly, on 24 December 1849 a large purchase of land was made in Pickens District.
District. Joseph Grisham sold to Christopher F. Seeba, John A. Wagener, Claus Bullwinkel, John C. Henckel, and Jacob Schroder, as trustees of the German Colonization Society of Charleston some seventeen thousand eight hundred fifty-nine acres of land for $27,000. The purchase was divided into two parcels, known as the High Falls and West Union tracts.

The site for the village of Walhalla was selected near the western boundary of the West Union tract. The site and general plan were determined upon by the officers of the Society, and under their instructions the survey and original plat of the town was made in January 1850. After the site for the town had been laid off the remainder of large tracts was divided into small farms ranging from fifty acres upwards. Town lots and farms were sold and apportioned among the members of the Society according to the amount of money paid into the treasury by each purchaser respectively. In June 1850 the first German families moved upstate to begin settlement of the area, and in 1853 the officers and members of the Society, theretofore known as the German Colonization Society, were incorporated under the name of the German Settlement Society of Charleston.

Among the materials available in this collection are a receipt, 25 May 1850, for $5,000 received in partial payment of the High Falls and West Union tracts and another, 13 June 1853, acknowledging payment for surveying and dividing into twenty-one sections the High Falls tract and making two plats of the same. Other receipts record payments for land received by the Society from its membership and the Society’s payment, in turn, of mortgages held by Joseph Grisham. Eighteenth-century land papers include grants and annexed plats for lands originally owned by Thomas Gadsden, John F. Grimke, Isaac Harleston, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and other landed lowcountrymen. Early nineteenth-century land documents record the transfer of properties to Joseph Grisham, including a deed, 14 May 1829, conveying four thousand, one hundred forty-four acres sold by Charles Pinckney. Most significant, however, is the deed, 24 December 1849, by which Grisham sold to the above named trustees of the German Colonization Society the acreage upon which the town of Walhalla was established. Also of interest is an undated list of the owners of town lots in Walhalla. Donors: Mrs. J.P. Miley and Mrs. Lela Hughes Turnbull.

THODE FAMILY PAPERS, 1845-1895

This collection of two hundred fifty-nine manuscripts provides the South Caroliniana Library yet another major collection of primary material dealing with upcountry settlements initiated by the German Colonization Society, which was established in Charleston in 1848. The letters, notes, receipts, and other miscellaneous business and legal papers in this collection—written chiefly in the fraktur style characteristic of German communications of the period—reflect the experience of
one of the founding families of the town of Walhalla (Pickens District),
that of Henning Peter Thode (1816-1863).

A native of the Hanoverian town of MisseIwarden, Thode and his
family had moved from Charleston to Walhalla by October 1850, and by
1858 he had become the first upcountry president of the organization
which by then was known as the German Settlement Society. Thode's
Confederate service as a lieutenant with the Twelfth Regiment of the
South Carolina Volunteers is documented principally by letters he wrote
from various Southern encampments to his wife, Catharine Dorothea
Stelling Thode (1820-1896), but also by the presence of a few muster
records appearing in a small account book, 1861-1867. The collection
from 1865 through the 1890s reveals the widow's preoccupation with
maintaining her estate and educating the four Thode children—Eide (d.
1873), Etta, Lena, and John Jacob (1857-1922). A few letters appear
from Eide and Lena, as well as from members of the Stelling family in
Charleston and MisseIwarden.

Of special interest are numerous communications from John H.
Wuhrmann of Charleston, first president of the German Colonization
Society. The collection also contains manuscripts signed by many of
H.P. Thode's fellow pioneers in Walhalla: Dietrich Biemann, George
Cordes, John M. Hencken, John H. Kleinbeck, Hermann Knee, John
H. Ostendorff, and Martin C. Wendelken. Additional early settlers and
inhabitants of Walhalla whose signatures appear include John H. Ansel,
August Brennecke, M. Bullwinkel, J.W. Holleman, L.B. Johnson, Cord
Thompson, H.S. Van Diviere, J.D. Verner, and Carl Weber.

Among the collection's unusual items are a receipt, 16 April 1857,
documenting H.P. Thode's purchase of two shares of capital stock in the
Blue Ridge Railroad Company; another receipt, 7 September 1857,
indicative of a one-year's newspaper subscription to the Keowee Courier;
and an 1867 broadside listing German passengers who sailed in October
of that year from Bremen to Charleston aboard the "Bremer Schiff
GAUSS." Various tuition receipts and report sheets include two
"Conduct and Scholarship" reports, 30 April 1869 and 31 December
1871, from Newberry College, Walhalla, on "John Thodie"; and a
"Character and Standing" report, [1871], on "Etta Thoda"—"Very orderly
and ladylike"—from principal Annetta S. Goodman of the Shady Hill
Select School, Walhalla. In addition to numerous bills, receipts, and
statements of account which reflect both the early buying habits and
mercantile history of the community of Walhalla is an undated property
chart showing lots for sale in the Falls Mill and West Union sections
of Pickens District. Donors: Mrs. Sarah Bellotte Sloan and Mrs.
Anne Bellotte Watson.

SAMUEL McGOWAN PAPERS, 1817, 1844-1977

This collection of forty manuscripts augments the South Caroliniana
Library’s existing holdings of the papers of Samuel McGowan (1819-1897) and further documents the military, political, and professional accomplishments of one of South Carolina’s most notable jurists and Confederate soldiers. Born in Laurens District, the son of Scots-Irish Presbyterians who emigrated to South Carolina from Ireland in 1801, McGowan first attended the school of Thomas Lewis Lesly and in 1841 was graduated from South Carolina College. Relocating to Abbeville, he studied law under T.C. Perrin, with whom he subsequently practiced, and was admitted to the bar in 1842.

McGowan’s civil career was interrupted by military service during the Mexican War and the Civil War. As commander of a brigade of South Carolina troops, he assisted in the capture of Ft. Sumter in 1861 and in 1862 became colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, attached to Maxcy Gregg’s brigade. When in 1863 Gregg was killed, he was made commander of the brigade and served in that capacity until the surrender at Appomattox. After the war, McGowan resumed his practice of law at Abbeville in partnership with William H. Parker. He served as a member of the state constitutional convention of 1865 and was elected to Congress in the same year but was denied a seat by the Republican majority. In 1876 he exerted himself in efforts to redeem South Carolina from Republican rule, in 1878 again won election to the state legislature, and a year later was elected an associate justice of the South Carolina supreme court. He continued in that position until defeated for reelection in 1893 through the influence of Benjamin R. Tillman, whom McGowan had antagonized by casting the deciding vote in a court decision declaring the proposed liquor dispensary system unconstitutional.

A number of documents present in the collection reflect McGowan’s military service. Commissions, 5 August 1844 and 5 January 1846, signed by James H. Hammond and William Aiken, certify McGowan’s rank as captain, then lieutenant colonel, in the Upper Battalion, Eighth Regiment, South Carolina Militia. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he entered the Palmetto Regiment as a private, but quickly advanced to the rank of staff captain and was complimented for gallantry in action near Mexico City. Among the materials documenting his Mexican War experience is a letter, 25 May 1848, written by J. Gorgas from Toluca, Mexico, informing McGowan that a box containing military clothing had not arrived and requesting a military certificate “so that I may properly adjust my accounts.” Returning to South Carolina in 1848, McGowan was feted as a war hero as evidenced by a letter of 13 July 1848 from John P[erkins] Barrett inviting him to a public dinner at Mt. Moriah church “given you by the Citizens in appreciation of your services in the Mexican War.” A third military commission, 1 November 1852, signed by Gov. John Hugh Means certifies McGowan’s rank as major general in the South Carolina Militia.

Samuel McGowan’s entry into politics came just as relations between
North and South were becoming increasingly strained. He was elected to represent Abbeville District in the South Carolina legislature for six consecutive terms between 1850 and 1861, and although few items in the collection date from this period, one letter is of particular interest to students of antebellum politics. Written from Washington, 5 December 1850, by Andrew Pickens Butler, it relates the senator's impressions of the upcoming session of Congress, assesses the repeal of the fugitive slave bill, and declares—"So[uth] Ca[rolina] must do all that she can. She has in reality passed the Rubicon and is respected for her determination."

The collection includes but one Civil War-related document, a wrapper for "Resolutions of the Officers & Soldiers of the resp. regiments of this brigade, not to lay down arms until Independence is gained" issued 3 February 1866, Headquarters, McGowan's Brigade. Postwar manuscripts are indicative of the role played by McGowan in ending radical Reconstruction in South Carolina via a visit to the election of Wade Hampton. A letter, 18 June 1876, from James Conner discusses the approaching campaign and expresses his desire to know Hampton's views—"the sentiment of all the up country is strongly in favor of a straight out ticket" despite the opposition to such a ticket in "our community [Charleston]," especially among the merchants. Assessing Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain and his political options, Conner writes—"I don'[t] think he is the style of man who will sacrifice himself, to ensure good government to his opponents." A subsequent letter from Conner, 20 July 1876, speaks of Democratic party affairs, including the actions of the recent committee—"We have simply shipwrecked the Democratic Party in this state and if we attempt to carry the Mississippi programme we will wreck the National Democracy," poses possible actions that they might take to rescue the party, and solicits Wade Hampton's advice and assistance. Hampton, in a letter written from Columbia, 11 January 1877, recalls events and strategy of the campaign—"you recollect the conclusion we arrived at:--that we should not withdraw our electors unless our friends at the North desired us to do so. You know too that I fought earnestly for Tilden & refused all offers of compromise with the other party."

Later documents include resolutions of respect upon the death of Samuel McGowan adopted by the Abbeville District Bible Society and the Literary Club of Abbeville, as well as materials pertaining to his son, William Campbell McGowan. Among the latter are a military commission issued to W.C. McGowan as captain in the Abbeville Rifles, Third Regiment Infantry, Third Division, Volunteer State Troops, signed by Gov. J.C. Sheppard; a letter, 25 April 1893, from Rob[ert] C. Winthrop, Boston, in reference to some books that he had sent McGowan at the suggestion of David Bancroft Johnson and the kind letter received in acknowledgement of the gift; and a copy of a letter, 19 February 1917, from W.W. Ball to [John J.] McSwain recalling W.C.
McGowan as "the most promising figure in the public life of South Carolina at the time of his death" and relating a conversation with him in which McGowan stated that he was opposed to free silver and recognized that his opposition would prevent his being elected governor--"Nine of ten South Carolina politicians, even of the best class, would not have permitted a national question of that kind to have interfered with their ambitions in state politics."

A letter, 9 June 1896, from Henry McIver, Cheraw, advises Mrs. W.C. McGowan that Chancellor F.H. Wardlaw was the author of "the Ordinance of Secession, which is a model of simplicity, brevity and clearness," reviews the events of the convention which led to the signing of the Ordinance, and states--"It is due to the memory of Chancellor Inglis that I should add, that, when he heard that he was credited with being the author of the Ordinance of Secession, he promptly corrected the mistake, and also begged me, as his friend, if I should ever hear it repeated to make the correction as coming from him." A letter, 7 December [18]99, from Wade Hampton III thanks Mrs. McGowan's sons for the gift of a "beautiful chair"--"it has additional value on account of the names of the donors for they bear the name of their gifted father, lost too early for the good of our State--& that of their distinguished grandfather, who shed lustre on every position he ever held, & who was one of my dearest friends." Donor: Commander & Mrs. William McGowan Matthew.

SALTER FAMILY PAPERS, 1860-1914, 1919-1946, 1960

J.Z. Salter acquired the business of Newberry photographer W.H. Clark in November 1882. Salter's studio was known as the "Old Reliable Studio," and for more than twenty-six years J.Z. Salter photographed Newberry's citizens and buildings. The three hundred fifty manuscripts and one hundred fifty-three photographs, tintypes, and ambrotypes which comprise this collection reveal much about the operation of this family business in the town of Newberry during the decade of the 1890s and the first decade of the twentieth century. Salter advertised himself as a photographic artist, and the examples in this collection demonstrate that the father and his sons and daughters who were involved in this business possessed unusual talents which are expressed in their work.

As early as 1902 Salter's son Otway and daughter T. Elizabeth were proprietors of a second studio in Newberry. They continued in business until 1921 when Elizabeth advertised as the successor to O. & T.E. Salter. Elizabeth Salter operated her own business for a short period of time.

From 1908 until 1912 Otway and Elizabeth operated a second studio in Chester, known as the "Salter Photo Studio." Their establishment in Newberry bore the name the "Elite Photo Studio." The building housing the studio remained standing in Newberry until the 1950s.
when a tornado destroyed it. A masonry panel at the top of the building was inscribed "1911, O. & T.E. Salter."

From 1920 until 1922 Leroy and Minnie Salter advertised a photo and art studio at 945 Main Street in Newberry. They also sold Victrolas and musical instruments. Leroy Salter entered into partnership with Lucy Speer in a photo and music store in 1925. Two other family members, Jesse and Mamie, moved to Athens, Ga., in 1904 to operate a photo studio.

Mamie Salter is one of the principal correspondents in this collection. Many of the letters to her are from Arthur Kibler, who courted her for a number of years before their marriage in 1909, and other members of her family in Newberry. Arthur attended the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in Charleston in 1902 and reported to Mamie--"The whole affair is first class in every respect." Photographers were charged fifty cents a day "for the privilege of using Kodaks or Cameras." Having only recently located to Athens, Ga., in 1904, Mamie and Jesse were informed by their father that he could furnish them "Stock...as low as you can purchase from Atlanta or possibly less." Their father was pleased to know of their success in the business.

Arthur Kibler was a self-described "old bachelor" who seemed to wait patiently on the sidelines while courting Mamie. Kibler operated a mercantile business in Newberry and also was active in local politics. As with most merchants the success of collections and the price of cotton seemed to be directly related. In a letter of 12 October 1904 Kibler lamented the slow pace of business. Cotton was not bringing a good price, and collections were difficult. Business was "about as good as it usually is at this time of year," he wrote in a letter of 6 February 1906. As usual, "collections are what give me the trouble." On collection day, 17 October 1904, Kibler complained--"you know how I dread those days. It always makes me feel bad for Monday morning." In the same letter, Kibler related the lynching of a white man in Kershaw County. He deplored the excess of "unlawful executions" in South Carolina and noted--"we should obey the law, but we don’t." Opposition to the dispensary system was Kibler’s principal political platform, and in this instance he linked the incidence of lawlessness in the state to the dispensary. South Carolina would be better off, according to Kibler, if "T. Larry Gantt had remained in Athens, [Ga.] and had never come to S.C." Kibler announced in 1906 that he was campaigning for the House of Representatives "simply to make the fight against the Dispensary--the greatest curse the State has ever had." He commended the people of Athens for attempting to abolish the dispensary. Declaring "the Dispensary is a disgrace to any State County or town," Kibler advised--"I don’t care where it is, it is a nuisance all the same."
Mamie Salter returned to Newberry in 1906. Most of the correspondence after her return occurs during legislative sessions when Arthur Kibler was in Columbia. In January 1909 he noted that he was "very much pleased with the general appearance of the members of the House....They are older men, as a rule, and fewer lawyers than I have ever seen in the body." Two issues which commanded his attention were prohibition and gambling. In a letter of 26 February 1909, he related his impression of the Senate the previous evening--"it was really humiliating to see some of the younger Senators almost too drunk to stand up to speak. Then they were speaking for the continuance of the sale of liquor, and no doubt knew hardly what they were talking about." There was "a considerable stir" over a Charleston racing bill in 1912. "We want to stop gambling down there if possible," he noted.

