Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1967

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Publication Info
1967.

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The University South Caroliniana Society

Thirty-first Annual Meeting

University of South Carolina

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Edwin H. Cooper, President, Presiding

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

Dinner ........................................................................... 8:00
Ballroom, Columbia Hall

Business Meeting

Welcome ................................................................. Dr. Thomas F. Jones
President, University of South Carolina

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address ..................................................................... Dr. Haskell M. Monroe, Jr.
Editor, The Papers of Jefferson Davis


The Library: E. L. Inabnet, Librarian; Julianne Bauknight, Emilie L. Carter, Jane B. Darby, Rita Kean Hayes, Emily S. Hazel, Clara Mae Jacobs and Eleanor M. Richardson, Administrative staff (full and part time); Ronald A. Barrett, Morton Belcher, III, D. Wesley Dukes, Susan Husman, Frances Kropp, William J. McKenney, John W. Merchant, Jr., and Irene Van Patton, Student Assistants.
REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY
DURING THE PAST YEAR

The Lebby Family Papers, 1826-1902.

This collection of 1,167 items, the papers of Dr. Robert Lebby, Sr. (1805-1887), of Charleston, and his immediate family, provides information on early medical training and practice — especially connected with the U. S. Army, public health protection and quarantine in Charleston harbor, and social, business and economic life of the period. Recommendation of Dr. George Logan, "Physician to the Orphan House," 4 Apr. 1826, testifies that "Doctor Robert Lebby . . . has been upwards of two years a Student of medicine in my office," places his conduct above reproach and extends "best wishes for his success . . . in the various branches of his profession, comprehending the practice of medicine, Surgery & midwifery." Correspondence, 1836-1850, with various army officials indicates medical service provided for military personnel and mentions work by the Corps of Engineers at several Atlantic ports. "Dr. Ravenel's Views of Preservation of Fort Moultrie," 1837, sets forth the problems involved in preserving this historic fort. Dr. Lebby's draft of a letter, Fort Johnson, 21 June 1844, to Dr. Johnson, Charleston, relates Lebby was at Fort Moultrie the day Chief Osceola arrived, gives events of his surrender, physical description and life at the Fort, attributes tonsillitis as cause of his death, mentions circumstances under which "his likeness was taken by" George Catlin, mutilation of his gravestone by visitors, and refers Johnson to other military personnel who may give additional information. In a letter of William Logan, 13 June 1854, Robert Lebby is notified of election as "a member of the Charleston Library Society, in the room of Genl. Robt. Y. Hayne decd." Correspondence, 1858, with Drs. J. L. Dawson, John Bellinger, Eli Geddings, Henry Buist, Ministers J. Barnwell and T. J. Girardeau, and C. A. DeSaussure discusses a question of medical ethics.

Dr. Lebby's service to the Confederate States is illustrated by his assignment, 1 Dec. 1862, as surgeon to the Charleston Wayside Hospital and Chatham Light House and his appointment by Sec. of War James A. Seddon, 4 Apr. 1863, "In the Provisional Army." Financial support of the Confederacy is shown by two certificates, 17 Feb. 1864, indicating $12,000 "have [been] borrowed from Robt. Lebby." A letter of Dr. Munro Lebby, Gordonsville, [Va.] 6 Jan. 1865, to his brother Capt. H. S. Lebby, Wilmington, shows that three members of the family served as surgeons in the Confederate States Army. Papers, Feb. - May 1865, relate Dr. Lebby's position as a physician in U. S. Territory including "Special Orders," Charleston, 27 Apr. 1865, directing "Surgeons Robertson and Lebby, Medical Officers C. S. A., with Stewards and Attendants . . . be sent across our lines"; and document 25 May 1865, a "Military Physicians License . . . issued to Robert Lebby — having taken the oath of Allegiance." A letter of Dr. E. W. Thomason, Oakwood, Tenn., 15 Sept. 1866, to Dr. Lebby, recounting his pleasant and profitable association with Lebby in the "1st La. Hospital" in Feb. 1865, stating "I learned more of diseases and their mode of treatment than I ever did in all my past career as a medical man. Your strict and Systematic mode of doing business, your kindness and care of patients, taught me much about my profession," suggests Dr. Lebby's eminence as a physician. Dr. Lebby's "program for the reorganization of the Medical Department" of Charleston, submitted, 13 Nov. 1865, to Alderman W. L. Trenholm, indicates his interest in the sick and poor of the community.

Family correspondence, 1865-1887, gives a gloomy picture of attempts to adjust to changes in agricultural procedures and a new social order with frequent calls on Dr. Lebby for financial assistance which he often found difficulty in providing from his salary. Bills and receipts for the period include subscriptions to medical journals and periodicals; bills from drug firms and general stores; receipts for taxes, pew rent in Grace Episcopal Church, dues to the Charleston Library Society and the S. C. Society. A letter of Dr. Robert Lebby, Jr., Fort Johnson, 11 Aug. 1880, to his father, requesting permission to come into the city "as there is now no infected vessel" indicates the son was serving as Quarantine Officer. Dr. Lebby's son-in-law J. Legare Clements in a letter from Wadmalaw Island, 25 Jan. 1882, illustrates problems of the period in reporting difficulties in apprehending a band of Negroes accused of robbery, inquiring if he should sell the sheep, commenting on reaction of the "Islanders" to division of Charleston County and a possible bribe offered by a county representative to the "five Negro representatives of Berkeley to introduce some bill in the Legislature . . . [to] rebuild his broken fortunes & tarnished name." A letter from the Secretary of the S. C. Medical Association, 29 Apr. 1882, accepting with regret Dr. Lebby's resignation and enclosing resolutions referring to him as "one of its original founders" and the Society's obligations "for his labours in sanita-
tion”; and a letter from Grace Episcopal Church, 16 Sept. 1884, extending Dr. Lebby the privilege of occupying “Pew No. 100 free of rental” “in consideration of the services rendered . . . as a former member of the Vestry” indicate the esteem of the community. The papers from 1887-1902 deal with the settlement of Dr. Lebby’s estate. Typed annotated copies of the originals made by the donor enhance the collection.

Donor: Col. E. DeTreville Ellis.

THE JEFFERIES FAMILY PAPERS, 1771-1936.

This collection of 527 items provides information on a large land-holding family of Union District which furnished soldiers for the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, planters, legislators, and a governor of S. C. Nathaniel Jefferies (1733-1812), the first of the family in S. C., is represented by land papers, 22 Sept. 1774 and 26 Aug. 1790. A copy of “Reminiscences of the Revolutionary War,” as related, 10 Dec. 1847, by John Jefferies (1760-1851), recounts his experiences as a soldier serving in S. C., Ga. and Va. Tory activity was “so troublesome I thought I could not stand it, so I went on after my father . . . they . . . plundered Whig families . . . my father’s house, stole his horses, drove off his cattle, built up a fire on the floor, abused my mother . . . .” A grant of 6,543 acres of land in Union District, 11 Dec. 1849, issued to John Jefferies, Sr. (1760-1851) by Gov. Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, shows the vast acreage held by the family. A stock certificate of the Spartanburg and Union Rail-Road Co., 16 May 1853, states that James Jefferies, Sr. (1802-1866) is entitled to forty shares, indicating investment in public utilities. Family letters from Ala. and Miss. show participation in the Southern migrations.

