

1972

Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1972

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1940

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY
THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Friday, May 5, 1972
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. JOHN C. GUILDS
Vice Provost, University of South Carolina

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address DR. RAYBURN S. MOORE
Department of English, University of Georgia

REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF
THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE MANUSCRIPTS, 1874-1883

Thirty-nine letters—written to James Maurice Thompson of Indiana—and manuscripts of five poems, reveal a unique relationship between two literary figures of the nineteenth century, even though they had not met personally during this period. Hayne, a native of Charleston, S. C., moved to "Copse Hill" near Augusta, Ga. after the loss of his property and fortune during the Civil War. Thompson, who spent his youth in Ga. and received training as a civil engineer and lawyer, removed to Indiana in 1868 to seek employment. The first letter, 20 May 1874, indicates an earlier correspondence for Hayne remarks—"Many and many years have passed since last I had the pleasure of hearing from you," even though "I have written you . . . addressed to your old Georgia home; and now, I learn that you moved some time ago, to Indiana"; and congratulates Thompson upon the success of his poems—especially those published in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Hayne had spent the previous summer traveling through New England, "renewing old, & making new acquaintances" among whom were Longfellow, Holmes, Stoddard, Howells, and Davidson. He reports to Thompson: "I heard your verses . . . spoken of in high terms" and recently "a letter . . . from one of the first art Critics of America . . . referred to your 'Atlanta' . . . [with] enthusiasm. . . . the *Southern man* who succeeds in getting a foothold . . . [at] the North, has achieved a feat deserving recognition, especially from his own brethren." Sensitive over the failure of the South to give due recognition to her men of letters, Hayne remarks "that the note you are now reading is [perhaps] the first communication of the sort you have received from any Southern source!"

Throughout the correspondence Hayne discusses the difficulty of getting his verses published. By Oct. 1874 he had "actually composed another volume of rhymes . . . but alas! my chronic state of *impecuniosity* prevents their appearance. . . . It was thro a mere *stroke of luck* that I managed to get '*Legends and Lyrics*' out some years ago!" This "*state of impecuniosity*" is emphasized again and again—"This 'old Devil' is *Poverty*, and I first became horribly aware of his persecution *after* the War! *Previous* to that Conflict, I lived the quiet, refined, heart-satisfying existence of a moderately-affluent Scholar; and being independent of the World, could direct my energies to *art*. Now, I must write . . . *compose verses* . . . otherwise a Spector . . . *Starvation* threatens me with his loving grip!" A comparison of Hayne's earnings with those of Thompson produced this exclamation—"Three thousand dollars . . . Why, we poor devils . . . regard such a sum as . . . fabulous. . . . Subtract *Two Thousand, one hundred* . . . and you have the *average* amount of *mine*." In reply to Thompson's business success, Hayne comments on Thompson's "*practical* perception . . . you mastered a *profession* you obeyed wise old Sir Walter Scott's advice, 'make *Literature* your *staff*; but *never* your *crutch*.'" Thompson's offer of aid was rejected—"Altho. our circumstances are . . . of the *humblest sort*; we . . . have eno' to eat . . .

& enough werewithal to clothe ourselves decently . . . yet, this 'mere getting on,' is a matter for sincere thanksgiving."

Hayne's poor health is a recurring theme, on occasion bordering on morbidity—"truly, Thompson, there are times when I should—, but for my wife—, welcome *Death* as a radiant *angel* of deliverance!" In addition to a lung disorder, he reported "being afflicted with organic heart disease," which kept him "chronically sick." But he could remark "no man should 'carry' his griefs, any more than his 'heart' 'upon the sleeve,' whether for 'daws' to 'peck at,' or for *sincerest friends* to commiserate!"

