Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 2021

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REPORT OF GIFTS

following the

EIGHTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Presidents
The University South Caroliniana Society

1937–1943. ............................................. M.L. Bonham
1944–1953. ............................................. J. Heyward Gibbes
1954. .................................................. Samuel L. Prince
1954–1960. ............................................. Caroline McKissick Belser
1969–1972. ............................................. Claude H. Neuffer
1978–1981. ............................................. Daniel W. Hollis
1993–1996. ............................................. Jane C. Davis
1996–1999. ............................................. Harvey S. Teal
2001. .................................................. Ronald E. Bridwell
2005–2008. ............................................. Steve Griffith
2011–2017. ............................................. Kenneth L. Childs
2017–2021 ............................................. Wilmot B. Irvin
2021– .............................................. Beryl M. Dakers
As the clock struck 7:00 p.m. on August 14, 1945, President Harry S. Truman assembled the White House press corps in the Oval Office. The ebullient president, standing behind his desk, informed the reporters that earlier that afternoon the Japanese government had unconditionally surrendered, bringing to an end, at last, World War II. The reporters spontaneously burst into applause and then raced to the door to share this historic announcement with the rest of the nation. Thousands gathered in Lafayette Square across from the White House to celebrate, and soon there were calls of, “We want Truman, We want Truman.” The president went onto the North Portico of the White House to make a few remarks, “This is a great day for free governments in the world.” Truman announced, “This is the day that fascism and police government ceases in the world. The great task ahead [is] to restore peace and bring free government to the world.”

But beneath the veneer of America’s grand self-image as the bastion of freedom and liberty was a stark reality: African Americans residing in the old Confederacy lived in a twilight world between slavery and freedom. They no longer had masters, but they did not enjoy the rights of a free people. Black Southerners were routinely denied the right to vote, segregated physically from the dominant white society as a matter of law, and relegated to the margins of American prosperity. Racial violence and lynchings festered just beneath the surface, ready to explode at any moment. Black Americans living in other regions of the country had their own challenges.

As the nearly nine hundred thousand Black veterans returned home after the end of World War II, they quickly realized that little had changed and they began demanding their rightful place in America’s “free government.”

Seen from today’s perspective, the American triumph over Jim Crow segregation and disenfranchisement might seem to have been inevitable, the collapse of morally indefensible practices wholly inconsistent with the United States Constitution. But in 1945, with Black Southerners almost entirely disenfranchised, white-dominated Southern state governments resolutely committed to the racial status quo, and the federal government largely a passive bystander, there was no obvious path to resolving this great American dilemma. Something had to be done, but what and by whom?
My book, *Unexamled Courage*, details the long overlooked story of the beating and blinding of Sergeant Isaac Woodard, a battlefield-decorated African American soldier, by the police chief of Batesburg, South Carolina, on the day of his discharge from the military and while still in uniform, and the transformative impact of this incident on President Harry S. Truman and United States District Judge J. Waties Waring of Charleston. Horrified and inspired by the injustice of this brutal event. President Truman would launch a civil rights program culminating in the ending of segregation in the armed forces of the United States, and Judge Waring would issue landmark civil rights decisions, including his great 1951 dissent in *Briggs v. Elliott* that would become the model for *Brown v. Board of Education* three years later.

I would like to focus my talk today on the awakening of J. Waties Waring and the role that four cases which he tried in the Columbia, South Carolina, federal courthouse played in his evolving views on race and justice. First, a little background on Judge Waring for those unfamiliar with his personal history. Julius Waties Waring was born on the peninsula of Charleston in 1880. He was the son of a Confederate veteran who was, as Waring would describe his father, “thoroughly saturated with the southern cause.” Waring was raised in an era of financial struggle and decline for the once proud port city, which was a shadow of its former self. The once grand houses of the Battery, the waterfront promenade that in antebellum years had been one of the wealthiest streets in America, was now mostly threadbare and deteriorating under the stress of inadequate maintenance in the semitropical climate.

Like many white Charlestonians of this era, the luster of the Warings’ family past was a bit faded. The Warings and the Waties arrived in the Charleston area in the late 1600s, and acquired significant land holdings. Multiple generations were slave holders. Waring’s maternal great-grandfather, Thomas Waties, held the prestigious position of chancellor of the South Carolina Court of Equity. But Waring’s father, Edward Perry Waring, struggled to maintain a middle class lifestyle as a middle manager of a small railway company that experienced periodic financial difficulties that left him out of work. When the time came for Waring to attend college, the family could not afford to send him away to school. Instead, he attended the College of Charleston while living at home.

Upon graduation near the top of his class, he decided to “read law” in the office of a Broad Street law firm to earn his law license because his family could not afford to send him to Columbia to attend the University of South Carolina. Thus, by the time Waties Waring obtained his law
license in 1902 at age twenty-two, he had never lived anywhere but on the peninsula of Charleston, a community Waring would later describe as “sustained by rice and recollections.” where free thought was neither welcomed nor tolerated.

Waring practiced law on Broad Street in Charleston, known as the city’s “legal street,” and his modest law practice grew. After over a decade in private practice, he was hired in 1914 as an assistant United States Attorney based in the Charleston federal courthouse. He was hired by Francis Weston, the newly appointed United States Attorney, who had previously served as the campaign manager of the state’s senior United States senator, Ellison “Cotton Ed” Smith. Cotton Ed had a well-earned reputation for racially inflammatory campaigns, and his racist rhetoric was described by one historian as making “Klan kleagles sound like Boy Scouts by comparison.” Waring’s close working relationship with United States Attorney Weston brought him into Cotton Ed’s inner political circle that would one day play an important role in Waring’s appointment as a United States district judge.

Waring left the United States Attorney’s office in 1921 and opened what would become a thriving law firm that would represent some of Charleston’s most prestigious clients, including banks, insurance companies and shipping interests. He also threw himself into local Democratic Party politics, playing a key role in the election of Burnet Maybank, an upstart Charleston City Council member, as mayor in 1930. For his efforts, Maybank appointed Waring city attorney, known as corporation counsel, a prominent part-time position he would hold until his appointment as a federal judge in 1942. Maybank proved to be a dynamic and innovative mayor of Charleston and would later win elections as Governor of South Carolina and United States Senator.

When a judgeship opened in Charleston in 1941, South Carolina’s two United States Senators, Maybank and Cotton Ed, submitted Waring’s name to the White House to be nominated for the position.

Waring took the oath of office as United States District Judge in January 1942, at the age of 61, without the slightest suggestion that he questioned the racial status quo of the day in South Carolina, which included an unwavering commitment to racial segregation and Black disenfranchisement. While Waring was never an outspoken segregationist or racial rabble rouser, he had no qualms serving as Cotton Ed’s Charleston County campaign manager in 1938, when Franklin Roosevelt made a highly personal and unsuccessful effort to defeat Cotton Ed in the Democratic Primary. It should be noted that during this era there was no white person in public life who dared publicly question Jim Crow practices, lest he or she incur the wrath of the
segregationists who viewed any dissent on race by a white person as an existential threat to white supremacy.

As Waring assumed his judicial duties, America had just entered World War II. The war effort was promoted as a fight against Nazi hatred and intolerance. A fair-minded person residing in the South during this era might have observed that America's backyard was not exactly pristine on this front. Young Black soldiers went to war to defend American liberty while their families back home were denied the right to vote and were segregated in every aspect of civic and public life as a matter of law. African Americans who challenged these Jim Crow practices could expect swift retaliation and possible vigilante violence. What Waring uncritically accepted these customs and practices as baked into the Southern way of life.

During World War II, the NAACP, then the nation's premier civil rights organization, reduced its public activism challenging segregation out of respect for the war effort. The *Pittsburgh Courier*, the premier Black newspaper in America, sponsored the "Double V" campaign—victory abroad against America's enemy and victory later at home against Jim Crow. The NAACP did maintain its litigation efforts during the war, continuing its pre-war legal strategy which was focused on turning the "separate but equal" doctrine of *Plessy v. Ferguson* as a sword against the profoundly unequal practices of Jim Crow. Black teachers were paid an unequal wage for the same work, public colleges for Black students were funded at markedly inferior rates, and public school facilities bore no relationship to equality. Charles Hamilton Houston, the first NAACP general counsel and one of the premier lawyers of the twentieth century, began to systematically challenge Southern teacher pay scales, arguing that separate pay schedules based on race violated the separate but equal doctrine.

After successfully challenging the race-based teacher pay scales in Maryland and Virginia, including winning a critical case before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals that covered the region that included South Carolina, the NAACP brought suit in Charleston in 1943 on behalf of Viola Duvall, a chemistry teacher at Burke High School, who challenged the local and state teacher pay scales that paid Black teachers of similar training and experience one third less than white teachers. Ms. Duvall's attorney, Thurgood Marshall, then the young assistant to Charles Hamilton Houston, did not expect to win his case at the trial level because there was an unwritten rule that no federal district judge in the South ever ruled with plaintiffs in civil rights cases. Marshall understood that his job was to build a record for the appeal and fully expected what he called "the usual head whipping before I
went along to the court of appeals.”

Marshall, to his pleasant surprise, quickly realized there was something different about Waring that he had not previously encountered in dealing with the usually hostile federal judges in the South. He was courteous and respectful and was prepared to uphold the clear precedent of the Fourth Circuit in the Virginia equal pay case. That case, *Alston v. City of Norfolk*, had been written by the Fourth Circuit Chief Judge, John J. Parker, the most imminent jurist in the South.

Fifteen years earlier, Parker’s nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court had been defeated by one vote, based on comments Parker made as a candidate for governor of North Carolina in 1920 supportive of Black disenfranchisement. Many Southerners viewed Parker as a martyr to the Southern cause. For his part, Parker always believed his views on race had been mischaracterized during his Supreme Court nomination process, and his decision in the *Alston* case suggested that perhaps there was more to John J. Parker than his critics had appreciated. For Waties Waring, who deeply respected Parker, the fact that he had authored the Fourth Circuit’s equal pay case sealed the deal—he was prepared to rule with Ms. Duvall regardless of past practices that district judges never sided with civil rights plaintiffs in their own home town.

Midway through the *Duvall* trial, the Charleston School Board attorney got the strong suggestion from Waring he needed to work the case out or suffer an embarrassing defeat. Marshall and the school board attorney advised Waring after a break that a settlement had been reached, equalizing teacher pay in Charleston over the next two years. Judge Waring entered a brief consent decree memorializing the settlement. The *Duvall* case stirred little public attention since equalizing teacher pay simply enforced the Plessy doctrine of separate but equal and did not challenge the foundation of Jim Crow—racial segregation and disenfranchisement.

South Carolina during this era had two judicial districts, a western district that included the upstate of South Carolina and was based in Greenville, and an eastern district, with major courthouses in Charleston and Columbia. The state had three federal judges: Judge Cecil Wyche based in Greenville, Judge Waring based in Charleston, and Judge George Bell Timmerman, Sr., based in Columbia. Under normal practice, Judge Waring handled all cases in the Charleston courthouse and in smaller courthouses in Florence and Orangeburg. Judge Wyche handled the Greenville-based cases, and Judge Timmerman was responsible for the Columbia cases.

Judge Timmerman was an unreconstructed segregationist and was
very unhappy with recent developments in the Supreme Court and the
Fourth Circuit suggesting a more sympathetic attitude toward civil
rights cases. His son, George Bell Timmerman, Jr., was the sitting
lieutenant governor of South Carolina and shared his father’s views on
segregation. When a new teacher pay case was filed in Columbia after
the successful pay case in Charleston, Timmerman sought to avoid the
assignment, presumably recognizing that if he were to rule against the
teacher he would almost certainly be reversed by the Fourth Circuit
based on the Alston precedent. To avoid this result, Timmerman called
Judge Waring and asked if he would come to Columbia and try the new
equal pay case. Thompson v. Gibbes, since he had acquired specialized
knowledge from his handling of the Charleston case. Waring agreed to
the case transfer as an accommodation to his colleague.

The Columbia case was filed by Albert Thompson, a fourth-grade
teacher at Booker Washington Heights Elementary School in Richland
School District One. Unlike the Charleston case, the school district
attorneys in Richland One vigorously contested every procedural and
substantive issue. This contentious approach was undermined, however,
by the trial testimony of two school district officials, Superintendent
A.C. Flora and School Board Chairman Dr. J. Heyward Gibbes.

Both school officials testified that there was no justification for the
difference in pay of the Black and white teachers except race and that
the district’s pay practices were not what they should be. Judge Waring
was deeply impressed by the candid testimony of Gibbes and Flora and
shared their view that progress needed to be made on the racial front.
Several years earlier Gibbes and Flora were among twenty white South
Carolinians who signed “A Statement on the Race Problem in South
Carolina.” which made clear that while the signatories did not challenge
racial segregation or Black disenfranchisement, they urged greater and
more equal resources be provided to Black and white schools and other
segregated public services. The statement concluded that the proposals
did not include “social equality,” code words for integration, and sought
only to achieve a form of “white supremacy which is worthy of the
name,” one that “exists because of virtue, not power.”

Waring issued an extensive order in the Thompson case, directing the
equalization of the salaries of Black and white teachers in the district.
He rejected the argument of the district that a new state law that
required teachers to file any equal pay challenge in state court was
enforceable, making it plain that no state could oust the federal courts
of their jurisdiction. Waring’s order did not stir much controversy, with
the Columbia Record praising the decision in an editorial titled
“Eliminating Discrimination.”
Following the trial in June 1945, Judge Waring wrote a letter to Dr. Gibbes stating he had seen in him and Flora "sympathetic and understanding persons" who understood that racial progress needed to be made in South Carolina. Waring lamented, "I am afraid we are in the minority and the people of our state are going to be hard to educate along these lines....We liberal minded southerners may be able to eventually cure this situation, not by the radical methods of...Eleanor Roosevelt...[or] by the reactionary methods of the old slave owners, but by moderate, gradual, and understanding action." In Waring's view at that time, progress on the race front would be made by the better class of white Southerners and without the interference of the federal government, the courts, or civil rights groups. This approach came to be known as "Southern gradualism" and Waring was clearly then a gradualist.

Waring's conducting of the Thompson trial in Columbia, particularly in confronting the total resistance approach of the Richland One attorneys, caused him to begin questioning the full throated southern defense of Jim Crow. He was bothered by the legal efforts to avoid treating Black litigants as "ordinary American citizens" and realized that in the future he would likely be required to confront far more difficult and controversial civil rights cases. Waring wondered privately that if such a situation would arise, whether "I should dodge it or meet it."

A little over a year later, Judge Timmerman contacted Waring about another civil rights case assigned to him in Columbia which he wanted to transfer to his Charleston colleague. The case involved a prosecution by the United States Department of Justice of the police chief of Batesburg, South Carolina, Lynwood Shull, for the deprivation of the civil rights of Sgt. Isaac Woodard, who was beaten and blinded on the day of his discharge from the United States Army while in police custody. The highly unusual civil rights prosecution was brought after the personal intervention of President Truman, who was horrified with the report that a battlefield decorated American soldier still in his nation's uniform had been so brutally treated.

Timmerman, who resided in Batesburg, informed Waring he was acquainted with Shull and thought it would be better for another judge to handle the case.

Again, Waring agreed to accept the transfer and scheduled the trial for early November 1946 in the Columbia federal courthouse.

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The back story of the blinding of Sgt. Isaac Woodard captured in a
single case the sense of betrayal and injustice many returning Black veterans felt upon their return to the United States after military service during World War II.

Late in the afternoon of February 12, 1946, Isaac Woodard boarded a Greyhound bus in Augusta, Georgia, after discharge hours earlier from nearby Camp Gordon and was traveling to Columbia, South Carolina, and then to his hometown of Winnsboro, where he was to rendezvous with his wife after several years of separation.

During one of the frequent stops along the way, Woodard approached the white bus driver and asked if he could step off the bus to relieve himself. At that time, interstate buses did not have restrooms, and Greyhound drivers were instructed to accommodate such requests from their passengers. Instead, the bus driver cursed Woodard, telling him “I ain’t got time to wait” and ordered him to return to his seat. To the apparent astonishment of the bus driver, Woodard cursed him back and told him “talk to me like I am talking to you. I am a man just like you.” The stunned bus driver told Woodard to go ahead but at the next stop, in Batesburg, South Carolina, the bus driver, now no longer concerned with staying on schedule, departed his bus in search of a police officer to have Woodard removed from the bus and arrested.

Woodard soon found himself confronted by the police chief of Batesburg, Lynwood Shull, who responded to Woodard’s effort to explain himself by striking him over the head with his blackjack and escorting Woodard off to the town jail.

On the way, Woodard was repeatedly beaten with Shull’s blackjack, and he ultimately drove the end of the baton into both of Woodard’s eyes. The sergeant was then thrown in a semi-conscious state into a jail cell for the night. When he awoke the next morning, he realized he could not see. Later that morning, Woodard was taken to the town court and convicted of drunk and disorderly conduct.

On September 19, 1946, a delegation of civil rights leaders met with President Truman in the White House, deeply distressed by this wave of racial violence. Prior to the meeting, Truman’s staff advised him that despite his desire to respond to the concerns of the civil rights leaders, there was little he could do as president to address these incidents. Criminal prosecutions by the federal government for civil rights violations in the South were fraught with problems, most notably all-white juries deeply unsympathetic to civil rights cases. Further, Congress was under the control of powerful Southern committee chairs, who were determined to block even the most modest civil rights legislation.

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As the meeting opened, civil rights leaders urged Truman to call Congress back into special session to address the spreading violence against Black veterans. The president expressed sympathy, but lamented there was little he could do because there was insufficient public support for new civil rights legislation. Leading the group was Walter White, the executive secretary of the NAACP and Truman’s most loyal supporter in the civil rights community. It was apparent to White that the President did not appreciate the gravity of the situation. White changed the discussion by sharing with Truman in detail the blinding of Isaac Woodard. As the tragic story unfolded, Truman sat riveted and became visibly agitated with the idea that a uniformed and decorated American soldier had been so cruelly treated.

Abandoning the advice of his staff, Truman stated, “My God! I had no idea it was as terrible as that! We have got to do something.” The following day, Truman wrote his attorney general, Tom Clark, and shared with him the story of the blinding of Isaac Woodard, noting that the police officer had deliberately put out Woodard’s eyes. Three business days after Truman’s letter was delivered to the Attorney General, the Department of Justice announced the prosecution of Batesburg Police Chief Lynwood Shull in the federal district court in South Carolina for the deprivation of civil rights of Isaac Woodard.

The Justice Department’s efforts to prosecute Lynwood Shull in the federal district court in Columbia produced, in the short term, a predictable result: an all-white jury acquitted the police chief after only twenty-eight minutes of deliberations. Prior to the trial, Judge Waring was skeptical about the federal government’s prosecution of a local police officer, but his views changed when he heard the highly credible testimony of the blinded sergeant, who described his arrest and vicious beating at the hands of Chief Shull. As Shull’s supporters cheered his acquittal, few noticed that Judge Waring’s wife, Elizabeth, who had attended the trial, left the courtroom in tears.

Judge Waring joined his wife later that evening at their Columbia hotel and both were traumatized by the trial over which he had just presided. The Shull trial forced the judge and his wife to stare directly into the Southern racial abyss, a view which would forever transform both of them. Waring later described the Shull trial as his personal “baptism of fire” and his Michigan-born wife’s “baptism in racial prejudice.”

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The Warings returned home to Charleston after the Shull trial resolved to learn more about the issues of race and justice, which the
Warings had previously thought little about. These were not subjects that could be openly discussed among white Charlestonians of this era. The Warings decided to undertake their own self-directed study. Each evening, after dinner, Elizabeth would read a portion of a selected work, to allow the judge to rest his eyes after a day handling his judicial duties. The couple would then discuss what they had read, often while driving around Charleston in the evening, a favorite pasttime. The Warings' reading list included the cutting edge books on race and justice of the day, including W.J. Cash's *Mind of the South* and Gunnar Myrdal's *The American Dilemma*. After reading together the detailed and devastating critique of Jim Crow in *The American Dilemma*, all fourteen hundred pages of the Carnegie Foundation study on race in America, there was no turning back for the Warings.

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As Judge Waring's new views on race and justice emerged, two new civil rights cases were filed in Columbia. *Wrighten v. Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina*, challenging the denial of admission of Black students to the only law school in the state, and *Elmore v. Rice*, a challenge to the South Carolina Democratic Party's all-white primary. Both cases relied on recent United States Supreme Court precedent holding that a state was obligated, at a minimum, to provide separate but equal, legal training for its Black citizens and that all-white primaries were an unconstitutional deprivation of the right to vote guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

Judge Timmerman made still another call to his Charleston colleague, asking him to take over the University of South Carolina case because he was a former trustee. Waring, who was now closely tracking any civil rights filings, mentioned the white primary case and told Timmerman he was willing to take that case as well. Timmerman happily accepted Waring's offer.

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The law school case proved to be rather straightforward. The parties stipulated that the plaintiff, John Wrighten, was a qualified applicant, and that South Carolina provided no in-state program for legal training for its Black citizens. This case bore a close resemblance to *Gaines v. Canada*, a 1938 case in which the Supreme Court required Missouri to admit a Black applicant to the all-white University of Missouri law school or to establish a separate but equal law school for Black students. Missouri chose to open a separate law school. Judge Waring, following the *Gaines* precedent, offered South Carolina three options: (1) admit
Wrighten to the University of South Carolina Law School; (2) create a separate law school at the historically Black South Carolina State College; or (3) close the University of South Carolina Law School. State leaders, at considerable taxpayer expense, elected to establish the law school at South Carolina State, and between 1947 and 1966, the school graduated fifty-one students. These South Carolina State Law School graduates included Matthew Perry, Ernest Finney, and many other talented litigators, who then spent the next several decades successfully dismantling Jim Crow in South Carolina. Perry, often referred to as the Thurgood Marshall of South Carolina, was appointed the state’s first Black United States District Judge and Finney was elected a state circuit judge, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice of South Carolina.

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The Elmore case proved a far more challenging endeavor for Judge Waring.

George Elmore, a Black businessman, filed suit in federal district court in Columbia in 1947 challenging the South Carolina Democratic Party’s all-white primary. South Carolina political leaders were united in their determination to preserve the white primary, notwithstanding the 1944 Supreme Court case, Smith v. Allwright, holding white primaries unconstitutional.

Waring understood that Elmore was different from any of the other civil rights cases he had handled. Unlike the equal pay and law school admission cases, there was no separate but equal doctrine for voting: a citizen either voted or he or she did not vote. Allowing minority citizens to vote represented a direct, unambiguous challenge to one of the cornerstones of Jim Crow, disenfranchisement. For these reasons, Waring realized that any favorable decision for the plaintiff would likely produce an intensely hostile and possibly violent public reaction. Waring advised Elizabeth that they might face serious personal consequences if he followed controlling Supreme Court precedent and ruled for the plaintiff. Elizabeth, now a convert to a broader view of race and justice, told her husband she was with him from “start to finish.” For his part, Waring concluded that his choice was either “to be entirely governed by the doctrine of white supremacy” or to be “a federal judge and decide the law.”

On July 12, 1947, Judge Waring issued his decision in Elmore v. Rice, declaring the white primary unconstitutional. Waring ended his order by declaring that “it is time for South Carolina to rejoin the Union” and “to adopt the American way of conducting elections.”
The groundbreaking nature of the *Elmore* decision was immediately appreciated by the leadership of the NAACP. In a private note to Thurgood Marshall, William Hastie, who would later be appointed the first Black federal judge in American history, stated “I have read the South Carolina opinion three times and I still don’t believe it. In many respects, I think it is your greatest legal achievement.”

But the segregationists would not give up. Soon a new party rule was adopted allowing Blacks to vote in the party primary so long as they pledged to support racial segregation. Judge Waring summoned all of the members of the party’s executive committee to his Charleston courtroom for an emergency hearing. Waring denounced their efforts to defy his ruling in *Elmore* and explained that a federal judge faced with contempt could impose a fine or a jail sentence. He wanted those present to know that if there were any future violations of his order, there would be no fines. Thereafter, African Americans by the thousands registered to vote in South Carolina.

The response of South Carolina’s white supremacists was thunderous. Death threats, written and oral, were constant. A cross was burned at the Warings’ residence, and bricks were thrown through their living room window. *Time* magazine described Waring as the “man they loved to hate” but also noted Waring was proving to be a person of “cool courage.”

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If the purpose of the unprecedented vilification of Waring was intended to cower him, it did not work. Instead, he continued his study and reflection on race and justice in America and became convinced that the foundation of Jim Crow segregation, the Supreme Court’s 1896 decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, was legally, historically and morally wrong. Waring, then approaching 70 years of age and likely retirement, resolved to play a role in overturning the separate but equal doctrine.

Waring developed a plan to place a school desegregation case onto the docket of the United States Supreme Court, firmly convinced that a majority of the justices would overturn *Plessy* if they directly confronted the issue. He noted on his trial docket a case from Clarendon County, South Carolina, *Briggs v. Elliott*, which sought to equalize the facilities in the district’s Black and white schools, a classic *Plessy* claim. When the plaintiffs’ attorney, Thurgood Marshall, appeared at the Charleston courthouse on November 17, 1950, for a pretrial conference for his case to begin in just a few days, he was advised that the judge wanted to see him privately. After being ushered into the judge’s office, Waring told Marshall he did not want to try “another separate but equal case. Bring
me a frontal attack on segregation." Marshall responded, "this is on our agenda, its just not tonight. We don’t think this is the case. We don’t think this is the time." Waring was unpersuaded, telling Marshall, "this is the case, this is the time."

A few minutes after this dramatic encounter, Waring convened the pretrial conference in Briggs and publicly pressed Marshall on whether he was prepared to challenge the constitutionality of public school segregation. Marshall stated he was and agreed to dismiss his pending lawsuit and refile Briggs v. Elliott as the first frontal attack on public school segregation in American history.

The newly filed Briggs case was tried in the Charleston federal courthouse in May 1951 before a three judge panel, which included Judge Waring. In prior years, civil rights cases in the South were sparsely attended by members of the Black community, lest they be identified as members of the NAACP or challengers to the racial status quo. But on the morning of May 28, 1951, as the sun rose in Charleston, African Americans lined up at the federal courthouse and down Broad Street as far as the eye could see, hoping to observe what many thought might be the most important case in American history. Judge Waring observed the massive crowd from his office window, later describing the scene as a "breath of freedom."

Those in attendance in the courtroom were not disappointed by the performance of Thurgood Marshall and his trial team. The trial included the testimony of Dr. Kenneth Clark, a social psychologist who had done groundbreaking research on the effects of segregation on Black children using Black and white dolls. The crowd was also entertained by Marshall’s devastating cross examination of the state’s key witness, whose last name was ironically Crow. Many joked that Thurgood Marshall "sure loved to eat crow," and one observer, referencing the state’s renowned lead attorney, Bob Figg, stated "Mr. Figg got his law degree when he finished school but he just got his baccalaureate address from Thurgood Marshall."

As Waring predicted, the majority of the panel ruled that South Carolina’s laws mandating segregated schools were lawful under the Plessy doctrine, but Waring, fully aware he was writing a dissent for the ages, wrote an elegant and brilliant attack on the foundations of segregation in America. He concluded by finding that "segregation in education can never produce equality and it is an evil that must be eradicated. Segregation in education adopted and practiced in the State of South Carolina must go and go now. Segregation is per se inequality." Waring also praised the Briggs plaintiffs, who he was fully aware had suffered severe retaliation for their participation in the case, noting that
they had "shown unexampled courage in bringing and presenting this cause" in the face of "the long established and age-old...way of life which the State of South Carolina has adopted and practiced and lived in since and as a result of the institution of human slavery." Waring's dissent was the first challenge to public school segregation by a federal judge since the Plessy decision fifty-five years earlier.

In early 1952, some six months after his great dissent, Waring announced his retirement as a federal judge and moved to New York City. Waring followed closely later school desegregation cases filed in Virginia, Delaware, and Kansas, all which were consolidated before the United States Supreme Court with Briggs under the name Brown v. Board of Education. In all of the other school desegregation cases, involving fourteen different judges, only Waties Waring had concluded that public school segregation, even if the facilities were equal, violated the Fourteenth Amendment.

On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court handed down unanimously its landmark decision in Brown v. Board of Education. The Court explicitly cast aside the separate but equal doctrine and adopted the per se rule that all government mandated public school segregation was unconstitutional, first advanced by Waring in his Briggs dissent. During this era, many brilliant legal scholars, Justice Department officials, and federal judges from the Supreme Court down were attempting to find a way to untie the Gordian Knot of Plessy v. Ferguson, but the riddle was solved by a patrician judge from Charleston who had never questioned the racial status quo before assuming his federal judgeship at age sixty-one.

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When reflecting on Judge Waring's remarkable transformation, from his pre-judicial views of indifference on race and justice, to his embracing of Southern gradualism and resistance to aggressive civil rights enforcement, and, following the trial of U.S. v. Lynwood Shull, to his full embracing of federal court remedial powers to enforce rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution, one is struck by the critical role that happenstance took in Waring's awakening. Had Judge Timmerman not sought to avoid his civil rights case assignments, Waring would likely not have experienced his life changing Columbia civil rights cases. These cases led to Waring's awakening and prepared him for his groundbreaking dissent in Briggs v. Elliott that would provide the conceptual model for Brown v. Board of Education and alter forever the course of American history.
Spartanburg District farmer, businessman, militia officer, politician, and Confederate lieutenant colonel Barham Bobo Foster (1817–1897) was already represented in the collections of the South Caroliniana Library within the family papers of his grandson, James Rion McKissick (1884–1944) when another of Foster’s descendants donated an additional ninety-four Foster family letters along with land records, business papers, and photographs to the library in 2019. Included in this most recent gift are seventy-four Civil War letters written by Foster and his two sons, Lewis Perrin (1837–1862) and James Anthony (1843–1862), all of whom served in the Third Regiment, South Carolina Infantry. Although chronic illness forced B.B. Foster’s resignation from the army on 30 January 1862, his two sons remained with their regiment until their deaths later that year. Twenty-four-year-old Lewis Perrin Foster was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Third South Carolina Infantry on 25 February 1861 and was in Captain Benjamin Kennedy’s Company, later Company K, when he signed his name to the muster roll in Spartanburg on 14 April. Six weeks after he was promoted to first lieutenant on 13 May 1862, he became captain of Company K upon the death of Captain Seaborn Mitchell Lanford who died 30 June 1862 of wounds he had suffered the previous day during the battle of Savage Station, near Richmond, Virginia. Perrin was killed later that year while leading his men during the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on 13 December. Foster’s youngest son, James Anthony, known as Toney, enlisted in his father’s old regiment on 19 June 1862 after having served briefly near the coast of South Carolina as a volunteer in the Thirteenth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, led by his cousin Colonel Oliver Evans Edwards (1819–1863). He was killed during the attack on a Federal position on Maryland Heights, near Harper’s Ferry, Virginia, on 13 September 1862. Of the seventy-one letters dated during the Civil War and written by the three Foster soldiers, thirty-one were from B.B., thirty were from Perrin, and nine were from Toney. One other war-date letter, written by B.B. Foster’s eldest daughter, Sarah Agnes “Sallie” Foster (1840–1918), to her younger sister, Jane “Jennie” Eliza Foster (1852–1929), was dated 28 May [1864].

These donated letters, along with Foster letters from other sources, were published in A South Carolina Upcountry Saga: The Civil War Letters of Barham Bobo Foster and His Family, 1860–1863 (Columbia:
Barham Bobo Foster was the tenth of eleven children born to Anthony Foster (1766–1842) and his wife, Elizabeth Bobo (1779–1846), of Spartanburg District. By the time of B.B.’s birth, the Fosters were well-established and prosperous members of the local community. His grandparents, Anthony Foster (1719–1805) and his wife, Sarah Golding (1746–1812), had moved southward from Virginia in the aftermath of the American Revolution and settled near Cross Anchor in the southern part of Spartanburg District. When the 1800 federal census was taken, Anthony was the proprietor of a large-scale farming operation that relied on the labor of twenty-seven enslaved workers. By 1810, Anthony, Jr., relocated his family nearer to Spartanburg Court House, where he had constructed one of the earliest brick dwellings in the area. Located at the intersection of two heavily traveled roads ten miles southeast of the courthouse, the Foster’s home also provided lodging and refreshments for travelers. Foster’s Tavern, as it was denoted on the map of Spartanburg District published in Robert Mills’ 1825 *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*, remained in the Foster family until after the Civil War. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. When the district courthouse required repairs in 1815, Anthony Foster was one of five commissioners appointed by the state senate to oversee that work. By 1820, Anthony was the owner of thirty-nine enslaved persons. In 1840, two years before his death, the number of those enslaved had, according to the census count, increased to sixty-seven. Anthony’s eldest son, Simpson Bobo Foster (1797–1821), established a successful law practice in Spartanburg after he was admitted to the state bar in 1819. He also served as the commissioner in equity for the district until his death in 1821 when he was twenty-seven years old. Anthony’s second son, Willis (1803–1891), graduated from South Carolina College in 1824, moved to Dickson County, Tennessee, in the early 1830s, married, and continued to live there until his death. Anthony’s third son, also named Anthony (1805–1874), married a cousin, Elizabeth Margaret Bobo (1815–1855), the daughter of Barham F. Bobo (1776–1829) and his wife, Frances Ann Woodson Anderson (1777–1857), and, along with other family members, including his wife’s mother and several siblings, moved to Panola County, Mississippi, about 1840. Several other relatives also relocated from South Carolina to Panola.
County in the 1840s. Anthony's older sister, Sarah Garnett Foster (1799–1859) and her husband, James Hunt (1792–1868), and his brother, Calvin Foster (1821–1903), joined the Mississippi migration. The Mississippi relatives apparently kept in close touch with the South Carolina Fosters and, on at least one occasion, Anthony Foster visited his brother B.B. in Virginia during the summer of 1861. In a letter to his wife written 28 June, B.B. related that "Brother Anthony is here...his whiskers is about eight or ten inches long and white as snow...and [he] intends to stay with me[.]" Another relative, "George Shuford is in one of the...[Mississippi] Regiments stationed about two and a half miles from us," he continued. Anthony remained in Virginia until late August and left, as B.B. informed his wife in a letter written 25 August, because "his wife is very sick." B.B.'s sister, Nancy Holland Foster (1810–1891), married Spartanburg attorney Simpson Bobo (1804–1885) and remained in South Carolina.

When Barham Bobo Foster and Mary Ann Perrin were married on 19 January 1837, the Spartanburg Foster family expanded to include the Abbeville Perrins and their relatives. Mary's parents, Samuel Perrin (1770–1828) and his wife, Eunice Chiles (1776–1816), had married on 25 March 1795 and over the next twenty-eight years were the parents of eight children, all born on their parents' plantation located near Hard Labor Creek, about fifteen miles south of Abbeville Court House. The collection includes a number of letters from Mary Ann Perrin Foster's relatives. In fact, the earliest letter in the collection was written by Wade Elephane Cothran (1837–1899), the son of John Cothran who had married, as his fourth wife, Mary Ann Perrin Foster's sister, Elizabeth Lee Perrin (1803–1874). Wade addressed his "Dear Cousin," clearly Lewis Perrin Foster, in a letter written from "Winter Seat," the Cothran family residence, which was located in present-day Greenwood County, on 20 February 1852, with an apology for his delay in answering Perrin's recent letter. "It takes up all my time to do my duty to my studies which I think is a very good excuse," he explained. He was going to school "to Mr. Irwin at Mount Pleasant Academy" where "we have 30 scholars which is as many as any one man is capable of attending to." Perrin was also attending school, probably near his home at Glenn Springs, in Spartanburg District, at the time that Wade Cothran wrote him. Like Wade, who planned to enter The Citadel, Perrin was preparing to enter South Carolina College in a few years. When his mother wrote to him from Spartanburg on 25 February 1856, Perrin was a sophomore at the college and his mother provided him with the news from his home community. A neighbor, Jane Eliza Rogers Beard (1810–1856), the wife of the local Methodist minister, Clough S. Beard, who "died last Tuesday
night...was resigned to death,” she reported. She also informed Perrin that his father “sent you some money last week in a letter...[and] is anxious to hear if it has gone safe.” Before closing her letter, she remarked that “I have been hearing some bad tales about you College boys. I am afraid there is too much mischief going on for there to be much studying it must be bad when you get into the public prints.” She had just read about the student riot that had occurred a few days before, on 17–18 February, when a group of college students attacked one of the Columbia’s city marshals, John Burdell (1821–1911), at the guard house as the result of a previous incident between the officer and one of the students. The “guard house riot” produced a serious showdown between armed students and the local militia in front of the market house on Plain Street; however, James H. Thornwell, who had just stepped down as president of the college in December 1855, was called to the scene and diffused the tense confrontation. Mary Ann Foster facetiously commented that she thought “the Governor better form a company of you [students] and send you to Kansas. you are so full of fight.”

