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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Thursday, April 22, 1971

CLAUDE H. NEUFFER, President, Presiding

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

Dinner 8:00
Campus Room, Capstone House

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

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary
Address DR. LEWIS P. JONES
Chairman, History Department, Wofford College
REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

THE BRATTON FAMILY PAPERS, 1802-1930.

The 3,926 manuscripts of this prominent York County Family depict more than a century of life in up country S. C. with information on the economic development of the area and involvement of the family in the political upheavals of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Dr. John S. Bratton, a son of Col. William Bratton of the Revolutionary War, married in 1814 Harriet Rainey, a daughter of Samuel Rainey who was in Col. Bratton's command. John S. Bratton was trained as a physician, but the bulk of the papers to his death in 1843 indicate his large planting and mercantile interests, extensive land holdings, ownership of slaves, and participation in religious and educational affairs of the community. A document, 2 Apr. 1829, records the sale of a slave—a blacksmith—by James M. Rainey to John S. Bratton. A letter of Martha Bratton, daughter of John S., Sr., Brattonsville, 11 Jan. 1840, to her brother, John S., at the S. C. College, Columbia, sends him money but cautions him not to mention this in his reply. A letter from his father, 8 Feb. 1842, solicits aid in procuring a music teacher for the community school. According to a document, 6 May 1843, Dr. John S. Bratton, Sr. entered into a contract with John L. Owen "in [the] Summer of 1841," to build a house and on this date an agreement was made to complete the house. Bills and receipts for household and plantation supplies, promissory notes, agreements for renting property, contracts for work, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, guardianship accounts for Rainey and McLure children, and business papers of the firm of Bratton & Rainey indicate the varied activities of the family.

By 1830 Dr. John S. Bratton, Sr., was serving on the Board of Commissioners of Roads, Bridges, and Ferries of York County, for his name appears on "Retailers Bonds . . . [for] Taverns or Retailers of Spirituous Liquors" which required the proprietors to "keep good order and . . . suffer no . . . unlawful games . . . keep clean and wholesome meat and drink and lodging for Travellers, and the usual provender for Horses." Two petitions signed by twenty-eight "Ladies of the Eastern portion of York District, 28 June 1853, request no license be issued to any individual to sell "Intoxicating drinks within three miles of Rock Hill Depot" because "many of our Slaves are led there by dissipated Individuals and their character and value diminished And . . . many of us are widows." Other petitions for retailers' licenses, minutes of the board, requests to establish road routes, bills for repair and maintenance of bridges, and other papers connected with the road system of York County provide information on the operation of the Board of Commissioners within a county system of government. After the death of his father, John S. Bratton, Jr., filled the position on the Board of Commissioners.

Harriet Rainey Bratton, as expressed in her obituary, 21 May 1874, possessed "most remarkable administrative abilities" for she managed the business affairs left by her husband, educated the children, increased the family's land holdings, and maintained her property during the Civil War and to her death. Tax receipts and vouchers for food and forage
supplied the Confederate States Army illustrate her contribution to the
War.

Although three sons of Harriet Rainey and John S. Bratton, Sr.
were in the Confederate States Army, the collection contains very few
of their letters. A letter of Hugh Kerr Aiken, Charleston, 29 July 1861,
to John S. Bratton, urges him to raise a company and join Aiken’s “Rifle
Regt. . . . without Gov. Pickens’ interference as we thereby get in for less
than the war, & have no difficulty.” Napoleon B. Bratton in a letter from
Camp Pettus, Va., 10 Aug. 1861, relates marching to Centerville to be
reviewed by “Prince Napoleon . . . thought we would see something
great—but he was nothing more than another man . . . dressed in citi­
zens clothes,” requests certain articles of clothing and expects to move
since hearing of Gen. Bonham’s retreat. A document, Headquarters Co­
lumbia, 30 Sept. 1863, grants permission to John S. Bratton to
visit Yorkville. Records of the S. C. Legislature list John S. Bratton as
representing York County, 1862-65. A certificate of John T. Sloan, Clerk
of the House, 9 Dec. 1864, declares John S. Bratton is a member of the
“General Assembly . . . now in session.” Two letters of D. H. Hill, David­
son College, and S. F. Way, Charlotte, 22 Jan. and 1 Mar. 1864, attempt­
ing to purchase corn from John S. Bratton, indicate the scarcity
of provisions. Papers connected with the Soldiers’ Board of Relief and lists,
1860 and 1864, “of all arms-bearing men between the ages...of . . . 16
& 60 years—also those in Confederate Service” illustrate other services
performed by John S. Bratton for his community.

The period immediately after the Civil War required adjustments
in every phase of life in S. C. and was perhaps more difficult for the
planter. Three documents of Andrew Johnson, 29 Sept. 1865, pardon John
S. Bratton, Mrs. Harriet Bratton, and Samuel Rainey for participation in
and support of the War. Work agreements and accounts of the Freedmen
point out a new system of labor management. A letter, Yorkville, 24 Feb.
1866, to the Judge of the Superior Court, Second Dist., Western S. C.,
testifies that John S. Bratton employed the Freedmen during 1865 and
divided the crop with them according to government directions, and all
were satisfied. J. H. Cathcart & Elliott, Cotton Merchants of Winnsboro
in a letter, 9 June 1866, to Samuel Rainey, inform him of the sale of 77
bales of cotton in Liverpool at a reduced price, and explain that
“the quantity of old cotton in this country at the close of the war has de­
ceived almost every one....we do not think...this would have depressed prices...but for the War threatening in Europe.” Railroad
stock certificates and correspondence with the Southern Life Insurance
Co., Augusta, Ga., including letters of Gen. J. B. Gordon, indicate addi­
tional sources of income. An unusual item is an indenture of the Board
of Commissioners of the Poor, York Dist., 7 Jan. 1867, binding Matthew
Neely Wilson to John S. Bratton as an apprentice to be “Taught & In­
structed ...in the Art, Trade, & Mystery of a Planter.”

The turbulent political atmosphere of S. C. in the early 1870’s pro­
duced tragic effects in the Bratton Family, for John S. and J. Rufus—
both graduates of the S. C. College with further study in medicine—fled
the State with “between forty and fifty from the County” following the
Force Act of 1871 rather than risk arrests in connection with Ku Klux Klan activities. Twenty-three items, 1871-78, dealing with this situation constitute the most significant unit in the collection. A letter of C. D. Melton, Columbia, 25 Dec. 1871, to John S. Bratton, “Care of Col. Hiram Tilman, Memphis, Tenn.,” discusses arrangements for his mother to visit him, relates convictions of three men—“After that result, it seems almost useless to attempt any defence in any case. The jurors are all negroes... completely under the control and influence of the prosecution... When this thing is to end I know not... Some of the cases will be taken to the Supreme Court... but in the meantime, those who are convicted must endure imprisonment.” Through the efforts of political leaders and friends, John S. returned home in the spring of 1873. James Rufus, who had gone to London, Ontario, Canada, was not so fortunate until the summer of 1878. However, two letters of Rufus, 29 Aug. 1874 and 30 May 1875, to his brother, discussing a proposition to bring immigrants from Ireland to the York area to fill the need for white voters indicate his continued interest in political affairs and that he was in contact with the family during his exile. A small paper written in code and a letter explaining its use reveal the method of communication. A letter of Wade Hampton, Columbia, 14 June 1878, to [John S. Bratton], conveying President Hayes’ assurance that all parties connected with the Klan troubles “can return to the state with perfect safety” cleared the way for Rufus to return.