The strongest bond between Hayne and Thompson was poetry. When Hayne learned that Thompson planned a review of his *Legends and Lyrics*, he wrote: "Criticisms of verse from a *true Poet* are apt to strike at the root of the matter." On receiving the review Hayne declared "no *subtler*, and more *scholarly review* has ever been penned upon anything of mine . . . verily, my friend, 'Hayne has not lived in vain!'" He encouraged Thompson to collect his verse and publish a volume—"Your lyrics scattered all through . . . magazines, and '*weeklies*' may strike readers favorably *while they are reading* . . . but your poems . . . *concentrating in a book the rays of genius and culture*, must . . . be more permanent in their effects." Thompson's poems are described as the "*quintessence of grace, & fancy*." Hayne apparently relied on Thompson's literary judgment for he sent poems to be criticised before publication, which explains the five manuscripts of poems with the letters, all of which are included in Hayne's *Poems . . . Complete Edition*, 1882. There is only a hint of a disagreement over Thompson's role as critic—"Thompson! how *could* you . . . *dream* . . . you had '*lost me by it*' . . . sincerity & candor are the rarest qualities now-a-days in criticism; and . . . *none* . . . *could* appreciate [this] more profoundly than I!"

Hayne appreciated Thompson's other interests and sent him "a curious South Sea *bow* with a sheaf of arrows . . . made by the Savages of New Zealand." His article on "Birds" and his "elegant little book on 'Archery'" drew words of praise. "Ah, lucky, lucky fellow!—To have so many 'strings to your Bow!' . . . your *legal* string . . . your *essayical* string, your *poetical* string, and your *scientific 'archery'* string!" An entire letter, 28 Apr. 1882, devoted to an adverse criticism of Thompson's novel *The Tallahassee Girl*, shows Hayne's preference for poetry over prose, but he had remarked earlier that "a really successful novel is of more practical service to its author than any number of poems, however meritorius." When Thompson was elected to the Indiana State Legislature, Hayne was "so afraid this diving into *Politics* must injure your *artistic prospects*."

Although Hayne traced his "descent from a long line of ancestors, many of whom left indelible, & . . . most honorable records in Southern history," after the Civil War he refused "to vote for any man . . . not, from any mean, narrow, or sullen sentiment of revenge; but . . . because I regarded myself as '*a Man without a Country!*'" But the political campaign of 1876 "dispelled my lethargy, and I have labored, *honestly*, by act, and pen, to promote *Tilden's election*." "A single bright spot comforts us . . . the election of *Hampton* . . . a half-miracle." Hayne's outlook was indeed pessimistic, predicting "the *next Centennial* . . . ten to one

. . . will *never arrive* . . . 1976 will probably find the . . . American Republic split up into a half dozen mongrel nationalities."

The student of literature of this period will find comments on many of Hayne's contemporaries. Edgar Fawcett—"So fastidious, so *nervously* & elaborately careful is he about art-form and language, that sometimes a painful sense of the *writer's* effort, will strike the reader." But Hayne was not pleased with Fawcett's "rather absurd article against *Edgar Poe's* poetry." William Dean Howells, editor of *The Atlantic* was characterized as "a delicate-minded, dignified, intelligent gentleman," "a *born poet*, in a peculiar, & metaphysical vein," but "as a Critic . . . lacks breadth." When Thomas Bailey Aldrich succeeded Howells as editor of the magazine, Hayne judged him to be "the most brilliant Litterateur of *his years*" but has doubts "whether a sparkling & able *Contributor* . . . is *sure* to make a satisfactory *Editor*." Hayne and Thompson were dubious of Whitman's poetic merit—"this Walt Whitman excitement. It is *too absurd!*" Sidney Lanier was described as "a good fellow, full of *enthusiasm*, and self-confidence" and "has a bright intellectual future." Swinburne was "unrivalled, unapproached in his *rhythmic* skill" and "an aesthetic Critic." Hayne was interested in collecting works of the deceased Dr. Francis Orray Ticknor for publication—"It is a *burning shame* that such a genius as his should be allowed to wither away like some worthless wood." And over Timrod's unmarked grave Hayne exclaimed "Oh! the South, the South! what an insensible race they are aesthetically!" For Thompson, Hayne wrote "I know of few Poets who are so true to their God-given genius as you are." "You possess . . . absolute *purity of taste* . . . and that extraordinary quality of *reserved power*, which is the greatest ally Genius can obtain." Thompson's friendship was valued highly—"you have demonstrated your firm friendship . . . by . . . an article . . . fraught with conclusions as to my poetry, which cause me to humbly hope that I have not written in vain!"