The Salter family viewed their business as a family enterprise, but there may have been some tension when Mamie and Jesse appeared reluctant to return to South Carolina and to assist the family in branching out into other towns. There was obviously competition among photographers. The Salters lost out to Howie of Columbia in 1905 when the Newberry senior class selected Howie as the photographer for the yearbook. Otway explained that the "Phremicosmians were mad at me because I gave the Excelsior hall a portrait of Dr. Cromer and didn't give them one." Father J.Z. Salter regretted that Mamie and Jesse were so far away from Newberry. He was preparing to bring their brother Leroy into the business in 1905. He reported that Leroy had over forty sittings the previous Saturday and that he was busy as well--"I have all of my retouching, developing, and some of printing, and most of operating to do myself" (1 October 1905). It is not clear from the correspondence if the Salters undertook commercial work outside the studio, but the photographs of the family outings and a letter (27 May 1905) of sister Lizzie document that they were not merely studio photographers. While attending the South Atlantic Missionary Conference in Asheville, Lizzie visited the Vanderbilt estate--"Child it is simply grand." Lizzie "made a number of views as [she] drove over the grounds."

The tension alluded to earlier is expressed in a letter (18 September 1906) of Otway to Mamie in Athens. Noting Mamie's and Jesse's failure to respond to his letters, Otway explained his "great ambition...for our family of Salters to do something worth while in life--to make a great success in our line of business by uniting forces and sticking together." Otway proposed that the family could operate a number of studios in towns across South Carolina and Georgia. He wanted Mamie and Jesse to relocate from Athens to Chester, where an established studio was being offered for sale. Otway preferred Chester over Greenwood as the former was a "larger town, has three large cotton mills and this studio is the only permanent one that has been there for 15 years." The Salters, Otway was confident, could keep out
any serious competition because "we are competent of doing good work...there is a family to back it up...[and we] will have a good ground floor studio--right on Main St. in the heart of town." The Salters family did acquire the studio in Chester, but it was operated by Otway and Elizabeth rather than by Mamie and Jesse.

Photographs in the collection are dated from 1886 to 1933 and include members of the family and Salter studios in Athens and Newberry. There is also a diascopescope, a device for viewing images.

Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Brock.

BETTIE RICHARDS PAPERS, 1919-1981

In The Scrapbook, a 1982 compilation of historical facts about Laurens County, editor William P. Jacobs includes an account of a small, close-knit mill community just outside the Laurens city limits. The article ends with this brief paragraph--"The story of Wattsville would not be complete without mention of Miss Bettie Richards who for 42 years served as hostess of the Community House, welfare worker for the community, and friend of all."

Bettie Richards (1897-1990), fifth child of the John G. Richardses of Liberty Hill, was educated at Winthrop College, Columbia University, and New York University. She began her long association with the Watts Mill in 1919 as a welfare worker teaching a group of adults to read and write. She soon advanced to the position of service director, which encompassed everything from establishing a club for teenagers to expanding the work of the Wattsville Mothers Club, an organization whose practical programs relating to the improvement of home life and the civic and welfare needs of the community became a model for the establishment of similar programs in other parts of South Carolina. Another one of her early responsibilities was that of providing care for mothers and their babies in the community for a two-week period following birth. This association no doubt accounted in part for the fact that thirty-five children in the community were given her name.

The central unit in this collection of eighty-three manuscripts is a group of thirty-one letters, 1943-1944, attesting to yet another role "Miss Bettie" played: that of keeping in touch with and boosting the morale of her young friends from Watts Mills who were serving in various branches of the armed forces in many corners of the world. When her mailing list expanded to "three hundred and ninety-six of you in service from Watts Mills," she sent out a general mimeographed newsletter which functioned as a central exchange for information, addresses, and words of support. In a form letter dated 16 March 1944 she said--"We certainly do miss you. In fact there are no men left here between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five who are single and, as you know, some of our married men with children are in service....We are getting fixed up for your return. You will enjoy the delicious meals at our new cafe on the corner of Sirrine St. where the Haymes home was....At nine
o'clock at Wattsville our night watchmen Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Watkins turn the lights off in the homes and we have special prayer for you. I thought this would be a comfort to you when you are in the foxhole, at your guns, in the air, on your ship, or wherever you are. It makes us feel closer to each other, eh? For there is but one God and He 'never slumbers nor sleeps.'" Wattsville G.I.'s stationed all over the world wrote her back--about the challenge of driving a tank or fixing an airplane or just finding a Coca-Cola. "If I ever get back to South Carolina I'll spend the rest of my life content within its borders," Pvt. James L. Brownlee wrote her on 16 September 1943. And on 8 March 1944 a homesick Brownlee wrote from a hospital bed in Ireland--"I can't help but wonder if things will be the same when we all get back. I wonder too if there'll be any of us missing when the gang gets together again."

In addition to a few items of family history, twenty-seven photographs, and leaves from two unbound photo albums, the collection provides some information on the Watts Mill (later Grace Covenant) Presbyterian Church, in which Miss Richards served variously as Sunday School teacher, organist, and chairman of the Building Committee as well as of one of the women's circles ("Richards Street," behind the church, was named for her). A bound volume, 1951, principally photographic, documents the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Watts Mills.

Evidence for the impact of Bettie Richards' life upon the Watts Mills community is contained in two letters in particular. The Rev. David E. Boozer, pastor of the Watts Mill Presbyterian Church, wrote her, 19 December 1942--"I say this not hastily but sincerely, I feel that you mean more to this community than any one person. I wish to say I count it a privilege to work in the same community with you. I admire the high level upon which you carry out your work at the Community House, the deep interest you take in the people....there are more ' Betties' in this community than any other name and you know why."

Methodist minister Clarence B. ("Billy") Word addressed her from California, 23 March 1976--"I wanted to thank you for things you have done for me and others at Watts Mill. In a limiting community life you provided a spot as refreshing as an oasis. When I think of the various outlets you gave through the community building I can not help but think what some of us would have been denied without you. I love classical music though I do not know musical notes. I often wondered why this was so. Then one day it dawned on me that the constant, low volume, classical music you had playing on the record player while we played rook, ping pong, and other table games, had done its work on me! Your encouragement for us to read, listen to good music, talk, and occupy our time in non-destructive ways gave many of us boys an alternative to less desireable and less fruitful behavior....You will never know the total good you did in your quiet way, unless God, of course,
is generous enough to allow humans that privilege some day. Some of us can share with you some of the good you did for us. Thank you, Dear Lady, for all those days, all those words, and all that encouragement. Donors: The late Miss Bettie Richards, Miss Margarette Richards, Mrs. Morgan Sauls, Sr., Mrs. Chester Francis, Mrs. John Roddey, and Mrs. John McCaskill.

EUGENE NOEL ZEIGLER, JR., PAPERS, 1921-1988

Eugene Noel ("Nick") Zeigler, Jr., personifies the concept of the renaissance man. He has melded careers and interests as an attorney, public servant, naval officer, educator, playwright, gardener, scholar, spouse, and parent. More importantly, he has achieved recognition and success in each of these areas.

Nick Zeigler was born in Florence in 1920. While attending Florence High School he was active in a number of literary societies. Following graduation in 1938, he entered the University of the South where he majored in English literature. He received his B.A. degree in 1942 and enlisted in the Naval Reserve in January of that year. Later during 1942, he entered into active duty and during the war served aboard four aircraft carriers in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. Zeigler remained active in the Naval Reserve after the war.

Zeigler enrolled in Harvard Law School shortly after leaving active naval service. He graduated early in 1949 and joined the Florence law firm of McEachin and Townsend. The firm's principals were Zeigler's uncle and aunt. Peter H. McEachin (1895-1971) was a prominent figure in Florence. McEachin was a graduate of the University of South Carolina and a veteran who had served nearly ten months overseas during World War I. He was elected to the South Carolina Senate in 1930 and between 1931 and 1950 served some sixteen years in the legislature. He also served as attorney for the Gressette Committee from 1951 to 1966.

Leah Townsend (b. 1889) was also a native of Florence. In 1929 Townsend received her Ph.D. in history from the University of South Carolina. Prior to that, her diverse and interesting experience included the processing of South Carolina manuscripts held by the University of Wisconsin. In 1932, at the age of forty-three, Townsend was admitted to the South Carolina Bar. She remained an active practitioner of the law until her retirement in 1970.

Nick Zeigler has had a distinguished legal career. His name was frequently mentioned during the 1960s and 1970s whenever a vacancy occurred in South Carolina's Federal judiciary. He has also contributed widely to furthering social and cultural interests, particularly in the Florence area. Beginning in 1950 he taught Sunday School at the South Carolina Industrial School for Boys. In 1961 he was named a full partner in the firm of McEachin, Townsend and Zeigler and elected
president of the Florence Museum. In 1953, shortly after marrying Anne Marion Lide, he organized the Big Brothers Association of the Pee Dee. The following year he founded the Florence Fine Arts Council. He has also served on the South Carolina Inter-Agency Council of Arts and Humanities, and the State Board of Corrections. His public service began with his election to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1960. In 1966 Zeigler was elected to the South Carolina Senate where he served until November 1972. That year, he ran for the U.S. Senate, losing to incumbent Strom Thurmond. Zeigler was an unsuccessful candidate in the 1974 Democratic primary for governor.

The collection consists of eighteen and three-quarters linear feet of material relating to all aspects of Zeigler’s life, from his high school days in Florence through the late 1970s. The collection, which includes legislative files and campaign records, ably documents his life and interests and is particularly valuable in providing insight into the development of Florence’s cultural institutions. Peter H. McEachin is also represented in the collection by several files dating from his years in the General Assembly. Donor: Mr. E.N. Zeigler, Jr.

MARGARET WHITE MACAULAY PAPERS, 1951-1959

"...let me tell you how much you have meant to me, especially these last few years. I have always admired you, but feel that I have had a better chance to know you these last four years....You have been an inspiration to all of us and set a pace that is hard to follow....Thank you for all your efforts on behalf of the Trust, the Trustees, and the Federation. Without you, we would have achieved nothing. What we are, we owe to you."

Thus wrote Leila (Mrs. Bishop B.) Anderson of Mullins, 9 April 1957, to Margaret White (Mrs. Angus Hamilton) Macaulay of Chester, whom the late Mrs. T.B. Stackhouse identified as "one of South Carolina’s outstanding citizens" (The State, 3 February 1952) for her vision and role in establishing the Progress Foundation of the South Carolina Federation of Women’s Clubs.

This collection of seven hundred forty-eight items--including letters, minutes, reports, resolutions, clippings, speeches, financial records, and notes and notebooks--represents Margaret Macaulay’s files as a member of the Progress Foundation’s board of trustees, 1951-1959, and as its chairman, 1953-1959. These working papers reflect the tone and substance of the leadership of the Foundation from the minutes of its first meeting in December 1951, through the financial files documenting its struggle to achieve tax-exempt status, to Mrs. Macaulay’s "Response to Tribute to Trustees" at the SCFWC convention held at Winthrop College, 22 April 1959, on the occasion marking the end of her tenure on the board--"May Providence continue to bless the Foundation--both its investment and its use. May it lift the level of life in South Carolina, and may the service it renders bring prestige to the S.C.
A 1917 graduate of Hollins College and English instructor at Winthrop, Margaret Macaulay began her long association with the SCFWC as early as 1927, when she attended her first state convention as a delegate. From 1946, when she became corresponding secretary of SCFWC, she steadily rose in positions of leadership until she became the organization's president for two terms, 1951-1953. She was also active nationally in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, eventually serving as chairman of its Division of Literature and Drama.

The Progress Foundation, established during Mrs. Macaulay's SCFWC presidency with a $40,000 contribution from South Carolina women and the public, was a "separately managed yet integrated part of the SCFWC" (minutes, 5 December 1951). Problems arose regarding the relationship between the Executive Committee of the SCFWC and the Progress Foundation's trustees and whether the Executive Committee had ultimate authority over the expenditure of the Foundation's income from what came to be a $46,000 trust fund. At issue was whether the interest money would go principally for support of the headquarters in Columbia or for various statewide educational and charitable projects. The argument of the Progress Foundation's trustees was that the proposed budgetary allocations of the headquarters-centered Executive Committee jeopardized the Foundation's tax-exempt status during the probationary period of the mid-1950s. In a letter of 5 April 1954 Mrs. Macaulay wrote concerning "this period of uncertainty"--"Any Executive Committee, I should think, would deplore attempts to undermine the tax exempt status of the Foundation. If we lose tax exemption we not only will be guilty of bad faith to our contributors but will lose several hundred dollars a year of the income from the Foundation in Federal and state taxes." She went on to say--"We need to lift our sights, don't you think at least to do significant things with our little interest money?" The next day, she wrote Leila Anderson--"I dream, as you do...of leadership institutes a week long and of seminars in marriage and family counseling and of a state-wide movement in community improvement. It will come in time, I believe." "Does it strike you as rather fortunate that there are two watch dog groups guarding PF?" she wrote "Polly," 24 August 1956. "Otherwise if we got an unscrupulous President sometime, she could dissipate the fund as she pleased. Besides, the Bureau of Int. Revenue keeps our sights high by saying we must not let most of the money go for lunches, salaries, and routine, organizational purposes. Instead we must engage in such charitable and educational purposes as art and the welfare program of the Crescent Club."

Under the leadership of Margaret Macaulay and her like-minded colleagues, SCFWC Progress Foundation grants did go to benefit mental health and youth programs, libraries, welfare, and art projects in South Carolina. And in the fall of 1958 the Foundation did receive permanent...
tax-exempt status, with the help of Columbia attorney John C. Bruton, U.S. Representative James P. Richards, and Senators Burnet R. Maybank and Olin D. Johnston. In a letter of 13 July 1956, after saying he would do what he could to expedite the application for tax-exempt status, Richards made these personal political observations—"I have tried to do a good job but sometimes I think I have not accomplished much. Bob Hemphill has the ability and the training to make a good representative for our District and I believe that he will. Certainly he can count on any help that I can give him."

If the overall significance of this collection is its revelation of the efforts of one group of intelligent, sensitive, and imaginative South Carolina women to seek through the women's club movement a way of making a permanent and meaningful contribution to society, its heart lies in the letters exchanged between Margaret Macaulay and her three principal correspondents in the collection: Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Carl M. ("Alawee") Tucker, and Mrs. John R. ("Ollie") Childress. When Mrs. Childress became SCFWC president in the spring of 1957, she stayed in close touch with Mrs. Macaulay, to whom she remarked in a letter of 7 April 1957 that "the greatest contribution this administration could make to the organization would be the placing of Progress Foundation in its deserving light." She added—"I here and now pledge to do everything in my power to make the clubwomen KNOW that SCFWC and Progress Foundation are ONE....As I begin the hard task of president...I would express again to you my sincere appreciation for all the wonderful things you have done for me through out my entire service in SCFWC. You have always been someone I would strive to emulate...."