Letters of condolence and resolutions adopted by Bethesda Church on the death of John S. Bratton, 1888, attest to his position in the community. His wife, Harriet J. Rainey, could be described in the same manner as his mother, for she managed the family during John’s absence and the business following his death. A letter of Harriet, 24 June 1891, to her daughter, Julia, requesting her to purchase a coffin for Lena Gilmore “as she was one of your Father’s old negroes” illustrates concern for the former slaves.

Thirty-six volumes, 1841-1906, including records of the mercantile firm of Bratton & Rainey, blacksmith accounts, administration of estates, rental accounts, sales of lumber, bank books; and plantation books listing work performed, planting schedules and crop yields contribute to an economic study of the area.

Correspondence with lawyers regarding business affairs, travel letters by members of the family on a tour of Europe; and genealogical material on the Bratton, Rainey, and Witherspoon connections complete the collection.

Donors: Judge and Mrs. Robert W. Hemphill, Mrs. Helen W. Hemphill, Mr. and Mrs. John Spratt, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley M. Walker, and Dr. Rufus J. Bratton.

The James Harold Easterby Papers, 1927-49

One hundred fifteen manuscripts of the noted S. C. historian illustrate the difficulties in securing aid to promote and publish his work during the “Depression” and World War II. Correspondence with Roy F. Nichols, representing the American Historical Society, indicate that financial assistance was received from the Albert Beveridge Memorial
Foundation for preparation and publication of *The South Carolina Rice Planter*. Letters of Ulrich B. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee controlling funds from the Foundation, relate his visit to Charleston to confer with Easterby on selection, organization, preparation of transcripts and editorial procedures. The manuscript copies and galley sheets of this work and of his *History of the College of Charleston* are valuable contributions to the history of S. C. and form a significant part of the papers. Articles for publication, preparation of a quiz appearing in the Charleston *News and Courier*, and participation in activities of the S. C. Historical Society—especially acquisition of the Fireproof Building—provide some information on his contribution to historical scholarship and services to his community.

**Donor:** Mrs. J. H. Easterby.

The Charles Family Papers, 1832-1914.

An addition of three hundred ninety-eight manuscripts to the Library's Charles Family Papers contains business papers and family correspondence of a Darlington District Family providing a glimpse into life in the area during the decade prior to the Civil War, participation of the family in that conflict, and adjustment to the changing economic and political conditions during the Reconstruction and Tillman eras. The earliest item, 1832, is a romantic poem addressed to a young lady. Receipts and bills for tuition, taxes, dressmaking and millinery, household and plantation supplies from various firms in Darlington and Charleston constitute the bulk of the papers to 1860. Three letters, 1853-55, indicate that William Charles was a student at Arsenal Hill Academy, Columbia, and The Citadel at Charleston. A letter of Louisa M. Charles, 16 Dec. 1859, to her husband, Hopkins G. Charles, informs him of the unexpected arrival of William Charles who had left the Adgers firm at Charleston for a "place at Brownings"; and relates "We heard...reports yesterday about the negroes...tomorrow is the day...to be the time of their attack," illustrating the constant fear of the slave owner. Only five items, 1862-64, represent the service of R. Kelso, William E., and Kimbrough D. Charles in the Civil War.

A letter from a cousin, 19 June 1867, indicates at least two women in the family were teaching school. By 1868 R. K. Charles had begun the practice of law, removing shortly thereafter to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for several years. In 1877 he was established in his profession again at Darlington and served the County as Master in Chancery, 1896-1900.

A letter of Charles S. Venable, University of Va., 4 June 1885, to R. K. Charles, affirming his interest in "my old pupil" and his invention of a cotton picking machine; and a letter of Frank H. Mason, U. S. Consul at Marseilles, France, 22 July 1885, advising him against securing a patent there, but suggesting Egypt and Turkey instead, suggest an early attempt to solve labor problems for the cotton planter.

Letters from various S. C. political leaders, 1890-1900, point to R. K. Charles' active interest in affairs of the State. Two letters of John Cary
Evans, 3 June 1892 and 28 Apr. 1894, express pleasure “to have my course approved by my uncle Gen. [Martin Witherspoon] Gary’s friends . . . . I have grown to feel keenly the injustice done him . . . . especially that such men should have been in a position to defeat the honest will of the people by such dishonest methods,” state that the people are indebted to Tillman for “delivering them out of political bondage,” comment on the Dispensary Law—“If we budge one inch now our entire movement will be destroyed,” and express the idea that Tillman “thoroughly understands who can be relied upon since your war” [the Darlington Riot]. Charles’ objections to the primary system are answered by Willie Jones, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee in a letter, 13 Sept. 1898—“I think . . . by the next election that the people of this State will see wherein it is faulty, and will correct it.” Correspondence, 1898-1902, reveals R. K. Charles’ efforts to secure a diplomatic appointment including letters of Robert A. Scarborough, A. F. Lever, William Elliott and an offer from a cousin, John DuBose, in Ala. to enlist the aid of that State’s delegation with a caustic remark that Senators Morgan and Wheeler “are Americanized beyond the standard” and that Gen. Wheeler “was as friendly with Beast Butler as he is with his next door neighbor.”

A printed copy of Mrs. Virginia D. Young’s address at Anderson, June 1892, before the S. C. Press Association as the only woman member, is an appeal for the emancipation of woman and circulated as a “Woman Suffrage Leaflet.” In a letter, Fairfax, S. C., 9 July 1899, Mrs. Young requests Charles to review her novels Beholding As In a Glass and A Tower in the Desert, mentions her other books and informs him she will address the State Press Association 26 July on “The Future of the Southern Woman in Journalism.” A 10 Sept. 1902 newspaper clipping with masthead lists “Mrs. Virginia D. Young—Editor & Proprietor—Fairfax Enterprise.”

R. K. Charles, too, ventured in the literary field as letters of W. A. Courtenay, Joseph Blyth Allston, and R. Means Davis, 8 and 11 Sept. and 25 Oct. 1902, comment on his charming style of writing in “your paper on ‘Watson’s France’ . . . . it is gratifying to know that the sentiments which formerly characterized South Carolina and which determined generally her political course have their advocates at the present day.” M. C. Butler in a letter, Washington, D. C., 30 Apr. 1901, urges Charles to publish his account of the Battle of Fredericksburg, discusses the situation “into which certain . . . democratic leaders have placed our people,” opposes an independent movement in S. C., and remarks “when a corrupt dispensary whiskey ring in S. C. elect some men to office who ought to be in the Penitiatory I cannot avoid a sense of disgust . . . . and would support . . . anything that would relieve the State of such a social and political car­buncle.” The last item in the collection is an incomplete manuscript, 12 Aug. 1914, to “Mr. Editor,” commenting on his Elimination plan . . . . [which] offers the only chance of getting an Anti Blease man in the 2nd race—your selection of candidates is excellent . . . . room to accommodate any reasonable taste.”