The Hayne manuscripts were purchased for the Library with the dues and reserve fund contributions of the following members of the Society:

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THE ROBERT WHITEHEAD MCNEELY PAPERS, 1886-1966

The 8,154 items of this collection provide information on Robert Whitehead McNeely (1873-1966) including his education at Salisbury, N. C. and the U. S. Naval Academy; his Naval career; and the "Development Of An Amateur Peach Grower"—the title of his unpublished 1962 autobiography.

The papers from 1886 to McNeely's graduation from Annapolis in 1894 contain family correspondence, school reports, and letters from friends at Vanderbilt and University of N. C. Letters of his brother, T. C. McNeely, employed by a N. C. railroad, offer fatherly advice, stressing the importance of securing an education. In a letter, 14 Aug. 1894, T. C. attributes Vardry McBee's resignation as general superintendent of the railroad to "S. C. politics . . . [which] did not please . . . Spencer, the new President of the Southern, the reorganized company." On a mountain trip at Hendersonville, N. C., July 1896, B. R. Tillman's daughter and another member of the party were killed during a storm. T. C. relates this and his trip to Trenton, S. C. to act as a pallbearer.

McNeely's Naval career, 1894-1929, is outlined by copies of orders, which indicate service in the Spanish-American War—for which he received a medal, in Cuba, China, Turkey, the Mediterranean, and as Naval Attaché at Santiago, Chile, and Buenos Aires, Argentina. The largest unit of papers for this period is his correspondence with J. W. Graeme and applications to secure patents for their invention to improve "Priming Devices" for ordnance. McNeely's last tour of duty was at Key West, Fla.

as Commandant of the Seventh Naval Dist., and many letters indicate he entertained various "dignataries" including Postmaster Harry S. New.

Robert Whitehead McNeely married, 15 Feb. 1900, Marie Calhoun Butler, daughter of Senator Matthew Calbraith Butler. The collection contains papers dealing with settlement of the Butler estate. A letter of M. C. Butler, Jr., Fort Riley, Kansas, 9 Apr. 1910, to Marie, discusses disposition of lands belonging to the estate, comments on Edgefield as an unprogressive village, and advises her to keep the property on the "Square" and her shares of the "Telepost" stock.

After retirement from the Navy, June 1929, McNeely purchased a farm in Richland County, S. C., which he named Windmill Orchard, and embarked on a new career, growing peaches, grapes, and berries for commercial purposes, and vegetables for domestic use. The papers indicate that McNeely's approach to this new career was on a scientific basis unhampered by old ideas and methods of cultivation and marketing. His correspondence with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Clemson College, the National Peach Growers' Association, and various commercial firms all over the U. S. reveal his desire to obtain all knowledge possible on improvement of soil through use of fertilizers, disease and pest control, and adapting varieties to the soil and climate. The results of his experiments with harvesting, packing and marketing proved beneficial to all peach growers. McNeely designed and had manufactured containers, fillers, cushions, and labels with information on peaches which he considered the "queen of fruits." Records of farm production and expenses with an annual resumé of peach production listing date of planting, variety of fruit produced, and prices received provide information on every phase of peach culture and marketing. A portion of McNeely's orchard was under supervision of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and results were submitted annually to the Department. McNeely in a letter, 20 June 1953, to Dr. M. J. Dorsey, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Peach Council, Urbana, Ill., discusses his persistent efforts to develop better containers for shipping riper peaches and the rehabilitation of an old orchard site and explains—"I am nearly 80, get a good pension . . . as a retired Captain in the Navy . . . and cannot take anything out of this world when the call comes . . . It will give me acute pleasure if I have added one jot to our peach industry." A letter of F. P. Cullinan, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md., 5 Feb. 1964, reports the excellent reception by peach specialists of McNeely's slides and tape recording promoting his "queen of fruits."

Until his wife's death in 1937, McNeely spent only the spring and summer months at his Windmill Orchard. The winter months were spent in Washington. Letters of J. H. Legrand, Farm Superintendent, kept McNeely informed of progress on the farm. Mrs. McNeely spent her summers at Old Point Comfort, Va. Her letters report social events in Washington, news of friends, and occasional comments on political figures and events. Until World War II McNeely continued to spend the winters in Washington or at the Chevy Chase Club in Maryland.

