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1991 Report of Gifts (81 pages)

South Caroliniana Library--University of South Carolina

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1991 Report of Gifts to the South Caroliniana Library by
Members of the Society
Announced at the 55th Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)
Annual Program
17 May 1991

- Current Research Concerning Robert Mills and the South
  Caroliniana Library – Keynote Address (25 May 1990) by John M. Bryan
- Gifts to Manuscripts Collections
- Gifts of Printed South Caroliniana
- Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

South Caroliniana Library (Columbia, SC)
A special collection documenting all periods of South Carolina history.
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University of South Carolina

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Friday May 17, 1991
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. Arthur K. Smith
Executive Vice President
for Academic Affairs
and Provost,
University of South Carolina

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary
Address ........................................................................ Dr. Lacy K. Ford, Jr.
Associate Professor of History,
University of South Carolina
Historians, like fishermen, give local knowledge its due but reserve judgement until the facts are in hand. Local tradition has long held that Robert Mills (1781-1855) designed the South Caroliniana Library. His national reputation and his association with South Carolina has always made this one of the more interesting unresolved questions concerning the development of South Carolina College.

Those who have repeated this tradition in print have conveyed a sense of pride without offering any documentation. Indeed, Daniel Hollis, dealing gently with the legend, has noted correctly that Mills’ name does not appear in the college records associated with the construction of the library. The enthusiasts who have claimed the building for Mills have never attempted to explain its awkward elements—the low, squat ground floor and the ponderous, overly massive Doric portico. In order to define Mills’ role in the development of the Caroliniana we needed both documentation and a plausible explanation of its architectural shortcomings.

Some years ago in An Architectural History of the South Carolina College I published seven drawings from one of Mills’ diaries which prove that there is a kernel of truth in the local tradition—that Mills was involved in the design of the library [see illustrations no. 1 and 2]. These drawings also suggest why the building appears to rest so heavily upon the ground today. Before discussing these drawings and Mills’ vision of the South Caroliniana Library, I would like to refer to new evidence concerning an earlier library proposal by Mills which is remarkably similar to the one which he apparently proposed to the trustees of the South Carolina College.

In July, 1817, Mills, then living in Baltimore, wrote to John Hoffman, president of the building committee of a proposed library in the city. The drawings mentioned in this letter do not survive, but Mills’ description is very important, for it is an early statement of the basic formula which he later adapted for his institutional buildings. The Baltimore concept of 1817 is also very close to the diary sketches (ca. 1837) for the South Caroliniana Library.

It was hoped that the Baltimore library would be built on the corner of Monument Place and Church Street, a prominent site facing the Washington Monument and its square which Mills hoped would become a park. Mills said in part:

Plan No. 1 shows the disposition of the Basement or office story. The contiguity of this building to the Court
House demands on the ground of interest & public convenience that apartments be provided for the accommodation of the Gentlemen of the Bar. With this in view I have embraced as many offices as possible, by which a very handsome revenue may be obtained to the institution sufficient with the rent of the Cellars to pay the interest of the cost of the whole building. These rooms are all proposed to be vaulted and made fireproof so as to render the upper part of the building perfectly secure from fire.

Plan No. 2 exhibits the disposition of the principal or Library floor. The Library occupies the Rotunda in the center which rises above the main walls of the building and is crowned with a Dome.

To furnish wall space for the book shelves all the windows may be kept above the cases and one or more tiers of hanging galleries provided which will give access to the higher surfaces of the wall. The communication with these galleries is made easy by small stair cases in the angles. The access to this principal floor from the street is public and commodious by stair cases right and left from an open colonnade, fronting on Church Street.

Mills' plan for a library in Baltimore was never realized, but the fireproof, masonry vaulted offices beneath larger public rooms became one of the hallmarks of his work in South Carolina and was a recurring theme in his work for the federal government. (A note in the diary indicates that he calculated $64,000 as the cost of the Caroliniana if made fireproof.) The passage quoted above in which Mills describes "Plan No. 2" might be applied to the diary drawings for the South Carolina College library with little or no distortion: in both the library occupies a rotunda crowned by a dome; the "library hall" "rises above the main walls of the building" in both and in both the library is elevated above a floor of offices on the ground floor. The letter and the sketches present "hanging galleries" or balconies with access to them being provided by "small stair cases in the angles." The major difference between the two proposals is the arched "Carriageway" which pierces the center of the diary plans and elevations. This most unusual feature of the South Carolina library plan does not exist in the Baltimore proposal, and this archway is the clue to the awkward proportions of the Caroliniana today.

One of the diary elevations labels the "West Facade of Library Hall." Several years ago in the Carolina Alumni Quarterly I published a pair of scaled plans by Mills which have survived in the files of the South Caroliniana Library. These plans for the ground and principal floors are refined versions of the diary sketches and depict the building sited
parallel to the street in a manner that would have closed the west end of the Horseshoe. The unusual arched carriageway was necessary because Mills intended that the library should stand as a triumphal arch and serve as a gateway into the college. Notations on the diary sketches indicate that the archway would have provided a sixteen foot high raised basement, or ground story, which would have served as a visual base for the massive portico and dome above. This use of the Palladian raised basement--without the central archway--was an essential ingredient of Mills' work; the effect is seen in the South Carolina Asylum, the Ainsley Hall house, the Charleston County Records Office (Fireproof Building), and courthouses throughout the state. In each of his fireproof courthouses the central passageway within the raised basement was in fact an embryonic version of the Caroliniana arched "carriageway."

The only instance prior to the Caroliniana proposal in which Mills used the passageway as a triumphal arch was in the little-known gatehouse for the Charleston powder magazine complex (1822-1827). Mills described the gatehouse as a barracks "two stories high, and covering the grand gateway leading into the magazine court." It was a triumphal arch housing military personnel in its second story, and it deserves to be better known, for in America it was an exceptional composition. The gatehouse at the magazine complex is probably based upon the traditional porter's lodge which serves as an entry to many English college quadrangles--one thinks of the Canterbury Quadrangle, St. John's College Oxford (1636), or the gatehouses published by the French architect Claude Nicolas Ledoux (1736-1806).

It is beyond our purpose here to explore why Mills may have associated the military security of the powder magazine with academic architecture, but it is important to note that he envisioned a quadrangle (not a Horseshoe) to be entered through the library. The symbolism inherent in this idea is obvious--the library is the gateway to the life of the mind. Like Jefferson's library at the University of Virginia, Mills' domed rotunda library was to be a focal point of the college setting. Visually it would have balanced the President's House which then occupied the other end of the Horseshoe.

Unfortunately, the initial appropriation for the Caroliniana was only $15,000, and Mills' own estimate, even "not fireproof," was $34,800. Records recounting the radical revision of Mills' suggestions have been lost, but the construction contract (10 October 1838) between the trustees and Charles Beck refers to drawings of the Library of Congress as a guide for the design and finish of the reading room [see illustration no. 3]. These drawings may well have been supplied by Mills, then in Washington, when it was determined that the college could not afford his domed rotunda or raised basement. Deletion of the raised basement meant that the library could not serve as a gateway to the campus, and this decision probably determined the present site of the
Caroliniana.

As a postscript it is interesting to note that in the collections of the South Caroliniana Library is a drawing (ca. 1850) by Edward Brickell White (1806-1882) for a triumphal arch gateway or porter's lodge, sited exactly as Mills had proposed and titled "new Chapel and Exhibition Hall; and Halls for the Euphradian and Clariosophic Societies S.C. College" [see illustration no. 4]. White knew the gate-lodge at the powder magazine and must have been aware of Mills' library proposals. White's "New Chapel" was never built, but he used the idea on a reduced scale for the gateway at the College of Charleston. This porter's lodge and the Caroliniana's low, massive proportions and wide, central entry are the only extant remnants of Robert Mills' proposals for the South Carolina College library.

Illustration No. 1--Sketches for the South Caroliniana Library, 1837, from the diary of Robert Mills in the Library of Congress.
Illustration No. 2--Sketches for the South Caroliniana Library, 1837, from the diary of Robert Mills in the Library of Congress.
Illustration No. 3—The Library of Congress, ca. 1835, by Alexander Jackson Davis. After Kirker and Kirker.
Illustration No. 4--New Chapel and Exhibition Hall and Halls for the Euphradian and Clariosophic Societies of South Carolina College, ca. 1850, E.B. White. From the original in the South Caroliniana Library.
REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF
THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

ABBY D. MUNRO PAPERS, 1869, 1879-1914, 1921, 1926

"Until I reached Columbia I was in despair. There I found two
Baptist Apostles--women. In Mt. Pleasant, Miss Munro gave me even
more comfort, because she had established a home, and was actually
rearing a Christian family, gathered out of the dog-kennels and the pig-
stys which abound. I never heard that Peter and Paul did much more
than preach the gospel. Being men perhaps this was the best they
could do. But Miss Munro and those godly women, founding rather
than following an apostolic succession, wash the gospel into the little
dirty faces, comb it into the little kinky heads, patch it into the
unspeakable rags. I saw the filth, squalor, carelessness, barbarism of
numberless Southern habitations, and my heart failed me for my
country's future. But I fell upon Miss Munro unawares, and I saw that
she had gathered in two and twenty waifs from nearly as many cabins,
and was bringing them up to decency as well as to Christianity, was
teaching them to sing and read and say their prayers; also to cook and
sew and sweep and wash and iron, to wear clothes and keep house,
take care of children and tell the truth, be thrifty, and polite, and
industrious. Give up? Why, if Miss Munro and her work are given up,
we may as well give up universal suffrage and Republican institutions.
I consider that there is absolutely no hope for the South, and for the
North as involved therein, except in such work as Miss Munro is
doing....And she is just the one to do it--cheery, busy, bright, making
no martyrdom of it--she ought to have money every time she raises a
finger for it."

Thus abolitionist author and women's suffrage worker Mary Abigail
Dodge (1833-1896), writing under the pseudonym Gail Hamilton,
summed up her 1884 visit to the state and assessed the work of Rhode
Island native Abby Munro among the black people of the South
Carolina lowcountry in a printed broadside entitled "The School For
Colored Children. Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina" (ca. 1887), that was
issued as an appeal for contributions with which to rebuild Miss
Munro's school which had been destroyed in the hurricane of 1885.

Born in Bristol, R.I., Abby D. Munro (1837-1913) came South in
1869, settling in Charleston and teaching first at the Avery Institute,
but soon afterwards accepting a position at the Laing School at Mt.
Pleasant. There Abby Munro was to spend the remainder of her life,
first as a teacher and later as principal. Through a collection of one
hundred forty-eight manuscripts--including letters, business papers, and
handwritten annual reports assessing the progress and needs of her
school and home for children--plus photographs, issues of the Laing
School Visitor, and miscellaneous related publications, the educational,
religious, and charitable work of this Northern white woman who lived
and labored among the impoverished blacks of post-Civil War South
Carolina for forty-four years is brought to light.

"The Laing School," the 1890 annual report states, "Was established
here in 1866, by the 'Friends' Association of Philadelphia, for the Aid
and Elevation of Freedmen,' under the care of Cornelia Hancock. For
a quarter of a century it has stood like a beacon-light, steadily diffusing
its rays into the minds and homes of the poor colored people, over
whom for so many years the darkness of ignorance had settled as a
pall. Its object has been the cultivation of the mind and heart alike."
The school, which was named in honor of Henry M. Laing, treasurer
of the of Friends' Association, of Philadelphia, first occupied an old
Presbyterian church on the outskirts of Mt. Pleasant; some years later
a permanent schoolhouse was built with funds secured through the
Freedmen's Bureau. This building was destroyed in 1885, and for
three years the school met in an A.M.E. church, referred to in Munro's
letters as the "ten cent church," until funds could be secured to
construct a new building in 1888.

By far the most revealing record of the accomplishment of her work
at Laing is to be found in the words of seven surviving letters, dating
between 1882 and 1891, which Abby Munro wrote in the form of
annual reports to Northern friends who supported the school through­
out the year with gifts of money, food, and clothes. The struggle to
continue on after the loss of the school in 1885 is the subject of
Munro's letter of 14 January 1886--"Matters, at first, looked pretty
dubious, all around, but difficulties gradually yielded, and the wheels
have been turning steadily, if not smoothly, ever since. The Trustees
of the little ten cent church, wrote, and offered me the use of their
building...and as it was, really, the only building in any wise accessible,
I was only too glad to accept the offer, so we took possession, and
commenced school at the usual time. The children entered the room,
took the seats assigned them, and went about their lessons, just as if
that was the place, and the way, they had been accustomed to. Some
of their heads appear above the tops of the high, straight benches, and
some do not. But, if the latter are lost to sight, they are, still to
mem'ry dear--I assure you....I 'took kindly,' to the pulpit, from the first,
and have been hanging around it ever since. My assistant took her
classes into the choir seats....The smallest children I seated on the steps
around the altar--the anxious seat--not that I perceived in them any
anxiety in regard to the present, future, or anything else but simply,
out of regard to their little legs which hung suspended on the high
seats. We have, indeed, got along a great deal better than I ever
dreamed we could, amid such inconveniences. We have one hundred
and twenty-five pupils--which makes pretty heavy work for two
teachers, but we just keep at it, each day, till the work is done--looking
eagerly forward to the time, when we shall, again, know the con-
venience of a good school-house. We shall appreciate it, as we never
did before. In giving instruction, we miss our blackboards--more than
anything else, and so many of our books were destroyed and lost, we
are very short."

"During the summer," her next annual letter, 2 March [18]87,
reports, "the church underwent some repairs and changes, and among
the rest--they built what old Aunt Tamar calls the choir loft--a kind of
gallery for the singers--This gives us a little more room, and a place
for another teacher to hold forth in. So, if you were to come in upon
us--now--during school hours--you would find one class in front of the
pulpit, one in the back of the room and the third in the 'choir loft'--
and you would be surprised--as I am, myself, to see how little confusion
there is--but we long for our own school-room--with all its conve-
niences."

Writing on 9 March 1889 Miss Munro joyfully told of a new school
building which had been occupied in March 1888."The sight of the
new, and long-looked for building growing into proportions from day to
day...acted as a kind of inspiration and we found the children of the
village eagerly awaiting our return--and as soon as the school opened
they crowded in upon us and continued to crowd till in the little
church which might seat one hundred, comfortably, (excuse me, it
never seated any one comfortably yet) we counted one hundred and
forty....The aisles, even, were so nearly filled, that...classes had, literally
to push their way through, as they passed out to recite....the second
week in March, we bade adieu to the little church, and took up our
line of march, towards our future home- It seemed almost too good to
be true that we were, at last, in our own house--no more chimneys to
build--no more books to be 'toted' back and forth, from home, in boxes,
and no more shouting of voices, to the right and to the left, while
endeavoring to hear the class before me-- The prospect was cheer-
ing....The colored people are all proud of the new building--and it has
been pronounced an ornament to the village by their peers- The main
room a large airy room, with nine windows--will seat one hundred and
four pupils two in a seat. Beside the front door, there are two in the
rear, leading into the respective yards--which are nicely fenced in and
separated- From the main room opens a large recitation room, each
side- These are large enough to seat forty children, if we graded the
school, as we desire to do- Each side of the main entrance is a good
sized dressing room, in one of which are stairs, which lead to the
second story- All around the main and recitation rooms are black-
boards- The floors--are all of the best of Southern pine, tongue and
groove- The pupils face the front entrance. The building is set on
forty brick pillars. By putting a dormer window on each side, the hall
above can be made into a beautiful room, and here I hope to resume
the Industrial Department--'in due season time,' as our friends express
themselves- The building is painted inside and out, a light soft drab
with darker trimmings, blinds the color of the building. Fifteen minutes after the bells are rung, the gates are locked, each morning and there is no more passing in and out the side gates for the day."

In addition to her work as an educator, Abby Munro undertook other charitable work among the poverty-stricken blacks of the area. A letter of 26 May 1882 tells of her purchase of the house which was to be transformed into the Mt. Pleasant Home for Destitute Children and points to Munro's shrewdness as a businesswoman. "...we have purchased our 'Home' and have our little flock safely sheltered in it," she wrote, explaining that the purchase had been made possible through funds collected in Philadelphia—"The house is not situated directly on the beach, but near enough to get all the advantages of the sea breeze, and the harbor prospect....It is a two story house with piazza on front and one side. In the basement are two large rooms--one of which we use for kitchen and one for dining room. On the first floor, are--a large square pantry, a sitting room--a children's room, and one bedroom--and on the upper floor four nice large bedrooms. In the yard is a kitchen with three rooms, a good well of water, a large live oak, and a hickory tree, and a number of fruit trees....[the house] has stood empty for three years. The conditions of sale were eight hundred down--and mortgage for four hundred, the remainder for one year....The house had been used for a summer residence, and there was considerable furniture in it, just what we needed and should have to buy, about a hundred dollar's worth. This was offered me for forty-five dollars, and I assure you I did not let it go. Now I want money to pay for furniture, and the repairs--and am greatly in hopes I shall be able to pay the mortgage, before the interest accumulates. The running expenses will not exceed twenty-five dollars a month, for the present.... Friday, the 12th we had public dedicatory exercises of a very interesting nature. They were participated in, by white and colored, male and female, and were very impressive- A great many colored people were present, and expressed themselves pleased, and desirous of doing all in their power to aid. They gave me a contribution of sixteen dollars, and are collecting more. In the Fall I intend to make an appeal to the churches, and am confident they will all do something to aid us. Hardly a day passes, now, but some one in the village sends a little contribution of vegetables, or fruit, from the garden which shows their good-will, as well as helps the table. The colored people are all greatly interested. They have been deceived so many times and given their money for what proved a mere vision in the minds of those who solicited their aid, that I would not appeal to them until I had something to show that ours was a real object. Our proceedings have been so quiet, it has come upon them very suddenly, at last." Other endeavors at the school included an industrial annex, complete with sewing school and cobbbling shop, and a "Dorcas room" from which articles of clothing not needed for the children's home or sewing school
were distributed to needy members of the community.

Additionally, the collection contains eleven legal documents, 1881-1886, signed by parents and guardians of destitute black children committing these children to the care of "a Charity School and Home for indigent children." All save one are signed with the parent or guardian's mark, and most bear Abby Munro's signature. Cancelled checks, check book stubs, and bills and receipts document the business dealings of the school and home, including the payment of teachers' salaries. Other legal documents relate to the property's transfer, by deed of trust, to the Pennsylvania Abolition Society of Philadelphia in 1893.

