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Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1966

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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY
THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Thursday, May 12, 1966
ROBERT H. WIENEFELD, President, Presiding

Reception and Exhibit .............................................6:30-7:30
The South Caroliniana Library

Dinner ........................................................................8:00
Confederate Room, Russell House

Business Meeting

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

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address .....................................................................DR. GEORGE C. ROGERS, JR.
Professor of History, University of South Carolina


The Library: E. L. Inabinett, Director; Emilie L. Carter, Jane B. Darby, Mary P. Evans, Rita Kean Hayes, Clara Mae Jacobs, Jean C. Ligon and Eleanor M. Richardson, Administrative staff (full and part time): Ronald A. Barrett, D. Wesley Dukes, Susan Fagan, Laddson B. Galloway, Frances Kropp, William J. McKenney, John W. Merchant, Jr., Cooper Quattlebaum and Asenath Van Patton, Student Assistants.
REPORT OF GIFTS BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

THE WILLIAM JAMES RIVERS PAPERS, 1841-1915.

This collection of 183 items, chiefly letters to William James Rivers (1822-1909), outlines his career as educator and historian. Beginning his education in the schools of Charleston, he was graduated with first honor from the S. C. College in 1841. Returning to Charleston, Rivers opened a private school which he operated until his election, 1856, as Professor of Greek Literature in his Alma Mater. A letter signed by William Pinckney Starke, Hiram Tilman and Joseph Hooper, S. C. College, 6 Dec. 1841, thanking Rivers “in behalf of the [Clariosophic] Society ... for the very satisfactory manner in which you discharged the duty ... as valedictory orator,” requesting a copy for publication, and expressing “the highest respect . . . for you as a man and . . . associate” indicates the esteem of his fellow students.

Letters of John Bachman and C. G. Memminger, Charleston, 1848-1851, expressing interest in his “topics in the Hist. of S. C.,” inviting him to attend the “Conversation Club” and use this as a subject for “It will . . . bring you a little more into notice” reveal Rivers’ participation in the intellectual activities of the community. A letter of William Campbell Preston, President of the S. C. College, 15 Mar. 1850, discussing Rivers’ proposed compilation “of Extracts for declamation,” indicates his varied interests.

An exchange of materials and ideas between two historians is evident in a letter of George Bancroft, Newport, R. I., 11 June 1855, stating “I sent you by Express a most valuable parcel, containing your own papers, of which you ... conceded ... the use; and also the collections ... made by George Chalmers while preparing his work on the colonies . . . . giving you my permission to make copies”; labelling Rivers’ establishment of 21 July 1669 as the date on which the Fundamental Constitutions were signed as a “discovery” which “sheds a flood of light on the long & passionate strife between the High Church faction & the dissenters”; suggesting Rivers publish this information for “it is important, & puts you in advance of all the writers of South Carolina's early History”; and extending congratulations on founding the S. C. Historical Society with Rivers as secretary. Publication the following year of A Sketch of the History of South Carolina established Rivers’ reputation as a historian. Five additional letters of Bancroft, 1855-1857, discuss various points in S. C. history, refer to Rivers’ publication as “most interesting & instructive . . . . No one of those who have gone before . . . approaches you in accuracy & comprehensiveness . . . . I shall seek to revise my chapter on S. C. by the new light your researches shed.”