Ninety-six papers fall within the Civil War period, including letters of Capt. John R. Jefferies (1837-1894) written from Morris Island, Charleston and Va., Feb-14 July 1861, relate to his service with Gregg’s regiment. His commission, 22 Aug. 1861, as “2d Lieutenant . . . 15 Regt. of S. C. Vol[unteer]s mustered into Confederate service for the War,” signed by Gov. F. W. Pickens, places Jefferies in the regular army of the Confederate States, but he remained in S. C. until summer of the following year. From Jeffersonton, Va., 25 Aug. 1862, he writes his father of passing through “some of the hardest times I ever did in my life . . . . Our cause seems to be getting on very well.” “Special Orders, No. 205, Head Quarters Department of Henrico, Richmond Va.,” 27 July 1863, grants Capt. J. R. Jefferies a leave of absence “upon Surgeon’s Certificate,” renewed after three additional examinations on the basis of his “suffering from Gun shot wound of left arm fracturing bone near Shoulder joint, rec[eived]d 2d July 1863,” extended the furlough through Feb. 1864. Jefferies writing his father from Charlotte, N. C., 21 Mar. 1865, reports safe arrival, failure to “go before the [Medical?] Board” because it did not meet, predicts “The Papers of tomorrow will be full of good news,” and suggests his father “claim your old Subscription” to the *Carolinian* for “They are going to move to Chester in a few days.” A small manuscript volume, 1863, contains various names of officers and men in Jefferies company with remarks concerning their services and tributes of respect to some killed in action. A letter of M. A. Yates, Columbia, 15 July 1865, to Col. Jefferies, accepting his offer of “flour, meal, & butter,” describing conditions — “The Yankees have taken every thing . . . but my house,” requesting Jefferies to purchase and send him certain food, commenting on business conditions, scarcity of products and exorbitant prices, relating return of “My Boys . . . with no prospect of making a support . . . . As long as this Military despotism lasts, our people can do nothing . . . . Generations must pass, before . . . [the South] will regain her former glory” — gives a picture of desolation.

Business papers, bonds, promissory notes, bills for sale of lumber from the Jefferies’ mill, supplies for ginning of cotton, contracts made with the freedmen, and family correspondence cover the period to 1890, showing problems of adjustment in business, agriculture and social life.

A certificate of election, 21 Nov. 1890, declares John R. Jefferies a member of the S. C. House of Representatives, but the collection contains only three manuscripts connected with his work in this body. The papers from 1890 to his death in 1894 indicate Jefferies was an active participant in the Farmer’s State Alliance serving as state lecturer and organizer. Minutes of a meeting of the “State Lecturer Board” of the Alliance, Columbia, 8 Mar. 1893, discuss problems of organization and work of the Alliance “as formulated by the National Order,” and direct certain resolutions to be “Pub[lished] in Cotton Plant, J. R. Jefferies, Pres[ident].” Letters of condolence from family, friends and political figures indicate the esteem of John R. Jefferies, Civil War soldier and public servant.

Correspondence of Richard M. Jefferies (1889-1964) — later Governor of S. C. — Ridgeland, S. C., 1910, with his mother, A. S. Salley, Jr., Historical Commission of S. C. and War Dept., Washington,
written on letterhead paper of The Jasper Herald listing Jefferies as editor, seeks information on his father's Civil War record, and comments “I see a great success here in the newspaper business, for ... a phenomenal development is in store for this part of the country.” Business papers, genealogical material and family correspondence complete the collection.

The story of this family is covered in four volumes of typed material—”The Jefferies Pioneers And Their Descendants of Union and Cherokee Counties” in two volumes, “An Authentic Review of the Life and Services of Captain Jno. R. Jefferies ...,” and “A Collection of Letters, Part of The War Record ... 1861-1865,” containing pictures of the main characters, their residences and Civil War Scenes.

Donors: Mrs. W. D. Caughman, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Jefferies, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Unger.

The Townes Family Papers, 1784-1958.

This collection of 562 manuscripts of a Greenville District family containing correspondence, land papers, promissory notes, wills, accounts, receipts, bills of sale for Negroes, settlement of estates, bills for school tuition and genealogical material provides information on the contribution of this prominent family to development of the area. The papers, 1784-1825, chiefly land and business records, include a letter of W. [A.] Townes, Pittsylvania Co., Va., 1 May 1824, to his brother Samuel Townes, Greenville, reporting birth of a son, his determination to remove to the Southwest since failing “to procure Such Land as I would wish to live on” in this state; and commenting that the news is “only what is common Viz. — hard times, the President's Election & the Tariff.” A document, 6 Dec. 1825, records an agreement between Samuel Townes and Jesse Elrod for his services “to overlook all the hands ... put under my care.” Notes, bonds, receipts, records of land transfers and purchase and sale of Negroes, 1825-1860, suggest varied business activities of the family—especially those of George Franklin Townes (1809-1891), lawyer, editor of The Greenville Mountaineer, member of the S. C. Senate, and trustee of Furman University. A letter of Samuel Townes, University of Va., 22 Nov. 1826, indicates where he received his education. George F. Townes' letter, 21 Aug. 1832, to Mrs. Bynum, discussing her son Turner's death in a duel—“he fell not disgracing yours or his fathers name and I can say .... He acted with noble and unaffected heroism on the field of combat”—illustrates acceptance by society of a practice which often produced such tragic results. George F. Townes received part of his legal training with Waddy Thompson, Jr., as shown by his recommendation, 3 Dec. 1832, declaring Townes to be “a young gentleman of exemplary moral character.” Although the collection contains little for the student of political history, an excellent letter of John C. Calhoun, Washington, 3 Dec. [Jan.] 1841, to Townes, reporting a quiet session “notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Clay ... to give it a different direction,” commenting on acceptance by the Senate of Calhoun's views which were fully reported in the Globe, discussing the folly of committing the State to a course in the next presidential election at this time, mentioning a possible cabinet of Harrison—“Neither [William C.] Preston nor [Waddy] Thompson are named for anything, nor in fact any other Southern Whig, except [William Crosby] Dawson for speaker,” suggests an interest in national affairs. A letter of H. Judge Moore, “Near vera Cruz, Mexico,” 19 Feb. 1847, to Col. Townes, describes camp life and problems during the Mexican War, especially illness of troops. Legal papers of the decade prior to the Civil War indicate Townes had a flourishing law practice. Only twelve items represent the War period including a letter of John M. Barnett, “Camp Coroner, Hampton Legion,” 5 Oct. 1861, to J. R. Keith, relating dissatisfaction with his situation in Va., exorbitant prices charged by the citizens and progress of the War.