While at college, Perrin corresponded with relatives and friends and several letters that he received survive in the collection. Two letters written in 1857 from a cousin who, along with Perrin’s sister Sallie, was a student at Johnson Female University in Anderson, describe her dreary college life. “I declare, sometimes I feel as if I am just ready to ‘give up the ghost’ and know I will never be any body, or know any thing,” she lamented in her letter dated 27 April 1857. Another cousin, Edwin Henry Bobo (1837–1886), the son of Nancy Holland Foster, B.B. Foster’s older sister, and her husband, Simpson Bobo, wrote from Spartanburg on 20 May 1857 about his failed efforts to purchase land in Mississippi in conjunction with his uncle Calvin Foster who had previously joined the colony of South Carolina relatives and friends living in Panola County, Mississippi. The land’s owner had changed the terms of the sale and demanded more cash than Calvin and Edwin could raise, he explained to Perrin. Although he had “given up all notion of going west,” he was still “not out of hope,” he continued. He had “determined to settle at the Brick House and dwell around the graves of my fathers and mingle my dirt with theirs. I am going to be a tiller of the red hills of Spartanburg.” The Brick House was not only the home of his grandfather and grandmother, but in the nearby cemetery Anthony Foster and his wife Elizabeth were interred alongside other relatives. Edwin’s wife, Emma Josephine Drummond, whom he had married less than six months earlier, on 4 December 1856, was “very well pleased with the eventuation of my moving plans.”

Perrin Foster graduated with his class from South Carolina College
in December 1858 and returned home to Spartanburg where he taught for a year at an academy in the district and then studied law with the firm of Bobo, Edwards, and Carlisle in preparation for admission to the bar. During this period of his life, he remained in contact with several of his college friends and classmates. On 27 March 1859, his cousin and college roommate, Lewis Wardlaw Perrin (1839–1907), the son of Thomas Chiles Perrin and Jane Eliza Wardlaw, wrote from Abbeville and confessed that he was "still at home...doing almost nothing which I assure you is not the thing it's cracked up to be. I have often envied you fellows who are spending your time with profit (to your pockets)." Most of his time, he related, had been spent in "improving our yard. Mother has had a beautiful garden...[laid] out, and is busy planting &c." The most recent family news that he shared with his cousin was the arrival of a nephew, Thomas Chiles Perrin (1859–1925), "Brother had an heir born unto him last Saturday [26 March]. He has given to him Father's whole name." The baby was the son of Lewis' brother, James Wardlaw Perrin (1833–1890) and his wife, Mary Jane Livingston (1835–1871). Lewis concluded his letter by discussing some business matters from the previous year when they evidently shared a college room and jointly owned the furnishings. "I have received $8.00 (on account of our furniture) $4.00 of which belongs to you but as there is $7.00 due me from the sale of our Encyclopedias..., I will subtract the $4.00 from it." Another college friend, James Witherspoon Wardlaw (1840–1860), wrote Perrin from South Carolina College on 22 May 1859 with news of the recent festivities on campus: "May has been very gay. I suppose you have seen from the news papers an account of the Tournament, the Ball and of the College Exhibitions. There have been parties and gatherings without number for the past three weeks." With so many attractive diversions, it is not surprising that he complained that the college "is a very mean place and I am heartily sick of the studying part of it." Furthermore, "I haven't learnt— that is thoroughly—a lesson this session, and what the consequences may be it is easy to infer." He feared that he would "either be shipped or badly noted in June" as a result of his failure in his studies. Even the "Clariosophic Society is becoming almost a bore. I am sorry to say...."

Although there are no letters in this collection dated between 1859 and 1861, other sources provide an overview of the activities of B.B. Foster and his family during this period of increasing sectional antagonism between the South and the North that eventually led to the Civil War. When the federal census taker stopped by the Foster home, which was served by the Glenn Springs post office, on 11 August 1860, he listed B.B. Foster as a farmer who owned real estate valued at
$10,100 and personal property, including forty-three enslaved persons, valued at $46,300. Living in the home with Foster was his wife Mary Ann, and their children: Lewis P., age 22, who was also listed as a farmer; Sallie A., 18; James A., 16; Emma, 14; and Jane 9. The agricultural census, taken at the same time, indicated that he owned 550 acres of improved land, and 520 acres of unimproved land and that he worked his crops with four horses, five mules, and two oxen. His other livestock included twenty-three cows, with fifteen of them milk producers, four sheep and seventy-five pigs. During the previous year, he had produced thirty-nine bales of cotton, as well as quantities of wheat, rye, oats, and corn. In addition to his agricultural interests, Foster was also involved in a neighborhood mercantile business with John W. Bobo (1820–1864), who lived near Foster in the Glenn Springs community. A legal agreement preserved in the collection, dated 13 June 1862 and signed by Bobo, documents the “dis[s]olution of the copartnership of the firm of Bobo & Foster it being this day dissolved by mutual consent.” Bobo transferred his interest in a number of accounts and notes owed to the firm to Foster, all of which totaled $1,360.58 and included Foster’s accounts for 1860–1862 and L. Perrin Foster’s accounts for 1860 and 1861.

B.B. Foster had been involved in public life practically his entire life, having been first elected as a militia captain as a teenager. By 1854 he had reached the rank of major general and was in charge of the Fifth Division of the State Militia. During the nullification crisis in the early 1830s, he was an outspoken advocate of South Carolina’s efforts to nullify federal laws. The citizens of Spartanburg District elected him to the state House of Representatives where he served three terms from 1844 to 1849. His interest in agriculture and scientific farming allied him with the Spartanburg Agricultural Society where he was an active member for many years and where, in 1841, he served on committees on cotton and swine and, in 1856, on the committee on cotton. As one of the leading men of Spartanburg District, he also was a prominent participant in the local events that galvanized opinion in support of secession in the months before South Carolina left the union. One of the seminal events on the road to secession occurred when the national Democratic party held the party’s convention in Charleston in April 1860 and was unable to nominate a candidate acceptable to both northern and southern delegates. Before that convention assembled, South Carolina Democrats called for a meeting of delegates from all across the state to convene in Columbia in order to select delegates to the national convention and to also determine how to make certain that a nominee acceptable to the South emerged from the selection process. The citizens
of Spartanburg District held their meeting to select delegates to that Columbia meeting on 6 February and prominent local attorney Thomas O.P. Vernon introduced a motion to have General Foster serve as chairman of the gathering. Another attorney in attendance and Foster’s kinsman, Oliver E. Edwards, proposed that Foster appoint twenty-one delegates “besides himself” to take part in the Columbia assembly. Foster was present in Columbia on 16 April when the state Democratic convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives to consider the appointment of delegates to the Charleston convention and also devise a strategy that would result in the nomination of a Democratic candidate acceptable to the South. Even though Foster was not selected as a member of the Charleston convention, he continued to be an important figure in Spartanburg’s response to the national presidential contest of 1860, especially after the Democrat candidates, Stephen A. Douglas, who represented the northern wing of the party, and John C. Breckenridge, who was the choice of Southern Democrats, were defeated by Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate. On 16 November, ten days after the presidential election, Foster chaired a meeting of his neighbors in Glenn Springs who determined to pursue “strong measures” in response to Lincoln’s election. Upon the recommendation of John Daniel Wright (1815–1862), Spartanburg attorney and major of militia, the group organized the Glenn Springs Minute Men of Spartanburg District and, according to an article printed in the Carolina Spartan on 22 November, elected the following officers: “Gen. B.B. Foster, Captain; Gen. W. J. T. Glenn, 1st Lieutenant; Maj. Samuel West, 2d Lieutenant; A. W.T. Simmons, Ensign.” A few weeks later, on 24 November, citizens from all parts of Spartanburg District met at the court house to nominate a slate of delegates to represent the district at the “Convention of the People of the State of South Carolina” which had been authorized by an act of the state legislature, passed on 13 November. The convention was scheduled to convene in Columbia after the state’s voters had selected delegates from each election district. The slate of delegates approved “without a dissenting voice” at the Spartanburg meeting included the Reverend J.G. Landrum, Simpson Bobo, B. F. Kilgore, the Reverend Wm. Curtis, J.H. Carlisle, and General B.B. Foster, and the district’s voters approved the entire slate on 6 December. Foster and two of his brothers-in-law, Simpson Bobo, the husband of his sister Nancy, and Thomas Chiles Perrin, the husband of his wife’s sister, were present in Columbia when the convention held a brief session in the sanctuary of the Baptist Church on 17 December before adjourning to reconvene in Charleston the next day after rumors spread of a smallpox outbreak in Columbia. On 20 December, the convention unanimously approved the Ordinance of Secession and that evening the
members assembled at Institute Hall where Foster, along with the other delegates present, signed their names to the engrossed copy of the ordinance. A few days later, on 26 December, Foster and four others received "leave of absence on account of indispositions." The convention adjourned on 5 January but reconvened in Charleston for a second session which was held from 26 March through 10 April 1861. Foster was present, at least for part of the time, because he voted in the affirmative to ratify the constitution of the Confederate States of America on 3 April. In the interim before the second session, Foster had been elected lieutenant colonel of the regiment that had been authorized for Newberry, Laurens, and part of Spartanburg districts by the legislature, and he accepted his commission, dated 6 February and signed by Governor Francis W. Pickens, on 1 April. His regiment, then the Third Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, was led by Colonel James H. Williams (1813–1892) of Newberry, a veteran of the Seminole War (1836), and the captain of the Newberry company of the Palmetto Regiment during the Mexican-American War (1846–1848). Williams had also been a leader in the state militia, eventually succeeding B.B. Foster as major general of the Fifth Division (1855–1860).

In a letter to his wife written from "Head Quarters Columbia, Camp Ruffin" and dated April 1861 without a day specified, but probably composed on the 18th, Foster assured Mary Ann that "I am here safely quartered in our camp at the fair ground with about 1150 men in our Regiment." He had arrived by train the previous day and remarked that "I felt yesterday when I was marching the Regiment from the Depot through broad street that it was about the proudest clay of my life...\" If he could have his family with him, he "could not be better pleased than to be commander of this camp," he confided. He did regret, however, that two of the companies in the regiment were not properly uniformed and blamed the people in the neighborhoods where those two companies were organized for not supplying the soldiers with uniforms. "[O]ur people have not done their duty to those gallant men who... [have] turned out to defend the homes and firesides of those left behind. They are doing the drudgery and rich men left at home." Other news that he shared with his wife related to the good health of the soldiers, his belief that "there seems to be not much prospect of a fight now," and the arrival of their son Perrin who "came down last night with his company." Perrin Foster also wrote letters home after he arrived in camp and continued the practice during the duration of his army service. Although the content of his letters was very similar to those of his father, Perrin typically gave more detailed accounts of his activities and events around him and was more opinionated than his father. In a letter written from
Camp Ruffin on 26 April. Perrin described the efforts under way to persuade the soldiers who had volunteered for state military service to agree to enlist in Confederate units. "A call was made for volunteers in the Confederate Army yesterday," he remarked, "[but] it met with no favour in any of the Comp[ании]s except the Quitman Rifles and State Guards, about 40 out of each volunteered." Three speakers, General Albert C. Garlington (1822–1885), a militia officer and ardent secessionist, General Samuel McGowan (1819–1897), another militia leader and law partner of Perrin's uncle Thomas Chiles Perrin, and Waddy Thompson (1798–1868), former United States congressman and ambassador to Mexico, had addressed the issue the previous day before both Colonel Williams' Third Regiment and Colonel John E.B. Sloan's Fourth Regiment, Perrin reported. The men "spoke and appealed in a feeling manner to us to sustain the separation of S. Carolina," and as a result, "The Butler Guards, a comp[ании] from Greenville, volunteered to a man." Perrin admitted that he "felt very much like volunteering all the time but Father opposes it and consequently I shall not do it."

During the first few weeks that the Third Regiment was in camp, Lieutenant Colonel Foster was in command of the troops due to the absence of Colonel Williams who had not yet returned from a trip to Arkansas where he owned property. Foster, as a result of his additional responsibilities, complained in a letter to Mary Ann, dated 27 April, that "I have a great deal of writing to do which keeps me up late at night." As soon as Colonel Williams arrived and assumed command of the regiment, Foster planned to "take a furlough for a while and go home [because] their seems to be no prospect of a fight and [I] think there will not be any use for us soon if ever." Foster believed that with the capture of Fort Sumter and the removal of the Federal garrison from Charleston, the enemy had "been whipped from our soil and waters and that I think is all that we ought to do at this time." Although the potential for a battle had shifted to Virginia, Foster felt that because Virginia had not formally seceded from the Union, "the marching of troops at this time to Virginia is an incursion or something of a Filibustering expedition" and he would not "ask the Regt. to be transferred and sent to Virginia." He did admit, however, that "I would like to lead my Regiment into battle if the occasion arises." When he wrote again to his wife on 7 May, he and his regiment were still at Camp Ruffin in Columbia and he was still awaiting Colonel Williams' arrival. "I have no news from Williams [but] we think he will be here before long [and] as soon as he comes, I am good for home." Some of Foster's duties were lifted when Colonel Williams took command of the regiment about the middle of May. On 17 May, the regiment moved from Camp Ruffin in Columbia to Lightwood Knot.
Springs, located on the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad seven miles northeast of the town, where the officers and men were mustered into Confederate service on 6 June. By the middle of June, the Third Regiment was ordered to Virginia to join the growing concentration of troops near Washington, D.C. When the men arrived in Richmond, a reporter for the *Richmond Dispatch* noted their impressive appearance: "The Third Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, 1000 strong, reached this city yesterday morning [19 June]...This is considered one of the finest regiments of the State, and in truth, their noble appearance, genuine military bearing and discipline, indicate their title of a crack regiment." Foster wrote a cheerful letter to his wife on 20 June from "Camp Jackson Near Richmond, Virginia," recounting his impression of Richmond. "I felt quite large marching at the head of the Third Regiment through the streets of Richmond with the ladies throwing their Bo[quets] at me and cheering us on." He enclosed "a slip from the morning paper [in which] they compliment us highly," obviously a reference to the flattering notice that appeared in the *Dispatch*. "We have a splendid Regiment and I think God willing we will do our duty. Our friends need have no uneasiness. We know where we came from and if we are called into action we will make a struggle worthy of Carolinians." When Perrin wrote his brother Toney on 23 June, he headed his letter "Manassas Junction." and marveled at the number of soldiers camped "all through this country." He also noted that "this place is well fortified...[with] batteries on every side." One of the most noteworthy sights that Perrin had seen in camp was occasioned when "a portion of a regiment] came in today with 2 ladies with them, one their flag bearer. She was dress[ed] after the Turkish costume in the same cloth as the soldiers." He had also seen a woman in Richmond in an Alabama company. "She was said to be a fine drill officer and was acting as first Lieut[enant]." he remarked. In their letters home, both B.B. and Perrin wrote about routine camp activities, discussed the preparations underway for battle, but always minimized the danger they faced. When Perrin wrote to his mother from Fairfax Court House on 8 July, he apologized for his last letter because he feared "that I alarmed you unnecessarily...." He had “thought the time of fighting was about come,” but “the Yankees have not advanced on us any more [and] I am now doubting whether there will be any fight here...." B.B.'s letter to his daughter written on 9 July, also from Fairfax Court House, conveyed the same message: “it is true that we are in an enemies country, and have a strong force to contend with, yet we feel about as secure as if we were at home.” Adding to that feeling of security and familiarity, was an enslaved man the Fosters brought with them from home. "Kid is the cook and a good one at that." Foster related to his daughter, and he
listed the items on the menu from the previous day when "our Brigadier and his staff...[ate] with us." They enjoyed "mutton, chickens, molasses & coffee."

The Third Regiment was involved in the first major battle of the Civil War, the Battle of First Manassas fought on 21 July 1861, but was not heavily engaged. The day after the battle, however, the regiment was ordered to march north towards Centreville and collect the munitions and supplies that the fleeing Union soldiers had abandoned in their flight toward Washington, D.C., after the Confederates drove them from the battlefield. Perrin wrote a brief letter to his brother from Vienna, Virginia, on 25 July with a few random comments about his experiences after the battle. "When we left our men were not near done burying the enemies dead," he wrote. "They ran off and left all their dead and wounded.... It was the most complete rout I ever heard of." Perrin did not go on the battlefield himself, but his father did and had described what he witnessed as "the most awful sight he ever saw in his life." There were "men & horses lying in piles every where. It extended over 8 miles." B.B. Foster also included a description of the aftermath of the battle in his letter to his wife written from Vienna on 30 July. While the fighting was underway, the Third Regiment was held in reserve and not engaged, but the enemy's artillery threw shot and shell all along our line of breast works, passing just over our heads and striking the embankments for six hours, and strange to say not a man was hurt." When the shelling stopped and the regiment was ordered out of the breastworks, B.B. related that "the Yankees were in full flight and they pulled the string for Washington scattering every thing as they went." After receiving a letter from his family at home, apparently full of questions about the battle of Manassas, B.B. responded in his letter from Vienna dated 7 August. His daughter Jennie had been concerned about her father's horse, Dinah, and Foster reassured her that "Dinah was not hurt," although she had a close call when "a shell from a rifled cannon fell in about twenty yards of her but did not from some cause burst." His wife had asked in her recent letter how he had felt when he was under fire. "I hardly know how I did feel, when the shot and shell... was flying thick all about us for hours, and we did not have the pleasure of returning the fire," he responded. He then replied to a question about Mid, his servant and cook. "Some of you wished to know where Mid was [during the battle]. I sent him back with the wagons to save our baggage," he answered. Foster also complimented Mid's behavior while with the army: "Mid was not alarmed. He has had thousands of chances to be free. [but] he chooses to stay with us. I think more of him than I ever did. He could not be induced to leave us. He does all of our cooking"
and does it well, washes every thing but our shirts....I have no fault to find of him.”

A month later, however, Foster wrote a letter to his wife from Flint Hill, Virginia, on 4 September and informed her that “Mid has at last shown the cloven foot. Last night he left for parts unknown, took his clothes [and] I think it altogether likely that he is in Yankeeedom.” Perrin, in a letter to his mother from Flint Hill, dated 6 September, added his thoughts about Mid’s escape to freedom. “We have heard nothing of Mid. I suppose he is safe in Abrahams bosom long since. We will never meet again unless he becomes dissatisfied and comes back.” The Fosters probably never learned that not only had Mid crossed safely into Federal lines, but he also gave potentially useful information to Union army officers about the location, numbers, and leaders of the Confederate regiments he had recently served. A reporter from The New York Times interviewed Mid the morning after he left the Confederate camp and then wrote a lengthy article, published on 5 September, that revealed to the newspaper’s readers details of life inside the Confederate army: “Last night three contrabands escaped from the South Carolina Brigade, at Flint Hill, a short distance from Vienna, and reached our lines. They were slaves, one of B.B. Foster, of Spartanburgh District; one of Dr. Hunter, of Laurens District; one of Mr. Coats, of Newberry District. Foster is Lieutenant-Colonel of Williams’ regiment. Middleton, who belonged to Foster...gives a clear statement of the condition of the brigade.” The reporter listed the names of the officers who commanded the four regiments in the brigade and included information about illnesses among the troops, the size of regiments, and the sources of the food that the men were supplied with. Because of measles and typhoid fever that “prevail extensively in their camps...the regiments are reduced to below five hundred men each. and yesterday one of them, which left home with nine hundred men, only mustered a hundred and twenty-five at dress parade—the remainder being out on picket or in the hospital, dead or discharged.” Middleton also discussed the use of enslaved men and free men of color in the army and the conditions endured by enslaved people in South Carolina, as well as his own view of the war. He stated “that there are no colored regiments at Manassas; that the slaves, except in rare instances, are not allowed to have arms. Large numbers of free negroes in Virginia had been impressed into the service, and had been employed on the entrenchments at Manassas and as servants.” Middleton also remarked “that when he left South Carolina the greatest vigilance was exercised with regard to the slaves. In many instances they were not allowed to go to church, and being seen together in groups of three or four, except at work, they were severely punished.”
He also asserted that “the slaves believed that the war promised good to them, and they were confidently expecting to be made free. With very rare exceptions they would run away, had they the opportunity.” Other records show that after Middleton fled to freedom, he settled in Washington, D.C., adopted his former master’s surname, and as Middleton Foster registered for the Civil War draft in the District of Columbia in 1863, married, and became active in Republican politics after the war ended.

The Third Regiment remained near Washington, D.C., for the remainder of 1861. During September and October, the regiment camped near Flint Hill and in November moved closer to Centreville, a small town about twenty miles west of Washington. Both B.B. and Perrin Foster were ill at different times during the fall. Perrin was admitted to a hospital in Charlottesville, Virginia, on 14 September for treatment of bronchitis and jaundice and returned for duty on 15 October. B.B. was granted a furlough in early November and spent a month with his family in Spartanburg suffering from swelling of his feet and legs as a result of “dropsy,” a form of heart disease. In a letter to his wife, written from Richmond, Virginia, on 13 December, B.B. reported that “I am here well and hearty after nine days on the road.” When he wrote her again on 19 December, he was back in camp “sitting by a snug fire and must say that I had no idea that a tent could be made so comfortable.” He also commented on his health: “I feel very well and would conclude that I was as well as I ever was if it was not for the swelling of my feet and legs. and that is just as it was when I left home. I don’t like it, and have concluded if it continues to quit the service and come home.” When he wrote to his wife on the day after Christmas, he still thought that he must retire from active duty, but he was reluctant to do so. “I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to quit the army. I hope however to recover by the opening of spring and then I will be able to take the field again and serve my country.” B.B. was still with his regiment when he wrote his wife on 22 January 1862 from “Camp James L. Orr, South Side of Bull Run,” where the men had been sent for the remainder of the winter. He still had one project to complete before he left for home. “I shall go to putting up a house in the morning...I shall put a good one, so that if I leave I shall leave a good place for Perrin.” Clearly, he was still uncertain about his future and admitted that “I am anxious to stay my time out if I can with safety.” Colonel Foster apparently made up his mind that he was not able to continue with the army because of his health and resigned his commission on 30 January. Perrin wrote his sister on 3 February, a few days after his father had left camp for home, and asked her to “Tell father when he gets home that his
resignation has been accepted. that I have the order under which it was receiveld and for him to write me whether I must send it to him by letter."

With his military career at an end, Foster turned his attention to his farm after he returned home. While away in the army, he had relied on Toney, his younger son, to manage the farm, and he often included instructions for him in his letters to Mary Ann. "Tell Tony to look well to every thing about home," he wrote in his letter of 19 December 1861. Soon after the elder Foster returned home, nineteen-year-old Toney left the farm responsibilities with his father and joined his cousin Oliver E. Edwards, the colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, at Green Pond, in Colleton District, with the intention of enlisting in the army. As soon as he arrived, on 25 March 1862, he wrote his mother a long letter about his trip by train from Spartanburg and his impressions of his first visit to the South Carolina Lowcountry. The ride down had been "long and part of the time very disagreeable" because of two accidents that had detained them for hours. In both cases "the engine broke loose from the train" and then stopped so suddenly "that the passenger cars ran into the box cars...." There were no injuries, Toney explained, and the second accident, which happened near Charleston, was minor, but together the incidents had delayed the trains more than five hours. "This is one of the strangest looking countries I ever saw," he observed, and "it is almost as level as a plank road as far as the eye can reach." He felt at home when he reached camp and reported that "all of our friends here...are well" and he believed he would "like camp life first-rate." On 26 March, he added a postscript that explained his status in camp: "Col. Edwards thinks I had better be mustered in at once, [and] he says he can. with the consent of the Captain, transfer me, and that it will not have to go before the Gen[eral]." In a letter to his mother written on 13 April 1862 from Camp Gregg, in Colleton District, Toney lamented the capture of Fort Pulaski near Savannah which had occurred on 11 April after a bombardment of more than thirty hours. From his location about fifty miles away, he had "heard most of the fight, the roar of artillery was terrible. I counted over forty rounds in about ten minutes, and the firing then had somewhat abated." Because he apparently planned to eventually join his brother and the Third Regiment in Virginia, Toney never officially enrolled in the Thirteenth Regiment; however, he probably remained with the regiment until it was ordered to Virginia in April 1862 when he likely returned to Spartanburg. His letter to his mother written from Camp Gregg, Colleton District, on 13 April was the last one from the field until he enlisted in Company K, Third Regiment, South Carolina Infantry on
19 June 1862 at Camp Jackson near Richmond, Virginia.

In the meantime, Lieutenant Perrin Foster remained in winter quarters at Camp Orr until early March when the Confederate forces in northern Virginia were ordered to move south in order to counter an expected Federal effort to capture Richmond by landing a large force near Williamsburg and then moving up the Virginia peninsula. Union General George B. McClellan began transporting his army, which eventually numbered over 120,000 men, by water in late March and after disembarking near Fortress Monroe, began the push toward Richmond in early April. In a letter addressed to his father and written from a camp near Rapidan Station on 21 March 1862, Perrin recounted the recent movements of his regiment through Culpeper and Orange counties without fully understanding the reasons for the maneuvers. “We have had some rough times [because] we have had no tents since we left Bull Run, and bid fair not to have any soon,” he explained. “It is said we are to remain here for some ten days, after which time, no one seems to know what is to become of us.” The Third South Carolina was part of the brigade of Joseph B. Kershaw who had only recently been promoted to brigadier general, and Kershaw’s brigade was now part of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, previously known as the Army of the Potomac; however, the regiment had enlisted for a term of one year, which would end on 14 April, and Perrin was uncertain about what would happen after that date. In another letter written to his father from the same camp on 27 March, Perrin confessed that “I am a loss to know what to do.” He then asked, “Can I volunteer after I come home...if I do not reenlist here or will I have to await my chance in the draft?” His uncertainty about his military obligation had been settled when he wrote to his father from “Lees Farm 7 miles from York Town” on 16 April 1862. “Our time (as you know) was out on the 14th, but in compliance with a request from [General] McGruder, we have nearly all agreed to remain until the 1st May or until the fight is over,” he informed. Apparently, he still expected that when the current campaign ended, the Third Regiment would be disbanded. “When we get home S.M. Lanford and I will try to raise our company. Do all you can for us.” Seaborn Mitchell Lanford (1835–1862) had enlisted in the Third Regiment as a sergeant and had been elected a lieutenant just before Perrin wrote his letter. The plan that Foster and Lanford formulated to form a company when their term of enlistment expired was made moot on 16 April 1862, the date of Perrin’s letter, when the Confederate congress passed a conscription act that also extended the term of all soldiers then serving in the army to three years. When the regiment was reorganized on 13 May, there were a number of changes in the officer
corps. James D. Nance from Newberry was elected colonel to replace Colonel Williams and S.M. Lanford was elected captain of Company K in place of Benjamin Kennedy. Perrin and his comrades were pleased with Colonel Nance and in his letter to his mother written on 29 May, he praised his ability: “We like our Col. better every day, he is one of the prettiest drill officers I ever saw...and even those who took the most decided stand against him are silent.”

Although the Third Regiment had not been engaged with the enemy in the early battles of the Peninsula Campaign, by the end of May the regiment was camped near the Chickahominy River about six miles east of Richmond and close to the enemy’s lines. Perrin described the scene in a letter to his mother written 29 May: “When we came here there were plenty of them in sight and yesterday our boys were climbing trees mostly all day looking at their camps. They were about 1 or 1 1/2 miles from us yesterday evening [when] they sent up two balloons to make observations on our lines. Capt Kemper fired a few shots from a Rifle piece at one and made him come down in a hurry, the other was too far off. Their balloons are perfectly beautiful, but I would not give one good man with a musket and 40 rounds for all of them.” On 3 June, Perrin reported to his father in a letter written from a camp six miles from Richmond about the Battle of Fair Oaks that had been fought on 31 May and 1 June. Again, his regiment was not involved, but other South Carolina regiments, including the Thirteenth Infantry, and the Palmetto Sharpshooters, under the command of Micah Jenkins, had been in the thick of the fight and had suffered heavy casualties. Perrin praised the efforts and sacrifice of the South Carolina troops who had helped “gain a decided victory, whipped them from the field, but at a fearful loss.” In a specific reference to the soldiers commanded by Micah Jenkins, Perrin wrote that “they fought the Enemy at great odds...The Enemy were in redoubts, behind breastworks and fallen timbers, yet our men drove them before them steadily 4 miles and held the field.” Two companies raised primarily from Spartanburg District were in the Palmetto Sharpshooters. Company K, the Spartan Rifles, led by Captain John H. Evins, and the Morgan Light Infantry, whose captain was Alfred H. Foster, from Union District. “You have seen from the papers how severe our loss is & how gallantly the S.C. Regts fought.” he wrote. “I think no men ever fought more desperately.” Perrin recounted by number and name the casualties among the local men from the Palmetto Sharpshooters: “The Spartan Rifles lost 3 killed & 24 wounded. Alfred Fosters company] 22 killed and wounded. Jno Evins was shot in the arm.” Perrin assured his father that “Our wounded are being as well cared for as possible. The ladies of Richmond[,] married and single[,] nurse them
in person." On 7 June, during a lull in the fighting around Richmond, Perrin wrote his mother that "all here seems dull" and then explained that his sentiment did not arise "from any lack of interest in the cause, for all are ready and watching for the important hour, but from the force of ...[habit]. We are thrown in close contact with the Enemy so much & hear so much of their shelling that the scene now fails to excite us." Although uncertain about the immediate course of the war, Perrin expressed his "implicit confidence" in the judgment of General Joseph E. Johnston, the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. "Sometimes I think it certain that we will fight here, then perhaps in less than a day something will happen which will make me think that Genl. Johnston will in a short time have us on the 'git up & git' again." Perrin also mentioned to his mother that "Marshalls Regt is about 3 miles above us on the river [and] I [am] very anxious to go to it to see Uncle James and the Abbeville boys, but it is almost impossible to get leave of absence...." "Uncle James" was Perrin’s mother’s youngest brother, James Monroe Perrin (1822–1863), who had organized the Abbeville Minute Men in 1860 and then served as captain of the McDuffie Rifles, a unit that became Company B of Orr’s Regiment of Rifles in July 1861. Among the "Abbeville Boys" that Perrin wished he could visit were his Perrin cousins, James Wardlaw (1833–1890), William Henry (1838–1862), and Thomas Samuel (1835–1863), the sons of Thomas Chiles Perrin, who served in their uncle’s company.

When Toney Foster joined his brother at Camp Jackson, the camp six miles east of Richmond where the Third Regiment had spent most of that month, on 19 June, he brought with him some clothing for Perrin from home. In a letter to his father, dated 22 June, Perrin asked him to "Tell mother that my things all suited me well, and I am much obliged for them also the cake." Toney had been in camp for a week before he wrote his first letter from Virginia, dated 26 June, to his mother. "I would have written to you before this but things have been so unsettled here ever since I came, and there is so much to do that I can scarcely find time to write," he explained. Camp life agreed with him, he admitted, even though "we live pretty badly...[and] I have slept out without shelter several nights since I have been here...." He did have to adjust to constant shelling from the Union forces that were entrenched around Richmond. "The Yankees throw shells at us every day, but generally throw them too high or miss the range as they are shooting merely by guess," he observed. "I have learnt the whistle of the shell, and I think I can say with others that I will never forget the sound." Although there was heavy skirmishing all along the Confederate lines, the major battle that the soldiers expected had not yet occurred. Toney
wrote. “When the fight will take place here I can not tell nor have...the most remote idea. We are prepared to meet them at any time, and I think will be sure to whip them.”

Toney and Perrin did not have long to wait for the next major engagement with the Union army. Three days after Tony finished his letter, the Battle of Savage Station, the fifth engagement in a series of actions known as the Seven Days Battles, fought from 25 June until 1 July, brought the two brothers into the fiercest action that they had witnessed during the war. After General Johnston had been wounded at Seven Pines on 1 June, a more aggressive general, Robert E. Lee, took command of the Army of Northern Virginia, and attacked General McClellan’s forces at every opportunity. Toney wrote a long, detailed letter to his mother on 4 July recounting the events he witnessed in both the battle at Savage Station on 29 June and Malvern Hill on 1 July. In the letter, headed “Battlefield of the 1st July,” Tony reiterated that “Perrin and I are both safe, which you have heard by this time if you received Perrin’s telegram to father.” Although he knew his parents expected him to write about the battles he and his brother had just experienced, he could promise only to give “perhaps a vague idea of them, but it is beyond any power to describe them.” After briefly outlining the progression of the attack on the enemy by the troops in General Joseph B. Kershaw’s brigade, which included three other South Carolina regiments in addition to his own as well as Captain Delaware Kemper’s battery, the Alexandria Virginia Artillery, he confessed that it was not until the enemy counterattacked “with more terrible effect...[than] ever” that he “witnessed all the horror of a battle.” “I had been under fire numbers of times before, but not until then had I ever had an idea of battle, [but] it was nothing like I expected,” he wrote. He experienced a calmness that allowed him to take “as deliberate aim at...[the enemy] as I ever did at anything in my life” even though the “killed and wounded fell all around me: and the groans of the wounded and dying were perfectly awful.” When Captain Lanford “fell in front of his company bravely leading them to the charge...Perrin immediately sprang out and took command of the company, and rallied them now falling back.” Captain Lanford was not the only officer killed that day. Benjamin C. Garlington, the officer who succeeded B.B. Foster as lieutenant colonel of the regiment, was killed while rallying his men, and Lieutenant John T. Ray was mortally wounded. Casualties for the regiment numbered twenty-three killed, 108 wounded, and four missing. At Malvern Hill, only one soldier was killed, eighteen were wounded, and seven were missing, but Toney described the battle, which lasted from “about 2 o’clock in the evening until 9 or 10 at night” as “magnifi-
recently grand, and terrible beyond description." He had heard General Kershaw, the brigade commander, "in the midst of the engagement...[say] it was a perfect pandemonium, and that expression describes it better than any I know of." To illustrate the "continual roar" he heard from the Union batteries, Tony quoted a stanza from Hohenlenden, a poem written by English poet Thomas Campbell about a battle fought during the Napoleonic wars, first published in 1803, and subsequently reprinted in anthologies and school books in the years before the Civil War: "Then shook the hills with thunder riven / Then rushed the steeds to battle driven. / And louder [than] the bolts of heaven / Far flashed the red artillery."