The six letters of William Gilmore Simms, Charleston and Woodlands, 1859-1862, form the most significant unit in the collection. Simms expresses “the greatest satisfaction” for Rivers’ “kind estimate of my volume” [The Cassique of Kiawah], “for you are one of the few, whom I know, capable of following me along the route which I pursued,” advises against discouragement — “Here we are mere provincials. Address yourself to the foreign . . . and you will compel a secondary & reflective sentiment at home in your favour . . . . If I had been governed by . . . opinion here, I should never have gone beyond my first publication,” comments that Rivers’ “work is excellent of its kind . . . well written and well arranged”; relates opposition from certain groups to Simms’ work, an attempt to prevent the use of his History of South Carolina in the schools, and election of “Mr. [W. H.] Trescott” as vice-president of the Historical Society when Simms had been invited to serve — “I could show you how certain cliques in Charleston & Columbia rule Society, by subsidizing, with cunning arts, the really able men . . . . Why should men be selected simply because of their social position . . . . who are in fact grossly ignorant” of our history, raises the question why should the “literary man, the student . . . be [forced] to play second fiddle . . . to be tied as a mere canister to the cat's tail of Social position.” A request for Rivers to supply “a brief narrative of your life” to be used in Appleton’s Cyclopaedia reveals Simms’ connection with this publication. Fear of the area falling to the invader in 1862 and anxiety for the safety of his Revolutionary documents described as “four folio volumes, which I had interleaved & bound, with notes; and a large mass besides,” containing papers of most of S. C.'s Revolutionary leaders, prompted Simms to seek Rivers’ aid in preserving the collection, suggesting that at some future date they might “jointly prepare them for the press.”

Although Rivers was exempt from military service in the Civil War “by reason of being a Professor in S. C. College,” the conflict is represented by twenty-one letters of D. S. Rivers, a brother.
Rivers' contribution to the Civil War was a compilation known as the "Roll of Honor" which included all "those who . . . [died] in the service of their Country" and has been referred to as "one of the noblest services rendered to his Native State." Letters of William W. Boyce, Francis and Norman Lieber and receipts for advertising in various newspapers illustrate Rivers' efforts to be accurate and complete in this work which was never published.

Letter of Emily Timrod Goodwin, [1867,] thanking Rivers for his beautiful tribute to her brother — "Very dear to the heart of the gentle poet was the thought of posthumous fame . . . glad that the high meed of praise . . . awarded . . . [him.] has been given by one who . . . that brother so esteemed and loved" indicates the interest exhibited by Rivers' publication of A Little Book: To Obtain Means For . . . A Memorial Stone Upon the Grave of . . . Henry Timrod.

In the summer of 1873 Rivers resigned his professorship at the S. C. College to accept the presidency of Washington College, Chestertown, Md. — a position he held until 1887 when he moved to Baltimore, Md., where he lived till his death in 1909.

An incomplete letter of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Copse Hill, Ga., 2 Dec. 1882, recalls the Reconstruction period — "What we were compelled to encounter from the grimmest forms of Poverty, from discouragements, & hardships . . . & even now, I shudder to look back on that dismal period," describing Rivers' remaining at the S. C. College as "a gallant thing," "What a diabolical epoch was that of S. Ca. 'reconstruction'!!!".

Letters of Joseph LeConte, Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, George B. Elliott, Samuel Gilman, William Porcher Miles, William Martin, J. D. Blanding, William E. Boggs and James Wood Davidson enhance the collection. The papers, 1884-1915, are chiefly letters from institutions and individuals thanking Rivers for gifts of his publications and family correspondence.

Donor: Mr. William Jacocks Rivers.

The Franklin Harper Elmore Collection, 1819-1877.