Immediately after war was declared, McNeely offered his services but was declined. Writing to Lilian Butler, 1 Nov. 1942, he relates his situation—"I am a fixture here on my farm, doing the work of a common

laborer—though I do a full day's physical work, the Navy Department thinks I am an old dud. . . . I am unhappy not to be doing my part . . . in the Service." Problems of gas rationing, securing materials for farm machinery and fertilizers plagued McNeely throughout the war. In Nov. 1942 he was elated over good news from the front, remarking "I had never lost faith in the Navy for an instant, [but] I had a terrible gnawing in the heart until our chaps . . . got a fair chance. . . . Some of them were my pupils and they did not let the U. S. down."

Letters of Naval associates, classmates at Annapolis, and friends with whom he shared the produce of his orchard form a significant part of the collection. McNeely's sister, Fanny, maintained a correspondence with him until her death in 1954. Letters of "Uncle Charles" [Charles H. L. Johnston] in Washington and Hiram Mann of N. Y. contain comments on politics. Correspondence of George McMaster, W. Bedford Moore, Jr., Hunter A. Gibbes, E. H. Rawl, Robert W. Gibbes, Louis LeConte, Gus Graydon, Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, and Mary McArthur—sister-in-law of the General—enhance the collection.

McNeely's literary efforts produced book reviews for the Richland County Library, articles in *The State* on astronomy for children, "Heresy in the Orchard"—an account of his early years in peach growing, "Development Of An Amateur Peach Grower"—an autobiography, and poems. Hunter A. Gibbes in a letter, 15 Jan. 1948, to McNeely comments on "your amusing burst into verse," and advises "you should send 'Lament' to Tin Pan Alley. These Alley Cats . . . will make you famous . . . along with Billie Rose. You will soon be 'milling' millions instead of picking peaches."

Two hundred nine volumes include records of personal expenses, scrapbooks, "Recollections of a Naval Officer in Cuba, 1898-99," and one hundred fifty-eight volumes of his diary, 1929-66, recording personal activities; farm work, yields, and prices; cultural, social, and educational events in the community; current events including politics; a 1935 prediction of a time when "the *government* would provide more relief and more regimentation and more comforts and more work . . . gradually and our . . . personal liberty would not suffer any violent shocks"; and remarking "there would be wars until babies were born no more . . . to prevent *this* Country going to war involuntarily . . . was to have a powerful military force always ready to compel respect."

McNeely's efforts in 1938 to secure a Naval Reserve "Fleet Unit" at the University of S. C., cooperation with various farm programs, participation in the S. C. Peach Growers Association, involvement in the project to save the Hampton-Preston House and removal of the Curb Market in Columbia indicate he was truly a citizen of S. C., promoting the welfare of his adopted State. J. M. Blalock in an introduction of McNeely at a Navy League Luncheon, 20 Feb. 1964, summarized his life in this way—"He is a naval officer with a proud record in war and peace . . . he has made himself part and parcel of Columbia and of South Carolina . . . [achieved] another successful career in agriculture . . . as a pioneer in the peach as a great cash crop . . . [and] has made most helpful contributions in the field of marketing . . . we honor him as a

gentleman of the noblest realm." Donors: Miss Ellen I. Butler and Mrs. Charles E. R. Adams.

THE RICHARD HUGH McMASTER PAPERS, 1853-1959

One hundred seventy-seven items of this Fairfield County Family, chiefly the papers of Richard H. McMaster, illustrate the military involvement of the U. S. in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, border difficulties with Mexico, and World War I. A typed copy of a letter, Salem, N. C., 1853, to Eliza Boulware, reports activities at the Academy and hopes she will return after Christmas. The three Civil War letters of Richard Nott McMaster, Charleston and Va., 12 Apr. and 10 Dec. 1861 and 12 Jan. 1862, report the attack on Fort Sumter; complain about uniforms—"what we have received is nothing but what the negroes wear. . . . I think who ever selected the cloth must have been crazy or drunk"; mention the wounded and comment on his comfortable quarters in camp.