And when Margaret Macaulay's close friend and colleague Alawee Tucker became chairman of the board of trustees of the Progress Foundation in 1957, Mrs. Tucker, in a letter of 13 April 1957, paid her this tribute—"Ever since we first became acquainted at that District Conference in Sharon so long ago, I have considered that it was a privilege to sit at your feet and learn. And I have considered it a higher privilege than that to count you among my friends. And though I have wanted to get off the P.F. Board many times, the bonds of friendship and the bonds of loyalty to you would not let me do so....And so, my grand lady of the Federation, I want to say that I've always thought of you as just that, and that's the way I'll always think of you. No one else can ever quite measure up." Donor: Mrs. Margaret White Macaulay.

Manuscript, 1 July 1856, receipt for $66.60 received by John P. Adams in payment "for hire of all my hands on Charlotte Road, and State-House...." Donor: Miss Nancy Crockett.
Letter, 3 June 1861, of D[avid] Wyatt Aiken (1828-1887), Camp Butler, reports the movement of some seven hundred fifty men of the Seventh Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, from Charleston to Johnson's Island. Aiken served as adjutant of the Seventh Regiment, which subsequently became part of Kershaw's Brigade, Second Division, Army of Northern Virginia. Donors: Dr. David K. Bowden, Mr. & Mrs. Cecil H. Beeland, Mrs. George V. Burns, Mrs. Helen H. Cork, and Dr. & Mrs. Hugh DuBoise.

Twenty-two manuscripts, 1815-1821, 1831, 1835-1836, and undated, of Jane Livingston Allen, of Abbeville, include correspondence from Savannah resident Mary Lawrence and former Church Hill Academy classmate Leah R. Simpson. A letter, January 1817(?), of Mary Lawrence gives news of her travels from Abbeville to Savannah and relates that since arriving in Savannah "There has been several Ball[s] & Parties here. We have two or three invitation[s] in a Week. We have also Prayer meetings almost every evening." In a letter of 8 August 1818 former classmate Leah Simpson regretted the passing of their school days--"Oh! my dear Jane how shocking is that thought, to think our happiest days are gone." She heard from Mary Lawrence, following a visit to Savannah, that the theatre had opened since her departure--"The Performers gave great satisfaction. The Theatre is very elegant and the scenery extremely fine." She was sending three of her children by Mr. Livingston to place them in school in Abbeville--"How many plans have I formed in my mind for their Education & Improvement." Leah Simpson had removed to Florida when she wrote in 1820 giving news of friends and her situation with "no society" but predicting that could change "if the United States should get Florida...for people would flock in here from all quarters." A destructive fire that destroyed "upwards of 400 and fifty houses" is the subject of a letter (17 February 1821) of Mary Lawrence. Her family "lost every thing except the cloaths we had on and a little furniture which we pick'd up after the fire." A former student who was attending Franklin College in Athens, Ga., in 1836 told of a fight between two students which ended when one was stabbed with a knife--"the young man, who got wounded, was one of the most influential members in our society" and mentioned the excitement over the Seminole War--"a company of volunteers has been formed in this county to march to the aid of the people of Florida." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. David H. Keller.

Twenty-eight manuscripts, 1937-1948, of Robert Woodward Barnwell (1860-1952) consist largely of literary and journalistic pieces authored by this Florence resident. Born on the campus of South Carolina College, where his father, Robert Woodward Barnwell (1831-1863), had succeeded Francis Lieber as professor of history and political economy, Barnwell graduated from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., in 1882, was ordained an Episcopal priest in 1884, and served parishes in South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Virginia until
his retirement from the active ministry in 1911. Thereafter he devoted himself to writing, focusing primarily upon history and poetry. Barnwell prepared numerous articles on Civil War military history for the *Confederate Veteran* and in 1938 published a book of verse entitled *Realities and Imaginations--A Poem*.

Historical essays represented here include "Confederate Cavalry East and West," "Logistics Leading To Chickamauga," "Meade's March To Gettysburg," "In Defense of Jeb Stuart," "The Team Work of Lee and Jackson," and "The Battle of Florence In 1865." Drafts of several letters to the editor of the *Charleston News & Courier* comment upon articles appearing in that paper, and "Quillen and Lee" takes Robert Quillen, syndicated columnist and editor of the *Fountain Inn Tribune*, to task for his critical assessment of Robert E. Lee’s leadership role in the Gettysburg campaign. Among the drafts of Barnwell’s literary efforts are a short story and play, "The Grave In The Marsh" and "Minty--A barbaric tragedy," both based upon the theme of Negro life in post-Reconstruction Beaufort County and written largely in dialect. Donor: Dr. Robert W. Barnwell.

**Fifteen manuscripts,** 1987-1991, added to the papers of journalist Jack Bass consist of copies of his recent editorials, book reviews, and letters appearing in the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, the *Charleston News and Courier*, and the *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, reflecting an ongoing energetic engagement in the interpretation of Southern politics, law, and society. The extensively annotated original typescript of an address delivered at the session on government and politics in the Palmetto State at a meeting held in Columbia under the auspices of Leadership South Carolina on 22 March 1991 shows a continuing interest in the subject of "Politics and Race"--"At the local level, race and politics becomes a positive force when problems are recognized as those affecting the community, when those issues are communicated in nonracial terms, and coalitions are formed to get the attention of and then work with those with the resources and influence to change." Two other speeches focus upon the work accomplished by the five federal judges (Tuttle, Wisdom, Brown, Rives, and Johnson) who in the South of the 1950s and 1960s "translated the Supreme Court's basic school desegregation decision into a broad mandate for racial justice and equality under the law" and who "battled to make the rule of law work during a period of social upheaval"--as he expressed it in "The Shaping of Civil Rights by Southern Republican Judges," presented for an Anti-Defamation League Jurisprudence Award Luncheon held in Houston, 2 May 1990, in honor of the three surviving judges (Brown, Tuttle, and Wisdom). A marked copy of "Faces to the Future," along with its accompanying Russian-language program, documents his trip to Moscow to participate in a Soviet-American symposium on the Culture of the South held at the Gorky Institute for World Literature on 19 June 1991. Bass concluded his address by
stating that these five judges were the men "whose leadership swung
the people of the American South around with their faces turned to the
future." In his cover letter, 17 July 1991, Bass records some brief
impressions of the Soviet sojourn itself—"Moscow, at least standing
outside the Kremlin wall in Alexander Garden, evokes a sense of
history unlike any place I've ever visited except for Jerusalem, but
Leningrad is quite different as simply one of the great cities of the
world—and younger than Charleston." Donor: Mr. Jack Bass.

Manuscript volume, 1845-1847, 1852-1854, 1860-1862, of Charles J.
Betts (d. 1860), blacksmith's account book with business records, 1845-
1847 and 1852-1854, from New Haven, Ct., and Bedford, Mass. Entries
dating from June 1854, however, indicate that Betts was then residing
in Lexington District, from which place he penned a humorous poem
satirizing pastoral life in the area—"Oh give me old Lexington / Before
all other lands / For I love her Cool fountains / But dispise her Deep
Sands / Where the Lizard and Rattle Snake / And Poison Stump tail
/ And all venomous Reptiles / In harmony dwell / Where the hoot owl
at midnight / With his dolefull song / Alights on the Chicken Cock / (and like Death) / Says Come along / Where Even the grass hopper
starves / For the want of green food / And the people are all heathen
/ And know nothing of God / And the rum Demon reigns / With
unlimited Sway / And the Natives most generally / Feed upon Clay, /
But Lexington Still thou hast Beuties untold / And for aught that we
know / Thou hast rich mines of gold / There is wealth in thy forrests
/ And health in thine aire / And who that is an Invalid / Would not
wish to Dwell there / Where the Sweet Bay her Blossoms / And
fragrance Put forth / And the wild flowers like a Carpet / Spread Over
the Earth, / Where the Soft Breese of Summer / Blows over the lea / And the mocking Bird Sings / In the Black Jack Tree." Journal entries
and verse, 1860-1862, recorded by Betts' widow voice her grief following
the death of her husband and evidence her involvement in relief work
during the early days of the Civil War, and one such entry, 20 August
[1861], reports the departure of troops from Lexington District for
encampment at Light Wood Knot Springs. Donors: Mr. Daniel J.
Bell, Mr. & Mrs. H.F. Byrne, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Dana, and Dr.
& Mrs. O'Neal Humphries.

Two hundred thirty-three manuscripts, 1969-1991, trace the career of
author Idella Bodie (b. 1925). This Columbia College graduate entered
college at sixteen and went on to teach high school English and creative
writing in Aiken from 1954 to 1985, when she retired to write full-time.
In an undated form letter she answers queries and questions about her
work as a writer—"My love of storytelling started early on our farm near
the small South Carolina town of Ridge Spring where my father grew
and shipped asparagus." She goes on to indicate that she became a
writer out of the richness of her childhood experiences and family life—
"My experiences and those of family and friends still find their way
into my writing." As to why most of her books are set in South Carolina, she explains--"I love my native state--its heritage, its rivers, mountains, seashore, people, and everything about it. The more I learn, the prouder I am."

Other primary items are contained in research files used in the preparation of the two editions of her book *South Carolina Women* (1978, 1991), including letters from some of its principal figures. On 23 January 1977 Olympic gold-medalist "Ludy" Godbold revealed--"in that annual track meet at Winthrop that you said was "the beginning" I broke three American records--Shotput, Discus & Hop-Step Jump. That was why I was asked to try out for the Olympics." In a form letter issued in March 1978 adult education leader Wil Lou Gray told of her initial involvement in the fight against illiteracy in South Carolina--"We began in 1918, when the S.C. Federation of Women's Clubs urged Gov. Richard I. Manning to appoint an Illiteracy Commission. The members were so overwhelmed by the magnitude of the problem--1 out of every 4 persons in the state could not read or write, and no money was voted for a program--that they refused to serve! The 2nd Illiteracy Commission hired me as Director, and we began our work." Editor-historian Mary C. Simms Oliphant, in a letter to Sandlapper Store book editor Delmar Roberts, 7 July 1978, explained why she was withholding her birth date--"Not merely through vanity am I omitting the date of my birth. I am still actively working, far beyond the age when one is commonly believed to be approaching senility at age 65 and one's *credibility* is seriously in question."

Among the stories and articles by Mrs. Bodie is correspondence generated in the course of her writing a piece on selected South Carolinians' recollections of their favorite childhood books (*The State Magazine*, 14 April 1985). Historian Lewis P. Jones responded by saying in a letter, 1 October 1984, that one book which he suspected had influenced him was *Two Little Confederates*--"and much of that influence I have been trying to undo in recent years when I learned better." Charlestonian Josephine Humphreys happened to remark, 14 November 1984, that as a writer it was her "suspicion that there are stories everywhere, and my job is only to get as many as I can down on paper." Clemson University's Mark Steadman, in a statement sent along on 15 January 1985, recalled--"Through high school and college my English teachers always seemed to be the most interesting and trustworthy, and that is what I chiefly remember. Not the works themselves so much as the people through whom they came to me." Without question, the book that has had the greatest and most lasting impact on my life is *The Bible*, Strom Thurmond stated in a letter of 30 January 1985. And novelist Elizabeth Boatwright Coker wrote, 26 March 1985--"My family were book people. All of us loved to read. Three bookcases full of the Harvard Classics were as responsible for my preparation as a writer as any other influence."
Other correspondents in the collection include Margaret W. Ehrhardt, Grace Beacham Freeman, Barbara Williams Jenkins, Loulie Latimer Owens, Ennis Rees, George C. Rogers, Jr., Kathleen Lewis Sloan, Gurdon L. Tarbox, Jr., and Charlie G. Williams. Donor: Mrs. Idella Bodie.

**Forty-eight manuscripts and two volumes, 1864-1920** and undated, relating to the Boyle and Carraway families of Sumter County consist primarily of family correspondence, including letters addressed to Mary Sibley Clark Carraway Boyle (d. 1920) from her sister, Martha Belser Clark McLeod (1846-1911), and various other relatives within and without South Carolina. Of interest are a letter fragment, 28 August 1871, describing a visit to Columbia--"We walked about the town and went over the State House, saw the chamber our Negro Legislators meet in....It is a sin for them to be allowed to defile such elegance with their vile presence"; a form letter, 10 March 1902, from the D.E. Luther Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga., to Mrs. M.C. Boyle, Magnolia, urging her to redouble her efforts in canvassing Sumter County for sales of the "Story of Stonewall Jackson"; and resolutions of respect issued by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Lynchburg Methodist Church upon the death of Mrs. Sibley Boyle, 29 October 1920.

Particularly noteworthy are several Civil War items relating to the Confederate service of J.H. Carraway, a member of Co. K, Twenty-third Regiment, South Carolina Infantry. A "Descriptive List and Account of Pay and Clothing of Private J.H. Carraway...", 12 June 1864, identifies the twenty-five-year-old farmer as a native of Darlington District at the time of his reenlistment on 9 May 1862. Carraway's journal, a pocket-size volume containing entries dated 1 March through 31 May 1864, includes notations on the Federal blockade of Charleston and bombardment of Ft. Sumter and the Confederate reinforcement of the fort's garrison. Writing on 10 April 1864, Carraway noted that "five monitors are now to be seen. 3 regulars deserted from Ft. Sumter to the enemy and gave information about the fort. a fleet of 40 steam propelled torpedo boats are now being constructed in the city. I guess the Blockade will be lifted."

Journal entries speak also of war rumors and misinformation which prevailed. One such entry, 13 April 1864, evidences the bias of Southern propaganda--"The papers contain a batch of yankee news. Bankruptcy at the north is said to be inevitable. The Republicans are all marrying negroes." Another entry, 14 April 1864, describes the celebration of the anniversary of the fall of Ft. Sumter in 1861--"yesterday being the third anniversary of the capture of Fort Sumter a salute was fired from the fort and other [h]arbour batt[e]ries[. It appear[e]d to vex the feds as they open[e]d fire at once, cilling one of the signal corps on the parapet." Co. K was relocated from Sullivan's Island to Wilmington, N.C., in April 1864 and the following month was again moved to Petersburg, Va. The final entry of the journal speaks
of the earth trembling beneath the shock of artillery fire near Peters-
burg. A New Testament belonging to J.H. Carraway bears the
following inscription--"J.H. Caraway Departed this life the 24th Nov.
1864 in prison camp at Elmira N.Y. Ward 7. Barox the 3." Donor:
Mr. Clifton Anderson.

Panoramic photograph, [ca. 1917-1918], of the 106th Field Artillery,
U.S. Army, at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg County. Donors: Dr.
Ward W. Briggs, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. Hammett.

Manuscript volume, 24 June 1866 - 9 June 1867, "Minutes of the
Sabbath School, at Cannon's Camp Ground," a Methodist camp meeting
site in Spartanburg County, listing names of officers and teachers.
Donor: Mrs. Shirley C. Thompson.