This collection of seventy-five items is chiefly family correspondence which gives a glimpse of ante-bellum life. Gov. John Taylor agrees to the marriage of Harriet and Elmore in a letter, 17 Oct. 1826, and states "what I may [be] able to give as a Dowry . . . I claim the Right of giving as I have given to my Daughter Rebecca." Although the collection provides little information on Elmore's career as a lawyer, banker and U. S. Congressman — serving in both houses — correspondence with his family reveals him as a devoted husband and affectionate father. A letter of John C. Calhoun, Fort Hill, 19 Feb. 1843, to Elmore, suggests Calhoun's interest in his "devoted disciple," encloses an introduction to the President, and assures Elmore of "no difficulty in counteracting the Richmond movement, if our friends should take a firm and active stand against it. We have truth, justice and the Constitution on our side, and all that is wanting is zeal, energy and discretion to ensure success." Appointed to the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy created by Calhoun's death, Elmore served only twenty-eight days before his death, 29 May 1850. During his illness Mrs. Elmore writes the daughter Ellen — "a thousand times . . . have I wished we were all at home again — these worldly honors! What are they? . . . a shadow a fleeting shadow worth nothing and yields no happiness." Two Civil War letters of Albert Rhett Elmore suggest the family's contribution to this conflict. Harriet Elmore in a letter to Ellen, 8 May 1865, describes conditions in Columbia — " . . . we seem to have no law civil or military, the disbanded soldiers are perfectly lawless breaking open Government stores rifling private houses, and taking horses and mules whenever they find them . . . the town has been without rations for three days, the poor are becoming clamorous, & we are kept in constant dread of an outbreak from that quarter. Gen. Hampton has assumed, & is organizing a guard to protect the citizens . . . . We are all pennyless now . . . . I would find it very difficult to supply all of my negroes with what they lost by the Yankees." Harriet Elmore's death brought a letter of condolence from Benjamin Morgan Palmer, New Orleans, 21 May 1865, to Ellen, in which he expresses a high regard for the Elmore and Taylor Families — "Your excellent & noble Father I remember from my boyhood . . . . I knew him well enough to esteem the high qualities which adorned him in private life, & to honor those larger endowments which rendered him so valuable a citizen . . . . Your venerable Grandmother [Taylor] whom I loved to contemplate as the most perfect relic of the old school gentlewoman . . . never to be reproduced," recalls her aid and motherly advice "when, a green youth, I settled in Columbia to be her Pastor," and comments "Your mother was a mother in all the wide, deep strong emphasis of that endearing word." A letter of U. S. Senator from Ga. and Confederate Gen. John Brown Gordon,
Washington, 28 Nov. 1877, to "Mrs. Grace Elmore," thanks the women of Columbia for a "Silver Salver," stating "Whatever of assistance I have... contrib[ed] to the relief of [S. C.]... from the evils of misgovernment was rendered to a people bound to those who sent me here by every tie of kindred, of interest, of deathless memories & enduring sympathies," and promises "to cherish this beautiful gift... as a memorial of South Carolina's new birth & of the too generous tribute paid me by her daughters for the aid... in the time of her distress and humiliation."

Donor: Judge Frank H. Elmore.

The John Temple Graves Papers, 1840-1925.

This collection of 297 manuscripts furnishes information on Graves' career as a journalist and lecturer. A descendant of William Calhoun, he was born in Abbeville Dist. in 1856, educated in Greenville, S. C., and the University of Ga. An account of a local political combat in 1880 brought him to the attention of his fellow Georgians as a writer. From 1882 to his death in 1925, Graves was associated with various newspapers in Fla., Ga., N. Y. and Washington, D. C. An address on the death of Henry Grady in 1889 established his reputation as a lecturer. Twenty-six letters, 1840-1869, contain family correspondence of the Graves, Townes and deGraffenried connections of S. C., Ga. and Miss., including school letters of John Temple to his grandmother, Lucretia Calhoun Townes deGraffenried, with whom Graves lived after his mother's death. A letter from his father James Porterfield Graves, 18 July 1869, expressing a desire to receive a copy of "Burkes Weekly containing a contribution from you" indicates Graves early efforts in journalism. Four scrapbooks, 1845-1907, and a large number of newspaper clippings, 1881-1925, provide genealogical information, notices of Graves' speaking engagements — especially those on the Chautauqua circuit, trace his career as a journalist and include manuscript copies of his speeches. Originals and copies of letters, 1884-1923, from various governors, congressmen, cabinet officials and presidents, including Martin F. Ansel, Hoke Smith, Champ Clark, George E. Chamberlain, William E. Borah, William McAdoo, Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson and Warren G. Harding reveal Graves' close association with and esteem of these political leaders. In a letter 1 Oct. 1920, to President Woodrow Wilson, Graves urges him to come before the people "In this serious and tremendous crisis of our Great Cause and of our Great Party... holding the League of Nations in your hand... should make such havoc with Narrowness and Bigotry and Spite, and fire Righteousness and Peace with such enthusiasm and high resolve that the immortal battle would be won."

