1965

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1965.

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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Tuesday, May 4, 1965

ROBERT H. WIENEFELD, President, Presiding

Business Meeting .............................................. 8:00

Welcome ................................................................. DR. THOMAS F. JONES
President University of South Carolina

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address ................................................................. ASHLEY HALSEY, JR.
Assistant to the President, University of South Carolina


The Library: E. L. INABINETT, Director; EMILIE L. CARTER, JANE B. DARBY, MARY P. EVANS, RITA K. HAYES, CLARA MAE JACOB, JEAN C. LIGON, ELEANOR M. RICHARDSON, ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF (FULL AND PART TIME); VINCENT HOLLOMAN, FRANCES KROPP, COOPER QUATTLEBAUM, ASENAH VAN PATTON, STUDENT ASSISTANTS.
REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY
DURING THE PAST YEAR

THE MILLEDGE LUKE BONHAM COLLECTION, 1771-1940.

This collection of approximately 4,000 items portrays the life and times of Milledge Luke Bonham (1815-1890). Born in Edgefield District, an 1834 graduate of the S. C. College, by profession a lawyer, soldier in the Seminole and Mexican Wars, General of the Confederate States Army, he also served S. C. and the nation as a State Representative, Governor, and U. S. and Confederate Congressman. Containing letters of at least seventeen Confederate generals, twenty-five U. S. and Confederate congressmen, and sixteen state governors, the collection is a rich source for the political, military, economic, and social historian. The papers, 1771-1836, are chiefly legal and business records of the family with some essays and addresses from Bonham's college days. A document of Capt. James Jones, 1 May 1836, certifying Bonham's service in the Seminole campaign, describes him as "six feet two inches high fair complexion dark eyes light hair and by profession a gentleman." After this campaign the study of law and management of his mother's property occupied Bonham's time until election to the S. C. House of Representatives in 1840, where he served two terms. Few letters remain for this period, but a letter from Congressman Armistead Burt, Washington, 10 Jan. 1844, discussing the approaching presidential election with reference to Clay, Tyler and the Whigs suggests Bonham's influence in S. C. politics. Commissions, drafts and copies of official papers dealing with the conduct of the war in Mexico, and personal letters to his mother and wife—Ann Patience Griffin, whom he married 13 Nov. 1845—relate Bonham's part in this conflict. An unfortunate accidental discharge of his pistol on 20 Aug. 1847, wounding Bonham in the hand, prevented further active field duty; but he served for a year as governor of a conquered province. Correspondence with his cousin Preston S. Brooks reveals Bonham's sensitiveness to questions of courage and honor and illustrates several similar occasions when Bonham was involved in near-duels. In a letter to his mother, 18 Mar. 1848, Bonham expresses the opinion "that we should hold the whole country [Mexico] as a province until we get full indemnity for the past, and then take what part of it we wish and leave the fools to their fate...." James Butler Bonham's sacrifice at the Alamo, 1836, could have influenced his brother for throughout the collection there are letters, clippings, articles and brochures concerning the Alamo and especially the Texas land inherited by the survivors.

Returning to S. C. in Aug. 1848, Bonham resumed the practice of law, entered politics and was elected solicitor of the Southern Circuit, a position he held until his election to Congress in 1857 to fill the unexpired term of Preston S. Brooks. The papers for this period are business, legal, family correspondence and various requests from constituents, including letters of W. H. Gist, James H. Hammond, and M. C. Butler. The letters from Francis Wilkinson Pickens, Minister to Russia, 1858-60, reveal his close personal and political association with Bonham, relate European reaction to slavery, give a picture of life at the Russian Court, and express his views on the European situation. In a letter, 14 Oct. 1859, Pickens remarks that "in the future...G[reat] Britain will have to fall back upon the U. S. for support.... And if our Go[v]ernmen[t]s act with wisdom—our joint commerce—Banking power—and great manufacturing... enterprise will enable us to control....the world."

Thomas H. Seymour (1808-1868), a fellow officer in the Mexican War and Governor of Conn., maintained throughout his life a correspondence with Bonham. His letter, 30 Dec. 1859, discussing the influence of the "Fanatics,... defiers of all laws human and divine, sympathisers with the Harper's Ferry murderers, [and] Abolitionists" illustrates conditions on the eve of the Civil War.

Bonham's service in the U. S. Congress was terminated by South Carolina's secession from the Union, 20 Dec. 1860. In Feb. 1861, Gov. Pickens appointed Bonham Major-General and Commander of S. C. troops, a position he subordinated to Beauregard at Charleston, but which later presented problems of rank in Jefferson Davis' reorganization of the Confederate States Army and was a factor in Bonham's resignation 21 Jan. 1862 to serve in the Confederate Congress. Correspondence—particularly letters of Gov. Pickens—provides information on problems of recruiting, organization and equipping an army, and criticism of Jefferson Davis; official papers relate the conduct and progress of the war. Bonham's part at First Manassas—described by Pickens as a "well-planned retreat"—is the subject of correspondence with other commanders—particularly authors—throughout Bonham's life. A letter from Belle Boyd, 26 Oct. 1861, to Bonham, stating "I think I shall have to accept the position on your 'Staff' you so kindly offered me," giving information on the Yankee cavalry and her plans, suggests her work for the Confederacy.
Bonham's service in the Confederate Congress was short for in Dec. 1862 he was elected governor of S. C. The collection for this period illustrates the problems which faced him—slave labor, control of cotton planting, supplying troops for the Confederate Army, local defense, and relations with the Confederate government. His aim as governor is best expressed in his farewell address to the S. C. Legislature, 19 Feb. 1864—"To preserve the honor and rights of the State while she was performing her duty to the Confederacy." At the expiration of this term, Bonham re-entered the Confederate Army as Brigadier-General of Cavalry and served to the end of hostilities. He was again elected to the S. C. Legislature, but with adoption of the 1868 constitution, became a private citizen, struggling as lawyer, farmer, and insurance agent to educate and provide for a large and growing family. In a letter, 19 Aug. 1868, to Gov. R. K. Scott, Bonham calls attention to problems in the State caused by arming the Negroes in many sections where "there is not a Corporal's guard of white men," and states that the Confederate soldiers "will abide the results of all constitutional measures and peaceful instrumentalities, but will not quietly submit to unauthorized and armed negro domination."