Donor: Mr. Frederick Charles Turner.
The Gilchrist Family Papers, 1861-1925

The ninety-eight manuscripts of this Marion County family relate to the trials of a captured Confederate officer during the last year of the Civil War, economic life of the area, connection with the religious activities of the community, and immigration to other areas. An autograph album of D. E. Gilchrist, 1861, with a note “Presented to Jessie Gilchrist Ham, a great niece of ... [the] owner ... and member of the 'late unpleasantness,'" contains the profession, motto, signature, and remarks of his friends at Wofford and Spartanburg Female Colleges with notations as to their fate during the Civil War. A small pocket-size notebook, 1861?, records furloughs and military activity at Pocataligo. Lt. Archibald E. Gilchrist, Co. F, 4th S. C. Cavalry was captured sometime after 21 Mar. 1864, for on that date he was granted a 15-day furlough. A letter of Mary L. Fisher, Washington, D. C., 5 Jan. 1865, to Lt. Gilchrist at Fort Delaware, Del., acknowledges his letter of 26 Dec. forwarded from her home in Maine, recalls her visit in his home before the War and serving as "one of your sister's bridesmaids," inquires of his family and friends in S. C., offers to send papers, and urges him to write. A comforting letter from Gilchrist's father, 26 Jan. 1865, points out that "it was no act of yours that put you where you are" and advises him that friends in N. Y. will send necessities. The date of Lt. Gilchrist's release cannot be determined from the papers. On 19 May Miss Fisher writes again of her esteem for his family and efforts in Washington to aid him. Three letters of Robert Orr, Cincinnati, 17, 26 and 27 May 1865, inform Gilchrist of the capture of Jefferson Davis, enclose money, and promise to see his Congressman to get him paroled.

The period immediately after the War is represented in the collection by bills and receipts. Eight letters, Martin's Depot and Clinton, S. C., 1876-77, from William Washington Jones, a former minister of the family at Mullins, reveal the hardships of the Methodist itinerant minister, his deep attachment to the family, describe a camp meeting, express his preference for the low country—"These up country people do not enjoy themselves religiously as well as the low country folks." Jones fully expected the Presbyterian Orphanage to close soon "for such a thing as that in a small country village soon loses its popularity," and comments on the 1876 elections—"Hayes is President out side of being elected. Hampton is Governor...despite all opposition." A "Sunday-School Teacher's Class-Book," 1879, lists A. E. Gilchrist as teacher.

After Archibald E. Gilchrist's death in 1885, his wife, Augusta Bethea, maintained a correspondence with members of the family in Ala., Miss., and La. A document, 1902, is an agreement with the Mullins Lumber & Brick Co. to furnish electricity. A receipt, 31 Mar. 1906, records Mrs. Gilchrist's payment "To Town of Mullins ... [for] Sanitary Tax." The last item, 1925, is a pass issued by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to Mr. & Mrs. J. I. Ham.

Donor: Miss Jessie Gilchrist Ham.

Letter of John F. Grimke, Charleston, 17 Mar. 1794, to John Kean, Philadelphia, acknowledges receipt of his recent letters, comments on "the continuance of a cordial & reciprocal friendship"; discusses Ameri-
can relations with England and France—particularly referring to the “account of 6000 Men having marched from Kentucky against New Orleans” and the effect this may have on Spain; supports Genet in France believing under the circumstances “we have but one Measure to pursue & that is war . . . . the man who can . . . acquiesce in a national indignity, can . . . persuade his own mind to endure a personal imputation,” but expects to abide by the decision of Congress; informs him of steps taken “for your payments to the Catawba & Santee Companies” and the business of these companies; and adds “The Revolution Society burnt W[illiam] S[mith?] in effigy here the other day—abominable ungrateful proceeding.” Donors: Mrs. T. A. Boykin, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cantey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Dana, Miss Lucy M. Griffith, and Mrs. S. B. McMaster.

Ten manuscripts of the Kincaid-Anderson Family, 1863-67, consist of six passes issued to Thomas Anderson of the Army of Virginia, a note to H. L. Elliott, directions for making soap, an order by John H. Davis to meet “to Patrol,” and notes on acres of land and number of Negroes. Donor: Mrs. Julia Ruff Kennedy.

Letter of James H. Hammond, Washington, D. C., 14 June 1858, to Mrs. [John R.] Thompson, remarks on being “the associate of your Father in one branch of Congress, & . . . now, in another, sits by your husband & enjoys his friendship,” and thanks her “for many pleasant hours during this arduous Session, finished the last hour.” Donor: Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Jr.

Manuscript diary of Anna Hasell Thomas, 22 July 1864 through 31 May 1865, records events in N. Y. and S. C. The severe illness of a sister, Cornelia, forced the family to make plans to return to S. C., but it was not until 19 Dec. 1864 that the trip finally began after securing permission from President Lincoln through his personal physician to travel in the steamer Arago for Hilton Head, S. C. Reaching Port Royal on 23 Dec., they learned of the fall of Savannah. On Christmas night Cornelia died. The party was taken to Charleston where the ship was in the midst of the blockading fleet “and at night the lights from so many vessels looked like a little city.” Passing through the “Rebel Lines,” the group spent several nights in Charleston, took the cars for Columbia where they visited the John P. Thomas Family at the Arsenal, and arrived the next day at Ridgeway and Mount Hope Plantation. After the funeral, the party remained in Ridgeway until 1 May 1865, and the diary gives a graphic account of the indignities, looting, and danger suffered at the hands of Union soldiers. On their return trip, the desolation of Columbia, Charleston, and the area through which they traveled made the journey most unpleasant. Experiences in Charleston during the month of May made them realize they were in a conquered city. Leaving Charleston 31 May 1865, the party arrived in N. Y. to find the city “in mourning for Mr. Lincoln.” Donor: Mr. Charles E. Thomas.

Letter of William W. Harllee, Mars Bluff, 6 Aug. 1861, to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, requests the return of Wm. S. Mullins to aid in the settlement of a family estate, and congratulates him for the “glorious
and triumphant victories of the 18th & 21st ult.” Donor: Mrs. B. Ernest Allen.

Five tickets issued by Edward Blair Turner, agent at Timmonsville, 1908-19, are for travel on the Seaboard Airline Railroad to various places—some of the lines and towns involved are no longer extant. Donor: Mr. Fred C. Turner.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Washington, D. C., 29 May 1842, to Abel P. Upshur, calls to his attention the application of Capt. Vincent and his excellent recommendations “by respectable names,” and hopes “that you will give” his claims full consideration when making appointments in the Marine Corps; and seven manuscripts of John C. Calhoun II, grandson of the statesman, 1861-63, are connected with his Civil War service. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Carey C. Burnett, Col. Francis P. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Bruce W. Nelson, Mrs. John W. Norwood, Jr., the Rev. and Mrs. Ollin J. Owens, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wickenberg.