Although papers from the close of the Civil War to his death in 1891 suggest George F. Townes' business and political activities, the official records must be used for his service in the S. C. Senate, 1865-67. A letter of U. S. Senator M. C. Butler, Washington, Feb. 1878, to Townes, expresses regret “that you differ with me on the silver question,” defends his position by explaining how the “Bonanza Miners of the West” have promoted the issue “so as ... [to] make a handsome speculation ... have subsidized news Papers, employed a powerful Lobby. ... A proper remonitization of Silver I do not object to — but ... this Bland Bill never. ... The truth is it is a fight, financially, between the East and West.” B. R. Tillman replies to a complimentary letter from Townes, 1 Dec. 1885, expresses opinions “on farming interests” — “I have undertaken a big job, but have strong hopes of a final victory ... because I feel & know I am right,” disagrees with Townes that “the state give up to the Denominational Colleges entirely the furnishing of higher Education,” states it is “not ... possible
to make [the S. C. College] a successful ag[ricultural] college . . . [perhaps] a Technological Institute . . . I would prefer to see the 'Citadel' turned into such a school . . . I can judge we have no use whatever for 'that military dude factory,'" predicts the establishment of an agricultural school within three years, and requests Townes to "lend all the assistance you can by writing & agitation." Mrs. Benjamin F. Perry solicits Townes' aid in a letter, 30 Aug. 1888, urging him to write pieces for publication to influence support for "Willie" [William Hayne Perry] as a candidate for Congress.

Business papers connected with renting land, planting and sale of farm produce, genealogical information on the Townes and Keith connections and family correspondence constitute the remainder of the collection.


The Samuel Phillips Verner Collection, 1880-1941.

This collection of 2,043 items tells the story of Samuel Phillips Verner (1873-1943) — first honor graduate of the S. C. College, 1892, missionary, author, explorer, newspaper editor and educator, providing information on all phases of his life including certain business ventures in the African Congo and conditions in Panama during construction of the Canal and World War I. Reports, essays, diplomas and articles written for The Carolinian cover his college years. Shortly after graduation, Verner was employed to teach at Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Minutes of Tuskaloosa [Ala.] Presbytery, 25 Sept. 1895, record the examination and ordination of Samuel Phillips Verner "to . . . the ministry" since "Mr. Verner has been . . . accepted . . . as Missionary to the Congo." A letter of Annie Stillman, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 7 Oct. 1895, to Verner, informs him of activities of several religious groups — especially "The Union, and I have come home full of plans for the Africa at our Doors," and advises him concerning his welfare in Africa. Verner's correspondence from Africa begins 9 Dec. 1895 and continues to 16 June 1898 when he was ordered home by the Committee of Foreign Missions of The Presbyterian Church because "the Committee is convinced that your health is so imperilled as to make it wrong for us to keep you . . . in the field." Verner's experiences and observations of the terrain and inhabitants are related in his Pioneering in Central Africa, (Richmond, 1903,) but the problems involved are best expressed in a letter, 30 Aug. 1896, to his mother with notation "Do Not publish!," advising "This field is a terribly complicated & involved one, both in the internal relations of our people . . . & of their relations to other Missionaries, traders, Government &c. Published letters never fail to get here . . . usually [in] a highly distorted form; & they give rise to unfortunate remarks . . . . The Governor threatened one Missionary with 5 years exile because he . . . publish[ed] the truth at the wrong Time!" Verner's keen interest in everything about him is illustrated by a letter from the Smithsonian Institution, 8 Mar. 1899, acknowledging his "collection of ethnological, geological and zoological material from . . . Congo Free State." In connection with his missionary work, Verner published in 1899 Mukanda Wa Chiluba stating that it " . . . is written for Africans . . . the beginning of what may be the written language of the most numerous people in Central Africa."

After spending some time in regaining his health, Verner was employed, 1901-1903, as Superintendent of the Industrial Dept., Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala., and married Harriet Dunlap Bradshaw. The collection deposited at the Smithsonian Institute aroused scientific interest in Africa, and Verner was commissioned, 1904, by the planners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to bring a group of Pygmies for an exhibit, which proved so successful that he received "the grand Prize, the highest of all awards." His achievement was also recognized by the Congo authorities in Brussels and Africa "by the grant of a concession for which I had made application sometime before." The return of the Pygmies to Africa made Verner's third expedition, lasting eighteen months, during which he travelled all over the Congo, studying conditions "underlying commercial success," making "a large collection of Botanical specimens . . . for the Missouri Botanical Garden," trading in rubber and ivory "by which my expenses were largely met," and "studying topographical, climatic, orographic and geological conditions." Correspondence with officials of the Exposition, American and Belgium officials and business papers provides details of the venture. The result of Verner's efforts to educate certain African boys by placing them in schools in this country is illustrated in a letter of James H. Gordon, Supt. of the Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, N. Y., 28 Dec. 1909, to Verner, informing him that "Otto Binga is working . . . he was too large to be with the boys in the school. . . . He has a bank ac-
count, and is saving his money to go back home. . . . The educational project proved to be a failure.”

Returning home in 1905, Verner settled in New York in order to interest “Americans in my African plans.” This was accomplished with a group known as the American Congo Company including Bernard M. Baruch, Thomas F. Ryan and the Guggenheims. A letter of E. M. Cravath, personal representative of Thomas F. Ryan, N. Y., 7 Oct. 1908, recommends Verner who served as the “Director General of the preliminary exploration and development expedition of the American Congo Company,” states “Mr. Verner has completed the work which he was authorized to do, and leaves the Company through a change in its policy.” Verner’s ideas about Africa are expressed in a letter, N. Y., [Aug. 1908,] to S. S. McClure — “To lay the foundations of empire . . . is sublime . . . for a battle rages . . . it is a continent for which we battle . . . which mutters low at the dawn of the century, and will roar before it closes”

Family correspondence, business papers, attempts to sell insurance and promote real estate developments, letters from various publishing houses and lecture bureaus during the next two years indicate financial difficulties and efforts to get articles and books published, including letters of Walter H. and William Page, William Jennings Bryan and Willa S. Cather. Correspondence with the U. S. Department of Agriculture reveals Verner’s efforts to introduce into America an African rubber plant discovered by him.