A document of W. D. Mayfield, State Supt. of Education, 12 Sept. 1896, discharging Richard H. McMaster, "a beneficiary graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, from his obligation to the State, upon a petition endorsed by the School Commissioner of his County," indicates Richard attended The Citadel on a State scholarship, secured through competitive examination. Letters from his mother, Winnsboro, 1893-95, to "Dickie," inform him of family and community activities, comment on politics—especially Tillman's dispensary plan "and ordering out companies from different portions of the state," mention the summer encampment of Citadel students, and agree with him on his chosen profession.

After graduation from The Citadel, 1894, "Dickie" enlisted in the Army "as a private with the hope . . . to get a commission 'from the ranks'"—the only course open at that time to Citadel graduates desiring a military career. Commissioned as Lieutenant of Artillery, 12 Apr. 1898, McMaster served in the U. S. Army until his retirement in 1938 as Colonel. Eight small volumes, 1896-1934—with some omissions, record his military service and much of his personal and family life. As a young recruit at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, he was appointed school teacher for enlisted men with a salary of \$35 "which compares favorably with salaries outside the Army." Thoughts on state and national politics appear in the early volume. Joseph H. Earle's defeat in 1896 of John Gary Evans for the U. S. Senate gave McMaster "great pleasure, not only because the Evans' are enemies of the McMaster family; but because it means that the worst days of Tillmanism are over. . . ." McKinley's election produced sympathy for "Bryan in his fight against monopolies, trusts and goldism; but I know that the Republican party will do more for the army than the democratic party." McMaster was in command of a company of coast artillery during the Spanish-American War, and on 21 Mar. 1899, received orders to go to Manila during the Philippine Insurrection. Participation in this conflict is reflected in letters from his mother. On 30 July [1899] she comments on reaction at home and hopes "the President will oust . . . [Gen. Otis] and put some one . . . who . . . will call for 75 or a hundred thousand men and end the war at once . . . suppression is the only way it can be ended now"; and reports a party given for Annie Davis—"I suppose she is the most accomplished young

lady in town, she graduated second at S. C. College vanquished by a blind boy; young Swearingen (Ben Tillman's nephew)"; with a note on the envelope: "This letter was recovered from the Transport 'Morgan City' which was sunk off Japan."

His diaries also contain comments, 3-14 July 1910, on problems of Civil War military strategy, beginning with battlefields at Chattanooga to Fort McPherson and papers read by various officers at each battle site—"Rode along the Kenesaw Mountain. . . . I gave my talk which included the Confederate occupation, the movements of both armies from June 19-26 and the battle of Culps farm." Service on the Mexican border, expedition against Poncho Villa, events leading to World War I, early flying, service in France and tours of duty in the Philippines, Panama, and Fort Jackson indicate the varied military career of McMaster.

Two letters of O. J. Bond, The Citadel, 10 and 24 Feb. 1926, offer McMaster the position of Commandant of Cadets and express disappointment over his declining. A letter of W. W. Ball, Charleston, 16 Dec. 1934, to Fitz Hugh McMaster, replies to "your diatribe on Jefferson and his platitudinous phrases," and expresses his views on universal suffrage and the effect it will have on Britain, democracy and Franklin Roosevelt—"no man [is] in greater peril from democracy. . . . Let him beware of the Huey Longs. You federalists . . . live with your heads in the Lion's mouth, the Lion is the people . . . and its teeth are the unrestricted ballots. . . ."

Copies of military records, scrapbooks containing pictures of his family, mementoes of his career, and other family correspondence complete the collection. **Donor: Capt. Fitzhugh McMaster.**

THE PARKER FAMILY PAPERS, 1858-1865

The seventy-four manuscripts of this Kershaw County Family are chiefly Civil War letters of Eli W. and William E. Parker to their father, Emanuel Parker. A letter of Daniel M. Martin, Ala., 27 Dec. 1858, recalls his visit to S. C. to locate his birthplace and provides information on Mrs. Parker's Martin and Raney relatives in Ala., Miss., and Texas. Twenty-two letters written from Farmville, Richmond, "Camp Starvation," Va., and the Medical Director's Office, 1862 keep the family at home informed of the brothers' movements, describe engagements and helping Gen. Johnston from the field after being wounded, give a reaction to battle—"I think it is the best part of a soldiers life," and remark—"I write upon Yankee paper and with a Yankee pencil taken from the Yankee knapsack with my own hands." On 22 June 1862, Eli reports election of officers in the company with James Doby as Captain and news of men from Camden. Complaints of inadequate care of sick and wounded, poor mail service, exorbitant prices for food and whiskey, and repeated requests for food and clothes from home emphasize the plight of the average soldier.