Letters and telegrams from William Randolph Hearst directing Graves' work with the Hearst newspapers suggest use of the press in promoting economic development and influencing public opinion. Two letters of Hearst, 31 Jan. 1914, suggesting that Graves write a series of articles — "Progress is Politics" — developing such topics as: advantages of reciprocity, necessity for a great navy, fight for an American canal in Panama, illustrate political issues of the period. Graves' resignation from the Hearst organization is explained in an article, Apr. 1919, from the World Herald Washington Bureau — "Colonel Graves is a high-minded, conscientious man and when the Hearst newspapers failed to accord support to the League of Nations... there was nothing left for the Colonel to do but sever his connections." However, he continued to write articles on political figures for the Hearst magazines as correspondence with the editor K. M. Goode indicates. The collection also contains information on Graves as a speaker for the Democratic Party in 1920 and his work on the Commission for the Lincoln Memorial.

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. T. Meade Baker and the Caroliniana Purchase Fund.

Four bills of Mrs. Susan M. Johnson and the Rev. J. M. H. Adams, Yorkville, 1860-1862, record various items purchased from a local and Charleston firm including salt from the Summerville Salt Works.

Donor: Mrs. Susan S. Padgett.


Donors: Miss Mary E. Donelan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Haltiwanger, Mrs. Joseph E. Hart, Capt. R. W. McNeely and Mr. and Mrs. Brown Mahon.
Manuscript volume, 29 Feb. 1868, is an indenture between Theodore Dehon Wagner and William Lee Trenholm of Charleston “of the first part,” and James Robb of N. Y. and Charles T. Lowndes of Charleston “of the second part” which records an agreement for settling the affairs of John Fraser and Company in Charleston and Fraser, Trenholm and Company of Liverpool: all suits pending against these companies shall be stayed and the parties of the first part “agree to execute their joint and several Bonds for the aggregate sum of . . . $1,500,000 in favor of . . .” the parties of the second part. An index of real estate listed reveals ownership of property throughout S. C.

Historical text...
stroy it," and comments "the President [M. Van Buren] is here . . . playing the amiable with everybody."
Donors: Miss Wil Lou Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. E. Hampton, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hart and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Holman, Jr.

Manuscript volume of John DeWitt McCollough, 1848-1865, records "Clerical Acts" as an Episcopal Minister at Glenn Springs, Spartanburg, Union, Ridgeway, Winnsboro and other places including baptisms listing birth date and names of parents, confirmations, burials giving place and age, consecration of various church buildings, baptisms and marriages of "Servants," and services conducted at various military camps for the Holcombe Legion during the Civil War.
Donors: Mrs. Arthur J. Smith and Mr. Charles E. Thomas.

Document of Thomas Bee, Philadelphia, 5 Sept. 1781, certifies that Joseph Turpin, Jr. and Isaac White are citizens of S. C. "& friends to American Independence, & are travelling to Boston on lawful Business" — signed as "one of the Delegates of So. Carolina in Congress."
Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robertson and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smith.

Letter of Arthur Peronneau Hayne, Charleston, Apr. 1839, to Col. Thomas Aspinwall, U. S. Consul, London, introduces Chancellor William Harper "As a learned Jurist, and distinguished Scholar, he is justly considered one of Carolina's gifted Sons," and states he is visiting England and the Continent to collect materials "to write a History of our State."
Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Marshall, Jr. and Mrs. George M. Rhodes.

Donors: Col. and Mrs. George W. Hinman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs.Arthur L. Humphries and Mr. Henry W. Johnstone.

Twenty letters addressed to State Legislator Samuel McGowan, Abbeville and Columbia, 1857-1860, are chiefly from his constituents discussing legal matters, militia affairs and the gubernatorial election in Dec. 1860, especially opposition to [Robert Barnwell] Rhett; including a letter of Andrew Pickens Butler, Shreveport, La., 18 Sept. 1859, inviting McGowan to visit and hunt — "just imagine us out at China Grove (the name of my place) drinking mint juleps and making Albert . . . [search] the red bugs and ticks off after we return"; letter of Auguste Bernelle, "Architect," Abbeville, 1 Dec. 1860, discussing payment for "the plans . . . I have made for you (of your house)," and stating "I think (If I have not more business at Abbeville) [I will] go to New Orleans, or Charleston"; letter of Benjamin F. Perry, Greenville, 2 Dec. 1860, concerning "the Saluda Turnpike Road"; and two letters of Judge David Lewis Wardlaw, Abbeville, 6 and 10 Dec. 1860, calling to his attention the bill "requiring a Circuit Judge to send his notes of evidence with his report," and criticizing [James L.] Pettigrui's work — the S. C. Code of Law.
Donor: Mr. Frank B. Gary.