Two hundred eighty manuscripts, 1864-1978 and undated, of the
Childs family of Columbia consist largely of materials relating directly
to the branch of the family resulting from the marriage of Mary
Eugenia ("Minna") Gibbes and David Augustus Childs. The daughter
of Robert Wilson Gibbes' eldest son, James Guignard Gibbes, by his
first wife, Mary Eugenia ("Mollie") McCullough, Minna Gibbes an-
ounced her wedding plans in a letter, 17 June 1884, requesting that
the ceremony might be performed at his uncle Allston's Augusta, Ga.,
home. Other letters dating from the summer of 1884 congratulate
Minna and Gus on their forthcoming nuptials, and two letters, 9 July
1884 and undated, from Minna's step-mother, Rhoda Elizabeth Waller
Gilchrist Gibbes, discuss the assemblage of the bride's trousseau.

Family correspondence predominates much of the collection. Letters
from Minna's brother Jimmie, also known as Bubba, reveal the growth
of the Childs family through the birth of children. Particularly touching
is a letter from Bubba, 19 December 1889, alluding to the death of their
mother--"I cannot let this day, the 23rd anniversary of the death of our
dear Mother, pass without writing you at least a few lines. Her dear
memory is ever fresh with me and I can but think how different the
last 20 years would have been with me had it pleased God to have
spared her." Present too are a number of letters from Albert Waller
Gilchrist, son of Minna's step-mother by her first marriage. Gilchrist,
a native of Greenwood, served as Democratic governor of Florida, 1909-
1913, and several items in the collection make reference to his
inauguration.

Business papers of D.A. Childs include an eight-page typewritten
letter, 31 May 1899, from W.A. Clark, president of Carolina National
Bank, Columbia, responding to alleged complaints voiced by Childs
regarding management of the bank and salaries paid the president and
cashier. Childs' father, Lysander D. Childs, was instrumental in the
bank's organization and served as its first president. Another letter
from W.A. Clark, 16 January 1908, forwards extracts from minutes of
a meeting of bank stockholders thanking D.A. Childs and his brother,
William Guion Childs, for the loan of a portrait of their father to be exhibited in the bank’s board room.

D.A. Childs died in 1914, and the bulk of remaining materials relates to his widow’s business and financial affairs. Assisted by Columbia attorney David W. Robinson and half-brothers Robert Waller Gibbes and Hunter Allston Gibbes, Minna Childs was able to sell off Columbia area properties in the 1920s. Letters written during the 1930s indicate the hardships experienced by family members as the Great Depression hit South Carolina. Other papers relate to the settlement of the estates of James G. Gibbes, Rhoda Elizabeth Waller Gilchrist Gibbes, and Albert W. Gilchrist. Also of interest are a sworn statement, 16 October 1882, of James G. Gibbes, Columbia, indicating that one hundred shares of stock in the Valley River Mining Company “are held by me for the sole use & benefit of my daughter M.E. Gibbes and as soon as said shares can be transferred they shall be put in her name”; an unsigned draft of the will of Nancy Hoke Childs, 1871; and a receipt, 5 April 1890, and itemized account of expenses incurred by W.J. May in building a house for D.A. Childs. Seven manuscript volumes, 1914-1930, consist of Minna Childs’ bank books and records of personal loans. **Donor: Mr. L. Craig Childs, Jr.**

**Seventeen items, 1882-1987,** reflect the strong prohibition interest of the Rev. Hilliard Francis Chreitzberg (1850-1910), a Georgetown-born, Wofford-educated Methodist minister who for nineteen years (1873-1892) was a member of the South Carolina Conference. Of principal interest here is a volume of clippings, 1882-1887, taken from the Temperance Worker during Chreitzberg’s tenure as editor of this newspaper (1886-1887), which was published in Sumter and edited chiefly from Newberry and Chester, where he served churches during these years. In his first issue as editor of the Worker, 19 January 1885, Chreitzberg wrote:—“We believe that total abstinence is the only reasonable guarantee against drunkenness; that NO LICENSE in any form or under any circumstances for the sales of liquor as a beverage is the best method for following the Golden Rule....Now, friends, one and all, let’s have a ‘long pull, a strong pull, and a PULL ALL TOGETHER,’ and 1885 will prove a battering-ram against the fortified position of the Rum-power in grand old South Carolina.” A file of sixteen items provides biographical information on the Rev. Chreitzberg. **Donors: Mrs. Francis C. Broome and Mrs. Betty Chreitzberg Crenshaw.**

**Seven and one-half linear feet of papers, 1869-1937,** documenting the business operations of Spartanburg County’s Clifton Manufacturing Company consist primarily of bills and invoices, but also include incoming correspondence, bank statements, insurance papers, freight and lading bills, cancelled checks and receipts. Clifton Manufacturing Company was founded and began producing textiles in 1881, and by 1890, a second mill, Clifton #2, had opened. Clifton #3, or Converse,
as it was called, began operations in 1896 and at its closing in 1971 was the last of the three mills still in operation.

Correspondence files represented here consist largely of letters from prospective employees seeking jobs and from other mills discussing mutual production and financial matters. Also present are letters from the War Department concerning mill production during World War I. Correspondence from the Treasury Department focuses upon income tax problems between 1917 and 1919 as does that from the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, 1927-1928, and the South Carolina Taxpayers' League, 1930-1932. Specimen letters from stockholders concern the purchase and value of Clifton Manufacturing Company stock. Among extant fire insurance documents are records of mill inspections and a fire report dating from December 1931. Bills and invoices range from heavy equipment to food. Cancelled checks for the payment of bills and dividends span the years 1883 to 1935, and receipts fall between 1883 and 1916.

Bills and invoices comprise three and three-fourths linear feet of the collection, while cancelled checks and receipts total an additional one and one-fourth linear feet. The remainder of the collection is divided among the following series: correspondence, 1880-1937; bank statements, 1902-1908; fire insurance records, 1883-1932; and freight and lading bills, 1883-1925. Donors: Mr. Edward D. Black, Mrs. Jane C. Davis, Mr. & Mrs. John Daniels, Dr. C.G. Hopper, Jr., Mrs. George Lott, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Andrew B. Marion, Mrs. James K. Morris, Mr. Phil Noble, Mrs. Dorothy Owen, Mrs. J.T. Pearlstine, Mrs. J. Frederic Rench, Mr. John C. Robeson, Mrs. Sarah B. Shannon, Dr. C. James Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. Robert M. Vance, Mr. Joseph L. Walker, Mrs. D. Reese Williams, Mrs. John S. Wilson, and Dr. Arthur P. Young.

Five letters, 11 January 1817, 30 October 1819, 29 January 1821 and undated of British admiral Isaac Coffin (1759-1839) reveal his interest in natural history and participation in the export of song birds from the United States to Europe. Writing from Beaufort, 11 January 1817, Coffin advised Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of a request made by the collector of customs in Liverpool for shell specimens and urged Pinckney "to let any of your sable Gentlemen when moving along shore pick up any live Shells they may meet with and take them to you for inspection." Furthermore, Coffin advised Pinckney to consider using the "piles of dead oyster shells" to form a barrier--"they have been subject long to the action of the waves & have ability to resist & protect the remains of the Territory." Another letter to Pinckney, 30 October 1819, written from Liverpool, laments the failure of friends and relations in South Carolina to supply him with birds--"I am puzzled how I can longer avoid satisfying the craving desires of some old Ladies who have now for Years depended on me for a supply of Virginia Nightingales, so called here, & hope you will or your Brother aid me, in dispatching a few
next Spring." Coffin's letter of 29 January 1821 thanks Charleston resident John Mathews for shipping seven birds from South Carolina but regrets that only one arrived safely. The letter also describes the type of cage that "The Men trading in Birds here" recommended. An incomplete undated letter to Pinckney discusses Coffin's travels and his association with James Watt, Jr., "of steam Engine celebrity, in starting a boat to ply between Margate & London." Donor: Commander & Mrs. William McGowan Matthew.

_Ninety-three manuscripts, 1927-1978, and one manuscript volume, 1930-1934, of Edward McIlwain Craig (b. 1914) trace this Columbia resident's educational, cultural, and military activities chiefly from the time of his seventh-grade graduation from Heathwood Public School in 1927 until his discharge from the U.S. Navy at the close of World War II. After finishing Columbia High School in 1933, Craig was employed by the Southern Cotton Oil Company until his enlistment as a yeoman third class in the U.S. Naval Reserves on 23 December 1941. Among the papers are Craig's selective service registration card, 16 October 1940, and notice of selection, 11 September 1941. Reporting for active duty, 6 January 1942, Craig was assigned for duty with the administrative office of the U.S. Naval Receiving Station, U.S. Navy Yard, Charleston. Upon his separation from the Navy in 1946, he had attained the rank of chief yeomen.

Of particular interest among the collection's World War II materials are a number of items revealing Craig's role in the establishment of a Petty Officers' Club in Charleston. The club was organized 8 October 1943 and opened twelve days later. Partly financed by ten dollar contributions from fifty-three charter members, it occupied the former "Six O'Clock Club" at 134 Market Street and sponsored weekly dances open to Navy and Marine Corps enlisted personnel. Craig's charter membership card identifies him as the organization's secretary and treasurer. Other military items of interest include leave passes, Craig's identification card, a partially used tobacco rationing card, separation papers issued at the close of World War II, and a V-Mail communication, 15 August 1943, from friend Jack Portrum, "somewhere in England," commenting--"Aside from having difficulties making change with British currency and drinking tea with milk I feel as much a Carolinian as ever." Specimen issues of _Ahoy!, a publication for Navy and Marine Corps personnel in the Charleston area, provide information on the South Carolina base and further document activities of the Petty Officers' Club. Two photographs picture Craig and other officers of the club. In one they are shown visiting a hospitalized survivor of the Normandy invasion.

Craig's involvement in Columbia area cultural organizations, chiefly the Towne Theatre and Shandon Choral Society, is also evident throughout the collection. A charter member of the Shandon Choral Society, he was instrumental in the establishment of the Camden
Choral Society and was elected president of the latter in 1949. A scrapbook, 1930-1934 and undated, yields further information on his youthful associations, among them the Boy Scouts of America and the Barrymore Dramatic Club. Mementoes from the Sixth International Road Congress which met in Columbia on 17 October 1930 include a list of signatures of the delegates. As a Boy Scout, Craig served as a guide to the visiting engineers inspecting the Lake Murray dam. News publicity explains the necessity for guides, noting that fully two-thirds of the one hundred thirty-five delegates were not fluent in English. From this meeting came written communication with J.E. Blackwall, an engineer of Leicester, England, and Hubert S. Martin, director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau, London, who responded, 13 March 1931, enclosing an autographed photograph of Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts movement. Donor: Mr. Edward M. Craig, Sr.

Letter, 20 April 1854, from [Isabel] S. Snowden, Charleston, to [Ann Pamela Cunningham] (1816-1875), founder of the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, responds to a letter from Miss Cunningham to Mary Amarinthia Yates Snowden appealing for financial assistance in her efforts to preserve Mt. Vernon. "I do assure you we feel the deepest interest in the object you have so much at heart," Snowden writes, "and if we thought there was a possibility of our doing any thing at this time, would organize an association to assist in carrying out your views...." Questioning Congress' seeming disinterest in purchasing the property, Snowden speaks of the fundraising work undertaken on behalf of the Calhoun Monument Association while assuring Miss Cunningham of the merit of her Mt. Vernon campaign--"I feel if I had been blessed with the means of doing it almost singly, I should have felt proud to have consecrated my means to one of the noblest works of gratitude, for what do we not owe to the Father of our Country, and to think the place he loved, and probably looked upon as the most sacred spot to him on earth, and now the repose of his hallowed remains should be allowed by his children to be troden by unhallowed steps...." Donor: Mr. Benjamin Boatwright, Jr.

Sixteen photographs, 1873 and undated, of railroad bridges in Boonville, Mo., and unidentified railroad stations, construction projects on which South Carolina engineer Charles Stevens Dwight was employed, and a memorial plaque commemorating those members of Elliott's Brigade who died in the Battle of the Crater, 30 July 1864. Donor: Mrs. Charles Dwight Cathcart.

Two manuscript volumes, 1857-1912 and 1898-1899, of the Ensor family of Columbia consist of a scrapbook volume containing newspaper clippings, broadsides, and miscellaneous related materials documenting the South Carolina political experiences of Dr. Joshua Fulton Ensor (1836-1907) and a photograph album including cyanotype images of Columbia street scenes and public buildings, soldiers at Camp Fornance,
A native of Maryland and 1862 graduate of the University of Maryland School of Medicine, J.F. Ensor served as a surgeon in the U.S. Army, 1862-1865. At the close of the Civil War he was sent to South Carolina as medical purveyor for the Freedmen's Bureau. Dr. Ensor acted as superintendent of the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum in Columbia from 1870 until 1878, and a large number of the articles included in the scrapbook comment on his tenure, controversy over state funding of the institution during Reconstruction years, and the support for his administration voiced by the Democratic press. After resigning as superintendent in January 1878, Ensor served as chief inspector of customs for the port of Charleston, 1879-1882, and deputy collector of internal revenue, 1882-1894. He was appointed postmaster of Columbia in 1897 by President McKinley, reappointed in 1901 by President Theodore Roosevelt, and continued to hold the position at the time of his death.

An ardent Republican in the land of a Democratic majority which viewed minority rule with loathing, Ensor defended South Carolina as a politically moderate state in a number of letters to the editors of Northern papers. One such editorial, titled "How Honest Settlers are Received," reprints Ensor's letter written from Columbia, 31 May 1872, describing the climate and agricultural and industrial advantages of the area. With regard to "the personal safety of Northerners who settle here," Ensor wrote, "I have lived here nearly six years, have mingled as much, perhaps more, with the people than any other Northern man here; have met with gentlemen from every part of the State, many of whom were most earnest in their support of the Confederate cause, having sacrificed their entire fortunes upon the altar of their political faith, and I have not heard a single expression, with one or two exceptions, that might be construed into opposition to honest, respectable Northern men settling here....I know that there have been many outrages and acts of violence committed here of late, but these difficulties are purely political. The people of the South have not been able to reconcile themselves to the new order of things here. They cannot believe that it is right and just and most promotive of the public good that the ignorant, the illiterate and the corrupt should make and administer the laws, while the intelligent and educated pay the taxes--bear all the expenses of the State, without having any voice in the administration of its affairs. And is it surprising that they should feel some unkindness toward those who thus deprive them of man's dearest privileges?"

Twice nominated as a Republican for the U.S. Congress, J.F. Ensor was selected as a delegate to the 1892 Republican national convention, and included in the scrapbook are a 15 August 1880 broadside "Address to the White Union Republicans and Other Freemen of South
Carolina... urging the organization of "White Union Republican Clubs" throughout South Carolina and support of the Garfield-Arthur ticket and a 5 February 1874 broadside satirizing Franklin J. Moses--"Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Now, through the Unaccountable Mercy of a Divine Providence, Exercising the Duties of Governor of South Carolina." Also present are resolutions of respect, ca. 4 May 1877, upon the death of Miss Lucretia J. Kemp, matron of the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum; materials relating to Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar; and memorial tributes issued by the South Carolina Association of Postmasters at the time of J.F. Ensor's death. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William Keenan III.