Among the photographs which illustrate the collection is a series of images of Laing School, its pupils, teachers and grounds, complete with the invoice, 17 February 1900, of black Charleston photographer Arthur L. MacBeth for "Photographing School and Home in twenty different Styles."

Printed materials include an extensive run of the Laing School Visitor—from vol. 3, no. 3, December 1898, to vol. 20, no. 4, January 1914—totalling seventy-one issues. These school newsletters, the masthead of which reprints a quote from Henry Laing—"I am satisfied, that if faithful to the cause we advocate, in due time, if patient and persevering, we will realize the success we deserve," provide statistics reflecting enrollment and financial contributions and reprint letters from former students enrolled at institutions of higher learning or teaching at various places throughout South Carolina and other states. Among other things, the newsletters indicate that one hundred percent of Miss Munro's financial backing in the form of monetary gifts and gifts-in-kind was contributed from without the state of South Carolina. They also evidence the success of the Laing School both in terms of its enrollment (by 1897-1898 the school boasted an enrollment of four hundred twenty-five pupils) and its alumni record. The March 1913 issue reports that seven former students were then enrolled in institutions of higher learning, one was enrolled at seminary, one was awaiting acceptance into nursing school, and seven held teaching positions in Berkeley County. Other issues of the Visitor feature brief "Ex-Slave Portraits," which document the lives of a representative handful of South Carolina's lowcountry freedmen at the turn of the century. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Frank Barron, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Berry, Mrs. J. Willis Cantey, Col. E. DeTreville Ellis, Mrs. Hampton Faucette, Mr. & Mrs. John H. Daniels, Miss Elizabeth G. Obear, Dr. Robert D. Ochs, Mrs. Hanna Pearlstine, Dr. George C. Rogers, Mr. & Mrs. Henry Savage, Mr. & Mrs. James M. Sprott, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Holcombe H. Thomas, Mrs. A.E. Tinsley, and Dr. & Mrs. Calhoun Winton.
"From handline fishing in a small home-made bateau named 'Pal' in the Bull's Bay estuaries near McClellanville, [he] doggedly made his way to positions of influence at the highest levels of journalism and the judiciary," journalist Jack Leland wrote upon the death of his friend and colleague John Lofton (1919-1990). After referring to Lofton's roots as planted deeply in South Carolina rice plantation society, Leland went on to speak of Lofton's diversity of writings, which "made a notable imprint in the fields of law and journalism, producing ideas and clear-cut explanations that will live long in those fields" (Charleston Evening Post, 16 March 1990).

This collection of ten linear feet provides evidence for such claims through its detailed assemblage of material reflecting the progress of Lofton's thought and interests from his formal and practical education as a boy growing up in lowcountry South Carolina to his retirement in 1985 as a senior editorial writer for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Revealed in his papers and letters is a serious concern for a broad spectrum of issues--legal, political, social, scientific--as well as the stylistic virtuosity of his writing itself, which ranged from the popular free-lance article and biographical sketch to the intricacies of editorial analysis and the scholarly essay.

Lofton's intellectual pursuits were lifelong. He graduated from the College of Charleston with a B.S. degree in English in 1940 and from Duke University with an LL.B. degree in 1942. In 1956 he received an M.A. degree in history from the University of Pittsburgh and did graduate study at Stanford University during 1960-1961. His academic files comprise a large unit of the collection and contain copies of such South Carolina-related research papers as "The Santee Sets the Stride: An Historical Sketch on the Lower Santee River, 1521 to 1719" (1940) and "Marriage Legislation for South Carolina" (1942). Other files in this unit attest to Lofton's adjunct role as a professor at such institutions as the University of Pittsburgh, Webster College, and Washington University during the 1970s and early 1980s.

But it was Lofton's career as a journalist that generated much of the interesting and significant material in the collection. His earliest known national appearance as such was as a photographer whose pictures of Hampton plantation, which belonged to his "Uncle Archie" [poet Archibald Rutledge], ran in the Saturday Evening Post of 26 March 1938. After a wartime enlisted stint in the U.S. Army (from 1943 to 1945), in which he served as an information and education specialist, Lofton began to canvass various newspapers and organizations for employment as a writer. His early postwar employment correspondence files contain letters from such newspapermen as Jonathan Daniels (Raleigh News and Observer), Thomas L. Robinson (Charlotte News), Herbert Elliston (Washington Post), Frank Bear (PM
Daily), and Harry S. Ashmore (Arkansas Gazette) and reflect the economic and personnel conditions of these and other newspapers at that time. In writing to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare executive secretary James A. Dombrowski, Nashville, about possible employment with that organization, Lofton revealed, 22 October 1945—"I would like to get an editorial or reporting or publicity job in which I can devote my full time to the progressive cause. So I would appreciate immensely if you can refer me to some liberal newspaper, magazine or organization in need of a recruit." Dombrowski replied, 24 October—"There are only two liberal editors that I know of in the state [of South Carolina]—George Buchanan of the Columbia Record, and Bill Townes in Spartanburg." In his subsequent response to Dombrowski, 27 October, Lofton remarked that it was his "ultimate objective to edit a liberal newspaper in the South." And following up on Dombrowski’s tip that there was an opening in the CIO Political Action Committee in the South, Lofton wrote Paul Christopher in Knoxville, 28 October, that he was interested in a writing or editorial job where he could "be of value to the cause of liberalism in the South."

Lofton’s first professional newspaper experience did begin on William Townes’s Spartanburg Herald in 1946, thus inaugurating what he called three years of "a kaleidoscopic sort of journalistic activity." Between 1946 and 1948, when he was hired by Harry Ashmore as an editorial writer for the Arkansas Gazette, he also worked in Oak Ridge, Tenn., as national secretary for the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education and as that organization’s conference director for the Southern Regional Council, as science editor and editorial writer on the short-lived Seattle Star, and as state news editor with the Orangeburg Times and Democrat. After four years in Little Rock, where he acquired "a measurable increase in skill in shaping editorial expressions, in judging their effect on readers and in dealing with the public from the editor's side of the desk" ['Statement on Experience," no date], he became an editorial writer with the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, which J. Mitchell Morse in a letter of 26 January 1959 described as "undoubtedly the most liberal and literate of the big Pennsylvania newspapers." In 1971 he joined the editorial staff of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, where in 1988 he added to his numerous prizes and citations two national awards for a series of articles on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

The collection also documents the publication of Lofton’s major books, two of which mirrored his primary concern for journalistic freedom and the relationship between the press and the bar: Justice and the Press (1966; paperback edition, 1968) and The Press as Guardian of the First Amendment (1980). His 1964 book, Insurrection in South Carolina, resulted from a long-held interest in the history of the 1822 Charleston slave rebellion led by Denmark Vesey. Replying to a letter from his brother, Alex, about his book, Lofton wrote, 10 August 1964, that he
subscribed to the definition of history as "an art and not a science and that, as an artist, the historian has to put something of himself into his work. History, I believe, cannot be completely objective; it must be presented with a point of view, with an attempt to draw a lesson from events of the past." He went on to say--"The lesson that I see is that South Carolina (and indeed all societies) must be ready to adapt to change if civilization is to grow and progress is to be achieved without violence and revolution. I think that if South Carolina had been more willing to accept change, even slowly, in the 1800's the violence and tragedy of the Civil War might never have occurred. I think there is a lesson for South Carolina today to learn from its history. And I think it is learning. I see hope in the fact that Donald Russell (and J.P. Gaillard) are accepting change rather than rigidly opposing it, as are officials in Mississippi. If more people had been prepared to accept change a little more rapidly in the past 100 years, we might not now be having the cataclysm of today on civil rights."

The issue of civil rights was one which engaged Lofton both philosophically and practically. In 1964 he circulated a letter among alumni of the College of Charleston asking for support in urging the Board of Trustees to admit students to the college "without regard to racial criteria" (1 July 1964). A correspondence file in the collection records the various responses he received to his initiative in this matter. The following year, on behalf of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, he went along with editors of other major American daily newspapers on a four-day "observation trip" to all sections of Alabama, on invitation from Governor George C. Wallace to "determine for himself the true Alabama story" (letter of 30 April 1965). On 16 June Lofton wrote Bill Jones, Wallace's press secretary--"I am sorry that my articles will, in your view, interpret Alabama in a negative way. But this was the way I saw it and how I felt obligated to interpret it in view of the allegations of news distortions that were so much emphasized in connection with the visit of the editors."

Other units of material in the collection reveal that Lofton also addressed such issues as the environment, disarmament, and world peace. Two extensive files of personal and organizational correspondence labeled "Social Problems," 1942 to 1965, document his broad concern for matters of public interest and human welfare. These files include material relating to such organizations as the Southern Regional Council, the American Association for the United Nations, the "Committee of 100," the Conservation Foundation, the National Sharecroppers Fund, and the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. Among the correspondents in these files are Bernard Baruch, Joseph R. Bryson, W.L. Buffington (Faith Cabin Library), James F. Byrnes, Joseph S. Clark, James McBride Dabbs, J. William Fulbright, Brooks Hays, Hubert H. Humphrey, James J. Kilpatrick, Arthur Locke King, Burnet R. Maybank, Rebecca Reid, L. Mendel Rivers, Hugh Scott, Hugo
S. Sims, Jr., and James Reston (who wrote him, 21 January 1963--"I am...hopeful since Don Russell entered the State House that we shall see some modest progress, particularly in the field of education in the next few years.").

The mass of family correspondence in the collection--including several letters of substance from his cousin Anne King Gregorie--is not only a significant record of local happenings, private events, and personal preoccupations. It also provides a poignant reflection of the quality of a familial tie which could withstand the expression of strong differences of opinion and conviction by the respective members, especially between the generations. In particular, some of the letters written to Lofton by his mother, Harriett Lucas Lofton (d. 1967), of McClellanville, during the two decades following World War II are primary samples of the kind of communication (expressing both dismay and affection) which undoubtedly characterized exchanges among many Southern families during this period of social change and upheaval. An undated letter from Mrs. Lofton bears this plea in response to her son’s proposed publication on Denmark Vesey--"I want my ‘Precious boy,’ not to defend Vesey’s plot. Your thesis was different, it was not spread everywhere. Go ahead and I wish success to you; but my love for you is on a higher plane. I am certainly glad he was caught. He is no hero of the past to me." In a letter of 18 November 1954, in which she had enclosed a clipping having to do with the filing of school segregation briefs with the Supreme Court, Mrs. Lofton warned--"remember you were born and raised to be a Southerner, do not forget me or Daddy and your raising. We are all upset, mad and not going to let our children and us lose our liberty and be ruled from Washington. I wonder now if you will spend your life at the North." "Can’t you write against the ‘Civil Rights Bill’?" she asked him on 25 March 1964. "Have white people no rights? Johnny think before it is too late! Send me an editorial that likes us. I love you." And on 16 September 1964 she wrote--"I have a strong good mind, and have opinions. There is nothing more to say. I shudder when I think of the fate of my intergrated grand children, but I will be gone; and no one, thinks of the future. I only know, and it is true I love you more than I can say."

Two other entities, represented by large units in the collection, engaged Lofton’s time, interest, and energies during his adult life. His files on the American Civil Liberties Union, which span almost four decades (1942-1981) and document his close connection with the organization, include early publications as well as an extensive amount of later correspondence with the New York office. And his association with the Unitarian Church, begun in the early 1950s, can be traced through one and a quarter linear feet of material reflecting his membership and leadership in congregations in Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

Several years before he died, Lofton had purchased a vacation and retirement home at Porcher’s Bluff, not far from the Mt. Pleasant
residence of Alex, his twin brother. But, although he visited there (on his last visit, ill with cancer, he was rushed to the Charleston Airport the day Hurricane Hugo struck), he never made the permanent move back to South Carolina.

"Families should not scatter," his Uncle Archie had written him on 4 January [1970]. "But I guess we just can’t help it. We are human." 

Donors: The late John Lofton and Dr. Joanne B. Lyon.

DUNCAN, KINARD, SANDERS, AND TUCKER FAMILY PAPERS, 1843, 1848, 1851, 1861-1961

This collection of five hundred sixty-one manuscripts--augmented by photographs, scrapbooks, and miscellaneous related volumes--documents the interrelationships of five generations of the descendants of Spartanburg District planter and physician Francis Marion Tucker (1828-1862) and his wife, Addie Medora Nesbitt Tucker (1833-1907). Two primary units of importance emerge from the collection: the Civil War letters of F.M. Tucker and the twentieth-century professional and business papers of civil engineer Daniel Tompkins Duncan (1895-1977), related through his marriage in 1926 to Tucker’s great granddaughter, Mary Laodicea (“Lillie”) Sanders.

The Civil War correspondence of F.M. Tucker, addressed primarily to his wife, includes letters describing camp life, reflecting his indecision over volunteering for duty in Virginia, and discussing agricultural pursuits at home, and it is particularly interesting in that it documents the participation of state militia troops early in the war. A letter written from Columbia, 17 April [1861], paints a picture of the pandemonium which reigned in camp: “I am writing with greasy fingers--on my knee with a dim light--in the amphitheater of the fairgrounds--I am very sleepy--tired &c--There is a perfect babel of sounds around me--some are singing ‘Dixie’ Some are playing the fiddle Some are crowing like a Cock--Some are hooting like an owl & not a few are wrapped in blankets on piles of straw--trying to sleep....I am now acting as assistant Commissary of the regt....It is a troublesome business--but relieves me from all other duty--Our quarters are not altogether as comfortable as we would desire--but we expected hardships & should not begin to grumble so soon....There are about 2500 soldiers in this town & about 12 or 14 thousand in Charleston.

Upon his arrival in Columbia, Tucker was stationed first at Camp Ruffin and later at Camp Johnson. His early letters tell of camp life, the hiring of substitutes, and the patriotic fervor which was sweeping through the South at that time. Writing to his wife on 26 April [1861] Tucker expressed uncertainty with regard to volunteering for duty in Virginia: “It is as uncertain as the wind what will be done with this regt. Some pretend to say that the Gov. has the power to order us any
where in the Confed. States- Others say it cannot be done unless we are willing to go....We had some tall speaking on the subject yesterday, by McGowen--Garlington & Gen. Waddy Thompson of Greenville--rest assured if I can get off honorably I am not going out of S.C. but...rather than be called a coward--or that it shall be said I backed down I'll go anywhere- We are doing no good here, but running the State to expense. It takes about Six or eight hundred dollars pr day to feed this regt. besides their pay--blankets--cooking vessels--et cetera-" Another, written on 26 May 1861, tells of the frenzied volunteering for Confederate military service and solicits his wife's advice--"Our camp has been pregnant with events of an exciting character since last I wrote you- Torch-light processions & serenades--big speaking & gaseous effusions--wirepulling & electioneering have been the order of the day.

The Governor made another call for the volunteer forces of this state to transfer themselves to the Confed. Army--which caused a good deal of excitement & arguments among the parties pro & con. On yesterday at ten o'clock Col. Foster submitted the proposition to this regt. when 495 men enrolled their names which number I understand has since been swelled to over 600--enough to constitute the basis of a regt. which in a short time will be mustered into the Confederate service. Col. F. & all his staff have volunteered. My name is not down yet- My patriotism & fondness for camp life--& ambition for laurels inclines me very much to go--but my judgement...dictates to me that I might be equally as efficient at home as in the army."

A letter of 10 May 1861 relates details of a flag donated to his company by the women of Spartanburg District. "Darling you just ought to see our flag," Tucker wrote. "It is a love of a thing- It was unfurled this evening at dress parade for the first time--pronounced to be the finest in the whole regt....Some of the ladies of this town sent us (I mean the Company) a beautiful wreath of flowers in the shape of a heart to decorate it & it (the wreath) was mounted on the top of the staff & carried out at the parade."

By January 1862 Tucker was billeted at Camp Guerin near Charleston, where he wrote on 13 April 1862 once more speculating over the possibility that his regiment might be reassigned to duty in Virginia and pleading that Addie consent for him to go-"More of us will die from disease than we would from yankee bullets- I want to have it said after the war is over that I did my part towards repelling the invader....Darlin I want to go--& if you can give me up to come here, you can give me up to go any where. We cant possibly have our health here--& I had much rather die with a quick pain than a slow fever-- I have heard since I commenced this letter that we will have to transfer our services or be disbanded & drafted....I refused to transfer once, but I never will again. I am a soldier as long as the war lasts- I am not regularly enlisted--but I expect to be before my time expires." An interesting letter of 3 April 1862 provides details on the company's
uniforms—"We had a meeting...yesterday in reference to our uniform for summer--& it was unanimously agreed that we have a cotton jeans suit of a dark color & that the Ladies get it up & have the cloth dyed & wove & made up at home....The maple dye set with Copperas, we think would be preferable....the coats are to be frocks trim[med] with black...."

The deployment of Union army troops at James Island and the ensuing fight is discussed in several letters dating from June 1862. However, a letter of 28 June expresses little confidence in the military leaders who had overseen the battle--"I must confess (privately) that I haven't much confidence in our Generals in & around this Island--& if we are ever defeated it will be on account of having inefficient men to lead us--& plan for us."

A number of Tucker's letters to his wife convey instructions regarding the planting and harvesting of crops and other farm procedures, and a particularly interesting series responds to Addie's complaints regarding their overseer, Mr. Wilder. From James Island, 25 June 1862, Tucker answered--"I am indeed sorry to hear of your continued troubles with Mr. Wilder--& If I could possibly get home I think I could remedy the uneasiness of mind you have--but that thing is not possible just now--& you must shape your own course--as I said before he will give you a bad name, let you do as you will--I want you to be certain if the negroes are in any way saucy or insolent to you--to get Shelby Howard or some body else to punish them severely for it--Give them to understand that they have to know their places- Wilder is just no account- He is a perfect negro spoiler--any man who will pretend to be an overseer & equalise himself with those whom he is to govern is no better than they are & I rue the day I ever employed him--but I hope I have learned something by experience."