After the battle of Malvern Hill, General McClellan withdrew his army to Harrison’s Landing on the James River and by so doing indicated that he had ended his campaign against Richmond. The men of the Third South Carolina returned to Camp Jackson where, on 17 July, Perrin reported to one of his sisters, probably Sallie, that "Things are quiet here." Although a new Union army, the Army of Virginia, commanded by Major General John Pope had been organized in June and sent into northern Virginia to protect Washington, D.C., and harass Confederate troops in the area, Perrin and his comrades were not immediately threatened by their presence. "I don’t know what either the Enemy or our generals are doing. We do nothing but drill," he remarked. "Col Nance keeps at that with a close hand and our Regt. has improved very much in that respect." Perrin was pleased that the men in the regiment wore their new uniforms when they were reviewed by the officers a day or two earlier and he thought they "presented a fine appearance." When Toney wrote to his father on 1 August from Camp McLaws, a new camp named for General Lafayette McLaws, the commander of the division that included Kershaw’s Brigade, very little had changed since Perrin wrote his letter to his sister two weeks earlier. "Everything on this line seems perfectly quiet now, and if I were to judge from appearance I would say there would be no more fighting here soon," he opined. "I think the next battle will be fought soon in the valley, between Jackson and Pope." Toney admitted that he was not "as keen myself for a third sight of the elephant as I was for the first." In addition to the dangers presented by a battle, "it is tremendous labour," he concluded. "I am rather inclined to think that the war is near its end. I hope so at least." He also mentioned that his regiment needed more men because of the losses from the ranks caused by the casualties of the battles at Savage Station and Malvern Hill. "I suppose you have heard that Capt. Todd has been sent to Columbia for conscripts. I hope he will bring a crowd of them." Disease continued to plague the men of his
regiment, and he informed his father that "Scott May[es] died in the brigade hospital day before yesterday." When the soldier's "father tried to get a discharge for him when he was out here...[he] was refused." Toney lamented. "I think the most of our surgeons need hanging, they have no more sympathy for a man than they do for a brute, and I am afraid it is not much better with our generals, some of them at least." When he wrote his mother on 3 August, he again mentioned the death of Scott Mayes. "Capt. May[es] is here; he got here yesterday, came to carry his son home, but got here too late, as his son had been dead two or three days when he came. He will not take his remains home." In closing his letter, he admitted that "We have no news to write. Camp life, when we are stationary, is very monotonous." Almost as an afterthought, he mentioned that "Perrin has a rising on his arm that pesters him a good deal, otherwise he is well." Perrin's arm continued to bother him and prevented him from joining his men on what Toney described in a letter written to his father on 9 August as "some very hard marching." The regiment was ordered to White Oak Swamp, ten or twelve miles from camp, to support Confederate pickets who were under fire from the enemy. "We remained there all day and during the day took in a good many deserters and stragglers." Perrin had remained in camp because "he was not able to march" due to his painful arm and "a large carbuncle on his hip." Toney informed his father. "If he does not get better soon I will try to persuade him to go to a private house in Richmond and stay until he gets better." The only good news that Toney shared with his father was the arrival of 210 conscripts from South Carolina to fill out the regiments' companies. "Perrin had over 50 applications to join his company but was not allowed to take but 25."

Perrin's health issues forced him to follow Toney's advice, and he left his company in charge of one of the lieutenants from Company K, J.H. Cunningham, and took a room in a private home in Manchester, Virginia, a town on the southern bank of the James River, opposite Richmond. Toney had received a letter from his brother a few days before he wrote from his camp "near Chafflin's Bluff" on 15 August. Perrin "says he is doing very well, his arm is better, but the Doctor says he will not be well in some time yet." Toney reported. "He says he has splendid fare and other accommodations as good as he could wish. His host, "a Mr. Brandus," was probably August Brandis, a German emigrant who lived with his wife and family "about 100 yds from the Petersburg R.R. bridge." When Toney again wrote to his mother on 19 August, he was camped five miles above Malvern Hill, and was "under marching orders, and expect to leave very soon for Gordonsville." He shared with her the good news that "McClellan has left, is no where to
be found. so the siege of Richmond has ingloriously ended." Perrin had written him on 15 August, he related, and "his hip was then better, arm no better." He then cautioned his mother that "you must not be surprised if you do not get a letter from me in some time," because he was uncertain about McLaws' Division's future movements. General McLaws was ordered to keep his troops near Richmond in case there was an effort to unite McClellan's army with that of General John Pope which was between the Confederate capitol and Washington, D.C. In the meantime, Robert E. Lee maneuvered his army of Northern Virginia into a position that allowed him to surprise Pope near Manassas Junction, and on the battlefield where the Battle of First Manassas was fought, the Confederates routed Pope's army in a two-day engagement. 28–30 August, and forced the Federals to withdraw to Centreville in order to protect Washington, D.C. McLaws' Division had not been involved in the fighting at Manassas, but, in early September, Kershaw's Brigade, including the Third South Carolina, was ordered to join Lee's army in a daring invasion of Maryland. Perrin, however, was not with his company. Although he very slowly regained the use of his arm, he had returned to Glenn Springs and remained there to recuperate until the middle of October when he was finally able to travel to Richmond.

In the meantime, Toney and his fellow soldiers in the Third Regiment had joined Lee's gathering army at Centreville and on 3 September began the march toward Maryland. Lee hoped to threaten Baltimore and Washington and perhaps cut the supply line that the Federal forces in northern Virginia relied on. McLaws' Division reached Frederick, Maryland, on 9 September and then turned toward the southwest and joined other Confederate troops that Lee had directed to clear out the Federal garrison at Harper's Ferry so that his army could continue the trek through Maryland. Time was of the essence because Lee knew that Union General McClellan with his large army was rapidly approaching from the east. McLaws was tasked with attacking Maryland Heights, a ridge that overlooked Harper's Ferry, which would, if captured, give the Confederates the ability to force the surrender of the garrison below, and ordered the brigades of General Joseph B. Kershaw and General William Barksdale to attack the Federal forces on Maryland Heights. On 12 September the Third South Carolina was one of the regiments that slowly moved across the rugged landscape of Maryland Heights. Due to the difficulty of traversing the terrain and because of Federal defensive lines, General Kershaw ordered his men to halt at sundown and prepare for a final push the next morning. Four South Carolina infantry regiments, the Second, Third, Seventh, and Eighth, resumed the attack early the next morning and drove the enemy from their first defensive
line but then encountered another strong line of breastworks made of chestnut logs with an abatis in front. Seven companies from Colonel Nance’s regiment engaged the enemy and sustained heavy casualties in the brief firefight before the Federal troops abandoned their position. Fourteen enlisted men of Nance’s regiment were killed and thirty-five were wounded. Toney Foster was one of the fourteen killed. Just after Perrin rejoined his regiment, he related the account of an eyewitness who was with Toney when he was shot in a letter to his father written on 27 October: “Lt [William] Bearden has written all the particulars of Toney’s death. He was shot on Maryland Heights about 15 minutes before our regt. took the Yank’s breast works. He had kneeled to load his gun and was rising to shoot when the ball struck him and passed through his cap box and body. He spoke but once, ‘said I am killed,’ & died in a very few minutes. He was in the front rank and amongst the foremost men, not more than twenty paces from the Yanks. He was buried there with three others of my company and his soldier grave marked by H.M. Cunningham with a head board. His things were sent home by Mr. Landrum. He told David Bray before he went into the fight that he did not fear death and felt as safe on the battle field as any where. He died bravely as ever man died.” The Charleston Daily Courier listed the casualties suffered by the Third Regiment, South Carolina Infantry at Maryland Heights in the 1 October 1862 edition. Three soldiers were killed in Company K commanded by Lt. J.H. Cunningham: Corporal J.A. Foster, Privates W.M. Wright and Mathew Rodgers [Rogers]; and Privates R.M. Wilbanks and J.N. McArthur were wounded. A manuscript dated 5 May 1917, which is present in the collection, adds a few details to the events surrounding Toney’s death. Albert Gibert Kennedy (1886–1964), the son of Toney Foster’s sister, Eunice Elizabeth Foster Kennedy (1845–1928), interviewed George Thomas Hyatt (1842–1926), who had served in the same company with his uncle and was present during the Maryland Heights battle, about Toney’s last moments. Hyatt repeated a conversation the two had about twenty minutes before Toney was killed. “When we were marching up Maryland Heights he came up to me and offered to give me his haversack with his rations and said to me that he would never have any use for them. I took the haversack, but never could eat the rations.” Kennedy recorded as a note at the end of Hyatt’s statement that another of Toney’s comrades, John N. McArthur (1844–1911) had also told him “that he saw Tony Foster my uncle fall at the battle of Maryland Heights.”

After the Federal garrison at Harper’s Ferry surrendered on 15 September, Kershaw’s Brigade marched from their position near
Maryland Heights and hurried towards Sharpsburg where General Lee concentrated his troops in anticipation of an attack from General McClellan's army. The Third South Carolina Infantry arrived on the battlefield the morning of 17 September, just as the battle began, and was posted southwest of the Dunkard church along with the other regiments of Kershaw's Brigade. Although not heavily engaged during the day, the Third supported the attack by the Second, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments, South Carolina Infantry, against the Federal lines and lost one officer and ten enlisted men killed and seventy-one wounded out of the 266 officers and men engaged that day. Company K suffered ten casualties, one killed and nine wounded. The battle has been labeled the bloodiest single day of the Civil War with almost 23,000 men killed, wounded, or missing. Perrin Foster was still in South Carolina, recovering his health, when the battle took place and did not rejoin his company until the morning of 26 October. On his way back to his regiment, he stopped with the Brandis family at Manchester, Virginia, where he stayed while he was suffering from his painful arm in August. "Mr. Brandis...is quite well, but one of his sons very sick of Typhoid fever," he wrote his father on 17 October. "He seems very glad to see me. & is very kind." Perrin planned to spend two days in Richmond before leaving "this medley of confusion" for the solitude of the Virginia mountains where his regiment was encamped. After six days of marching "through the prettiest country I ever saw any where," he found the Third Infantry at Berrytown, "about 8 miles from Winchester on the road to Charleston," and was happy to report, in a letter to his father dated 27 October, that "all of our boys are well." After a few days in camp, he wrote his father with a detailed report of the condition of the soldiers, particularly their clothing and shoes. The men "need shoes & blankets worse than anything else...[and] will need clothes of all kinds this winter." He thought that "we can draw our clothes except over coats from the government, that is Col Nance[']s notion." Shoes, however, would be more difficult to supply. Two of the company's lieutenants had written to a Spartanburg shoemaker, Jim Hill, and ordered thirty-three pairs for the soldiers. Perrin also asked his father to "buy the leather on a credit and have shoes made for our company [and] we will pay for them and be much obliged to you." In closing his letter, he assured his father that he was "quite well" as were the soldiers from the Glenn Springs neighborhood. By 16 November, when Perrin again wrote to his father, he was in camp near Culpeper, Virginia, and claimed, "I have nothing of interest to write you." Even though he had received "no letters from home recently," he had heard about his family's health "through Tom Wofford & my recruit West, who came in last night." The wounded men from his company "are coming in
rapidly [and] I now [have] near 60 men present and only 3 off duty from sickness." Although the regiment had recovered from the rigors of the previous summer's campaign and the men were prepared for another Federal offensive, "nothing indicates a fight soon." The regiment continued to prepare for any eventuality, and Perrin noted that "we have Battalion drill in the morning and Brigade drill in the evening," but "fortifying seems to have gone out of date." Shortly after Perrin's 16 November letter, Kershaw's Brigade, as part of McLaws' Division, was ordered to Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock River, to defend the city from the Union Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, who had replaced General McClellan, which was gathering on the north bank of the river. Burnside's plan of attack involved using pontoon bridges to allow his large army, which numbered 120,000, to strike directly at the city of Fredericksburg and then push toward Richmond before General Lee could mount an effective defense; however, because of the delay in the arrival of the pontoons, Burnside was not able to begin his assault until 11 December. Lee, in the meantime, had concentrated his troops, almost 80,000, scattered across northern Virginia, in and around Fredericksburg to meet the expected enemy attack. McLaws' Division, which included Perrin's regiment, occupied a position on an elevated ridge, Marye's Heights, south of the town. He wrote to "My Dear Sister," probably Sallie, from that location on 2 December and also added a note to his father. To his sister, he explained that "if you were here this morning, you would not see a barefooted & ragged set of soldiers. You would see every man in Comp. K with a pretty good pair of shoes, one or two good blankets, and generally very well clothed. nearly half having good army over coats.... So you can tell the people to dry up about the 'poor bare footed soldiers' in our brigade, for I don't suppose there is a barefooted man in it." He also mentioned that he could see a Yankee camp from where he was sitting: "Their tents look white and pretty." Kershaw's Brigade, he noted, "has been considerably enlarged, the 15th S.C. Regt & James Battalion have been annexed to it." To his father he wrote, "My company is at last shod. The shoes will do for a while, until we get those you are having made."

When the first attack struck the Confederate lines on 11 December, the Third South Carolina was not engaged, but on 13 December, when the major assault by the Federals attacked the center of the Confederate defenses on and below Marye's Heights, the regiment was exposed to a heavy fire from the Union artillery and infantry. Shortly after 2:00 p.m., the regiment was directed to move from a protected position at the foot of Marye's hill to the crest of the hill where stood Marye's house which
was under threat from the attacking Federals. Within a matter of minutes, the six ranking officers of the regiment were either wounded or killed. In his official report of the engagement, Colonel James D. Nance, the commander of the Third Regiment, who was wounded and disabled almost as soon as the regiment arrived at Mayre's house, acknowledged the two captains and two lieutenants killed in the battle. Captain Perrin Foster, the last of the officers killed, was characterized by Colonel Nance as "an efficient, zealous and conscientious officer." The regiment lost 25 killed and 167 wounded of the four hundred officers and men who went into battle that day. Although there are no contemporary letters in the collection that describe Foster's death, George Thomas Hyatt recalled, during his conversation with A.G. Kennedy in 1917, that "he helped bury Capt. Perrin Foster and also helped his father Lt. Col. B.B. Foster take up his body when he came for it. Captain Foster was shot in the head... at the Brick House while his command was guarding a battery." One other war-date letter survives in the family collection. Written by Sallie Foster to her sister Jennie Eliza while she was visiting relatives in Edgefield and Abbeville districts, the letter, dated 28 May [1864], reported that two of their relatives had been wounded in Virginia. "Bennie Chiles came home last night, he is severely wounded in the breast. A prayer book saved his life. Cousin Jimmie Cothran is wounded in the face, and they are looking for him home." Benjamin Chiles, a private in James M. Perrin's company in Orr's Regiment of Rifles, had been wounded on 12 May 1864 at Spotsylvania Court House and James Sproull Cothran, who also served in the same company, was also wounded during that battle. In closing her letter, Sallie admonished her young sister: "I hope you are studying very hard, and have improved rapidly since I left home!" She also confessed that "I have been trying mighty hard to find a sweetheart down here, but have signally failed, and shall have to give up the chase, and return home."

Although B.B. Foster's health issues prevented him from resuming an active role on the battlefield, he continued his public service within Spartanburg District for the remaining years of the Civil War. Foster was the first to speak at a meeting of the farmers and planters of Spartanburg District that was convened at the courthouse to consider "some measures to stop the increasing speculation in our midst," according to an article printed in the Carolina Spartan on 10 September 1863. "My friends, as one of the farmers of the country, I move for the adoption by this meeting of the following resolutions." he began. He then outlined his simple solution to the scarcity of farm produce caused by hoarding, a practice of which some farmers were apparently guilty, and
the resulting price inflation of agricultural products. He asked that those present agree "that all our people who have supplies of any kind...required for the sustenance and clothing of the country...should be willing to dispose of them to those who need, at fair and reasonable prices." He ended his remarks by asking, "Let us, sir, like men determined in a common cause, come forth and do our duty, and I fear not the results." Other speakers who voiced their opinions, agreed with Foster, but the problems of scarcity and price inflation continued to plague the state until the war ended. A year later, Foster won a seat in the legislature as one of the five representatives from Spartanburg District and attended the legislative session in Columbia that lasted from 28 November until 22 December 1864. There are, however, no letters in the collection from the immediate post-war period to provide an outline of the events in his life during that turbulent period. The three Foster daughters were married during the six years after the end of the war: Sallie Foster (1840–1918) married Isaac Going McKissick (1825–1896) on 28 September 1865; Eunice (1845–1928) married Benjamin Kennedy (1821–1891) on 26 October 1869; and Jennie (1852–1929) married James Andrew Thomson (1847–1934) in 1871. All the daughters married Union County, South Carolina husbands and all were enumerated in that county when the federal census of 1870 was taken. Eighteen-year-old Jennie, not yet married in 1870, lived with her parents who had also moved to Union County three years earlier, and were next door neighbors to James Thomson and his family.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, B.B. Foster found himself in a difficult situation. He had been a prosperous farmer before and during the war but was unable to remain solvent in the difficult days after the war ended. The United States Congress enacted a new bankruptcy law on 2 March 1867 that was intended "to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," and which placed the responsibility for adjudicating bankruptcy cases with the United States district courts, effective 1 June 1867. Foster, through his attorneys, Wallace & McKissick of Union Court House, a firm that included ex-Confederate brigadier general William Henry Wallace and Foster's son-in-law Isaac G. McKissick, petitioned in early March 1868 for voluntary bankruptcy, and in so doing acknowledged that he was unable to pay all his debts. On 30 November of that year, the United States District Court judge for South Carolina, George S. Bryan, sitting in Columbia, heard his petition for final discharge of his case; however, it was not until January 1870 that he received a copy of that document. The envelope in which the final discharge was sent to Foster's attorneys is preserved in the collection, but the document itself is not extant. As
a result of the bankruptcy proceedings, all of Foster's real estate, as well as other possessions, was sold to raise money to satisfy his creditors. One of the obligations that may have forced the bankruptcy was the purchase, on 15 October 1862, of a tract of 517 acres of land that adjoined his farm near Glenn Springs. The owners of that property, William C. Bennett, a Spartanburg dentist, and his wife Mary Adeline Harris Bennett, who was the granddaughter of an earlier owner, David Golightly, sold the acreage for $3,875. The deed was executed in Richmond, Virginia, and then recorded in the Spartanburg register's office on 22 January 1863. There may have also been other obligations, not documented in the collection, that Foster had not been able to satisfy. The loss of his property in Spartanburg District likely prompted Foster to make the move to Jonesville in adjoining Union County, about a dozen miles from his former home. The 1870 census reflects that Foster was not a property owner at that time; however, he did eventually acquire property in Jonesville, where he established a mercantile business that he operated until about 1884. A descendant owns an advertisement for his business that states: "B.B. Foster, Dealer in Staples & Fancy Groceries, Hardware & Tinware, Jonesville, S.C. Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits." In 1875, Foster acquired 2.4 acres in Jonesville from a part of "the Parsonage lot belonging to Jonesville circuit" which had been "conveyed by the Trustees of said Parsonage," according to the description of the property on a plat drawn by J.F. Sloan, surveyor, on 10 September 1875. The plat, present in the collection, depicts a small tract that was bounded by Spring Street and the "public road to Grindal Shoals" and located east of the Spartanburg & Union Rail Road. Apparently, his mercantile enterprise was profitable and allowed him to acquire a large tract of land in 1878. Documents in the collection show that the property was part of the estate of Absalom Ward and that the 118-acre parcel was located on both sides of Thomson's Creek, a tributary of Fair Forest Creek in western Union County. He signed a mortgage for the purchase price, $944.63, on 10 December 1878, and by 16 January 1882 had paid off his debt. On 21 November 1881, Foster added to his property when he purchased a six-acre parcel from John Wallace for $120.00. Located in Jonesville, the property faced the road to Spartanburg on the opposite side of the street from the Spartanburg & Union Rail Road. During his years as a merchant, Foster was also an active participant in the civic affairs of Jonesville and Union County. He was appointed by the Union County Board of Examiners as one of the three trustees of the Jonesville free public school and, collectively, they were given authority to locate the school, hire teachers, and begin instruction as soon as practicable. In 1878, Foster served as one of the trial justices for the county and was also a member of the
executive committee of the Democratic party for Union County. In June 1879 he was appointed by South Carolina's governor, William Dunlap Simpson, as Union County’s treasurer, to replace John Pulaski Thomas. Preserved within the family papers are thirty-four receipts and statements, 1880-1882, and a bank book for the Merchants’ & Planters’ National Bank of Union, with entries dating from 1 July 1879 to 7 June 1880 that document his tenure as county treasurer. Six letters, mostly routine acknowledgments, are also present. One letter from the state’s governor, Hugh Smith Thompson, dated 9 January 1883, explained why Foster was not reappointed as treasurer for Union County. “There was no application from you for re-appointment and I had no reason to believe that you would apply,” the governor wrote. “Yesterday, acting upon the recommendation of the Delegates from Union and of the Democratic Chairman. I appointed Mr. John Henry Gallman Treasurer of Union County.”

Four letters and one post card from close family members of B.B. Foster, all written in 1894, are present in the collection. Two letters were written by Mary “May” Perrin Kennedy (1871-1954), the daughter of Eunice Foster Kennedy and Benjamin Kennedy, to her grandfather while a student at the Winthrop Normal School in Columbia before the institution moved to Rock Hill in 1895. May, who had taught school in Union County as early as 1892, won a scholarship to the Winthrop Training school during the summer of 1893 in a competitive examination and started the two-year curriculum that fall. In one of her letters, probably written in early April 1894, she explained the recent excitement in Columbia to her grandfather: “We are in quite a stir here now, or have been for two days. [Governor Benjamin R.] Tillman has dispersed the soldiers and things seem quiet tonight. No blood has been shed here, although they threatened to Lynch the Governor.” The disorder that May mentioned in her letter resulted from the governor’s efforts to enforce the state’s liquor laws which precipitated violence in Darlington and resulted in his calling out the state militia. The storm soon passed, and the troops were sent back to their homes. May was also excited by the prospect that in “Only ten more weeks...I come home” for the summer. Five weeks later, on 14 May, she wrote another letter to “Dear Grandpa” in which she related that the students “went to Rock Hill Saturday, a long tiresome trip, but still a very pleasant one, [but] don’t think we will get over there next year.” May, along with about fifty other students from the Winthrop Normal School in Columbia, had traveled to Rock Hill on 12 May for the laying of the cornerstone for the first building on the college’s new campus, but she was doubtful that the building would be ready for occupation as scheduled. She also wrote that
she had "been teaching in the practice department for a week and my feet are nearly worn out, standing so much when I am not accustomed to it." On 6 June, Benjamin Kennedy died at his home near Jonesville. A letter dated 26 July, and a postal card postmarked 4 August, both from Kennedy's widow, Eunice, to her father are preserved in the collection and related family news to Foster who was spending the summer at Cedar Mountain, North Carolina. May had been ill for nine days and her mother hoped that she would soon be well enough to travel. "Dr. thinks a trip through the country, as soon as she could stand it, would get her & Banny both up." She asked her father about the cost of a trip to Cedar Mountain and the best route to follow through the country in a buggy. Colonel Foster wrote a draft of directions on the back of the envelope his daughter had used to send her letter: "Let them go to Elijah Wrights first day. Then to Greenville from there to Marietta fifteen miles above Greenville thence to Cedar Mountain 16 miles. They will strike the Jones Gap turn pike." She concluded her letter with "I think I've written you all the home news, & I never go off the place to learn any other" and then signed her letter "Your stricken Daughter."

In a postal card send to her father who was still in Cedar Mountain on 4 August, she noted that her plan to send May and her son Barham had changed. "May is much better. Dr. said a change was absolutely necessary & so I sent her to Glenn Springs for a few days."

Barham Bobo Foster died on 9 June 1897 at the home of his daughter Eunice Kennedy after suffering two strokes, the first in 1895, and the second just before he died. He was buried beside his wife, Mary Ann, who had died a decade earlier, in the Fair Forest Presbyterian church cemetery near his home in Union County.

In addition to the correspondence described above, the collection contains a group of land records, 1784–1881, including a land grant, deeds and plats. Many of the earlier deeds evidently came into Foster's possession when he purchased property from an individual who passed along previous deeds to that land to him. There are also a few other legal documents included in the collection. When B.B. Foster's mother, Elizabeth Foster, died in 1846, he was granted letters of administration, dated 25 May 1846, for her estate. On 4 January 1847, several of Elizabeth's sons and daughters signed a document and acknowledged that they had received "one full share of all the beds and bed furniture, to which each and every [one] of us were entitled to, as legatees to the said Estate." Elizabeth Foster Leitner and her husband, E.C. Leitner, Simpson Bobo, who signed for his wife Nancy Foster Bobo, and Calvin Foster lived in Spartanburg and signed in person. Anthony Foster, Sarah Foster Hunt, and R.S. Bobo lived in Mississippi, and their names
were only listed on the document. An agreement, dated 13 June 1862, finalized “the dis[s]olution of the copartnership of the firm of Bobo & Foster...” A receipt for the purchase of “1 Military Saddle” from Vernon. Partee & Clay, merchants of Memphis, Tennessee, was dated 14 August 1861 and payment was acknowledged in Spartanburg by S.W. Vernon on 12 July 1862. Foster knew one of the principals in the firm, Samuel Wilds Vernon, who was born in Spartanburg District, moved west to Panola County, Mississippi, with his wife, Louisa Bobo, one of Foster’s distant cousins, before locating in Memphis. Samuel W. Vernon was in Spartanburg, likely visiting his brothers, Dr. James J. Vernon and Thomas O.P. Vernon, when he received $80.60 in payment for the saddle and packing and shipping costs from Foster. Another receipt in the collection was for “220lbs Loose cotton” that Foster sold to the Pacolet Manufacturing Company for $21.45 on 11 December 1885. Two promissory notes, one dated 1874 and the other 1875, along with two receipts dated 1880 and 1881, were still in a one of the pockets of a home-sewn cloth filing system with “B.B. Foster1848” printed in ink and with the pockets labeled with letters of the alphabet. Two other cloth items, a pair of “pockets” that could be worn under clothing and used to carry papers, or other items, and a single cloth sleeve with the initials “BBF,” are also among the collection.

Twelve images of family members, including B.B. Foster, his wife Mary Ann, and their sons Perrin and Toney and daughters Eunice and Sally, are present in the collection. Most of the images were used as illustrations for A South Carolina Upcountry Saga. Also in the collection is a photostat copy of a manuscript map of the Battle of First Manassas drawn by a member of Perrin Foster’s company, Third Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, probably one of the Beardens—Privates Glenn and W.S. Bearden and Lieutenant William Bearden served in Company K—made from the original by J. Rion McKissick, along with a letter from McKissick, dated 20 October 1935, addressed to Judge A.G. Kennedy, in which he described the map. Two newspaper clippings are also present. One was clipped from an unidentified newspaper, probably The Daily Southern Guardian, published in Columbia, South Carolina, in early October 1862, and it reported on the movements of Confederate troops during the Harper’s Ferry campaign, including the assault on Maryland Heights. The other was from The Journal [Spartanburg, circa 1926], and it quotes passages from a letter written by Perrin Foster to Alvin Lancaster (1815–1879), a friend in Spartanburg District, from Camp Ruffin on 30 April 1861. Gift of Mr. Albert Gibert Kennedy III.
On 8 December 1863, John Boyd DuBose (1840–1895) married Sarah Elizabeth Scarborough (1842–1886) in Trinity Episcopal Church in Columbia in what was later referred to as a simple “war-time wedding.” At the time of John DuBose’s death in 1895, a manuscript obituary in the family’s collection described the attire the bride and groom wore that day: “the bride’s dress [which] was of organdy trimmed with real lace[,] some of which[,] with the grooms full dress coat, is still in the possession of her daughters.” Not only did the daughters preserve the wedding attire of their parents, but they also saved letters, documents, books, and photographs from both the bride’s and groom’s families and established a family archive that, with additions from other later family members, was donated to the library in 2018. As a result of that gift, more than six linear feet of papers of the DuBose and Scarborough families document and illuminate the lives of the ancestors, relatives, and descendants of John Boyd DuBose and Sarah Elizabeth Scarborough.

The DuBose family descended from a French Huguenot immigrant, Isaac DuBose, who arrived in South Carolina in the 1680s. His grandson, Isaac DuBose III (1728–1773) and wife, Catherine Boisseau (1735–1793) of St. Stephen’s Parish, continued the family line when their son David was born in 1756. During the American Revolution, that son, Captain David DuBose, was killed on 9 October 1779 during the attack of a Franco-American force, under the command of the Count d’Estang, on Savannah, Georgia. At his death, one son, David DuBose, Jr. (1778–1817), survived from his marriage to Susannah Muncrief (1758–1801) and his wife, Susannah Gray of Charleston. After her husband’s death, Susannah DuBose married, on 13 November 1783, Joseph Bee (1746–1815), who became the father of young David’s half-siblings, Mary, William, and Richard Muncrief Bee. Nine-year-old David likely remained in the Bee household in Charleston after the death of his mother which occurred on 8 January 1787. A brief obituary, published in the Charleston Gazette on 14 January, noted that “Mrs. Susanna Bee, the worthy and much lamented consort of Joseph Bee, esq....Departed this life, on Sunday evening...in the thirty-ninth year of her age.” By the time of his marriage on 20 January 1803, David DuBose, Jr., was identified with the Clarendon area of Sumter District and chose as his wife Clarissa James (d. ca. 1817), the daughter of John James (d. 1789) and his wife, Mary Clark, long-time residents of the region. David prospered as a cotton planter on the rich lands of the Jamesville community, located near the Santee River in southwestern Sumter.
District. He was surrounded by neighbors who were, likewise, also successful planters. Members of the Richardson, Boyd, James, and Johnson families, all substantial landowners, lived near David and his family at the time of the 1810 census. One son aged under ten, and two daughters, also under ten, were listed in the DuBose household. The son, David St. Pierre DuBose, born 30 October 1806, later married a young widow from the neighborhood, Margaret Ann Boyd Johnson (1804–1880), the daughter of John Boyd (1769–1848) and his wife Susannah Richardson (1778–1830). Through her first husband, Thomas Nightingale Johnson, who was the grandson of William Johnson (1741–1818) and his wife Sarah Nightingale (1751–1825), Margaret was connected to the aunts and uncles of her deceased husband, among whom were United States Supreme Court Justice William Johnson (1771–1834), Dr. Joseph Johnson (1776–1862), and Jane Johnson McCrady (1778–1845). David St. Pierre DuBose and Margaret Ann Johnson were married in 1831 and were the parents of John Boyd DuBose, the groom in the 1863 marriage that united the DuBose and Scarborough families.

Sarah Elizabeth Scarborough descended, on her father's side, from an English family long resident in Virginia before Sarah's grandparents, John Scarborough (1781–1837) and Sally Bosworth (1781–1821), decided to seek a better life in the young state of Tennessee. Along with his parents, James Scarborough (1753–1810) and Mary Andrews (1755–1820), and other family members, John settled in the river-front town of Dover, on the Cumberland River in Stewart County. William Harrison Scarborough, Sarah's father, was born there in 1812. After demonstrating an early talent for drawing, young Scarborough pursued a career as a portrait artist and studied with a number of established artists, including Horace Harding in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Henry Inman of New York. Scarborough was likely traveling through East Tennessee in the early 1830s seeking portrait commissions when he met Sarah Ann Gaines (1817–1835), the daughter of John Strother Gaines (1794–1879) and his wife, Letitia Dalton Moore (1797–1885). John Gaines, a prosperous farmer and landowner, acquired considerable property near the Long Island of the Holston River in Sullivan County, Tennessee, beginning about 1817. By the time sixteen-year-old Sarah married Scarborough on 8 October 1833, her father owned a store near his homestead and served as the postmaster for the surrounding settlement of Eden's Ridge. After their marriage, the Scarboroughs lived with the Gaines family and Scarborough apparently became involved in his father-in-law's business ventures; however, Sarah died on 29 March 1835, a few days after the birth of the couple's only child, John Gaines.
Scarborough. on 16 March. Scarborough remained with his in-laws for a few months before leaving Tennessee, apparently to continue seeking commissions for portraits in other parts of the country. John remained with his grandmother who assumed responsibility for the care of the child. Grandmother and grandson remained close, even though John left his grandparents’ home when he was about seven years old and moved to South Carolina to live with his father. When Letitia Gaines signed her will on 3 April 1885, she left to her grandson, “his own Portrait & the Portrait of his father and mother.” She specified that her eldest son, Samuel Moore Gaines (1815–1906), would inherit her husband’s portrait, her son Franklin Gaines (1838–1916) would inherit her portrait and that another son, William Henry Harrison Gaines (1836–1910), would inherit the portrait of her father, Samuel Dalton Moore (1764–1834). Without question, Scarborough painted the portrait of his son and his own portrait with his wife. The other three portraits mentioned in the will were likely Scarborough’s work and were probably done just before he married Sarah.

Scarborough spent the winter of 1836–1837 in Darlington District, painting portraits of the wealthy planters of Society Hill and surrounding settlements. He probably returned to Tennessee during the summer of 1836 to see his son, but by November was back in South Carolina for the winter season. He published an advertisement in the 28 October issue of the Cheraw Gazette and Pee Dee Farmer which stated that “Mr. Wm. H. Scarborough of Tennessee, respectfully announces to the citizens of Cheraw and its vicinity, that he expects to visit their town in a few weeks when he will be happy to receive any business in the line of his profession.” The notice was repeated in the 8 and 15 November issues with the addition of a letter of recommendation, dated 2 November 1836, which had been sent to the newspaper by “A Subscriber” from Society Hill. The anonymous correspondent informed the paper’s editor that “Mr. Scarborough, the Portrait Painter, who is soon to be at Cheraw, is, in the estimation of many who have witnessed his performances, an artist of rare talent.” In fact, the writer continued, “during his visit to our State last winter, I engaged his services, and he succeeded to my entire satisfaction—more than that, to my admiration. He received considerable patronage in different sections of Darlington, and his labors have generally been regarded as singularly successful.” In his card, Scarborough had referred to himself as “of Tennessee,” which indicated that he still expected to maintain his connection to that state. The next year he returned to South Carolina and once more advertised his services in the Cheraw newspaper with a small notice published on 25 October 1837; however, this time he referred to himself
as “Portrait painter at Darlington C.H. [who] will be happy to attend to any commands from the neighboring districts.” One of the “neighboring districts” that offered opportunities for additional commissions was Sumter, which adjoined Darlington District on its northeastern boundary. John Blount Miller (1782–1851), attorney, Commissioner in Equity for Sumter District, and owner of Corn Hill plantation, located on Nasty Branch, a few miles south of Sumterville, commissioned Scarborough to paint his portrait and those of other members of his family. Scarborough apparently lived with the Miller family while working on the portraits of Mr. Miller and two of his daughters, Martha Ann (1818–1857) and Miranda Eliza Miller (1821–1903), who were depicted together in an outdoor setting, a painting probably executed at Miller’s plantation. Scarborough fell in love with the younger of the two sisters and on 28 November 1838 married seventeen-year-old Miranda at her father’s home, Corn Hill Hall. Their first child, William Miller Scarborough, was born 29 August 1839 at his grandfather’s plantation, where the Scarbroughs continued to live until they moved to Darlington about 1840. Sarah Elizabeth, the second child, was born there on 8 May 1842, as were her younger brothers, Thomas George, born 17 January 1844, and James Andrew, born 26 July 1846. Thomas died on 10 June 1844 and was buried in the churchyard of the First Baptist Church in Darlington. After a few years in Darlington, Scarborough and his family moved to Columbia in 1848 and announced in the local newspaper in May of that year that he had “located...permanently” in the town and “had taken rooms in the building next below Dougal’s boot and shoe store.” Columbia offered advantages to the artist and his family that Darlington did not provide: the capital city hosted a number of good schools for the children, including the male and female academies; as the seat of state government, Columbia attracted merchants, businessmen, and office holders who were potential clients; and the presence of the South Carolina College and nearby South Carolina Female Collegiate Institute at Barhamville provided local options for the Scarborough children to pursue higher education without leaving home. When the family was enumerated in Columbia as part of the 1850 federal census, Scarborough was thirty-seven years old, and he listed his profession as “artist.” His wife, Miranda, was twenty-nine, and the household was completed with four children: John, the son of Scarborough’s first wife, was fifteen; William was eleven; Sarah was eight; and James was four. All had attended school that year except for James.

The family collection contains letters and documents from both the DuBose and Scarborough families. David St. Pierre DuBose (1806–1879) was the recipient of the earliest dated letter in the collection. His
mother, Clarissa, in a letter written 8 April 1811 and addressed to her ten-year-old son who, at the time, was a student at Platt Springs Academy, located in Lexington District, praised him for the good report she heard "by your uncle James, that you had been such a good Boy...." She encouraged him "to continue so, and never let me hear that my Darling David has fallen off from his good behavior." Although she and his father missed their son and "long to see you...more than can be expressed, but have been advised by all your Friends and Doctor Garden in particular not to send for you until the vacation, as it would be such an injury to you." She also informed David "that your Dear Father has been very sick for those ten days past and still continues so, but I hope he will very soon be better." After noting that she had enclosed "Four Dollars for your pocket money," she closed her letter with "your Father & sisters join me in affectionate love to you...." Another item, a "List of Cloaths belonging to D. St. Pierre DuBose," also dates from David's time as Platt Springs Academy. He was sent off to school with "7 Shirts, 7 Waistcoats, 4 Pair Pantaloons, 3 Pair drawers, 2 pocket Handkerchiefs, 3 Coattses, 5 Pair Stockings." On the same list, his mother instructed him, "whenever you give out your cloathes to wash, always set down the number...and when they are brought to you, then count them all over, to see if they are all right and if they all have your mark on them...."