During the Reconstruction period renewed friendships with comrades of the Mexican War account for much of the correspondence particularly concerning reunions and membership in the Aztec Club—an organization of officers who saw active duty in this conflict. Bonham's interest in solving the problems of the period is evident in a letter, 17 Dec. 1874, to Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, inclosing an address of citizens from Edgefield indicating "the . . . causes of our troubles" and stating "What we need & desire is, honest men in every office who will collect & disburse properly the public funds & not speculate on them." Active support of the Taxpayers' League and candidacy for a judgeship indicate his participation in public affairs. In 1878 Gov. Wade Hampton appointed Bonham railroad commissioner for S. C., a position he filled until his death 27 Aug. 1890. Family correspondence, papers connected with his work as railroad commissioner, invitations to address Confederate reunions, requests for aid in securing political appointments, letters from former political and military associates, and recommendations supporting his candidacy for a position on the Interstate Commerce Commission constitute the collection for this period.

Materials, including genealogical information and reproductions of letters and papers in private hands and institutions, collected by Milledge Lipscomb Bonham, Jr. for a biography of his grandfather enhances the collection. Correspondence with publishers and editors reveals the grandson was unable to publish the biography, which is a part of the collection, before his death in 1940.

Donor: Mrs. L. Warren Bonham.

The Mount Hope Collection of the Thomas Family, 1822-1953.

This collection of 1,304 items, chiefly sermons and family correspondence is concentrated in the period 1890-1940. The Rev. Edward Thomas (1800-1840), Episcopal minister at Greenville, Edisto Island, and St. John's Parish, Berkeley, records in a journal, 1826-29 and 1836-40, births, deaths, marriages, funerals, accounts, and lists of those attending services, including notations of services held for "the blacks" in churches and at plantations. Three hundred manuscript sermons provide information on the type of discourse presented in Episcopal churches in S. C., 1825-40. Receipts for board and tuition indicate the sons of the Rev. Thomas were educated at Mount Zion Institute, Winnsboro. A volume of household accounts, N. Y., 1860-62, shows Mrs. Thomas living near her son Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, a prominent gynecologist and surgeon. C. E. Thomas' participation in the Civil War is shown in a document, 28 Nov. 1863, assigning him as drill instructor at Columbia. Letters from N. Y., Texas, Mo., Ark., and Neb. indicate that members of the family moved to other areas seeking education and improved economic conditions. Travel letters from Europe and areas of the U. S. show that in some instances the move was advantageous. School letters from St. Mary's, Converse and Winthrop Colleges provide some information on education of young ladies. Charles E. Thomas (1871-1900), trained as a lawyer and employed in the U. S. Dept. of the Interior, served as private secretary, 1893-97, to Gen. Wade Hampton, Railroad Commissioner. Letters to his mother, Mrs. Annie C. Thomas, Mount Hope Plantation, Ridgeway, S. C., comment on state and national politics dealing with Benjamin R. Tillman, the silver question and William Jennings Bryan. Loyalty to the Democratic Party presents "a very perplexing question for a decent democrat . . . he should vote for the . . . nominee and yet knows that . . . [it] is to vote for a platform imbued with populism, socialism & Tillmanism . . . ." Letters from William Thomas, N. Y., reflect his interest in the effect of national politics on economic conditions. Correspondence between the Obear and Thomas Families, 1883-1940, reveal a close relationship. A letter of Gov. James F. Byrnes, 7 Feb. 1952, to Dr. J. J. Obear is an interesting item. Business papers of Samuel P.
Thomas and records of other members of the family indicate contributions to the economic development of the community.

Donors: Mr. Charles E. Thomas, Mrs. Fred McCullough, Mrs. Alexander M. Sanders, Mr. Robert W. Thomas, and Mrs. Benjamin White.

LIDE-COKER-STOUT PAPERS, 1828-1914.