A letter of 28 June 1862 chastises Addie for voicing more mundane complaints in letters to him--"you are really childish about my writing-I have not failed to write at least twice a week since I left home & sometimes oftener--& it does seem that you ought to be satisfied--for I have a great deal to do--& when I get a little rest time I feel like taking it- Well you are also childish about my absence & my danger. I thought you had the good of your country so much at heart--that if it were necessary you could stand by & see your husband made a sacrifice of for its benefit--& like the old woman who wept because she had not more than four sons to go to the army you ought to weep because you can do no more....if I had not felt it to be a duty I never would have entered the army. It is not that I desire to leave my home & all that is near & dear to me on earth--or that I love to lead the life I am leading--but it is the love of freedom--the love of liberty from oppression, which I wish transmitted to my posterity--to the latest generation the love I bear to the memory of my ancestors who took such a noble part in gaining our first liberty--which induces me--& should induce every other patriot to strike for his home & all that is dear to him...."
is not that I love Caesar less, but that I love Rome more."

August 1862 found F.M. Tucker in Virginia attached to the 18th Regiment with the rank of captain. A letter dated 17 August comments on the march toward Fredericksburg and notes--"I have just bought a hot cake of corn bread, toasted some bacon & made a hearty dinner, taken a good smoke and am ready for the tramp again. Our men are lying on the ground some asleep--some laughing & talking & enjoying themselves in various ways." Tucker's last surviving letter, written from Salem, Va., on 28 August [18]62, was penned just two days before his death at Manassas on 30 August 1862.

Among the post-Civil War materials present in the collection are orations written and delivered by Henry Jefferson Kinard as a Wofford College student; items relating to the educational career of Marion Kinard, including school compositions and grade reports from Columbia Female College, letters of recommendation, and her 1894 South Carolina teacher's certificate; stock certificates for the Bank of Anderson, the Farmers' Bank of Edgefield, and the Ninety-Six Manufacturing Company; a printed program, 18 May 1900, for an "Entertainment" at Fellowship Academy, D.T. Kinard, principal, with music provided by the Ninety-Six String Band; and a broadside, 13 January 1912, advertising a showing of the D.W. Griffith film, "The Birth of a Nation" at the Pastime Theatre.

The bulk of the collection's twentieth-century material relates to the professional career of civil engineer Daniel Tompkins Duncan. Letters, telegrams, photographs, newspaper clippings, and miscellaneous volumes document the construction of a hydroelectric facility on the Saluda River in Greenwood County and Duncan's work as supervising engineer for the Buzzards Roost dam, a Public Works Administration project. Most importantly, the papers document the legal controversy which enshrouded the project. Duke Power Company first questioned the constitutionality of the proposed project, for which the P.W.A. had agreed to make funds available in the form of loans and grants, charging that lower P.W.A. power rates would of necessity result in lower electric rates charged by privately owned utility companies. Duke sued for an injunction barring construction, and Judge H.H. Watkins rendered an opinion in favor of the utility company. Upon appeal, however, the Circuit Court of Appeals at Charlotte, N.C., decided in favor of the P.W.A. project. Federal Judge J. Lyles Glenn issued an opinion favorable to the Buzzards Roost project in 1937, some two years after the case first entered the Federal courts. A congratulatory telegram from Burnet R. Maybank, 3 January 1938, praises Duncan for "the magnificent work that you did in making possible the engineering feasibility and your untiring efforts in Washington which together with the work of the other loyal citizens of Greenwood County has made possible the building of Buzzard Roost." Additional materials reflect Duncan's professional affiliations with the South Carolina Society of
Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the South Carolina Rural Electrification Project, and the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, his membership in various civic clubs, and his long-standing support of Clemson athletics. **Donor: Miss Dot Duncan.**

**JAMES HEYWARD GIBBES PAPERS, 1912-1963**

Three hundred fifty-two items document this Columbia physician-scholar's private interests and public service, especially his long tenure of leadership on the city's school board.

Remembered as one who excelled in diverse activities, James Heyward Gibbes (1888-1962) played football first for Clemson College and then for the University of South Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1908 with both the B.S. and A.B. degrees. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he received his M.D. degree in 1912 from Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. He returned to Columbia, established a private practice in internal medicine in 1913 and the following year married Eugenia Felder Salley of Orangeburg. During World War I Gibbes served as a contract surgeon for the U.S. Army (1917-1918) and was a member of the State Committee on Red Cross Medical Service, at whose request he initiated the organization of an ambulance company. He became Chief Medical Consultant for the Veterans Hospital in Columbia from 1934 to 1962, when he was cited for his role in making this unit one of the best in the Veterans Administration system. From 1937 to 1962 Gibbes also served as Medical Consultant to the University of South Carolina, which in 1948 awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. He continued in private medical practice until a few days before his death in December 1962.

Among the units of special interest in the collection is one which associates Gibbes with efforts to establish a "South Carolina Constructive League" following World War I. With membership to be comprised of "white male citizens of South Carolina," the organization was proposed as an alternative to the Cole Blease faction in state politics and in support of a relatively progressive agenda in social, political, economic, and educational matters. Particularly noteworthy is the thirteenth article of one of the League's extant constitutions—"The just treatment of the negro and cultivation of harmony between the races, but at the same time the inculcation of the principle that our State shall be dominated by its white citizens."

In 1926 Gibbes was elected a member of the Board of Commissioners for School District No. One of Richland County and served as its chairman between 1941 and 1961, a period of unprecedented growth and adjustment in the system. Numerous clippings, school board policy statements, and letters attest to Gibbes's acute awareness of the complexities and responsibilities involved in trying to provide education
for all in a bi-racial society. One policy statement, 11 February 1941, abolishes the current salary schedule because of "a sharp disparity between the salaries of the white and Negro school teachers." On 12 June 1945 U.S. District Judge J. Waties Waring wrote him--"It is fortunate for Columbia to have you in charge of its school system and I really believe that we liberal minded southerners may be able to eventually cure this situation, not by the radical methods of the Eleanor Roosevelt-Wendell Wilkie school, nor by the reactionary methods of the old slave holders, but by moderate, gradual and understanding action." And on 16 June 1954, a few weeks after the Supreme Court's landmark decision outlawing segregation in the public schools, Governor James F. Byrnes opened his reply to a letter from Gibbes by declaring--"you wrote me what I regard as the most thoughtful communication I have received with reference to a school policy." Gibbes had counseled restraint in criticizing the Supreme Court and had suggested several steps he thought might be taken to help solve "our problem": voluntary selection of schools by patrons and pupils, use of residential school districts in urban centers, assignment of pupils according to intelligence and progress tests, decentralization of public education, and repeal of the tenure law for schoolteachers (7 June 1954).

Gibbes's reputation as a moderate won him an invitation to contribute to *South Carolinians Speak: A Moderate Approach to Race Relations*, a collection of essays edited by a group of ministers in the Pee Dee section of the state who wished to provide a forum for constructive interracial dialogue in South Carolina. He declined, however, and in a letter to the Rev. Larry A. Jackson, 29 April 1957, stated that while he was "in sympathy with your general intentions," he felt that "some of the details that you outline are entirely out of keeping with my own thoughts on our race problem...." In an earlier letter, written to Dr. Alan Chesney of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, 3 November 1955, Gibbes had expressed his basic approach to the matter, including distinctions he felt could be made between the social and the legal dimensions of the issue and his grounds for opposing the hasty dissolution of time-honored barriers--"we have lived under a bi-racial society for over 300 years, and it is too much to expect that these conditions change over night." Furthermore, Gibbes stated--"In the name of segregation much abuse has been practiced. This had much to do with heading up the present difficulties. I am convinced that we must continue a bi-racial society for an indefinite period of time, but I am equally convinced that this is no longer tenable on a legal basis."

The collection offers abundant research material on other matters of public concern which actively engaged him at different times: in 1928, the provision for Columbia of an adequate system of public transportation; in 1944, prevention of the city's proposed acquisition of electric and gas properties from the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company.
Organizational files reveal Gibbes's connection with the University South Caroliniana Society, which he served as president between 1944 and 1953, and with the Shakespeare Club, a Columbia literary and social group. Miscellaneous topical files reflect his interest in such varied subjects as Abraham Lincoln, the American Indians, and the Negro and Race Relations.

One particularly unusual item is a fifteen-page typed manuscript by Gibbes's sister, Virginia Mason Gibbes (later Mrs. Samuel Brown McPheeters), who recounts the experiences of a trip to the Far East in 1928, when as a Red Cross representative she accompanied the party of the vice-governor of the Philippines on a tour of health and educational facilities in that country's southern islands. **Donor: Mrs. David W. Robinson.**

**KERRISON FAMILY PAPERS, 1827, 1857, 1861-1866**

Sixty-eight manuscripts added to the library's existing collection of Kerrison family papers consist principally of Civil War letters written by Charleston natives Charles (1839-1893) and Edwin Kerrison (1841-1864), both of whom served in Co. I, Second Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, which was attached to Kershaw's Brigade and known as the Palmetto Guard. The Kerrison brothers' letters provide a glimpse of the soldier's life, conveying requests for clothes, food and money, commenting on camp life, and assessing the progress of the war and the effectiveness of military leaders.

Letters written early in the war indicate that while Charles was attached to the Palmetto Guard in Virginia by May 1861, Edwin was stationed on the South Carolina coast at Fort Pickens, where he was accompanied by a family slave, Sandy. By February 1862, however, Edwin, too, was stationed in eastern Virginia. One issue of overriding concern to South Carolinians fighting with the Confederate army in Virginia was the threat of a Federal invasion of South Carolina's coastline, a preoccupation that figures in many of Charles' letters early in the war, including one of 2 September 1861 reacting to news of the fall of Confederate fortifications along the North Carolina coast--"It is rumored here that our Governor intends ordering home our brigade, as he fears that our coast will be subject to invasion this coming fall." "Our men are under the impression that another great victory will end this war, so that we are anxious to be led on once more to battle," the letter speculates. "From one of the prisoners taken I learned that the road leading to Alexandria is covered by batteries for more than two miles, and he also stated that they had some of the heaviest guns mounted upon them, so that if we should attempt to march upon Washington in that direction, we will have our hands full and find it bloody work. The prisoners when first taken are as afraid as mortals can well be, but when they find that they will meet with no injury they
often become very impertinent. Those taken have all been dressed in the United States uniform for regulars, there being no distinction in dress of those from different states."

The desire to return home, in part to assist in the defense of his native state, is evident in a number of Charles Kerrison's letters written during the spring of 1862. One, dated 23 March 1862, anticipates his return home upon the expiration of his term of enlistment and reports that the men of his company had unanimously agreed not to reenlist unless promised thirty-day furloughs—"our men are determined to go home and stand the draft." Another, 24 April 1862, expresses the hope that his entire regiment would be returning to South Carolina after the first of May and describes the Confederate army's use of aerial observation—"We like the yankies are sending up every day a balloon for the purpose of finding out their position, but we manage ours very poorly indeed as we cannot obtain gas, but have to use smoke instead for inflating it."

Despite his overwhelming desire to return home, Charles was to remain in Virginia for the duration of the war. A letter of 2 July 1862 notes that he and Edwin had been through "two bloody fights" and that "Eddie was struck by a piece of spent shell but not hurt in the least." The heavy losses sustained by Kershaw's Brigade during the fights at Savage's Station and Malvern Hill are discussed in a letter of 19 July 1862—"Our regiment has decreased very rapidly since the battle of Manassas, and our company can scarcely muster twenty five men in camp. These battles were the most dreadful that I have ever witnessed, and the discharges of grape, shell, rockets, and balls, from the enemies artillery, I can only liken to the falling of rain during a heavy shower....We used to think that the battle of Manassas was a great affair, but it was mere child's play compared with those in which we have been lately engaged." And the march of the Confederate army from Malvern Hill into Maryland enroute to Sharpsburg is the subject of Edwin's letter of 9 September 1862.

Several letters written from military hospitals where Charles was confined early in the war provide a valuable commentary on doctors, treatment received, and general hospital conditions. First hospitalized in December 1861 and again in January 1862, Charles' letter of 11 December 1861 relates details of his stay at a hospital located near Warren Springs, Va., "under the control of the Revd. Mr. Hicks, a baptist minister, one of the most energetic and deserving men I have ever seen." Again, writing on 19 Jan. 186[2] from Manchester Hospital, Kerrison commented on the medical care he was receiving, while at the same time countering objections to hospital life raised by his uncle. "You no doubt are surprised to find I am again in a hospital notwithstanding your strong objections to the same," Charles wrote, "but if I had been left to my own choice I never would have entered one again. The objection which you make against them on account of
immorality &c. so far as I can see is a mistake, and the difference between the camp and hospital so far as morality is concerned is greatly in favor of the hospital....I am in Dr. Bissell's ward with several members from the Palmetto Guard and am very comfortably fixed. Dr. Bissell is a former member of our company and a native of our own city, he is very kind and attentive to the sick. My stay here will be as short as possible. This place is much better conducted than the one at Warren Springs, and the inmates seem perfectly contented with their treatment, there is not the least bit of the contention and discontent which prevailed at the former."

Privations, including shortages of food and clothing, are scarcely mentioned in the brothers' letters before the fall and winter of 1862, when, as noted in a letter from Charles, 13 November 1862, the lack of clothing and shoes had become severe--"The government has given us pants and a jacket but no shoes or underclothes, and recommends that every soldier should learn how to make his own shoes as in future we need not look to the quartermaster for them. The government is kind enough to give the men the raw hides of the cattle which are killed for the army." In a similar vein, Edwin wrote on 21 December 1862 complaining of the exposure to cold--"We cannot dip up a cup of water to drink & Set on the ground but what it becomes solid ice. And when we go to wash our faces the water freezes on our beards before we can wipe it off. And to think that in such severe weather as this, that we have to sleep in the open air, unless we were fortunate enough to capture a piece of tent after the Enemy retreated." As the shortages suffered by soldiers spread to the civilian populace, Charles Kerrison reported in a letter of 9 April 1863 news of a "riot in Richmond in which over five thousand women, principally foreigners, were engaged"--"They were armed with hatchets, axes, pistols, &c. and their object plunder. Want did not compell them to riot, but as they robbed every body and took all kinds of articles it was clearly proved that they were banded together for theft. Two hundred of the ring leaders were arrested. It was such a serious affair that troops in the vicinity were sent to the city and the women had to be threatened to be shot into before they would disperse. The mayor would not permit any of the papers to publish an account of it."

Two letters relate to the Kerrisons' participation in the ill-fated Gettysburg campaign. Edwin wrote from Hagerstown, Md., on 7 July 1863 as the Confederate army was retreating to report that Charles had been wounded and left behind--"we fought a desperate battle at Gettysburg...in which we suffered terribly being compelled to stand the fire of artillery 3 1/2 hours....Since we left (the 5th) our wounded have been all captured by the Yankees--Charley among the number-. They will receive more attention & be more comfortable than if they were with us....We have only 8 or 9 men for duty in the company now-. Our Regt has but two captain's left....Our Regt carried in some three
hundred & odd & had 169 killed & wounded." Again, 16 July 1863, from a bivouac near Bunker Hill, Va., he described the Confederate army's exodus from Pennsylvania--"We had to march through a pouring rain with mud and water nearly knee deep & so dark that you could not see a foot in advance of you. After stumbling over rocks for some time I gave up at last from sheer exhaustion & laid down in the rain & slept till morning when I caught up with the company."

News of Charles' exchange as a prisoner of war in September 1863 is mentioned in a letter of 8 October 1863, which found Edwin stationed near Chattanooga, Tenn., dissatisfied with the command of Gen. Bragg and requesting food from home. Another letter from Edwin, 11 December 1863, speaks of the food shortages faced daily by Confederate troops in eastern Tennessee--"We are half starved now getting but half pound of flour to the man a day and one pound of beef untill further orders. Some of the men went and pressed some hogs so that we have meat but feel the want of bread dreadfully....However yesterday morning heard where there was a potatoe patch, went there & found about three hundred men from the brigade digging for potatoes- I worked hard for an hour & got about a haversack full which was eagerly devoured."

Following Charles' exchange he was recommended for promotion by Gen. John Doby Kennedy. A letter, 7 December 1863, from Kennedy cites Pvt. Kerrison for promotion on the following grounds--"He has been in every fight and skirmish. He has behaved always gallantly and has been a first rate soldier....He is a gentleman, and is very deserving."
The letter was co-endorsed two days later by M.L. Bonham. Kerrison was subsequently appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Kennedy, and his letter of 19 November [18]64 relates details of his capture by Union forces while attempting to rescue a wounded officer during a fight at Cedar Run, his imprisonment at Newton, Va., and his escape by hiding in the attic of a house after having received word through friendly Union soldiers that he was to be carried away as a prisoner of war by the retreating Federal troops.

Edwin Kerrison was killed in action at Spotsylvania on 8 May 1864. Charles survived the war and, following Reconstruction, served Charleston County as Register of Mesne Conveyance. An interesting fragment of a letter penned by Charles' former commander, John D. Kennedy, then serving as U.S. Consul General to China, comments upon his life in Shanghai and summarizes the unique perspective of his personal experience as an ex-Confederate--"What strange events occur in a man's life, & how unexpected things are- Who would have thought during the war, that old Confederates would be under the Stars & Stripes in a U.S. Govt position." Donors: Mrs. Elton Hartzler and Mrs. James Watson.
This group of twenty manuscripts added to the library's extensive collection of Hammond, Bryan, and Cumming family papers focuses primarily upon the marriage of James Henry Hammond's eldest son, Harry Hammond (1832-1916), and Hancock County, Ga., native Emily Cumming (1834-1911). Among the manuscripts are three courtship letters written by Harry to Emily prior to their marriage on 22 November 1859, one of which recounts his first realization of his love for her--"I have loved you for more than a year now. I found it last Spring when one day as I was standing in the Piazza at Redcliffe I looked towards the Sand Hills thought of you and involuntarily waved a kiss toward them." Another letter, written by Harry from Athens, Ga., after the birth of the couple's first child, Julia, in August 1860 refers to his duties as professor of Natural Sciences and French at the University of Georgia.

The remainder of the collection is given over chiefly to Civil War letters written by Harry from various Confederate camps in South Carolina and Virginia. It also includes one letter from Emily Cumming Hammond's brother, Julien Cumming (1830-1864), a member of the 48th Georgia Regiment of Infantry. The earliest Civil War letter, written by Harry from Tomotley, reports everything quiet militarily and concentrates upon the wet weather's effect upon camp life. "We are having a long wet spell," the letter notes; "it commenced with a heavy rain day before yesterday and it has been raining almost ever since. Every thing is wet and although we are on the highest point around here I was sure I heard the frogs in our camp last night. The camp itself has been ankle deep in water once or twice this last day or two. My tent is dry and much more comfortable than the generality- I have a plank floor laid and the water pours through under without [wetting] me or my property. But I am very tired of hearing this constant drip drip."