David's father, who had been ill during the spring of 1817, died in the fall of that year without a will; however, the appraisal of his estate, filed with the Sumter District probate court on 26 November, demonstrated that he had been a prosperous planter. Five of his neighbors named thirty-six enslaved persons, listed his horses and stock, counted his provisions and plantation utensils, and enumerated his household and kitchen furniture which had a total value of $14,495.00. His brother-in-law, Matthew James (d. 1844), administered the estate, supervised the sale of most of the personal property, except for the slaves, and in his report to the Ordinary for Sumter District, remarked that he had "detained for the use of the Plantation" some of the cows and pigs. "All the books still remain unsold," he continued, and "there are also in my possession One Dozen Silver Tea Spoons, two old [silver spoons], and One Old Table Spoon. I have likewise one large Gold Stock Buckle, these will be kept for the heirs as they will always produce in money their intrinsic value." Matthew had also purchased "several other articles...& kept for the use of the children, & said plantation." Apparently, Clarissa DuBose had died that year as well because there is no mention of the widow, only the children were heirs of the estate. Matthew James probably acted as the ex-officio guardian for the DuBose children and supervised work on the DuBose plantation until David was old enough
to assume that responsibility. When the 1820 census was taken, the "Est[ate] D. DuBose" was enumerated next to "Mat James" and two children were listed, a male 10–15 years of age and a female under 10. David was fourteen and his sister, Anna Eliza James DuBose (1816–1891), was four at the time. There are no other letters in the collection until 1838, many years after David had married and established himself as a prominent planter. He had attended South Carolina College and graduated in 1825 as a member of a class that included two future South Carolina governors, William Aiken, Jr., and James Henry Hammond, as well as Stephen Elliott, who was elected the first Episcopal bishop of the Diocese of Georgia.

Two extant legal documents, one dated 13 January 1826 and the other 3 January 1831, formalized the complex legal agreements Margaret Ann Boyd Johnson signed before her marriage to David St. Pierre DuBose. The first document detailed the property she received from her late husband, Thomas Nightingale Johnson, Jr. (1803–1825). The property settlement was complicated by the fact that when he died, Johnson left two claimants to his estate: his wife and his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Johnson of Charleston. Thomas Nightingale Johnson, Sr. (1770–1802) had died before his son was born, but the son eventually inherited his father's extensive property which had been devised by the elder Johnson's will to his wife, Mary, and daughter, Sarah, but both died and left the young son as the only heir. An obituary published in the Charleston City Gazette on 9 November 1802 related that "A wife and one child by this melancholy event, are deprived of a most affectionate husband and tender parent." Thomas Nightingale Johnson, Sr., was the son of William Johnson (1741–1818) and his wife, Sarah Nightingale Johnson (1751–1825), of Charleston. Several of his siblings achieved prominence in their communities and in the nation. William Johnson, Jr. (1771–1834) was trained as a lawyer and then served his state, first as a legislator, and then as associate justice of the South Carolina Court of General Sessions and Commons Pleas. He was confirmed in 1804 as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, a position he held until his death. Joseph Johnson, M.D. (1776–1862), physician, author, and 1793 graduate of the College of Charleston, received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1797, served as president of the Charleston branch of the Bank of the United States, (1818–1825), and as intendant of Charleston (1825–1827); Jane Johnson (1778–1845) married Charleston attorney John McCrady (1775–1803) and was the mother of Edward McCrady (1802–1892), another distinguished Charleston attorney. These three siblings, along with four other brothers, Isaac A. (1789–1832), James S. (1796–1865), John (1774–
1831), and Benjamin B. Johnson (1783–1848), inherited equal shares of their grandmother’s moiety of the estate of Thomas N. Johnson, Jr., which she had received as a result of having been the closest surviving relative of her grandson; however, she died on 5 October 1825, less than three months after her grandson’s demise on 18 July. The purpose of the document, signed by the widow Johnson and by the claimants under the will of Sarah Johnson on 13 January 1826, was to formalize an agreement entered into by the same parties on 3 December 1825 about how the property in Thomas N. Johnson’s estate would be divided. The outstanding debts owed by the estate would be settled with the “proceeds of the present Crop, amounting to something above One Hundred Bags of Cotton” and the money received from collecting the debts due to the estate. The widow would receive the “Mansion House at Spring Grove with all the Land attached thereto and all the Estate and Effects of the said Thomas N. appraised thereat....according to their appraised value, with the privilege also of taking the Land lying on Hungry Hall, at an appraisement should it be convenient for her to do so.” The other claimants, the legal heirs of Sarah Johnson, would receive “all the Land lying on Jacks Creek and adjacent thereto, with all the Estate and Effects of the said Thomas N. appraised thereat....” Any remaining property, real and personal, would be “duly conveyed to John Boyd and Edward McCrady or such other persons as shall be mutually agreed upon” who would have “full and absolute power to dispose of the same to the best advantage....” The money realized from the sale of that property would be used to pay the expenses incurred by the estate, pay off existing debts, and any funds remaining would then be equally divided between the widow and the remaining heirs of Sarah Johnson. Ironically, when Sarah Johnson wrote her will in September 1824, she left property to two of her grandsons, Edward McCrady and Francis Johnson, but specified that Thomas N. Johnson would receive only “a suit of mourning & no more....” “This is not,” she claimed, “for want of affection for Thomas, but because he does not stand in need of any addition to his fortune.”

Twenty-two-year-old Margaret Ann Johnson received for her portion of her husband’s estate, the plantation of 1,450 acres “known by the name of Spring Grove” together with “the Household and Kitchen furniture and utensils, plantation Stock, Tools and Implements of Husbandry and the Crops of Grain and Fodder now thereon....” Fifty enslaved persons, each one named, who were part of the Spring Grove estate, were also included in her portion. Located near Wright’s Bluff on the Santee River, Spring Grove plantation was advantageously situated near a river landing where plantation products could be shipped to
Georgetown by boat and then to Charleston, while supplies for the plantation could also be delivered by water. When the 1830 census for Sumter District was taken, Margaret A. Johnson was living alone at Spring Grove, and the enslaved population had increased to sixty; the household listed next to hers was David DuBose's, who also lived by himself with forty-two enslaved persons. A few months later, on 3 January 1831, the two neighbors signed a seven-page document, also present in the collection, that was drafted in anticipation of “a contract of Marriage...to be shortly had and solemnized between the said David St. Pier[r]e Dubose and the said Margaret Ann Johnson.” The purpose of the marriage settlement was to establish a legal trust, supervised by three trustees, Matthew James, Sr. (1775–1844), Richard I. Manning (1789–1836), and John James Boyd (1769–1818), who would ensure that a part of Margaret’s “large Real and personal Estate” would be designated “to certain uses and upon certain Limitations hereinafter to be particularly expressed.” The trustees were friends or relatives of both parties to the agreement: John J. Boyd was Margaret Ann’s father; Richard I. Manning, former governor of South Carolina, was her cousin; and Matthew James was David’s uncle. Margaret Ann placed her Spring Grove lands and forty-three slaves in the trust for “the sole and separate use of the said Margaret Ann Johnson...until the said Marriage between the said David St. P Dubose and the said Margaret A Johnson shall be had and solemnized....” After the marriage, however, the property would be for “the joint use” of the couple “for and during the term of their joint lives.” Several other contingencies were outlined with specific instructions about the distribution of the estate. If Margaret died before David, for example, without leaving any children, the trustees were instructed to distribute one-fourth of the estate to David and the remaining three-fourths to her siblings. Dorcas Mary Boyd (1811–1885), Susannah Richardson Boyd (1817–1879), John James Boyd (1820–1891), Charles Richardson Boyd (1807–1892), and William Sims Boyd (1819–1890). There were similar distributions percentages established for other scenarios as well. It was never necessary, however, for any of these options to go into effect because both David and Margaret lived long lives and died within a year of each other: David in 1879 and Margaret in 1880.

After David and Margaret married in March 1831, they settled into life on their plantation, raised a family of seven children, and David was elected by the voters of Clarendon to represent them in the Thirty-first General Assembly (1834–1835) as a member of the House of Representatives. At the next election, he was elevated to the state Senate where he served from 1836 until 1841. The first child born to David and Margaret
was named Susan Richardson (1834–1872) in honor of her recently deceased grandmother. Susannah (Susan) Richardson Boyd (1777–1830). A second daughter, Margaret Ann Boyd (1836–1881), was given her mother's name. David St. Pierre (1838–1912) bore his father's name, while the second son, John Boyd Dubose (1840–1895), was named for his grandfather Boyd. Three more daughters, Mary Adelaide (1842–1919), Laura M. (1845–1880), and Clarissa (Clara) James (1847–1914), completed the DuBose family.

A score of letters dating from 1838 to 1840 document some of the business affairs and interests of David St. Pierre DuBose as an active cotton planter. C.J. Shannon, one of the directors of the Camden branch of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, acknowledged to DuBose in a letter dated 8 May 1838, that his letter “inclosing Fifty Dollars was duly receieved & the amt. passed to your credit. Your note falls due tomorrow, so that your remittance came in due season,” he continued. On 24 July, David’s uncle, Matthew James, sent David a list of the names of neighbors who planned to kill beef cattle and then apparently share part of the meat with others on the list. He wrote: “Matt. kills tomorrow, you will come next, and then you will send on this list to the next in rotation & so on, until entirely gone through...the object is fat & good Beef. without regard to size.” A printed letter dated 16 October 1838 from John C. West, “Late Editor” of “The Camden Journal,” politely requested that DuBose remit four dollars for a year’s subscription to the newspaper. He admitted that the “amount due me from individual subscribers is small, but in the aggregate makes a sum too large to lose, which must inevitably be the case, unless they remit on applications thus made. as it is impossible, scattered as they are, over a large extent of country to ENFORCE payment.” Another letter, written by Sumter-ville attorney Alester Garden on 15 January 1839, explained a motion he had made in a lawsuit that DuBose, his sister Ann E.J. Richardson and her husband, Alexander B. Richardson (1813–1864), had filed against “Mat. James & others” in the Chancery Court of Sumter District. Garden wrote: “I must impress upon you the necessity of getting Mr. Boykin to make the survey and he must be at the conference too...otherwise I fear the merits of your case will not be as certain....Nothing is admitted by the other side and therefore we must prove every thing.” Because of the involvement of his sister, the land in question must have been property that David and Ann jointly inherited from their father. On 9 February 1839, the mercantile firm Taylor, Lawton, & Co. in Charleston sent the “Honl. David St. P. DuBose” a letter directed to Fulton Post Office, which acknowledged the receipt of an order of supplies from DuBose. “[W]e now send you by J. B. Richardson’s boat.
which starts today. a box containing six bottles of castor Oil & one of Paregoric and a barrel Seed Potatoes by direction of Mr. A.B. Brailsford." The company had also paid, on DuBose’s orders, $316.80 to four people. One of the principals in the firm, William Matthews Lawton (1809–1880), served as DuBose’s Charleston factor until after the end of the Civil War.

Another land dispute, this one involving land his wife had inherited, occasioned a letter to David, dated 18 September 1839, with enclosures, from Charleston attorney Edward McCrady. The land involved, the Diamond Tract located on Jack’s Creek, had been part of the estate of Thomas N. Johnson, but the son of Charles Harvin, the owner of land adjoining that property, threatened to sue the current owner over ownership. McCrady reminded David that “you are more deeply concerned than any one else.,” and urged him to “have an interview with Mr. Ragin [Harvin’s representative], see if you can draw from him what is his estimate of the value of the Diamond Tract so that if we are to have suit we may offer him something in compromise. . . .” McCrady also copied a letter he had sent to Mr. Ragin in which he stated that “It is obvious that we will not give . . . the Diamond Tract up after so long a possession.” He also invited a legal challenge from Harvin: “Let Harvin sue as soon as he pleases. We are satisfied he cannot recover the land.”

In the meantime, David’s other property dispute with his cousin Matthew James was also moving through the courts. Aletter Garden, his attorney, wrote from Sumterville on 14 May 1840 that he had “just returned from Columbia where . . . [he] saw Chancellor [Benjamin F.] Dunkins decree in your case against Mr. James in the Court of Equity.” He had won a partial victory, his attorney informed him: “He has dismissed the bill and decided against you as relates to Theodore & Jos. Brailsford and Dr. Fisher: But has decided in your favor against Mr. James & has directed that the whole amount $800 & interest from 1822 be credited on the execution which Mr. James holds against you.” The decree by Chancellor Dunkin related to a very complex legal dispute over a 450-acre tract of land near Halfway Swamp and the Santee River that the elder DuBose had purchased and was part of his estate at his death; however, he never received title to the land and, in fact, the land legally belonged to John Peter Richardson (1772–1811) and his son, Thomas C. Richardson (1818–1874), who had received title to it from his father’s estate. To complicate matters even more, Matthew James who had managed the DuBose estate until 1827 when he turned control over to David claimed that the estate owed him $2,138 for expenses he had incurred. After Matthew James, Sr., died in 1844, Dr. Joseph Johnson encouraged David to make another attempt to settle “some old concerns”
that remained unresolved. In his letter to David dated Charleston, 4 November 1845, he suggested that David "first consult with your sister & her husband, & then with Theo. W. Brailsford & his sister, to learn if any thing can be done or agreed upon in appointing some agent, or arbitrator, or common friend, to try & settle with your Cousin Mat. James their joint & separate claims." Joseph, who obviously felt some family responsibility in the matter, continued: "If ours is necessary we will unite in the same power, but suggest that we try first & find the real balance due by his father as Exor. of T[homas] Nightingale] J[ohnson] & on that statement to make any compromise—but to settle on the best terms that can be finally made with him." Rather than facilitate an agreement among the different parties, Johnson's efforts made the task more difficult. In another letter to David DuBose, this one written on 18 November 1845, he acknowledged that he "had written to Mr. Mt. James...assuring him that I had nothing to do with Mr. Theo. Brailsford or the Felders in this business." Johnson's only desire, he claimed was to "make peace between them, & expedite a settlement of their differences," an outcome that "would afford me pleasure." One of the claims that Theodore Brailsford and his sister Julia Sarah Brailsford (1807-1875), who had married William Lawrence Felder, M.D. (1807-1867) in 1832, made against Matthew James related to land that had once been owned by Francis James. David DuBose and Joseph Johnson both disapproved of the Brailsfords' "pretensions to a part of Francis James' Land." Johnson demonstrated his remarkable memory which he would later use to advantage when he completed and published *Traditions and Reminiscences Chiefly of the American Revolution in the South* in 1851 by establishing the date Francis James died by recounting, in his letter, an event from 1791. "The first visit I ever paid to Clarendon was on horseback in company with Wm. G. Richardson & his Uncle Saml. Fley," he recalled. "It was in the month of May 1791 directly after the visit of Genl. Washington to Charleston. & while he was still on his tour through the State: Francis James was then dead. I never saw him in my life. That my recollection of the circumstance & time is correct I refer to Wm. G. Richardson & his brother Judge Richardson for this fact that their Mother went in her Phaeton & pair of horses to meet Genl. Washington & pay her respects to him." Johnson agreed to David's proposal "for our business to be submitted to William E. Richardson with authority to adjust our claims against the Est. of your uncle Mt. J[ames]. provided he is paid by us in equal proportions with Mr. James' Estate—you represent the half of whatever may be obtained: I represent three shares of our portion: Ed. McCrady two shares & I have no doubt of his concurrence in this arrangement." William Eveleigh Richardson (1800-1888) was the son of Joseph
Johnson's lifelong friend William Guignard Richardson (1773–1849) and, as a resident of Clarendon, was well-qualified to judge the value of the land in dispute. From the context of Johnson's remarks, the siblings of Thomas Nightingale Johnson held a claim against Matthew James as the administrator of their brother's estate and Johnson wanted to settle all issues involving James' role as administrator of the estates of David DuBose, Thomas N. Johnson, and Robert Brailsford.

A few letters from the Scarborough side of the family written during the late antebellum period also are present in the collection. Two letters from William Harrison Scarborough (1812–1871) to his fifteen-year-old daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Scarborough, both written while Scarborough toured Europe in 1857, were added to the family collection after Sarah and John Boyd DuBose were married in 1863. A short article, titled "Our Artists—W.H. Scarborough," printed in the 28 July 1857 issue of the Charleston Courier, explained that "W.H. Scarborough, Esq., of Columbia, S.C., expects and intends to take his departure...[on a trip to Europe], during the last week of August, and will visit all the great collections of art that are enjoyed in European capitals, with special reference of course to the requisitions of the portrait painter." Scarborough sailed from New York City aboard the United States mail steamboat Atlantic on 12 September and landed in Liverpool ten days later. After traveling across England and France, he and his traveling companions, Mr. Waring and Mr. Leland, likely fellow Columbians Clark Waring (1827–1913), a carpenter and building contractor, and Charlton Henry Leland, M.D. (1828–1894), the son of Aaron W. Leland, professor at the Columbia Theological Seminary, arrived in Rome on 30 October. The next day, he wrote to his daughter Sarah and acknowledged that he had found letters from her and her mother when he called at the post office. "I hope you have not been more than a week or so at any time without hearing from me as I have written quite often and from various points," he wrote. "You could hardly believe how little time I have to write," he continued. "When I am not traveling, I am engaged, all the day, in searching for and seeing such places and objects as are thought to be worthy of examination." Apparently, he and his friends had also sought out shops and purchased items to take back to South Carolina as souvenirs, albeit without paying custom duty. He confessed that "upon the day we were to leave Florence, you would have been amused to see us packing our trunks in such manner as [to] prevent the discovery of the small articles we had purchased. by the Officers of Customs. Mr. Waring & Leland bought glove leather and sewed up their mosaics, tied them about their necks, and let them hang on their bosom next their skin. We consider it no offence to evade the payment of this duty." When
the party landed at Rome's port, Civita Vecchia, after a fifteen-hour voyage down the Italian coast aboard a steamer from Leghorn. Scarborough was thankful that "we passed the Custom House with a slight examination, got passports, visa and left at night for Rome."

Other letters from the late antebellum period in the collection relate primarily to David St. P. DuBose's planting and business interests. One letter, from Richardson & Small, General Commission Merchants in Baltimore, Maryland, was a solicitation for DuBose's business. Dated 18 August 1858, the letter stated that "your address having been furnished to us by your neighbour Col. James B. Richardson" and then mentioned that "we have for some time endeavoured to induce a direct business intercourse with planters in your section," including "The Messers. Richardson, say Ex. Gov. J.P., Col. J.B. & Capt. T.C., with Maj. Cantey of Camden [who] have already done some business with us, and we believe propose sending us some Cotton & giving us their further orders, especially for the Guano required by them the ensuing season." The letter had the desired effect and resulted in an order for five tons of "Sombrero Guano" from Richardson, Small & Co. for which DuBose was charged $163.99, freight and commission included, by a bill dated 31 March 1860. DuBose, however, secured most of his needed supplies from South Carolina sources. On 18 July 1860, James Brown of Columbia, "Dealer in White Lead, French and American Zinc, Window and Picture Glass, &c., &c." sent DuBose an invoice for "500 lbs. Pure Atlantic White Lead." along with twenty gallons linseed oil, sandpaper, and other painting supplies which he had dispatched from the railroad depot. In some instances, planters turned to their neighbors to provide them with things they needed, rather than ordering them from merchants in other places. For example, James B. Richardson sent a note to "Dear Cousin David" on 5 August 1860 in which he explained that "Having lost my Rice seed by Planting wrong I am forced to apply to you for it & believing you to have the best." He wanted "Ten Bushels or what you can spare and at what price."

There are two documents in the collection, dated 1859, that relate to David and Margaret DuBose's son, John Boyd. He had enrolled at South Carolina College in 1856, as his father had done more than thirty years earlier. Two reports, one from the June 1859 public examination and the other from the December examination, reflect John's standing in the junior class. In December, his average in his eight courses was 775 out of a possible 900, and in each of three courses, moral philosophy, rhetoric, and Greek, he scored perfect scores of 900. He graduated with distinction in 1860.

The two older DuBose daughters both married during 1856. Margaret
Ann Boyd (1836-ca. 1882) and a distant cousin, McNeely DuBose (1830-1860), were married on 30 April 1856. The son of Theodore Samuel DuBose (1809-1862) and his wife, Jane Sinkler Porcher DuBose (1808-1862), McNeely was born on his parents' plantation in Fairfield District, graduated from South Carolina College in 1850, and earned his medical degree from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1854. Two or three years after his marriage, he relocated to Clarendon District where he purchased land near his wife's family. While walking across his field on 22 March 1860, he was shot and killed by W.W. Stukes, a neighbor who had a disagreement with the young doctor about his property boundary. A letter from McNeely's father to David DuBose, dated in 1860 and written from his home near Winnsboro, related to his son's estate and the family's health. Theodore had planned to visit Clarendon later in the summer to be present at the appraisement of McNeely property, but his wife Jane's health, he wrote, "has been failing, and it is now bad; even for her," so he suggested that the "appraisement of the Farmingdale Estate...should be postponed." McNeely's widow, Margaret, remained on the Clarendon property and, according to the federal census of 1860, lived next to her parents with her two sons, Theodore Marion (1858-1939) and McNeely (1859-1911). Her two brothers, John Boyd and David St. P., Jr., continued to make their home with their parents until 1861, when they both enlisted in the military. Sisters Clara James and Laura M., neither of whom had married, remained at the family home while their parents were still alive. Mary Adelaide (1842-1919), however, married on 14 November 1863 Alfred Septimus Gaillard (1839-1870), who was the brother of her older sister Susan's husband. Both Gaillard brothers also left home for service in the Confederate army.

Photocopies of the military service records of the DuBose brothers, as well as one original letter from David St. P. DuBose to his mother, written from Camp Hampton, near Columbia, and dated 20 June 1861, are present in the collection. In his June letter, David described his first experiences as a soldier. "After a very long and fatiguing march over a very dreary and dusty road, we arrived about 6½ oclock and found all of the companies drawn out in military array to receive us," he explained. "Immediately upon our arrival we were ordered to pitch tents for the night and to see the different squads running about asking how and where to pitch was highly amusing[.] many of us never having seen the process of pitching before." David, along with his brother-in-law, Samuel Gaillard, and many other friends from Clarendon, had joined Captain Brown Manning's company which was mustered into military service on 19 June as part of Hampton's Legion, an organization that
included cavalry, infantry and artillery companies. In closing his letter, he mentioned that "Sam is with the officers [and] I see very little of him except on duty. He is very well and gets on quite smoothly with the duties of his office." Sam Gaillard served as orderly sergeant of the Manning Guards at that time; later, however, he was promoted to Sergeant Major of the Hampton Legion, a position he retained until he was discharged from the service on 7 November 1862. The Hampton Legion was dispatched to Virginia and arrived there in time to fight in the Battle of First Manassas on 21 June 1861, just over a month after David enlisted. Although he remained in Virginia during the fall of 1861 with his company, David was not engaged in any major campaigns that year. By the end of the year, he was in the hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia, and on 3 February 1862 he was discharged from the army after the Hampton Legion's surgeon, Dr. John T. Darby, certified that he was "incapable of performing the duties of a Soldier because of Paronychia of both great toes." Six months later, however, he was once again fit for active service. In August 1862, David joined a company that Edward M. Boykin (1820–1891), a Camden, South Carolina, physician, organized as state troops, rather than under Confederate auspices. Boykin had served from September 1861 until June 1862 in the cavalry component of the Holcombe Legion, but opted to form his own company composed primarily of men from Kershaw District. David St. P. DuBose was elected second lieutenant in the Wateree Mounted Rifles, also referred to as "Riflemen." From August 1862 until early in 1864, this company was posted on the South Carolina coast and in the upper districts of the state where they were involved in the suppression of the bands of deserters who roamed the mountains. In late November 1863, Boykin's company joined with General Robert B. Vance's North Carolina troops in the mountains near the Tennessee-North Carolina border and participated in a skirmish near Parrottsville, Tennessee, before returning to Greenville, South Carolina. On 1 February 1864, Second Lieutenant DuBose was mustered into Confederate service at Greenville along with ninety-eight other soldiers, and by late spring, the former company of mounted riflemen was in Virginia as part of the Seventh Regiment, South Carolina Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Cheves Haskell. Edward Boykin was promoted to major in the new regiment and David DuBose replaced him as captain. David apparently clipped an article from the 27 May 1886 issue of The Camden Journal that was titled "The Battle of Old Church, or Matadequin Creek. What the Seventh South Carolina Did There," and it is preserved with the DuBose family papers. The article recounted the role of the South Carolina regiment on 30 May 1864 in a fierce battle against Federal cavalry during the initial clashes that ended with the Battle of Cold
Harbor in early June. Fighting as dismounted riflemen, and faced with a superior Federal force, the Seventh suffered eighty-seven casualties among the two hundred men engaged, including three captains killed. Captain DuBose was among the wounded from his company. While hospitalized in Columbia and recovering from the gunshot wound to his left leg, DuBose was furloughed from active service on 15 September, but by the end of October, he was once again in Virginia in command of his company. There he remained during the last months of the war and, along with the surviving members of the Army of Northern Virginia, signed his parole at Appomattox Court House on 9 April. An ambrotype of David DuBose wearing a Confederate jacket was also preserved in the collection. He probably sat for the photographer just after he enlisted in 1861 because, along with the uniform jacket, he was wearing shirt, vest, and trousers that were civilian attire.

John Boyd DuBose, David's younger brother, joined the Governor's Guards, a volunteer company formed in Columbia, on 8 April 1861 and entrained in Charleston for Virginia on 25 April, as a member of Company A of the newly-formed Second Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, commanded by Colonel Joseph Brevard Kershaw. A month after he arrived in Virginia, Private DuBose was promoted to corporal and, on 21 July 1861, was engaged with his regiment in the Battle of First Manassas. He reenlisted in the regiment for two more years on 13 May 1862 and participated in the summer campaign in Virginia which culminated in the invasion of Maryland and the Battle of Antietam on 17 September. By that time, he had been promoted through the ranks to quartermaster sergeant of the regiment; however, he was discharged from the army on 6 November 1862 after the surgeon discovered that he suffered from "Disease of the Heart, marked by increased & violent pulsation and [oblit]eration of the normal sound" which made it impossible for him to perform "the duties of a soldier." Although there are no contemporary records in the collection that chronicle John's activities after his discharge from the military in 1862, a three-page biographical sketch, undated but probably written in the first decade of the twentieth century, related that "when unfitted for army service he went into the Confederate Government service in the two departments known as Auditors & Treasurers departments & was there made [assistant assessor] of the 2nd District & so remained until the close of the war." A notice printed in the 27 June 1863 issue of The Charleston Mercury listed John B. DuBose as the tax assessor for the Judicial District of Clarendon, stationed at Manchester Post Office, under the authority of the War Tax Office in Columbia.

While his sons and sons-in-law were in Confederate service David St.
P. DuBose, Sr., continued to supervise his working plantations in Clarendon. A letter to him from Theodore S. DuBose, who was involved in directing the work on his deceased son's plantation in Clarendon, described some of the problems faced by planters that were caused by wartime conditions. Theodore was faced with the loss of the overseer of his son's property, a Mr. Kelly who, according to the 1 August 1861 letter, had informed him "that he wished to go to Virginia as a volunteer & had spoken to you on the subject. and wished to know if I would give my consent." Theodore explained his concerns about the interruption Kelly's departure would cause. "Autumn is an important season to the planting interest, as all dropped stitches should be taken up, & all necessary preparations should be made for the next year." Kelly's plan to leave a young relative who was "an inexperienced boy, for the first time taking charge of a plantation, and one, too, to which he is a stranger, might [work in the short term]; but would not be likely to advance matters in reference to another years' operations." Theodore continued: "I have not replied to Kelly's letter, as I do not think I have a right to give my consent without your sanction. You are attending to the plantation operations, and whether you have an overseer, or what sort of an overseer you have, are questions which concern your daily comfort & peace." David DuBose apparently held an optimistic view of the future, even if the war continued indefinitely. For in October 1861, he purchased a cotton gin from William Ellison, his neighbor in Stateburg. On 28 October 1861, only five weeks before his death, Ellison dictated a letter to his son Henry, by which he informed DuBose that he had received his letter "and its contents noted." He promised to "send to Manchester Depot on tomorrow a forty saw gin for you....so if your wagon can meet mine there[,] that is at Manchester Depot on tomorrow about eleven o'clock, my wagone[r] will deliver the gin to yours." Ellison also informed him that "I have no second hand gins in order as I never fix up any unless ordered." William Ellison (ca. 1790–1861) was the free Black owner of a large-scale cotton gin manufacturing establishment which flourished from the 1820s until his death. He accumulated a sizable fortune through his entrepreneurial skills and his ability to acquire land and slaves with which he produced cotton and other crops. In order to operate his own large-scale planting interests and make purchases of necessary tools and equipment like a cotton gin, David DuBose borrowed money from banks in Camden and from his long-time factor in Charleston. A letter on stationery of William M. Lawton & Co. dated 4 November 1861 included a reminder that "a ren[ual] of yr. note of $5000" was due. "Please sign & return to us at once." Two letters from 1862 and one dated 1864 also requested prompt payments of small amounts owed. DuBose continued to borrow money throughout the war.
to meet his expenses and, according to a letter from Lawton, dated 3 March 1867, by 31 March 1863 he had owed $7,507.08 to William M. Lawton & Company. When the Civil War ended in April 1865, Confederate currency and securities were valueless, and DuBose, like so many of his fellow Sumter District planters, found themselves unable to pay their bills. To extricate himself from his financial difficulties, he eventually filed for bankruptcy in 1868; however, before he was forced to take that step, he had attempted to find another solution. He retained Joseph Daniel Pope (1820–1908), one of Columbia’s most eminent attorneys, and his partner Francis Wellman Fickling (1811–1887), of the firm Fickling & Pope, for their legal guidance. In their letter of 26 October 1866, they acknowledged receipt of his recent letter and then observed: “You can not go wrong we think by taking the course you indicate as preferable to you. The course we advised was more satisfactory as embracing all your liabilities and compelling the mortgagee to bring the mortgaged land and the mortgage.” DuBose also planned to sell some of his assets in order to help satisfy his financial obligations and his attorneys wanted to hear from him “as to the results of the sale....”

William Lawton, David’s major creditor, described in a letter dated 11 September 1866 the war’s impact on him. Appended to a printed announcement of the dissolution of his partnership with his son, Lawton’s letter detailed his own efforts to keep his factorage business afloat. “I am not Planting or engaged in any other employment, most of my Planting friends in the low country, or on the Seaboard, are pretty well broken up, like myself. I sold my wharf property during the war to pay the obligations of the House to the Banks & others, and now I am trying to sell my fine residence in the city, and my Plantation in Beaufort District, to get money to live on, and carry on business, but owing to the scarcity of money[,] property can’t be sold [or] only at ruinous prices.” The greatest problem, he explained, was that “we have no Banks to discount, or persons to lend money here, except as I hear, at from 1½ to 3 percent per month....You can form some idea of our position, and with every article of living high.” Other planters and businessmen in all parts of the state experienced similar difficulties in post-Civil War South Carolina. David’s neighbor, William Henry Burchell Richardson (1804–1879), pleaded with him, in a letter written 21 November 1867, to remit “the little Amount due me....” “Nothing but dire & the most imperious necessity compels me to call your attention to the debt, he continued. Richardson was desperate because the payment of his taxes on part of his property had “exhausted and taken every dollar that I can put my hands upon....” Unless David made
“arrangements to meet [his request] in a day or so....” Richardson feared his “property will be offered for sale, & submit me to great troubles, humiliation, & expenses....” Ultimately, there was nothing that David DuBose could do to save himself from the repercussions of bankruptcy. When William Lawton received a notice that “the real and personal property of... D. St. P. DuBose Bankrupt” would be sold at Sumter on 23 February 1869, he enclosed the notice in a letter he wrote to “Dear Sir” on 1 March 1869. He accepted the fact that “I of course can do nothing to protect myself in your case.” but then expressed his personal disappointment in David’s failure to repay his debt. “You asked me for credit, in the shape of money [and] my faith in your position, and character, never created a doubt on my mind. You stated in one of your letters, that you would secure me [and] I was satisfied. I sold my wharf, and paid my Bank debts, among them your note & thereby protected your honor & credit.” Lawton also reminded David that “You cannot but say, that I never urged, or pressed you for my just due. I rested on the purity, and integrity of your name, & friendship....I was prepared to wait your time, or accept any compromise suggested.” Although he was forced to sell the property that he owned in his own name, David did manage to salvage at least one parcel of property by means of a friendly sale. Preserved in the family papers is a deed to a seventy-acre tract of land in Sumter County that included “the summer residence thereon.” The document, dated 8 March 1869, was signed by “David J. Winn, Assignee of David St. P. DuBose, Bankrupt, and in pursuance of a sale made by me under order of the U. S. Court in the State aforesaid.” The purchaser, John J. Boyd. Margaret Ann Boyd DuBose’s brother, paid sixty dollars for the property and held it as trustee “for the use...of David S. DuBose and Margaret A. his wife during their joint lives....” At their deaths, possession would devolve upon their surviving children. The land was likely located in the High Hills of the Santee, an elevated region where planters had for decades spent their summers to escape the heat and mosquitoes of their plantations.

During the years that their father struggled to reestablish his cotton plantation after the end of the Civil War, his two sons pursued their own lives and careers. David St. Pierre DuBose, Jr., married Sally Coles Fisher (1842–1882), the daughter of John Fisher (1801–1879), Virginia-born Columbia physician and his wife. Jane Tucker Coles (1815–1891), in Columbia on 21 November 1866. John Boyd DuBose farmed for a year after the end of the war and, in partnership with his cousin Francis Marion Rhame (1841–1877), briefly operated a mercantile business in the Friendship community of Clarendon County; however, he decided to return to his alma mater. reopened in 1866 as the University of South
Carolina. with the addition of a medical department, and pursue a career in medicine. By the time he earned his medical degree in 1869, he was the father of three children: David St. Pierre (1865–1894); Mary Miller (1867–1951); and Wilhelmina (1868–1899). Another daughter, Miranda (1871–1960), was born after he established his medical practice, in 1870, in the village of Ridge Spring, located in southeastern Edgefield County. Uncertain about where he wanted to practice, John had requested recommendations from two professors who had trained him and one from a friend with influence and connections so that he could use their letters when seeking a place to settle. Joseph LeConte, M.D. (1823–1901), Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy at the University of South Carolina, responded to his request with a general letter that attested to the young doctor's training, character, and ability. Dated 7 July 1869, two months before Le Conte left Columbia to join the faculty of the recently chartered University of California, the letter recounted John DuBose's history. “Dr. J. B. DuBose graduated in this institution with distinction in 1860. After an absence of several years with mind expanded & matured by age and experience, he again entered the University as a student of medicine & has just graduated with still higher distinction.” Le Conte also described the rigor with which medical students were taught at the university. “The medical school connected with this university differs from most medical schools in our country in requiring daily examinations on lectures and a very rigid final examination in writing. The requisitions for graduation are so severe that it is impossible to take a diploma without a thorough knowledge of medicine & many therefore fail to obtain diplomas. During his whole course, but especially in his final examination. Dr. DuBose exhibited a familiarity with all branches of medicine which I have never seen surpassed in any student....His close personal connection with the most eminent physicians in Columbia has also given him considerable practical experience.” LeConte concluded by asserting that he knew “of no young physician in whom confidence could be more securely placed than in Dr. DuBose.” Former South Carolina governor John Laurence Manning (1816–1889) who was DuBose’s cousin on the Richardson side of the family, sent a letter, dated 1 August 1869, at DuBose’s request to John Pendleton King (1799–1888), a former United States senator from Georgia and, at the time, the president of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, with a request that, “as a personal favour of you [to provide] such letters or advice in his behalf as will enable him to make a desirable selection of a locality for the practice of his profession.” Dr. DuBose also asked John Thompson Darby, M.D. (1836–1879), his former professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and the physician who had signed his brother's certificate of disability from Confederate service in 1862, to also write a
reference letter for his job search. "His past course has been such, as to lead me to predict, that any community in which he may decide to pursue his profession will gain by accepting his services, for his mental, moral and social qualities command the esteem of high toned honorable Gentlemen, and commend him to all worthy citizens." Darby wrote in his 31 August 1869 letter.