Letter of Pierce Butler, "Near Darien, Georgia," 1 Feb. 1810, to Dr. [Benjamin] Rush, Philadelphia, acknowledges "his two kind and feeling letters . . . they mark your sensibility and worth," expresses grief over the death of his son — "If there is on earth one Man more wretched than I am, I can have no conception of his wretchedness. I have lost all that was most dear to me in life . . . . to him only I looked and trusted for the survival of my Name, with qualities and Virtues that I never possessed," requests Rush to make arrangements for the burial — "I would willingly procure a Pew in the Church; in order to bring up the Children left in the Religion of Christ, in the Lutheran mode of Worship."
Donors: Dr. George C. Rogers, Jr., Mr. Paul A. Sansbury, Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, Miss Bonnie L. Strother and Mrs. T. L. Ulmer.

Leaves from a pocket memorandum book of William Moultrie, 1772-1805, contain various accounts for the purchase of slaves, notes and bonds, property rents, travel expense, consignment of the Memoirs to dealers, directions for making a "Whipping Machine for Cotton" and "To extract oil from cotton
seed . . a bushell . . will yield about 3 quarts of oil”; entries 31 Oct. 1772 record — “this day the Commissioners for cleansing and clearing Biggin Creek met the first time — The Law passed 11 Mar. 1726,” and 11 July 1794 — “from Secretary of War . . . respecting Genl. [Charles Cotesworth] Pinckney’s taking command of the Militia.”

Donor: Mr. William C. Johnstone.

Letter of John Stevens Cogdell, Charleston, 21 Feb. 1837, to William C. Preston, U. S. Senate, acknowledges his obligations to Preston for his kindness “& I now Tax you on the Subject of my unfortunate Portrait — for the last time. I have presented it to the Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts thro’ Judge [Joseph] Story,” and requests Preston to forward a letter to Judge Story “under your frank shoul’d he have left the Supreme Court.”

Donors: Mrs. G. Furman Norris and Miss Julia R. Reynolds.

Letter of Francis Kinloch, 12 June 1788, to G. Jones, informs him of arrangements with Kinloch’s factor to pay a portion of his debt, comments on Mrs. Kinloch’s improved health “that We have not had recourse to the Cold bath.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Hough and Mrs. Benjamin D. Hodges.

Nine letters of Sarah Stanyarne Garden Moore, Summerville, Charlotte, Davidson College and Amity Hill, N. C., 1866-1872, to Eliza L. Manigault, York, S. C. and London, Canada, are friendly letters relating social activities, teaching school, courtship, marriage and family life which suggest social and economic adjustments during the Reconstruction period.

Donor: Mr. William C. Johnstone.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Washington, 5 Feb. 18ed my connection with the bar. I practiced . . . not legal studies, explains “I have long since terminated my connections with the bar. I practiced . . . not more than two years, and that more than 26 years since . . . . I would be illy qualified,” agrees with Porter on the “selfish and avaricious sperit of the age” which “is destined to subvert the noble institutions created by . . . our fathers of the revolution,” but looks “to the rising generation to reform the abuses of the present.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kinney, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cooper, Mrs. Clara Mae Jacobs, Mrs. Simons Ravenel Lucas, Dr. Albert N. Sanders and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd D. Spence.

Draft of a report from the “Committee nn Education,” c. 1860 ?, written by [C. G. Memminger], replies to an “Enquiry concerning the Teachers in the Public Schools in Charleston” — “in the common Schools there are five Northern Teachers out of seventy three — and that these five hold the places of principals while all their assistants are from our midst,” and explains these “were employed because no qualified teachers could be found in the South.”

Donor: Mr. Frank B. Gary.