A collection of six hundred forty-five manuscripts provides information on this Darlington County family which has made outstanding contributions to the social and economic history of S. C. The entire collection is family correspondence. Hannah Ann Frances Lide and Caleb Coker, Jr., married 14 Oct. 1830, established a home at Society Hill where Caleb operated a general store. Prior to her marriage Hannah attended school in Charleston but only a few letters fall in this period. Letters of Caleb written from Charleston and New York inform Hannah of his business activities, market prices, styles in clothes and household furnishings. During the Nullification controversy he writes, 22 Jan. 1833, of his trip to Charleston “by the side of the Honble Jno. L. Wilson whose company ... I found very agree­able,” relates excitement caused by “an express from King [Andrew] Jackson ... which was ... his Royal Message to the Senate & house of Representatives of the United States laying before them the proceedings of the Rebellious Colony of South Carolina, recommending ... ways & means by which ... that monster Nullification may be prevented,” comments on visitors in town—“more than half of them are determined Nullifiers ... very distinguished men” attending “the great State Rights & Free Meeting ... which was the most overwhelming assemblage of people I ever saw,” and “few goods in market & them mostly at high prices.” From Philadelphia he writes, 21 July 1836, of crowded conditions “with Southern & Western Merch[an]ts ... it appears ... that the whole South & West have turned fools—or they would import goods, to their Southern Towns & not be so dependent on the North for their supplies.” In late summer 1846 Hannah made a northern trip visiting Washington, Baltimore, New York, and Niagra Falls during which she kept an interesting journal. Some correspondence is exchanged with Hannah’s parents who migrated to Alabama in 1835. After 1847 school letters from the Coker children at Limestone Springs Female Academy, Mrs. Dupree’s School in Charleston, Arsenal Hill Academy, and the S. C. College relate personal activities and school conditions. Although James, William, and Charles—sons of Hannah and Caleb—served in the Confederate States Army, the collection contains no letters from them for the war years, and the few letters for the Reconstruction period deal only with family news. From 1880 to Hannah’s death in 1900 the letters are from her grandchildren attending various colleges in S. C., N. C., and Va., relating school activities and following graduation, early business ventures. Later letters were directed to “Aunt Mary.” Letters from James discussing the Baptist Church in Hartsville and the Welsh Neck High School suggest his leadership in the community. Love and admiration of Hannah by her family is best expressed by James’ wife in a letter, 18 Feb. 1900—“Mother I wish at the close of my life I could feel like I had gathered Manna every day as you have.”

Hannah and Caleb’s daughter Frances married in 1871 John Stout of Ala., brother-in-law of James Coker. Following service in the Civil War John Stout joined the Baptist Church and enrolled at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Greenville, graduating in 1870. A volume, 1868-69, “Autographs of The Students of the Sou. Bap. Theo. Seminary,” contains signatures of classmates who became leaders in the Baptist denomination. The correspondence of “Fannie” and John prior to their marriage discuss his school problems and activities, their religious views and Fannie’s church work. They began life together in Newberry where John was pastor of the Baptist Church for four years. After the Baptist State Convention in Aug. 1871, James Coker relates the good reports he heard of them. In 1874 John and Fannie returned to Society Hill to serve the Welsh Neck Baptist Church until his death at Dallas, Texas, 1892, while attending a Southern Baptist Convention. Letters of condolence following John Stout’s death indicate the esteem for him held by the laity and clergy.

Pursuing a desire expressed during his college days for foreign mission work, Stout and Theodore P. Bell applied, 1881, to the Foreign Mission Board to go to China. However, on examination, the Board rejected their applications because they could not subscribe to the “verbal theory of inspiration.” Letters concerning this action from Henry A. Tupper, Theodore P. Bell, Roswell H. Graves, Eldred J. Forrester, William C. Lindsay, Crawford H. Toy, George B. Eager and other Baptist leaders indicate a difference of opinions on Baptist organization and doctrines. William Carter Lindsay (1840-1913) pastor of the First Baptist Church of Columbia, from 1877 to his retirement in 1911, maintained a close relationship with his college roommate, John Stout. The Lindsay-Stout correspondence is the most significant unit
in the collection and is valuable for a study of S. C. Baptists as well as the development of the Columbia church. Removal of the Seminary from Greenville, S. C., to Louisville, Ky., 1877, provoked this comment from Lindsay: “I’d rather the Asiatic Cholrea should rage from the sea’s bed to Caesar’s head! ... I can’t help feeling that the institution is cutting loose from Southern Sympathy. It will be the Seminary of the North West, & the Atlantic & Gulf States will have another in a few years.” In answering the call of the Columbia church he refused to be “put on trial before them ... Since leaving the Seminary I consider myself as standing before the denomination ‘approved’,” and gives his reasons for accepting—“It is our center ... location of the State paper [Baptist Courier], with a theological seminary, & a select library of 30000 volumes in the Capital, & a ragged & completely disorganized church!” Opinions on the Baptist Courier, historical figures and events, theological questions, denominational doctrine and organization, evolution, education for ministers, current events—international as well as local—reveal Lindsay as a well-informed leader.

Donor: Dr. Robert E. Coker.

Letter of Stephen Russell Mallory, Secretary of the Confederate States Navy, 29 Nov. 1862, to Lt. Henry Kennedy Stevens, orders him to “proceed to Alexandria, La. ... take command of all Naval Forces ... and proceed as your judgment dictate,” suggests that he confer with Maj. Gen. Richard Taylor, and gives him authority to approve or revoke appointments of certain personnel.

Donor: Mr. Paul Stevens.

Bound volume, 1963, “Education For Girls and Women In Upper South Carolina Prior to 1890 with Related Miscellanea” compiled by the donor, includes newspaper articles, letters, excerpts from various school catalogs, circulars, and a copy of the author’s “Address To Alumnae Association, Converse College Commencement, 1955.”

Donor: Mrs. Henry Towles (Sara Gossett) Crigler.

Diary, 1 Jan. 1848—31 Dec. 1849, of John McLees (1812-1882), Presbyterian minister, records places preached in the Greenwood area; marriages performed and funerals conducted; comments on holding services for Negroes and sale of slaves; relates attending a barbecue for the volunteers in the Mexican War; mentions various families and “Our High Schools”; and closes with this observation—“History will have many events to record as falling out this year—Wars in Europe ... Cholera in U. S. ... Floods sweeping away cities on Mississippi—Fires consuming others in various places.”