Both John B. DuBose and his brother David, with their families, lived in Edgefield County when the 1870 census was conducted in June of that year. John was listed as a "Practicing Physician" who owned real estate valued at one thousand dollars and possessed personal property worth half that amount. The nearest post office was Ward, which was four miles from Ridge Spring, where his brother David and sister-in-law Sarah lived. David was a farmer with real estate worth three thousand dollars. The brothers' parents and four sisters remained in Clarendon for a few years after John and David relocated to Edgefield County. In the 1870 census for Clarendon County, David St. P. DuBose, his wife, Margaret, and their two unmarried daughters, Clara and Laura, were listed in one household. The next family enumerated was that of their daughter Margaret DuBose, the widow of McNeely DuBose, along with her two sons, eleven-year-old Theodore and ten-year-old McNeely. Another daughter, Susan DuBose Gaillard, and her husband, Samuel I. Gaillard, with their four children, lived on land adjoining her parents and sister. Both David DuBose and Samuel Gaillard were denoted "Planter" while Margaret DuBose was listed as "Farmer." The remaining daughter, Mary Adelaide DuBose Gaillard, lived with her husband, Alfred S. Gaillard, and their three children on a farm near Winnsboro in Fairfield County in 1870. The five letters in the collection that date from the 1870s add only a few details about the DuBose extended family. Two 1872 letters relate to property owned by Margaret DuBose in her own name which had been affected by her husband's bankruptcy. John S. Richardson, an attorney in the firm Blanding & Richardson of Sumter, wrote Mrs. DuBose on 15 February 1872 with directions for correcting the dates on "the Bond & mortgage" that she had recently executed. He also mentioned that "I saw Mr. Ryan in Charleston on last Monday & he will write you soon, so he promises, giving you authority to divide up Hungry Hall & sell it out in the terms I suggested to you." Another letter, this one from Rutledge & Young, Counselors at Law in Charleston, to Mrs. DuBose's Sumter attorney, provided additional details about the Hungry Hall property that Mrs. DuBose had owned since before her marriage to Mr. DuBose. Mr. Ryan, who held a mortgage on the land had agreed "that the plantation shall be sold in lots, if Mrs. DuBose is able to effect satisfactory sales in her judgment.
[with] the cash on each sale to be paid to Mr. Ryan...." After enough lots
had been sold to satisfy the mortgage that Ryan held, the profits from
further sales would accrue to Mrs. DuBose. Another letter from attorney
Richardson, written 9 August 1876, indicated that some sales of Mrs.
DuBose’s property had been made, but there was an uncertainty about
whether “the small balance of money” that resulted from those sales
should be paid to Mr. Ryan. Sometime after 1876, David and Margaret
DuBose moved from their Clarendon County home and joined their sons
in Edgefield County. Their eldest daughter, Susan DuBose Gaillard, had
died in 1872 and in the same year her son, David DuBose Gaillard
(1859–1913), a great favorite of his grandfather DuBose, left Clarendon
County for Winnsboro where he lived with his grandmother and enrolled
in the Mount Zion Academy. With few ties left for them in their native
county, the remaining DuBose family members, which included
daughters Laura and Clara, moved. The patriarch lived only a year or
two in his new home before his death. A newspaper obituary, clipped
from an Edgefield paper, announced the death of “Mr. David St. Pierre
DuBose, formerly of Clarendon Parish, Sumter County, which occurred
at the residence of Capt. David St. Pierre DuBose, near Ridge Spring, on
Monday the 20th instant [October 1879].” The obituary writer had
known Mr. DuBose “in his old home years and years before the war, and
therefore...[could] speak of him with full knowledge of his exalted
character.” He was, “from his birth to the close of the war...a wealthy,
honored and beloved citizen of Sumter: and when the losses, changes
and vicissitudes of the times brought his two sons to settle in our fair
Ridge country, he soon followed them, and spent the brief remnant of his
pure and noble life.” He had been “throughout his life...a pillar of the
Episcopal Church: and his funeral services were held in Grace Chapel,
Ridge Spring, on Tuesday, the 21st, the Rev. [H.O. Ju]dd, of Columbia,
officiating.” Less than six months after David’s death, his widow,
Margaret died on 29 March 1880, probably also at her son David’s home.
She, like her husband, was buried in the Ridge Spring village cemetery.
Laura, the youngest daughter, was also buried there after her death on
19 November 1880. According to later photocopies from the estate files
of Clarendon County that are in the family collection, David St. Pierre
DuBose applied for letters of administration for his mother’s estate in
September 1880 and declared that the “deceased was possessed of an
estate consisting of land situated in Clarendon County, South Carolina
and a small personal estate,” the value of which was about six thousand
dollars. In his yearly administrator’s return for 1882, David indicated
that he had paid property taxes on three tracts of land, one of nine
hundred acres, another of 1.043 acres, and a third of 1.023 acres, that
his mother had owned in Clarendon County. David also listed $250.00
received “for the rent of Estate for 1882.” Each of the heirs to the estate received twenty-five dollars from the rental income which was distributed to Margaret’s surviving sons and daughters, David St. Pierre DuBose, John Boyd DuBose, Clara James DuBose, and Mary Adelaide Gaillard. Another daughter, Margaret Ann DuBose, the widow of McNeely DuBose, had apparently died sometime between the summer of 1880 and the summer of 1883, when David DuBose paid her portion of the rental income from the estate to her two sons. “M.A. DuBose” was listed in the 1880 federal census as a resident of Franklin County, Tennessee, where she ran Palmetto Hall, a boarding house in the college town of Sewanee. Her elder son, Theodore Marion, was a medical student, while the younger, McNeely, was a student at the University of the South in Sewanee. She had left her farm in Clarendon County, South Carolina, in 1871 and moved to Sewanee at the invitation of her deceased husband’s brother, the Reverend William Porcher DuBose (1836–1918), who had accepted the position as chaplain and Professor of Moral Science at the University. She, along with Robert (1841–1907), another brother-in-law, operated Palmetto Hall, which the Reverend DuBose had built to provide rooms for Sewanee students. The Reverend DuBose also recruited a cousin, Maria Louise Porcher (b. 1828), to operate a similar facility, Magnolia Hall, which was constructed on a nearby lot in Sewanee.

A few years later, another member of the DuBose family was attracted to the Sewanee area for the educational advantages it offered and because of the presence of her DuBose relatives. Seventeen-year-old Mary Miller DuBose enrolled as a student at Fairmont School for Girls, which had been founded by Maria Louise Rucks Yerger (1836–1887) of Greenville, Mississippi. Mrs. Yerger, along with her friend and fellow educator Harriet Barfield Coulson Kells (1842–1913), taught in a girls school in Jackson, Mississippi, which had been in operation since the early 1860s. Together they explored the area near Sewanee, Tennessee, during the summer of 1872 and, after John Moffat (1827–1886) who owned land in the area offered the ladies fifty acres and agreed to finance a school building, they decided to establish their new school near Moffat’s Station, six miles from Sewanee. Opened in the spring of 1873, the school, often referred to as “Fairmount College,” first attracted students primarily from Mississippi and Louisiana. The Reverend DuBose served as the chaplain for the newly opened boarding school and, five years after the death of his wife, Anne Barnwell “Nannie” Peronneau (1836–1873), he married Mrs. Yerger on 18 December 1878. By the time Mary DuBose enrolled at Fairmount in March 1884, both Mrs. Kells and Mrs. Barnwell had ended their active roles at the school.
The first letter in the collection from Mary DuBose was written to her grandmother, Miranda Scarborough, who lived with Mary's family in Ridge Spring. Dated 20 April 1884, the fourteen-page letter was filled with Mary's comments and observations about her life at Fairmount and at Sewanee, where she frequently visited William P. DuBose and his family. In fact, her "Cousin Willie" had just "brought up the Easter cards that had been sent to me at Sewanee," she wrote. Among the eight cards she received, one was from "Mr. Barnwell." She asked her grandmother to thank him for it and "tell him that I am beginning to see some beauty at Fairmount, but that Sewanee has captivated my heart entirely...."

Robert Woodward Barnwell (1860–1952), the son of South Carolina College professor Robert W. Barnwell (1831–1863) and his wife, Mary Carter Singleton (1837–1863), graduated from the University of the South, was ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and was the minister in charge of Grace Church in Ridge Spring, the church that Mary and her family attended. Two years after Mary wrote her letter, on 16 November 1886, Barnwell married her sister, Wilhelmina "Mina" DuBose. Mary devoted the remainder of her letter to the state of her wardrobe, the food served to the Fairmount students, and to her studies. "I am not doing much with my drawing...am in those little drawing books I brought here, but I can see that I have improved some," she wrote. "Oh! Mr. McBee was wrathy because May & I stayed to the dance on Monday night." she continued. "Cousin was not certain there was to be one so had not asked for special permission, but we said we had leave from home. So that appeased him somewhat, but now he says that no girl shall go down to Sewanee with his consent unless the parents send & order him to let her go. He is too mean for anything!"

Silas McBees (1853–1924) of Lincolnton, North Carolina, had graduated from Sewanee in 1876 and two years later was elected to the board of trustees of his alma mater. When Harriet Kells, who had served as Fairmount's resident principal after Maria Yerger's marriage, returned to Mississippi in 1883, Silas McBees assumed that role. In her next letter to her grandmother, dated 7 September, Mary was again at Sewanee on a holiday with her cousin May Peronneau DuBose (1868–1960), Professor DuBose's daughter. "May and I came yesterday to spend a holiday...[because the] teachers were all sick or feeling badly so Mr. McB[ee] said he thought the best thing he could do was to give us holiday, so we asked to come here." She mentioned that she "went to Dr. Anderson's last night & enjoyed myself very much....No one else was there but Mac so it was quite a family party." Her cousin "Mac." McNeely DuBose, was apparently courting Rosalie, the daughter of Henry Mortimer Anderson, M.D. (1824–1905), and his wife, Julia Hand (1832–1911), and just over a year later, on 2 December 1885, McNeely and Rosalie were married in
Sewanee by Rosalie’s uncle, Charles Todd Quintard, the Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee. Bishop Quintard was also the person most responsible for reestablishing the University of the South in 1868. In the same letter to her grandmother, Mary mentioned that “Yesterday I saw the old Corner Stone of the university that was laid before the war, but was not built over....I think it is being unearthed for the new chapel.” In 1863, Union soldiers had destroyed the college’s unfinished main building, but the cornerstone had apparently survived.

Mary wrote nineteen letters to various members of her immediate family, including her mother, father, grandmother, and her siblings, while a student at Fairmount in 1884. She discussed life as a student, her classmates, classes she attended, fashion and clothes, and her DuBose relatives at Sewanee and Fairmount. She was also very interested in news from home and often commented on the information culled from the letters she received. When she wrote to her father on 21 September, she asked about her sister Mina’s plan to attend the Charleston Female Seminary, an institution established in 1870 by Charleston native Henrietta Aiken Kelly (1844–1916) to provide educational opportunities for young women who could not attend the all-male College of Charleston. Mary suggested that Mina would find it “pleasant” to be in Charleston, especially if she had friends there. “May [DuBose] has a little cousin Meta DeSaussure at Miss Kelly’s so that will be somebody else for her to make friends with.” she remarked. “I wonder how Sudie and Mina will get on together, but I am sure boarding school will help Sudie and so it may be very nice for them.” Both of William P. DuBose’s daughters, May and Susie, would spend the winter in Charleston, Mary continued, “so there will be quite a number of our cousins there.” Susan “Sudie” Miller Furman (1868–1931) was Mary’s cousin, the daughter of Susan Emma Miller (1832–1892), Miranda Eliza Miller Scarborough’s younger sister. She also mentioned another cousin to her father in her letter. “Cousin Willie is to preach the sermon of Mac’s ordination: Mac is to leave Sewanee about the last of Nov. He is studying quite hard now for a degree of some kind in the Theolog[y] department....I am very anxious to find out if he will be married this winter, but nobody seems to know.” Mary wrote an eleven-page letter to her grandmother on 2 October which was filled with details about her work at Fairmount, especially her painting and drawing classes. “I have been painting all the afternoon from 2:30 to 5, so feel rather used up. & ‘painty.’ I am only doing flowers, as I did not think I’d have time to attempt landscapes too....I think I am getting on very well with them: I take two lessons a week & two in drawing.” She also confessed that “when we get thro’ painting I take all the waste paint, & mix it together
& paint different things in the room. our flower jars & tables. &c.” From a recent letter from home, Mary had learned that her brother David planned to pursue a medical career: “I believe it is the best thing Brother could do. to study medicine & it is so pleasant for him to be with Mina...in Charleston.” Charleston was the location of the Medical College of South Carolina (present-day Medical University of South Carolina) and David spent several years there as a student. On 4 November, the presidential election which pitted Democrat Grover Cleveland against Republican James G. Blaine took place and Mary, in her 9 November letter to her father, reported on the local celebration of Cleveland’s victory. “I feel like saying ‘Hurrah for Cleveland’ the first thing as it [is] ringing in my head all the time. and we have been shouting it so much in the last day or two. Yesterday we had holiday on account of the Election. & last night had a Torch light Procession and a Bonfire.” In the procession the previous evening, “all the teachers were in the line [of] march & we were headed by Mr. McB[ee] and Cousin Willie with a huge poster with ‘Hurrah for Cleveland’ on it & torches.... We had speeches from McB[ee] & Cousin Willie.” The celebrants carried “Blaine in effigy...& then burnt him on the bonfire.” “It was...Mary assured her father. “altogether grand.” On 16 November, when she wrote to her younger sister Miranda “Mira” DuBose, Mary was focused on her return home: “Only think just four more Sundays before I will be with you all[;] it is about the only thing I think about now.” She did have mixed emotions about leaving, she admitted. “We are trying very hard to finish our books before the term ends so that we can have the last week free to enjoy ourselves & to see as much of each other as possible before we separate. It is real sad to think about it. & as anxious as I am to come home. I feel right badly about leaving. & think sometimes I’d like to come back....” As the time drew nearer for the end of the term, Mary’s reluctance to leave lessened and in her 25 November note to her mother. she expressed her delight with a verse: “Glory! Glory! shout Salvation. 21 days & then Vacation.”

Mary spent her final month at Fairmount preparing for exams, packing for her trip home, and visiting with her friends, relatives, and classmates. She described her Thanksgiving visit to Sewanee in a letter to her mother written on 30 November. “May and I went down on Thanksgiving morning & staid at St. Luke’s all the time.” she recounted. “The dinner was of course quite a treat to us...[and] that night after supper, Susie, May & I with some of the ‘Theologs’ went down into the dining room & made some candy. and had a gay time working at it.” She also saw her “Aunt Clara,” her father’s sister. who apparently had moved to Sewanee to take care of her nephews, Theodore and McNeely.
DuBose, after the death of their mother, Clara "has not decided yet whether she will leave Sewanee this winter, as it will be such an expense." "I know that you will laugh when I tell you that I have spent nearly all the afternoon packing," she informed her mother in her letter dated 6 December. She had also "stood an exam today and feel rather used up. I am now only studying one book so am not at much work, but am busy all the time." She continued her letter the following day, Sunday, 7 December, which she noted had "been an eventful day for Fairmount." "Five girls were confirmed this morning, then after service we went down in the yard and had a service to 'Break Ground' for the new chapel... It is to be of stone. & I think will be very pretty." When she wrote to her father on 10 December, she had finalized her travel plans. "I will leave here at ten on Monday morning, & get to Atlanta at ten P.M. Then will get into Augusta [about] 4 the next morning." From Augusta, she would take the train for Ridge Spring at eight o'clock and arrive at home about ten. She had finished her last exam, she wrote, "so feel free." There are three additional items in the collection that date from March days at Fairmount. A small photograph taken while Mary was a student is labeled on the verso with the names of the four young women depicted: May [DuBose], Lura [Forman], Mary [DuBose], and Mattie [Davidson]. Two certificates, both dated 13 December 1884 and signed by Silas McBee as principal, indicated that "Miss Mary M. DuBose hath passed satisfactory examinations" in both "the School of French [and] History...." With her at Fairmount, Mary had an autograph album that contains signatures and sentiments from many of her classmates and a few teachers, along with other entries dated 1882 and 1883 signed by friends and relatives in South Carolina. Two dozen of her classmates are represented by messages, typically dated during the last days of the term in December 1884. Principal Silas McBee and several teachers also inscribed their names in the album. There are two signatures dated January 1884, one of her aunt Clara J. DuBose and the other from her Cousin McNeely DuBose, which indicate that Mary visited Fairmount before she enrolled at the beginning of the 1884 term which began in March.

On 5 May 1886, eighteen months after Mary returned from Fairmount, her mother died at her home in Ridge Spring "after a painful illness of several months, which she bore with uncomplaining meekness and Christian fortitude." according to an obituary clipped from an unidentified newspaper that is preserved in the family collection. Also present is a manuscript invitation "to attend the funeral service of...Sarah E. DuBose at Grace Church, Ridge Spring on Friday May 7th 1886 at 11:30 a.m." A letter of condolence from an Episcopal minister
and family friend. William J. Alger (1823–1903), written from Millville, Massachusetts, on 25 May 1886, conveyed to John B. DuBose and his family the “deepest sympathies in your great bereavement & to offer our most heartfelt condolences....”

On 26 September 1890, Fletcher Gladstone Asbill (1868–1944), a Ridge Spring native, wrote his good friend Dr. St. Pierre DuBose with news of his trip to Baltimore where he had enrolled that day in the Department of Dentistry of the University of Maryland. “I am very much pleased indeed & will like my new life more than I thought, by a great deal,” he informed St. Pierre. He had met one of the professors in the dental department, James H. Harris, M.D., D.D.S., he reported, and “I like him splendid.” Even though he would not begin classes until 1 October, Fletcher was eager to get started. “It will be my turn to try my hand for the first time Monday extracting teeth.” He completed his dental course and received his degree in 1892, but decided to pursue additional studies in medicine and, in 1894, earned his medical degree from the University of Maryland. After he passed the requisite examination, the State of South Carolina granted him a certificate to practice medicine in April of that year. The next year, on 3 September, Dr. Asbill and Miranda Scarborough DuBose were married in Ridge Spring.

After the death of his wife, Dr. John DuBose continued his medical practice and expanded his agricultural interests to include peach trees, a growing and profitable industry around Ridge Spring, and experimented with asparagus and celery plants. According to the contents of a letter he wrote on 10 January 1892 to his daughter Mary on the letterhead of the San Carlos Hotel in St. James City, Florida, he had traveled there to check on the status of his crops growing on Sanibel Island, located off Florida’s gulf coast near Fort Myers. A note published in The State on 7 January stated that “Dr. J.B. DuBose and Mr. J[ohn] C. Watson left this morning for Florida, to look after their fruit and truck interest.” In his letter, he explained that “I know you are all extremely anxious to know about the outlook at Sanibel and I am at a loss what to say or how to form my opinion upon things I have had so little experience with as Lemon trees. All whom we have conversed with & who have seen them say they are doing well, and we will surely succeed and have an independence in four or five years.” Dr. DuBose, however, was not as optimistic about other crops planted on Sanibel Island. “I do not think the vegetables will do anything, except tomatoes perhaps....The cold wind has hurt the tomatoes a good deal, but we are told a little weather like this will make a wonderful difference in their appearance, so we will have another inspection of them and form a better opinion as to the outlook.” The local residents, however, were
confident in the success of farming on their island. "I have never seen people so enthusiastic over their future prospects, and this last cold seems to convince more than ever (if such a thing was possible) that in a few years Sanibel [will] be a great place." Dr. DuBose's Florida enterprise was soon replaced with experiments with vegetable crops not usually grown in the Ridge Spring community. In the collection, there is a clipped editorial from *The State* newspaper, dated 30 January 1894, in which the writer mentioned that "Several times within the last two years reference has been made in the correspondence of The State to the success which has attended the experiments of Dr. J.B. DuBose, of Ridge Spring, Edgefield county, in raising celery for market." The previous day the editor had received "samples of celery of Dr. DuBose's raising" at his office: "Three stalks of this celery weighed four pounds; they were crisp and well bleached, and compared handsomely with the best Kalamazoo celery brought to this market." The editorial was written in response to a news article printed in *The State* on 23 January that had provided the key point for the editorial writer: "Dr. J.B. DuBois [sic] of Ridge Spring has shown conclusively that as good celery can be raised in South Carolina as in Michigan." The article also provided further context for Dr. DuBose's agricultural endeavors. The previous year, he had "planted a small patch as an experiment, and finding that he could succeed, he planted two and a half acres this year...[and] is delighted with the result." Dr. DuBose was listed, along with Robert B. Watson and James A. Merritt, as the principal producers of the "50,000 crates of fruits and vegetables shipped from Ridge Spring last year." Dr. Dubose "has about seventy acres in peaches, plums, apples and pears" as well as "about sixteen acres...[in asparagus], and it has proven very profitable."

Dr. DuBose was able to continue his medical practice even while devoting considerable time to his crops because his son, St. Pierre DuBose, had joined his father's practice after he completed his medical training. However, by 1894 the son's failing health prompted him to spend a few days at Glenn Springs, in Spartanburg County, a resort known for the efficacy of its mineral water. After he returned home, he wrote his sister Mary a six-page letter, dated 21 June, in which he described the results of his visit to the springs. "I was not getting as much satisfaction out of the Springs as I wished, but thought that as I was already there, I would try it a little more fully," he wrote. He returned home earlier than he had anticipated because he "was not gaining a great deal" from his time there. By the end of summer, with little improvement in his condition, he decided to visit the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore and seek the opinion of Dr. William Osler (1849–1919), professor at the recently-opened medical school and
physician-in-chief of the hospital. He was accompanied by his cousin, Theodore Marion DuBose, M.D., an 1881 graduate of the Medical College of South Carolina and a resident of Columbia, where he had practiced medicine since 1891. In a letter to his father dated 4 September 1894, St. Pierre described his experience with the Johns Hopkins physicians. “After breakfast we telephoned up to the Johns Hopkins Hospital to inquire whether Dr. Osler was there [and] found that he is away in Europe,” he explained. “We went up to the Hosp. about 12 o’clock & met...[Dr. Osler’s] assistant Dr. [William S.] Thayer, formerly of Boston, said to be a very high authority, & Dr. [Howard] Kelly whom we met says he is even better authority than Dr. Osler on diseases of the blood....Dr. Thayer I found very kind, and he examined me to some extent.” Dr. Thayer recommended that St. Pierre take a private room in the hospital where the doctors would have him “right under their charge for as much investigation as they might desire,” he continued. “I think they will make thorough investigations & try to set me all right if they can.” After his return to Ridge Spring, St. Pierre’s health continued to decline, and he died at home early on the morning of 24 November. Several printed obituaries, clipped from various South Carolina newspapers, are preserved in the collection. The Charleston News & Courier published a short notice that synthesized the sentiments found in all the other obituaries: “A faithful soldier of the cross, a skillful practicing physician of Ridge Spring and vicinity, a refined and courteous gentleman, his loss is deeply mourned and regretted by the entire community and tears of sympathy shed by many for the stricken father and sisters and venerable grandmother.” Among the letters of sympathy present in the collection is one written by Tilla V. Jones to St. Pierre’s grandmother, Miranda Scarborough, who recalled her “Grandson’s kind and gentle ministrations to my precious husband in his last illness and I feel that I too am personally bereaved.”

After the death of his son and partner in his medical practice at the age of twenty-nine, Dr. DuBose’s physical and mental health rapidly declined. In a series of seven letters written to his daughters Mary and Mira during January and February 1895, DuBose chronicled the final weeks of his life. Mina and Robert Barnwell, his daughter and son-in-law, invited him to visit them and their children in Florence for a few days in late January. On 24 January, he wrote to “My dear Daughters,” Mary and Mira, who had remained at Ridge Spring, and reported that “Robt. & Mina are as kind and attentive as possible and [are] doing everything in their power for my comfort....[but] I have been on a strain so long that I expect I will have to give up [my medical] practice though I do not see how I can live without it.” On his return by train to Ridge
Spring, he stopped in Columbia to visit with his nephew Theodore M. DuBose. He wrote his daughters on 1 February to inform them of his arrival there and admitted that "I have not improved very much...." He also acknowledged that "I think so much of you all and wish so much I could feel stronger and throw off this despondency that troubles me so much." In a longer letter, also written from his nephew's home on 8 February, John thanked his daughters for their many kindnesses to him: "You have both been such loving & good daughters. and you my darling Mary have had so many responsibilities in your life. and have always borne them so nobly. I trust God will reward you for all you have done for the whole house. and you dear Mira have always been so sweet to me." In closing, he mentioned that Theodore DuBose and Robert Barnwell "urge me to go on a trip but I do not know whether I will or not." The suggested "trip" did happen, and he wrote his next letter to his daughters from Baltimore, Maryland, on 13 February. He had been admitted two days before to the Sheppard Asylum, a private hospital located just outside of Baltimore, in Towson, Maryland. Opened for patients in 1891, the psychiatric institution specialized in the humane treatment of people with mental illness and its medical superintendent, Edward N. Brush, M.D. (1852–1933), was particularly interested in melancholia, Dr. DuBose's affliction. "I feel very lonely and miss you all more than words can express," John began his letter to his daughters. "I miss my former life very much." Dr. Brush had explained "the cause of my trouble...and I may not be any better soon," he concluded. Two days later, on 15 February, Dr. DuBose died in the Sheppard Asylum. On 20 April, Mary wrote to Dr. Brush, after she had moved to Florence to live with the Barnwells, to request information about the circumstance of her father's death. "I am so very anxious to learn some details of the few last sad days of my dear Father," she began, and she wished to know "any particulars of his manner or conversation during that time." Mary acknowledged that she and her sisters "suffered so even in consenting to his going to Baltimore for he was sick such a short time." She lamented that "Father's death has necessitated the breaking up of his beautiful home. & the removal of his two daughters to this place." Dr. Brush responded to her request with a two-page letter dated 11 May and assured her that her father "frequently referred to you all in the most loving terms, and in conversation which I had with him late in the afternoon of the day on which he died, he expressed a determination to endeavor to get well, and smilingly told me that he was going to try and do all that he could to further our efforts toward his recovery." The doctor also commented to Mary that "we became quite attached to your father in the few days that it was our privilege to know him. He was in every way gentle and kind, he was considerate of others, and very
apprehensive lest he should make trouble.” And, in a final effort to allay
the family’s concerns, Dr. Brush expressed his belief “that there was
nothing in your father’s thoughts other than of the most loving
character towards all his family, and that the unfortunate termination
of his life was due to an insane thought that he could save them care,
trouble, and possible suffering.”

After the death of John DuBose and before his estate was settled,
Mary and Mira decided it was necessary to close the family home in
Ridge Spring and find another place for them and their grandmother to
live. Mrs. Scarborough considered moving to Arkansas to live with her
son, William M. Scarborough, who owned a drug store in Morrelton, but
instead joined Mary and Mira in Florence where they resided with Mina
and Robert Barnwell and their two children, John DuBose Barnwell
(1890–1975) and Sarah Scarborough Barnwell (1891–1997). The family
rented the Ridge Spring house to David B. Frontis (1856–1937), a
physician who had previously practiced in Johnston. In a letter to Mary
DuBose dated 1 April, Dr. Frontis enclosed the rent due from 14 March,
when he and his family took possession of the house, until 1 April.
“Thank you very much for the prescription scales,” he wrote. “I needed
something of the kind and I shall treasure them very highly.” In late
June 1895, Mary received an insurance payment for a policy that her
father held through the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, a fraternal
organization. The income from the insurance policy partially relieved
the family’s financial stress and made it possible for Mary to consider
her future. Her aunt, Ella Wellmore DuBose (1850–1915), the second
wife of her uncle, David St. Pierre DuBose, wrote to her from Edgefield
on 2 July 1895 with a proposal for a joint venture as proprietors of a
boarding house. “I have made up my mind to leave here this fall and go
into business somewhere,” she wrote Mary. “I want to open a boarding
house. It is absolutely necessary to do something as we cannot make a
living here. Farming does not pay any longer and we cannot rent our
houses so we have no income to depend on.” David DuBose had owned
a large farm near Ridge Spring where he and his first wife lived until
her death in 1882. He eventually moved to Edgefield, about 1890, after
he had met and married Ella Wellmore Smith, the widow of Frederick
L. Smith. Ella, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, was the daughter of
Edward Wellmore (1808–1883), an artist who was active in Baltimore
and in other towns across the country in his later years. Ella briefly
taught school in Indiana in 1870 before moving to Edgefield the next
year where she married Connecticut native Frederick L. Smith
(1839–1885). When Mary DuBose wrote to her sister Mira on 7 July
1895, she discussed the business offer from their aunt. “Aunt Ella’s
letter was such a surprise to me that I scarcely know how to reply to it."

she explained. "Without much consideration & correspondence, I cannot
decide. The point that comes up first of course is the question of the
expense, for I do not know if such a venture could be made without
ready money. If it cannot, there is no use thinking of it at all." Her
financial situation was still precarious and depended on funds advanced
from her father's estate by her uncle David, the executor. "I feel that
something must be done for if we draw so constantly on the Estate,
when the division comes, there will be very little to come to you & me," she explained to her sister. Mary's grandmother was aware of Ella's
proposal and, in her letter to her niece, written from Florence on 7 July,
she asked her "what do you think of...[Ella's] proposition?" At the same
time, she suggested an alternative idea for a boarding house. "When I
wrote to...[Ella], I said that I thought you & myself might live at Ridge,
& take some boarders if we could get some one to live with us, meaning
some one like herself or the Captain," she informed Mary. "I think it
might be a good way to live, & let me board with you, & help about the
work too."

On 3 September 1895, twenty-four-year-old Miranda Scarborough
DuBose (1871-1960), Dr. DuBose's youngest daughter, married a long-
time family friend, Dr. Fletcher Gladstone Asbill, who had returned to
Ridge Spring after he completed his dental and medical training in
Baltimore in 1894. The newlyweds settled into a house in Ridge Spring
and on 15 September, Mira wrote to Mary in Florence with family news,
and with a description of her hunting activities. "Fletcher has given me
a beautiful little rifle that only weighs six pounds, & was delighted the
other day when I hit a mark several times in succession....It is such a
new thing with me that I handle the rifle very gingerly. I have been
squirrel hunting twice. Last week I went in fine style, carried my rifle
like a regular hunter," she recalled. Mira continued to correspond with
both her sister and her grandmother while they remained in Florence
with the Barnwell family during the fall of 1895. In her letter of 21
September, she mentioned to Mary that she had talked with their aunt
Ella while on a visit to Edgefield and that she "thinks you would be more
sure of making money by teaching than by keeping boarders." Mira
asked her sister, "Would you be willing for the place to be divided this
fall if out of debt? It seems to me it would be a good idea to do so, & then
we would know what we each had." In the same letter, she indicated her
own preference for the property "by Mr. Rambo's....So I thought I would
ask you all if you would be willing to let me claim that at the division.
Of course the person who appraises the value of all the estate would
have to divide equally, but I would like that particular piece on account
of living there in the future....” In her next letter to Mary, written 29 September, Mira continued to press for a division of the estate as soon as possible, especially in view of Mary’s decision to return to the family home in Ridge Spring. Mary had apparently suggested that the division could not occur until the debt associated with the property had been paid, but Mira argued that “It is a mistake that the estate cannot be divided, for it can be done as soon as we please” after the debt was paid. Mira was eager “to pay my third of the $1000.00 anyway” and insisted that her sisters could satisfy their obligations by “giving security on...[their] third or share of the land....” After the debt was satisfied, “the property will then be divided, & can be rented or sold. & can certainly be managed to better advantage,” she continued. “You don’t know how the orchards have gone down from lack of attention this year. & I’m afraid there won’t be much left to divide if we don’t do it pretty soon,” she warned.

After Mary and her grandmother returned to Ridge Spring in the late fall of 1895, the volume of correspondence in the collection declines considerably. Only an occasional letter from a friend or relative has been preserved from the years 1896 to 1898; however, Miranda Scarborough copied and saved a letter she sent to her son William, apparently because it included her wishes about the distribution of her assets after her death. In that letter, dated 5 February 1896, she responded to her son’s question, “what I wish done with my city of ·•Augusta Bond,” after my funeral expenses are paid,” which he had posed in a previous letter. “I do not wish to make a difference in the division of it,” she explained. “& hope you will have me laid away in a neat. plain coffin. & the balance of the money divided in three parts—one each for yourself & Jimmie, & the other for Mary, Mina & Mira.” She also pointed out that even though “my income of $305.00 is very small now...I will try to make it answer for my necessities.” Her major recurring expense, she continued. was the ten dollars and sixty cents that she paid Mary each month for “board & washing....” Mrs. Scarborough’s financial circumstances had been somewhat reduced when she signed an agreement on 18 December 1894 to loan Dr. DuBose fifteen hundred dollars, a debt “secured by mort­gages of real estate in the event of his failure to pay said notes...” His three daughters also agreed to “accept said notes, with mortgage at par, as a part of the amount” they would be entitled to after their grand­mother’s death. A few months later, Miranda transferred ownership of three bonds, with a total value of $2,500, to her three granddaughters which they accepted as payment “in full of our joint share of the estate of our grandfather Wm. H. Scarborough coming to us as children and heirs of Sarah E. Scarborough daughter of said Wm. H. Scarborough and
Miranda E. Scarborough on the death of our grandmother...” In exchange for the release of “her life interest in this property,” Mrs. Scarborough’s granddaughters promised “to pay to her the sum of fifty dollars during every year of her lifetime commencing with this year.” That agreement was signed by Mary and Miranda DuBose and Wilhemina Barnwell on 21 February 1895, less than a week after their father’s death. Mrs. Scarborough had lived with her daughter’s family since the death of her husband in 1871. When Scarborough wrote his will in June of that year, he gave Sarah E. DuBose “such bonds as are designated by endorsement of her name,” and also noted that “In consideration of the amount I am spending in putting an addition to her house, I expect her to give her mother a home, during her natural life, or widowhood.” Miranda Scarborough continued to reside with the DuBose family, even after her daughter’s death in 1886, and planned to remain there with her son-in-law and granddaughters in Ridge Spring for the remaining years of her life. She often visited with friends and relatives in South Carolina, especially her relatives in Sumter County and, after her granddaughter married and moved to Florence, South Carolina, in 1886, she frequently spent time there.

When Mrs. Scarborough moved to Ridge Spring to live, she brought her furniture and several portraits by her husband of family members and others. One of the non-family portraits was of Judge Baylis Earle (1795–1844). On 10 February 1899, Mary DuBose wrote a letter to Dr. Thomas T. Earle (1845–1921) of Greenville attempting to sell the Earle portrait to a member of the family. She retained a draft of her letter in which she explained that “If I am addressing the right person, I have a portrait which might be of great value to you...” She informed Dr. Earle that the portrait “was painted by my grand father Mr. Wm. H. Scarborough of Columbia many years ago & was considered a fine likeness.” Although she valued it “as a fine specimen of my grand father’s talent,” she “would like to dispose of it.” She speculated that the doctor was the son of Judge Earle but, she continued, “If I am mistaken in writing to the wrong person can you put [me] in communication with the proper one.” “Judge Baylis Earle was a cousin, a bachelor, and as far as I know, has no very near kin living at present.” Dr. Earle replied on 13 February. He did suggest that “Mr. T.K. Earle of this place, or Mr. Sam B. Earle of Marietta Ga. might be interested in the portrait.” By the time Helen Kohn Hennig published William Harrison Scarborough: Portraitist and Miniaturist, her detailed study of the life and works of the artist in 1937, Miss Mary Lyles of Columbia, S.C., Earle’s great-grand niece owned the painting.