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Letter of Francis Kinloch, 3 Aug. [1787], to Jacob Read, expresses his dismay over receiving “a writ ... by your order for the arrears due by me to the St. Cecilia Society ... no such paper ever disgraced this house before”; requests the amount he should pay according the the Installment Act—“I hardly thought that I should ever have recourse to the protection of the installment law in any of my private concerns, but the whole business will be then of a piece.” Donors: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Robinson, and Mrs. George S. Saussy.

A document of Henry Christian Faber, Charleston, 11 Aug. 1808, is an agreement with Nathaniel Green Maxwell for lease of a lot for a term of fifteen years during which time Maxwell is to erect a building for which he will be paid according to the appraised value at expiration of the lease, witnessed by John P. and John C. Martin with certification of William Logan as register of deeds. Donor: Mr. Edwin Peacock.


Three letters of [Edward Barnwell Heyward], “Amsterdam” Plantation, 5 May 1867 and ca. 1867, to “Tat,” his wife, mention vegetables soon to come from his garden; discuss problems with free labor and ideas for solving them; comment on the poor outlook for rice planters; describe his plantation as “a sea of rice, the Banks bordering with a deep green like a frame, the Houses standing out of the most splendid growth of rice ... just one wide sheet”; relate the Negroes’ idea that they should own the land—“you cannot be sure of anything when Negro rule commences”; express despondency over his private affairs; discuss the present contract system but expecting “the Negroes ... to be valuable labourers ... [with] no very great vices ... many small ones ... they make a capital lower class”; and request certain articles of clothing and items from a hardware merchant. Donor: Mrs. J. Heyward Gibbes.
Four manuscripts of Zachariah Cantey, Camden, 1793, are receipts and notes regarding the purchase and delivery of “Indico” seed. Donor: Miss Marguerite C. Steedman.

Letter of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Copse Hill, 10 Oct. 1875, remarks “Perhaps the following lines may suit your purpose,” and writes a poem of nine lines entitled “Imagination & Memory.” Donors: Dr. Richard Beale Davis, Dr. and Mrs. R. Archie Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hartness, Mrs. August Kohn, and Mr. and Mrs. Emert S. Rice.

Letter of Matthew Calbraith Butler, Washington, D. C., 23 Apr. 1902, to Lil Butler, refers her to Mrs. R. C. Bacon of Edgefield for information on the Butler genealogy, remarks “Uncle Pickens... had very intimate friends from Va. Senators Mason & Hunter” who would have procured all available records, and relates family news. Donor: Mrs. C. B. Dawsey.

Letter of William Gilmore Simms, Charleston, 21 Mar. 1867, to “My dear Paul” [Hamilton Hayne], requests him to send “one of your best sonnets, or such other poems as you prefer” to the writer “of the within... a most amiable gentleman of New York”; suggests that Hayne call on this individual should he go North for “Mr. Ferris will welcome you as he has welcomed & entertained me”; quotes counsel from Shakespeare—“win golden opinions from all sorts of people”; and comments “The literary man can readily do this, for he has power, if he is sufficiently amiable.” Donors: Miss Ruth S. Green, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Gressette, Mrs. A. Wadley Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. T. Eston Marchant, Mr. and Mrs. Roland S. Marshall, Miss Mary G. Sledge, Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. C. Sullivan, and Mrs. R. H. Wienefeld.

A small leather case, 1929, bears an embossed emblem of Chicora College for Women. Donor: Mrs. T. L. Ulmer.

Letter of Christopher G. Memminger, Flat Rock, N. C., 22 Oct. 1858, to Messrs. J. Earle & Sons, Boston, orders certain articles of clothing to be made and shipped to Charleston, S. C., by the end of Nov.; gives directions as to color, kind of cloth and type of pockets; and explains that “The overcoat is designed to be worn much indoors in Courts &c and should therefore be well finished and not very thick.” Donors: Mrs. Augustus L. Middleton and Mrs. A. J. Van Exum.

Order of Col. Otey, Charleston, 1862, assigns thirty-two men of Col. Thomas G. Bacon’s Regiment to special duty for ninety days “to work in the Graniteville and Vaucluse Cloth factories.” Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Richard L. Childers.

Letter of Stephen Elliott, Columbia, 22 Feb. 1838, to John Russell Bartlett, N. Y., directs him how to ship the “Books forwarded me by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen” and explains that “the Revd. Tho. H. Taylor of Grace Church will pay” for them. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Henderson.

Two letters of Richard Nott McMaster, Charleston and “Chisholm Ville,” 12 Apr. 1861 and 9 Sept. 1864, relate the attack on Ft. Sumter and his view from the roof; express regret that he could not get a furlough to attend a family funeral, and comment “I expect to send George home
soon as all the property will have to be together." **Donor:** Capt. Fitzhugh McMaster.

A broadside with manuscript note: "Published 17 August 1850 & reprinted 6 Oct. 1856," addressed to "Honl. Kerr Boyce, Charleston, S. C.," from "Hamburg, S. C., 8 August 1860," is directed "To The President And People Of The U. States. I here present to you what I deem Important Political Disclosures of a Standing Foreign Policy, Designed To Prostrate The Power Of These United States," and urges "All patriotic men and presses in the United States...to circulate this. No. 2 will appear shortly." **Donors:** Mr. Francis H. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Trippett Bouieau, Mrs. James G. Butler, Mrs. Robert A. Conrad, Mrs. James F. Dreher, and Mr. and Mrs. Jere D. Eggleston.

Four Manuscripts of Jonathan Bryan, Charleston, 1791-94, consist of a printed "Memorial" to his father, George Bryan of Pa.; two letters to his mother, Elizabeth Bryan, Philadelphia, express concern for her, comment that his brother Arthur intends "to quit the Vendue Business & depend entirely on the North[war]d Commission Business....[which is] daily increasing, he bids fair to be upon a footing with the first here," and request his age; and a partial family chart. **Donor:** Mrs. Hugh W. Wilson.

"Shrimp Boats at Hilton Head Island" is a print made from a color photograph taken by Eugene B. Sloan. **Donor:** Mrs Eugene B. Sloan.

An incomplete letter of John C. Calhoun, [ca. 15 Feb. 1830?], to Tomlinson Fort, discusses the reaction to recent political developments as expressed in the press—"I think the agitation of the Bank question premature & unfortunate, and the propositions to increase the pensions and distribute the surplus funds dangerous"; requests Fort to send "any other article which may appear in your papers, and which you may deem worthy of notice"; comments "I do trust that the Statesman...will not permit itself to become the advocate of...policy, which I have stated to be so dangerous...to the happiness and liberty of the country. Should it become involved...it would prove eminently unfortunate...to the great and respectable party, with which it is united"; and suggests "This letter is intended solely for your own eyes; not that I have the least concealment, but...sentiments on important points, expressed...briefly...in a short letter, are so apt to be misconstrued." **Donors:** Mr. C. W. Coker, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Ellison, Dr. Carl L. Epting, Mr. David E. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mason Gibbes, Dr. and Mrs. Ambrose Hampton, Jr., Mrs. Harold A. Moore, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Pope.