By January of 1909 Verner’s interest centered in South America as shown by “Memorandum Of The Resources of A Certain Region in South America Not Yet Conceded,” and correspondence with various business acquaintances concerning a possible venture to that continent. A letter of John Barrett, Director of the International Bureau of American Republics, Washington, 3 Mar. 1909, to Verner, encloses recommendations to various U. S. ministers and consuls in South America and by 11 May Verner and his family settled at Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama. Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, in a letter 15 Mar. 1910, offers Verner a temporary appointment as a Sanitary Inspector, which became permanent July 1913, and provided employment to July 1919 when the Verner Family returned to the U. S. Letters of Senator B. R. Tillman show a close association with Verner, comment on the current political situation and discuss having Verner write a biography of Tillman. In his letter, 1 Sept. 1917, written from the Committee on Naval Affairs, Tillman encloses a letter from Woodrow Wilson, comments on Baruch — “I do not know . . . [him,] except that he is a man who seems to have gotten the confidence of . . . Wilson. . . . The President has rarely made mistakes in the selection of men to help him.” Letters of Mrs. Verner to the family in Columbia give a picture of life in the Canal Zone and effect of World War I. Verner’s correspondence reveals that he collected specimens for various scientific groups, sent orchid plants to friends, made a study of the San Blas Indians, edited the Star and Herald — the leading newspaper of Panama, discussed with editors and publishers his literary endeavors, and participated in the political activities of the community.

After a brief stay in N. Y., Verner and his family settled at Brevard, N. C., where he and his wife established a school, which Verner describes in a letter, 26 Nov. 1926, as “the most successful school of its kind in the state or country”; and in 1929 Verner was elected county Superintendent of Education. Correspondence with various N. C. political leaders including U. S. Senator Furnifold McL. Simmons and Congressman Zebulon Weaver indicate an active interest in government. A letter of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Albany, N. Y., 27 July 1932, acknowledges Verner’s “encouraging letter . . . just before the convention . . . I am sure you will be working just as hard to bring about a Democratic victory in the Fall.” Letters from Condola — one of the African boys brought to America by Verner, Kansas City, Mo., 1939, indicate educational efforts were more successful with him. Verner’s literary and journalistic activities continued to his death in 1943, as correspondence with editors and publishers indicates. Newspaper clippings, published articles and pamphlets, photographs made in Africa and Panama, manuscripts of articles, stories, and novels complete the collection.

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. William F. Allston.

Letter of William Gilmore Simms, Woodlands, 31 Mar. 1857, to [George Payne Rainsford] James, [Richmond, Va.,] explains the situation which prevented writing since returning from the recent lecture tour as “so sick, so sore, so suffering, and so oppressed with visitors & business,” mentioning various visitors; reports planting and gardening activities; invites the James Family for a spring visit; plans to complete a schedule of lectures “and then to my desk. I have laid the keel of a new novel”; proposes
to send Florence “a copy of my poems ... She will find them, I trust, frank, manly, honest in thought and sentiment. ... I regard poetry as winged thought.”

Donors: Miss Sallie B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien V. Bruno, Dr. and Mrs. George Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Dantzler, Mrs. Ambrose Hampton and Mr. Marion Sims Wyeth.

Part of a letter of Pierce Butler, Charleston, 31 May 1784, to Thomas FitzSimons, Philadelphia, comments favorably on a young acquaintance and the rising price of rice—“There are more Vessels in port than will carry off what remains.”

Donor: W. H. Callcott.

Manuscript volume, 1865-6, of [R. Y. Woodlief?], Adjutant of “Co. L. Ohio Volunteer Cavalry,” records the route through the Carolinas and contains the following entries: 4 Feb. — “Burned Robertsville on account of a torpedo killing one of our men”; 6 Feb. — “Encamped at Barnwell ... Burned the most of the town at night ... called to see some young ladies. Assisted them in removing their things from their house. Town all burned before the troops left”; 17 Feb. — “Columbia reported taken at 11 o’clock today”; 21 Feb. — Winnsboro — “called on young ladies — heard them play the piano, plenty of food for men and horses”; 26 Feb. — [Lancaster] — “Col. Stough lectured in the Presbyterian Church”; 17 Apr. — “Chapel Hill is the most beautiful little village in the Southern States”; 19 Apr. — Lincoln’s assassination confirmed. Entries after the war relate his return to Miamiville, Ohio, and activities there with an entry 9 Jan. — “Wrote to Miss South Carolina. Enclosed my Photo.”

Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Boyce M. Grier and Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Zeigler.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Washington, 8 July 1832, to Samuel D. Ingham, offers “the incessant engagement of my time” and preparations to leave for S. C. as reasons for delay in answering, assures him he has lost “nothing ... in relation to the bank,” reports no accomplishment on the tariff — “the controversy ... involves no longer the mere question of free trade, but of liberty & despotism,” foresees no danger to the “Union” — “[from] the character of our people, despotism itself would be preferred ... to disunion,” and remarks “the crisis is one of deep interest. You must not look on an unconcerned spectator.”

Donors: Dr. Alfred F. Burnside, Jr., Mr. E. Milby Burton, Mrs. E. Duvall Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Greenlee, Jr., Dr. Philip M. Hamer and Mr. Julian Hennig, Jr.

Letter of Francis Lieber, [c. 1840?], to John O. Sargent, “Courier & Enquirer,” N. Y., relates failure to find Sargent’s office and doubts “I shall be able to call again this day ... especially as I am tortured with a new pair of boots,” and expresses a desire to see him before leaving for Washington.

Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas P. Mitchell.

Six items, 1866-8, includes manuscript volume of W. Alston Gibbes, Augusta, Ga., 6 Nov.-27 Dec. 1866, “Cotton Book” kept as agent for the Union Ticket Office, notes on letterhead stationery of the Office and four bills of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Co. printed on Confederate bonds.

Donor: Mr. D. W. Robinson.

Manuscript volume of Ludwig Lewisohn, 1903-5, consists of unpublished poems in two parts — the first dedicated to “you, whose name I dare not speak, but to whom these poems of right belong,” and the second to George Sylvester Viereck — “Because ... through you I have learned to know ... [life’s] ... possibilities.”

Donors: Dr. Lloyd G. Gibbs, Dr. D. M. McKeithan, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. McMeekin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Eston Marchant, Mr. John T. Roddey, Mrs. Roberta H. Starling, Mr. Guy L. Varn and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Weeks.

Letter of Wade Hampton, Columbia, 23 Dec. 1857, to Sec. of War John B. Floyd, recommends Lewis J. Radcliffe for a commission in the Army, calls to Floyd’s attention S. C.’s right to fill some of the existing vacancies, informs him of giving “the [Hampton] boys permission to spend Christmas with you. ... They were highly pleased with their last visit.”

Donors: Miss Ruth Hall Graham, Gov. and Mrs. Robert E. McNair and Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Williams.

Letter of Benjamin R. Tillman, Trenton, 18 Aug. 1917, to Perriton Maxwell, Long Island, N. Y., replies to his query “After death, what?” — “I belong to no church ... but I am ... satisfied with the
truth of the Christian Religion as Christ taught it. . . . No rational man doubts that there is a God.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hartness.

Letter of James Gadsden, Florence, Ala., 16 Nov. 1822, to R. E. Earl, Nashville, Tenn., requests him to get an editorial from the Florence Gazette “on the . . . Fortifications for the Gulf of Mexico frontier” republished in the Nashville papers, points out the importance of this subject which has not received support from “the Executive” and Congress, plans to make this a permanent residence and relates “The General [Andrew Jackson] is still at his farm, determined not to quit before his gin is in operation . . . [but hopes] to depart for home tomorrow.”