By May 1862 Harry was in Virginia and on 22 May wrote to Emily complaining of no letters from home and the boredom of camp life. His letter of 5 July 1862 comments on his work as a volunteer aid--"I have seen so much death and desolation that I feel sad and depressed. I never had a curiosity to visit a battle field and I would be glad to think I should never see another, but peace or war here, it will be long before the wrecks and traces of the two armies will be removed from the broad extent of country they cover....It is my intention on the first opportunity to go home for a while at least. I think I have gone through enough in the last two months to entitle me to a commission. Perhaps I may get one, how tho' I don't know. I would prefer the captaincy of a field Battery, failing in that I will take the place of Quartermaster, especially if I can get on a general[']s staff." Four
months later, in November 1862, Hammond was promoted to the position of quartermaster with the rank of major in Gregg’s Brigade.

A letter of 1 February 1863 reacts to the rumored death of brother Edward Spann Hammond (1834-1921), which turned out to be false, and comments on the declining health of their father, James Henry Hammond. Another, written from Camp Gregg on 8 April 1863, relates news of a recent battle—"The great battle is over. The enemy are driven back across the river with a loss of seven thousand prisoners and fifteen cannon, and we have taken up our old position. Such are the results and this is all that can be certainly counted on. I look for nothing further from it, they are repulsed, I do not think they are materially injured. The prisoners I saw all said that defeat or victory the war could only end by the return of the South to the Union. It will not be likely to end soon in that case."

As was the case with many Confederate soldiers, Hammond’s letters frequently express how dependent he was upon news of family and friends at home. One such letter, dated 27 April [1863?], comments upon this dependency—"I hope my dear Emily if it gives you anything like the pleasure you say it does to receive my letters that it will not soon occur that there is...much of an interval between them. You are very much mistaken tho’ in saying that I do not receive great pleasure from yours. The mail is the one great event of the day to me, not as you might suppose for the newspapers but for your letters my darling which are in every way very much better than mine, the only disappointment that I have ever felt or expressed in regard to them is that they do not tell me all I so anxiously desire to know about you. You write and think while writing too much of me. My letters are strikingly different from yours in that respect, they are so full of myself and my own little doings that I frequently feel quite ashamed of them."

A similar sentiment is expressed in Harry’s letter of 12 August—"Now that we have been resting some time in camp I had been hoping that I would once more have heard from you frequently and regularly. In this tho’ I have been entirely disappointed and I can easily express to you how much I miss your letters. I look for them most confidently the whole day—I keep the hope of them before me from the time I first wake up until the mail arrives and when it comes day after [day] and brings me no letter it fills me with a feeling of blankness that nothing else could."

A letter of 29-30 April 1863, written from the battlefield where Confederate troops were drawn up in lines of battle scarcely a few hundred yards from the enemy, provides a picaresque depiction of soldiers on both sides nervously expecting battle, watching and waiting while cannonading takes place, and maneuvering for superior positions. Another, dated 12 August 1863, reports on the growing popularity of the peace movement led by North Carolina political journalist William Woods Holden—"The only thing of any interest in Camp today is that
three companies of a North Carolina Regiment refused to go on drill and were all put in the Guard House. They were afterwards taken out without arms and made to drill a regiment with arms loaded being present to enforce obedience. That would look oddly in [Yan]kee papers wouldn’t it. I don’t think tho’ it will amount to anything- It arises from a bad state of feeling gotten up in North Carolina especially by Judge Holden. Some times I hear the men cheering Holden and calling out to each other that they are going home. This Judge has taken a great responsibility upon himself for altho’ he would fail in starting a counter revolution he is likely to cause more than one poor creature sorely tempted by the desire to go home to lose his life for attempting to do so acting on the encouragement he has given them."

Two letters, 4 and 15 June 1863, allude to Harry Hammond’s court-martial on charges that he, as quartermaster, had been responsible for the destruction of the personal baggage of his brigade’s officers during a retreat. According to the letter of 4 June, "The words of the order made it incumbent on me to destroy between three & four thousand dollars worth of property and because $8 or 900 worth of odds and ends were destroyed at the same time they wish to throw all the blame on me. Other Quartermasters construed the order as I did and had the property piled up to be set on fire when Genl. Lee’s chief of Staff stopped them and told them not to obey the orders at all." For his actions, the brigade officers brought charges against Hammond, he was tried, found guilty, and fined a small sum. **Donor: Mr. Brian Russell.**

**ROBERT THOMAS ASHMORE PAPERS, 19301-1990**

"I realize that the mere facts that I was born on a farm, that I worked for my education, that I am a veteran, and that I have interested myself in the spiritual and civic improvements of my community and state, do not of themselves qualify me for the office that I seek. However, these experiences, along with my work as solicitor for 20 years, have shown me the problems and needs of the people and have developed in me a keen insight and a great desire to serve the people of this district and this nation. That insight, coupled with the sense of duty, honesty and truth, which has directed my life, leads me to believe that I am qualified for this office."

Thus did Robert T. Ashmore (1904-1989) appeal to upcountry voters in a speech in 1953, during the first of his many successful campaigns for election to the U.S. House of Representatives from South Carolina’s Fourth Congressional District. By the time of his voluntary retirement from Congress in January 1969 he had served eight terms in office—longer than any other representative from his district during the previous one hundred years.

The six hundred and seventy-seven manuscripts, bound volumes,
miscellaneous printed items and photographs which comprise this collection spanning the six decades from 1930 to 1990 provide the portrait of a Democratic congressman whom the Greenville News would cite for his excellent voting and attendance records, his effective behind-the-scenes style of operation, and his "integrity and strong and unyielding sense of right and wrong." He was, the editor wrote on 11 January 1968, "one of the most respected men in Congress."

The heart of the collection is represented in six scrapbooks and a photograph album which give a detailed view of Ashmore's political campaigns, concerns and achievements from 1953 to 1968. They reveal the congressman as an avowed conservative who prided himself on his high rating by Americans for Constitutional Action and who straightforwardly favored the interests of textiles, agriculture, chemical and metal industries, railroads, banking and savings and loan enterprises, and right-to-work labor laws. He served on both the House Committee on the Judiciary and the House Administration Committee. As a member of the latter, he chaired the Elections Subcommittee for some fourteen years--longer than any other representative since the Reorganization Act took effect in 1947--and considered his work on election law reform to be among his most significant. He also handled a number of much-publicized contested election cases, notably those in Minnesota (Quie-Foley, 1958), Arkansas (Alford-Hays, 1959), Indiana (Roush-Chambers, 1961), as well as the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge of 1965. As a member of the House Judiciary Committee, he served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Claims and was responsible for the disposition of hundreds of private claims and the sponsorship of several public bills. In addition to covering the congressman's role in these and other legislative matters, the clippings and photographs show the essential part played in Ashmore's political life by his wife, Willie Vance Linthicum Ashmore.

Material in the scrapbooks further reveals Ashmore's key role in the passage of such specific legislation as that in 1966 which eliminated "two price cotton" (one for domestic producers, another on imported cotton) and his effort in 1963 to have the words "In God We Trust" inscribed on the marble frieze above the Supreme Court bench. Besides documenting the multitude of routine ceremonial and patronage matters which claimed his time and energy, these volumes also cover such subjects as service academy nominations, federal aid for local projects, the closing of Donaldson Air Force Base, and a fact-finding trip which Ashmore made to Europe and the Middle East in 1959. And they contain a generous amount of material on the other members of the South Carolina federal delegation who served variously with Ashmore during his multiple terms in office; namely, W.J.B. Dorn, Thomas S. Gettys, Robert W. Hemphill, Ernest F. Hollings, Olin D. Johnston, John L. McMillan, Burnet R. Maybank, James P. Richards, John J. Riley, L. Mendel Rivers, Strom Thurmond and Albert Watson.
These volumes also carry information on James F. Byrnes, John Bolt Culbertson, Harry Dent, James R. Mann, Nick A. Theodore, George Bell Timmerman, Jr., and William C. Westmoreland. Some of the clippings and photographs give evidence of Ashmore’s strong defense posture, reflecting his personal military commitment. During World War II he had served with the U.S. Army in the Judge Advocate General’s office, 1942-1946, and he ultimately retired from the Army Reserves with the rank of colonel in 1965.

Of particular local and regional interest are units of material showing Ashmore’s association, especially his chairmanship from 1970 to 1973, with the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments, a planning group administering government development funds in Greenville, Spartanburg, Oconee, Pickens and Anderson counties; and his early leadership in the Greenville Jaycees and in the State Junior Chamber of Commerce, which he had been instrumental in organizing. A "Report on Sunday Schools," probably made to the Greenville Baptist Association, ca. 1934, reflects his strong Southern Baptist ties, which included graduation from Furman (LL.B., 1927) and a long and active membership in Greenville’s White Oak Baptist Church.

Other specific items of interest include Ashmore’s personal financial journal, 1930-1970, and a radio speech, 7-8 July 1950, by Representative Joseph R. Byrson, whose death in 1953 created the congressional vacancy which Ashmore was then elected to fill. The document in the collection which perhaps best illustrates the exigencies and intricacies of political life is a confidential letter of advice, 26 June 1962, in which loyal supporter and campaign worker Evans Medlock warns Ashmore that the congressman may be facing stiff competition in the 1964 election and that improvements needed to be made in the realm of constituent communications—"Promptness in responding to the requests of your constituents means a great deal toward building your image....The huge majority of mail that comes into your offices could very well be answered by your staffs. As insignificant as this all seems, it carries a lot of weight in a campaign....everything that we hear and see points to the fact that you are going to have a battle for your life two years from now, and the best time to start to work in preparation for that fight is now. And, the best way to start to work is through your staff. Political battles are not won in the closing weeks of a campaign—they are won during the execution of your official business in the off-years." Donor: Mrs. Nancy Vance Ashmore Cooper.

SOLOMON BLATT PAPERS, 1918-1986

Upon his resignation as Speaker of the General Assembly’s House of Representatives, Sol Blatt (1896-1986) stated—"I have been and will forever be deeply grateful for the opportunity of service given me through the thick and thin of good and bad times, times when the
State was rich and times when the State was poor....Fate treats few men as kindly as has been my lot. I believe that I can take satisfaction mainly in the knowledge that I have tried and tried to be a good legislator" (6 June 1973).

Blatt served as Speaker for thirty-three years, from 1937 to 1947 and 1950 to June 1973. The title "Speaker Emeritus" was created for Blatt upon his resignation. He represented Barnwell County in the House continuously from 1933 until the time of his death in 1986 at the age of ninety-one. His service is unsurpassed in South Carolina's history. In her memorial to Blatt, Jean Toal summed up his significance to South Carolina and status as a legislator--"Speaker Blatt defined state government by his length of service and strength of character. His style of leadership was his biggest contribution--orderly and deliberative review of legislation. His commitment to the legislative branch of government made South Carolina one of the strongest legislative states in the country" (The Columbia Record, 14 May 1986).

Solomon Blatt's parents were natives of Russia. Nathan Blatt was among the numbers of Jews who left Russia to immigrate to the United States. He arrived at Ellis Island early in 1893 and from there went to Charleston. He became a peddler and later a merchant in Blackville. Nathan Blatt brought his wife Mollie and their son Jake to the United States in 1895. Jake would die in 1918 during the influenza epidemic. Solomon Blatt was born in February 1896. He was reared in Blackville, attended the public schools there, and went on to attend the University of South Carolina from which he received his law degree in 1917.

After graduation he entered into the practice of law with prominent Barnwell attorney and political figure J. Emile Harley. He served in France with the American Expeditionary Force during the First World War as a sergeant in a supply company of the 323rd Infantry. Blatt returned from France in the spring of 1919 and rejoined Harley's firm. In November 1934 he and Ira Fales (1894-1965), another attorney associated with Harley, established the firm of Blatt and Fales in Barnwell. Sol Blatt, Jr., joined the firm in 1946, one of a number of skilled young attorneys to work with the firm, which was dissolved in 1986 prior to Blatt's death.

Blatt's political career began with an unsuccessful campaign in 1930 for a seat in the South Carolina House of Representatives representing Barnwell County. Two years later he ran again, this time successfully. He held that seat throughout a remarkable career that is well documented by his papers.

The collection consists of twenty-two and one-half linear feet of material, 1918-1986. It is divided into four main series: public, personal, and legal papers, and those relating to the life and career of Blatt's son, Federal Judge Solomon Blatt, Jr. (b. 1921). In addition,
there are photographs, newspaper clippings, and twenty-six scrapbooks.

The public papers relate to Blatt's career as a legislator. In addition to a sub-series of general papers, chiefly correspondence, there are also files pertaining to constituent assistance, speeches given by Blatt, and topical files. The general papers mainly date from 1945-1967 and 1979-1986. They provide an intimate view of South Carolina's public affairs ranging from mundane county matters such as train service and road maintenance, to issues of statewide concern. There is also valuable documentation on the internal workings of the General Assembly and on campaigning. Correspondents include many members of the legislature, other state officials and members of South Carolina's Congressional delegation, among them J.K. Breedin, Edgar Brown, Richard M. Jefferies, Bruce Littlejohn, Burnet Maybank, Julius B. Ness, Thomas H. Pope, Jr., Donald S. Russell and Robert Sumwalt.

Topical files relate to many areas of interest to the Speaker including the roads and schools of Barnwell County, and Blatt's campaigns for the House and, in 1950, the speakership. His devotion to the University of South Carolina, particularly its athletic program, is well documented. Blatt served on the University's Board of Trustees from 1936 until 1948 when legislation was passed prohibiting dual office holding. Sol Blatt, Jr., was elected to fill the vacancy left by his father's resignation.


The earliest item in the collection is a letter which Blatt wrote from France, dated 28 December 1918. He describes several weeks spent in a quiet sector of the trenches in the Vosges Mountains which culminated in an offensive near Verdun. In describing the "big fight," Blatt wrote--"We saw some hot fighting and believe me it is a living hell." Later correspondence and papers provide insights into the inner workings of the General Assembly. In a letter to Tom Pope, 19 January 1945, written while Pope was still serving in the army as a lieutenant colonel, Blatt analyzed what he perceived as a lack of leadership in the current House. He stated--"We do not have the leadership in the House that we used to have. The House is divided into small groups and the lack of leadership keeps us in a turmoil....The Speaker's job seems tougher and tougher. It seems that I am always making another enemy somewhere because I won't let a certain crowd run over me and they keep on making personal attacks that get rather tiresome and sometimes keep me upset." Additional correspondence between the two men during this period discusses Pope's postwar political plans. He would be returned to the House to represent
Newberry County in 1946.

Blatt faced heavy attacks from Governor-elect Strom Thurmond in 1946. He determined not to run for re-election as Speaker and announced his decision in September. Explaining this decision to Clemson President Robert F. Poole, Blatt wrote: "The unwarranted attacks being made on me by Strom Thurmond, and some others over the State makes me wonder if an honest effort to serve the people is appreciated....I have not been well for some time and I do not feel that I could make an active campaign for re-election as Speaker without doing violence to myself....I had a notion that if I stepped out of the race I might pour oil on the troubled waters and bring peace and harmony to the new legislature" (5 September 1946). Bruce Littlejohn served as Speaker in 1947 and 1948, and following Littlejohn’s appointment as a circuit court judge, Tom Pope was elected Speaker. In 1950 Blatt returned to the office which he would hold until 1973.

Other letters typical of the collection include one received from William D. Workman, Jr., following his unsuccessful campaign to unseat Senator Olin D. Johnston. Writing on 13 November 1962, Workman noted: "The race was a remarkable experience for me, and I have the feeling that, even in losing, we may have improved the health of BOTH parties in the state. Certainly, we have more people than ever thinking about political matters, and actively participating therein." In a letter to Congressman Albert Watson, 16 July 1963, Blatt criticized Johnston: "Don’t worry about the Kennedy clan taking the patronage away from you. I think that you are making friends by your strong stand against their effort to destroy the white people of the South. I am convinced that Senator Johnston approves what has been done. This gives him more authority and gives him additional appointments and power is what he craves."

Also included in the collection are transcripts of three oral history interviews conducted with Blatt. In each of these, as the Speaker reflected upon his life and many accomplishments, he notes his pride in service. One interview was conducted in 1984 by Dr. George Terry of the University of South Carolina. As the interview wound down, Terry asked Blatt whether "the good old boys system" still existed in South Carolina--this, following an election in which many long-time members of the Assembly were not returned to office. Blatt’s response provides us his concept of good government: "people are going to realize that strength is a necessity and you get strength from capable people who have got the courage to speak out and let the public know where they stand....Any man in public office ought to get it on his own merits, his ability, his dedication, his love of country, his love of fellow man and his love of God. If he doesn’t have those qualifications he isn’t fit to hold public office." Donor: The Hon. Sol Blatt, Jr.
John L. McMillan (1898-1979) represented South Carolina’s Sixth Congressional District in the United States House of Representatives for seventeen consecutive terms between 1939 and 1973. McMillan was called the “Mayor of D.C.” in recognition of his key role in the management of Washington, D.C. He served as chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia for over twenty years, 1945-1946, 1949-1952 and 1955-1972. In addition to his leadership on that committee, McMillan served for many years on the Agriculture Committee, and was chairman of the Forestry sub-committee and vice-chairman of the Tobacco sub-committee. These key assignments allowed this staunch conservative a voice on issues before Congress which were critical to his district, state, and region.

McMillan was born near Mullins. His exact date of birth is a matter of dispute but is given in the Biographical Directory of the American Congress as 12 Apr. 1898. McMillan attended Mullins’ public schools and the universities of North and South Carolina. In 1923 he received his law degree from the University of South Carolina. That year he became secretary to the Sixth District’s popular congressman Allard H. Gasque. McMillan served in that position until Gasque’s death in 1938, just hours after the close of the final session of the Seventy-fifth Congress. On September 13th, Gasque’s widow won a special election to complete the brief unexpired portion of her husband’s term. On the same day McMillan won the Democratic primary and in November won the general election for the seat. The primary had seen a spirited six-man race. No candidate received a majority of the votes cast and the ensuing runoff election pitted McMillan, the leading vote-getter, against solicitor and Conway resident G. Lloyd Ford. McMillan won a very close race and wrote a supporter--"I had a hard fight but with the aid of my friends I was able to defeat one of the smoothest politicians in this state" (17 September 1938 letter to E.H. Bailey).