In the early spring of 1899, Mary DuBose accompanied her grand-
mother Scarborough to Charleston for treatment of an eye problem and then both visited the Barnwells in Florence. Mary wrote her sister Mira on 9 March with the good news that Dr. Charles Wilson Kollock (1851-1931), the ophthalmologist who had treated their grandmother, "was so satisfied with the result of the treatment that he would not keep her longer..." She also mentioned in passing that "Mina was in bed two days since we came up but is well today." Mary and Miranda spent several weeks in Florence before returning to Ridge Spring, but by late April Mary had returned to Florence to nurse her sister whose health had not improved since her previous visit. In a letter to Mary dated 28 May, her grandmother wrote from Ridge Spring that "I am so glad that Mina does not suffer so much pain now, & hope she will soon be well enough to do without you." Mina's condition did not improve and she died on 9 May. Lucy Penny, a friend from Florence, enclosed several newspaper clippings about Mina's death in a 16 May letter to Mary. The obituary published the day of her death reported: "Mrs. Mina Barnwell, the wife of Rev. R.W. Barnwell, died to-day about 2 o'clock. She had been in ill for several weeks, but her death was quite unexpected and fell like a stunning blow upon her friends and particularly upon the devoted husband, who but a few hours previously was rejoicing in the fact she was apparently growing much better." Another clipping described the funeral service which was held at St. John's Episcopal Church after which her casket "will be taken to Ridge Spring on the evening train for interment in the old family burying ground."

After the death of his wife, the Reverend Barnwell and his two children, nine-year-old John and eight-year-old Sarah, spent time with Mina's sisters and grandmother in Ridge Spring until he returned to Florence a few months later and resumed his ministry at St. Paul's. Although he remained there for almost two years, his precarious health made it difficult for him to continue his ministry and he resigned his position in June 1901 and returned to Ridge Spring. Apparently, he left his son and daughter in the family home at Ridge Spring with his sister-in-law Mary and Mrs. Scarborough while he recuperated in the mountains. In July, he filled the pulpit of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Richmond, Virginia, during the absence of the rector, and then spent the winter of 1901-1902 in Atlanta, Georgia. On 19 April 1902 he wrote to Mary DuBose and outlined his plans for a June wedding to Malinda McBee Brunson (1874-1962), a young lady from Florence. Complicating his planning, however, was Mary's own intention to wed during the same month and she wanted her brother-in-law to perform the ceremony in Ridge Spring. A few days later, he again wrote to Mary and offered to officiate at her wedding on 17 June before traveling to Florence where
he and Malinda would marry in the sanctuary of his former church two
days later. Mary's fiancé, Walter Hamer Stuckey (1875–1953), was a
native of Darlington County and a 1898 graduate of Wofford College.
Before moving to Ridge Spring in 1899, he briefly taught school in Irmo.
When the census was taken in 1900, Walter had been listed as a boarder
in the home of Mary DuBose and her grandmother. Mary and Walter
sent invitations to their wedding to friends and family members and
Mary's uncle, William M. Scarborough, responded from his home in
Morrilton, Arkansas, with a letter dated 10 June 1902. Although he and
his wife were not able to attend, they extended their “blessing with all
our hearts, and hope your marriage may prove the greatest happiness
of your life.” Preserved in the family collection is a typed transcript of a
newspaper clipping that described the wedding. “At Grace Church.
Ridge Spring on Tuesday at high noon. Mr. Walter H. Stuckey and Miss
Mary, daughter of the late Dr. John Boyd DuBose, were married by the
Rev. R.W. Barnwell, brother-in-law of the bride.”

Mrs. Scarborough continued to live in the family home with Mary and
Walter until the fall of 1903. Mary expected her first child in November,
and her relatives feared it would be difficult to care for an infant and her
eighty-one-year-old grandmother at the same time, so her two Scar­
borough uncles agreed to take responsibility for their mother's care. In
a letter written 21 September, William Scarborough explained to Mary
that he and his brother Jimmie would soon travel to Ridge Spring and
accompany their mother to Arkansas where she would live with his
family: “As much as I have appreciated your kindness to mother and as
anxious as I have been to relieve you of the care of her in your present
condition, it has been impossible to have any definite understanding
with Jimmie until now....” After William had returned to his home, he
wrote Mary on 11 October with a long account of the arduous three-day
train trip from Ridge Spring. His mother, he was pleased to report, is as
well as when she left the Ridge.” In a letter addressed to her grand­
mother on “Saturday morning, Oct. 24 1903,” Mary wrote of the home
that Miranda had left so recently, “I miss you all the time & often think
I hear you stirring around the house, especially at night.” She concluded,
“all your friends send love & want to know how you stood your long
journey.” On the same day, her uncle “Willie” sent her a telegram:
“Mother died tonight funeral Monday.” The State published a brief
obituary of Mrs. Scarborough in its 25 October edition. “Mrs. Scar­
borough was a Miss Miller, from an old Sumter county family, and relict
of Mr. Wm. Scarborough of Columbia, an artist and eminent portrait
painter.” A few days after Mrs. Scarborough was buried in Elmwood
Cemetery in Morrilton, William sent a six-page letter addressed to both
Mary and Mira. He recounted their grandmother's last days and assured Mary and Mira that her passing was peaceful. "I kept watching her pulse, when all [at] once it seemed to fade away and she only breathed once or twice and all was ended without a struggle." William sent a letter to Walter Stuckey a few weeks later, but on a much happier theme. In response to Walter's letter which had announced the birth of a son, Walter DuBose Stuckey, on 5 November 1903, William wrote that he "was so glad to hear of the new little darling in your house, and that Mary was doing so well...." A second child, a daughter, Mary Miranda Stuckey, named for both her mother and grandmother, joined the Stuckey household on 10 January 1905.

The number of letters in the collection decreases significantly as the years passed, and the ones preserved often related to family history or the portraits by William Harrison Scarborough. Mary Stuckey saved a letter written to her on 15 September 1911 by Professor Yates Snowden (1858–1933) of the University of South Carolina's history department. Apparently, she had asked Snowden a question in an earlier letter about the professor's lecture on Francis Lieber and his sons which the professor had delivered in the university chapel in March 1911 and wanted to know about the Lieber portrait Scarborough had painted. Snowden promised Mary that when his lecture was published "the interesting and significant 'story' of the order for the Scarborough portrait, the extraordinary,—though I cannot say entirely unjustifiable,—action of the students, and its final disposition, will certainly appear." The professor also explained the reason for his own interest in Scarborough's works. When he was a young boy, he had seen a portrait of his "kinsman, Captain J. Ward Hopkins, C.S.A., killed at Petersburg," in the "home of ... the Misses Hopkins, of Charleston." He asserted that "anyone can see that it is a fine piece of art, but my mother told me it was a superb likeness." Since seeing that portrait, he continued, "anything by Scarborough has been of intense interest to me." More than twenty years later, Mary Stuckey received a letter, dated 4 January 1934, from Henry N. Snyder, the president of Wofford College, in which he thanked her for the gift of "the original sketch of Mr. Benjamin Wofford, our founder, made by your grandfather...." Dr. D.D. Wallace, history professor at Wofford, had presented the sketch on behalf of Scarborough's descendants. Mary Stuckey and Mira Asbill had always shown an interest in their grandfather's life and work, but it was the efforts of Yates Snowden's protégé, Helen Kohn Hennig (1896–1961), who was undoubtedly encouraged by her mentor in her efforts to document Scarborough's life and artistic career, that involved the sisters in a project to create a list of the artist's portraits and also record the
events of his life. The daughter of August Kohn and Irene Goldsmith Kohn. Helen and her father were avid collectors of South Caroliniana, especially books and pamphlets. She pursued her interest in South Carolina history at the University of South Carolina where she was awarded a master's degree. Her research into Scarborough's life and work resulted in the publication of a short, illustrated sketch of the artist in *Art in America and Elsewhere* in October 1934, and the appearance of her book-length study, *William Harrison Scarborough, Portraitist and Miniaturist*, in 1937. As was the case with Yates Snowden, her fascination with Scarborough's paintings was sparked by seeing examples of his art. "The first stir of interest I ever felt for the work of Scarborough came when I viewed the family portraits in the home of the Misses Sara and Leslie Charles of Darlington," she explained in the foreword to her book. "Their appreciation of the accomplishments of this Southern artist intrigued me and this book is the result." She also credited "Mrs. W.H. Stuckey and Mrs. F.G. Asbill of Ridge Spring, S.C., for allowing me to use and quote...[from] his diaries and account books." Scarborough's granddaughters had "been so generous and gracious in their cooperation and have given me access to so much that is intimate and dear to them that I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude."

Before the publication of Mrs. Hennig's book, the Columbia Art Association sponsored an exhibition of Scarborough portraits which were on view in the Columbia Township Auditorium from 22 to 29 April 1937. Preserved in the family papers are ephemeral items from that event, including a printed list of the fifty portraits on display, along with the names of their owners: an announcement of the event: and an order form for Mrs. Hennig's book, which was expected from the press of the R.L. Bryan Company later that year. Mary Stuckey also clipped newspaper articles about Scarborough and the exhibit, primarily from *The State*, including one which described a meeting of the Columbia Art Association that was held in the Township Auditorium where the members were surrounded by the Scarborough portraits. Helen Kohn Hennig presented a program in which she synthesized her years of research and included critical comments on several of the portraits on display. "At the close of her talk, Mrs. Hennig introduced...six grandchildren of William Scarborough," the newspaper reporter recorded, who were present and had loaned five of the portraits featured in the exhibition. The sisters had also provided access to Scarborough's account book which Mrs. Hennig had cited in her talk. Helen was hard at work on her book when she wrote Mary Stuckey on 25 April 1937 and asked for help "to straighten me out on one notation I find." She was confused
by the description of the portrait of Miranda Scarborough and her son which the family of William M. Scarborough of Arkansas owned. Mary made notes on the original letter and then conveyed the changes to Helen. To avoid similar problems in the future, Helen enclosed "a slip which I would like to have you use as a model for giving me the information about the family portraits on both the Miller and Scarborough sides of the family. (Heavens, what a job!)" Helen also attempted to confirm some of the traditions about Scarborough's early life and work, especially the year he arrived in South Carolina, with the known facts of his life. In a letter to Mary Stuckey written on 12 May 1937, she asked for Mary's help with "something that has been worrying me for some time...." Helen laid out a chronology that posited that Scarborough had arrived in South Carolina in 1830: "in other words if he were born in 1812 he was only 18 when he came to South Carolina to live, and at that time he had been married, widowed, and had a child. That was a lot for a boy of 18." A tradition that the owner of Scarborough's portrait of Waddy Thompson had expressed further confused the chronology of Scarborough's life. "[T]he people in Greenville say that [Scarborough] came to this state to paint the Waddy Thompson family before he came here to live, which would make him about fifteen." She then asked, "Do you think we could have been mistaken as to the dates he came to South Carolina?" Helen's effort to settle these questions as quickly as she could was precipitated by the request she had from the R.L Bryan Company, the publisher of the Scarborough book, to turn in her "manuscript not later than the twentieth of this month." she wrote, "so I am working day and half the night to get it ready."

The Scarborough exhibition in Columbia and the publication of Helen Hennig's book in early September 1937 stimulated interest in Scarborough's work as an artist and established his South Carolina granddaughters, Mary Stuckey and Mira Asbill, as local Scarborough authorities. On 3 June 1941, Norman Hirschl of John Levy Galleries, in New York, wrote Mary Stuckey with a request for information about a Scarborough portrait of John C. Calhoun "that has recently come into our Galleries." Although he had already discovered in the records of the Clariosophic Society of the South Carolina College that Scarborough had been commissioned in 1847 to paint Calhoun's portrait and was allowed "to paint another Portrait of Calhoun for himself," Mr. Hirschl asked Mrs. Stuckey if she "could give...any information regarding the picture, or any history that you might know of its whereabouts since it was painted." Mary immediately turned to Helen Hennig for help in crafting her reply to Mr.Hirschl and received a note from Helen dated 26 June 1941. "Unfortunately I do not know a thing about the portrait of
Calhoun of which Mr. Hirschl writes,” she informed Mary, but she did indicate that she intended to write to Mr. Hirschl “asking him for any information he may have so that I can include it in my check list.” Helen also mentioned that she “did enjoy meeting the Scarbourghs from Arkansas. I am glad you have met them for they were anxious to know their family.” Other Scarborough relatives also contacted Mary Stuckey seeking information about Scarborough and his family during the 1940s. Pauline G. Bowman, the granddaughter of Paulina Scarborough. William Harrison’s sister, wrote Mary from Louisville, Kentucky on 4 January 1942 seeking any information that she might have about “John and James Scarborough,” and also offering to send copies of “letters written by William H. and Miranda Scarborough to my grandmother in which they mention different members of their family.” Unfortunately, there are no copies of the letters mentioned now present in the collection. Another cousin, M. A. Scarborough, the owner of Palace Drug Store in Clarksville, Arkansas, wrote Mary on 14 April 1945 and began his letter with “I know that [it] is not a surprise that William Miller Scarborough had a son[,] but I am sure it will be to hear from him.” Although Martin Audley Scarborough (1883–1960) was Mary’s first cousin, the two families had apparently not been in touch since Mary’s “Uncle Willie” died in 1911. M. A. had read in Helen Hennig’s book that Mary owned several of Scarborough’s paintings which he was “anxious to see.” He also had, he wrote, “a large one of my father on my grandmother’s knee which we are very proud of and take pleasure in showing our friends—a fine piece of art.” This painting was listed and described in Helen Hennig’s book as “Painted in 1844. Canvas. 4 x 6 feet....Owned by family of Wm. M. Scarborough. Morrilton, Ark.” The Columbia Museum of Art owns a similar painting of the same subject, although listed as only 28 x 36 inches in size, which was donated in 1984 by Audley, David, and William R. Scarborough, the sons of Martin Audley Scarborough, Sr. Another descendant of Scarborough, Dr. David St. Pierre Asbill, Jr. (1929–2016), a Columbia physician, loaned a portrait of Mrs. Marcellus C.M. Hammond, painted by his great grandfather, to the South Carolina Governor’s Mansion in June 1969. A newspaper clipping in the family collection includes a photograph that depicts the event.

The remaining correspondence in the collection includes a few family letters from the period 1960–2000 and copies of emails from 2002 to 2013. The emails were written by several family members, most in 2013, and relate to the preservation of the family collection of letters, manuscripts and other documents related to the DuBose and Scarborough families.
In addition to the family letters and documents, the collection also includes many other family-related material. A leather-bound photograph album includes identified images of various members of the DuBose and Scarborough families: David St. Pierre DuBose (1865–1894); Sallie Coles Fisher (1842–1882), the wife of Captain David St. Pierre DuBose; DuBose and Frank Scarborough, sons of Dr. W.M. Scarborough, Morrilton, Arkansas; Mrs. John Furman, nee Susan Miller; Kate Furman, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Furman; Richard B. Furman; Miss Louise Cowles; Dr. Wm. M. Scarborough; Frances Scarborough, wife of Dr. W.M. Scarborough; Audley Scarborough, son of Dr. W.M. Scarborough; James Scarborough; Mrs. W.M. Scarborough; Audley Scarborough; James Scarborough; W.D. Gaillard; Mrs. A.S. Gilliard, nee Mary Adeline DuBose (1842–1919). The album also includes cabinet size images of Sallie Pugh Sanders (1871–1913), Mary D. Sanders (1870–1938), Bessie Wofford Sanders (1873–1965), the teenage daughters of James Young Sanders (1839–1881) and his wife Elizabeth A. Wofford (1846–1929), all of New Orleans, Louisiana; however, there is no evidence of a relationship between the Sanders and DuBose or Scarborough families. A second family photograph album includes fourteen cartes-de-visite, most of which bear contemporary identifications as Scarborough family members. Two of the images, both products of “W.A. Reckling, Photo. Artist. Columbia. S.C.”, were tentatively identified as Mira and Mena DuBose as young children. Two of three images taken by Louisville, Kentucky, photographers, are identified as “Eva Bell, the youngest girl,” and “Warren Armstrong, the youngest son.” They were the children of Scarborough’s sister, Pauline Scarborough (1825–1901) and her husband, John W. Armstrong (1820–1880). The third image, although not identified, was probably that of Pauline Scarborough Armstrong. One image of James Rau Scarborough shows him as an infant and another as a three-year-old. Annie M. Scarborough was photographed as a three- or four-year-old in an image taken in Little Rock, Arkansas. Both were children of James Andrew Scarborough and his wife, Elizabeth (Lizzie) Naylor, who had been married in Brooks, West Virginia, on 26 February 1872. An image by “Wearn & Hix. artists. Columbia. S.C.” depicts William M. Scarborough, probably in his forties. Photographs of DuBose Scarborough and James A. Scarborough, taken when both were infants, are also included in the album. They were sons of William M. Scarborough and his wife, Frances Ellen Metzger (1851–1923). Another photograph album, with a built-in music box, includes twenty-eight cartes-de-visite, but none are identified. In addition to the albums, the collection includes cabinet size photographs of members of the Asbill, Cowles, DuBose, Duncan, Fisher, Furman, Gaillard, Lomax, Miller, Rembert, Scar-
borough, Stuckey, and Wallace families.

Nineteen bound volumes with DuBose or Scarborough associations are in the family collection. The earliest volume, a sammelband of five performances given at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden, and "set to musick by Mr. Handel" were published in London during the 1750s and 1760s. John B. Miller presumably acquired the volume from the library of Richard Champion (1743–1791), a Bristol, England, porcelain manufacturer sympathetic to the American cause during the Revolution, who moved to South Carolina in 1784, apparently bringing his extensive library with him. The volume bears Champion's bookplate pasted on the front flyleaf, over which John Blount Miller affixed his own bookplate after he added the volume to his collection, as "No 234," in 1822. In manuscript in the lower margin of Miller's bookplate, the notation "To Miranda E M Scarborough" indicated that the item passed to her, perhaps at the time of her father's death in 1851. Another volume in the collection bears the bookplate of Mary E. Miller (1788–1881), the wife of John Blount Miller. Bound in leather-backed boards, this volume contains eighty-eight pages of various songs, with lyrics and music, probably copied from printed sheet music. Both hymns and secular songs were interspersed without any regard to content. For example, "Blithe as the Hours of May" was followed by "Air in Messiah" by Handel. Although no date was written on the bookplate, the volume probably dates from the decade after Mary E. Murrell married in 1808. Two of the books were owned by William Harrison Scarborough and bear his signature. The American Gardener by William Cobbett, published in London in 1821, examined in detail gardening in all its branches, from vegetables and herbs to fruit trees and flowers. Scarborough's own garden, located behind his house which faced Senate Street in the block bounded by Bull and Marion streets, was noted for its grape vines, fruit trees and lilies. Scarborough noted in his copy of James Beattie's The Minstrel that it was "Bought at auction...." Mary Miller DuBose later added that volume to her library as book "No 12." She did the same with a copy of The Beauties of Sir Walter Scott, and Thomas Moore, Esquire (Philadelphia, 1828), which had previously belonged to her mother. It became "No 15" of her growing library. Sarah E. Scarborough inscribed her name in her copy of The Young Lady's Own Book (Philadelphia, 1834) and added "Columbia So Ca" after it. And Miranda E. Scarborough received from her sister, Martha Ann Miller Lide (1817–1857), a copy of Self-Employment in Secret (Philadelphia, 1843), a treatise on self-examination from the perspective of the Presbyterian Church. Two autograph albums kept by Mary M. DuBose with entries dated 1877–1880 include signatures, many with sentiments and dates, from...
friends and relatives. Mary's great grandmother, Mary E. Miller, signed her name and added "Aged 91" in October 1879. A third autograph book was used primarily while Mary was at Fairmount school in Tennessee in 1884, although there are a few entries from South Carolina friends and relatives dated in 1882 and 1883.

Three items that relate to Dr. John B. DuBose's medical career are also present in the collection. While a student in the University of South Carolina School of Medicine, DuBose enrolled in "Agricultural Chemistry." His notebook from that class, a bound account book that contains fifty-five pages of manuscript notes refer to chemical composition of soil and soil supplements, perhaps recorded from a course taught by Joseph LeConte. Another bound volume of 250 numbered pages, with many blank, was evidently used by Dr. DuBose to record formulations of remedies for various ailments and includes the chemical ingredients of "Toothache Drops, Cough Mixtures, Liniments, Laxative Pills" and other medicines. He also outlined treatments and specified the ingredients needed for curing a variety of diseases including diphtheria, typhoid fever, croup, asthma, headache, gonorrhea, rheumatism, and eczema. The third item, Dr. DuBose's medical diploma, printed in Latin, was signed by four members of the medical faculty: John T. Darby, A.N. Talley, Joseph LeConte, and M. LaBorde; by the president of the university, R.W. Barnwell; and by the governor of South Carolina, Robert K. Scott.

Sisters Mary DuBose Stuckey and Miranda DuBose Asbill were both interested in family history, as were their children and grandchildren. The collection includes genealogical material related to the Blount, Miller, Murrell, and Scarborough families collected over the years from a variety of sources. John Blount Miller was the first person to systematically record family information. Beginning about 1835, he began a narrative that he titled "The Record of the Blount Family &c" and continued to add facts and dates as children and grandchildren were born, baptized, married, and died. Even after his death in 1851, others continued the record of what has now been titled the "John Blount Miller Family Album." The year after Miranda E. Miller married William H. Scarborough, the new member of the family began to draw sketches of family members and added them to the narrative. Eventually, he contributed a total of twenty pencil sketches to the album. The original album was donated to the Sumter County Historical Society in the 1960s but has since then been accessioned by the Sumter County Museum. The latter organization sponsored the publication, in 1993, of a transcription of the album, a copy of which was present in the family papers. There is, however, an older typed copy of the material found in
John Blount Miller’s narrative, with additional data on the descendants of the Scarboroughs, also included in the family collection. This forty-four-page typed manuscript extended the Scarborough section to include family information about the children and grandchildren of Miranda and William H. Scarborough. There are also folders in the collection that contain additional biographical and genealogical data, including newspaper clippings, copies of wills and estate records, and manuscript notes from various sources, about members of the Asbill, Barnwell, Boyd, DuBose, Gaillard, Miller, Richardson, Scarborough, and Stuckey families.

In addition to the manuscript and printed material contained in the family archive, several items of clothing associated with members of the Dubose and Scarborough families were also donated to the library, including a silk skirt and two matching blouses, plus other similar items that belonged to Sarah Elizabeth Scarborough DuBose. The wedding dress that Mary Miller DuBose wore on 17 June 1902, the day she married Walter H. Suckey, along with other pieces of her clothing, and two photographs of her wearing the dress, one taken on her wedding day and the other fifty years later on her anniversary, were also in the collection. The wedding dress of Mary Miranda Stuckey (1905–1997), Mary and Walter Stuckey’s daughter, and other dresses from her trousseau, are also present. She married Lewis Pou Watson (1905–1996) on 25 June 1931 in Ridge Spring. Gift of Ms. Mary DuBose Watson Black, Ms. Miranda Watson Kelley, and Mr. Jerrold Watson.

Nine items, 1859–1903, added to the South Carolinianana Library’s existing collection of Anderson family papers provide further details about the family of John Crawford Anderson (1842–1892) of Spartanburg County. In a letter dated 15 May 1859, Anderson’s friend W.C. Clayton regaled John with stories of “Old Slab,” Clayton’s term for the school he attended, including his studies of Homer and the culmination of his Latin course. Clayton also included teasing remarks about both his and John’s love lives, noting, “I have kind of fallen out of love since Christmas” and “have no particular sweetheart now but am looking around for one.” He further admitted that he would “have to get you to find one for me somewhere down there if I don’t succeed in getting one up here before very long.” The “down there” to which Clayton referred was likely Columbia since John was a student at Arsenal Academy from 1859 to 1861, at which point he enrolled in The Citadel.

Also included are several letters written by John to his father, David
Anderson (1811–1892), during the former’s service with the Thirteenth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, during the Civil War. The letters often refer to the realities of Confederate service, including material conditions and troop movements. In a letter dated December 1863, John told his father that his unit had “plenty of Blankets among us but they are not wide enough to sleep three in a bed.” He speculated in a letter written from “Camp Orange, VA.” dated 29 April 1864 that “Gen’l Lee is not ready yet to move.” Anderson was correct. Six days later, Union forces under the command of Ulysses S. Grant would attempt to move past Confederate soldiers on their march toward Richmond, resulting in the bloody Battle of the Wilderness.

These additions to the existing Anderson family collection contribute to a more complete understanding of the history of this family, John Anderson’s Civil War experiences, and the personal friendships of a Southern family. Gift of Mr. Thomas Moore Craig, Jr.

Manuscript, 1841–1875, documents experiences of Keating Simons Ball (1818–1897) in Cordesville. The memoir, written to his niece Anne Deas (1846–1928), is an addition to the Ball family papers and includes genealogical information as well as historical anecdotes about Ball’s time at his Commingtee Plantation. Of particular significance are his comments on the Civil War. Ball wrote, “The Roar of Cannons was increased in the shelling of Charleston by the Federal Troops, which although not affecting us in Cordesville, we distinctly heard.” He further recalled, “we were all comfortable enough in Cordesville. Except for anxiety for our Friends out in Virginia.” However, family members in service did not escape the hazards of the war. Referencing his nephew, Ball noted, “Your brother was taken prisoner in Virginia in July or August 1864.” The memoir contributes appreciably to our understanding of the Ball family’s shared experiences as it provides a first-person account of a portion of the family’s history, albeit one that is “Altogether individual & personal. Workaday general.” Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. W. Eugene Atkinson II, Mr. T. Hal Clarke, Jr. Mr. & Mrs. Joseph D. Lojewski, and Dr. & Mrs. Manton M. Matthews.

Letter, 30 October 1863, written by brothers M.V. Barkley and G.R. Barkley from a Confederate camp in Christ Church Parish to their family, provides both a vivid account of the shelling of Fort Sumter during the Second Battle of Charleston Harbor and details of the workaday life during such extraordinary times. One of the brothers wrote, “I witnessed with my own eyes the balls striking Sumter. They will beat it to the ground if they hold on.” The letter further conveys the brothers’ request that family members visit and bring “some shoe wax” and informs their father of an opportunity to sell one of his “milk cows.”
Twenty-eight items, 1883–1915, detail the lives of members of the Beaty family, namely Clarence Ward Beaty (1878–1918) and his older sister, Ida Viola Beaty (1868–1955), of Anderson County. The collection includes diaries kept by both Ida and Clarence, autograph books, a family Bible, and multiple photographs. Additional loose manuscripts include one share in the Elks Home Holding Company and applications for admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Clarence Beaty's diary dates chiefly from his childhood. In addition to the daily chronicle of weather, the diary offers a glimpse into the daily thoughts of a schoolboy in the late 1800s. In an entry dated 3 April 1892, Beaty recounted how the day was "the prettiest warmest day we have had this year" and that he and his friends saw an "old dead possum down on the branch." Later that year in September, Beaty described his family's harvest of food and cotton crops, noting that "we had our first mess of field potatoes this morning for breakfast. We have been having baked ones for a month....We all started to picking cotton this morning." Ida's diary consists of similar entries recounting the day-to-day occurrences of her family's life.

Among the several scrapbooks included is the bridal book of Ruth Beaty, née Fretwell, Clarence's wife. Carefully kept between the pages of the bridal book is a piece of Ruth's bouquet, as well as newspaper clippings covering their wedding and guest signatures of those attending. The extant photographs include tintypes, pocket Kodak prints, and several mounted images, one of which depicts three Clemson students, ca. 1900, and another picturing the Dixie Tennis Club. Gift of Ms. Ruth Ann Sadler Haney.

Seventy-five letters, 1860–1874, the majority of which date between 1860 and 1861, relate chiefly to the activities of Mary Bowes Cox Chesnut (1775–1864) as Vice Regent of the South Carolina Chapter of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. Chesnut's daughter Sarah "Sally" Chesnut (1813–1899) is also represented in the collection and is often referred to as her mother's assistant for Mount Vernon Ladies Association business, frequently writing on behalf of the elder Chesnut. Founded in 1853 by South Carolina native Ann Pamela Cunningham (1816–1875), the Association's initial purpose was to raise funds to preserve George Washington's Mount Vernon estate. The group purchased the estate in 1858 and has owned and maintained the property through the present day.

Though a few letters from Regent Ann Pamela Cunningham are extant, most of the letters from her to Chesnut were written by her
secretaries due to Cunningham's poor health. In a letter of 26 March
1860 the Regent offered the position of Vice Regent to Chesnut due to
personal connection to George Washington, writing that Chesnut was.
"a lady who has not only seen our great and Common Father—but who
assisted in rendering one of the most touching tributes of gratitude
recorded in our past history—a tribute of loving gratitude which touched
the heart & brought tears to the eyes of our Hero Chief!" Apparently.
Cunningham was referring to Chesnut having serenaded newly-elected
President Washington with a group of other young women during his
inaugural tour in Trenton, New Jersey. This event, which occurred when
Chesnut was fourteen years old, meant that she was the only Vice
Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association to have actually seen
Washington in person.

Most of the correspondence in the collection pertains to Chesnut's
efforts to recruit a "Lady Manager" from each district of South Carolina,
and both acceptance and rejection letters of the offer of the Lady
Manager position reveal the social connections of South Carolina's elite
families in the late antebellum period. Of note is a letter, dated 8 May
1860, from Susan Wardlaw McGowan (1827–1878) declining the position
in Abbeville District because "the relations between my husband and the
family of the Regent [Ann Pamela Cunningham (1816–1875)] have not
been cordial," making it "indelicate for me to accept." In 1843, Mc­
Gowan's husband, Samuel McGowan (1819–1897), was engaged in a
duel with John Cunningham (1818–1893), the brother of Ann Pamela
Cunningham, which gained notoriety throughout the state. Once
appointed, Lady Managers also encountered periodic disinterest from
South Carolinians in the cause. On 19 September 1860, Clara Dargan,
Manager from Fairfield District wrote, "This place [where now] the
Rutledges, the Pinckneys & the now-dying names of Sumter & Marion
so wrap up in their cotton-fields that they regard every movement in
which 'trade' is not concerned as a 'humbug.'"

Sectionalism and secession understandably hindered the Association's
membership and fundraising process. Rebecca Gadsden Holmes
(1804–1862) declined her Lady Manager invitation in a letter of 18 June
1860, reasoning that "recent developments show that Virginia has very
little sympathy with Southern Rights. and in the event of separation,
would probably unite with the North, carrying with her the home &
grave of Washington." On 9 December 1860, Carrie McLver Smith wrote
Chesnut that the secession "crisis" was to blame for their smaller
fundraising amounts, as "there is now another topic of so much deeper
interests filling the hearts & thoughts of all Carolinians just now."

After the outbreak of the Civil War, Chesnut received few letters
pertaining to the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, apart from those penned by Ann Pamela Cunningham herself, who described the legal and economic struggles to maintain the Association and Mount Vernon’s grounds and neutrality. Chesnut also received a letter from Christie Johnson in Baltimore in April 1861, which suggested that the women of the Association, North and South, could put together a peace convention to end the war. Even fewer items in the collection relate to the postwar South, but include a letter of condolence from one of Ann Pamela Cunningham’s secretaries on the Regent’s behalf to Sally Chesnut upon the death of her mother, Mary Cox Chesnut, in 1866.

Born in Philadelphia, Mary Cox Chesnut was the wife of James Chesnut (1773–1866), owner of Mulberry plantation near Camden. Her only surviving son, James Chesnut (1815–1885), was a congressman from South Carolina and aide to Confederate President Jefferson Davis. He was married to famed Civil War diarist Mary Boykin Miller Chesnut (1823–1886). Gift of Mrs. Nancy B. Boyne.

Fifteen linear feet, 7 December 1919–13 June 2014, consists of manuscripts, published materials, photographs, and realia documenting the life, Navy service, political activism, and business interests of Andrew Crawford Clarkson, Jr. (1919–2013). Clarkson, known to many as simply Crawford, was a native of Columbia, and graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1941. He was the son of Andrew Crawford Clarkson (1877–1950) and Jennie Louise Taber Clarkson (1882–1965). He married Sarah Fairbanks Bull (1926–2021) in 1949 and together the couple had six children.

The earliest item in the collection is the birth announcement for Andrew Crawford Clarkson, Jr., a small card with a bow and Clarkson’s name, birthday, and the names of his parents written on it. A significant portion of the collection pertains to Crawford Clarkson’s career in the United States Navy. During World War II, he served aboard multiple ships as an officer and navigator. His duties included keeping supply lines open, which led him to travel to the North Atlantic, the Caribbean, and the Pacific. During his deployment, Clarkson and his family did their best to keep in touch. A letter dated 28 August 1940 from his mother, Jennie Taber, expressed continued relief to hear from her son: “We were so glad to get your letter and know that you were alright.” The family also supported Clarkson through his service and tried to keep up his morale. On 24 January 1944, Clarkson wrote his mother to thank her for a care package during the West Coast shortages and stated that “if we stick around much longer we’ll run into real trouble.” The letters to Clarkson depict a supportive family that honored his time in service. He would also serve in the Korean War, eventually earning the rank of
captain before retiring in 1979. Photographs from his service, and realia such as his uniform cap are present in the collection.

Also extant are personal and professional letters, cards, business records, newspapers, maps, metallic prints, and photographs. These items document the awarding of his law degree from the University of South Carolina in 1955 and career as an accountant. Clarkson retired from his accounting practice in 1987 and later served as commissioner for the South Carolina Tax Commission. Gift of Mr. Andrew Crawford Clarkson III.

Ten items, 1898–1942 and undated, constitute an addition to the papers of David R. Coker (1870–1938). Included are a June 1935 issue of Country Home magazine, in which is found an article written by James C. Derieux (1891–1978) entitled “The Greatest Man in My State,” a letter written in 1898, and a handful of poems written by Coker. The one-time mayor of Hartsville is largely known for his work as an agriculturist and entrepreneur, but this addition to the collection reveals a different side of Coker. His family members are frequently the subjects of his poems. One such poem, titled “For Carolyn,” is ostensibly about daughter Carolyn Huntley (1924–1984) and begins, “We have a tiny little girl. Whose name is Carolyn. She is not old enough to toil. Nor big enough to spin.” Further poems describe the beauty Coker found in nature. In a poem titled “Spring,” he described the burgeoning plant life as “Thin pale green swords in serried clusters” that “pierce the sod – a host of pioneers Preparing for the golden army soon to come.” Coker’s artistic pursuits represented in this addition further enrich the Library’s expansive collection by providing a look at another side of this remarkable man. Gift of Ms. Nell Joslin.

Letter, 22 August 1912, from Jessie Richardson Coker (1874–1913) to her friend Agnes Mace (1873–1959) recounts a vacation the Coker family took “up North,” including the chance meeting between the family and Senator William Paul Dillingham, of Vermont, while traveling by train from New York to Washington, D.C. Coker described to Mace how Dillingham “invited us to call on him the next morning at his room in The Senate which we did and spent a most entertaining half hour in The Senate Chambers.” Jessie Richardson Coker was the first wife of former Hartsville mayor, plant breeder, and businessman David R. Coker (1870–1938). Gift of Ms. Nell Joslin.

One hundred eleven manuscripts, thirty-six photographs, and eighteen bound volumes, 1860–1990, detail the lives of the Crum and Hart families of the Bamberg County town of Denmark. The collection consists primarily of correspondence, photographs, and certificates dating from 1904 to 1980. A series of letters from 1913 document the
courtship of John Wesley Crum (1889–1953) with Priscilla Lopez Hart (1892–1983) and the couple’s subsequent engagement. In a letter written on 19 June 1913, Crum penned one of his many declarations of love to Hart: “Do I love you? Yes I know I love you with every feeling, impulse, intuition; by every way that a person knows he loves another, and that is something no one can explain: he can only feel.” Crum also sent updates about his law practice to Hart, who was living with her family in Estill. On 17 July 1913, Crum confided. “One of the receivers of the ice factory is holding up the money for which I got an order for last week. I suppose I will have to bring him to court for contempt. His attorney is the cause of it.” The letters also detail some of Crum’s experiences playing for a local amateur baseball team, meeting Priscilla Hart’s family, and the months that led up to their wedding on 19 November 1913. Though the collection contains no letters from Priscilla Hart, some of Crum’s letters offer some insights into her activities before the wedding, notably several shopping trips to Charleston. A handful of letters from 1921 suggest that Priscilla Hart Crum made regular visits back to Estill with their children while John Wesley Crum stayed in Denmark. Four photographs taken between 1908 and 1917 show John Wesley Crum posed with Wofford classmates and with his baseball team, as well as during his time as a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the South Carolina House of Representatives.