Donors: Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Jr., Miss Lucia Murchison, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ruff and Mrs. James O. Shepard.

Manuscript mathematics notebook, 1839, kept by William James Rivers in Professor Thomas S. Twiss’ algebra class, S. C. College.

Donor: Mrs. Annie Rivers Faver.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Washington, June 1846, to Thomas Jefferson Randolph, introduces the English author, Mrs. [Sarah Mytton] Maury, “of great intelligence . . . very liberal in her views, and entertaining very correct opinions in reference to us & our institutions,” and explains her object “is to see more of a state & its citizens, which she greatly admires.”

Donors: Col. John J. Albright, Mrs. Shirley Black Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cantey and Mrs. James A. Vaughan.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Fort Hill, 11 May 1847, to Mrs. Sarah M. Maury, expresses gratification “that your book has been . . . serviceable in stemming the infatuation of the abolitionists,” comments that abolition “tends to separate the two countries, & create prejudice towards each other,” emphasizes the need for [England] and America to understand each other, discusses effect of the work on free trade — “were it not for [the] unfortunate Mexican War with . . . heavy debt & expenses, I do not doubt, but that a great reduction would be made by the next Congress in our rates of duties. . . .”

Donors: Mrs. C. S. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Wade C. Batson, Mr. and Mrs. A. McKay Brabham, Jr., Mr. J. N. Caldwell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Allen Capers, Mr. W. Neal Collum, Mrs. George R. Cuthbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Markley Dennis, Mrs. C. Duncan Foxworth and Miss Anne Gibert.

An “EXTRA” issue of the Southern Guardian, Columbia, 23 July [1861], reports “From the Mercury’s Special Dispatch” news of the Battle of Manassas.

Donor: Mr. Dorcey Lybrand.

Two letters of William Gilmore Simms, N. Y., 21 and 26 Nov. 1856, to an unidentified group and “Mr. Belknap,” explain the cancellation of scheduled lectures — “The hostility which . . . has followed my footsteps, as a lecturer on Southern topics would in no way prove profitable to your institution”; and “my topics would be, just now, unseasonably brought before a Northern audience . . . under existing circumstances, I should rather injure than serve the interests of those who desire my lectures.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Graydon, Dr. and Mrs. John C. Guilds, Jr., Mr. Richard K. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Morris C. Lumpkin, Miss Frances McIntosh, Miss Flora Barringer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bigham, Dr. and Mrs. Walter R. Chastain, Mrs. W. H. Butt, Mrs. R. A. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. L. Avery Corning, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mason Gibbes and Mr. J. Ernest Harper, Jr.

Eleven manuscripts of the Bowen Family, Charleston, 1850-72 and 1951, contain chiefly family letters including copy of a letter of George Bowen, Washington, D. C., 15 Oct. 1851, to Orsamus A. Bowen, which relates his trip by steamboat and train, a call on the Chase Family, the construction by “about 300 Irishmen” of “two additional wings [to the Capitol],” describes the funeral procession for Commodore [Lewis] Warrington — “a burlesque on solemnity . . . the British Minister’s carriage was in the procession empty”; two letters of John L. Girardeau, Sullivan’s Island and Petersburg, Va., 5 Apr. 1864 and 10 Jan. 1865, to Clara [Adger], describe the “evening Regimental Service,” explain his reasons for thinking the war will be long, relate his reaction to “a rapid fire of mortar shell and Parrots” from the enemy while preaching to the “Holcombe Legion in the Trenches”; and notes on the Chase Family.

Donor: Mr. Robert Adger Brown.
Letter of Edward Rutledge, Charleston, 12 Sept. 1789, to William Lee, N. Y., discusses legal aspects connected with Lee's claim against a client and suggests — "If ... your papers will amount to proofs in the more Northern States ... I ... shall deliver [them] ... & if Mr. B. would assign you his Bonds by satisfactory papers, I think your Debt would be placed on a very secure footing."

Donors: Mr. Carlee Thomas McClendon, Mr. and Mrs. James McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Moore, Mrs. Nell P. Reid, Mrs. Robert S. Sams and Miss Sarah Frances Taber.

Document of States Rights Gist, Charleston, 9 May-1 June 1862, is a receipted voucher signed by eleven citizens for payment made by the Corps of Engineers, Confederate States Army, for slave labor approved by Gist as commanding general.

Donors: Mrs. A. M. Gibbes, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Emert S. Rice.

A collection of one hundred fifty-eight General Orders and Circulars tied together as a volume, Charleston, 1 Apr.-31 Dec. 1867, issued by Gens. D. E. Sickles and R. S. Canby, commanding the Second Military District (North and South Carolina) records life under military rule indicating many civil matters controlled by martial law such as regulations for local elections, constitutional convention registration, disfranchisement, food shortages, measures to relieve destitution, ruinous condition of roads and bridges, offenses by and against freedmen, tax regulations, over-rule of Legislatures by Army, including a reply to the "remonstrance of the Board of Trade of Charleston ... made in relation to the authority of the Commanding Officers of Military Districts," the usual orders concerning court martial proceedings, and an index published in Charleston.

Donors: Mrs. J. A. Bilheimer, Dr. Carl L. Epting, Mr. David E. Finley, Mrs. Addie T. Lightsey, Mr. Roy V. Lind and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Montgomery.

Letter of William G. Gallaher, Charleston, 23 Feb. 1829, makes arrangements for a box of books to be sent to Knoxville, Tenn., comments on the unpleasant situation in Charleston — "the state of religion is ... very languishing, and on the whole, though I have formed several very interesting acquaintances, I have not been so highly delighted as while in Augusta," and requests that mail be directed to him at Savannah.

Donor: Mrs. Bothwell Graham, Sr.

A manuscript volume, 8 Feb. 1901 - 6 Apr. 1902, relates a trip from New England to Camden, S. C., recounts Revolutionary history of the Camden area, describes various houses and includes one hundred two photographs of scenes, houses and people.

Donors: Mrs. H. M. Boykin, Miss Kate Lenoir, Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Singleton and Mrs. William M. Wilson.

Letter of John McLees, Woodville, 29 Oct. 1847, to James Henley Thornwell, acknowledges "a list of subscribers for the [Southern Presbyterian] Review, procured at the Synod of the Seceders at Due West" and explains how funds collected from these subscribers had been handled.

Donor: Miss Florence Earl Roach.

Letter of Thomas Pinckney, [London,] 28 Jan. 1793, to James Maury, discusses certain information to be required of American vessels before clearance from British ports, — "I do not believe the officers could legally with hold the clearances ... from a Vessel ... which had complied with all the requisi­ tions in the British law. ... [I conceive that] any refractory owner of a Vessel Might support an ac­ tion in America against the Consul for causing such detention."

Donors: Miss Jane Bradley, Mr. C. W. Coker, Miss Adelaide McClelland, Mrs. W. B. Marion and Mrs. Alice C. Seibels.


Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Neill W. Macaulay.

Letter of Francis Lieber written on letterhead stationery of Confederate States of America, War Department, [6 July 1866?], to [Benson J. Lossing], calls to his attention certain words incorrectly used in the first volume of his "Pictorial" work on the Civil War, inquires if Lossing plans "to mention our army mail establishment as a very important fact (though not new) of the war? It kept the army
tied to home, and home to the army. . . . All my friends . . . tell me the mail did infinite service," laments that "your second volume cannot be out before the Democratic Convention at Philadelphia," reminds him "to return my memorandum about Copperheads," and includes an article for Lossing to have "inserted . . . in some friendly and widely spread journal in N. York or in the West" calling attention to the "Pictorial History" as a "'campaign document' for the approaching election . . . [to] the 40th Congress."

Donors: Miss Mabel Montgomery, Dr. and Mrs. Olin S. Pugh and Mrs. William F. Tapp.

Letter of William C. Preston, Washington, 12 Feb. 1841, to Col. [Thomas] Aspinwall, "Consul Genrl. of U. S.," London, requests his aid to a certain group of "Persons nearly connected . . . in blood and friendship" in investigating the possibility of being entitled to share in a "large inheritance in England by the death of a Mr. Wood," and explains "I would address a note on the subject to our minister . . . but neither my personal or political relations with Mr. . . . [Andrew Stevenson] authorize me to take that liberty with him."

Donors: Mr. Lewis E. Rawls, Miss Isabel Wells and Mr. Simpson Zimmerman, Jr.


Donor: Miss Lily Stafford.

A photograph made of the Class of 1891, University of S. C., at a later reunion.

Donor: Mrs. Claudia B. Kizer.


Donor: Mrs. Susan S. Padgett.

Letter of Wade Hampton, Culpeper, [Va.,] 19 Jan. 1863, to Congressman [Louis Trezevant] Wigfall, suggests that legislation should be passed allowing payment for the loss in service of private horses and raises the question of allowing the commanding officer to "issue captured horses to such of his men as have lost theirs in the public Service."

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Baskin, Mr. and Mrs. Heyward Belser, Mrs. E. R. Heyward, Mr. A. M. Quattlebaum and Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Rubin.

A manuscript poem of William C. Preston, undated, remarks "Thus in thy book the . . . eye Beholds our country's galaxy . . . So on thy page my nameless name One startled transient glance my claim."

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCrady, Jr., and Mrs. Clint T. Graydon.

Letter of Francis Lieber, Boston, 13 June 1828, states the purpose of articles for the [Encyclopaedia Americana] is "to acquaint any person with knowledge and facts of branches, which are not in his line of occupation or study. . . . The extent . . . will always be pretty short," explains the type of work which will be called for- "articles to complete . . . sometimes . . . a new article . . . . translation . . . advice for some original articles," all of which "you would be able to write in leisure hours."

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. T. Jackson Lowe.

Letter of Wade Hampton, Wild Woods, Miss., 22 Feb. 1869, to Col. L. D. Childs, Columbia, expresses appreciation "for the active kindness you have shown in my behalf . . . for through it I may get a foot-hold to begin successful work again"; comments on improved relations with the Negroes, price of cotton, labor problems, securing sufficient cotton seed; and inquires "How are you getting on politically — Scott seems to have broken faith with us & he will have to be shown that the Dem[ocratic] party is not dead yet."

Donors: Miss Margaret R. Bruton, Mr. John B. DuBose, Mr. Ambrose Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Beverley Herbert and Dr. R. H. Wienefeld.

Letter of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, 16 July 1792, to William Hazell Gibbes, requests legal information for a client - "Major Pendleton who has purchased Mrs. Pierce's share of her Father’s Estate" and would like to know when a settlement can be expected.

Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Fenton Keyes and Mrs. W. C. Cleveland.

Letter of [Lewis DeFleury], Philadelphia, 30 Sept. 1779, to Henry Laurens, states "Our army is eager
and in a little while we will have French troops in New York," relates his plans to leave for France and sends respects to "M. Le Comte d'estaing."

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Coxe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Lawton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Moultrie D. Douglas, Mrs. Willis Fuller and Miss Leah Townsend.

Two letters of DuBose Heyward, Charleston, 31 Mar. 1922 and 4 Jan. [1923], to Grace Hazard Conkling and her daughter Hilda, Northampton, Mass., inform Mrs. Conkling that her poem "Variations on a Theme" has won the "Blindman Prize" offered by the Poetry Society of South Carolina; and thank Hilda for an autographed copy of her volume of poetry — "Shoes of the Wind."

Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Hollis and Mr. and Mrs. Sam P. Manning.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, [Washington,] 21 Dec. 1815, to Secretary of the Treasury Alexander J. Dallas, reports that the "committee has . . . unanimously determined that a national bank is the best means of restoring specie payment," requests ideas from the department on the subject, comments "I hope the difficulty will not be so great as, I, at first, expected, in its passage," and promises to "call . . . this evening to have a little farther conversation on the subject."

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. William N. Gressette, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Workman, Jr., Miss Julia Kibler and Miss Catherine Thomas.

Manuscript of Gottlob August Neuffer, [c. 1880?], "Essay . . . on Immigration" relates attempts since 1866 to increase the population of S. C. through immigration from European countries, cites reasons for failure, and suggests an effective system for inducing immigrants to the State and maintaining them as citizens.

Donor: Mr. Claude H. Neuffer.

Letter of Wade Hampton I, 2 Mar. 1810, "To the Agent of the contractor, Natchez," directs him to supply "three months provisions for the troops at this post and those approaching to it . . . . the supply should remain at . . . Natchez — subject to my Inspection."

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. Preston Darby and Mrs. Heyward Gibbes.

Letter of William Gilmore Simms, N. Y., 26 Sept. 1867, to "Gentlemen," encloses an "article, as an introduction, & to see how you will like it," promises to write others but "I shall not be prepared to harness myself fully for your or any other labour, untill I shall be quietly settled . . . at home — if I . . . have a home," stresses the importance of knowing "what you . . . desire . . . and . . . how far you are willing to go in politics," and inquires concerning the manner of payments — "My needs, as in the case of most of our wretched people, render it important that the . . . [payments] should be . . . prompt and certain," and requests omission of his name from the editorials — "I myself will attach my name to such pieces as I design should bear it."

Donors: Dr. Brewton Berry, Mrs. A. Wadley Kirkland, Mrs. B. Ernest Allen, and Mr. Samuel L. Latimer, Jr.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Fort Hill, 29 Mar. 1839, to Secretary of Navy [James K.] Paulding, encloses a recommendation made by a former member of Congress for an applicant seeking an appointment in the Navy, comments on present relations with England — "I hope there is no danger of a war . . . . at no period since, I have been in publick life would it be severer. . . . It is difficult to say what would be the result, if we should unfortunately be involved in one."