Donor: Mrs. Harold Mercer.

Eight miscellaneous items, Camden Dist., 1838-55, include a letter, 2 Aug. 1838, from Ann C. [Boykin] Jones, Columbus, Ga., relating her activities—“of the seven months of this [year only] one month has been passed at home,” and commenting on a Camp meeting exhibiting “a display of such profound thought and elocution from some [of] the most prominent members of the Methodist ministry”; document, 10 Apr. 1847, releasing a town lot to Robert Anderson, by the executor of the Richard Lloyd Champion estate; and papers giving information on the Boykin-Clifton-Jones family connections.

Donor: Mrs. H. O. Strohecker.

Biographical sketch, 1963, of “Caleb Coker, Jr., Of Society Hill, South Carolina,” written by his grandson, the donor.

Donor: Dr. Robert E. Coker.

Letter of Jacob Read, Charleston, 19 May 1787, to John Tunno, London, discusses his financial situation—“in possession of a valuable property” which cannot be converted to a profitable use, requests aid in obtaining a loan and explains his situation—“a Considerable income from rent ... Valuable Land on the river Savannah ... stocked with slaves but from the loss of 3 years Crops ... now actually in Want of about Fifteen hundred pounds to repair my Houses in Charles Town and rebuild one Barn & Two machines,” with assurances of his ability to repay the loan within a year.

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Lawton, Jr.

Letter of Robert Y. Hayne, Charleston, 23 Jan. 1837, to Dr. T. F. E. Hardy, Asheville, N. C., reports certain resolutions concerning payment of installments on shares adopted at a meeting of the local Board [of the Charleston & Cincinnati Rail Road Co.?], with a personal note explaining the situation, and relating purchase of the “Charleston Rail Road,” receipt of the bank charter and guarantee for a loan of $2,000,000—“we now hope to progress steadily in our great work.”

Donors: Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Cardwell, and Dr. A. Izard Josey.
Letter of Matthew Calbraith Butler, Washington, 24 Feb. 1903, to a relative—Miss Lil Butler, Greenville, comments on her engagement to "Mr. Stone," and promises to attend the wedding “if I am not in Mexico . . . to inspect some mineral and timber property . . . in which I have become interested . . . .”

Donor: Mrs. C. B. Dawsey (daughter of Mrs. Stone).

Letter of Gov. John Drayton, 8 Dec. 1800, to the S. C. Senate, reports on the delapidated condition of the forts in Charleston Harbor, warns that unless Fort Moultrie is repaired “the palmetto logs will rot, & the fort be in ruins, in a short span of time,” and suggests that cases be provided in the Secretary of State’s office to house the “papers of consequence . . . which public affairs require.”

Donors: Mr. J. Earle Birnie, Miss Faith Clayton, Mrs. John B. DuBose, and Mr. Lewis Rawls.

Six volumes of a dairy kept by Ada Bacot, 11 Sept. 1860-18 Jan. 1863, records her life in the Mars Bluff area of Florence County and her service as a nurse in the Montecello Hospital, Charlottesville, Va. The diary provides a glimpse into plantation and community life, relationship with slaves and problems encountered by a woman managing her property. Discussion of politics with comments showing approval of secession, a compelling desire to render personal service to the men on battlefields, participation in community projects for raising funds and making clothes for the soldiers reveal intense patriotism in the author. Remarks on letters from her brother, Richard H. Bacot, provide some information on his career in the “State Navy” and the Confederate States Navy. On 10 Nov. 1861 Mrs. Bacot joined the Rev. Robert W. Barnwell and twelve others to travel to the Montecello Hospital, where she labored for the duration of the diary, making only one visit home on 5 Nov. 1862 for three weeks. The diary is a day by day account of activities in the house maintained as living quarters for volunteer workers and doctors assigned to the hospital, revealing chiefly personal relationships in the group, with special mention of Dr. James McIntosh, the Harllee and Barnwell families. Descriptions of two visits to Montecello, Thomas Jefferson’s home, tell of relics and flowers brought away and indicate neglect of house and grounds. Except for an additional volume, 29 Jan. - 25 June 1862, containing a daily list of patients on her wards with food given and some treatment administered, there is little information on hospital organization and procedures. A letter, 18 Mar. 1864, from Constantine Percival, apparently a former patient, thanks her for kindness extended him, relates his experience in various battles in the South, and expresses indignation over desertions of a former comrade.

Eight letters written to Mrs. Bacot, 1863-66, from her brother Richard at Charleston, relate his activities in the Confederate States Navy and dissatisfaction caused by Sec. of Navy Mallory’s policy in regard to promotions—“not to permit any vacancies to occur . . . appointments are . . . to persons who’ve never been out of sight of land,” comment on enemy bombardments — [We] “slumber on like ‘Quiet reigned Supreme’,” mention submarine activity—“she has not returned . . . [which] will make 27 of our people she has drowned . . . if she has gone down.” Letters after the war discuss his business ventures—operating a river boat for passengers and freight, and possibility of turpentine operations.

Donors: Mrs. J. L. Almeida, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Baskin, Mrs. T. A. Boykin, Mr. and Mrs. A. McKay Brabham, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cantey, Mrs. B. Duvall Chambers, Mr. John J. Chappell, Mrs. W. C. Cleveland, Sr., Gen. and Mrs. L. R. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Coxe, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. George Curry, Mr. J. Bradton Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Rembert C. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Moultrie D. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Ellison, Jr., Mr. David E. Finley, Mr. Guy B. Foster, Mr. A. L. Geisenheimer, Mrs. Floride P. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Jack S. Graybill, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Gressette, Mr. Ambrose Hampton, Mr. T. C. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hennig, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Heyward, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Hollis, Miss Cecile Huggins, Mrs. Margaret R. Kelly, Mr. Roy V. Lind, and Miss Adelaide McClelland.