Letter of Langdon Cheves, Lancaster, Pa., 19 Oct. 1829, to A. Bolmar, Philadelphia, discusses the education of his sons—especially Langdon's preparation for college, relates their complaint "that they have too little exercise, especially as they have been accustomed to a great deal recently from living in the Country," and suggests attention be given to this each day without interfering "with your general regulations." **Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. Brown Mahon, and Mrs. Lester L. Rook.

A mezzotint portrait, 1780, of Mrs. Mary Ann Wrighten Pownall, a comic singing actress of the London stage, who performed in Charleston after 1787. **Donors:** Mrs. E. H. Lawton, and Mrs. W. E. McNulty, Jr.
Four stereoscopic views of Charleston, ca. 1865-70, show 32 East and South Battery St., Roman Catholic Cathedral burnt by the great fire in 1861 and Dr. Gadsden's house destroyed by the bombardment, the Vulcan Iron Works, and a general view after the Civil War. Donors: Mrs. E. H. Lawton and Mrs. W. E. McNulty, Jr.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Fort Hill, 22 Sept. 1827, to Alden Partridge, explains that the invitation to attend examinations at Partridge's academy did not arrive in time for an earlier reply and a busy schedule prevented attending, discusses the possibility of establishing a similar institution in this section of the country, and promises "If...it is found, that the establishment can be effected, I will...avail myself of your offer of assistance." Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Wade T. Batson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Allen Capers, Mr. W. Neal Collum, Mr. and Mrs. F. Marion Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Lake E. High, Jr., Mr. Roy V. Lind, and Mrs. Sara Gray McCormick.

Thirty-five Civil War covers, 1861-65, contain pictures and slogans which illustrate the sentiments of Union and Confederate sympathizers including the U. S. Eagle destroying the snake of S. C.; the flag of S. C. hanging upside down; a "Map Of The Southern Coast Between Ft. Monroe and New Orleans showing all the Forts and Inlets under blockade"; and "The device of our Fathers in their first struggle for liberty—1776"—a snake with names of the slave states and a quote from Jefferson Davis: "SLAVE STATES...the only way of preserving our slave property, or what we prize more than life, our LIBERTY, is by a UNION WITH EACH OTHER." Donors: Mr. John J. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Coxe, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. George Curry, Mr. and Mrs. J. McBride Dabbs, Mr. and Mrs. R. Markley Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Goudelock, Mr. William L. Harrelson, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hart, Mr. and Mrs Morris C. Lumpkin, Dr. and Mrs. Neill W. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. L. G. Merritt, and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Montgomery.

Sixty-four volumes of William Crosland Frierson, 1914-68, chiefly pocket size notebooks, record his activities as a student at Davidson College, Princeton University, and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and his services as a Presbyterian minister in West Va., Ky., Tenn., and S. C. Sometime after his marriage to Mary Virginia Bowman, 29 July 1926, Frierson became interested in horticulture, and many entries list the name and number of plants or cuttings placed in his nursery including azaleas, camellias, boxwood, and iris. The 12 Apr. 1930 entry records the birth of John Lowry and on the 2 June the cost of the hospital stay, doctor, and baby bed amounting to $136.50 with the comment: "He cost as much as a radio and can't broadcast but one tune yet." The diaries contain few comments on current events. Donor: Mr. John Frierson.

Letter of William H. Crawford, "Wood Lawn," Ga., 17 Sept. 1830, to Daniel Webster, Boston, acknowledges a copy of his speech on Samuel A. Foot's "Resolution...in reply to Mr. Hayne"; considers the debate "derogatory to the character of the Senate for dignity, discretion & decorum"; welcomes the speech because it explains Webster's voting on the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and 1828; comments on the discontent caused by the
tariff of 1828—especially in S. C. “where Mr. Calhoun . . . is considered a nullifier”—“I consider the doctrine . . . as self-evidently absurd & therefore not the subject or object of reasoning”; discusses the constitutional question involved in the Hayne-Webster debate and predicts no spread or danger from the doctrine of nullification—“the South altho’ writhing under . . . oppression is sound to the core & from principle attached to the constitution, & the union. Do not drive it to acts of madness & desperation”; and advises “Let the olive branch . . . wave over these States & discord will vanish from the land, & the States will . . . be what they always ought to have been—a band of brothers.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. A. McKay Brabham, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien V. Bruno, Mr. and Mrs. Olin K. Burgdorf, Miss Elise Currell, Mrs. John B. DuBose, Mrs. Mary Frances C. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Flanagan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mason Gibbes, Dr. and Mrs. Boyce M. Grier, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hennig, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davis Hummickut, Mrs. George T. McCutchen, Hon. and Mrs. Robert E. McNair, Dr. Frank T. Melton, Mr. Richard P. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Richard Rham, Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle Roberts, Dr. Albert N. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. John Gettys Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Stone III, Dr. and Mrs. William C. Tuthill, and Dr. R. H. Wisefeld.

Manuscript volume of the Sally Rifles, a militia unit of the Orangeburg-Aiken area, ca. 1870, contains the constitution and by-laws signed by sixty-three members indicating “we pledge our honor to obey its provisions in every respect,” with a section for 1897—“Reinlisted . . . Under special Military Regulations” with forty-one signatures. At a later period the volume was used to record information on growing “Bronze Turkeys.” Donor: Mrs. W. T. Wade.

A contemporary copy of recommendations, 1888, of several college presidents and twenty-six men from Charleston for Charles Jones Colcock to teach mathematics at the University of S. C. Donor: Mr. H. F. Rudisill.

Two manuscripts of LeGrand [Walker], Marion, 1 Oct. 1870 and 7 Mar. 1873, provide two formulas for mixing fertilizers and explanation of his method of cultivating cotton. Donor: Mrs. Bruce W. Nelson.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Fort Hill, 24 Mar. 1845, to George Wilson, “Chairman of the Council,” [Manchester, England,] accepts “with pleasure the copy of the 1st Vol. of the League . . . by the direction of the Council of the National Anti-Corn Law League”; states “I regard free trade as involving considerations far higher than mere commercial advantages . . . It is . . . the course of civilization & peace . . . among the nations of the earth. It belongs to England and the United States to take the lead in this great cause”; and hopes they will set the example in “freeing Commerce of any shackle & impositions, excepting such duties as may be laid exclusively for revenue.” Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Davis, Senator and Mrs. Rembert C. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Butler C. Derrick, Mr. and Mrs. Roland E. Ebert, Mr. Thomas Baynard Ellis, Dr. Edward C. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Derial Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Kennedy, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. James E. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Lovvorn, Miss Adelaide Mc-
Clelland, Mr. and Mrs. G. Raymond McElveen, Jr., Dr. D. M. McKeithan, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Stubbs, and Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Sullivan.