Donors: Miss Sarah M. Greene, Miss Lutie D. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Crosby Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Henderson, Col. and Mrs. James R. Jacobs, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Beverley Herbert, Jr.

Letter of Thomas Bee, Goose Creek, 9 Dec. 1782, to Gov. [John] Mathewes, "Uxbridge, Ashley River," requests protection for individuals and property "from the ravages of the Black Dragoons who have been out four times within the last ten days plundering & robbing," relates destruction "last night" at Mrs. Godins "where they . . . carried off . . . all her Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses & half the provisions," suggests "a party of horse . . . be sent across Ashly Ferry this Night, I think . . . they may intercept . . . [the Black Dragoons] . . . about Cannons place," and suggests "you . . . mention this matter to Genl. [Nathanael] Green[e] as no time should be lost."

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Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McNulty, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Buford S. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. George C. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson Fort, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Edens, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Stevens, Dr. Richard Beale Davis, Mr. A. L. Geisenheimer, Miss Ruth S. Green and Mrs. Robert Adams.

Twenty-three items connected with the University of S. C., 1891-8, are chiefly printed programs of commencements, forensic and oratorical contests of the Clariosophic and Euphradian Societies, including a letter of Arthur E. Foote, President of Yale University Foot Ball Association, 7 Nov. 1895, to Herbert A. Moses, President of Athletic Association, S. C. College, informing him that the report of a "Southern trip . . . after the regular season is . . . without foundation. . . . so . . . it would be impossible . . . to make any arrangements . . . for a game."

Donor: Mr. Herbert A. Moses.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Washington, 26 Feb. 1843, to Amos Kendall, refuses to revive "whatever feelings the difference between General [Andrew] Jackson and myself may have excited, at the time," comments "with me, [these feelings have] long since passed away . . . I am disposed to leave the whole affair on our correspondence and the facts . . . to the impartial decision of after times."

Donors: Col. and Mrs. Robert W. Page, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William C. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. M. Wiggins, Dr. and Mrs. Marion H. Wyman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Pope, Gen. F. LeJ. Parker and Mrs. Alice Noble Waring.

Two hundred eleven items of David Ethan Frierson, 1848-93, are sermons preached in various Presbyterian Churches in S. C. and a scrapbook containing articles by Frierson from various Presbyterian publications.

Donor: Mr. John Frierson.

Three manuscript volumes of Thomas Stephen Powell, Greenville, 1851-6 and 1869, provide a detailed account of his daily life in a growing town of the Piedmont area and furnish information for the student of social and political history. The comments on painting portraits, assisting his father in house painting, planning a program of reading, relating various community activities and recounting events in the area produce a vivid picture of life for the period.

Donors: Mrs. Virginia O. Bardsley, Mrs. N. T. Clark, Misses Julia and Mary Faucette, Mr. and Mrs. Alester G. Furman, III, Mrs. Henry H. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Marion, Mrs. A. T. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. James Y. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Lester L. Rook, Mr. and Mrs. Maner L. Tonge, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hennig, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tabb Heyward, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hart Kohn, Jr., and Mrs. Paul H. Leonard.

Fifty-four manuscripts of William James Rivers, 1841-1909, are chiefly historical notes or articles and reminiscences — "My First Ride on a R. R.,” and stories of various faculty colleagues at the S. C. College, including Rivers’ diploma, 1841, S. C. College, and diplomas and certificates of his sons, Arthur D. at S. C. College, Edmund C., Wilfred J. and Albert W. at other institutions. A broadside of the South Carolina Historical Society, June 1855, gives the officers, constitution and by-laws.

Donors: Mrs. Annie Rivers Faver and Mr. Wilfred W. Rivers, Jr.

Eighty-six manuscripts of the Stribling Family, Pickens District, 1850-84, contain correspondence with members of the family in Ga. and Texas, including an unsigned letter, Omaha, Neb., 12 Mar. 1855, to Warren Webb Stribling, which relates corruption in the Nebraska Legislature — “if all legislatures are like this one . . . I never want to be in another . . . an honest man cannot do his constituents justice . . . there could have been money made by selling votes on the location of the Capitol,” and describes the rich soil and heavy yield of corn. Correspondence during the Civil War presents a picture of hardships encountered on the home-front as well as on the battle field. The Confederate Soldiers' Manual of Devotions, 1863, Charleston, bears testimony of interest in religious matters. By June 1863 Warren W. Stribling was “assisting . . . in manufacturing guns [at Athens, Ga.] . . . a very suitable . . . [position] for him since his health will not admit of his going into the service again” — a situation which he describes in a letter, 11 Aug. 1864, to his wife Emily — “if the Yankies was to capture this place he [the owner] wont loose all, he has sent off all his files, steel and other valuables to Augusta for safe keeping,” and his letter of 26 Nov. 1864, relates the confusion and panic on approach of Sherman. A small document, Provost Marshal’s office, 4 Sept. 1865, is Warren W. Stribling’s oath of allegiance to the U. S. An agreement between W. W. Stribling and Harry Rampley, 28 Dec. 1871, to
produce a crop on a share basis indicates changing agricultural practices.

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. David Warren Stribling and Mrs. Davy-Jo Stribling Ridge.

Two hundred and ninety-two manuscripts of the Richardson-Nelson Families, Sumter Dist., 1756-1935, consist chiefly of land papers, copies of wills, tax receipts and business papers from firms in Charleston and Sumter, illustrate the families' extensive land and slave holdings and economic activities for the ante-bellum period. An undated plat of three hundred acres of land of John James shows the “JamesVille Race Course Field,” and the “Nelson ferry” and “Old Mill” roads. Correspondence of James B. Richardson, 1829, with John P. Richardson deals with the settlement of a brother’s estate especially the “Sand Hill” land. A stock certificate of the S. C. Railroad Co., signed by James Gadsden, 1 Jan. 1840, certifies to James M. Nelson, five shares “For the Construction of The Camden Branch of the South-Carolina Railroad Company.” The period, 1850-1860 is represented by a few family letters, business papers and genealogical material showing relations of the Richardson, Nelson, Murray, Bonneau, Smith, Screven and Hart Families. An account of the family by Mary Thomson Nelson, 16 Feb. 1835, includes incidents of the Civil War.

Donor: Mrs. F. W. Decker.

Two letters of Miles W. Quick, U. S. soldier, Hilton Head and Folly Island, 25 Mar. 1862 and 22 Aug. 1863, to William Hayton, Canandaigua, N. Y., recommend enlisting as a cure for the “Blues,” give the actual number of men and fortifications as opposed to the exaggerated accounts by reporters, “Secesh prisoners taken,” comment on lack of religious influence in the Army; relate the bombardment of Fort Sumter and expectations to spend the winter in Charleston — “I can see the large house that is going to be my ‘head quarters,’” express disgust with those who criticize but do not fight — “If the people of the north had come out like Men, there would be no war now.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. James McBride Dabbs.