McMillan’s 1938 campaign had emphasized his years of experience on the Capitol Hill working as Gasque’s secretary with Congress and constituents. Once elected, McMillan quickly gained a reputation for providing excellent constituent service and he cemented his popularity in the district. In a letter written in 1942 as America entered World War II, McMillan, in Washington, wrote another backer--"I certainly hope that you and my other friends will discourage all opposition this summer as we certainly have our hands full here without thinking of politics" (17 April 1942 letter to W.G. DesChamps). And indeed, McMillan saw insignificant opposition in his reelection campaigns between 1940 and 1966. In 1968 and 1970 he faced increasingly serious opposition and in 1972 McMillan was challenged in the Democratic primary by William Craig and John Jenrette. Some observers thought him vulnerable. McMillan ran on his record and
stressed the value of his seniority and position as vice-chairman of the Agriculture Committee. He noted his authorship of bills such as the 1971 Federal Land Bank and Intermediate Land Bank Act to provide farmers long term loans for land and equipment. McMillan’s lengthy tenure on the Committee of the District of Columbia became an issue in the campaign. His opponents argued that the time and effort devoted to the District of Columbia detracted from McMillan’s service to the Sixth District. Over eighty thousand votes were cast in the general primary which forced a runoff pitting McMillan against Jenrette. Again, there was a heavy turnout. McMillan lost the election by less than one thousand votes of over seventy thousand cast.

The collection consists of 11.25 linear feet of records chiefly documenting McMillan’s career in Congress. There are several large series within the collection. General Correspondence, 1938-1972, consists of correspondence regarding legislation proposed or before Congress, campaign issues, and personal matters. The series Constituent Service consists of correspondence pertaining chiefly to requests for assistance in dealing with one or more government agencies on issues ranging from social security to veterans’ affairs. Also included in this series are requests for help in securing employment or entry into one of the nation’s military academies.

A separate series has been established for records relating to the governance of the District of Columbia. These records, 1955-1972, include correspondence, reports, and drafts and copies of legislation. A brief history of the committee under McMillan’s chairmanship is entitled Legislation Relating to the District of Columbia from 1946-1972. The origins and form of government for the District are explained in the Legislative Calendar for 1972.

Topical files on various bills, issues, agencies and locales include correspondence, memoranda, publications and press releases, chiefly 1965-1972. Included are records of public hearings before the South Carolina Congressional Delegation in the 1960s on topics including electricity and soil and water conservation. Extensive files of constituent correspondence regard opposition to the minimum wage bill of 1961. The collection also includes photographs and newspaper clippings. Donors: Mrs. John L. McMillan and Mr. John L. McMillan, Jr.

Manuscript volume, 1902-1907, of Jane E[liza] Adger (1841-1925) records this South Carolinian’s experiences while traveling throughout Europe on three separate tours, 14 December 1902 - 26 September 1904, 14 April - 5 October 1906, and 17 May - 25 September 1907. During her travels, Miss Adger was accompanied by her niece Lena, and their itinerary included stops in Algeria, Austria, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, Norway, Sicily, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Tunisia. The diary records
details of their travels, commenting primarily upon the diarist’s interest in the art, architecture, and history of each location visited, which afforded the travelers glimpses of modern European history in the making. Writing from Madrid on 20 December 1902, Miss Adger reported "a good sight of the young King, Alfonso 13th, with his Mother and Sister, as they drove out from a side entrance of the church where they attend service every Saturday afternoon." "Quite a crowd gathered round to see the royalty," she noted, "but there was no enthusiasm all were quiet." A visit to Rome in February and March 1903 provided an opportunity to view the Jubilee marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pope Leo XIII’s coronation. That same year gave witness to Bastille Day celebrations in Paris and an opera performance in Vienna attended by Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria and King Leopold of Belgium. However, as the political complexion of Europe began to change, so the second tour was marked by tensions in Paris on Labor Day, 1 May 1906, as fears of a Socialist uprising were noted by the diarist. Donor: Miss Clarissa W. Taylor.

Sixty-six manuscripts, 1 June - 17 October 1854, of James R[eid] Aiken (1812-1877), Winnsboro, consist chiefly of business papers and correspondence addressed to Aiken as president of the Planters Bank of Fairfield. Represented among the papers are many of South Carolina’s antebellum banks, including the Bank of Camden, Bank of Charleston, Bank of Chester, Bank of Hamburg, Exchange Bank of Columbia, Planters and Mechanics Bank of South Carolina (Charleston), State Bank of South Carolina, and Union Bank of South Carolina (Charleston). Of primary interest is a letter of 9 August (18)54 from Sam[ue]l W. Kennedy, Columbia, to [H.L.] Elliott, Winnsboro, discussing efforts to finance the completion of telegraphic lines for the Columbia and Charlotte Magnetic Telegraph Company. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. E.M. Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. Rhett Jackson, Dr. & Mrs. Lewis P. Jones, Mr. Edward H. Mellichamp, Col. & Mrs. William M. Reynolds, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Philip Racine, and Mr. & Mrs. Joseph R. Surface.

Seventeen and one-half linear feet of papers, 1955-1990, of Spartanburg resident Frank J. Anderson document this retired Wofford College librarian’s pursuits as a writer, small press printer, and collector of mail art. The collection consists of mail art, printing materials, and related publications and guides, as well correspondence, magazines, journals, and newspapers. Additionally, it includes various drafts of a submarine bibliography and reviews of naval related publications which reflect Anderson’s tenure as librarian at the Submarine Library in Groton, Ct., during the early 1950s.

Mail art, a reaction to a perceived stultification of society, consists of letters, post cards, and computer generated graphics sent from one artist to another. It is deeply rooted in the teachings of Dadaism, which attempted to discover reality by abolishing traditional, cultural,
and aesthetic forms through comic derision, irrationality, chance, and intuition. Mail art began in the 1950s and today spans the world through a network of artists.

Much of the printing material represented in the collection relates to Anderson's operation of Kitemaug Press, a private press located in Spartanburg, and includes both published and unpublished items on printing, bookbinding, and book art. Donor: Mr. Frank J. Anderson.

Anonymous letter, 9 April 1864, written from Greenville by Frank for Eliza, a slave, comments on the difficulties of homefront life for Confederate civilians—"I think we both white and colored ought to pray for peace for if we don't it will bring starvation in our land we can find nothing in our town to eat but rice. Our money won't buy one pound of sugar for 20$." The writer goes on to complain of the depredations resulting from foraging Confederate soldiers—"We are now looking for another Brig of soldiers. We understand they did not only take what they wanted to eat but they took up carpet silver spoons and the castors off the table and if this crowd does as the others did I think they will almost strip Greenville." The letter also describes the procession of Confederate troops through Greenville—"On Sunday last there was 2000 Soldiers passed through the village having 150 wagons 3 flags and two splendid bands of music and I wish you could have been here to have heard them play...they also had 5 large cannon the largest that have passed thro here with 6 horses to each waggon it was quite a show to us and solemn too." Donor: Mr. James N. Caldwell.

Manuscript volume, 31 July - 19 September 1863, of Lipman George Balle (1839-1912), diary of this German-born private serving in Co. D, Third South Carolina Battalion. The diary begins with entries, 9-19 June 1863, of William H. Jackson, Co. II, Fourth Michigan Regiment. The diary is of interest for its provenance as well as its contents. A notation on the flyleaf relates—"L.G. Balle's book. Bought from S. Armstrong who got it out of a dead Yankee's knapsack, killed on the 2nd July 1863 at Gettysburg fight Pa." Jackson's few entries are terse and simply document marches, inspections, and picket duty. Typical is this entry for 17 June—"Marched from Manassas to gum springs fell out and caught up at night." Balle's entries are somewhat fuller and more detailed, and they document life in camp and a march from Virginia through North and South Carolina to Georgia. The abrupt end of Balle's entries is explained by a tear which pierces the volume. The family recalls that Balle credited the diary with saving his life when he was struck by a minie ball. The ball had expended most of its force in penetrating the diary. Balle survived the war to become a prominent resident of Laurens. Donors: Mr. J.G. Balle, Ms. Mary Balle, and Mrs. Jean Lang Denman.

Printed broadside, 4 July 1867, issued by the firm of Bennett & Co.,
Beaufort, announces "Dug-Out Races at Beaufort, Fourth of July, 1867. Entrance Free to any boat. The races will be of four classes, single paddle Boats, double paddle Boats, single scull Boats, and four to eight oared Boats." The document also lists prizes to be awarded for "superiority in Agricultural products." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William C. Boyd III, Mrs. C.D. Guess, Mr. & Mrs. William B. Harley, Dr. Gail L. Morrison, Mr. Stephen G. Morrison, and Mr. Henry Sturkey.

One hundred twenty-one manuscripts, 1923-1943 and undated, of J[ohn] M[arion] Bigby (1883-1949), a resident of Honea Path and later of Due West, document this upstate South Carolinian's breeding and sale of pit game fowl, chiefly through correspondence, advertisements, and promotional materials. Bigby, who advertised widely in such trade papers as the Feathered Warrior (Goshen, N.Y.), Game Fowl News (Asheville, N.C.), Hawaii Farm and Home (Honololmu), and Knights of the Pit (Mounds, Ok.), shipped game fowl throughout the U.S., as well as to Hawaii, Mexico, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and parts of Central America. Letters to Bigby are primarily of two sorts: testimonial attesting to the soundness of his birds and letters of complaint from disgruntled customers. One such letter, 4 December 1928, written from Honolulu, discusses the enormous popularity of cockfighting in the South Pacific, an area to which many of Bigby's birds were shipped. "Here in the Hawaiian Islands," the letter notes, "we fight mostly in slasher fights...and most of the slasher fights mean at least one dead cock and most always two, especially if they are both good ones. This will explain why I have to buy so many cocks and stags every year, and another thing the cocking season lasts almost all year long."

Included also among the papers are catalogs of J.M. Bigby's game fowl and an advertisement dated 29 September 1926 setting forth his claims for his birds--"I have been a breeder for 32 years and all of my Cocks and Stags are boss on their farm walks. They are bred right, they fight right and are good kickers, and cutters. None better ever entered a Cock Pit....They will not be counted out and will never leave the field of battle until the battle is done. Gameness counts first, last and always with one of J.M. Bigby's birds." Similarly, Bigby's business letterhead dating from the 1930s proclaims--"Pit game fowls, the kind that wins or dies trying....They fight fast, cut deep. They stay to a finish, where the blood tells, the money talks in the pit, and I have as yet not failed to please any of the boys." Donor: Dr. Lowry Ware.

Document, 1 April 1902, charter for Bishopville Grange No. 452, Patrons of Husbandry, organized 27 January 1902. Donor: Mrs. Carol Winberry.

Manuscript volume, 1864-1867 and 1891-1908, of G.J. Brown contains records of the requisition of food supplies for Federal troops stationed at Beaufort during 1864 and 1865. Additionally, it includes personal
accounts, 1865-1867 and 1891-1908, and "Tithe Fund" accounts, 1865-
1867. Appended to the volume is a list of "Names of the men in camp
of the 127th N.Y. Vols. Beaufort S.C. drawing rations from Regi-
men[t]'s] Commissary." Donors: Judge J. Perrin Anderson, Mr. &
Mrs. Edward Chalgren, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Travis Chappell, Col. &
Mrs. Dan S. Ferguson, Mr. James H. Goodman, Mr. & Mrs.
Julian Hennig, and the Hon. & Mrs. Hugh Leatherman.

Letter, 26 September 1785, of Sam[uel] Brown, Boston, business
letter discussing the disposition of a cargo at Charleston to a mercantile
firm "that can take the Sales of your cargo to their own account &
draw Bills upon London for payment thereof." Donors: Dr. & Mrs.
Heyward Fouche, Col. & Mrs. Richard M. Lovelace, Dr. John J.
O'Neil, Mr. & Mrs. L. Edgar Prina, and Mrs. Charles Anderson
Riley.

Letter, 2 October 1787, addressed to Pierce Butler (1744-1822),
Philadelphia, from W. Butler, Chelsea, gives an account of family letters
forwarded to Pierce Butler and thanks him for his letters of 10 May
and 1 August [1787]. "I am very greatly indeed your Debtor," W.
Butler writes, "for so valuable a Present as the Half Pipe of Madeira,
which your Goodness has destined for my humble Roof." The letter
continues on to speak at some length of the increased tensions between
England and Holland in consequence of attempts to overthrow the
Dutch government--"We talk of War; and pick up Men, and commission
Ships, and make long Promotions in Army and Navy; and Stocks rise
and fall like a feverish pulsation....I am no Politician; and if the Dutch
are, they are Prodigies indeed: For the Duke of Brunswick has made
his Entré with as little Difficulty into their Provinces, as my Boys
would to scale the Mulberry Tree behind us....I wish I could send you
only the last Month's news papers,--and yet it must be with a P.S. that
we cannot believe half of them; so various, yet so uniformly convicting
Holland of egregious Absurdity." Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Letter, 23 March 1820, of J[ohn] C[aldwell] Calhoun (1782-1850), War
Dep[artment], Washington, to L[angdon] Cheves intercedes on behalf
of Gen. [Jacob Jennings] Brown, general-in-chief of the U.S. Army, who
"is desirous of obtaining of the U. States Bank a loan, on an extended
credit, of $10,000, or $15,000 upon an indorsement, which he assures
me, will be perfectly satisfactory to the Bank," and urges that Cheves
do everything in his power to comply with Gen. Brown's request.
Donors: Mr. John J. Duffy, Mr. Donald Keith Fraley, Dr. & Mrs.
William D. Kay, Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mr. & Mrs.
John MacDonald, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. J. Clyde Mixon, Mr. & Mrs.
Godfrey Nims, Miss Ruby Rush, and Mr. & Mrs. Holcombe H.
Thomas.

Letter, 8 May 1823, of J[ohn] C[aldwell] Calhoun (1782-1850),
Baldwin and friends, "members of the convention of Baptist denomina-
tion now in session in this city," and solicits on their behalf an invita-
tion to Mt. Vernon, "a spot for ever endearcd to the American as the
residence of the father of his country." Bushrod Washington, a nephew
of George Washington and associate justice on the U.S. Supreme Court,
resided at Mt. Vernon after the death of Martha Washington in 1802.
Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Ross S. McKenzie, Mrs. Ernest B. Meynard,
Mrs. Eleanor P. Moody, Dr. Robert Ochs, Commander & Mrs.
R. Carter Scott, Mr. & Mrs. Albert P. Rollins, and Mr. & Mrs.
H. Simmons Tate, Jr.

Letter, 15 December 1789, addressed to Richard Champion (1743-
1791), "at his plantation," by Eliezar Alexander provides an account of
the overseers of the road from Pine Tree Bridge to Sander's Creek,
from Sander's Creek to Granny's Quarter Creek, and from Granny's
Quarter Creek to Great Flat Rock. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Manuscript volume, 1832-1833, merchants' daybook for the firm of
Collins & McCants, Walterboro, records daily sales of general merchan-
dise and reflects the operation of a tannery. Donors: Mr. & Mrs.
Francis P. Mood, Dr. J.B. Nettles, and Dr. William A. Savage.

Letter, 10 July 1855, of H[enry] W[orkman] Conner (1797-1861),
Charleston, to J.S. Rose advises Rose of the arrest of J.C. Nichols in
Brussels on charges of fraud and suggests that his son, H.W. Conner,
Jr., be allowed to take charge of prosecuting claims against Nichols-
"The young man...has for nearly 4 mo[nths] devoted himself to the
pursuit of our claims in Cuba & elsewhere is in possession of the
knowledge & information to enable him & perhaps him alone to
prosecute these claims with any reasonable prospect of success if
success in any degree is at all possible." Donors: The Rev. & Mrs.
C. FitzSimons Allison.

Manuscript volume, 1856-1861, 1868, and 1877, of Beech Island
resident H[oratio] R[oss] Cook (d. 1886), "Vine Yard Book," with
accounts for the production and sale of grapes, 1856-1861, also contains
editorials written by Dr. Cook for the Aiken Courier-Journal and other
newspapers, chiefly concerning the problems of Reconstruction in South
Carolina. In a lengthy editorial, 20 January 1868, Cook responds to "a
circular dated January 1st 1868...addressed...to the Planters and
Freedmen of South Carolina.....expressing feelings of regret at 'the
disastrous failure of the Rice and long staple cotton crops, in the
vicinity of the coast,' and attributing the failure to unforeseen and
unavoidable causes beyond the control of human power and not
attributable 'to want of care and expense on the part of the planter or
lack of labor and attention from the freed people.'" Cook takes issue
with the circular's premise "that the general testimony from the central
and upper portions of the state 'is that the freed people have worked
faithfully and well...','" and theorizes that "this may be partially ac-
counted for by the fact the small planters or farmers of the interior
are accustomed to labor themselves, and by giving their entire personal attention to their planting interests, they have thereby encouraged the freed people to emulate the example thus set them." The editorial goes on to give a detailed account of Cook’s planting activities and labor arrangements after the war, before concluding--"But in what a position does this place the present generation...of the white people of the south? It amounts simply to this that every white man who is not physically able or who is otherwise indisposed to take the plough alongside of his former slaves will be compelled to witness his broad acres...pass into the hands of an inferior race or into the possession of foreign speculators. Well indeed may our conquerors refrain from carrying out their schemes in name of confiscation for a more thorough system of robbery and impoverishment could not be concocted."

Donor: Mrs. Alice Haskell Sanders.

Letter, 27 July 1837, of Cook, Lane, Corning & Co., Troy, N.Y., to Dr. Joseph Johnson, Charleston, forwards an invoice for forty-six boxes of window glass for St. Philip’s Episcopal Church ordered by Johnson as chairman of the church’s building committee and notes--"We have rec’d advice from our Factory at Redford that the Patterns sent by you came safe to hand & trust ere long to be able to fill the order for St. Philip’s Church." An earlier edifice had been destroyed by fire in 1835. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Frank Anderson.

Two letters, 1 December 1855 and 22 November 1865, of J[ohn] H[amilton] Cornish (1815-1878), Aiken, from fellow Episcopal clergymen W[illiam] Dehon and W[illiam] O[tis] Prentiss solicit Cornish’s advice and assistance. The former, written by Dehon from Pineville expresses his interest in securing the services of a young man wishing to study for the ministry to function as a teacher for Dehon’s children as well a catechist providing religious instruction to slaves on area plantations. The latter, written by Prentiss from Cheraw, introduces "Dr. J. Powe of this place, who desires to get some information relative to grape culture, which your parish can afford." Donor: Mr. Michael J. Hutson.