Letter of Frances Wilkinson Pickens, Edgewood, 13 Nov. 1847, to Robert Wilson Gibbes, comments on his recent lecture [Memoir On The Fossil Genus Basilosaurus]—“you are building up for yourself a reputation which will be an honor to your state,” inquires “the exact day when . . . I am to deliver the address before the State Agricultural Society,” and informs Gibbes that he has sent him a copy of his address at Erskine College.

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. McBride Dabbs.

Letter of Joseph Hayne Rainey, Columbia, 5 Oct. 1880, to G. M. Johnson, answers a request for an autograph and relates his nine years in Congress as “the first colored—bona fide—member . . . not only . . . the first, but the last of our years that held membership in the U. S. House of Representatives.”

Donors: Mrs. Alice C. Seibels, and Dr. Robert D. Ochs.
Two letters of William Campbell Preston, Columbia, [ca. 2 Mar. 1824] and 8 May 1824, to George Ticknor, Boston, remark on Ticknor’s “happy and prosperous course of life,” relate Preston’s reasons for returning to Columbia—“I was educated here . . . a pleasant society. . . . found Mrs. Preston here . . . & . . . my ends in life could be as well attained here as elsewhere . . . . the object of a Southern man’s life is Politics and subsidiary to this end we all practice law,” mention President Thomas Cooper and certain professors at the S. C. College in connection with the intellectual atmosphere of the community; comment on treatment of “old Mr. [John] Adams” in a recent publication, thank Ticknor for sending the “last No[rth] American which came . . . a month earlier than we can get it thro’ the hands of our negligent book sellers” and comment on its influence over public opinion, compare ability of Webster with Clay, inquire of [Washington] Irving—“He should come back to the country and throw aside the literary dandyism of the new Monthly,” and comment on [Washington] Alston’s return to U. S. —“I hope . . . [he] has never had reason to repent . . . Could our rich planters here be of service to him? . . . give him a year or two’s work.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. Preston Darby, Mrs. Ambrose Hampton, Mr. E. Smythe Gambrell, Mr. A. C. Holstein, and Mr. E. R. Jeter.

Letter of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Augusta, 11 Sept. 1877, to “Gentlemen,” sends a photograph in answer to their request—“I own a better likeness . . . taken in a study-dress or gown with slippers & seated at a small table; but I do not enclose it, because you ask for a portrait . . . .” and expresses appreciation for “the 1st number of your ‘new library of Poetry & Song’, which pleases me exceedingly.”

Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Allen Capers, and Miss Elise Currell.


Donors: Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Meriwether, and Miss Jane Bradley.

Two stock certificates of “The South Carolina Presbyterian Institute for Young Ladies,” 24 Nov. 1890 and 1 June 1905, issued to D. W. Robinson.

Donor: Mr. David W. Robinson.

Letter to John C. Calhoun, Washington, 20 June 1840, to William O. Butler “of Kentucky,” House of Representatives, encloses an answer to the Committee “which I will thank you, after reading & sealing, to take charge of & forward,” and thanks him for “the invitation of your constituents of Carroll County.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Webster, and Mrs. J. A. Gibert.

Manuscript history of the DuBose Family, 1 Nov. 1873, lists descendants of “Isaac DuBose who came from Dieppe Normandy . . . to 1855 as far as known by Capt. John DuBose.”

Donor: Mrs. Duncan Foxworth.

Letter of Samuel Wylie Crawford, Washington, 15 Apr. 1885, to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, expresses regret over missing the opportunity in New York of showing him the account of [The Genesis of The Civil War, The Story of Sumter, 1860-1861] before going to press, inquires if Beauregard has any information on “the negatives of any of the 30 photographs mentioned in one of your reports as having been taken of Fort Sumter after the first bombardment,” and comments—“your excellent work does not exhaust the story . . . & I am anxious to tell that story in its detail.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bigham.

Letter of Wade Hampton, Columbia, 28 Mar. 1867, to Mrs. Carrington, apologizes for neglecting to write—“The war was full of sorrows & griefs to me, but peace has been worse . . . I often wish I had fallen when our flag was waving in triumph. But . . . I accept my position & I shall try to fulfill my duties,” relates news of the family, plans to go to Miss., and declares his veneration and love for Va. and her people.

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lide Durant, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Lloyd.

Letter of Robert Young Hayne, Charleston, 25 Aug. 1835, to Alexander B. McLeod, Fayette, Miss., relates—in reply to his request—“the course of Mr. [Martin] Van Buren in relation to the Tariff of 1828,” which “is a source of as much popularity to him at the North, as it could possibly be of injury to him at the South,” states this information is “for your private satisfaction, and not for publication, which
could only serve to draw me into a newspaper controversy,” and expresses pleasure that “the doctrine of State Rights . . . are gaining ground with you. In this State, they are triumphant.”

Donors: Mr. Herbert A. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Pope, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Prince, and Dr. and Mrs. Olin S. Pugh.