Letter fragment, 2 March 1851, of Ed[win] E[vans], Charleston, apprises his sister of his experiences while visiting Charleston. Of particular interest is Evans' description of a slave auction--"There are always two criers to each nigger. The head one calls out the name of the slave he wishes to sell who steps upon the platform as nimbly as possible. The Auctioneer then reads the conditions for instance 'One half in cash the rest in one year secured by bond and mortgage on the slave.' He then begins 'What's bid for Moses? Start him gentlemen a real prime nigger, (here states what kind of work he can do) sold for no fault warranted perfectly sound & kind is $1000 Bid is 800, going at 500 quick or I'll knock him off at 500. 550 is bid 550, 550, 550, 555, 560, 565, worth twice the money look at him gentlemen ask him questions going or I knock him off at 565,' here somebody steps up and questions him as to age and other qualities another feels his arm or leg to see whether there is considerable strength another opens his mouth and looks at his teeth &c. at last he is struck off to somebody. The niggers don't mind it at all but try their best to show off to the best advantage[.] They never chain them as you probably have heard nor secure them in any way but the blacks who are for sale sit about on the ground any where till they are called on the stand. I did not see a tear in any of their eyes but they every one seemed in fine spirits laughing & joking and I have seen a good many sold since I came into Charleston (never before)[.] They never take the little niggers from the Mother but sell them all together and they very seldom divide families." Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Twenty-two manuscripts, 4 January 1862 - 5 August 1864 and 16 April 1889 - 18 June 1894, of Claudius L. Fike (1845-1894), son of George A. Fike, include letters and grade reports documenting the younger Fike's years as a cadet at Columbia's Arsenal Academy and Charleston's Citadel Academy. Letters written by C.L. Fike from Arsenal Academy relate details of the military school's daily regimen, his studies, and the strict military discipline facing cadets hoping to enter The Citadel. A letter from Arsenal Academy superintendent John P. Thomas, 4 February 1862, notes--"your son is well and is doing well. I am pleased with him, and I hope he will do honor to himself and to
Shortly after arriving in Columbia, Claudius found himself confined to the school infirmary from which he wrote, 12 February 1862—"I am now in the hospital with a disease which I do not know the name of, the surgeon does not know but thinks it is roseola....I am not sick nor have not been, but my body is covered with red spots, like a flea bite very thick, and they itch considerably. It resembles measles very much." The letter continues on to note—"The sick are very well attended to, Fires all the time, have lights burning all night, have a privy in an adjoining room, have whatever they want, to eat, have negroes to wait on them &c."

Several letters refer to the uniforms issued to Arsenal Academy cadets. The above mentioned letter of 12 February 1862 reports that the cadets' "forage suit" was made of gray jeans manufactured by J.G. Gibbes but notes—"We do not have Palmetto buttons for they cannot be had." Another letter, 20 April 1862, describes the dress uniform—"It is made like a frock coat, is made of fine, grey, jeans; the ends of sleeves and collar black. The cloth was made by Gibbes, at the Saluda Factory, a few miles above here. We have the old U.S. eagle buttons." Other letters comment on school life. "We get beef-steak twice a day," Fike wrote, 1 May 1862, "sugar, coffee, and molasses twice, cake bread every other day at dinner and loaf bread at morning and night. We get chicken stewed, every Sat. morning, ham and eggs, on Wednesday and Sunday, and soup occasionally at dinner." And a letter dated 23 August [18]62 suggests that even in the midst of wartime the cadets’ thoughts were not always sober—"Last night, two cadets slipped out, before night, went to the theatre, got partly intoxicated, attempted, and even succeeded in passing the sentinel, but were observed by one of the officers. They have been suspended."

Two surviving letters written by Fike from The Citadel comment further on the effects of the war upon the civilian populace. Fike enclosed fragments of the shell "which killed the first person in the bombardment of Charleston" in a letter of 20 December 1863, which noted also that a picture of the bombardment of Ft. Sumter was to be raffled with sixty chances being sold for ten dollars each, and the final letter, 5 August 1864, reports that dress parades at The Citadel were continuing despite the war—"Every Friday evening, we have a dress parade, attended by the band of the 1st Regt. of Regulars. The ladies and citizens generally, turn out en masse, and the spacious galleries, are crowded."

Donor: Mrs. Shirley C. Thompson.

Twenty-two manuscripts, 23 December 1828, 2 June 1843 - 8 April 1867 and undated, of George A. Fike, a Dutch Fork native who later removed to Cherokee Springs, Spartanburg District, are comprised largely of letters from brothers Henry and William Summer, both residents of Pomaria. The correspondence is of interest primarily because of its discussion of William Summer’s agricultural experiments, his operation of Pomaria Nursery from which ornamental plants were
exported throughout the Southeast, and his revealing commentary on mid-nineteenth-century inhabitants of the Dutch Fork.

A letter from William Summer dated 2 June 1843 comments on the settlement of a dispute among factions of the Lutheran church by which St. John’s Lutheran Church, Pomaria, was served on alternate Sundays by pastors of the South Carolina and Tennessee synods. "It may perhaps be interesting to you," Summer writes, "to know that the church case is at last disposed of favourably to the friends of the Revd. Godfrey Dreher--the Judges dismissed the appeal and the case now stands where it began when the suit was commenced, the party in possession having the right. Since Mr. Drehers friends have law and justice on their side they have certainly nothing to fear, but to go onward & act independently of the Synod." William Summer’s entry into the South Carolina political arena is discussed in two letters, 3 August and 22 December 1844. The earlier letter tells of Summer’s candidacy for "Treasurer of the Upper Division" and suggests--"You can perhaps aid me with some of the Spartanburg delegation by speaking to such as you know....So far my prospect is flattering--I have some of the most influential men in the state who will do all they can to have me elected--the salary is 1600 per annum and my opponents may be expected to exert themselves--In the meantime I am not inactive." The second letter tells of Summer’s defeat in the election before the legislature but notes--"I have...made the acquaintance of some men who will be of service to me if I should hereafter seek official station and even in the event that I never attempt it will be of some advantage in future." The same letter tells of Adam G. Summer’s association with the South Carolinian, a Columbia newspaper--"You are perhaps not yet aware that brother Adam has purchased the South Carolinian from Col. Pemberton and enters upon his new duties both as Editor and Proprietor of that paper on the 1st day of February--He has some of the best men in the state to sustain him, and will exert all his talents in supporting the great principles of the Democratic party, always I trust that he may have an eye to sustaining Carolinas favorite Son as his principles (I need scarcely say that I mean John C. Calhoun)." Others refer to the studies of Orlando Benedict Mayer and brother Thomas Summer in Europe and the latter’s hopes for appointment as professor of agriculture at South Carolina College. Such hopes, however, proved illusory, for Thomas Summer’s death is detailed in a letter dated 22 March 1852.

Details of William Summer’s operation of a nursery at Pomaria are revealed through a number of his letters. Writing on 14 May 1850, Summer commented on his various agricultural and animal husbandry experiments and reported--"I have been made a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society--the first honor of the kind paid to the State of So[uth] Ca[rolina]--to the members thus Elected they distribute the Proceedings of the Society most superbly illustrated
with coloured plates of rare & choice varieties of fruits. By increased devotion to this laudable work I hope to merit the distinguished honor conferred upon me." A gap in correspondence spans the years between 1860 and 1867, and William Summer's final letter in the collection, dated 8 April 1867, tells of the atrocities suffered by his family and neighbors throughout the Dutch Fork during and after the war. Summer had been named tax assessor for the Eleventh Division, which included Newberry, and from this vantage point was able to take stock of the situation of many residents of the area. "We are in a situation that we must submit and accept the best terms they offer us—if this is not done confiscation will come—I think however that now we will have reconstruction by next Decr. and have representation in Congress; then when we have the protection of Government we will have peace and quiet and order once more—and be better prepared to live in security. With the labor of the freedman we can never expect any profit—it is only half labor and our lands will be depreciated in value for years to come.... In time we may arrive at a better state of things—If the indebtedness... could be settled... then things will improve."  

Donor: Mrs. Shirley C. Thompson.

Two letters, 20 December 1860 and 31 July 1861, of B.B. Foster concern South Carolina's involvement in the Civil War. The earlier letter, written from Charleston and addressed to "My Dear Son," states—"South Carolina is out of the union without a Dissenting voice it took place at a quarter past one o'clock." The second, written from the Bull Run battlefield and giving an account of the Confederate victory at Manassas, is written on Yankee letterhead inscribed "Fear not, Abram, I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward." Foster served in Co. F and S, Third South Carolina Infantry. Elected lieutenant colonel 6 February 1861, he joined for duty 14 April 1861 and resigned 30 January 1862. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Phelps H. Bultman, Mrs. Craig Carson, Mr. & Mrs. H. William Carter, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Joe C. Harden, Mrs. Faye J. Johnson, Dr. & Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Reid, Mr. & Mrs. R. Glenn Sharp, Mrs. M.K. Strasburger, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cosmo Walker, and Dr. & Mrs. John W. Yarbrough.

Printed document, 4 June 1863, certificate naming Frank Frame as a member of the United Church of the Seventy-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, given at Botany Bay Island, S.C., and signed by J.D. Butler and Walter Bare, leaders, and J.L. Kinsel, secretary. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Eugene B. Chase, Mr. & Mrs. Lon J. Courtney, Jr., Mr. Harry Haynsworth IV, and Mr. & Mrs. William C. Hubbard.

Fifteen manuscripts, 8 August 1861 - 17 September 1863 and undated, Civil War letters of S. Ralph Goodwin (1843-1864), a native of Laurens District and brother-in-law of Claudius L. Fike, reveal his participation in campaigns throughout Virginia. Goodwin enlisted as a
private in Co. I, Third South Carolina Infantry on 14 April 1861. The earliest letter in the collection, 8 August 1861, written from Camp Gregg near Vienna, Va., tells of the Confederate army's bravery during the recent fight at Manassas and brags—"Pa old Abe says he is going to take Back all the Property that we got in Battle of Bulls run....But if he Gets it Back he will have to Do some better Fighting than he Did 18th and twenty first at Bulls run....Old Scott wont claim that figt at Bulls run. He says it was not Done according to his plan if he and his party had of gained the victory he would of Claimed it then. the yankees, say our men did not figt like men they said they fougt like tigers....their has Been Some talk of Peace...But I my selff Dont think they will make Peace. I Dont think that Peace will Be maid until we whip them a time or two moor." Goodwin's early letters speak of the prevalence of disease, especially measles, and complain of the poor medical care available to the troops. A letter of 2 September 1861 notes--"I can Tell you Pa They are People Dying here Every Day most, it is vercy little attention a man gets here I tell you. Soldiers, are cared half as much for hear as our Dogs are at home."

By the winter of 1863 the Confederate army in Virginia suffered terribly from want of clothing and food. Goodwin's letter of 25 January 1863 reports that when called to the field of battle at Fredericksburg he was almost barefooted--"This man Had a Good pair of Shoes i Told Him if He wouldent go Just to Give me his Shoes i would Go, and Done it, That was how come me in that Battle." Writing on 7 May 1863, Goodwin described fighting at Chancellorsville--"we have had Quite a hard time we left our camps the 29 of Last Inst and During this time there is Six days that we was under the fire of the Enemys Guns--our Regt was not regula[r]ly Engaged, we have been Right whar it was going on...our Brigade was ordered to charge a Battery...the yankeys Shelled us Powerful. But hearing the Boys Cheer So they left with their Battery Before we Got there our Skirmishers followed on closely Going on after them. It was Just at Sun down when we Started to take this Battery and we followed them up untill Three oclock that night...we have Run old hooker Back whar he Started from Besides thousands of men that he has lost."

A letter dated 17 September 1863 and written from Atlanta describes Goodwin's journey by train through South Carolina, including supper at Sumter--"we arrived at Kingsville Just Daylight here several of the old Cittizens of Laurens met us to see their sons for the first Time in most three years, and to Bid them adieu...they would not Let us come through Columbia the reason they was afraid that the men would Desert which some of the 15th Regt has...." "The feelings I have for Ladies of SC are Quite Different to what they have Ever Been to me Before." Goodwin wrote, for "coming through SC & through Geo Most Every Station their was a Table set for us to Eat, anything you would want." An undated letter fragment tells of the Confederate army's
passage through Pennsylvania, presumably enroute to Gettysburg, and notes that they were unable to purchase supplies with Confederate money, consequently "our men are Killing Chickens and Pigs Right in the Citizens yards although it is against orders orders from Gen. Lee are not to Destroy any private Property." Goodwin was killed in action at Chickamauga, Tenn., on 20 September 1864. Donor: Mrs. Shirley C. Thompson.

**Letter,** 21 June 1858, of Paul H[amilton] Hayne (1830-1886), Charleston, enlists [John Esten] Cooke's assistance in finding lodging for the poet's family during an anticipated visit to Virginia--"I think of visiting Virginia during the month of August, with my wife & child in search of health, which I fear has finally deserted me. Now I have no intention of visiting the springs; on the contrary, my desire is to seek out some farm-house among the Mountains, where I can ride, shoot, & be away from Fashion & fashionable tyrannies." "No matter how plain the fare," Hayne writes, "how rude the accommodation, so long as the first is wholesome, & the last cleanly & cheap, (for I am a poor--a very poor devil) I care not a button for the plainness & the rudeness. Of course I wouldn't like to carry my wife, & 'wee bairn' among low people: I simply mean to say that mere plainness, & even some roughness of living is no sort of objection to me." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Callahan, Dr. Flynn T. Harrell, Mr. Ben F. Hornsby, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. William Keenan III, Dr. & Mrs. E.M. Lander, Jr., Mr. James K. Latimer, Dr. Charles Lesser, Mr. William B. Lindsay, and Mr. & Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, Jr.

**Thirteen manuscripts,** 1770-1902, of the Herin and Ouzts families of Edgefield County consist chiefly of estate papers, including a receipt, 3 May 1819, for payment of five hundred dollars "for a negro woman about Twenty Six years of age by the name of delsey." In a letter written from Elmwood, Edgefield County, 19 January 1902, Mrs. J.T. Ouzts urges upon her grandson, St. Pierre Herrin, the wisdom of her years as she perceived it--"I will soon be 64 my days here on earth will soon be numbered but I hope I shall go to the home our heavenly father has made for us & hope to meet you there....I want you to be a Christian whilst you are young as it is so much harder when you get older & the sins of this world allures you on from one bad step to another...there is so much trouble & crimes in this life do try to shun them & strive to be good & kind to all[..]" Donor: Professor John S. Herin.

**Letter,** 16 Jan. 1865, of Brig. Gen. W[illiam] Y[oung] C[onn] Humes (1830-1882), a Virginia native who participated in the defense of Georgia and the Carolinas from Sherman's Union troops, informs his commanding officer that he was sending three Union prisoners, members of the Eighteenth Regiment, Missouri Infantry, to the rear, conveys intelligence of enemy positions, and notes--"The prisoners report that their destination is Charleston." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. J. David
Hayes, Mrs. Thomas A. Huguenin, Mr. & Mrs. Halcott P. Green, Dr. & Mrs. H. Harrison Jenkins, and the Rev. & Mrs. James Parker.