Twelve manuscripts, 1858-1869, and three manuscript volumes, 1857-1863, 1866-1867; 1862-1865, 1870-1871; and 1874-1880, of Thomas Jones Davies (1830-1902) document the family and business relationship which existed between Davies and the Hammond family of Beech Island. Marcus Claudius Marcellus Hammond, younger brother of James Henry Hammond, was married to Thomas Jones Davies’ sister, Harriett P. Davies, in 1842, and the two men were business partners prior to and following the Civil War. Among the loose manuscripts are business and financial papers pertaining to the partnership, and a letter of 1 July 1869, written by M.C.M. Hammond, comments in detail on postwar agricultural difficulties faced by planters--"Cotton is looking up, but it is the ordinary & not the fine cotton....My cotton is the best I’ve had here & at last...it has been hoed the second time. Reduced to 3
1/2 hands--no prospect of more now. Old Charles helped me out. The corn is laid by & the glorious rain tonight will nearly make it....I am doing what I can for Charles. Plowed his cotton & some of his corn--but I run one plow only & can't help even myself any more." The letter goes on to suggest that Hammond was thinking of employing Chinese immigrant workers on his plantation--"5000 coolies have gone into N[ew] O[rleans] for the planters. This is the 1st installment. There will be 100,000 imported by Jany next. At least 100 I think will be employed in B[eech] Island."

Among the manuscript volumes is a plantation book, 1857-1863 and 1866-1867, which documents Davies' and Hammond's joint ownership of a cotton plantation in Bolivar County, Miss., which they purchased in December 1856. The volume records the removal of Negro slaves from South Carolina to Mississippi, and provides an annual assessment of plantation conditions, taking into consideration the health of slaves, prevailing weather conditions, and the work of overseers. The plantation, which Davies and Hammond called "Edgefield," was subject to flooding by the Mississippi River and seems to have been adversely affected throughout their ownership by health problems which plagued their Negro slaves, as well as by the problems typically associated with absentee landlord management. However, Davies' annual notations for the year 1862 indicate that the plantation had not yet suffered from the abandonment of the Mississippi River to the Union army. The same volume contains accounts, 1866-1867, for a Bolivar County, Miss., plantation jointly owned by Thomas J. Davies and P.L. Whitworth. Davies' journal of plantation activities includes a "List of Laborers Freedmen & Freedwomen--Boys & Girls--on plantation of Whitworth & Davies--hired for the year A.D. 1867," giving their names, ages, wages paid, and his assessment of their work potential. Other journal entries evidence the agricultural methods and implements utilized on the plantation.

An account book, 1862-1865, 1870-1871, contains business records of the Palmetto Fire Brick Works and Bath Fire Brick Works, which sold bricks during the Civil War to Confederate arsenals and naval iron works, as well as to such businesses as Graniteville Manufacturing Company and Vauclusie Mills. The same volume includes accounts from Davies' work as a contractor for the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad and the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 1870-1871. A third volume, an invoice book dating from 1874-1880, records shipments of clay from Beech Island to businesses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Savannah, and various other places.

Donor: Mrs. Alice Haskell Sanders.

Manuscript volume, 1989, of John Robert Doyle, Jr. (b. 1910), "Two Lectures Delivered Before the Poetry Society of South Carolina...." The first, presented 9 September 1988, reviews the contributions made to the Society by poets "from beyond the Atlantic and throughout the
States" and mentions such figures as Robert Frost, John Crowe Ransom, Donald Davidson, Robert Penn Warren, Allen Tate, Randall Jarrell, Sacheverell Sitwell, Louis MacNeice, Stephen Spender, Cecil Day Lewis, W.H. Auden, Padraic Colum, and Elizabeth Drew; the second, prepared to be delivered 8 September 1989, focuses upon the work of Katherine Drayton Mayrant Simons, Helen von Kolnitz Hyer, and Beatrice Ravenel. **Donor: Professor John Robert Doyle, Jr.**

**Two manuscripts**, 14 and 18 January 1864, of James A. Duffus, Charleston, include a letter of 14 January 1864 written by Duffus, in his official capacity as Naval Store Keeper, to Charleston merchants H. Horlbeck & Brothers relative to the Confederate government's desire to seize a store owned by the mercantile firm. Appended to the letter is a copy of Dan[iel] Horlbeck's reply of the same date expressing his regret that the firm would be unable to comply with the request "as it is the only place...to store salt brought from Christ Church weekly, and also provisions for...negroes & horses & mules employed in Salt making." The draft of a letter from Horlbeck to Commodore D.N. Ingraham, 18 January 1864, further discusses the disposition of the property. **Donors: Mr. Donald L. Jones, Mrs. H.N. Marcus, Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. Miller, and Mrs. D. Reese Williams.**

**Two letters**, 3 and 5 September 1902, of W[illiam] Shedd Durham, Sr. (1852-1930), Halsellville, solicit his support in upcoming gubernatorial primaries. The first, from D[uncan] C[linch] Heyward, Walterboro, thanks Durham for his support in the first primary and seeks his support in the following primary; and the second letter, from James A. Hoyt, Greenville, seeks Durham's vote in the primary of 11 September 1902. **Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

**Two letters**, 2 March (1844) and 1 January 1845, addressed to Mary [Channing] Eustis illustrate the sectional differences which oftentimes affected antebellum New England-South Carolina family relationships. The letter of 1 January 1845, written from Tomotley by P[atience] W.B. [Izard] Eustis, stepmother of Mary Eustis' husband, Frederic Augustus Eustis, chides Mary for having embraced the abolitionist cause and their support of Massachusetts judge Samuel Hoar who was expelled from Charleston in November 1844 for having challenged the constitutionality of South Carolina’s Negro Seamen Acts. "Why, my dear Mary," Mrs. Eustis writes, "I have often been surprised & wondered at the want of tact, of your enlightened community- Where was their sense & judgement when they sent a man to Charleston on such an errand? Do you know what he came for? He came to prove in our Courts...that we had no right to make laws to govern negroes- Think what an effect such a course would have had? By our laws a negro has no voice, in making or finding fault with, a law--he is treated like a minor. You know the peculiarity of our situation and I cannot help feeling excited when I think of the impolicy, I might say the cruelty of your people- It is an excuse to say they know not what evil they are
doing--for they ought to know-- This constant goading through the press--the attempts of fanatics, & I fear emissaries, from your state, will in the end produce mischief....Let us alone-- It is all we ask--very few free Negroes come to our City, not enough to make it an object, to send a man to insult us-- It was ill judged-- The best plan would have been to prevent their Black brothers from placing themselves in our way. The law is a good one, & necessary to preserve our institutions."

The Negro Seamen Acts of 1822 were enacted by the South Carolina legislature in consequence of the Denmark Vesey slave insurrection and required that any free Negro entering Charleston aboard a vessel remain in custody during the vessel’s stay in port. If the captain would not pay the cost of board and lodging, the Negro could then be sold into slavery. **Donor: Mr. Perrin DesPortes.**

**Letter, 28 June 1800, of Const[ant] Freeman, Ft. Johnson, to Samuel Hodgdon, Superintendent of Ordnance & Military Stores, Philadelphia,** cancels an earlier requisition for medicines and hospital stores due to the fact that there was currently no "Surgeon’s Mate" at Ft. Johnson and reports that Dr. Thomas, who had been appointed to succeed Dr. Dalcho, had remained only one day and two nights before resigning. **Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

**Letter, 20 October 1863, of Union army officer Q[uiincy] A[dams] G[illmore] (1825-1888), commander of the Department of the South,** written from Morris Isl[an]d to Gen. G[eorge] W[ashington] Cullum, concerns the deployment of Federal gunboats against Confederate fortifications in Charleston harbor-- "The admiral says the monitor will be repaired by Nov. 10th; four new ones are expected to be ready by Dec. 10th. The question naturally arises whether we shall trust to seven or wait a month & have eleven. One of the new ones has two turrets... The matter should be kept very quiet. I fear, and always have feared, making important operations the subject of correspondence.... [Gen. Truman] Seymour is on Morris Isl[an]d. He considers it impregnable." **Donors: Dr. Hennig Cohen, Mr. Sam E. McCuen, Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Manning, Mr. William Marscher II, Dr. & Mrs. Francis H. Neuffer, Mr. & Mrs. L. Richard Rhame, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Rader, Mr. John Gettys Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cosmo Walker, Dr. Stephen R. Wise, and Mr. & Mrs. Rudolph L. Yobs.**

**Letter, ca. 21 April 1861,** engineer's report submitted by W[illia]m B. Guerard to [Maxcy] Gregg (1814-1862), Combahee Ferry, provides an estimate of "the amount of excavation required to replace these works in a completely defensive attitude." **Donors: Mrs. Richard L. Sturgis, Mr. & Mrs. Henry Briscoe Thomas, Mrs. Julia Ann Foster Walker, Dr. & Mrs. Charles H. Witten, and Mr. Foster H. Yarborough.**

**Five manuscript volumes, 1882-1886, of J[ames] E[arle] Hagood**
(1826-1904), pocket diaries with daily entries documenting the work of this Pickens District native in Charleston as clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, his travels between Charleston and Pickens, his asbestos mining interests and real estate investments, his involvement in railroad affairs, the operation of a grist mill near Pickens, and family concerns, including the death of his son, John Robinson Hagood, in 1884.

Much of Hagood's journal is given over to routine details of work-related duties; one such entry of note, dated 14 January 1882, reports that at the opening of court a jury for April term was drawn and Judge George S. Bryan "called...attention...to the drawing of the Juries and the great fairness under which the Jury was drawn from all portions of the State according to Population not from any one section by names furnished by Jury Commissioner & Clerk of the Court opposed to each other in politics." Others refer to Hagood's interest in political and civic matters at Pickens. Entries of 8 and 14 July 1882 note that at a "meeting of the Citizens of Pickens...I subscribed $100 to the Stock for the building of an Academy in the village of Pickens" and report the election of officers and adoption of rules "for the government of the joint Stock Company for the erection of an Academy," later referred to as Pickens Institute. Other entries provide information on the Sassafras Gap Turnpike.

In addition, the journal comments on the excitement in South Carolina over the election of Grover Cleveland as President in 1884, the appearance of evangelist Dwight L. Moody in Charleston in March 1886, a visit to Glenn Springs in July 1886, and the Charleston earthquake of 1886. Hagood was in the upstate at the time of the earthquake, but upon his return to Charleston on 10 September 1886 he wrote--"went around to my house and examined the house found it in bad condition walls badly cracked and plastering all down." Subsequent entries note the continuance of tremors and discuss the repair of his Charleston residence by the installation of "bolts & rods." Donor: Mr. Ben F. Hagood, Jr.

Six letters, 24 June [18]85 - 26 August [18]99 and undated, of Caroline Hampton (1861-1922) consist primarily of letters written by Caroline from Millwood plantation near Columbia to her "Aunt Lu," Caroline Louisa Hampton (1828-1902). Several of the letters refer to Caroline's marriage on 4 June 1890 to Baltimore surgeon Dr. William Stewart Halsted (1852-1922). One such letter of 6 April [18]90 comments on the Hampton family's reception of Dr. Halsted and Caroline's plans for a trip to New York City to purchase her trousseau. Another, 29 May [1890], written shortly before the wedding makes reference to wedding presents the couple received. Caroline Hampton, daughter of Frank and Sarah ("Sally") Strong Baxter Hampton, had studied nursing and was head surgical nurse at Johns Hopkins Hospital when Dr. Halsted proposed marriage to her. Donor: Mrs. Ann Fripp
Hampton.

Manuscript volume, 1861-1864, of Co. E, Hampton Legion, Confederate States Army, musterbook providing information concerning resignations, promotions, and deaths in Co. E, known as the Bozeman Guard. The volume, which was maintained by Second Lieutenant James R. Huff, also lists company members participating in the following battles: First Manassas, West Point or Eltham's Landing, Seven Pines, Gaines' Farm, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Boonesboro, Sharpsburg, Lookout Valley, Loudin, Campbell's Station, and Dandridge. James R. Huff's personal journal entries, dating between 14 November 1863 and 19 January 1864, document the unit's presence in eastern Tennessee and provide commentary on camp life, provisions, picket duty, and anticipated military actions. Huff enlisted as a private on 14 November 1863 and died on 20 June 1864 at Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Va., from a minie ball wound. Donors: Col. E. DeTreville Ellis, Dr. Daniel S. Hollis, Mr. & Mrs. Joe Jeffcoat, Mr. Fred H. Kent, The Rev. John S. Land, Mrs. Sara MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd N. Newman, Miss Louise Pettus, Dr. James G. Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. Patrick C. Smith, Mr. Cosmo L. Walker, Dr. & Mrs. R. Pattyn Watson, and Mr. & Mrs. John Meleney.

Printed document, 20 February 1866, General Orders No. 1 issued by Headquarters, Second Brigade, Abbeville C.H., signed in print by Brig. Gen. A.C. Haskell announces the appointment of staff officers, orders the assemblage of "All free white men subject to Militia duty under the Law of the State and belonging to this Brigade" for purposes of electing company and field officers, and specifies that all companies of local police previously suspended must disband or go into the militia. The document was printed on the verso of numbered Confederate bond coupons. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Robert L. Armstrong, Mrs. James C. Butler, Father Peter Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. Terrell L. Glenn, Sr., and Dr. & Mrs. Edward E. Kimbrough.

Three letters, 15 September 1869, 13 March 1872, and 26 September 1878, of South Carolina poet Paul H[amilton] Hayne (1830-1886), were written from Copse Hill, Augusta, Ga., and presumably addressed to Dr. William Owen Baldwin, a physician, of Montgomery, Ala. The letter of 15 September 1869 compliments Baldwin on a pamphlet reprinting the text of his address before the "Medical association in N. Orleans." "Let me declare that I have read it with equal surprise & pleasure," Hayne writes; "surprise, because it so seldom happens that men, even of the greatest ability, take the trouble of bestowing upon such treatises the labor & pains necessary to a noble effect; and pleasure, because in the present instance you have made your essay a genuine work of Art, embodying the matured views of a Scientific life, and characterized by a sound philosophy enforced with almost epigrammatic terseness! Every man of sense can understand your argument,
appreciate your logic. Both are invincible...." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. W. Floyd Allison, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Gayle O. Averyt, Mr. & Mrs. Sam P. Bolick, Mr. & Mrs. James Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. George W. Brunson, Dr. & Mrs. Cyril B. Busbee, and Mrs. Mark Ethridge, Jr.

Letter, 6 January 1845, of James H. Henry, Spartanburgh C.H., to Gen. Sam[uel] F. Patterson, Ft. Defiance, Caldwell County, N.C., comments at some length on the division of the North and South over the issue of the tariff—"I know you are a Whig and that we differ somewhat as to the policy of the Government but I fear that neither a Whig nor a democrat administration will afford any relief to the South. Both parties are equally inimical to Southern institutions and favorable to a Protective tariff. The whole South is generally sinking into a state of hopeless poverty whilst the North is in a more prosperous condition than it ever has been since the last war. There is something wrong somewhere. The time must shortly come when all parties should join in examining into the true causes of this fearful decay in our resources and protection of prices in our products & exports. The causes lie deeper in my opinion than the division of parties and some remedy must be found or the future is full of despair." Donor: Mrs. Allan R. Broome.

Printed circular, undated, advertises DuBose and Dorothy Heyward's play Porgy presented by the Theatre Guild at the Republic Theatre in New York City. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. E. Allen Capers.