By 1863 the Parker brothers' letters reflect criticism of the Confederate Congress, suggest an income tax, and appear bitter over problems of inflation and speculation—"when the war is over the soldier who has sacrificed time, property, health and even life will have this debt to pay, and the speculator and extortioner will walk the streets . . . board at the Hotel and pay nothing." Hard campaigning caused Eli great anxiety for

the care and use of his horse—"we [are] on their back 8 hours out of 24," and in Oct. 1863 believes the war should be pressed for the next two months to influence the Yankee Congress "though we have no friends in it, Lincoln has enemies . . . and a few victories in the field will increase those enemies," and stresses the importance of holding Charleston. A letter of William, Sweetwater, Tenn., 9 Nov. 1863, describes the area—"more union people [here] . . . than any place I have been . . . as bad as they are in Pennsylvania. You can't get any thing from them unless you have greenbacks or gold and silver. They are willing to go back in the union. . . ."

Through 1864 the brothers relate hard fighting, changes in command, and troop movements. Eli in a letter, 6 Feb. 1865, comments on the failure of a peace commission meeting with and Lincoln and Seward at Fortress Monroe—"Old Abe has been more honest with us than I thought he would be—he tells us plain that we must either be a free and Independent people or Yankee slaves." The last letter in the collection from William, Salkehatchie, S. C., 25 Jan. 1865, expresses hope that the enemy will not move so swiftly now for "we are in a large swamp here and if the Yanks come we can play Marion on them very well." **Donors: The Parker Family of Kershaw County through Mrs. Emma Hope Whitner and Mrs. Tillie Parker McDuffie.**

THE SINGLETON FAMILY PAPERS, 1769-1870

The four hundred forty-four manuscripts of this Sumter County Family, prominent in the social life and economic development of the area, center around Richard Singleton (1776-1852). Eleven items cover the period before 1800 and are land papers and business accounts including a statement, 1 Jan. 1786, of "The Estate of Gabriel Gignilliat before Division." Eight letters, Charleston, 1808-11, to Richard Singleton's sister, Mary, Stateburg, comment on the effects of the embargo—"such a stagnation to commerce that every description of People are thrown out of business," and those depending on hire "are without resource, and in danger of becoming mischievous," report the recent "conflagration that has consumed about four hundred houses . . . a continued state of alarm by the numberless attempts made to fire the Town," and various social activities.

A pedigree of the horse "Cephalus," written by Benjamin Waring, 30 Jan. 1801, shows the family's interest in raising and racing horses. A major portion of the collection deals with purchasing horses—especially in England, training, racing, and breeding in S. C. A letter of James R. Pringle, Charleston, 19 Jan. 1809, to John Singleton—the father, explains why the horse "Psyche" lost a race last season and includes her pedigree signed by James Weatherly, "Editor of the racing calendar & Genl. studbook." The Charleston firm of Dart & Simons, in a letter, 6 Oct. 1806, acknowledges receipt of Capt. John Singleton's 20 bales of cotton and reports sending "sour oranges & 100 limes" instead of the sweet oranges, preserved ginger, and pineapple. A small group of land papers, bonds, accounts for sale of rice, and bills and receipts furnish some information on John Singleton's business activities to his death in 1820. Two manu-

scripts, 9 Oct. 1821, give an appraisement of the "personal estate goods and chattels of John Singleton."

The papers from 1820 to Richard Singleton's death in 1854 deal chiefly with marketing his cotton and purchasing racing and breeding horses. The Charleston firms of Duke Goodman, Goodman & Miller, Martin & Walter, and Kirkpatrick & Douglas served as Singleton's factors supplying information on local and foreign cotton markets, conditions in the City, finances connected with horse racing, and occasionally politics. On 17 Jan. 1846, Kirkpatrick & Douglas discusses the Oregon dispute—"Mr. Calhoun's suggestions were of the right sort when the affair was first moved in the Senate, but now nothing can put the matter at rest but [a] treaty." The same firm in May 1846 comments on Mexican affairs—"Both France and England have an immense stake at issue in the present contest" and expects "Both . . . [to] dispatch a fleet to the Gulph . . . to watch their . . . interests." Twenty-five items of William Fort & Co., Liverpool, 1830-46, to Richard Singleton include invoices of goods shipped and letters discussing sale of his cotton, and purchase, care and shipment of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs.