Three manuscripts, 4-6 July 1864, telegraph messages sent by Brig. Gen. B.H. Robertson to Maj. John Jenkins (1824-1905) enquire about military conditions in the vicinity of James Island and urge Jenkins to "Harras enemy as much as practicable" and "Try and keep the enemy from flanking James Island...." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Phelps H. Bultman, Mrs. Craig Carson, Mr. & Mrs. H. William Carter, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Joe C. Harden, Mrs. Faye J. Johnson, Dr. & Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Reid, Mr. & Mrs. R. Glenn Sharp, Mrs. M.K. Strasburger, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cosmo Walker, and Dr. & Mrs. John W. Yarbrough.


Among the earlier items are two letters, 1830, from Abraham Eustis to Joseph Hazell, Ladies' Island, discussing the management of his plantation property. Of primary interest, however, are a number of Civil War-related manuscripts. A business letter, 21 December 1860, from Charleston factors Legare Colcock & Co. boastfully informs Joseph Hazel-"We have the pleasure of advising you of two agreeable events, the first, South Carolina is out of the Union, & then your Cotton sold at 37 1/2." Wartime letters, however, are less optimistic in tone. Much of Beaufort District fell to Union forces late 1861, and its residents were forced to flee to Charleston and inland areas presumed safe from enemy attacks. John M. Reynolds wrote from Charleston on 11 November 1861 advising Caroline [Sams] that "The whole of the inhabitants seem to have come from Beaufort to this place and are very much afflicted both on a/c of their relatives engaged in the defense of their homes and at the report of the burning of our little town to ashes....However the report is without authenticity and, I believe, old B stands as good as ever. The people here generally believe that it will not be safe to remain here...very much longer & are making preparations for speedy departure...."

In much the same vein, R[ichard] Reynolds, Jr., appealed to the Rev. H.D. Duncan on 14 November 1861 for assistance in disposing of property left behind in Beaufort--"I suppose you may have learned from
our friends...that we are in Charleston..., having been obliged to leave our homes to the tender mercies of our enemies. In thus hastily moving, we were not able to secure more than the most handy of our possessions, leaving the major portion scattered carelessly over the house. Fortunately, we had a faithful serv’t with whom we left our keys & instructions & are pleased to learn that they are stored safety in the country. On account of the unsettled state of affairs & the instability of property our factors seem to be unwilling to honour our draft for an amt over $50....We, consequently,...find ourselves in very straightened circumstances, & lack the means for further movement into the interior....Could you conveniently find a way of disposing of my carriage horses at the most advantageous rate? I, of course, do not mean to bother you with any such business, but, knowing your large circle of acquaintance, thought that you might be able to get some one to undertake it[.] All of us, who have left B, will be obliged to turn every available article to money that they leave behind, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Lincolnites."

A typescript, 28 January 1928, of Adelaide Eliza Reynolds Lawton’s Civil War reminiscences tells of the Reynolds family’s sudden departure from Beaufort in 1861, the death of her father, Richard Reynolds, on 22 November 1861 in Charleston, and the family’s subsequent experiences in Barnwell at the close of the war when Union forces occupied and ransacked the home of the Rev. Hansford Dade Duncan. Post-Civil War correspondence and legal documents relate to the settlement of claims for property in the Beaufort area seized by the Federal government during the war. "A Page from Baptist History," 1888, by the Rev. A.C. Wilkins documents the organization and history of the Beaufort Baptist Church, 1800-1888. Donor: Mr. Paul Lawton.

Manuscript, 16 March [1849], resolutions for improved moral behavior penned by David Gregg McIntosh (1836-1916) on his thirteenth birthday. Donor: Mrs. J. Rieman McIntosh.

One and one-quarter linear feet and nineteen volumes, 1890-1957, of the McFadden, White, and Macaulay families focus upon the interlocking histories of these prominent Chester County families. But the collection contains genealogical resources on other family lines as well, including Banks, Cherry, Culp (Kolb), Faucette, Jordan, McAlliley, McKinney, McLauchlin, Mebane, Obenchain (Openshine), Rives, Stephenson, Walker, Waters, Westbrook, and Woods.

Of the nineteen volumes, at least twelve are scrapbooks, ca. 1890s-1957, believed to have been compiled by Bessie McFadden (Mrs. John G.) White (1871-1958). These reflect an interest in poetry, gardening (four volumes, 1938-1943, are devoted to Julia Lester Dillon’s newspaper column “Garden Planning and Planting For South Carolina”), and South Carolina and Southern history (especially that of Chester,
Edgefield, Fairfield, and Sumter counties). Others among these volumes are compilations of material on the South Caroliniana Library, upcountry homes (one volume, 1940s-1950s, contains clippings of articles on this subject by columnist Elizabeth Reed), and such national and regional figures as Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas A. Edison, Joel R. Poinsett, Strom Thurmond, and Francis W. Pickens and family. One scrapbook also contains a compilation, 1932-1943, of Edwin L. Green’s column "University Notes."

Miscellaneous letters and papers reveal Mrs. White’s affiliations with the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. The family history files contain such items of particular interest as a copy of "War Experiences of John C. McFadden," 1908; "Roster of 'Catawba Guards,'" with information covering its members from 1861 to 1864; a copy of pages from a notebook documenting the establishment of the Palmetto Literary Club, Chester, with minutes, 1898-1899, which record a statement of intent to join in "the formation of a public library." One manuscript, 19 January 1905, "Subscription for the Erection of a Monument to the Confederate dead of Chester County," provides signatures, with amounts, of contributors to this cause.

The forty-nine photographs in the collection not only hold intrinsic value as a visual record of various family members. They also represent the work of a number of South Carolina studios from an earlier era. Among these are four from Chester (Joyner, Kennedy, Salter, and Van Ness), three from Columbia (Howie, Reckling, and Toal), two from Rock Hill (Hemphill and Morley), as well as Williams of York, and Melcher of Charleston. In addition to the portraits of individuals are several outdoor group photographs taken in Chester. One especially unusual photograph from the late nineteenth century depicts a South Carolina contingent, presumably from Chester, on a visit to George Washington’s home at Mt. Vernon. Donor: Mrs. Bess White Macaulay Lawton.

_Forty-one manuscripts_, 1853, 1861-1866, 1869-1874, 1880, of Presbyterian minister Joseph Bingham Mack (1838-1912), a native of New York, includes Civil War letters of his father-in-law, Presbyterian minister William Banks (1814-1875), a Fairfield District native who served as a chaplain to the Confederate army. Banks’ letters are noteworthy for their revealing commentary on religious life and instruction among Confederate soldiers and the support of his chaplaincy by Presbyterian churches in South Carolina.

William Banks served as chaplain to Co. F and S, Sixth South Carolina Reserves, for a ninety-day period of duty, 1862-1863. Appointed on 27 December 1862, he joined the regiment on 16 January 1863. He later served as chaplain to the Fourth South Carolina Cavalry and was stationed at Pocotaligo between October 1863 and
March 1864. The earlier Civil War letters written from the South Carolina lowcountry include two, 31 January and 2 November 1863, addressed to Banks’ son Alexander. The earlier letter describes the battle at Pocotaligo and a regimental review by Gen. William Stephen Walker. The other gives a detailed account of a review of troops by Confederate president Jefferson Davis—"About an hour before daylight this morning, the bugles sounded and the troops were roused to prepare to go down to Pocotaligo at 7 o’clock to give the President a military reception as he was coming on from Savannah to Charleston. After dispatching an early breakfast we were soon in our Saddles and galloping off toward the Depot some four miles distant....Arrived at the Depot before the crowd, and took a position with some other spectators where I could see what was going on. Presently here came thundering along about two large Regiments of cavalry—with say 1500 or 2000 horse-men[]. Their long line swept for a great distance down the road, past the Depot, & then turned into the old field near Pocotaligo where they were to form in squadrons for review....Then came the artillery with their horses & artillery wagons at full sweep, the red shirted & red capped artillerymen shouting as they passed. Then came a large Regiment of Infantry with burnished muskets, & polished bayonets glittering in the morning sunlight. Gen. Walker & Staff falling into their proper place in the field. After waiting some time, the whistle is heard the train approaches—& every eye is turned to it[]. As soon as the President leaves the car & steps on the platform, pulls off his hat & makes a bow, the broad mouthed cannon thunder forth the National Salute, 13 rounds in honor of the distinguished guest. But the President did not go out to review the troops. Most of them could not even see him! So he returned to his seat in the car & the troops were reviewed by Gen. Walker—It was a grand sight."

A letter written 1 November 1863 comments on religious fervor in camp—"These evening services are often deeply interesting. 75 or 100 soldiers, gathered around a camp fire...all joining with earnestness of feeling & expression in singing some good old Hymns, the deep & mellow toned base accompanying the treble as the music resounds thro’ the pine grove around our camp and floats along the evening air. Some standing for want of seats but most sitting on logs, or benches or camp stools in a circle amid the fire & the preacher—And then, their earnest, simple & fervent prayers! But there is wickedness in our camps[]. All our men are by no means pious, nor piously inclined. We need the prayers of the churches & all christians at home." Letters, 7 November and 15 December 1863, from Mary Elvira Harrington Banks contain details of homefront conditions and complain to her husband about the lack of shoes for slaves.

Following his regiment to Mississippi in 1863, Banks was forced to return to South Carolina because of illness. By 1864, however, he was with the Confederate army in Virginia and writing from Huguenot
Hospital, 22 July 1864, advised—"It is best I suppose for me to remain here a little longer. It is such a comfortable place & affords me such fine opportunities to do good for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers, among whom this remarkable work of Grace is still progressing. Conversions are repeated almost any day & night. And applications for baptism are frequent...." Among the collection's postbellum items is a letter, 21 November 1866, written by William Banks from Memphis, Tenn., where the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church was meeting to consider a proposal for unification of the Presbyterian, Associate Reformed Presbyterian, and Cumberland Presbyterian churches. Another letter, 29 July 1874, from John Lafayette Girardeau, a longtime Presbyterian missionary to Charleston's Negro community, solicits J.B. Mack's counsel in the selection of a pastor for the congregation Girardeau had served so many years—"Last night the mystic tie which has so long bound me to the Coloured people in this city was formally sundered. The Calhoun St. Congregation adopted the Assembly's recommendation for organic separation. I am to correspond with parties as to securing a Coloured minister for them." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. J.H. Minson, Mr. & Mrs. T.C. Moss, Drs. William and Jane Pease, Mr. & Mrs. Max Perry, Mr. & Mrs. Frederick E. Quinn, Mr. & Mrs. H.C.D. Salley, Mr. & Mrs. W. Everett Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Oscar Smyrl, Jr., Mrs. Mary C. Stevenson, Mrs. Jane W. Squires, Mr. Ben Strickland, Dr. & Mrs. Richard Umbach, Mrs. Lucilla M. von Kolnitz, Mrs. Ada B. Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. Henry Tecklenburg, Miss Sarah E. Watson, Dr. W. Hardy Wickwar, Mrs. Mary A. Williams, Dr. & Mrs. John Winberry, Winthrop College Library, Dr. & Mrs. Calhoun Winton, Mr. & Mrs. C. Edward Wise, and Mr. & Mrs. F. Hall Yarborough.

Letter, 6 September 1880, of C[harles] G[ustavus] Memminger (1803-1888), Charleston, to [Edward] McCrady discusses the upcoming general convention of the Episcopal church and proposed revisions to the hymnal. "I hope you...are getting in condition for the church convention," Memminger writes. "Now is the time for a few constructive minds, to give a new impulse which would carry us safely over the next ten years, and strengthen the Bonds and extend the Stakes of Christian Unity. If they take in hand the church Hymnal again, try and get them to diminish the Number, so that they may get back into the Prayer Book. 200 good Hymns are better than a promiscuous gathering of 500. The children can then memorize them all, and the Prayer Book will derive a Decided gain. Many years ago when I used to officiate...at the Gaol on Sundays, we had many prayer Books and Bibles to lend the prisoners. We would find all the Prayer Books out, and but few of the Bibles....Upon enquiring into the cause of preference, I found it to be, the Hymns in the Prayer Book." Donors: Dr. & Mrs. William H. Patterson, Mr. & Mrs. L. Edgar Prina, Mr. Lawrence S. Rowland, Mrs. Fred W. Stevenson, and Mr. & Mrs. L. Allen
Two manuscripts, 14 May 1912, of Broadus [Mitchell], a 1913 graduate of the University of South Carolina and secretary of the Woodrow Wilson League of College Men, include a letter critiquing a poem submitted by George [Platt Waller], referring to student activities at the University of South Carolina, and reporting--"The other night I got the editorship-in-chief of The Carolinian for the first term next year, and I am going at it to help up the standard and cut the number of pages to do it." The letter forwards a copy of Mitchell's literary manuscript, "The Intelligencer En Route"--"I send a little manuscript--a monologue with suggested second part. The experience happened nearly as related on my trip to Spartanburg three weeks ago with a little girl going to Morristown, Penn." Donors: Dr. Lewis Suggs and Dr. Richard L. Walker.

One hundred five manuscripts, 1898-1926, added to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of the papers of University of South Carolina biology professor and interim president Andrew Charles Moore (1866-1928) consist almost exclusively of letters to his wife, Vivian May Moore. Courtship letters, 1898-1900, written by A.C. Moore from the University of Chicago, where he was engaged in graduate studies, comment on botanical excursions, cultural activities, Moore's interest in bicycle riding and tennis, and his observation of educational innovations. A letter of 30 March [1899] reports his acceptance of a "position to teach botany in the University Elementary School, better known as the 'Dewey School'" and notes--"No books are used and no discipline required. The attempt is made to place the children in the proper environment for educating themselves, through their own activities, of course under skillful guidance." The letter comments too on a visit to Hyde Park High School during which he had learned of yet another educational advancement. "The most interesting feature about the school," Moore wrote, "is the experiment in self-government which is going on. The pupils select certain of their number, who, with certain teachers, constitute a council for hearing and disposing of all cases of disorder. It seems to be working well and teachers are freed from the wear and tear of having to watch pupils and keep them in order."

A native of Spartanburg County and 1887 graduate of South Carolina College, A.C. Moore returned to his alma mater in 1900 as an assistant professor teaching courses in botany, zoology, physiology, and geology. Moore's letter of 8 July 1900 questions the wisdom of accepting the position in South Carolina as opposed to remaining in Chicago and completing his Ph.D.--"I should like very much to be in the S.C. College for many reasons and yet I am strongly tempted to stay here....I am much attracted by the idea of working in my native state, among my own people and near my own kindred....I could probably secure a position in some Northern or Western College at a much better salary...yet I prefer to give what I have and am to the South."
Nevertheless, the decision was quickly made to return home. "A letter from Dr. Woodward tells me that I was chosen by the unanimous voice of the Executive committee and that they are all rejoiced to have an alumnus in the chair," Moore wrote on 22 July 1900. "All this is very flattering....But it all means that a high standard is set for me and that to come up to the expectations of my friends, it will be necessary for me to do my very best. I cannot for my own sake afford to do less, and I trust I shall succeed....I am delighted with the outlook. The old college is very dear to me and I go back with the old associations still alive in my breast."