Letter of William Gilmore Simms, Charleston, 9 Nov. 1869, to Henry B. Dawson, [N. Y.,] states he does not recall promising to supply him with papers regarding the fall of Fort Sumter and illness prevents doing so now but offers to inquire for material—“Pickens is dead. Of his widow, I really do not know the whereabouts . . . . I witnessed the Scene and know something of all the parties,” and closes “In pain & haste . . . .”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. MacFie Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Chastain, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Marion M. Hewell, Miss Katherine Heyward, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jackson Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McNulty, Col. and Mrs. C. L. Miller, and Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas P. Mitchell.

Letter of Thomas W. Gilmer, Charlottesville, Va., 30 Jan. 1837, to William Campbell Preston, requests counsel on purchasing or obtaining grants of land in Texas, comments on political conditions—“It is needless to breast the storm of political madness that inundates Virginia just now . . . . I trust there will no no need for . . . [arms], but there may be if you who are near the helm of the ship can not keep her off the breakers.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Maner L. Tonge, Mrs. Cora Neil Turner, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ruff.

Letter of Charles Peoble Kingsbury, “U. S. Arsenal, Charleston,” 18 Jan. 1854, to Col. Henry Knox Craig, Chief of Ordinance, Washington, requests that the order allowing city authorities to convert Castle Pinckney into a “City-Lazaretto” be delayed until all property under his responsibility be removed, explains that the garrison is “detailed weekly . . . from Fort Moultrie” and such an arrangement could not be maintained “when the place has become a depot for the pestilence now prevailing in this city,” when occupied “by the blacks, who . . . are alone to constitute the occupants,” with endorsement: “The powder will be removed with reasonable dispatch. Jefferson Davis, Sec. of War, War Dept. Jan. 21, 1854.”

Donors: Col. and Mrs. Robert W. Page, Jr.

Letter of Henry Laurens, Charleston, 3 Aug. 1785, to Joseph Clay, Savannah, requests “a state of my Account Current with you—another account of what is due to me by the State of Georgia,” with advice as to securing payment, also an account of Lady Huntingdon’s estate in Ga., and encloses a letter to be sent to Gen. [Lachlan] McIntosh.

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Rubin, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Workman, Jr., and Mr. L. C. Moise.

Four letters of Francis Lieber: Philadelphia, 13 Dec. 1833, to Joseph Story, Cambridge, Mass., inquires if he has completed the article on “American Law” for the first supplementary volume of the Americana Encyclopedia, states the work is now reprinting in London and Glasgow and that the Britannica quotes from it—“You see . . . you have not lent us your valuable assistance quite in vain”; Berlin, 29 July 1844, written in German, to a friend; New York, 8 May 1860, to [Henry Ingersoll Bowditch?], thanks him for a copy of the Suffolk Surnames, discusses several peculiarities experienced in translation from one language to another—“the Teutonic nations . . . have shown their unfortunate tendency of lingual uglification . . . of names;” New York, 3 Jan. 1872, to Prof. Vincenzo Bolta, thanks him for a kindness which involved writing to Italy, relates news from a son in Minnesota of temperatures so low as to freeze the ink in the writer’s pen—“Even if Dante had said this, people would have told him not to draw the bow too long.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Moore, and Mr. C. W. Coker.

Letter of William Hamilton Hayne, Charleston, 7 Jan. 1873, to “Mr. Jennings,” states in reply to his inquiry—“I have no copy of Tennyson’s poems, presented to my father by the Laureate, although the great Victorian singer once dictated a note to father [Paul Hamilton Hayne] with regard to one of his poems.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. James Y. Perry.

Letter of William Gilmore Simms, Yonkers, N. Y., 25 Aug. 1868, to Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, introduces “Mr. Thomas Sandford . . . and his graceful and amiable wife,” comments “I trust that the terrible events of the last few years have not totally obliterated me from your memory,” sends remembrances to the family—especially “the fair daughter, whose efforts in plaister, I
had the pleasure to appreciate when I was last with you," and expresses gratification that through all
the changes "you at least maintain your position on the plane, which you have so meritoriously won."

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us Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L.
Wright.

Letter of John Laurens, Lampries, 21 Apr. 1780, to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, reports his attempts to se-
cure information on the enemy and the "State of our cavalry—as ... intelligence in this particular may
be of the greatest importance," discusses the plight of "thirty women & children here, who seem to be
utterly at a loss how to dispose of themselves," and suggests the government direct them to Haddrels
"where I believe provision has been made for them."

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ard D. Davis, Miss Ruth S. Green, Dr. and Mrs. Fenton Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lyles, and Mr.
and Mrs. Lester L. Rook.

Letter of W. Somerset Maugham, New York, undated, to "Parker's, Yemassee, S. C.," requests him to
obtain two Windsor chairs—"They need not be old ones & they need not match . . . I want to use them
as writing chairs . . ." with a sketch to illustrate the exact kind of chair desired, and suggests "they
should [not] cost much if you find them at an auction."

Donors: Col. and Mrs. J. W. DeLoach, Mr. and Mrs. R. Markley Dennis, and Miss Marion E. Green.

Letter of George McDuffie, Washington, 1 Mar. 1844, to John C. Calhoun, relates the death of Secre-
tary of State Abel Parker Upshur, Secretary of Navy Thomas W. Gilmer, "& other distinguished men,
by the bursting of one of the large guns on the Steamer Princeton," discusses the loss of Upshur in
connection with negotiations on the Texas and Oregon questions—and "poor Gilmer the only member
of the cabinet who could be depended upon to aid him," inquires if Calhoun would accept the position
"should [it] be tendered . . . unsolicited & with no party views whatever," stresses the importance of
this to the South—"I think you ought to accept it & come on immediately"; and incomplete draft of a
reply with corrections in Calhoun's hand, 9 Mar. 1844, laments the loss of all those "who fell by the fa-
tal explosion" which "in your opinion . . . [should] create a necessity for my returning again to pub-
luck life," states that he will accept the position if it is "exclusively a question of duty" "limited to the
pending negotiations relating to Texas and Oregon . . . of vast importance; especially to the West and
South," expresses fully his views on the subject and prefers to accept the negotiations without the cab-
inet position—"If the . . . expense should be . . . an objection, I would willingly make such arrange-
ments . . . as would remove all difficulty. The pay would be nothing to me . . . ."