One hundred seventeen manuscripts of the Odom-Turner Family, Barnwell Dist., 1785-1873, contain chiefly notes, plats, and commissions of Seybert Odom as deputy-surveyor for South Carolina. A document of Secretary of War William Eustis, 12 Nov. 1812, certifies that Seybert Odom has been placed on the “Pension List . . . at the rate of one dollar and Seventy-eight and an half Cents per month.” A passport issued by the commanding officer at “Fort Wilkinson, Frontiers of Georgia,” 23 Nov. 1802, and signed by Benjamin Hawkins, “Creek Agency,” gives Seybert Odom permission “to travel to the West Florida . . . and proceed unmolested, through the Several Tribes of Indians.” A letter of Congressman John J. Chappell, Washington, 24 Dec. 1813, to Seybert Odom gives directions for securing payment of arrears in pension of Edward Griffin, comments on the Embargo which “will try the Patriotism of our fellow citizens. . . . This measure . . . was one loudly called for on principles of Policy.” The period, 1825-73, contains bills, receipts, promissory notes, land records, wills, bonds, papers dealing with settlement of Seybert Odom and John Turner estates, correspondence with relatives in Ga., Miss. and Texas, and genealogical information.

Donor: Mr. Kirkman Finlay, Jr.

A collection of 385 items, 1941-66, of Katherine Drayton Mayrant Simons, is composed chiefly of press releases, reviews and publicity connected with her novels Courage Is Not Given, The Red Doe, Always A River, Lamp in Jerusalem, The Land Beyond The Tempest, and A Sword From Galway, and her poetry Silver Unicorn and White Horse Leaping. Letters, programs, photographs and accounts of interviews with Miss Simons indicate the popularity of her works. Manuscript copies of her plays — “Golden Slipper” — written in collaboration with J. Whilden Blackwell, “Bewley’s Bewitched,” “Held in Splendor” — written in collaboration with Patricia C. Robinson, and “Overheard in Hades” suggest the versatility of Miss Simons as a writer.

Donor: Miss Katherine Drayton Mayrant Simons.

One hundred and two items, 1836-75, of Charles Manning Furman (1840-1934) are chiefly his Civil War Correspondence with Frances Emma Garden of Sumter, relating their courtship, marriage in Feb. 1864, camp life in S. C., Va., and Ga., troop movements, rumors of battle results, comments on various commanders, difficulty in obtaining food and clothing, and life at home during war. Three items before the Civil War are copies of family letters. The correspondence, 1870-75, from Russellville, Ky., where Furman was teaching in Bethel College, relates problems of getting settled in another area, bright prospects of the college with a good faculty and a superior president, and family news.

Donor: Lt. Col. (Ret.) Henry J. Furman.
SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND NEWSPAPERS

Joseph Johnson, An Oration, Delivered before the Medical Society of South-Carolina . . . ., Charleston, 1808.
Donor: Col. E. DeTreville Ellis.

Donor: Dr. James B. Meriwether.

Seventy-six issues of Greenville newspapers, chiefly the Greenville Mountaineer, the Enterprise and Mountaineer and the Greenville News, 1830-1914; eleven issues of miscellaneous South Carolina newspapers, 1844-1878.

H. Huntington, Stories about General LaFayette for the Instruction and Amusement of Children, Hartford, 1829.
Donor: The late Miss Mary B. Heyward.

Donor: Mr. John D. Muller, Jr.

Julia Peterkin, Black April, Indianapolis, 1927, autographed presentation copy.
Donors: Mr. and Mrs. James H. Ellison.

The Cestrian, published by the students of Chester High School, issues for January and March, 1925.
Donor: Dr. Chalmers G. Davidson.

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Donor: Dr. James B. Meriwether.

Address of Walter Hazard . . . before the Winyah Indigo Society . . . ., Charleston, 1879.
Donor: Dr. Chalmers G. Davidson.

Regulations for the Army of the Confederate States, 1862, Richmond, 1862.
Donors: Mrs. W. D. Caughman, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Jefferies, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Unger.

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Donor: Mr. Edwin Peacock.

Adolph Gillis, Ludwig Lewison, The Artist and his Message, New York, 1933, presentation copy to Lewisohn's friend, George Sylvester Viereck, with the latter's own marginal notes.
Donors: Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Smith.

Eleven monographs and articles, 1922-1954, in the field of Psychology by Dr. Harold R. Crosland, Professor of Psychology, University of Oregon.
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Oration of Rev. J. DeWitt Burkhead . . . at the Centennial Celebration of Carmel Church . . . and Oration of Hon. Jno. S. Verner . . . before the Alumni of Thalian Academy, on the Life . . . of Rev. J. L. Kennedy, Pickens, 1889.

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J. L. Reynolds, Inaugural Discourse . . . before the Board of Trustees of the Furman Institution . . ., Columbia, 1842.

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Family Notes Being Recollections and Data Gathered by John R. Tompkins of Mobile, Ala., n.p., n.d.

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Recent publications by the following members of the Society are now in the Library's Collection: Julian S. Bolick, Dr. Hennig Cohen, Dr. Richard B. Davis, Dr. Frank Durham, Dr. William W. Freehling, Dr. Philip M. Hamer, Mrs. Georgia Herbert Hart, Dr. W. Edwin Hemphill, Mr. Charles E. Lee, Dr. Francis A. Lord, Dr. John H. Moore, Mr. Pike Berry, Miss Katherine D. M. Simons, Mrs. Kathleen Sloan, Dr. Joseph I. Waring, and Dr. John R. Welsh.

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| Peggies, Miss Frances E. | Columbia |
| Penell, J. R., Jr. (L) | Anderson |
| Pipes, D. H. | Columbia |
| Ridge, Mrs. Davy-Jo (L) | Columbia |
| Rivers, W. W., Jr. (L) | Leesburg, Ga. |
| Rogers, Mr. & Mrs. J. L., III | Bennettsville |
| Saussy, Mrs. G. S. | Columbia |
| Schawlow, Mrs. A. L. (L) | Stanford, Calif |
| Scott, Mrs. V. R. (L) | Charleston |
| Silbert, Dr. & Mrs. G. B., Jr. | Columbia |
| Slawson, Mr. & Mrs. Burney | W. Columbia |
| Sloan, Miss Almena C. | Columbia |
| Smith, Miss Maude | Columbia |
| Strifling, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. (L) | Westminster |
| Durham, Mrs. Frank | Columbia |
| Melvyn, Dr. & Mrs. F. A. | Charleston |
| Mrs. T. M. | Dillard, Ga. |
| Sullivain, Mr. & Mrs. D. H. | Lexington |
| Sullivan, Mr. & Mrs. Richard | Columbia |
| Taylor, Mrs. V. K., Jr. | Greenville |
| Townes, Dr. G. B. (L) | Cambridge, Mass. |
| Townes, G. F. (L) | Greenville |
| Townes, Dr. H. K. (L) | Ann Arbor, Mich. |
| Townes, Mrs. E. K. (L) | Greenville |
| Tunander, Miss Hilda L. | Columbia |