Professor Moore and Miss May were married on 20 September 1900, and a number of letters discuss the couple's wedding plans and attempts to find suitable housing in Columbia. Almost daily letters from Moore continue throughout the summer of 1901 during which time he was a student at the Woods Hole, Mass., marine biology laboratory. Correspondence from this period describes his adventures while collecting botanical specimens, and one letter, 14 August 1901, refers briefly to his plans to assume editorship of the *Alumni Record*. Another letter, 19 October 1907, discusses Moore's hopes of offering a course giving an overview of South Carolina's industrial and economic climate and expresses his views on the role of education in society--"I think that a University should make itself felt in every way in the development of the state, indeed, should direct that development, not only spiritually and intellectually, but industrially as well."

Back at the University of Chicago in the summer of 1925, Moore continued his study of botany and genetics. Intensely interested in the implications of the evolution versus religion controversy, particularly in light of the so-called Scopes monkey trial, Moore, a Presbyterian layman, expressed the scientist's viewpoint in a number of letters. One such, postmarked 25 July 1925, confides to his wife--"The thought has been haunting me, 'what are you going to do with all this you have been learning? Are you going home and be satisfied to enjoy it yourself--merely have the satisfaction that you know more than you did--that you are fairly well up with certain branches of biology?' I know myself well enough to know that many of my good impulses end without fruition. Is that going to be the case this time? I hope not. I ought to be able to teach better, but I can't help feeling a heavy sense of responsibility to the youth who may come under my influence, especially at this critical time of religious unrest. I fear the fundamentalist agitation has gone too far and harm will be done. Mr. Bryan in his zeal has set going forces that he knew not of and that I fear will do incalculable harm. Unless the leaders in the church awake to the gravity of the situation and stop this effort to legislate men into the straight & narrow path, I fear the pendulum is going to swing in the opposite direction and that Mr. Bryan's prediction that this is going to be a battle to the death between Evolution and the Bible will come
true....What the churches should be doing is to encourage in every way the study of science to find out what is true and what is false and when truth is discovered to make it fit in with religious conceptions. It is no less than criminal for a man to denounce the findings of science when he knows nothing about it & glories in his ignorance." Another, postmarked 27 July 1925, challenges--"The world is still moving. Science is making us think in different terms. Shall we be afraid and 'shrink back to perdition,' as Paul said, or shall we go forward with faith....the trouble with Mr. Bryan and Billy Sunday and their followers is that they have too little faith in God. They place limitations upon Him. They are afraid to study his works and let Him speak to them as he spoke to Moses and Isaiah, & the rest." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William Keenan III.

One hundred ninety-seven manuscripts, 1836-1912 and undated, of the Moore family of Beaufort District consist chiefly of land and legal papers documenting the role of the "Society for Promoting and Encouraging the Education of Children and Assisting and Establishing Schools For That Purpose in Beaufort District," known also as the "Beaufort District Society," in promoting education in the South Carolina lowcountry prior to and following the Civil War. Among the collection are minutes of meetings, resolutions adopted by the Society, lists of officers, membership applications, and sworn statements attesting to the value of property mortgaged on behalf of members of the Society. Minutes of a meeting at Gillisonville, 17 October 1856, report--"The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to select a suitable site for the erection of an Academy in the place of the old Academy which was burnt, reported in favor of a lot to be procured from the Baptist Church & south of the Church in Gillisonville--the exact spot to be indicated to the Contractor by said Committee." Minutes, 27 October [18]56, indicate that the contract had been let at a price of $1,000, and various floor plans and contractors' proposals pertain to construction of the Gillisonville school.

James Washington Moore (1837-1912) first appears as a member of the Society in the late 1850s. A receipt, 1 January 1858, reveals that he received $82 from the Society in payment for his services as a school teacher during 1857, and Moore made formal application for membership in the Beaufort District Society on 12 September 1859. The absence of documents from the Civil War years is indicative of the state of siege which beset Beaufort District when invaded by Union troops early in the war. The next evidence of Society activity comes in 1870 when James W. Moore was elected secretary and treasurer. Particularly interesting is a report of assets and outstanding debts prepared by Society president Richard J. Davant, 30 December 1870, in part from papers found among the estate of former secretary and treasurer D. Taylor Williams, who died in action at Gettysburg. Other post-Civil War materials include delinquent land certificates for Gillisonville
property purchased by Moore at tax sales, legal papers documenting the Society's foreclosure actions against the estates of former mortgagees, turpentine leases, and Hampton County land papers. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Edward Edenfield.

Sixty-one manuscripts, 1930, 1933-1963, and manuscript volume, 1928-1932, document the involvement of Charleston resident Mary K. (Mrs. Emerson H.) Newton in the parent-teacher association movement in South Carolina during the decade of the 1930s. Membership certificates indicate that Mrs. Newton was allied with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers as early as 1928, and by 1934 her work on behalf of the Julian Mitchell Public School parent-teacher association won her election to the South Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers board of managers. Later, as publicity chairman for the state organization, Mrs. Newton served as editor of a newsletter, "Chips From the Oak's Trunk," specimen copies of which are present in this collection.

Mrs. Newton also held office as president of the First District, representing the coastal counties of Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester, and Georgetown, between 1937 and 1939, and included in the collection are drafts of her president's reports for that time. District reports are indicative of the extent of local units' philanthropic activities during the Depression years, including the purchase of playground equipment, textbooks, and other school supplies, payment for dental and eye examinations for needy school children, and sponsorship of tuberculosis testing in public schools. News clippings from the 1930s indicate that the Julian Mitchell Public School library book collection, as well as the salary of the school's full-time librarian, was made possible through parent-teacher association funding.

Other materials relate to association conventions, conferences, and public celebrations, most notably the Whitmire Parent-Teacher Association's 1936 Founders Day celebration honoring the memory of Phoebe Apperson Hearst, co-founder of the National Congress of Mothers, which later became known as the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Mrs. Hearst was descended from the South Carolina family for whom the town of Whitmire was named.

A scrapbook, 1928-1932, contains newspaper clippings, notes on the organization at national, state, and local levels, and promotional literature released by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. One such broadside expresses the objectives as specified in the National Congress' by-laws: "to promote child welfare in home, school, church, and community....to raise the standards of home life....to secure more adequate laws for the care and protection of women and children....to bring into closer relation the home and the school, that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of the child....to develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as
will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, moral, and spiritual education." Donor: Miss Mary Elizabeth Newton.

Five manuscripts, 1817-1933 and undated, of the Noble family of Abbeville District include letters, 31 December [18]63, from H.S. Crittenden, Denmark, Madison County, Tenn., to E.P. Noble, New Orleans, N[ew] Orleans, hoping to renew their political correspondence; and 6 Aug. 1855, from E.P. Noble to his wife, Sarah Margaret Calhoun Noble, Carlowville, Ala., expressing concern over the health of their son Armistead ("Teddy") Burt Noble. The eldest son of Gov. Patrick Noble and Elizabeth Bonneau Pickens Noble, Ezekiel Pickens Noble (1817-1891) was a student of Moses Waddell and an 1837 graduate of South Carolina College. In 1853 Noble removed to New Orleans, where he engaged in business as a cotton factor and commission merchant. At the close of the Civil War he relocated to Texas. Donor: Mrs. Kathryn C. Hill.

Manuscript volume, 1853-1867, daybook of Darlington District merchants James H. and G.A. Norwood records the hire of horses and horse-drawn vehicles and the drayage of agricultural products, lumber, and corpses, 1853-1855 and 1860-1861. Additional accounts reflect the involvement of J.H. Norwood as administrator of the estate of John Fountain, 1856-1859, and trustee of J. Alex James and family, 1860-1867, as well as Josephine B. Timmons’ administration of the estate of J. Morgan Timmons, 1863-1864. Miscellaneous newspaper clippings, 1884-1885 and undated, inserted in the volume indicate that J.H. Norwood removed from South Carolina to Lowndes County, later Montgomery, Ala. Donors: Mrs. L.B. Adams, the Hon. J. Michael Baxley, Mrs. Harmon W. Caldwell, Mrs. J. Donald Dial, Mr. & Mrs. Terry L. Helsley, and Mr. & Mrs. George R. Lauderdale.

Two manuscripts, [1950s] and 14 October 1991, original typescript of a biography of American artist Georgia O’Keeffe (1887-1986) by Charlestonian Anita Pollitzer (1894-1975), with accompanying letter from nephew William S. Pollitzer—"It is especially valuable as it contains the changes suggested by O’Keeffe written in pencil." In her 1985 book The Art & Life of Georgia O’Keeffe, Jan Garden Castro refers to the two hundred ninety-seven page manuscript as Georgia O’Keeffe: An Unauthorized Biography and says that it “was begun in the early 1950s with O’Keeffe’s participation and cooperation.” Castro further states—“O’Keeffe wrote an open letter on February 5, 1957, giving Anita permission to reproduce any of her writings and paintings in the book. As Horizon Press was preparing to publish the work, O’Keeffe wrote to the press and to Anita on February 28, 1963, unconditionally withdrawing her permission for any of her works to be used. O’Keeffe, using strong wording, stated that the manuscript was sentimental, inaccurate, that she did not recognize herself, and that, despite their long friendship, she could not approve the work. While the book lacks the polish
of a professional writer's prose and is sentimental in style, the manuscript, based on twelve years of research and writing, is indisputably a significant historical document. It includes some information directly from O'Keeffe and other primary sources that would otherwise be lost." The manuscript was finally published by Simon and Schuster in 1988 under the title *A Woman on Paper: Georgia O'Keeffe*. **Donor: Mr. William S. Politzer.**

**Letter**, 16 December 1869, of J.H. Price, Walterboro, to Charleston druggist G.W. Aimar, requests assistance in acquiring merchandise with which to stock a pharmacy—"If you will sell me at reasonable terms, and on good time I would be glad to have you furnish me- I would like a stock of $400. and to get nin[e]ty days on half of the amount and nin[e]ty more on the ballance." **Donor: Mr. John R. Poindexter.**

**Letter**, 5 December 1855, of John Belton O'Neall (1793-1863) written from Columbia during legislative session to his son-in-law, Sam[u]l Mauldin, alludes to reestablish of an independent appellate court in South Carolina—"nothing is doing in the State House--except Speeches to and for Buncombe. They are talking of a separate court of appeals. I fear however that it will all be talk, although they have passed a resolution to that effect." The court of appeals was recreated in 1859 and the title of chief justice conferred on O'Neall. **Donors: Commander & Mrs. William McGowan Matthew and Mr. & Mrs. Richard C. Strachan.**

**Manuscript volume**, 13 June 1860 - 26 January 1863, of A[lfred] Smith (1845-1914), assistant paymaster aboard the HMS *Immortalité* which cruised off the South Carolina coast in 1861, presents a revealing picture of the English navy's activities in response to the American Civil War. Providing valuable information on such details of ship life as food, exercise, reviews, sickness, and the receipt of mail, the journal also alludes to the Slidell and Mason affair which threatened to draw England into war against the United States in December 1861.

The *Immortalité* sailed from Plymouth "to join the American Squadron in South Carolina" in August 1861. The ship's arrival at Charleston is described in the following entry—"On the 16th November in the afternoon we came in sight of Charleston and steered for the anchorage; one of the small blockading steamers the 'Alabama' came out to meet us....We went in and anchored about six miles off the town....The next morning at 9 we got under weigh but it was almost a calm so we made but little progress for several hours. About 10 o'clock we observed a small steamer coming out of the harbour under a flag of truce, and a small flag at the fore which we could not make out. The blockading steamer weighed to close her and prevented her farther egress."

Other entries of special interest describe the crew's visit to Port Royal and the deserted town of Beaufort. "The next morning early,"
Smith records, "we found ourselves off Port Royal Entrance where we imagined the American Fleet to be—we got up steam and steered for the land meeting a sailing Frigate and five or six small steamers of different sizes. We found the tide too low for us to go in to the mouth of the river, so we anchored outside....The next morning we got under weigh early and steamed in....There we found at anchor the Federal Frigate 'Wabash' (flag) one or two small sloops and some gun boats, and an immense multitude of merchant ships, sail & steam, of every size and description,—in all, about 80 vessels. We first saluted the American flag with 21 guns and the the flag-officer with 13, both [of] which were returned from the 'Wabash'....The country round appeared very flat and barren, but towards the interior it seemed to be more fertile. The strong fortress which the Federalists had taken was only some earth works mounting about 14 guns, so we did not think much of their much applauded victory."

After remaining at anchor for a week, the journal reports, Commodore Samuel Francis DuPont invited "as many of our officers as like to go up the river in two of their gunboats to a town called Beaufort which had been deserted by the inhabitants on the approach of the federal fleet." "The town had been entirely occupied by the rich merchants," according to Smith, "...and did not contain a single poor house, nor was there anything like a manufactory near it, and the only shops had been butchers, bakers, chemists and such like....Some of the houses were most beautiful. Much of the furniture and decorations had been destroyed by the slaves and some taken away, but there was sufficient left such as large mirrors, marble tables, and gilding, to show us the wealth and luxuriousness of the inhabitants. Some few houses had scarcely been touched, and every thing denoted the hurry in which the people had left the town, for all the drawers were open and heaps of letters strewed about the floor. The principal portable things which had been left were books of which we found loads in every house, and in some, complete libraries containing some thousand books, we most of us took one book away as a memento of the town, but it was not a pleasant thing to do when we remembered that only a fortnight before families had been living quietly in these houses without an idea that in a day or two they would have to leave them—very likely the houses in which they had been born and spent all their lives in...."

The Immortalité left South Carolina coastal waters in December 1861 bound for Bermuda. Shortly thereafter, it was ordered to join other British naval vessels en route to Annapolis, Md., in response to the seizure and detention of John Slidell and James Murray Mason, Confederate agents to France and England. After the release of Mason and Slidell from Ft. Warren, Boston, and the threat of war between the United States and Great Britain had subsided, the Immortalité returned to the Indies, and the journal records details of visits to Trinidad, Bermuda, Vera Cruz, St. Thomas, Barbados, and Havana, Cuba.
Donor: The Estate of Margaret Arnold.

Printed document, 1 November 1867, signed by Alfred G. Smith, Headquarters, U.S. Army, Military Post of Anderson, appointing Louis Shoffartt of Walhalla manager of elections for the fifth election precinct, third registration precinct, Pickens District, and further specifying—"You will be required to take the 'Oath of Office' for officers of the United States, (commonly known as the Test Oath). Managers of Elections will receive no pay or mileage, but will be entitled, for clerical labor, not to exceed the sum of ten dollars for each Board, for all duties performed in regard to Elections." Donor: Mr. Randolph H. Boehm.

Printed broadside, 1886, of the Sumter Institute, Sumter, advertising rates for the "Twentieth Collegiate Year of this Institute," 6 September 1886 - 15 June 1887, and naming Mrs. L.A. Browne and Miss E.E. Cooper as principals. Donor: Mr. John R. Poindexter.