Other manuscript items and photographs depict the descendants of John Wesley and Priscilla Hart Crum and branches of those descendants’ families. The first of three baby books documents the milestones of eventual daughter-in-law Mary Bass (1921–2011), who married Henry Hayne Crum II (1911–2000) in 1956. Many of the remaining documents follow the three children of Mary and Henry: Mary Elizabeth (1948–), John Wesley Crum (1950–), and Henry Hayne Crum III (1953–). Two baby books, newspaper clippings, photographs, and certificates highlight their educational achievements and personal milestones. In a letter dated 2 February 1968, a family pastor congratulated John Wesley Crum on his selection as King Teen, a scholarship program offered by Wofford College. The letter reads, “It is justly deserved and I am proud of your accomplishments in this area as well as in others.” Other items of interest include John Wesley Crum’s third-grade report card from the 1958/1959 school year and photographs from Mary Elizabeth Crum’s stint on the Denmark-Olar High School girls’ basketball team.

Through Mary Bass Crum, the collection also contains a selection of documents about her father, Stirling Wesley Bass (1928–1955), and brother Stirling Wesley Bass, Jr. (1918–1996). These items include loose pages from the 1920 yearbook of Laguna High School in the Philippines.
Two hundred twenty-three items, 1847–2017, document the lives of the related Glass, Kennerly, Klugh, and Park families. Through letters, photographs, and newspaper clippings, this collection offers a look at the lives and legacies of these prominent upstate South Carolina families over the course of one hundred seventy years. The earliest pieces of the collection are letters between James Boatwright Kennerly (1827–1871) and his father, Eli Kennerly (1787–1861), mother, Martha Boatwright Kennerly (1805–1881), and one of his sisters, Julia Sara A. Kennerly (1829–1905), who later married James Neil Bethune Glass (1828–1867).

These initial letters are of particular significance since they document the experiences of a South Carolinian in the Mexican-American War. James Kennerly initially expressed a reluctance to join the military effort in Mexico and jokingly confided to his mother, in a letter dated 25 November 1846, "To ease your mind of every doubt and fear. I frankly tell you that I will not volunteer. I am getting to be quite the poet, don't you think." Just over a month later, however, James was at Camp Johnson and informed his sister Julia, in a letter written on 30 December 1846, "I have good news to tell. I am appointed Steward to the Hospital." Less than a year after James's enlistment, Eli Kennerly learned, in a letter postmarked 3 September 1847, that his son had died after being shot in battle.

The collection contains a series of Civil War letters written by Paschal Dawes Klugh (b. ca. 1842), Klugh's brother. Joel Smith Klugh (1850–1916), married Martha Susan Glass (1851–1883), nicknamed "Mittie" to differentiate her from her grandmother. Martha Boatwright Kennerly. Mittie was the daughter of Julia Glass, née Kennerly, and James Glass. The letters describe Civil War battles in detail, including Klugh's experiences at the Battle of First Manassas. He recounted units going "there before day next morning & had no trenches to get in nothing but Bushes & Trees to shelter us from the enemies artillery." The letter further describes the Union artillery bombardment: "They opened fire on us at about 12 with Ball & Shell from Rifled Cannon they whistled through the tree tops shells Bursting near us & flying in every direction." In a letter, circa 1861, written on two scraps of paper, Pascha
noted the relative youth of the soldiers, lamenting, "I am on watch & my 2 Boys will have to sleep by themselves tonight (not men. we are all Boys)." The same letter relates rumors of the hanging of Confederate soldiers by Union forces: "The Yankees hung 1 of Capt Blands men & 1 of Capt Perrymans an Irishman they were taken prisoners thats the way they do our men."

John Kennerly (1837–1913) also served in the Civil War, and among the collection are letters he wrote from the front to his sister Julia. During the war, John's nephew Bethune Glass (1861–1863). Julia's second son, died unexpectedly. One of John's letters contains a poem to Julia titled "To my sister upon the death of her little boy," composed in an attempt to comfort a beloved sister from far away. John was present during the second assault on Battery Wagner in the summer of 1863. His letter of 23 August 1863 describes events of the famous attack on the fort on Morris Island by the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry: "It is the general opinion that Battery Wagner will be given up in a few days. The negroes that were taken prisoners on Morris Island have been turned over to the State Authorities. They are to be tried for murder. I think they must hang."

Julia was plagued by the loss of family members, as reflected in the sympathy letters preserved here. Her husband, James Neil Bethune Glass (1828–1867), died just four months after the sudden death of her younger sister, Rebecca Harriett Kennerly Boatwright (1834–1866). A letter from Julia's sister Susan Ann Kennerly Marshall (1832–1889), begins, "Dear darling sister. O that I had the wings that I could fly to you. What can I say what can I do for you—Your darling thing your husband. O how I feel for you." In 1880, Julia's daughter Lillias Marshal Glass (1858–1880) perished as the result of a tragic accident. What appears to be an announcement for a newspaper relates the circumstances of her death: "While kindling a fire with kerosene the can exploded and in an instant she was enveloped in flames, and being badly burned lived only a few hours." The next year, on 23 July 1881, Julia's mother, Martha Boatwright Kennerly, died. Two years later, her daughter "Mittie," Martha Susan Glass Klugh (1851–1883), died shortly after giving birth. Julia's final loss addressed in the collection was the death of her son, John Kennerly Glass (1867–1885), who was accidentally shot while getting dressed for a party. The collection also includes a letter from John, written shortly before his death to a Mrs. Henderson about the death of her son, his friend, Willie, in September 1885. Mrs. Henderson would then write to Julia in December of 1885, "for words of comfort in your sure bereavement. I have none to offer. My heart is also crushed and bleeding. our darling boys are gone from us." Gift of Mr.
Clarence A. Ashley III.

**Thirteen items**, ca. 1870s–28 March 1938, relate to the life and career of Annie M. Glover (1857–1938). Though not much is known about Glover’s life, the papers suggest a connection with the Penn School on St. Helena Island. It is likely that she was born into slavery and may have been a student at the Penn School. Items extant in the collection include a 1937 poem written by Glover about the beauties of St. Helena Island and a program from the *Historical Pageant of Penn School*. The poem in part reads, "Oh, Sea View is beautiful and fair by day. And entrancing in the silence of the silvery night." Also present are five cabinet card photographs from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century picturing Glover and her younger cousin, Florence Lockwood (b. ca. 1886), taken by various photographers in Lowell, Massachusetts. Glover composed an oration for her own funeral, which is included in the collection, and following her death, her extended family in New York wrote a letter to be read at her funeral. The author, M.V. Washington, praised Annie’s "meek yet independent" nature, which was "worthy of emulation." Finally, there is a newspaper clipping announcing her death and handwritten directions to her gravesite in the "Edison" Cemetery, presumably a misspelling of the "Edson Cemetery," in Lowell, Massachusetts. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Mickey S. Cassidy, Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Gillespie, Dr. William C. Hine, and Dr. Charles H. Lesser.**

**Letter**, 6 May 1778, written from "York Town," by Henry Laurens (1724–1792) to Matthew Clarkson enclosed an "Act of Congress... establishing the Salary of the Auditors of the Army Accounts at five Dollars per day & forage for a Servants Horse whilst in Camp." The enclosure is not present.

A native of Charleston, Henry Laurens was a merchant, slave trader, and planter, and at the time of this writing was serving as President of the Continental Congress. The letter is most likely addressed to Matthew Clarkson (1758–1825), an officer on the staff of General Benjamin Lincoln (1733–1810). **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. Alice Gasque and Dr. Thomas Gasque, Dr. Ernest L. Helms III, Mrs. Barbara A. Jackson, Mrs. Mary Jane McDonald, Mrs. Paige Gregory Rumph, and Ms. Ann Vickery.**

Junius LeGrand (1856–1860), and Lula Frances LeGrand Harvin (1858–1896). On 5 May 1860, Hattie’s husband Lucius, her sister Lizzie W. McKagen (1842–1860), her brother Willie C. McKagen (ca. 1851–1860), and Lucius’ brother William C. LeGrand (1842–1860) drowned when a flatboat carrying over fifty people sank in the middle of Boykin’s Mill Pond near Camden as Hattie watched from the shore. She never remarried. During the Civil War, Hattie moved around often and was living not far from Savannah, Georgia, when General Sherman’s army swept through the state in late 1864. After the war, LeGrand moved to Manning and worked as a schoolteacher. She died at the home of her daughter Kate in Manning on 1 February 1923.

Of particular interest in this collection is LeGrand’s diary, 1861–1865, self-titled “Reflections,” which details her life at the end of the Civil War and beginning of Reconstruction. LeGrand began her diary on 4 May 1864 in Sumter by summarizing the previous four years, including the events of the Boykin Mill Pond disaster of 1860, when the formerly “tranquil placid lake” engulfed “so many lovely and precious forms beneath its treacherous surface.” A powerless spectator on the shore, LeGrand recalled her “wildest confusion and most frantic agony.... Heartbreaking were it to see an idolized husband, a lovely sister and two brothers sink to rise no more.” LeGrand still felt the loss of her “darling, noble, generous husband” as well as the death of her only son, Walter LeGrand, on 29 December 1860, mere months after his father. “The dark cloud that hung like a pall around my life’s horizon.” she wrote on 5 May 1864, “had forever obliterated the smiles of heaven.” During the Civil War, LeGrand lost her brother, Henry G. McKagen (1838–1863) and brothers-in-law Leard Marshall LeGrand (1844–1862) and Albert J. LeGrand (1830–1863), and she continued to reflect on their deaths on 4 May 1864. Leard, she wrote, “was by far too young and delicate to perform the arduous duties of a soldier,” and Albert, a surgeon, died by suicide “in a moment of derangement.” LeGrand was most affected, however, by Henry’s death, as he lived with and comforted the young widow “until the commencement of our national difficulties.” LeGrand had hoped “he would survive this cruel war and return to prove a comfort and blessing to me and as protection to my fatherless children,” but “the hopes lie buried.”

LeGrand’s wartime diary details neighborhood visits and church camp meetings, as well as reflections on wartime inflation and the price of fabrics. On 18 June 1864 she complained that “the rich are growing richer while the poor are daily becoming poorer,” but she remained a devout supporter of the Confederacy. Less than a month after her previous complaint, she wrote on 4 July that the southerners “desire
nothing belonging to our enemies and used every honourable means to prevent the clash of arms but our blood thirsty and unrelenting foe desired our subjugation and would not hearken to our overtures for an amicable adjustment of our difficulties and a peaceable separation."

In November 1864, LeGrand traveled to Screven, Georgia, to stay with her sister-in-law, Martha LeGrand Easterling. While there, LeGrand detailed the religious life of enslaved persons as well as her encounters with the United States Army in late 1864. Anticipation of the arrival of Union troops caused much "bustle and confusion, moving our valuable and provisions, or the quarter part of it to the river swamp," she wrote on 28 November 1864. Forces under the command of William Tecumseh Sherman arrived on 7 December 1864 and confiscated crops and livestock. By early January, the troops moved on to South Carolina, and LeGrand detailed the "desolation" left in their wake on 12 January 1865: "Dead horses, mules and cattle lay on the road side. Empty barns greeted us on every farm, once productive and well stocked, but now Alas! Barren and desolate. The heart sickens at the scene."

After the departure of Federal troops, LeGrand penned a series of entries which describe enslaved resistance on a nearby plantation and the unclear nature of emancipation. When the plantation owner planned to move out of range of the Union forces in January 1865, 156 enslaved individuals escaped. In an entry of 18 January 1865, LeGrand expressed her shock at this, as "among the number who left are nearly all of those considered the most faithful." She continued by describing African Americans as "a double tongued and deceitful race" and was "fully convinced there is no truth nor sincerity in a negro." Many of those who had attempted to escape to freedom were forced to return to the plantation due to the severe winter cold or were brought back by guards. The future of the Confederacy was so uncertain, however, that many of the enslaved refused to work, which caused LeGrand to proclaim on 20 February that "indolence and inactivity prevails."

LeGrand's diary also reveals confusion surrounding the war's end. In the entry of 23 April 1865, the same entry that recorded Abraham Lincoln's assassination, LeGrand expressed her grief at the surrender of "our chieftan and pride," Robert E. Lee. Despite Lee's surrender, LeGrand still hoped for a Confederate victory, writing a week later, on 30 April, that France would come to their aid: "every true lover our country will ever gratefully recall the illustrious name of Lafayette, the lover of Freedom and friend of Washington." Continuing that day, LeGrand expressed abhorrence at the notion of Reconstruction, declaring that "the blood of our martyred dead would rise in condemnation" at the Confederacy's reunion with "the desecraters of our homes."
Though the diary ends before Reconstruction was fully implemented, LeGrand detailed its early stages in entries of 30 April and 5 May 1865 and rumors that it would “allow us our rights under the Old Constitution and the question of slavery left to the states...our stolen property restored.”

Abolition. LeGrand wrote on 10 May 1865, “a pill we southerners will not readily swallow. I shudder to think of living in a country among so many “hundred of thousands of freed negroes...I candidly believe slavery is necessary in our country and God will it to be so.” She conceded that though African Americans could have this political freedom, she and other Southerners would not allow for social equality. Their desire to own land, she wrote on 24 May, was “deluded,” and LeGrand predicted that “much suffering will fall to their lot...with none to care for them, they will gradually diminish in numbers and soon in a measure disappear from us.” Most freedpeople abandoned the nearby plantation. When armed black soldiers arrived to relocate their families on 28 May, LeGrand was infuriated by their “impudent manners” and “sighed for the power to humble the vile wretch and make him remember the position of a negro.”

Despite the steps taken toward freedom, eventually an overseer returned after taking the Oath of Allegiance to the United States and claimed the plantation as his property, even enlisting United States military assistance in removing all freed persons who refused to stay on as sharecroppers. Despite the generous conditions of Presidential Reconstruction, LeGrand described the amnesty oath as “oppressive and humiliating” in her entry of 8 June 1865. LeGrand spent the rest of the year isolated and despondent in Screven, but her last entry on Christmas Day 1865 details a pleasant holiday.

Also included in the collection are two poetry albums, the first elating from 1851 to 1859 and the next from 1850 to 1860. These are filled with favorite poems from LeGrand’s friends and family. The later album contains mourning poems marking the deaths of LeGrand’s son and husband. Also of interest is an entry, “To Hattie on the eve of her Marriage,” penned by her mother in 1854: “This is your Wedding Day, a day that will doubtless long be remember by you, whether it shall be the entrance upon an uninterrupted career of earthly happiness, or prove a state of disappointed cherished hopes.”

Twenty-eight and three-quarter linear feet, 1915–2016, added to the
South Caroliniana Library’s collection of the papers of Columbian Sarah
Graydon McCrory (1921–2017) consist of correspondence, diaries, school
assignments, research notes for books and genealogy, photographs, and
her self-published books. Two five-year diary volumes, 1932–1935 and
1937–1941, give insight to thoughts of a young woman between the ages
of eleven and twenty. On 2 March 1932, she noted, “The Lindberg baby
was kidnapped!!” Then, on 6 April 1932, she wrote, “Penitentiary caught
fire, big commotion no one escaped.” National politics also merited
comment, and on 7 and 11 November 1932, respectively, she wrote,
“Election Day. Roosevelt got elected” and “I am thankful that there’s no
war going on now. Peace is what I like.” Most entries, however, deal
with her everyday life in school and in Columbia. On 27 March 1935, a
diary entry reported, “Someone hit a boy & wouldn’t own up so half the
class including me had to stay in!!” In the month of January 1937 alone
she went to see Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in “The Rainman” and
“Pennies from Heaven,” Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern in “Smartest
Girl in Town,” “Camille” with Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor, and
Shirley Temple in “Stowaway.” Among her papers is a paper doll book
featuring Greta Garbo. After seeing the movie “Camille,” a friend, May
Salley, and Sarah lounged around like a dying Camille, provoking
Sarah’s brother Gus to call them “Greta Garbage.” During her high
school years she was a member of girl reserves, choir, Hi Life, and the
Calhoun Forensic Society. Dancing and music lessons were also part of
her social activities. On 17 June 1937, McCrory noted that she “went to
Pavilion at Pawley’s Island and did a dance called ‘The Big Apple.’”
From then on whenever she mentioned doing that dance she would say
she “applèd.” The Graydons and other families from Columbia spent
time at the beach and Saluda, North Carolina. The annual summer trips
to Saluda occurred from 1928 until 1944.

While at Hollins College in Hollins, Virginia, she wrote regularly to
her mother and occasionally to her father about classes, schoolwork,
trips into town, permission to spend weekends at nearby men’s colleges
for football games or dances, and time schedules for meeting her at the
train station when she was coming home. After graduation from Hollins
in 1942, she entered the University of South Carolina Law School and
after receiving her degree, McCrory worked briefly with her father,
Clinton “Clint” Tompkins Graydon (1890–1962). She married Marvin
Lowery McCrory (1919–2011) in December 1944 and devoted much of
her time to the rearing of their five children. The McCrorys were charter
members of St. Martins-in-the Fields Episcopal Church, and she was an
active participant in church life, particularly once her children were grown. She was archivist both for the parish and at Kanuga, the Episcopal camp and convention center in Hendersonville, North Carolina, and was named a deputy to General Conventions, the governing body of the Episcopal Church, by the Upper Diocese of South Carolina.

McCrorry was also active in civic groups, including the Columbia Luncheon Club and the Columbia Junior League and enjoyed writing about the history of her family and her church. "Nine Decades as a Columbia Girl" (2010) gives a picture of a young girl growing up in Columbia during the first half of the twentieth century and as an adult in the last half. Such childhood memories as skating, playing kick-the-can, orphans and "giant steps," to elaborate birthday parties, dance lessons at Mrs. Sloan's and "swimming in dark brown streams and lakes" are fondly remembered. In the 1970s Sarah went back to practicing law, this time with her brother, Augustus "Gus" Tompkins Graydon (b. 1916), focusing on probate and estate work. She also began to serve the church on the national level and wrote her first book. Her books were about her parents, *Mother Always Said...* (2009); her siblings, Gus and Madge, *Three Siblings* (2010); her uncle, Francis Butler Simkins (2002), her husband, *Mac’s Acres* (2012); long-time friend Alex Russell, *Elliott Talmadge Russell and Sarah Graydon McCrorry* (2005); and the Episcopal Church. In 2005, she edited a history of the Columbia Luncheon Club, an interracial group organized in 1964, by Hyman Rubin and other prominent local leaders. The group’s primary aim was to establish positive racial harmony within Columbia, as well as in South Carolina. Scrapbooks, awards and name tags from various conventions and events complete the papers. Gift of Ms. Raven McCrorry.

*Thirty-nine items,* ca. October 1859–9 January 1978 and undated, comprise additions to the papers of the McLucas family of Marion County. The collection consists primarily of Civil War letters addressed to Roderick Salley McLucas (1842–1902) from his brother Hugh McLucas (1838–1912), but also contains miscellaneous twentieth-century material including a World War II ration book, an application to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, mortgage records, correspondence regarding McLucas family genealogy, and a condolences letter from Presbyterian College, circa 1962, regarding the death of Effie McLucas.

The earliest item in the collection, a letter, dating from around 1859, was written to Roderick Salley McLucas (1842–1902), apparently from one of his sisters. The letter mentions the purported hanging death of
two abolitionists. and research supplied by the donor suggests that the account is probably that of the trial of a father and son with the surname "Hitchings." Their arrest came around the same time as the John Brown raid in Virginia, a point when tensions in the South surrounding abolitionist beliefs were at an all-time high. However, the father and son did not receive the death penalty, as intimated by the McLucas sister in her letter. Instead, the jury of some seventy men ruled that the evidence against them was circumstantial and they released the Hitchings men with a warning to not return to the area. The letter concludes with words that give a glimpse into the worried mindset of separated family members in the pre-war South: "We are all far distant from each other & perhaps may n'er meet again but I trust we may all meet at last in that 'bright & happy land.'"

The fearful mindset exhibited in the letter from McLucas' sister is also apparent in a letter, dated 25 April 1861, to Roderick McLucas from his friend and former schoolmate Clarence Gillespie. The two had attended North Carolina College together, and in the letter, Gillespie mentioned that he was staying in McLucas' former room. He went on to detail how all his roommates had left for home and his desire to return home himself. Gillespie concluded his letter by expressing hope that "we will meet in some pleasant place in this world & if not in this I hope in a better one." Much like in the letter from the McLucas sister, Gillespie recognized the possibility that the recently declared war meant that the two friends may never see each other again.

Hugh McLucas' letters to his brother reveal much about his experiences as a Confederate soldier, as well as several things about Rod himself. For example, in a letter dated 9 September 1861, Hugh mentioned that Rod has a "lame leg" and asserted that it was due to Rod's "jumping." The issue that Rod McLucas apparently had with his leg might be a contributing factor, outside of a potential exemption due to his status as a teacher, as to why he did not enlist in the Confederate Army as his brothers did. Hugh's letters frequently convey his opinions of the management of the war. Typical is the letter written on 28 February 1862 from Camp Van Dorn in Virginia, describing troop movements. In it, he noted that "we had orders day before yesterday to send all our sick men, and heavy baggage to the rear, which was done yesterday morning." He went on with his view that though some "think we are going to fall back from this line...I think it is all supposition and I do not believe that our generals have any idea of abandoning this strong-hold." His reference is most likely the early March 1862 withdrawal of Confederate troops near Washington before the Peninsula Campaign.

105
Twentieth-century materials include the 1925 United Daughters of the Confederacy application from Effie McLucas, Roderick McLucas' daughter, a WWII ration book of another of his daughters, May McLucas, and the aforementioned sympathy letter from Presbyterian College following Effie's death. Gift of Mr. A. Keith Strange.

Forty items, 20 September 1854–25 February 1983 and undated, chiefly chronicle the activities of the Reaves family of Marion County in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The earliest letter in the collection, written from Baltimore on 20 September 1854, is a business update from Robert Hodge Reaves (1813–1875) to his wife, Anna Louisa Grice Reaves (1825–1901), in Marion. In it, Reaves related his efforts in buying goods for his business in both Baltimore and, previously, Wilmington, North Carolina. The bulk of the collection, however, is made up of letters home from two young Confederate soldiers.

A single letter from Joseph L. Reaves (1839–1864), dated 15 April 1861, details the attack on Fort Sumter. Joseph was likely a nephew to Robert and addressed the letter to an unknown cousin. "Major Ripley," the letter relates, "began to throw hot balls from fort Moultrie until he set the building on fire and then the fire on the fort was doubled the balls and shells was thrown in on all sides at a rapid rate to prevent them from putting the fire out when the fort had bin on fire about 4 hours the flag fell but the fire continued for some time as he did not raise a white flag and the firing stoped there was a truse flag sent from the from the point to now if he had surrendered he said he did uncondition­ally."

The remaining Civil War letters are from Charles W. Reaves (1845–1863) to his father, Robert Hodge Reaves, and sister, Sarah Louisa Reaves (1842–1907). Early letters reflect a youthful and somewhat naïve excitement to engage in battle against the Union army. In a letter dated 15 November 1861, Charles, then stationed at Suffolk, Virginia, wrote, "if the Yankees do invade South Carolina in earnest it will be cruel to keep our regiment here for the men are extremely anxious to fight them there, and I think they would make a desperate fight. To stay here, while a campaign was being carried on at home, would be unendurable and I hope we will not have it to do." A little over a year later, the outlook was less exuberant. From near Fredericksburg, Virginia, on 17 December 1862, Charles updated his father on a recent battle—"Our Regiment lost in the engagement 68 killed and wounded. Our company one killed and three wounded. William Rushing killed. Henry Rushing left arm shot off. J Gribb wounded in the leg. John Hodge in shoulder."

Charles's letters also reveal that he often took one of two enslaved
men to his camp to perform chores and errands for him. The men named Jim and Virgil cooked meals for him and relayed provisions from the Reaves's home to Charles. On 10 March 1862, Charles remarked, "I have concluded to let Jim go home for a while. He seems anxious to go and I promised to let him go sometime this winter and I do not know that I will get another opportunity as there will be no more furlough granted this winter." The letters also indicate that Virgil had a wife, though her name is not given.

Charles died at the Battle of Gettysburg on 1 July 1863. Miscellaneous correspondence from friends and extended family members in the latter half of the nineteenth century completes the collection. Gift of Ms. Kathryn D. Johnson.

Letter, 5 April 1861, comprises an addition to the recently acquired Reaves family papers. Joseph L. Reaves (1839–1864) wrote to his cousin Sallie, possibly Sarah Louisa Reaves (1842–1907), about the conditions at Fort Sumter shortly before the South Carolina militia began the assault on Union forces in the fort. He noted that he was surprised to see Fort Sumter had not been evacuated and that the attitude among Major Anderson's men in the fort seemed gloomy. Joseph then described an incident from two days prior, when a U.S. Army schooner was fired upon by the militia. The description of the encounter suggests the men of the militia were eager to face their enemies in combat. "[Anderson] said that if the boat was injured the tea party would begin that night and some of our soldiers told his that they hoped he would send them an invitation." As Joseph concluded his brief letter, he told his cousin that he expected a fight soon. The bombardment of Fort Sumter began a week later, on 12 April 1861. Acquired through the Lucy Hampton Bostick Residuary Trust.

Three bills of sale, 1838, 1842, and 1861, form an addition to the Library's holdings of the papers of the Reverend William Moultrie Reid (1798–1884). The first, dated 1838, is between John Gilchrist and Reid and pertains to the sale of an enslaved woman named Mandy for the sum of $550. The second, dated 1842, documents a transaction with John O. Durant, the administrator of the estate of David Durant, in which an enslaved woman named Betsy was sold for three hundred dollars. The last bill of sale, dated 1 January 1861, concerns the sale of two enslaved persons, Satina and Manson, to Reid by J.C. Witherspoon, for a total of one thousand dollars.

A native of Charleston, Presbyterian minister William Moultrie Reid served Mt. Zion Presbyterian Church and was a faculty member and president of the Columbia Theological Seminary. He is listed as the owner of seven enslaved individuals between the ages of two and
twenty-eight in the 1860 United States census. Gift of Mr. Charles S. Johnson, Jr.

**Seven and a half linear feet,** 1981–1989. of papers, photographs, clippings, daily diaries, and speeches added to the Library’s existing collection of Thomas family papers document the career of Lee Muller Thomas (b. 1944) in the federal government. A native of Ridgeway, Thomas graduated from the University of the South in 1967 and received a Master of Education in rehabilitating counseling from the University of South Carolina in 1970 while working as a probation officer for juvenile offenders. Over the next ten years of South Carolina state government service, Thomas would hold the positions of Research Analyst and Resource Development Specialist for the Department of Corrections (1970–1971), Director of the Comprehensive Offender Rehabilitation Program (1971–1972), Executive Director of Criminal Justice Programs (1972–1977), and finally as Director of the Division of Public Safety Programs (1979–1981).

The material in this collection documents nine years of his life, beginning with his appointment as Associate Director of State and Local Programs and Support for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) by President Ronald Reagan in 1981, where he would remain until 1983, eventually rising to Executive Deputy Director. In 1983, Thomas was appointed to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and served as Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response (1983–1985) and then as Administrator (1985–1989). Significantly, Thomas was at the EPA during the Chernobyl disaster, to which he led the response from the United States government, in 1986 and during the signing of the Montreal Protocol in 1987. Thomas played a crucial role in the latter event as the chief negotiator for the United States, and the result is still considered a model for global environmental treaties. Of particular interest in the collection are transcripts of Congressional testimony delivered by Thomas: speeches delivered as Assistant Administrator at the EPA: official and personal photographs taken during environmental summits and negotiations in the United States and abroad, cabinet meetings, and visits by Thomas to the White House: and a typed “daily chronology” covering the period from 1981 to 1989. Gift of Mr. & Mrs. Lee M. Thomas.

**Letter,** 9 February 1779. written by Andrew Williamson (1730–1786) from “Camp Near Adams Ferry” to General John Ashe (1720–1781) warns the latter of “Two large bodies of the disaffected” Loyalists—one near Ninety Six and the other “over Saluday River.” Williamson stressed the necessity of “sending a force immediately against them,” but informed that he must remain in place to prevent “the Enemy Crossing
the Savannah.” Instead, he recommended that Ashe write to General Benjamin Lincoln (1732–1810) for assistance.

Williamson and Ashe, militia generals from South Carolina and North Carolina, respectively, were engaged in operations around Augusta, Georgia, when this letter was written. The city was captured by British forces on 31 January 1779 but fell to Williamson and Ashe on 14 February. Acquired through the Allen Stokes Manuscript Development Fund.

Four volumes, seven letters, and three photographs, ca. 1894, 1918–1920, and 1922, chiefly document the service of Julius Hermann Yoder (1887–1957) in the regimental band of the 306th Engineers, 81st Division, American Expeditionary Force during World War I. A native of Van Wyck, Yoder was the son of Julius M. Yoder (1853–1925) and Mary Susan Tillman (1858–1901) and at the time of his enlistment was working as a private music teacher in St. Augustine, Florida. The four volumes, compiled in September 1920, comprise a narrative of Yoder’s life from his induction into the army on 28 March 1918 until his return to the United States in June 1919 after service overseas. While not a diary, the narrative proceeds chronologically and, according to information provided in one of Yoder’s letters, was evidently adapted from a daily diary. In his last extant letter, dated 28 February 1918, Yoder revealed that he was “writing a diary of my military career,” and after he was home would “expand on it...and try to have it published.”

The seven letters written by Yoder between December 1918 and February 1919 were addressed to his father and “Aunt Sugar” in Van Wyck. Following his wife’s death in 1901, the elder Yoder remarried her younger sister, Sugar Tillman (1863–1933). The letters supplement Yoder’s narrative by providing additional, more immediate, details of his service. Additionally, by responding to information evidently contained in letters sent to him, Yoder provided clues to the rhythms of life on a rural South Carolina farm at the end of World War I.

Yoder began his narrative by describing his induction into the “military service of the United States of America.” and departure “on the morning of the 29th [March 1918] with our little ‘quota’ from St. Johns County, [Florida]...on our way to Camp Jackson, located in Columbia, S.C.” They were joined in Jacksonville, Florida, by “hundreds of other Florida boys” and boarded “special cars attached to a Seaboard Airline train.” They arrived in Columbia at dark, “rode in special street cars to Camp.” and were “mustered into real ‘service’ as rapidly as possible.” This was followed by a “midnight supper,” that Yoder reported “tasted best of almost any meal we had ever eaten, for we were almost starved.” The next morning Yoder was up before Reveille, “for fear we should be
late for...formation,” and began “many days of arduous tasks.” He was eventually assigned to Company D of the 306th Engineers and initiated into the regimental band, dividing his days with “band practices in the morning and Engineers Drill in the afternoons.” Rifle range practice included “hard hikes with full pack back and forth to the range in the hot sun.” and though he had no experience with a “real Army rifle” he soon qualified on “slow fire.” Other combat training included “hand grenade practice,” during which Yoder threw “two real grenades, the only ones... during my military career.” and bayonet drills. The latter drill involved “going over trenches,” and although “enjoyable...it was dangerous.” Unlike most of the other “rookies,” Yoder also participated in activities with the regimental band. Though he knew “nothing about bugling,” he was assigned to train the new buglers, so “taught them time and all I could and ‘killed’ all the hours I could in doing so.” Before they left Camp Jackson his band was playing at battalion and regimental reviews and “gave some Concerts at the Depot Brigade Y.M.C.A and at the Engineers ‘Y’ after we got up enough selections.” He reported that they began to “feel proud of ourselves and I actually began to play ‘a little’ on my alto horn.”

After two months at Camp Jackson, Yoder and his unit were transferred to Camp Sevier, near Greenville. They took an all-day train trip, with the band playing “at all the stations nearby from Columbia to Greenville.” During his six weeks at Camp Sevier, Yoder continued “usual training,” but also received a furlough that allowed him to visit friends and family in Abbeville, Chester, Van Wyck, and Augusta, Georgia. Prior to their departure, the regiment underwent reorganization and “all the members of the band,” were transferred to Headquarters Company. The regiment left Camp Sevier on 13 July, “for a destination unknown to most of us,” and forty hours later the men arrived at Camp Upton on Long Island, New York. On the way, Yoder noted that the band “played quite a bit...at all towns and cities,” including Spartanburg, Danville and Lynchburg, Virginia, and Washington, D.C.

The regiment remained at Camp Upton for two weeks, being fitted for “Over Sea Service” and drilling in “boat formations.” The men were all given leave to visit New York City, and Yoder noted that he spent “twenty hours taking in the sights of the great city,” and going to Coney Island. On the morning of 30 July 1918, they boarded a train which took them to Brooklyn, New York and the ship that would transport them to Liverpool. They were given coffee, doughnuts, and “smokes” by the “Red Cross Canteen ladies” and filled out farewell cards that would be mailed on their safe arrival in Europe. Yoder noted grimly that if “we had been
submarined they wouldn't have been sent." He described their transport ship as "an old passenger and freight boat that has been in service for years," that was part of a seventeen-ship convoy escorted by an "English battle ship (cruiser)" and an "American destroyer." The twelve days crossing was filled with twice-daily concerts and "plenty of books on board furnished by the Y.M.C.A." They docked in Liverpool at noon on 11 August, though Yoder's company remained on the ship until 4:00 P.M. of 12 August and spent their time "singing and 'Cheering' the 'English' who passed along the street near the pier." After leaving the ship they immediately marched to the train station and boarded a train for Winchester. During the six-block march across the cobblestoned streets, the band played the entire time, "playing and slipping' all the way." Yoder and his unit arrived at the Morn Hill Rest Camp outside of Winchester early in the morning of 13 August and spent the next thirteen days listening to "some good musical concerts by the Royal Guards band" and sightseeing in the "historical center of Winchester." On 26 August they boarded a train for Southampton and a trip across the English Channel.

The 306th landed in Cherbourg, France at two the following morning and their experiences in France were immediately different. Everywhere was "some mother, wife or sister with that sad grief stricken look and dressed in mourning for some loved one, who had paid the supreme sacrifice on the battle front." They were soon loaded onto "Cattle Cars...not much larger than a moving van" with forty soldiers per car and "entrained for 'Somewhere.'" Over the next weeks they made their way toward the Western Front by train and foot, eventually reaching Saint-Dié-des-Vosges in northeastern France on 21 September 1918. The city had been "badly torn up in the first part of the war," and was still close enough to the front for Yoder to "taste a little of real warfare." German "aeroplanes" were "fired on and driven back over the city" daily, and Yoder witnessed several "battles between Allied and Bosche 'planes.'" In a particularly memorable incident, he reported that a "shrapnel fell within about 200 yards of us when we were in Mess line one evening." Most men "darted back into the Barracks," and many "mess kits and suppers were dropped in the excitement." The regiment left "St. Die" on 18 October, bound for the Meuse-Argonne front, and Yoder reported that overall their stay was "one of pleasure and excitement."

A two-day hike brought them to the town of Fontenay in the Vosges department, where they "practiced and trained" until 1 November. They had to wear gas masks for half an hour each day and went through the "gas house" for the first time. A train then took them to Soryc-Saint-
Martin on the “famous Meuse River (the river that ran blood),” and they began a hike to the front at Sommedieue where they arrived on 6 November. On the way, near Saint-Mihiel, they “had to climb a great hill...where our boys on Sept. 25th-26th (I believe it was) did such wonderful work.” The city was still “practically deserted” and “literally torn to pieces.” When the armistice was signed on 11 November 1918, Yoder and the 306th Engineers were in the small town of Dieue, and “after the firing ceased on the dot at 11...it was like death.” Yoder noted that they could “hardly believe the war was at an end,” and few celebrated with “hilarity and merriment.” They remained billeted in Dieue for another week, before marching away from the front to what many assumed would be their “Port of Debarkation.”