Letter, 11 April 1862, of E[dward] B[arnwell] Heyward (1826-1871), Wateree, to [Nathaniel] Russell [Middleton, Summerville], expresses his love for and confidence in the abilities of Catherine Maria Clinch, to whom he was married on 17 February 1863. "I am not of those who believe in the necessity of a young person seeing the world to correct their tastes and form their character," Heyward writes; "much may be gained to appear like improvement while the true character remains as childish as ever. I have faith only in piety to change the heart and actually developing the mind of a young person, simply by occupying it with so holy an object, and I would rather trust my happiness, & that of these dear children of mine, to Maria young and as judged by the common standard inexperienced than to any woman who without genuine piety has seen much of the world and has learned to study every one's character except her own." Heyward's first wife, Lucy Green Izard, had died in 1858. Concerning the war, the letter notes, "We are all quite well up here....Our spirits excellent, our arms again victorious in Virginia & very favorable promises from the West. I trust to see the Yankee government completely revolutionized and a good one substituted. We have bad accounts of the state of health of our troops on our coast & in the city & am afraid yellow fever will yet break out. Our crops here are good and the 'refugee' negroes well contented &
**Letter**, 24 September 1889, written by W.H. Hood as sheriff of Chester County to sixth circuit solicitor J.E. McDonald, Winnsboro, discusses the arrest of Joseph Foster, a Negro, charged with the attempted rape of a ten-year-old white female. Hood suggests that Foster be jailed at Dallas, N.C., until court convened since feelings were running high and there was a risk that Foster might be lynched if he was returned to Chester. **Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

**Four letters**, 24 October 1865, 31 March and 8 May 1866, and 3 September 1867, of Nathaniel A. Hunt evidence the resumption of trade between Charleston merchants and Northern wholesalers following the Civil War. A letter of 31 March 1866, from Henry D. Law, New York, concerns the shipment of earthenware goods; and another, 8 May [18]66, from New York merchant G. Elsom requests information regarding the financial stability of Mr. Trim, a crockery merchant whose King Street establishment had recently been destroyed by fire. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. A. McKay Brabham, Jr.**

**Letter**, 18 November 1862, of Thomas Jordan (1819-1895), Head Quarters, Department of South Carolina and Georgia, Charleston, to Brigadier General H.W. Mercer, Savannah, concerns the establishment of a permanent Court Martial by the Confederate Congress and requests that Mercer "report...the name of any field officers of Georgia Regiments not now in service who...would make intelligent & inflexible members of such a tribunal." Jordan, a Virginia native, served as chief of staff to P.G.T. Beauregard. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William S. Nelson II, Miss Myrtis D. Mungo, Mr. & Mrs. George Nickas, Mrs. H.R. Oliver, Mr. & Mrs. Elric S. Pinckney, Miss Isabel Quattlebaum, Mr. & Mrs. J. Roy Richardson, and Dr. David Rison.**

**Letter**, 12 April 1829, of Hemy B. King, Cheraw, to his sister, Miss Elisabeth A. King, Westfield, Mass., discusses family matters and his return northward and relates information concerning the harvesting of canes from the Pee Dee River swamp for shipment to New York, presumably for use by New England textile manufacturers--"You may inquire Papa that a boat left yesterday with 11500 Cane poles for Georgetown, a vessel will take them immediately on their arrival for New York....I have hands employed who will cut the balance this week say 10 or 12000." **Donors: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

**Letter**, 11 April [18]85, of Martha [Joanna Reade Nash] Lamb (1826-1893), New York, to Gen. [Samuel Wylie] Crawford, solicits from Crawford an article and photograph for publication in her *Magazine of American History*--"We are about to publish a series of short articles in our Magazine, chiefly from prominent army officers, on the 'Civil War from All Points of View'--and it has been suggested...that you might be disposed to furnish me with a graphic picture of the scenes in and
about Charleston at the time of the battle of Fort Sumpter, twenty-four years ago this month." Arguing that the publication of a selected portion from Crawford’s book *The Genesis of the Civil War: The Story of Sumter, 1860-1861* (1887), then in preparation, would enhance rather than detract from the book’s sales, Mrs. Lamb writes--"Our readers are the cream of the country, so to speak, and look for genuine merit in everything we print: and should you favor us with a short sketch—say, of three or four thousand words, we should on our part take every opportunity to advance your interests and that of your work." Martha J. Lamb, a native of Massachusetts, guided the *Magazine of American History* as editor-in-chief from the time of its purchase in 1883 until her death, and during that time the journal became an important and successful one, featuring historical documents, reviews, and scholarly articles, many from Mrs. Lamb’s own hand. Samuel Wylie Crawford was garrisoned at Ft. Sumter as an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army at the outbreak of hostilities in April 1861. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Manning and Mr. & Mrs. Louis C. Sossomon.**

**Letter,** 10 June 1901, of Joseph LeConte (1823-1901), University of California, "To the Trustees of the Cogswell Polytechnic," written in support of his former student Fred Koch’s application for the position as principal of Cogswell Polytechnic, recommends Koch as possessing "many qualities which fit him eminently for such a place" and "much experience in managing large bodies of students." **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Scott Derrick and Mr. & Mrs. W. Lang Foster.**

**Letter,** 3 June 1842, of Alexander McCaine (1768-1856), Edgefield District, to the Rev. R.A. Blount, Milledgeville, Ga., discusses McCaine’s journey to a meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist church in Baltimore, his outrage at its control by abolitionists and their accusations that slavery was a moral evil, his argument in an address before the General Conference that slavery was divinely sanctioned, and his plans to reprint the discourse in a pamphlet defending slavery from a scriptural perspective. The letter seeks the support of fellow clergymen willing to subscribe funds to finance the publication, issued in 1842 as *Slavery Defended From Scripture, Against the Attacks of the Abolitionists, In a Speech Delivered Before the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, in Baltimore...*, and notes--"That something of this kind is wanted I am very sensible. Forty two years ago I expressed on the floor of the General Conference in Baltimore my opinion that Slavery was not a Moral evil but I confess to you candidly, I never examined the Scriptures to see what bearing they have on the Subject of Slavery, until I went to Baltimore to this General Conference. I formerly read Clarkson and others against it, but never saw a line in favor of it until I received 'the Political Register,' which was sent me through the Post Office. I lately have seen a small tract written by a Lawyer of Baltimore on it. The one takes up the Subject Politically- The other treats of it as a Lawyer--but we want something
which will set it forth to the *Christian Community* in its true light, and strip it of all the horrors that are attributed to it as a soul damning Sin by the ignorant and fanatical Abolitionist." Donors: The Hon. & Mrs. Theodore T. Mappus, Jr.

**Three manuscripts**, 22-24 January 1862 and 7 December 1863, of James B. McCants, provision returns for Co. C, Twelfth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, and Confederate States of America receipt for $928.33 paid by attorney McCants on behalf of the estate of John Neil in accordance with the Sequestration Act of 1861. **Donors: Mr. Clarke W. McCants, Jr.**

**Two manuscripts**, 15 April 1887, of W.L. McKeown, Shelby, N.C., consist of a letter to McKeown commenting on the recent lynching of five men at Yorkville and criticizing the manner in which statewide newspapers had denounced the action. The letter encloses a newscutting of an editorial from the *Chester Bulletin* voicing its opposition to the lynching. **Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

**Letter**, 29 January 1821, of T.S. Mills, Charleston, to W.S. Holabird,Colebrook, Ct., alludes to Mills' reasons for having left New England--"It is a lamentable truth that a young man that is determined to be independent, cannot live...without having enemies, the only way is to go & come with the tide, & sorry am I to say that there is a number of young men there that follow the current exactly--for my self I am determined to enjoy my own opinion & go & come at pleasure. I had rather be a captive to the Algerines than be led by the nose by a female." The letter further describes the writer's journey from Connecticut to South Carolina, comments on the prevalence of houses of prostitution in Washington, and gives voice to his perception of slavery in the South--"I alway[s] believed that they were most cruelly used, but it is far from that, the slaves in this place are much happier than a large number of poor people that I could mention...some of them have hard & cruel masters & altho the people are freer in N.E. yet they are frequently more prest by the rich, than the slaves are by their masters. A large number of the slaves in this place have as much liberty as they wish & they dress (a few of them) as well as the most rakish beau in the place- They do most of the business for their masters..., & it would be difficult to cheat one..., as to their treatment in the country I know nothing about it--yet I am no friend to the extension of Slavery." **Donors: Dr. Allan D. Charles, Mrs. Ethel W. Dominick, Dr. & Mrs. Warren F. Holland, Mr. R.E. Livingston III, and Mr. Harry L. McDowell.**

**Letter**, 29 July 1831, of A.R. Moen, written from Spartanburg, details his travels through North and South Carolina as a sales representative for axes manufactured by Messrs. Collins & Co. The letter gives Moen's impression of various mercantile establishments at Salisbury, Concord, Charlotte, Yorkville, Chesterville, Union, and Spartanburg,
relates his opinion of the shopkeepers' shrewdness, and offers suggestions regarding the popularity of certain axe designs—"From Spartanburg—to Salem N.C. through the first tier of Counties—next to the blue ridge—The country is—either mountainous—or undulating—rich either in—Minerals—or Soil—population principally whites—and much more industrious than in the Slave holding Districts. Axes—are in good demand—but—supplied by the Various country smiths—many of whom please the people so well that merchants—have never Imported any....In the Lower County...The plantations are much larger—Inhabitants—wealthier—and slaves—more abundant—The Timber too is—in many places quite heavy—when on the other hand in the upper Counties—it is chiefly light—Mechanics—or black smith[s] too are very poor—the consequences are that axes are in better demand."  

Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Wesley Cooler.

Letter, [1793], addressed to William Moultrie (1730-1805) and signed by John Chesnut, Isaac DuBose, and J. Alexander, requests the governor to order payment of one hundred fifty pounds to David Bush "for materials furnished for erecting a brick wall round the Gaol at Camden & provided for by An Act pass'd the 20th Febly. 1790." The document also bears Governor Moultrie's signature ordering payment, 3 June 1793, and receipts signed by David Bush and John Chesnut, 10 June 1793.  

Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Porter G. Barron, Mrs. Leon S. Bryan, Mr. & Mrs. Edward B. Cantey, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Marcus A. Fields, and Mr. & Mrs. James W. McIlwain.

Manuscript volume, 1 January - 13 April 1863, of Columbia resident James Theus Munds (1829-1863), journal of Munds' personal and business activities in the months prior to his death on 11 May 1863. A native of Charleston and ordained Methodist minister, James Theus Munds served churches in North Carolina and South Carolina before retiring to Columbia due to his declining health. The journal records details of family life, weather observations, notes concerning Munds' expenditures and charitable contributions, observances of fast days and days of thanksgiving designated by the Confederacy, and details of the planting of a formal garden at Munds' home. Occasional references make mention of the war, such as that of 18 February 1863, which notes that the militia had been ordered out for the defense of Charleston. Other entries allude to Munds' operation of a shoe factory in Columbia and his partnership with Franklin J. Moses in a Sumter bookstore.  

Donor: Mr. John W. Munds.

Three letters, 16 October 1847, 24 September and 13 October 1849, of John Belton O'Neall (1793-1863), written from Springfield and Edgefield and addressed to Greenville merchant Samuel Mauldin, express O'Neall's interest in purchasing property near Greenville, comment on the health of his family, order homespun fabric, and wish Mauldin luck with his railroad survey.  

Donors: Mrs. E.W. Nettles, Mr. & Mrs. James L. Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. E. Grenville Seibels,
Mr. & Mrs. Glenn A. Stackhouse, Dr. & Mrs. Frank R. Warder, and Mrs. Esther K. Witherspoon.

Letter, undated, of Judge H[enry] Pendleton concerns the appointment of Benjamin Hicks, Jr., as clerk of the court. "I have just received a request from Mr. Benjamin Hicks Junr Clerk of the Court of Sessions at the Cheraws to get his Commission forwarded to him, he has acted under the appointment of the Court--pro hoc vue for some two or three Courts past and his commission has been neglected," Pendleton writes; "one Godfrey was appointed Clerk of the Pleas but the office is so trifling that he nor any body else will accept it separately[.] Mr. Hicks has done the business of both Courts hitherto and is an attentive good Clerk so that I think it would be well to Constitute him Clerk of both Courts--indeed the fees of both in that district will hardly bear his expenses." A Virginia native, Henry Pendleton originated the county court act of 1785 which divided South Carolina into counties and established a system of county courts. These courts were abolished in 1799. Donors: Dr. Carol K. Bleser and Mr. Elliott Crum.

Letter, 28 February 1792, of Andrew Pickens (1739-1817), Pendleton Courthouse, to Benjamin Waring, Columbia, is co-signed by Robert Anderson and conveys news of John Wilson's acceptance of the office of county tax collector. Writing as commissioners for the construction of a court house and jail, Pickens and Anderson advise--"We have let the building of the Courthouse & Goals for Washington District, and have engaged to make partial payments to the undertakers as soon as it can be supposed the money can be collected. If you will be so obliging as to send us by the Bearer Mr. John Shannon an order upon the Tax collector of this County for three hundred pounds--On the Tax collector of Abbeville County for three hundred & fifty pounds, & on the tax Collector of Greenville County for two hundred pounds, This will answer our present engagements, & will do for the present, for which we will punctually account with you, as Commissioners appointed by law for the errection of the said buildings." A sworn statement of John Shannon attests to his receipt of the above mentioned orders from state treasurer Benjamin Waring. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. James R.D. Anderson, Mr. Lane Kirkland, Mr. & Mrs. John Meloney, and Mrs. William L. Otis.

Two letters, 16 May 1788 and 4 July 1790, of Charles Pinckney (1757-1824), are addressed to state treasurers John Gabriel Guignard and Benjamin Waring and discuss matters of public works around South Carolina. The earlier letter, addressed to Guignard, concerns the shipment of "Field pieces" to Columbia. "I...will be obliged to You to send as many Waggons as are necessary to convey them to Columbia where Colonel Senf will arrive in time to have them proved," Pinckney writes. "You will please to employ Mr. Douglass & such Blacksmith as is best acquainted with work of this kind to have them mounted in the
most strong & substantial manner & with the utmost expedition as they may be very soon wanted." The second letter, to Benjamin Waring, refers to the appropriation of funds for "building a wall round the Gaol at Orangeburgh & repairing the same" and instructs Waring that monies for said project should "be paid out of the funds for incidental charges for the year 1790." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Clinch Heyward Belser, Dr. & Mrs. Russell A. Harley, Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Marvin, and Dr. Charles R. Sloan.


Letter, 27 July 1869, of F[rederick] A[dolphus] Porcher (1809-1888), Charleston, to his daughter, Anne S. Porcher, Pendleton, gives a graphic account of a racial incident in Reconstruction Charleston: "Yesterday a match of Base Ball was played on Citadel Green between a Charleston and a Savannah Club. Of course there was a great concourse of spectators, chiefly black, and as they pressed in so as to inconvenience the playing the police was requested to clear the ground. One negro resisted, struck and cursed the policeman and after some disturbance he was secured and confined in the Citadel. He was carried there because the U.S. Soldiers were sent to aid in quelling the disturbance. Quiet was restored and after some time as the players were about to leave the ground an assault was made upon the Coloured Band of the Savannah Club, all of whom are Democrats. The confusion became great....a body of troops was turned out, and the mob dispersed--but they] ripped off the palings of the Green, and tore up the streets--Several shots were fired, but not from the soldiers. The mob pursued the troops as they went down the street with the companies, and several times assailed them with missiles, but were always dispersed by the soldiers facing upon them. The negroes followed the Savannah players even to the Steam Boat, and were not permitted to go on the wharf; they went on the next wharf and there hurled inoffensive missiles at the soldiers on the Steam Boat wharf." "One thing seems pretty clear," Porcher concludes, "that the negroes are becoming disgusted with their Yankee friends and inclined to follow the Southern wing of the radical party. Perhaps in time they may return to their old allegiances to the gentry of the country--from recent indications I am inclined to believe that the Yankee is becoming very distasteful to the Black Citizen." Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Jeff Z. Brooker, Mr. & Mrs. Hugh M. Chapman, Mr. & Mrs. C.P. Exum, and Mr. & Mrs. William Keenan III.

Fifty manuscripts, 1839-1895 and undated, of the Raffield family consist chiefly of personal and family correspondence and bills and receipts for farm equipment and agricultural supplies, provisions, general merchandise, and medical services. Family correspondence includes letters written by H.A. and J.J.G. Raffield from Sumter.
District to William W. Raffield, Ox Swamp, Clarendon District, discussing weather and crop conditions, their responsibilities as overseers, news of militia activities, including a dress parade by the Sumter Riflemen and the cessation of hostilities with Mexico, political campaigns, and the coming of the railroad to Sumter District. Also represented are letters from relatives in Pike County, Ala., discussing the Confederate military service of various members of the family and homefront deprivations. Post-Civil War documents include agricultural labor agreements.

A letter of 17 November 1848, comments on H.A. Rafield's work as an overseer—"I shall stay at the same place another year I shall not take but too places to attend to next year I could get all three if I wanted them but one of the men bothers me too much for me to take his Business for when I give the negrose their work and go the next day as apt as any how he has got some of them at some thing else so I hav just concluded to have it til the year is out." Other correspondence documents W.W. Raffield's services as an agent overseeing the hire of Negro slaves evacuated from low country South Carolina during the Civil War. Planter W. James Whaley wrote on 29 December 1863 requesting Raffield to assist in the disposition of his slaves—"hire all of my people, to the best advantage for me, and them." Whaley's letter of 24 January 1864 alludes to confusion resulting from the loan of his slaves to J.S. McCauley—"I write begging you will do the best, with the negroes for me, I loaned them to Dr. McCauley last year for their food & clothes but he has nothing to do with them this year, except as a friend to get them places....If you think it necessary I can have regular papers drawn up, appointing you my Agent for the negroes, but I think my letters are all sufficient." Another letter, 25 January 1865, from Mary W. Whaley comments further on the controversy—"If there is any dispute made about the negroes, all you have to do is to show Maj. Whaley's letter making you his agent, the negroes were lent to Dr. McCauley for one year. Had it not been for the disturbed state of the country about here, it was my intention to have moved all the negroes here, to be immediately under my own control, which I shall do so soon as the country gets more settled. You can show my letter as well as Maj. Whaley's to any one disputing your authority as Maj. Whaley's agent for the negroes, you must do the best you can for us, and we will abide by what you do. Dr. McCauley has not the slightest right, title or claim upon the negroes." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. John Brooks, Dr. Joan E. Cashin, Mr. Morris A. Ellison, Mr. Perry H. Gravely, and Mr. & Mrs. William L. Kinney, Jr.

Printed volume, 1834, from the mycological library of South Carolina naturalist H[enry] W[illiam] Ravenel (1814-1887), Lewis David Schweinitz's Synopsis Fungorum in America Boreali Media Degentium, a publication of the American Philosophical Society, bears Ravenel's
signature within the front cover and penciled marginalia on many of the pages. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Roger L. Amidon, Mr. & Mrs. Gary R. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. James H. Fowles, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. Bruce O' Hunt.


Manuscript volume, 1817 and 1828-1864, of Reuben Sims Rice (b. 1790) is inscribed "R.S. Rice His Invoice Book" and contains records of cotton picked by slaves, hogs butchered, and horses foaled, as well as personal accounts of R.S. Rice. The volume also includes a journal with brief notations on planting activities and weather conditions, 29 March 1828 - 8 March 1835. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Edwin R. Worrrell, Mr. & Mrs. John L. Tobias, Mr. & Mrs. Barry L. Slider, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Pope, Mr. John A. Martin, and Mr. & Mrs. Stephen McCrae.

Sixty-one items, 1903-1959, added to the papers of John Gardiner Richards (1864-1941), center upon two scrapbooks, 1910-1959 (covering principally his years as governor of South Carolina, 1927-1931) and 1926-1927. The massive former volume includes a table of contents whose subject listings indicate the major issues, concerns and events of Richards' term in office, among them the Aiken Lynching (Lowman Case), Capital Punishment, Columbia Air Port Opening (Owens Field), Economy, Education, Highways, Law Enforcement (especially regarding Sunday Closings or Blue Laws, but also pertaining to Salacious Magazines, Prize Fights, Carnivals, and Slot Machines), Lindbergh's Visit to South Carolina, Prohibition, Salary Reductions (particularly that of the president of the University of South Carolina), Strikes, and the Tillman Memorial.

Among the miscellaneous manuscripts and papers is a letter, 6 April 1937, from journalist Robert Quillen, who refers to Richards as "the only man in the race qualified to be Governor"; and another, 16 March 1940, from former president Herbert Hoover, writing as chairman of the Finnish Relief Fund, in which he thanks Richards for "taking part in the radio program on Sunday, March 3, in connection with the Finnish Relief Fund drive in South Carolina." Of further interest is a dinner program printed for an occasion organized by Democrats of Richland County in honor of Burnet R. Maybank, 8 November 1938, which contains this sentiment penciled on its reverse by "Mr. J. Dozier Adj't Gen"--"Do you remember what I said to you once upon the State House steps? I'm still of the same opinion. Namely, that Richards is
always the Gov. of my choice."