Letter of Robert Austin, Charleston, 24 Nov. 1863, to John W. Heidt, Solicitor of the Eastern Dist., Ga., refers him to Col. B. G. O’Bryan as “a gentleman of character, position and ability” who can provide all necessary information regarding relatives of Sarah Jaudon (Mrs. Thomas Jaudon) in connection with settlement of an estate. DONORS: Dr. and Mrs. Nelson R. Jansen, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. T. Jackson Lowe.


Letter of Benjamin Waring, Columbia, 9 June 1791, to Col. Richard Hampton, Saluda, “favored by Major John Hampton,” acknowledges his letter of yesterday and remarks “The Indents are arrived, but they are very trifling ones; tho the numbers of them are very respectable.—near seventeen hundred are delivered me, and they average only about eight pounds each”; agrees “to grant the request you made, but your presence will be necessary in taking out the information you may wish to have”; and expressed an objection “that is in your power to remove.” Donors: Dr. Leon Banov, Jr., Mr. John D. Muller, Jr., and Mr. Marion Sims Wyeth.

Letter of Benjamin G. Brawley, Washington, D. C., 5 Dec. 1932, to F. W. Fear, New Haven, Conn., expresses his opposition to papers “based on opinion . . . Scholarship must rest on facts”; lists his ideas on the Negro and higher education—“all avenues of culture should be kept open . . . Northern university and Southern college”; stresses the necessity for the Negro to give “a good account of himself . . . Any considerable number of Negroes anywhere tends to increase segregation”; and explains “Your letter was forwarded . . . to me here at Howard, where I am now working.” Donor: Mrs. J. Frost Walker.

Letter of William Gilmore Simms, Charleston, 18 Dec. [1855?], to James A. M. Bell, thanks him “for the . . . Lives of the Pirates, & for the pretty copy of [Walter Savage] Landor”; relates “I once edited a collection . . . from Landor, which was lost in the hands of a Publisher”; expects to “glean something from the Pirates, for the work I have in contemplation”; and expresses regret at not seeing him last summer but hopes next summer to “seek & see the friends to whom I owe so much kindness.” Donors: Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Chastain, Dean and Mrs. Robert McC. Figg, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alester G. Furman III, Dr. and Mrs. Francis H. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hennig, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Donald M. McSween, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Patrick, Dr. Morse Peckham, Miss Margaret B. Roper, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mrs. Cora Neil Turner, Mrs. James A. Vaughan, and Mrs. Edward L. Wright.

Eight manuscripts of Solomon Blatt, 1970, include covering letters and speeches made at the organizational meeting of the Sertoma Club in Barnwell, dedication of the James H. Hammond Museum at Blackville,
and introducing Mendel L. Rivers as the speaker for Barnwell County Tricentennial on Edgar Brown Day. Donor: Hon. Solomon Blatt.

Letter of William C. Preston, Columbia, 12 Jan. 1843, to Mrs. [James] Madison, invites her to spend the months of Feb., Mar., and April in his home with directions for travel; remarks on the honor to his home and the State that her visit would provide; comments “My mother is here . . . besides whom you have . . . kindred . . . and as many friends as there are inhabitants” and urges her to come because “we have a claim upon you—the claim . . . derived from great love and esteem . . . . I most desire . . . to return to you under my roof the assurances of . . . [our] great esteem & love.” Donors: Dr. Robert K. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Beverley Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Marion, Mr. and Mrs. Ransom S. Richardson, and Mrs. Frank Sanborn.

Letter of Wade Hampton, Columbia, 6 Apr. 1867, to Messrs. E. B. Treat & Co., N. Y., thanks them for a copy of [John Esten Cooke’s] Wearing of the Gray, and comments “Besides being a most agreeable volume, it is a valuable contribution to Southern History & I recommend it heartily.” Donors: Col. and Mrs. R. K. Charles, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Jack M. Scoville.

Document from J. M. Eason, Charleston, 17 Apr. 1862, to “Commission of State for Building Iron Clad Battery, &c.,” requests $50,000 at once to complete his contracts, another $50,000 in thirty days and $100,000 or more in ninety days; approved by James Chesnut, Jr. as “Chief Department of Military For Iron Clad Gun Boat,” and B. F. Arthur as “Secretary of the Executive Council.” Donors: Mr. and Mrs. R. Trippett Boineau, Mr. E. Smyth Gambrell, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Lloyd.

Two song sheets, published by Magnus Co., one during the Civil War contains a picture of Confederate troops on shore looking out to Ft. Sumter and the song “The Flag with the Thirty-four Stars”; the other depicts U. S. troops and U. S. flag flying over the fort and the song “Victory at Last.” Donors: Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Sutherland, and Mrs. Archie C. Watson.


“A Dream of the South Wind: A Summer’s Fantasy,” 1866, is a manuscript poem of Paul Hamilton Hayne written for publication in the Round Table with a presentation note “For Allen D. Price, Esq. with the regards of E. C. Stedman.” Donors: Mrs. Robert Adams, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. John C. Guilds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Haimbaugh, Mr. Philip J. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Rembert, Jr., Miss Mildred Salley, Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Sibert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George C. Watson, Mr. William Boyce White, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wilmeth.

Eighty-one items of Daniel Keating Norris, Anderson Co., 1864-1900, contain four documents connected with his Civil War service including his discharge at Greensboro, N. C., 3 May 1865, as “Priv. Co. F., 2 S. C. Regt. Artillery.” A commission signed by Gov. Wade Hampton, 14 Sept. 1877, makes Norris a lieutenant in the “Volunteer Troops.”
Certificates of appointment, 1891-97, to represent S. C. at various industrial and agricultural expositions indicate Norris' position in the economic development of the State. Two letters, Clemson College, 10 and 14 Sept. 1893, notify Norris—a life trustee named in Thomas Clemson's will—of election to honorary membership in the Palmetto and Calhoun Literary Societies. Newspaper articles relate his service to the Farmers' Alliance; as S. C. Senator; nomination as a candidate for U. S. Congress, 1900; and his establishment of the Norris Cotton Mill. Donor: Miss Lillian Norris.

Five miscellaneous manuscripts consist of a French Huguenot document, 26 Feb. 1732, which records a meeting of "The Commune of Petit Bayard . . . Switzerland . . . [before which] appeared . . . The Honorable David Giroud . . . [who states] in order to live peaceably . . . in what places he may wish, he prays them to bear witness . . . of his lineage and origin" and gives his family background as attested by the older residents of the area; a letter of Alex M. Forster, ca. July 1863, to "James," expressing anxiety over the war, discussing the question of military service for his sons and problem of food; a Civil War pass issued to Alexius J. Smith of Butler's Cavalry, 11 Sept. 1864, giving his physical description and permits him to go to Abbeville to procure a remount; a roll of S. C. Volunteers, 6th Regiment of Cavalry, Co. C with Col. Hugh Kerr Aiken commending, ca. 1870, listing personnel with their experiences during the war and those deceased since the war; and a genealogy of the Humbert Family including connections with the Guinn and Giraud Families. Donors: Mrs. Margaret Humbert Sexton and Mrs. Dorothy Humbert Allen.