Donors: Mr. John Calhoun Simonds, Mrs. Frances S. Sheppard, and Mr. Charles R. Simonds in
memory of their father John Calhoun Simonds.

Two letters of William Gilmore Simms, Woodlands and Charleston, 25 Jan. [1846] and 1 July 1852,
to William A. Jones, "Care of Wily & Putnam," N. Y. and [George P. Putnam], explain the delay in
writing because he "had just taken my seat in our Legislature" and the press of "professional and do-
mestic duties" on his return home, relate the reaction of the Temperance Society in Charleston to "your
heretical essay in most beligerent style of debate," promise to send "all the wanting numbers of my maga-
zine. Its connection with the Messenger puts the critical dept. of both works under my control if I
please to exercise my privilege," state he is now occupied on the Life of Captain John Smith, comment
on treatment of American authors by the American publishers "after a rascally fashion. We must wait
upon the rag tag & bobtail of Europe," expect to send "shortly a little vol of Sonnets . . . of which only
a few copies are struck off for private circulation"; inquire of Putnam what type of information on
Simms he desires for publication, suggest T. Addison Richards would provide a sketch of the Simms'
house which he made "while on a visit to us last winter," discuss the possibility of issuing a volume of
Southern biography of Revolutionary figures and refer to his part in Carey & Hart's volumes of Ameri-
can Biography, mention his descriptive poem of the "rarely beautiful scenery of our mountain country
. . . original and borrowed from . . . old authors as Adair, Bartram etc. . . . [which] would make a
handsome volume for illustration," and request back issues "of Shakespeare & Percy Society publica-
tions" and "a copy of Hood's Whimsicalities."

Donors: Gen. and Mrs. W. N. Cork, Mrs. Frank J. Dana, Mr. George L. Dial, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ma-
son Gibbes, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Herbert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Jernigan, Mrs. K. Woodrow
Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. Morris C. Lumpkin, Mr. and Mrs. James McIntosh, Mr. Harold Moise, Dr.
Nineteen manuscripts of the Singleton Family, Sumter Dist., 1812-56, deal chiefly with business activities involving horse racing, slaves, and acquisition of land. A letter of John Fisher, Columbia, 3 Jan. 1849, to Richard Singleton, discusses purchase of Negroes for the Saluda Company—"I am part owner of this establishment & am also one of the Committee... to purchase Negroes," requests him to make a list "& what particular work each was engaged at in Mr. [Jeptha] Dysons [Fulton Cotton] Factory." Angelica Van Buren writes from Vevey, Switzerland, 12 July 1854, to Mrs. M. R. Singleton, Flat Rock, N. C., describing her trip from Paris, commenting on school practices and costs for her sons, and mentioning various Americans including Mr. and Mrs. [Arthur M.] Manigault. Mary Singleton McDuffie also writes from Switzerland, 1 Sept. 1854, to Mrs. Singleton, concerning loss of her uncle's property, offering funds to assist him, remarking on the many Americans in Vevey including Mr. Joseph Blyth Allston, and expressing disappointment in the climate.

Donor: Dr. E. R. Taylor from the Estate of Dr. George Coffin Taylor.

One hundred ninety-six manuscripts of the Pendleton Female Academy, 1827-93, composed primarily of business papers, illustrates female education in up-country S. C. Bills and receipts for purchase of supplies, advertising in various papers, and repairs to buildings; reports of teachers giving number of pupils and financial statements; applications for and resignations from teaching positions; announcements made by trustees listing, teachers, courses of study and tuition charges provide information on administration of the school. A leaflet, 23 May 1838, announcing "Miss Mary Bates—daughter of Dr. Bates President of Middlebury College, Vt.—as Principal,—Miss Ann Bates—her sister—and Miss Laura Billings, Assistants" shows that trained teachers were secured. An applicant, 16 Aug. 1850, Wilmington, Del., lists his educational background and teaching experience in England and America, and states—"Sprung from an old Tory family in England I should harmonize in my opinions on slavery with those held by the gentry of your state." A resignation, 20 June 1865, shows the effect of the Civil War—"owing to the smallness of the School... and the additional difficulty... in procuring boarding," he plans to teach in Charleston. S. V. Seaborn, Charleston, 17 Jan. 1876, accepts "the Academy on the conditions imposed by the Trustees, I do not object to the free scholars since you assure me there will be no trouble in getting the money."

Donor: Mr. B. Gaillard Hunter.

Journal of Count Joseph Agemennon Binda (1790-1864), who married Fanny—daughter of Col. Thomas Sumter, Jr., records his activities in London and Paris during 1824, mentions "Great sale of my drawings" and lists "gain" and "loss" at cards with many notes of visits to the Sumter Family in Paris after Aug. 1824, mentions "Mr. Sumter introduced me to Mr. Brown the American Minister" and "bought play tools for Sebastian Sumter." Entries for 1881-89 contain lists of names, houseold accounts and note: "Miss Brownfield's Boarding & day School. The Exercises of this School will be resumed on Sept. 3rd 1883—also a School will be opened in the building on Mr. Lafar's premises [Charleston] at the same time under the direction of Miss B & her assistants."