Richards was a devoted family man whose wife and nine daughters often figured significantly in press coverage during and after his gubernatorial service. An unusual component of this addition to the papers is a unit of twenty-one manuscripts and three photographs documenting the life of the Richardses' only son, Lt. Stephen Malone Richards (1894-1918), who died of pneumonia while on duty as a training instructor with the U.S. Army at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Of particular interest among the miscellaneous printed items are a 1912 compilation of addresses and messages by Abraham Lincoln; a monograph entitled *German Treatment of Conquered Territory*, published in 1918 by the Committee of Public Information; and an undated Brief on *Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association the right of eminent domain*. Donors: Miss Bettie Richards, Miss Margarette Richards, Mrs. Morgan Sauls, Sr., Mrs. Chester Francis, Mrs. John Roddey, and Mrs. John McCaskill.

*Manuscript*, 24 May 1771, of Nath[anie]l Russell (1738-1820), bill of lading for shippage of "Two barrels Ground Nutts" aboard the sloop Nancy from Charlestown to Newport, R.I., where they were to be delivered to merchants Sam[uel] and W[illia]m Vernon. The bill of lading is signed by John Earl, captain of the Nancy. Donor: Mrs. Albert L. Cochran and Dr. Thomas J. Fleming.

*Letter*, 9 September (17)99, of J[ohn] Rutledge (1739-1800), Sullivan's Island, is identified on the verso as "The last Advice of John Rutledge to His Children." "I recommend to my Children, & their Children, to love each other, sincerely, & affectionately, & to render good Offices, reciprocally," Rutledge writes; "But, I advise them, by no Means, to become Sureties, for, or to have any pecuniary Concerns with, one another. "Money-Transactions, betwixt near Relations," the letter continues, "have not only disturbed, but totally broken, the Peace of Families, dissolved, as it were, the Ties of Blood, & converted Love into Hostility--of all Evils, Family-differences are the most bitter--avoid them, therefore, oh my Children, lay no Foundation for them, but, follow, strictly, this, my last, my most earnest, Recommendation, which is founded, on dearly-bought Experience, & on the most mature, & serious Reflection." The manuscript was inscribed by one of Rutledge's children--"this was inclosed a writing which my Father intended as his will but which he did not sign." Donors: Dr. & Mrs. C. Edward Floyd and Dr. John H. Moore.

*Manuscript volume*, 17 October 1861 - 29 October 1862, of Gideon Scull, a Union soldier stationed at Hilton Head, two hundred thirty-nine page letterbook containing verbatim copies of Scull's outgoing correspondence as brigade commissary and, later, chief commissary of the Northern District, Department of the South. Many of Scull's two
hundred eighty-four letters concern the routine acquisition and disposition of subsistence stores, the prosecution of illegal military sales and thefts, and the construction of commissary storehouses, and they paint a picture vastly different from that of the food and clothing shortages and deprivations often voiced in the letters of Confederate soldiers.

Of interest is a series of letters dating April 1862 which discuss the disposal of fresh beef onboard the supply ship Itasca; one letter, 19 April 1862, instructs Lt. John McClure, post commissary at Otter Island, to "take from the 'Itasca' as much Beef as your men can safely consume," then warns--"The Beef must be cooked immediately upon being taken off the ice. If you can procure a safe place to store it in, you might take two or three days supply as ice will be landed with the beef sufficient to preserve it. In that event, as the beef is consumed, you may sell the ice at two cents per pound to anyone." Other letters discuss the supply of fresh and desiccated vegetables and whiskey. Writing on 23 April 1862 to Col. A.B. Eaton, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, New York, Gideon Scull noted--"There is not a gallon of whisky on hand. Moreover, the issue of whisky will probably be largely increased in the present quarter, in consequence of a Sanitary order of Major General Hunter recently published requiring the issue of Whisky with Quinnine under certain circumstances." Another letter to Eaton, 21 October 1862, complains that fresh potatoes and onions were not being supplied as per requisition "and it is exceedingly important that the troops in this sickly climate should have a constant supply of fresh vegetables."

The storage of commissary supplies at Edisto, Daufuskie, and other seacoast islands which had fallen into the possession of the Union army is discussed in letters which evidence Gideon Scull's responsibility for subsistence stores as far south as St. Augustine, Fla. One such letter, dated 10 May 1862, reprimands the post commissary on Tybee Island for having fed hominy to cattle rather than requisitioning forage. Others complain of members of the 100th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, breaking into and looting from commissary store houses at Hilton Head. Another, 18 October 1862, reports that thirty thousand pounds of 'weevil-eaten Hard Bread' had been ordered "issued to the Contrabands" and notes--"That which is unfit for this purpose may upon inspection be condemned. I think that a very small portion only will be found unfit for issue to contrabands."

Two letters, 3 and 14 October 1862, addressed to Col. I.P. Taylor, Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, concern matters of salary and rank. The earlier letter suggests that Scull's commissary assistant be paid one hundred dollars per month rather than seventy-five; the latter requests procurement of the rank of lieutenant colonel in consequence of Scull's appointment to the staff of the major general commanding the 10th Army Corps. Donor: Dr. John H. Moore.
Twenty-two manuscripts, 1 October - 30 November 1864, of the South Western Rail Road Bank, Charleston, consist of bank ledger sheets with annexed letters from E.N. Fuller to J.C. Cochran detailing military conditions around Charleston as South Carolina braced herself for the arrival of Union general William Tecumseh Sherman's invading troops. Writing on 24 November 1864, Fuller notes—"Rumors are rife of a vigorous & early attack here. Lighthouse inlet is said to be a 'forest of masts'. I bespeak the back End of the Bank on Main St. should we be run from here & from Aiken." Five days later, on 29 November, he lamented--"I fear many of us will need & be obliged to use quarters less comfortable than that back room before the end of the war. Yesterday m[ornin]g at Aiken we had alarming intelligence, from the best source too, which this m[ornin]g seems to have been incorrect. On my arrival here found rumors of destruction &c prevalent. This move of Sher­mans so far is the Severest blow we have yet had inflicted on us, & I see no end of his having things his own way. No large numbers of troops have as yet been put in his way: tho' a good many I learn have concentrated at Augusta which will probably not be attacked: but they will certainly cross & cut our Road, if not prevented- The last news is that the fleet are going up Broad River. I suppose to prepare breakfast for Sherman." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Thomas B. Edmunds, Mr. & Mrs. Wilson W. Farrell, Miss Ruth S. Green, and Dr. Scott H. Hendrix.


Letter, 2 February 1837, of G[eorge] Tattersall, written from Mill­wood, plantation home of the Wade Hampton family, near Columbia, to J. Harvey, Messrs. Bell & Co., New York, announces Tattersall's arrival in South Carolina following a four-day voyage from Norfolk to Charleston and questions Harvey about letters not yet forwarded to him from England. "I am now in the land of slaves & sunshine," Tattersall writes; "yesterday was a beautiful hot day, an English summer but a South Carolina winter--how I wish we could amalgamate the two climates, they would divide into three good ones....I am now at Col. Hampton's. The Champagne Corks are flying up to the ceiling--and the champagne disappearing miraculously, there are 3 noisy fellows playing at 'vingt-un'--we are to be up at 6 oclock tomorrow--for the process of deer hunting." Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Manuscript volume, 1773-1799, 1867-1868 and undated, of [James Thompson], Colleton District, surveyor's account book, 1773-1799, with mercantile accounts, 1867-1868, and undated notes on mathematical
calculations. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. J.W. Derrick, Mr. & Mrs. Harold H. Ewing, Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Graham, and Dr. Shirley A. Hickson.

Printed broadside, 16 February 1874, issued by the United States Office of Internal Revenue states that, according to the tax law of 24 December 1872, "every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax" must "Procure and Place Conspicuously in His Establishment or Place of Business a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax...." The broadside specifies the amount of tax owed by certain businesses and stipulates that persons or firms subject to such taxes in Columbia should make application to C.L. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue. The broadside is signed in print by J.W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D.C. Donor: Mr. Joel Patrick.

Letter, 22 April 1851, of the Rev. H[ugh] A.C. Walker (1809-1886), Branchville, to the Rev. Dr. Stephen Olin, noted Methodist clergyman and educator, Middletown, Ct., written in his capacity as one of the trustees of Wofford College, questions Olin in regard to the organization of professorships at the newly-established college--"If we should have five professorships, including the president, what studies should be appropriate to each and how would you style the chairs respectively? And if we have but four, how would you apportion the studies and how name the professorships? Would you advise four or five?" The letter also poses questions concerning the construction of a college observatory, its dimensions, and the cost of instruments and reports--"At our meeting last week we located the college at Spartanburg C.H., and adopted the non-residence system. We intend to meet again to lay the corner-stone on the 4th of July next, & hope to go into operation the beginning of 1853." Donors: The Rev. & Mrs. Thom C. Jones.

Thirteen manuscripts, 1861-1862, document the Civil War experience of Charleston native George Weber (b. 1843), a Confederate seaman stationed aboard the steamship Patrick Henry, through letters addressed to his younger brothers Louis and James. The letters contain brotherly advice concerning education, morals, and other matters, and urge Louis and James to tend the graves of their parents, both of whom died prior to the war.

Weber's earliest letter, dated 4 June 1861, expresses his wish to join Hampton Legion as a member of the Washington Artillery--"I will then be amongst more enlightened men, while most of our crew are nothing but low-bred 'Sons of Erin,' those of more refined feelings having all left," and further suggests that he might abandon ship and change his name--"The only thing that bothers me is I don['t] wish to change my name. This is the only dishonourable part I see in it. As most of our men have gone, however, without being advertised for, I will risk it and keep my name also, whenever I go." Despite such plans, a letter of 11
August 1861 found Weber still aboard the *Patrick Henry*, from which he summarized his daily regimen—"We are roused up from our hammocks at 8 bells (4 o'clock in the morning). The boatswain pipes to grog at 5 o'clock....After grog, breakfast, after breakfast all hands are piped to swab decks. At 3 bells (9 1/2 o'clock) the gong strikes to quarters. My station is to pass shell from the Magazine to the guns. This lasts for an hour. At 8 bells (12 o'clock) the boatswains mate pipes to grog and dinner. At 2 bells (5 o'clock) to supper. The other parts of the day are passed in attending to such duties as are imposed upon us, in the evening we have singing, music, and dancing and spinning yarns. At 4 bells (10 o'clock) we are piped to bed. Such is a short outline of our daily life. We have about 130 men aboard, and more officers than you could shake a stick at."

The Yankee naval blockade of the James River near Newport News, Va., is discussed in Weber's letter of 6 September 1861, which also relates news of his appointment as ship's fifer—"We play every morning to hoisting the Ensign & to quarters. Every evening to lowering the Ensign, to quarters and tattoo at 9 o'clock. I am exempted from all other duties aboard ship." Another letter of September 1861 reports on naval bombardments in the vicinity of Newport News between the *Patrick Henry*, Federal frigates and gunboats, and land batteries. The deployment of floating torpedoes is detailed in a letter of 11 October 1861. "Last night we went down the river again near the yankee Frigates," Weber wrote. "When we came within a few miles of them, we stopped, and lowered two of our boats. They were then quickly manned by the boats' crews. We then had an infernal machine placed in each of them. These machines were two large water-tight kegs filled with powder, and these were connected together by a rope 500 feet in length, and so fixed that any jerk on the line would cause both casks to explode and blow everything into the air around them. After these were put into the boats, they rowed towards the frigates until within half a mile of them, which was as near as they dare[d] to go without being seen. The casks were then set adrift, to float with the tide under the frigates. We then hoisted anchor and sailed up the river again. As we have not seen any explosion, it is believed that the casks have missed their object and floated on. They may do some harm yet, however, if they are not picked up by the enemy." Writing again on 11 November 1861, Weber noted that Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury had been aboard the ship and that the crew was continuing to experiment with "some of the 'infernal' machines" filled with rice for practice against their own ship.

As naval activity along the James River increased, Weber's letters speculated upon the effectiveness of the Confederate navy's newest vessel, the *Merrimac*. His letter of February 1862 reports—"The Merrimac...has been launched about 2 weeks. She carries 12 guns and a large snout on her bow. She is heavily plated with iron. We hear
that she does not draw sufficient...as she is too top-heavy...." A letter of 10 March 1862 gives a detailed account of the running of the Federal blockade of fifty-two land batteries, four frigates, and a number of gunboats. Weber notes that the Merrimac or Virginia fired at the Federal frigates during the fight, in which the U.S.S. Cumberland was sunk and the U.S.S. Congress was fired, grounded, and boarded after her surrender. Of the Virginia, he wrote--"She is the queerest looking thing I have ever seen. Looks like a house that is sunk with only the roof out of the water. All her decks are under water. She is thickly coated with iron, and she has a long ram on her bow, with which she sunk the hated Cumberland. She carries ten guns which can everlastingly fire away. In fact she is a floating devil as many a dead yankee can testify." A letter of August 1862 rejoices that Confederate gunboats being constructed in Charleston were nearing completion and comments--"the New Merrimac, or Richmond is expected to be ready in two weeks. They are putting on the last layer of iron....The Richmond will be plated with 6 inches of iron. She will carry 4 guns, viz. 2 broadside and two pivot. There are three open ports on either side and one in each end, bow, and stern. The pivots command 3 ports each. She is built in the same shape as the Virginia was....The worst thing is that she carries a bad engine. It was taken off the Arctic, with which Capt. Hartstene went on the expedition to the Polar regions." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Nelson E. Weber.

Printed manuscript, 12 March 1875, menu from the Wheeler House, a nineteenth-century Columbia hotel, features a wine list, schedule of meals served, and timetable for the arrival and departure of local trains, as well as an engraving of the hotel, which was located at the corner of Main and Plain streets. Donors: Lt. Gen. & Mrs. Harris W. Hollis.

Thirty-six manuscripts, 1857, 1862-1865 and undated, represent the collective Civil War experience of the Daniel Willis family of Spartanburg District, reflected principally in letters written by brothers James Irvin Willis (1836-1908), a private in Co. C and Co. H, Sixteenth Regiment; Marcus McKibben Willis (d. 1864), a second lieutenant in Co. E, Thirteenth Regiment; John Javin Willis (1841-1864), a sergeant in Co. E, Thirteenth Regiment; and Erastus Rowley Willis (1843-1865), a private in Co. A, Third Regiment. The collection also includes specimen letters of father Daniel Willis (1810-1887) and James Irvin Willis' wife, Martha Jane Styles Willis (1838-1899).

While the letters of James I. Willis primarily describe camp life on James Island and relate details of the movement of Union forces along the South Carolina coast, several letters penned by E. Rowley Willis comment on major military engagements in Virginia. One such letter, dated 18 December 1862, discusses the battle at Fredericksburg, 11-13 December 1862; another, 27 May 1863, describes Rowley's visit to the Chancellorsville battlefield--"I was...up there on detale to pick up
ordinance stores such as guns & bayonets & lead ower bregaid got about one thousand pounds of bullets they say we will get 12 1/2 cts pur pound....the yanks ar Just liying coverd on top of the ground I could see some of ther skull bones raced." The Chancellorsville fight is mentioned also in a letter, 22 May 1863, from brother Marcus McKibben Willis, which notes--"we had nothing to eat all day only what we took from dead yankees as they had 7 days rations."

Two interesting letters relate to the Gettysburg campaign. John J. Willis wrote on 28 June [18]63 from the Chambersburg, Pa., vicinity giving details of the Confederate army's march through Maryland and Pennsylvania. The letter tells of efforts to recruit volunteers for the Rebel army in Maryland, comments on the mixture of abolitionists and secessionists met with along the way, and suggests that some Northern merchants were willing to accept Confederate currency for purchases. A letter of 21 August 1863 from E. Rowley Willis discusses the Confederate army's attempts to recruit following its defeat at Gettysburg and notes that the army was experiencing a great religious revival.

These letters not only give a glimpse into Confederate military service and camp life; they also document the brothers' concern with such matters as immediate survival and health and their longing for peace and an end to the war. One letter from Marcus McKibben Willis, 15 October 1862, complains of the medical care available to Confederate soldiers serving in Virginia. "I tell you," Willis notes, "a soldier may fight and go a long as he can and when he goes to the Hospital he is not cared for much more than a Dog neither by Doctors or citizens they are scorned by some of the women they say the soldiers stink." An undated fragment of a letter from James I. Willis alludes to leisure activities in camp, which boasted of a library and an organized Sunday school--"we have what we call a circulating library...but that dont have any thing to do with the sundy school the library consists of religious Books we have regular meetings to meet and give up our Book & get others to read....We also have a lesson of singing evry sunday and oftener if we want to."

The despondency faced by many Confederates during the waning days of the war is echoed in a letter written by E.R. Willis on 2 January 1865. It suggests that desperation was setting in among Confederate troops--"there is a great deal of talk a bout subgu[gl]ation...that we ar all ready subgu[gl]ated but I dont think so yet a while our soldiers ar all geting out of hart...I her some talk of our leading men puting negro troops in the field but I dont think that will doo well there is a great many men that would not fight any more but I say any thing be fore subgu[gl]ation the negroes I think will be maid free be fore this war endes." Of the four Willis brothers represented in this collection, James Irvin was the sole survivor of the war. John J. died on 5 May 1864 in the Wilderness campaign. Marcus McKibben was killed in action near Petersburg, Va., on 30 September 1864, and E. Rowley died
at Bentonville, N.C., on 19 March 1865. Donors: Mrs. Margie Willis Clary, Mr. Jack L. Matthews, and Mrs. Helen Willis Woodberry.

Document, 9 May 1928, school certificate awarded to Arletha Witherspoon by the Kendall Institute, Sumter, showing that she "has sustained a good moral character, and has been diligent in her studies, and that she has passed satisfactory examinations in the following branches, to wit: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Grammar, Physiology, Geography, History, Latin"; signed by J.P. Foster, Principal. Kendall Institute had been established in 1893 under the auspices of the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. Donor: Ms. Vennie Deas-Moore.
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White, Mrs. Sylvia Baskin (L) Durham, NC
Williams, Dr. & Mrs. Barney L. Sumter
Williams, Mrs. Mary A. (S) Columbia
Williams, Col. & Mrs. William O. Columbia
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