A Currier and Ives lithograph, 1872, "The First Colored Senator and Representatives," includes S. C.'s three Negro Congressmen: Robert C. DeLarge, Joseph H. Rainy, and R. Brown Elliott. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bigham, Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Caldwell, Mrs. L. D. Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dargan, and Mrs. W. S. Hendley.

Letter of Ludwig Lewisohn, Paris, 6 Aug. 1933, to Virginia Hersh, Gloucester, Mass., explains that his delay in writing was caused by being "on the last stretch of a longish novel which has given . . . trouble because I have lost . . . belief in the realistic novel as a form and in all non-Jewish matter for myself"; gives permission to use his name with Guggenheim; states "I've not left Harpers. Duffield Green, poor things, published a book about me by . . . [a] slightly misguided young man . . . with his opusculum in spite of my warnings"; and relates his plans to return to America the next spring. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Barney Lawson, Dr. Jean Stephenson, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Weeks.
A letter of Bollman Bros., Liquor and Wine Merchant, Charleston, 18 Jan. 1861, to W. F. Bearnis, N. Y., encloses a check for payment of an account, explains the delay in remitting was caused by a decrease of the exchange rate, and orders certain wines. Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Harrison Peeples.

Letter of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Copse Hill, June 1882, to Mr. Echols, thanks him for his recent letter and efforts “to advance the interests of my forthcoming vol. of Poems,” comments on a recent article by “Russell” whom “we had discovered . . . was our old & pleasant acquaintance Mr. Echols”; and expresses enjoyment of “Your ‘Glimpses of Garden land’.” Donors: Mr. Andrew Berry, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Black, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Clarkson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James W. Haltiwanger, and Mrs. George King, Sr.

Four manuscripts of the LeConte Family, 1858 and 1861, consist of a letter of James N. LeConte, Rome, Ga., 4 Apr. 1858, to “Will,” requesting his “services as an attendant” at James’ forthcoming wedding; two letters of Joseph LeConte, Columbia, 11 July 1858 and 7 Apr. 1861[1], to James including a receipt in connection with settlement of the estate of William LeConte; describing a recent trip to Charleston when “Genl. Beauregard . . . invited the whole convention to inspect” military fortifications, to review the troops and witness their performance, and expressing fears that the “political troubles will . . . interfere with the Nashville meeting of the association.” Donors: Dr. Brewton Berry, Maj. and Mrs. Henry Lide DuRant, Dr. A. V. Huff, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jules Lindau III, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. McMeekin.

Three programs, College for Women, Columbia, 1913 and 1915, are representations of “Robin of Sherwood, An Interlude by C. R. Crawford of Yale University,” class day exercises, and “Baccalaureate Sermon . . . at the First Presbyterian Church.” Donor: Miss Mary Gale Robertson.

Fourteen manuscripts of William D. Parks, York Co., 1863-71 and 1950, are connected chiefly with his Civil War service. Two small pocket size diaries, 1863-65, relate Parks’ travel to the front in Tenn., participation in battle, wounding and capture by the U. S. troops, treatment in a hospital at Murfreesboro, attention received from the local citizens, and transportation to prison at Rock Island, Ill. A letter of Mary J. Ashe, Newburyport, Mass., 9 Sept. 1863, enclosed in a “comfort bag,” started a correspondence between the Confederate prisoner and the Yankee lady. The three additional letters from her, 5 Feb., 30 Mar., and 23 Sept. 1864, express surprise to hear from a Confederate soldier, point out how fortunate he is to be in a Union hospital, explain “Our soldiers are fighting to free the slaves . . . if I were living down South, I would have the same views that you have, & if you were living up here you would have my views,” comment on the brave heroes of the Revolution—“I do not imply that we . . . are exempt from blame for there are traitors at the North as well as down South,” comment “I hope this dose of Unionism will . . . benefit . . . you,” and trust he is not a slave holder “for I have read & heard so much about them that I thoroughly despise them.” On 22 Jan. 1865, Parks writes Miss Ashe ex-
plaining she is his only correspondent and requests her aid in securing
clothes. Three letters from an unidentified young lady, Union, S. C.,
1871, mention social affairs, discuss Reconstruction difficulties, and hint
at problems arising from Ku Klux Klan activities. The 1950 item is a
reply from Newburyport, Mass. that no information could be found on
Mary J. Ashe. Donor: Mr. Gilbert S. Guinn.

Six pieces of S. C. Revenue Bond Scrip, 1872, in denominations of
$1, $2, $5, $10, $20, and $50 are signed by Niles G. Patterson, State
Treasurer. Donors: Misses Charlotte, Lalla, and Foy Stevenson.

A copy of Articles of Association of the New England Society for
the Improvement of Wool (Washington, 1825) contains sixty-six signa-
tures of subscribers, chiefly from the New England States, including
Daniel Webster, S. D. Ingham, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and
John C. Calhoun. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Judson P. Milam, Jr., Mr.
Harold Moise, and Mrs. Edd W. Parks.

Seventeen manuscripts of John McLees, Abbeville Dist., 1850-76,
are chiefly family letters. A letter of Thomas L. McBride, "Cherokee
Heights," 9 Jan. 1850, congratulates McLees on his marriage, relates
his acquaintance with Mrs. McLees' family and his work in the Tem-
perance movement. J. W. Green, in a letter from Chaffin's Farm, Va.,
14 Aug. 1864, recounts his battle experience in Spottsylvania Co., rumors
of Grant moving his forces to the Valley—"Our Cavalry have gone up in
that direction under Genl. Hampton," and hopes "we may... make
them feel... the horrors of this war." Interest in religious instruction
and church affiliation of the Negro following the Civil War is illustrated
by a letter of J. B. Mack, Charleston, 15 June 1869, inquiring of
McLees concerning the work in his area and reporting "Two years &
a half ago there were only 116 colored members, & now there are over
340" in his church. Donor: Mrs. Lucia McLees Mercer.

Twenty-one manuscripts of Hugh Kerr Aiken, 1851-66, include
three items, Dec. 1851, which deal with the settlement of an "affair of
honor" between Aiken and Capt. J. N. Shedd, negotiated by James Ches-
nut, Jr., Maxcy Gregg, W. M. Bratton, and S. W. Nelson. A Letter of
R. C. M. Dunovant, "96 Depot," 8 Jan. 1855, informs Aiken of his elec-
tion as Major General. This practice of electing militia officers caused
Aiken problems in his command during the Civil War, for eleven manu-
scripts including letters, affidavits, and muster rolls, 1862, point out the
rejection of a lieutenant in Aiken's command which was settled only by
a legal opinion from John S. Preston. Letters of condolence and an in-
scription for a monument indicate Aiken was killed during the last days
of the War in a skirmish near Darlington, S. C. Donor: Miss Mary
Gayle Robertson.