Instead, after a sixteen-day hike of some 266 kilometers, the regiment arrived in Aisey-sur-Seine in the east of France on 3 December 1918. Beginning on 20 November the band “began playing on the march,” and were expected to “play every day for the rest of the hike.” Their daily marches usually ended in towns, and typically the regimental band provided at least part of the night’s entertainment. Yoder reported that on 20 November when they reached the town of Passavant they were taken “over to Brizeaux in Field Ambulances to play for a dance at the Evacuation Hospital.” The hospital patients had already been evacuated, but the “nurses were glad to see us, and everybody enjoyed the dance, which was given in the Laundry.” While stationed in Aisey, the band practiced twice a day and “after Christmas we gave weekly concerts at the ‘Y’ on Monday nights at Chemin d’Aisey, on Tuesday and Friday nights in the ‘Y’ at Nod, and Wednesday and sometimes Saturday nights at the ‘Y’ in Aisey.” Particularly memorable were playing the “Christmas exercises” and “seeing the French ‘kiddies’ enjoy themselves.” This, combined with “getting our packages from home,” made for a “delightful Christmas” that “far exceeded what we had expected.”

Yoder would remain in Aisey-sur-Seine and the surrounding area until late January when he “had the chance to go ‘On Leave’...to Aix-les-Bains, in the Savoie Leave Area (In South East France).” After an overnight train trip, they arrived around three in the afternoon and were “assigned to the Hotel de l’Europe...a splendid one, right in the heart of the city.” Yoder spent twelve days in Aix-les-Bains and visited Hautecombe Abbey and Mont Revard, “took in the thermal baths, the cavern, and hot spring,” and went on the “general ‘Y’ sightseeing trip of the city.” The casino next to the hotel had a “theatre, ball room, reading rooms and lounging rooms,” and was “one of the most gorgeous in the country.” Additionally, there were daily YMCA programs with “two daily band concerts, two movie shows, two performances, afternoon and
evening of vaudeville or shows in the theatre, lectures, minstrel shows, etc.” The men were particularly impressed with their dining experiences given that the French are the “best cooks in the world,” and there were “French girls for waitresses.”

In early March, Yoder once again secured a pass for leave, this time to Paris. Rather than a hotel, as in Aix-les-Bains, this time the men got “good comfortable cots” in a “Red Cross Camp, near the Eifel Tower.” The Red Cross also ran a hotel, where Yoder reported they “got excellent meals for only 75 centimes (15¢),” which he found “hardly believable...in Paris.” He was determined to “see the sights and...saw all I could too in the three days we were there.” He saw “Samson and Delilah’ and ‘Coppelia’ at “the Opera,” and “Héter” at the “Opéra Comique.” He and two others saw the “A.E.F. show ‘Let’s Go’” at the “Champs Elysees Theatre.” As in Aix-les-Bains, the YMCA offered “sightseeing trips in trucks” that started from the “Hotel Pavillon on Rue de L’Echiquier.” The trip took them to the “Eglise Saint Gervais” where the “German Big Bertha gun shot a shell,” the “Place de la Republic, the Louvre, Place de Concorde, Hotel de Ville (City Hall), Palais de Justice, Hotel Des Invalides (Napoleon’s Tomb), Panthéon de Guerre, Bridge of Alexander III, Notre Dame, Place Vendome, Arche de Triumph, Rue Champs Elysees, and Bois de Boulogne.” On foot Yoder visited the “Rue Vivoli, Large and small Palaces (Exposition), the Chamber of Deputies, Church of the Madeleine, St. Francis Xavier, Bon Marche Theatre, Sarah Bernhardt, Tower of St. Jacques, Eiffel Tower, Palace de Trocadero, Rue de Italia, Rue de la Paix, Rue de l’Opera, Gare d’Orleans, Gold Statue of John of Arc, and many other points of interest.” He was also able to visit the palace of Versailles during an “Army and Navy club party,” and enjoyed his “rides on the subway (Metropolitan) very much.” In all, Yoder declared his three days in Paris “a beautiful trip, and a veritable treat.”

In mid-April Yoder learned that his application to one of the “different French and English schools” had been accepted, though not his first choice of the Paris Conservatory. Instead he was sent to the “A.E.F. University at Beaune, in the southern part of the Côte Dor Department.” Though initially disappointed not to have been accepted to the Paris Conservatory, after his arrival he declared the school at Beaune “a tremendous place,” with some “10,000 boys registered there at school.” His schedule of study was “piano, harmony, musical history, French and French history,” but he soon learned “they didn’t have any pianos so I had to substitute, alto horn for it.” This, he declared, “didn’t go well so I left off the study of the horn,” but he was able to keep up the required hours of study per week. Yoder enjoyed his time at the university, his
only regret being the short length of his stay. The instructors were ‘competent men,’’ particularly the ‘native Frenchman’ who taught the French language. The French history course included ‘some nice trips,’’ including to Dijon, ‘the capital of the old Burgundian ‘State’ or province, where the Duke lived.’ Each Regiment at the university had an accompanying ‘Y building’ that sponsored ‘lectures, musical entertainments, and shows.’

In the middle of May, Yoder and the other men of his division learned they were to ‘move toward Le Mans Area preparatory to returning to the States about the first of June.’ They arrived in St. Nazaire on the Atlantic coast on 31 May and ‘immediately detrained and marched out to the Camp, about three kilos from the City.’ There they ‘went thru a medical examination [and]...got their ‘Home Going’ outfit,’’ and just before ‘going to the boat we were treated to refreshments and given a small package of ‘what nots’ and some reading matter.” On 3 June they boarded the ‘small but substantially built’ Santa Malta and ‘quit the shores of La Belle France for the dear old states.’ As they ‘glided through the locks and into the Bay,’’ Yoder and the rest of the band ‘struck up some old favorites and we exchanged farewell ‘waives’ to the French and the boys whom we were leaving behind.’ During the twelve-day voyage across the Atlantic the men were kept entertained with ‘daily band concerts, several wrestling and boxing matches, several daily moving pictures, [and] several religious services.” On 15 June the Santa Malta “sailed into Charleston Harbor past Fort Sumter and Moultrie... and got a good view of the sleepy old City of Charleston.” Again, Yoder and his bandmates “played and kept on playing until we were in the Cooper River on our way to the docks at the Navy Yard.” After eating and sending telegrams the men immediately boarded “Coast Line trains” for Camp Jackson, via Sumter. They arrived at Camp Jackson a little after noon and that night went “thru the Delouser to get rid of any possible chance of ‘Cooties.’”

On 18 June 1919, Yoder received his “coveted Discharge Certificate and pay.” He reported being “so glad” that he “ran to the Barracks got my...bag of stuff and got a car with some of the boys and beat it to Columbia.” He spent the night with his cousins and left the next day for Van Wyck. In summary, Yoder declared his time in the army as “one of the greatest experiences of my whole life,” though he hoped that “it will never be my lot to have to go thru such again. as far as the war is concerned.”

The first two extant letters in the collection date from December 1918. In the first, dated 17 December, Yoder recounted the story about his unit being shelled in St. Die, and reflected on the signing of the
armistice. He admitted that he was “quite anxious to get back as soon as I can.” but was “ready and willing to abide by what ‘Uncle Sam’ says.” even if that meant being assigned to duty in the occupation of Germany. Yoder also commented on his family’s home front activities and was particularly proud of their United War Work. He expressed regret that “Aunt Sugar’s scalded foot kept her from being able to help” as he was sure she would have been a “great support in getting up funds,” but was sure that they were “successful anyway and raised a good sum.” The United War Work Campaign, which began on 11 November 1918, was an effort to raise $170,000,000 to provide entertainment for American troops abroad led by the American Library Association, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the YMCA, and the YWCA. He closed his letter to a reference to the “flu” in “Bro. Davis’s” family, a topic he would return to in more detail in future letters. Yoder’s next letter to his father, dated 26 December 1918, recounts their Christmas celebration, and he noted that his favorite part of the season was seeing “how the little French children have enjoyed their trees and festivals.” He once again congratulated them on their success during the United War Work Campaign and expressed his pride at their “unselfishness in giving of your time to help us ‘Over Hear.’” He was especially pleased that “old Lancaster went so well ‘Over the Top.’” By the time Yoder wrote home on 16 January 1919, the influenza pandemic had begun to effect Van Wyck directly. Julius’s brother Cecil Randolph Yoder (1885–1943) and his wife Cora Myrtle Middleton (1889–1982) were sick, and it was suspected that their mother-in-law Sugar had also contracted the virus. This was confirmed in his next letter, dated 13 February 1919, but apparently it “didn’t go hard with” her. Cecil and Cora had also recovered by that time, and the “Flu situation” was improving throughout the community. Yoder’s last letter to his parents is dated 28 February 1919, and in it he expressed how glad he was that “the health of the Community has so materially improved...[and] there are no new cases of ‘flu.’”

The three photographs in the collection consist of a young Julius Hermann Yoder with a pony, ca. 1894; one in uniform, ca. 1918; and a studio portrait, ca. 1922. Acquired through the Orin F. Crow South Caroliniana Library Endowment.
SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA

American Freedmen’s and Union Commission. *Tidings*. No. 5 (April 1866). Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. Susan H. Guinn and Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Hoffius.


J. Espirit Bonnet. *Réponse aux Principales Questions qui Peuvent Être Faites sur les États-Unis de l’Amérique, par un Citoyen de États-Unis* (Lausanne, Switzerland, 1795). Bonnet, a French priest, published this work to encourage prospective emigrants, depicting America as a land of opportunity; includes a chapter entitled “De l’Etat de la Caroline du Sud.” Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Sarah Bull Clarkson, Dr. John C. England, Professor & Mrs. Boyd Saunders, and Dr. & Mrs. Rodger E. Stroup.


Angelina Weld Grimké. *Rachel: A Play in Three Acts* (Boston, 1920). Grimké, a Harlem Renaissance author with familial ties to South Carolina, wrote one of the first plays to protest lynching and racial violence for the Drama Committee of the NAACP. Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Elsie Taylor Goins, Mr. & Mrs. Glen Inabinet, Mr. Bernard Manning, and Mr. & Mrs. Craig Huseman Metz.


David Walker, Chuck Brown, and Sanford Greene (creators). *Bitter Root*. No. 2–1 (Portland, Oregon, 2018). Acquired through the Univer-
South Caroliniana Society Endowment.

Miniature painting, 1830, of Daniel Heyward (1795–1865) of Heyward Hall, Beaufort County, at the age of twenty in Paris, France, was painted by Savinien Edme DuBourjal. This watercolor on ivory is a half-length view, turned slightly right and looking front. Heyward has dark hair combed back from the forehead and dark arches eyebrows and wears a blue coat. The ivory has a vertical break of the right side affecting the artist's signature and is glued to heavy stock backing. A label on the reverse of the frame provided identification. Daniel was the son of William Miles Heyward (1762–1809) and Charlotte Manby Villepontoux Heyward (1773–1844). He married Ann Matilda Bull Maxcy Heyward and was a planter. Acquired through dues contributions of Mr. Jack Bass, Mr. Derrill S. Felkel, Dr. Aaron W. Marrs, Dr. Anne L. Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. Edward E. Poliakoff, and Mrs. Betty S. Smyrl.

Eight photographs, ca. 1850, depict people associated with Alwehav, a plantation in Lower Richland County, possibly related to the LeConte family. Three sixth-plate daguerreotypes capture a young man with a floppy tie, a young man with a neat tie, and a woman with hair in ringlets, wearing a choker and hand-tinted patterned dress, and seated beside a table with a parasol and large bonnet on it. A sixth-plate ambrotype shows a young girl seated in a chair and wearing a hand-tinted patterned dress, taken by R. Wearn, Columbia. Another sixth-plate ambrotype is of a child seated in a high chair and wearing a gilded necklace.

A set of three quarter-plate daguerreotypes is of a mother with three children: girl about six, boy about four wearing a Zouave jacket, and girl about two. They were taken by J.H. Whitehurst Galleries in New York, Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Lynchburg. Also included is a mother-of-pearl calling card case and a small file with carved mother-of-pearl handle. Gift of Dr. Caroline Gibbes Crosswell.

Daguerreotype, ca. 1853, of Francis Burt (1807–1854) of Pendleton is a quarter-plate image showing Burt turned slightly to the right but looking forward and was taken by Jesse Harrison Whitehurst, who had galleries in New York and other locations. Burt read law and served in various political positions. He was appointed Governor of Nebraska by President Franklin Pierce and died after two days in office. Gift of Mrs. Jane Dreher Emerson.

Carte-de-visite, ca. 1860, depicts William V. Izlar, full-length, in uniform with flared jacket, standing beside a studio column, arms crossed and one foot forward. The uniform is possibly that of a Citadel
Gift of Mr. Anthony M. Emanuel.


The other stereographs are post-war images of cemeteries, parks, cotton, and Magnolia Plantation. One shows cotton bales lined up on a platform between railroad sheds, including one on the left with a stucco entryway and large end chimney with crenellations. Two views of Magnolia Cemetery show the plot and monument for Colonel William Washington (1752–1810) and the chapel from across the pond. A view of South Battery shows White Point Gardens in the foreground and houses beyond; two houses are identified as residences of Mrs. Ross and Colonel Lathers.

Four stereographs in the Drayton Hall and Vicinity series by G.N. Barnard are numbers 3, 15, 22, and 27 of Magnolia Plantation, Ashley River, near Charleston, and the Residence of the Reverend J.G. Drayton. They show the garden, pond, and a swampy area. Acquired through the Rebecca R. Hollingsworth South Caroliniana Library Endowment Fund.

Two cartes-de-visite, 1862, by Henry P. Moore of Concord, New Hampshire, show G.W. Ingalls, Post Bandmaster for the Third Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers on Hilton Head Island, reading music in front of his tent with Samuel Brown and D. Arthur Brown reading New Hampshire newspapers, while servant boy Bill Seabrook sits to the side polishing boots. The other photograph is the home of John E. Seabrook on Edisto Island, with garden and gazebo in the foreground and two men standing beside a small obelisk. Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.

Seven cartes-de-visite, ca. 1863–1864, show Beaufort and Hilton Head Island and Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, Louisiana, during wartime. The “Q[uarters] M[aster’s] Office Front View” includes several men in civilian and military attire standing on the portico of a two-storey brick building with a temporary bell on the roof. This photograph was taken by “Blauvelt & Hubbard, Practical Photographers, Beaufort, S.C.” John H. Blauvelt and Erastus Hubbard were Union photographers who set up
studios on Hilton Head Island and in Beaufort.

Three photographs of Hilton Head Island show ships, piers, and beaches. The "Pier at Hilton Head, S.C. (Constructed by the 1st N.Y. Vol. Engineer Corps)," by G.T. Lape of New York, was taken from the beach looking toward the pier where several ships are docked. The Provost Guard Station was taken from the beach looking landward toward a large wooden structure with a central section and two wings and outbuildings; a signal flag tower is in the middle of the main structure. A photograph of a steam ship is inscribed "Compliments of Chas. B. Fenwick, Purser. U.S. Hospital Steamer 'Cosmopolitan.'" This ship carried fifty Confederate prisoners from Hilton Head Island to Charleston for a prisoner exchange off Sullivan's Island in July 1864.

"Head Quarters of Gen. Augur at Baton Rouge" shows a two-story house with double porch behind a raised picket fence and trees. The Port Hudson photographs show a long view of steamboats on the river's edge and the area of an unsuccessful attempt to storm the Confederate works in June 1863. All three were taken by McPherson & Oliver, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Acquired through the Rebecca R. Hollingsworth South Caroliniana Library Endowment Fund.

Two stereographs, ca. 1865, consist of "A 300 Pounder (Parrott Gun) on Morris Island, S.C., Firing on Fort Sumter" and "The Celebration at Fort Sumter, April 14, 1865. Arrival of the Guests, Charleston Harbor." The first stereograph, Number 155 in the War Views series, shows Union soldiers gathered around a large cannon seated below ground level, and two soldiers standing atop earthworks and looking down. The "original views taken by the Government Artist during 1861-2-3-4-5" were reprinted and sold by John C. Taylor, Hartford, Connecticut.

The Fort Sumter stereograph, Number 207 in the War Views series by J.W. Campbell, is of a decorated platform, flagpole, and benches inside the fort at the end of the Civil War. There is a U.S. Revenue tax stamp on the reverse. Acquired through the Rebecca R. Hollingsworth South Caroliniana Library Endowment Fund.

Fifteen stereographs, ca. 1865–1879, of Charleston capture images of African Americans, such as street vendors, oyster and fish women, workers at the cotton warehouse, stevedores on docks, and boys enjoying sugar cane. There are also street views, a cemetery plot, and views of Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. Photographers and publishers include George LaGrange Cook, Kilburn Brothers, John P. Soule, Quinby & Company, and E. & H.T. Anthony. Acquired through the Rebecca R. Hollingsworth South Caroliniana Library Endowment Fund.

Nine stereographs, ca. 1865–1891, consist of images from South
Carolina and other states. Of note are a stereograph by J.A. Palmer of Aiken showing a group of African American men and women in front of a clapboard cabin, and a stereograph of “Drill of the Charleston Cadets” by B.W. Kilburn of Littleton, New Hampshire. The non-South Carolina stereographs include “A Negro Family Coming into the Union Lines,” “Cotton Gin in Full Blast,” “Plantation Wash Day,” “Jolly Time in Camp,” and “View of the [Sing Sing] Prison, West Side,” with a revenue tax stamp on the reverse. Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.

Two cabinet photographs, 1886 and 1888, of Clifford J. Oliveros (1866–1915) show a young man with hair parted off-center and a mustache. The photograph by J.N. Wilson of Savannah is inscribed “To Agnes Dibble” and dated 1886. The Blessing & Co., Baltimore photograph is inscribed “while at the University of Maryland Medical College.” Oliveros was an eye, ear, nose, and throat doctor in Columbia. Gift of Mr. Anthony M. Emanuel.

Photograph, ca. 1896, of the South Carolina Senate chamber in the State House was taken by “Howie, The Photographer, Columbia.” J.P. Jowie took the photograph from one side of the room, looking across member desks toward the large chamber desk. Portraits of Wade Hampton III and Martin Witherspoon Gary are visible on the far wall, and one of John C. Calhoun hangs behind the chamber desk. Additional items of interest in the photo include spittoons on the floor, chairs and benches, a work table with patterned and fringed cloth, ink wells and sand shakers, clocks, electric chandeliers, and a radiator. The chamber desk was changed completely around 1914. The South Caroliniana Library has one of the member desks in its collection. Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.

Photograph, 1902, of the interior of the barber shop in the “Atlantic Coast Lumber Store, Georgetown, S.C.,” shows three African American men standing beside adult barber chairs and a child’s chair, a long bureau with multiple mirrors, a shaving mug cabinet, electric lights, spittoons under waiting area chairs, and floor with tile and wood. Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Fraser Reid, Jr.

Photograph, ca. 1905, shows the recently built Springs Block in Lancaster. This large two-storey brick commercial building was erected in 1905 as the headquarters of the Springs Company. It has been home to many retail stores over the years, such as the dry good store captured in the photograph. Gift of Mr. Anthony M. Emanuel.

Photograph, 1908, of a South Carolina unit of sharpshooters at Camp
Peny, Ohio, shows three rows of soldiers, about half with rifles, and a woman wearing an ornate hat in the middle. A small sign reads “S. CAROLINA.” The U.S. Army offered an advanced marksmanship course at Camp Perry during this period, but it was not until 1987, when the U.S. Army Sniper School was established at Fort Benning, Georgia, that the Army made a concerted effort to train snipers. Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. John L. McCants and Miss Mabel B. Pace.

Two photographs, ca. 1908, of Charles Glover Dantzler (1854–1910) show Dantzler in Masonic regalia, full-length, standing in studio with hammer on top of a short pedestal, by Rosenger & Cumings, Orangeburg, and Dantzler in judicial robes, seated in a chair, and turned slightly left and looking front, by Hennies, Columbia. Dantzler served in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1884 to 1890 and was elected a judge in 1902 and circuit judge in 1908. He married Laura A. Moss in 1876. Gift of Mr. Anthony M. Emanuel.

Photograph, 1910, in postcard format shows an African American chain gang using shovels to work on a dirt road, with mule wagons and houses in the background. An inscription on the reverse identifies place and date: “1910/Chesnee, So. Carolina.” Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.

Photograph, ca. 1918, shows a large group of men with ribbons on lapels, standing outside a large brick building with double columns and a Palladian window with a balcony above the double-door opening. The photograph was taken by Hays in Abbeville. This is believed to be a meeting of the South Carolina Spanish-American War Veterans in Abbeville. Samuel Dibble, Jr., is the only identified person. He served in Company C of the Second Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers and Third Regiment, South Carolina Engineers. Gift of Mr. Anthony M. Emanuel.

Five photographs, 1933, 1962, 1967, and undated, by Carl Thomas Julien of Greenwood are signed under the print on the lower right. “Folkways and Autoways,” 1933, shows a father and son standing on a sled pulled by two young oxen. They are on a dirt road with tire tracks, and their dog trails behind by a cleared rise of land. “Through the Portals.” 1967, was taken from inside a covered bridge and looks down a dirt road with trees in front and field beyond. “Sam Bible, the Miller,” shows an older man with mustache, round spectacles, cloth clap, and worn denim coat; he is looking at a map of South Carolina and standing beside a wooden building. “Chapman’s Bridge, Pickens County.” shows a covered bridge with a man in overalls walking toward it and trees just leafing out. This image appeared in Ninety Six: Landmarks of South Carolina’s Last Frontier Region. An untitled beach scene shows sand

122
dunes and the ocean and is dated 1962. **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. Drew Gilpin Faust and Dr. Charles Rosenberg and Dr. & Mrs. Marcus A. Fields.**

*Photograph album*, 1936–1965, compiled by J. Marshall Booker of New York and owner of Sherwood Plantation in Jasper County shows hunting and outdoor activities with horses, dogs, and carriages in the Lowcountry. Places depicted include Sherwood Plantation, Tomotley Plantation in Beaufort County, Woodside Plantation in Hampton County, Wormsloe Plantation, and St. Helena Church in Beaufort. Some of the workers at Sherwood are identified and include William Chisholm, Ed Frazer, and Savage Hopkins and family. Many of the horses and dogs are identified. **Gift of Mr. & Mrs. Tom Peach.**

*Two photographs*, 1957–1958, consist of wirephotos of tennis star Althea Gibson (1927–2003). They show Gibson being kissed on the cheek by her mother after winning Wimbledon in 1957, as photographed by Sam Schulman, and Judge Robert Cannon presenting the Frederick C. Miller trophy as outstanding athlete of 1957 to Gibson in February 1958. Gibson was born in Silver, Clarendon County, to a sharecropping family. During the Depression, the family moved to Harlem. **Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.**

Other gifts of South Caroliniana were made to the Library by the following members: Dr. Benjamin B. Alexander, Ms. Mary-Fred Bausman-Watkins, Mr. & Mrs. Clinch Heyward Belser, Jr., Ms. Constance Simms Bello Berardinis, Major General Charles F. Bolden, Jr., Mrs. Eugenia Clarkson Brabham, Mrs. Gary Hagood Brightwell, Ms. Elizabeth E. Courson, Mrs. Laura Sloan Crosby, Mr. Brian J. Cuthrell, Dr. Nancy Dunbar, Mr. Van E. Edwards III, Dr. Jessica Elfenbein, Ms. Shera W. Fitzsimmons, Captain John C. Foster, Mr. John L. Frierson, Dr. Gordon R. (Dick) Goodwin, Ms. Deborah Gordon, Mrs. Cornelia Nelson Hane, Dr. Melanie Gause Harris, Mrs. Alexia Jones Helsley, Mr. & Mrs. Glen Inabinet, Mr. William T. Johnson, Jr., Ms. Meeghan Kane, Dr. Thomas L. Johnson, Mr. C. Robert Jones, Dr. James E. Kibler, Jr., Mr. McDonald M. Law, Jr., Mrs. Ione Coker Lee, Mr. Jeffery M. Leving, Ms. Elise C. Mullins, Ms. Louise Earle Peden, Mrs. Mary Sloan Roby, Ms. Nancy Sadler, Dr. William C. Schmidt, Jr., Dr. Constance B. Schulz, Dr. Patrick Scott, Ms. Lucy Verner Scoville, Ms. Jane Slaton, Mr. Chris Stephens, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr., Mr. Harvey S. Teal, Mr. James F. Tidd, Jr., Dr. Michael Trinkley, Ms. Nancy H. Washington, Ms. Mary Radcliffe Welch, Mr. John S. Withers, Jr., Ms. Cicely B. Woodrow, Mr. Fitz W.M. Woodrow III, and Ms. Rachel Wright.

Life Memberships and other contributions to the Society's Endowment Fund were received from Ms. Joyce M. Bowden and Mr. Adam M.
Lutynski, Dr. Jeff Z. Brooker, Dr. Thomas J. Brown, Dr. & Mrs. William Walker Burns, Mr. & Mrs. Frank D. Callcott, Ms. Barbara Z. Cantey, Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Crawford Clarkson, Mrs. Marion Woodrow Dannert, The Right Reverend & Mrs. Charles Farmer Duvall, Mrs. Armenia Ellis, Mr. Millen Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. H. Malloy Evans, Dr. Drew Gilpin Faust and Dr. Charles Rosenberg, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Gillespie, Dr. Susan H. Guinn, Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Hoffius, Mr. & Mrs. Wilmot B. Irvin, Mr. & Mrs. William J. Keenan III, Mrs. Harriet S. Little, The Lucy Hampton Bostick Residuary Trust, The Honorable & Mrs. Walton J. McLeod III, Dr. Mary K. Neuffer and Dr. Francis H. Neuffer, Mr. Dwight F. Patterson, Jr., Mr. Delmar L. Roberts, Ms. Lynn Robertson, The Reverend William M. Shand III, Mr. John Govan Simms, Jr., Dr. James G. Simpson, Mrs. Betty S. Smyrl, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr., Taylor Foundation of Newberry, Inc., Mrs. Ellen Fleming Wells, Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III, and Mr. & Mrs. John S. Withers, Jr.
The Robert and May Ackerman Library Endowment provides for the acquisition of materials to benefit the South Caroliniana Library, including manuscripts, printed materials, and visual images.

The Deward B. and Sloan H. Brittain Endowment for the South Caroliniana Library provides support for the acquisition of manuscript and published material of permanent historic interest, the preservation of the collection, internships and assistantships allowing students to gain archival experience working with the collections, the professional development of the staff, and outreach to excite interest in research in the collection via exhibits, publications, and other areas.

The Elizabeth Boatwright Coker Graduate Assistant at South Caroliniana Library Fund honors the noted author who established this assistantship to encourage and enable graduate history students to advance their professional research skills.

The Edwin Haselden Cooper Director's Fund at the South Caroliniana Library provides support to be expended at the Library Director's discretion.

The Orin F. Crow South Caroliniana Library Endowment honors the memory of Dr. Crow, a former University of South Carolina student, professor, Dean of the School of Education, and Dean of the Faculty. This endowment was established in 1998 by Mary and Dick Anderson, Dr. Crow's daughter and son-in-law.

The Jane Crayton Davis Preservation Endowment for South Caroliniana Library has been created to help fund the preservation of the irreplaceable materials at the South Caroliniana Library. As a former president of the University South Caroliniana Society, Mrs. Davis is keenly aware of the need for a central repository for historical materials and of the ongoing obligation of the Library to maintain the integrity of its collections.

The William Foran Memorial Fund honors this revered University of South Carolina history professor and funds the acquisition of significant materials relating to the Civil War and Reconstruction, areas of particular interest to Professor Foran.

The Henry G. Fulmer Library Assistant Fund for the South Caroliniana Library, established in recognition of Mr. Fulmer's more than forty-one years of service to the South Caroliniana Library, beginning as a student assistant and culminating in his nine years as Director, supports the work of the Library by funding educational
employment opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students and post-graduate individuals interested in special collection librarianship. The fund will be used to cover salaries and benefits, as well as any costs for resources related to their tasks and projects.

The Rebecca R. Hollingsworth South Caroliniana Library Endowment Fund provides support for the acquisition of daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, ferrotypes, and albumen prints (ca. 1840–1880) for the Visual Materials Division at the South Caroliniana Library. This support will also be available to provide for processing, cataloging, digitizing, exhibiting, outreach, and conservation for the Visual Materials Divisions as well as student assistants to work with these efforts. These funds will also support an annual display at the University South Caroliniana Society’s Annual Meeting.

The Arthur Elliott Holman, Jr., Acquisition and Preservation Endowment was established in honor of Mr. Holman on 19 August 1996, his eightieth birthday, by his son, Elliott Holman III, to strengthen and preserve holdings in areas of Mr. Holman’s interests, such as the Episcopal church, music and the arts, Anderson County, and other aspects of South Carolina history.

The Arthur E. Holman, Jr., Conservation Laboratory Endowment Fund provides support for the ongoing operation of the conservation laboratory, for funding graduate assistantships and other student workers, and for equipment and supplies and other related needs.

The John C Hungerpiller Library Research Fund was established by his daughter Gladys Hungerpiller Ingram and supports research on and preservation of the Hungerpiller papers and acquisition of materials for the South Caroliniana Library.

The Katharine Otis and Bruce Oswald Hunt Biography Collection Library Endowment provides for the purchase of biographical materials benefitting the South Caroliniana and Thomas Cooper Libraries’ special, reference, and general collections and the Film Library.

The Lewis P. Jones Research Fellowship in South Carolina History honors Dr. Jones, esteemed professor emeritus at Wofford College, by funding a summer fellowship for a scholar conducting serious inquiry into the state’s history.

The J.A. Kay South Caroliniana Library Intern Endowment Fund provides support for internship(s) for graduate or undergraduate students in an appropriate discipline to work with rare and unique research materials and learn state-of-the-art conservation techniques and other professional library skills. The award will be presented as funds are available for a student to work in the South Caroliniana
The Lumpkin Foyer Endowment Fund at the South Caroliniana Library provides support for enhancements and maintenance of the Lumpkin Foyer as well as unrestricted support for the Library.

The Governor Thomas Gordon McLeod and First Lady Elizabeth Alford McLeod Research Fellowship Endowment Fund was established in 2001 and provides support for a research fellowship at the South Caroliniana Library to encourage the study of post-Civil War politics, government and society, with an emphasis on South Carolina history. This endowment was established by the family of Governor and Mrs. McLeod in recognition of their contributions to the Palmetto State.

The W. Mullins McLeod South Caroliniana Library Endowment Fund provides support for the processing of manuscript collections at the South Caroliniana Library, with emphasis on the McLeod family papers and related manuscript collections, including published or unpublished material relating to the history of railroads in South Carolina.

The William Davis Melton University Archives Graduate Assistantship at the South Caroliniana Library benefits University Archives by providing graduate students with invaluable experience while promoting the care, use, and development of the University's historical collections, with particular focus on oral histories. The endowment was established by Caroline Bristow Marchant, Walter James Bristow, Jr., and William Melton Bristow in memory of their grandfather, president of the University of South Carolina from 1922 to 1926. An additional gift of property from General and Mrs. T. Eston Marchant fully funded the endowment.

The Robert L. and Margaret B. Meriwether South Caroliniana Library Fund will support the South Caroliniana Library in memory of Library founder, Robert L. Meriwether, and his wife and colleague, Margaret B. Meriwether, who also worked on behalf of the Library. The fund was created to receive gifts in memory of their son, Dr. James B. Meriwether, who died 18 March 2007.

The John Hammond Moore Library Acquisitions and Conservation Endowment Fund established in honor of Dr. Moore provides support for acquisition of new materials and conservation of existing holdings at the South Caroliniana Library.

The Lanny and Sidney Palmer Endowment Fund at the South Caroliniana Library provides support for the Lanny and Sidney Palmer Cultural Arts Collection and related collections. Funds can be used for processing, preservation, programming, and publications as well as for
materials and staff to support increased use of and access to the collections.

The Robert I. and Swannanoa Kenney Phillips Libraries Endowment was established in 1998 by their son, Dr. Robert K. Phillips, to honor his parents and his family's commitment to generations of support of the University of South Carolina. It provides for acquisitions and preservation of materials in the South Caroliniana Library and the Thomas Cooper Library. Priority is given to literature representing the various majority and minority cultures of Britain and America to support undergraduate studies.

The Retrospective Conversion Fund for the South Caroliniana Library provides support for the retrospective conversion of the South Caroliniana Library's card catalog.

The Nancy Pope Rice and Nancy Rice Davis Library Treasure Endowment has been established to strengthen the ability of the Dean of Libraries to make special and significant acquisitions in a timely fashion for the University of South Carolina libraries. These funds allow the Dean to purchase books and manuscripts to enhance the special collections held by South Caroliniana Library and Thomas Cooper Library.

The Richard S. Roberts Collection Fund provides support for expenses associated with preserving, sustaining, and promoting the Richard S. Roberts Collection.

The Hemrick N. Salley Family Endowment Fund for the South Caroliniana Library was established to provide support for the care and preservation of the South Caroliniana Library.

The John Govan Simms Memorial Endowment to Support the William Gilmore Simms Collections at South Caroliniana Library provides support for the Library to maintain its preeminent position as the leading and most extensive repository of original source materials for the research, analysis, and study of William Gilmore Simms and his position as the leading man of letters in the antebellum South.

The William Gilmore Simms Visiting Research Professorship, established by Simms' granddaughter Mary C. Simms Oliphant and continued by his great-granddaughter Mrs. Alester G. Furman III and other family members, recognizes and honors the noted nineteenth-century American literary giant.

The Ellison Durant Smith Research Award for the South Caroliniana Library was endowed through a gift from the estate of Harold McCallum McLeod, a native of Timmonsville, Wofford College graduate, and veteran of World War II. This fund was established in
2000 to support research at the South Caroliniana Library on government, politics, and society since 1900 and to pay tribute to “Cotton Ed” Smith (1864–1944), a dedicated United States Senator from 1909 to 1944.

The Donna I. Sorensen Endowment Fund for Southern Women in the Arts provides for the acquisition of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and other materials covering fine arts, music, literature, performing arts, and the decorative arts to enhance the Library’s collections pertaining to Southern women. Such support will document women’s contributions to the state, the American South, and the nation.

The South Caroliniana Library Alcove Endowment Fund provides support for the renovation and maintenance of the Library.

The South Caroliniana Library Fund is a discretionary fund used for greatest needs.

The South Caroliniana Library Portrait Conservation Endowment Fund provides support for ongoing and future conservation needs of the Library’s priceless portrait collection. Proceeds from these funds will be expended first to address the greatest needs of the collection and for ongoing and future needs.

The Southern Heritage Endowment Fund supports and encourages innovative work at the South Caroliniana Library and at McKissick Museum.

The Allen Stokes Manuscript Development Fund at South Caroliniana Library established in honor of Dr. Stokes provides for the acquisition of new materials and the preservation of collection materials housed in the Manuscripts Division at the South Caroliniana Library.

The Harvey S. Teal South Caroliniana Library Fund provides for the acquisition of new manuscripts and visual materials and the preservation of collection holdings housed in the manuscripts and visual materials collections at the South Caroliniana Library. The fund was established in recognition of the contributions of Mr. Teal, a former South Caroliniana Library student assistant and president of the University South Caroliniana Society, whose decades of devoted friendship to the Library beginning in the 1940s have resulted in the acquisition of many thousands of unique items for the collection.

The War Years Library Acquisition Endowment Fund is used to purchase regional and state materials from the World War II era, individual unit histories, and other materials related to World War II.

The Louise Irwin Woods Fund provides for internships, fellowships, graduate assistantships, stipends, program support, preservation and/or
acquisitions at the South Caroliniana Library.
Members of the University of South Carolina Guardian Society whose bequests will benefit the South Caroliniana Library

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Ms. Eleanor Foster Swarat
Mr. Chester A. Wingate, Sr.
Anonymous for the South Caroliniana Library

Members of the Carolina Guardian Society share a commitment to the future of the University of South Carolina, demonstrating their dedication and support by including the University in their estate plans. Through their gifts and commitment, they provide an opportunity for a future even greater than Carolina's founders envisioned two hundred years ago. Membership is offered to all who have made a planned or deferred gift commitment to the University.
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MR. THOMAS F. McNALLY
Dean of Libraries