Manuscript volume, 1931, photograph album, "Buildings and Reminders of Early Day South Carolina. Volume I," directed and compiled by Harold Tatum features images by photographer W.F. Blanchard of historic sites located chiefly in lowcountry South Carolina, including views of and information on Ft. Hill, Millford, Otranto, Dean Hall, Wappooolah, Medway, Gippy, Bluford, Mt. Pleasant, Limerick, Middleburg, Boone Hall, Snee Farm, and Oakland plantations. The project, which was sponsored by John R. Todd, Hugh S. Robertson, and Dr. Ja[me]s M. Todd, bears the following inscription—"The presentation of this collection of photographs and data would be incomplete without an expression of grateful appreciation for companionship, guidance & help to Dr. Wm. H. Johnson of Charleston, S.C., who though a busy and prominent surgeon, yet finds time to seek out all those interesting sites and places that have contributed to the history and romance of South Carolina in the building of her background that remains her enduring foundation." Donor: The Estate of Margaret Arnold.

Two documents, 17 and 21 May 1804, of Jacob C. Treadwell consist of legal agreements by which Treadwell, master of the American ship Aeolus of Portsmouth, N.H., chartered the vessel to Messrs. Wissmann & Lorent, merchants, of Charleston for the shippage of rice from Charleston to Elsinour and thence to Copenhagen, Kiel, or Lubeck. The second document, signed by Treadwell, his mate, and ten seamen, provides the crew's names, ages, and physical descriptions, plus their cities of residence, nationalities, and wages. Donors: Mrs. Margaret Graham Kranking, Dr. & Mrs. E.B. McFadden, Jr., Mr. George Martin, and Mrs. Burchill R. Moore.

Letter, 27 October 1897, of D[avid] R[eece] w[mans, president of the South Carolina College Athletic Association, and H[arry] N[icholas] Edmunds, manager of the 1897 football team, writing "at the solicitation of Professors and Students," conveys their urgent pleas to Lucas McIntosh, Dovesville, to allow his son, freshman James Lucas McIntosh,
to continue playing on the college team after young McIntosh had announced that his father had insisted he discontinue because of "risk of injury." They point out that the team was in the midst of its season and that its prospects for winning against Clemson were encouraging "if we but have his services." They go on to tell McIntosh that if his son cannot play, the team will have to disband--"at a cost of $400.00 which the Athletic Association, composed of Professors and Students have invested in it, for it is utterly impossible for us to fill his place." They testify that during the five years the Carolina team had been playing no one had been injured or had been forced to quit a game on this account. "Such newspaper reports as you may have read of men being 'laid out' or 'hurt,'" they wrote, "are mere pretenses on the part of the men to gain time when their team is losing." Declaring that the faculty stayed in close touch with the athletic program and never hesitated to recommend these sports to the boys, "believing that better students and better men are made of them," they affirmed that "to gain a place as a representative on the athletic field is considered a high honor at the college" and added that all those who did participate were required to keep up their grades before being allowed to play. Carolina did play Clemson in 1897, losing by a score of 6-18. Donor: Mr. W.E. Dargan.

Document, 1 March 1853, of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company, mortgage appointing Edward Sandford as trustee. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Phelps H. Bultman, Mrs. Craig Carson, Mr. & Mrs. H. William Carter, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Joe C. Harden, Mrs. Faye J. Johnson, Dr. & Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Reid, Mr. & Mrs. R. Glenn Sharp, Mrs. M.K. Strasburger, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cosmo Walker, and Dr. & Mrs. John W. Yarbrough.


Letter, 4 October 1884, of A.M. Youmans, Hampton C.H., to W[illiam] H. Brawley, Charleston, protests an alleged ejection from a Charleston & Savannah Railway Company train for failure to have a first class ticket. Consequently, Youmans' letter claims, he was forced to travel in "a small uncomfortable apartment filled mostly with negroes....a place totally unfit for any gentleman." Donor: Mr. John R. Poindexter.
This past year the South Caroliniana Library experienced a major expansion when its division for Modern Political Collections was established. During August and September of 1991, over twelve hundred cartons of post-World War II political collections were moved from the South Caroliniana Library to a new off-site facility in the Congaree Vista, where the division's staff and collections are housed.

Modern Political Collections includes the Library's large and important congressional collections of Olin Johnston and Bryan Dorn plus papers of the state Democratic and Republican parties and the League of Women Voters. Other collections include the papers of Robert T. Ashmore, Solomon Blatt, Allard H. Gasque, John L. McMillan, James P. Richards, and Nick Zeigler. The Hollings Papers Project is also based in Modern Political Collections.

Significant progress has been made this past year in processing the Johnston and Dorn collections. Improved finding aids are available in draft form for both collections. Progress is also being made in developing reference files on members of the congressional delegation and other South Carolinians prominent in government and public life.

An oral history program has been initiated to supplement the documentary record. The first interview subject, Bernard B. Meng, served as a legislative aid to Olin D. Johnston and after the Senator's death worked for Fritz Hollings' 1966 Senate campaign. Following Hollings' election, he served the Senator for many years as his Home Secretary.

**ERNEST F. HOLLINGS PAPERS PROJECT**

In time, the Fritz Hollings collection should become by far the largest manuscripts collection held by the South Caroliniana Library. One hundred linear feet of material have been received by Modern Political Collections; over one thousand, two hundred fifty linear feet of papers are currently receiving complimentary storage at the Federal Records Center in Suitland, Md. Additional records are being generated and housed at Senator Hollings' Washington, D.C., and state offices.

The papers transferred to the library are chiefly gubernatorial and early campaign papers, 1958-1966. The processing of these papers continues, and it is hoped that they will be opened to research early in 1993. Project staff visited Suitland in November 1991 and inventoried over one hundred twenty-five feet of records being stored there preliminary to their transfer to the library. These records document the Senator's early years in the Senate, 1966-1972.

The Project has received important audio-visual material on the Senator, including the raw footage assembled by South Carolina Educational Television in preparing their recent documentary on Hollings. Some one and one-quarter linear feet of photographs were
received from the Senator's Columbia office. Reference prints and copy negatives have been made for selected images. Over one hundred audiotapes, 1958-1963, have been received. They consist of recordings of gubernatorial press conferences, campaign announcements aired during Hollings' 1958 gubernatorial campaign, and a recording of vice-presidential candidate Lyndon Johnson in Abbeville while campaigning on the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. With help from the University's Instructional Services division, the Library is preparing researcher cassettes and master tapes from these reel-to-reel recordings.
SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA

Acts of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, Passed in December, 1864, Columbia, 1865. Most copies of this edition of the Acts were burned during the fire in Columbia in February 1865. This is the only known copy in South Carolina. Donor: The Estate of Margaret Arnold.

Hervey Allen, Anthony Adverse, three volumes, New York, 1937 Limited Editions Club edition. Donors: Mrs. Horace E. Beach, Mr. & Mrs. Harold Brunton, Dr. & Mrs. Richard L. Childers, and Mr. Alderman Duncan.

Annual Report of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad Co. Exhibiting Its Conditions and Prospects, Columbia 1855. Donors: Mr. David Aiken, Mr. John R. Arnold, Mrs. Angus S. Baker, Dr. & Mrs. Wade T. Batson, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas A. Hutcheson, and Miss Dorothy C. Johnson.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Tropical Trips, Golf Courses and Hotel Directory, Chicago, Ill., 1913. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William G. Godsey and Mr. Horace E. Harmon.

Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Proceedings of 29th Annual Convention, Held in Memphis, Tennessee, February 1, 2, and 3, 1928, Atlanta, Ga., 1928. Donor: Mr. Carlos Moseley.

J.P. Austin, The Blue and the Gray: Sketches of a Portion of the Unwritten History of the Great American Civil War, A Truthful Narrative of Adventure with Thrilling Reminiscences of the Great Struggle on Land and Sea, Atlanta, Ga., 1899. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Frank E. Barron, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Worth Manning Beacham, Mrs. Ethel W. Dominick, Mrs. Willis Fuller, and Judge and Mrs. John Grimball.


M.C. Barnett, History of the Broad River Baptist Association, From the Date of Its Organization, Yorkville, 1871. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Robert K. Ackerman, Mrs. Ruby D. Aull, Mrs. Mary S. Bailey, Miss Catherine Bass, Mr. & Mrs. William R. Bauer, Dr. Anne Blythe, Mr. & Mrs. J. Philo Caldwell, Mr. & Mrs. William L. Cawthon, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. Norman E. Lawrence.


Horatio Bigelow, Scatter-Gun Sketches: Sport Among Upland Game Birds and Waterfowl with the Gun, Springfield, Ill., 1922. Donors: Dr.
& Mrs. Edward E. Hayes.

James G. Birney, Human Rights.—Extra. Correspondence Between the Hon. F.H. Elmore, One of the South Carolina Delegation in Congress, and James G. Birney, One of the Secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society, [New York, 1838]. Donors: Dr. Malcolm C. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. Edwin H. Cooper, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. Harold H. Ewing.


James D. Cameron, Mary Singleton; or, The Question Answered, Columbia, 1893 12th ed. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. James P. Kinard and Mrs. Walter W. Lewis.

Richard Carroll, Christ on the Cross. A Sermon, Greenville, 1887. Donors: Mrs. Florence Burn Johnson, Mrs. Sarah Burn Moore, and Mr. Herbert M. Poston.

Catalogue of the Instructors and Pupils of the Orangeburg Female College, Together with the Studies, Regulations, &c., Charleston, 1856. Donors: Mr. Dan Bilderbeck and Ms. Elbabeth Pearce.

Charleston Tri-Weekly Courier, 14 December 1861 - 17 February 1863, 79 issues; bound with South-Carolinian (Columbia), 16 November 1843 and 22 February 1844, and Daily Courier (Charleston), 25 December 1861 and 21 February 1862. Donors: Mrs. George C.S. Adams, Dr. & Mrs. William W. Burns, Dr. O. Vernon Burton, Mrs. J. Willis Cantey, Dr. David R. Chesnutt, Mr. Bobby S. Clark, The Rev. Edwin B. Clippard, Mr. Samuel A. Cothran, Mr. & Mrs. John W. Daniels, Mr. & Mrs. Ervin Dargan, Ms. Jane C. Davis, Mrs. Elaine C. Dunbar, Mr. Thomas H. Foster, Mrs. David H. Garrett, Mr. W. Gordon Garrett, and Mrs. E.O. Hunter.


Wilkie Collins, The Stolen Mask; or The Mysterious Cash-Box. A Story for the Christmas Fireside, Columbia, 1864. Donors: Mrs. Pam Adams, Mr. & Mrs. William C. Boyle, Mr. & Mrs. C.M. Case, Mr. Dixon K. Durham, Miss Louise Heriot, Mr. William Shephard

[W.W. Corcoran], A Grandfather's Legacy; Containing a Sketch of His Life and Obituary Notices of Some Members of His Family, Together with Letters from His Friends, Washington, 1879. Many original letters, including a number from South Carolinians are tipped in the volume. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Arthur E. Holman, Jr., Mr. J.G. Holmes, Mr. & Mrs. Coleman L. Jeffcoat, Mr. & Mrs. Rufus D. Lewis, Jr., Mr. Harry L. McDowell, The Hon. & Mrs. Alexander Macaulay, Mr. Nolan Livingston, and Miss Pattie L. Parker.

Auguste Crepy, A Travers Les Etats-Unis: Notes de Voyage, 6 Avril - 18 Aout 1889, Lille, 1890. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Cantey, Mr. & Mrs. Dixon Crenshaw, Mr. & Mrs. Gaylord Donnelley, and Mr. & Mrs. Martin C. McKenzie, Jr.

Phebe B. Davis, The Travels and Experience of Miss Phebe B. Davis, of Barnard, Windsor County, Vt., Being a Sequel to Her Two Years and Three Months in the N.Y. State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, N.Y., Syracuse, N.Y., 1860. Donors: Mr. F. Edward Barnwell, Mr. & Mrs. John Steven Benfield, Dr. & Mrs. E. Allen Capers, Dr. Allan D. Charles, Mr. & Mrs. Edward S. Croft, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Joe F. Dean, Jr., Mrs. Frederick M. Ehni, Dr. Cole Blease Graham, Jr., and Col. & Mrs. Richard M. Lovelace.


Anton Eickhoff, In Der Neuen Heimath. Geschichtliche Mittheilungen uber die Deutschen Einwanderer in Allen Theilen der Union, New York, 1884. Donors: Mrs. Lewis E. Hendricks, Mr. & Mrs. Laughlin M. McDonald, and Mr. & Mrs. Leonard H. Metz.


Charles Gillette, A Few Historic Records of the Church in the Diocese of Texas, During the Rebellion. Together with a Correspondence Between the Right Rev. Alexander Gregg, D.D., and the Rev. Charles Gillette, Rector of St. David's, Austin, New York, 1865. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. A. Crawford Clarkson, Mr. David G. Ellison, Mr. William
H. Grimbald, Mr. J. Cantey Heath, Jr., Mr. Derlal C.S. Jackson, Mr. W.A. McElveen, Jr., and Mr. Delmar L. Roberts.


In *Equity. The Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company v. Isaac W. Hayne, John E. Carew et al., Charleston*, 1866. Donors: Prof. & Mrs. Robert Felix and Mr. & Mrs. Miles Loadholt.

Samuel Jordan, *The Ensign of Liberty, and the Wicked One Revealed. Explaining to the World, and to the People of the United States in Particular, the Policy and Plan, by Which Every Crowned Head, Has Controlled the Physical Powers of Their Subjects. Also, an Explanation of the Plan by Which the Pope (in Ancient Days) Divested the Kings of Their Powers, and Vested Themselves with That Power; with Many Other Developments as to the Governments of Europe and America*, Frasiersville, 1849. Donor: Charles S. Norwood Memorial Fund.

Henry Latham, *Black and White: A Journal of a Three Months’ Tour in the United States*, London, 1867. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Crosby Adams, Mr. & Mrs. Gayle O. Averyt, Mrs. Cornelia K. Bane, Mr. Paul Begley, Mrs. Dottie W. Bratton, Mr. & Mrs. William Manigault Capers, Dr. James O. Farmer, Mrs. J. Earle Griffin, and Mr. & Mrs. Rodney Hull.


Kelly Miller, *Race Adjustment: Essays on the Negro in America*, New York, 1908 1st ed. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Manning, Mr. & Mrs. Austin Sheheen, Mrs. Wilbur S. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. W. Shell Suber, Jr., Mrs. Mary D. Toole, Mr. & Mrs. Ronald D. Urban, Dr. & Mrs. Carl A. White, and Dr. & Mrs. Fraser Wilson.


John Muir, *A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf*, Boston, 1916. Donors: Mr. John R. Poindexter, Mr. & Mrs. George D. Powell,
The Rev. & Mrs. John L. Satterwhite, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Walls, and Mr. William B. White, Jr.

North Carolina Auto Directory Company, Routes and Information for Southern Motorists, Greensboro, N.C., 1926. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. F. Creighton McMaster.

Order of Exercises for the Celebration of the Fourth Anniversary of the Inauguration of Common Schools, Wednesday, July 4, 1860, Charleston, 1860. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Howard Cutler and Judge & Mrs. John A. Jamison.

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