Donor: Dr. E. R. Taylor from the estate of Dr. George Coffin Taylor.

Manuscript volume of the Huey Family, York Dist., 1857-76, records plantation accounts, school tuition, blacksmith work, and accounts with doctors for medical services.

Donor: Mr. William A. Huey.

Manuscript of Mrs. Nellie Hasell Fripp, Mar. 1939, "A partial family tree, Letters, records etc ... As far as I know it, and can find from material on hand" of the Ellis Family.

Donor: Col. E. DeTreville Ellis.

Nineteen manuscripts of the Elmore Family, Columbia and Charleston, 1831-57, chiefly business papers, include letter of William M. Summer, Pomaria, 18 Dec. 1841, to Franklin Harper Elmore, inquiring what disposition to make of B. T. Elmore's subscription to "Audubons Birds of America... now reached the 44th No... and there will... be due... $50 more"; letter of W. Nesbitt, Columbia, 27 Apr. 1844, reporting on operation and management of the Nesbitt Iron Company, expressing ideas on production and possibility of getting "out of difficulties especially if we can get the Kings Mountain prop-
property or a Majority of the Stock”; and an undated report of James Hunter to the “President & Directors of the Nesbitt Manufacturing Company,” Coopersville, Union Dist., S. C., proposing production of various articles to be made from iron with cost of production and market prices of finished products.

Donor: Dr. E. R. Taylor from the estate of Dr. George Coffin Taylor.

SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Joel R. Poinsett’s Discursos Pronunciados en la Camara de Representantes de los Estados-Unidos de America, Mexico, 1829.
Donors: Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCrady, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McDavid and Col. Francis P. Miller.

Elliott White Springs’ “The Rise and Fall of Carol Banks, Garden City, N. Y., 1931. One of two hundred signed copies of this first edition “printed on sheets, bound with bedspreads, and wrapped in a pillow case.”
Donors: Mrs. Augustus L. Middleton, Mrs. W. B. Moore, Jr., and Mr. Emert S. Rice.

An Historical Address Delivered by John F. Ficken... in Memory of Michael Kalteisen, Charleston, 1910.
Donor: Mr. Edwin Peacock.

A Sermon Preached before the Protestant Episcopal Society... on its Twentieth Anniversary... by the Rev. Edward Thomas, Charleston, 1830.
Donor: Mr. Charles E. Thomas—from the Mount Hope Collection of the Thomas Family.

Proceedings of the Stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company..., Columbia, 1859.
Donor: Mr. Charles E. Thomas—from the Mount Hope Collection of the Thomas Family.

Catalogue of the... Medical College of... South Carolina... 1858-9, Charleston, [1858].
Donor: Mr. Charles E. Thomas—from the Mount Hope Collection of the Thomas Family.

A Collection of Hymns for Public, Social, and Domestic Worship, Charleston, 1847.
Donor: Miss Flora Barringer.

Donor: Miss Flora Barringer.

In addition to the Singleton and Elmore Family papers described above, the Library also received from Dr. E. R. Taylor forty-three books and pamphlets from the library of the late George Coffin Taylor. Among the choice items in this gift were: Jacob N. Cardozo, An Oration, on the Literary Character..., Charleston, [1811?]; Charles R. Carroll, An Oration on Liberty of Conscience... before the Clariosophic Society..., Columbia, 1824; [Thomas S.] Grimke’s Address on the Character and Objects of Science..., Charleston, 1827; William George Read, An Address... before the South-Carolina Society, on... Opening their Male Academy..., Charleston, 1827; Robert Henry, A Funeral Sermon... of... Charles Miller... and George Butler..., Columbia, 1821; Henry L. Pinckney, An Address... before the Two Literary Societies of the University of North-Carolina, Raleigh, 1836; Campbell R. Bryce, An Oration in Celebration... of American Independence..., Columbia, 1847; A. P. Aldrich, Address to the Phi Gamma Society, of Cokesbury Seminary..., Columbia, 1847; John Belton O’Neall, An Address... before the Eumenean Society, of Davidson College..., Charlotte, 1850; the 1855 and 1857 editions of John Darby’s Botany of the Southern States; and a volume, formerly owned by Charles I. Mannigault of Silk Hope Plantation, of four tracts (1818-25) in French and Italian on rice culture.

Other gifts of South Caroliniana were made to the Library by the following Society members: Dr. F. W. Bradley, Dr. Chalmers Davidson, Dr. Frank Durham, Col. E. DeTreville Ellis, Mr. Lee R. Gandee, Adm. and Mrs. Cato D. Glover, Mr. James M. Goode, Mrs. Sterling Graydon, Mr. Gilbert S. Guinn, Dr. James H. Hammond, Dr. W. Edwin Hemphill, Mr. H. W. Hennig, Dr. Daniel W. Hollis, Miss Laura Hopkins, Mr. E. L. Inabinett, Mrs. Clara Mae Jacobs, Miss Laura B. Jones, Dr. James B. Meriwether, Mrs. R. L. Meriwether, Mrs. C. L. Miller, Dr. John H. Moore, Mr. Edwin Peacock, Miss Louise Pettus, Dr. George C. Rogers, Jr., Mrs. E. B. Sloan, Miss Lily Stafford, Miss Frances Sylvan, Dr. E. R. Taylor and Mr. Charles E. Thomas.
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