Letter of Henry William DeSaussure, Charleston, 27 June 1800, to Jedidiah Morse, “Charleston near Boston,” expresses pleasure to learn they share the same political views — “We both appreciate the blessing of a wise & virtuous government & deprecate a change which might put to extreme hazard those blessings,” relates “We are taking measures here to secure the election of Mr. [John] Adams & Genl. [Charles Cotesworth] Pinckney . . . altho’ our political adversaries are more active, we do not despair . . . . We cannot however be as Confident on this point as you can in your Happy State.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Gilbert, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Kitchens and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Reames.

Letter of James Lawrence Orr, Anderson, “Executive Department,” 21 Aug. 1867, to Henry Hubbard, Charlestown, N. H., declines — because of official duties — Hubbard’s invitation to address the annual meeting of the Connecticut River Valley Agricultural Society, expresses gratification over Hubbard’s proposal to move South and suggests S. C. — “the inducements to migrate to this section . . . are excelled in no other portion of its broad domain . . . . We need a new farming element in our population to get clear of the slovenly and imperfect culture necessarily incident to planting on a large scale.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Jules Lindau, III, Mr. and Mrs. Herman D. McCarley and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dorn.

Donors: Miss Agnes Carson, Mrs. John H. Bollin, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Hensley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Edens and Mrs. J. J. Pringle, Jr.

Document of Robert Morris, Philadelphia, 20 June 1796, to James Greenleaf, places a mortgage in the amount of $150,000 on 604,018 acres of land in Cheraw, Camden and Orangeburg Districts of S. C., signed by Morris and his wife Mary, John Nicholson and wife Hannah, before Edward Shippen as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., attested by Thomas Mifflin as Governor of Pa. and his Deputy Secretary James Trimble.

Donors: Mrs. Allison P. DuBose, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Frehling, Mrs. Virginia P. Lidwin, Dr. and Mrs. George T. McCutchen and Mrs. Hugh W. Wilson.

A broadside, 10 Dec. 1832, is a copy of President Andrew Jackson's proclamation to the people of South Carolina on the Nullification Ordinance.

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Jefferies and Mr. Joseph E. Hart.

Thirty-nine manuscripts of Mrs. John Baylis Earle, Greenville, 1828-1854, contain chiefly accounts presented to her estate for settlement, legal papers, promissory notes, bonds, bills for medical services and household supplies, including a list from Pendleton Factory, 1846, of various sums due Ann Earle from the estate of Joseph Earle; and a receipt, 1852, for funds paid the Methodist Episcopal Church as the "amount of her subscription."

Donor: Mr. B. Gaillard Hunter.

Letter of Richard Beresford, [Charleston,] 21 Apr. 1785 , to [John Witherspoon,] discusses education in general with particular emphasis on improvement ofBilly [Ferguson], and requests Witherspoon to take an interest in the education of "A young Gentleman by the name of Ford."

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hunnicutt and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lawton.

Letter of Andrew Pickens, [Jr.,] "Executive Office, Hopewell," 22 Oct. 1817, to Col. [James] Monroe, "President," calls to his attention S. C.'s unsettled claim against the U. S. "for Arms, munitions of War & camp equipage furnished the United States upon the requisition of their officers during the late war," relates difficulties in attempting to confer with the U. S. agent who "refused to receive the receipts of the officers to whom these arms &c were issued as sufficient vouchers to establish the claim, but required the receipts of United States Arsenal Keepers... as necessary to establish the responsibility." points out the "injustice & absurdity, of this rule" and hopes "that suitable measures will be taken for the early settlement of this claim."

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Baker, Mr. James M. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Julian S. Bolick, Mrs. J. N. Caldwell, Mrs. W. D. Caughman, Mrs. S. L. Coleman, Mrs. Henry T. Crigler, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Dillard, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Forbes and Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Gaillard.

Letter of Margaret Coit, [c. 1962?] to [Marshall?] Bean, lists her biographies of three South Carolinians—John C. Calhoun, Bernard Baruch, Andrew Jackson—"But my favorite was my first book, the life of the man I really fell in love with, John C. Calhoun."