Three manuscripts of the Sullivan Family, Laurens Dist., consist of
a letter of Charles Sullivan, Lauderdale, [Ala.?,] 5 Apr. 1847, to Joseph
Sullivan, Tumbling Shoals, relating circumstances in his family with
particular reference to a son just graduated from medical school; a
letter of Milton Arnold Sullivan, Chapel Hill, N. C., 22 Apr. 1849, in-
forming his father of difficulties with professors at the University of
N. C. and requesting he be allowed to transfer to the S. C. College or
some other institution; and a statement of W. D. Sullivan in 1925 explaining the settlement of the family estate. **Donor: Mr. D. H. Sullivan.**

A letter signed "Robt. B. R.," Charleston Harbor, 10 June 1865, to "Dear Parents," describes his visit to Charleston and the destruction he saw, comments on the style of architecture and results of "the great fire . . . 4 yrs. ago," relates spending time in St. Michael's Church steeple "where the rebels had a signal post" and the view of "dirt, rubbish & mutilation," relates a peculiar method of building walls by inserting fragments of glass to prevent climbing, and remarks "Verily, if ever a city went in a flying gallop to ruin, it was Charleston." **Donor: Mrs. J. H. Easterby.**


Twenty-five items, 1896-1943, additions to the Samuel Phillips Verner collection, include a letter written from Luebo, Africa, 14 Nov. 1896, to his Mother, recapitulating his first year in missionary work—"What a year it has been! How varied the scenes! How arduous the labors! How unembellishing the immensity of new truths, facts, experiences. I seem to have grown ten years . . . . I have become a 'doctor,' & a druggist in addition to other previous acquisitions; have founded one Mission Station . . . have nursed & medicated several hundred sick cases; have commenced to reorganize the African work . . . & kept myself . . . alive . . . in the worst death-hole in Africa—(Matadi), & in the roughest work (Transport) of all," makes a plea for her to "send us more of your boys," complains about the system which makes his work "immensely greater in providing for the wants of the workers than in preaching the Gospel," and names the various animals in the area. A document of "Neptune," 25 May 1907, certifies that Samuel Verner has been "Bapteme de l'Equateur" on the Steamer *Leopoldville.* Newspaper articles by Verner and obituaries relate to varied activities and accomplishments. **Donor: Mrs. William F. Allston, daughter of Samuel Phillips Verner.***

**SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND NEWSPAPERS**

**Joseph B. Lyman, Cotton Culture, New York, 1868. Donor: Mrs. Bruce W. Nelson.**

William M. Martin, *Lyrics and Sketches,* Nashville, 1861, with manuscript presentation "Mr. & Mrs. Dovilliers from Mr. & Mrs. Martin, 1st Jan'y. 1862." Martin, a native of Columbia, S. C., died 21 Feb. 1861, and is described as "The first Martyr to Southern Independence." **Donor: Miss Foy Stevenson.**

*A Catechism of the History & Chronology of South-Carolina,* Charleston, 1843. **Donor: Mr. Edwin D. Peacock.**

Caroline Augusta (Rutledge) Ball, *The Jacket of Grey,* Charleston, 1876. **Donor: Mr. Edwin D. Peacock.***
Michael Corcoran, *The Captivity of General Corcoran. The Only Authentic and Reliable Narrative of . . . His Twelve Months' Imprisonment in Richmond and Other Southern Cities . . .* (including Charleston and Columbia, S. C.), Philadelphia, 1862. Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Frank M. Durham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Keitt Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Rubin and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. M. Wiggins.

George Darcy Gilbert, *The Swamp Riders; or, the Blacksmith of Camden* (Beadle's Dime Novel No. 193), New York, ca. 1869. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Sherman F. Smith.

Southern Table Book: A New Selection of Arithmetical Tables . . . for the Use of Schools and Private Tuition, Charleston: William Babcock, 1857. Donor: Mr. E. N. Zeigler.


*Index to Deeds* [of Richland County]—Direct, 1865-1897, Columbia, 1897. Donor: Miss Virginia L. Calhoun.


*Rules and Regulations for Union's City Democratic Primary Election Adopted March 26, 1906*, with manuscript emendation “And that he will support the nominee at the general election.” Donor: Mr. G. S. Guinn.


*Darlington News*, 5 April 1894; *The News and Press* (Darlington), 13 Nov. 1930. Donor: Mr. Fred C. Turner.


*The Baptist Courier* (Greenville), three issues, 1896; *The Pee Dee Advocate* (Bennettsville), ten issues, 1918, 1920, 1924 and 1929. Donors: Miss Eleanor McColl, Mrs. Herndon M. Fair, Mr. Duncan D. McColl.

*Edgefield Weekly Monitor* (Johnston), 10 Aug. 1899. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Law.
Internal Improvements in South Carolina

A history of the development of roads, canals, waterways and public buildings in South Carolina for the period 1817-1828 is extensively recorded in a collection of twelve pamphlets issued chiefly as annual reports addressed to the state legislature. The collection consists of the Report of the Civil and Military Engineer . . . , for 1818 and 1819; Plans and Progress of Internal Improvements in South Carolina . . . , Charleston, 1820; Report of the Board of Public Works . . . . for 1820-1822; and the Report of the Superintendent of Public Works . . . . for 1823-1828. The donor, as compiler and editor of Internal Improvements in South Carolina, 1817-1828 (Washington, 1938), a reprint edition of these rare and valuable public documents, rendered a yeoman’s service in making this important source for economic history available to the scholarly community.

Donor: Mr. David Kohn.

The Library of William Gilmore Simms

Only a small portion of the great library of South Carolina’s pre-eminent nineteenth century literary figure survived the ravages of the Civil War. The volumes which escaped destruction by a fire at Woodlands in Barnwell County in 1862 and by Sherman’s raiders in 1865, along with those he acquired before his death in 1870, were assembled and preserved by his granddaughter, Mary C. Simms Oliphant. The library, now consisting of a little more than three hundred items, contains many volumes bearing Simms’ signature and manuscript notations. Several volumes bear manuscript presentations by his literary contemporaries. A notable example is Charles Gayarre’s History of Louisiana . . . . (New York, 1867) with the notation “To W. Gilmore Simms, Esq. Charleston. My most excellent friend, May this work occasionally remind you of one who is so sincerely attached to you and who so fully appreciates your Literary labors! Charles Gayarre, New Orleans, April 26, 1867.” The library also contains a copy of Herman Melville’s Battle-Pieces and Aspects of the War (New York, 1866) with Simms’ autograph on the flyleaf; nineteen volumes of the publications of the Percy Society, London, 1840-1851; and a volume with Simms’ note on the errors of a careless binder. The oldest volume in the library, Abraham Cowley’s Works (London, 1672), has Simms’ autograph on the title page.

The Simms library will be of inestimable value for scholarly research on his life and writings and for studies in nineteenth century literature.

Donor: Mrs. Mary C. Simms Oliphant.

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