Donor: Mrs. Thomas K. Ruff.

Twelve miscellaneous items, Charleston, 1863-1867, include business papers of the A. W. Eckel Company containing an agreement of Augustus William Eckel and Adolphus Ferdinand tum Voorden, 13 June 1863, "to become Copartners in the mystery and business of Apothecaries and Chemists," and a contract with Daniels & Sherwood, Agents of Washington, May 1867, to share in a claim against the U. S. for the value of six bales of cotton; document of John Packmeyer, 14 Apr. 1866, discharges him from the U. S. Army; commission of Edward M. Stoebear, 14 July 1865, as First Lieutenant in the "One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of Colored Troops" in the U. S. Army.

Donor: Dr. H. L. Sutherland.

Letter of Ralph Izard, Paris, 22 Dec. 1778, to John Adams, Passy, calls to his attention "the Proclamation, & Manifesto of 3d. October, issued by the British Commissioners in America," suggests
steps that could be taken by “the Representatives of our Country at this Court” to counteract this proclamation which has Mr. [Arthur?] Lee’s approval, reminds Adams “You have frequently expressed your uneasiness to me at the dissipated life which Dr. [Benjamin] Franklin led; & at his inattention to & almost total neglect of the public business,” implores “For God’s sake do not allow his misconduct to operate more to the injury of our cause, than what must arise from absolute necessity.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Latta R. Johnston, Gen. John T. Kennedy, Mrs. August Kohn, Mr. Guy F. Lipscomb, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. L. G. Merritt, Mrs. Henry J. Munnerlyn, Mrs. William L. Otis, Mrs. Granville T. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Rogers, Jr., Mr. H. F. Rudisill, Mrs. E. Berrien Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Scoville, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Spigner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Stoudemire, Mr. Thomas M. Stubbs and Gen. and Mrs. Andrew C. Tychsen.

Three manuscripts consist of a letter of H. Dunton, Edgefield Dist., 18 June 1828, to Salmon Wildman, Danbury, Conn., requests a stay of execution ordered in payment of a debt, and comments on a trip “on horseback accompanied by Dr. [Maxmilian] LaBorde... rode one thousand miles”; letter of Allen Lowd, 6 Jan. 1832, Fort Moultrie, to Maj. James Harvey Hook, U. S. Army, Washington, requests interpretation of a regulation affecting Lowd’s status as an officer; and letter of Jeremiah Fickling, Savannah, 22 Apr. 1837, to Messrs. S. Newell & Co., Providence, R. I., seeks information on “a steam Sawmill to run two gangs of saws.”

Donor: Mr. John T. Roddey.

Two manuscripts consist of a letter of William Hamilton Hayne, Augusta, Ga., 4 Aug. 1886, to “My Dear Sir,” encloses a poem which he hopes will be published in “The Independent,” and states — “I recollect my father [Paul Hamilton Hayne] spoke pleasantly of the notes you wrote him”; and letter of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Cambridge, Mass., 24 Apr. 1911, to “Mr. Roe,” expresses delight “that the colored citizens of Worcester, whose parents and grandparents I knew” are having an entertainment, relates his part in organizing and commanding “the First Regiment of South Carolina Colored Volunteers on November 5, 1862... the oldest military command of colored soldiers.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Purcell and Miss Martha P. Dwight.

Letter of Ralph Izard, Charleston, 20 Apr. 1796, to Messrs. LeRoy & Bayard, N. Y., repeats his orders for “three... barrels... of Cement” and “the white mulberry Trees.”

Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Joseph I. Waring.

Letter of John Kean, Beaufort, 10 Apr. 1788, to Jacob Read, concerns an account presented to Kean by Mrs. Ramadge “for articles supplied my Mother during the time the British were in possession of this country.”

Donors: Mrs. Claudia G. Kizer and Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Lovvorn.

Letter of William [Loughton] Smith, Lisbon, 6 July 1800, to William Eaton, “Consul U. States of America,” Tunis, relays unconfirmed report of the nominations of Gen. John Marshall for Secretary of State and Samuel Dexter as Secretary of War, informs Eaton that “Mr. [Rufus] King writes... that the articles contained in your list may be obtained in London for about seven thousand Pounds Sterling — viz: the Jewels... the cloth... & the guns & pistols... Mr. K. would wait the Instructions of the Executive before he would execute this commission,” and states “It is the wish of our govt. to confine our presents solely to the accustomed objects & channel — ‘Articles of American produce transmitted directly from the U. States’; other modes are impolitic & inconvenient,” and wishes “success in Your negociations.”

Donors: Mrs. Mamie Gettys Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Reames.

Letter of Edward Rutledge, c. 1784, to Charles [Lining?] expresses interest in “every thing which affected your Happiness... there is scarcely a Misfortune... which... I would not endeavour to lighten... or a pleasure, which... I would not endeavour to multiply,” wishes him “ten Thousand Days of Felicity & with a Head full of Wisdom,” comments on Charles’ desire to purchase “Goosecreek... You’ll make a very bad Bargain... But no Matter; a Man who makes but one bad Bargain when he is deeply in Love... must be more than a match for a Scotshman.”

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Letter of Francis Lieber, N. Y., 19 Aug. 1841, to John C. Spencer, Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y., introduces himself, relates his plans to publish “a little volume of mine on Property and Labor,” re-
quests an interview with Spencer in connection with a proposed work “a manual . . . of History for academies and colleges.”

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Document of Elijah H. Payne, Providence, R. I., 22 July 1776, to “His Excellency John Rutledge, Esq., Governor & Commander in chief of the Free & Independent State of South Carolina,” is a sight draft ordering payment of $2,400 to Messrs. Clark & Nightingale as reimbursement “for raising & forwarding a number of Seamen enlisted for the Service” of S. C.

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Three scrapbooks of Katherine Drayton Mayrant Simons, Charleston, 1948-1950, contain letters, newspaper clippings and pictures in connection with publication of her three novels—A Sword From Galway, The Running Thread and First The Blade including a bibliography of source materials used to supply historical background for A Sword From Galway.

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Letter of Edward Rutledge, Charleston, 29 July 1793, to Phineas Miller, explains his silence caused by “the loss which my dear Friend Mrs. [Nathanael] Greene sustained, checked my pen whenever I attempted to write . . . God bless her! . . . pour Balm into the wounds . . . & multiply her happiness in her surviving Children,” discusses certain legal problems connected with the settlement of Gen. Greene’s estate especially obligations made during the Revolutionary War.

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Letter of John Taylor, “Executive Department, Columbia,” 15 Jan. 1827, to the Senators of S. C. in the U. S. Congress, refers them to the “members of the other House” for documents submitted in an attempt “To obtain as a Gift the Tract of land called Mt. Dearborne near Rocky Mount” from the U. S.

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Receipt of Chief Justice Charles Shinner, [Charleston.] 26 Mar. 1763, for “Two hundred & Fifty pounds Currency in full for one quarters Salary to the 27th Inst.”

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Letter of Ralph Izard, Charleston, 22 July 1795, to [Jacob] Read, acknowledges his recent letters with an account of the proceedings of the Senate on Jay’s Treaty which “has been generally disapproved of,” states that an address “is to be sent to the President, requesting him not to ratify the Treaty,” expresses his opinion that “the British Nation have not yet recovered their senses,” and accepts with gratitude “the good opinion, which you inform me my Friends in the Senate entertain of me.”

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Letter of Jacob Read, “Read House near Savannah.” 1 May 1790, to Seaborn Jones, Augusta, requests him to take charge of a plantation near Augusta owned by Charles Philips because of the failure of Maj. Francis Willis to complete the contract to purchase the place, directs Jones to rent the property for the year and to collect rent from those who may now occupy the place.

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A collection of twenty-six items of cock fighting gear include three single spurs known as “slashers,” seven pairs of gaffs, a number of “muffs” resembling small boxing gloves and two publications: C. A. Finsterbusch’s *Cock Fighting All Over The World*, Gaffney, S. C., 1929; *Histories of Game Strains*, Gaffney, S. C. n. d.

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