Two letters of Lewis Rogers, Richmond, Va., 21 and 24 Nov. 1827, to Richard Singleton, Manchester, discuss Gen. Lafayette's desire to sell his Fla. lands "with the condition of having them cultivated only with free labor," request Singleton to inspect the lands and send the report to Rogers in France. A letter of Matthew, "University," [Columbia,] 11 Sept. 1836, to his father, Richard Singleton, White Sulphur Springs, describes S. C. College as "the most gloomy place I have ever seen for the population of 170 persons," and complains that there were no "manly sports." A retained copy of a letter of Richard Singleton, 23 Dec. 1833, to his brother-in-law, Hon. Andrew Stevenson, [Washington, D. C.,] expresses gratification on his reelection as Speaker of the House of Representatives, hopes "things may continue to go your way, except the removal of the Government Deposits by the President which . . . will . . . be the most unpopular act of his Political Life," gives the pedigree of a filly recently purchased in England, and promises to buy others through him when Stevenson is "made minister to England."

Richard Singleton's daughter, Angelica, married 27 Nov. 1838, Abram Van Buren, eldest son of President Martin Van Buren. Nine items in the collection are letters of this couple commenting on family affairs and travel in Europe in 1854. Another daughter, Mary, married George McDuffie; the collection contains one letter, 1 Sept. 1846, from him to Richard Singleton at White Sulphur Springs, Va. Bills and receipts from the White Sulphure Springs indicates Singleton's annual visits with his family and servants. Correspondence of the Springs' proprietor, James Calwell, reveals financial backing by Singleton.

The papers after Richard Singleton's death, 1852, are connected with settlement of his estate and that of his son, Mathew, who died in 1854. A letter of Wade Hampton, Columbia, 6 Dec. 1858, to Mrs. Singleton—complains in a facetious vein that "You would not have served me so . . . when you were so anxious to get rid of a certain obstinate young woman," [his wife, Mary Singleton McDuffie,] and closes with "Your affectionate, though much abused nephew."

A letter of Margaret Martin, Columbia, 6 Dec. 1837, to her husband, William, [a Methodist minister,] Pocatigo, comments on "the monotonous life of a School Mistress. . . . My school numbers 61—I must enlarge my *borders* soon, or close doors to any more admittance," her inability to attend the "exhibition at the [S. C.] College" because of his absence, and the death at sea of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Junius Nott.

The Elmore, Taylor, and Whetstone Families are represented in the collection. Letters of Zach Cantey, B. F. and William Taylor, Joel Roberts Poinsett, James L. Petigru, Wade Hampton, Jr., and Beaufort T. Watts enhance the collection. **Donor: Dr. Edmund Taylor.**

THE DUNCAN DONALD MCCOLL PAPERS, 1792-1930

This collection of approximately 5,000 items reflects the first thirty years of the twentieth century in South Carolina, especially in the Pee Dee section. The correspondence is almost entirely business and legal, revealing much of the transition from "hard times" of low prices and low salaries to the rising standards of living of World War I. The Pee Dee was still largely an agricultural area: "Marlboro County . . . holds the world's record for the greatest yield, of both corn and cotton, upon a given area. The yield per acre of cotton in this County is higher than in any other section of the cotton belt" wrote D. D. McColl 18 Dec. 1915. But the area was also learning about diversification, "the effect of the boll weevil," "the lesson of 'Hog and Hominy' . . . more grain and cattle, and less cotton. . . ." according to E. Strudwick, a Richmond correspondent, 19 Oct. 1915.

D. D. McColl (1877-1930) was born and reared in Bennettsville. He received his A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the University of S. C. in 1897 and 1898. His papers reflect his career as a lawyer, especially his services as legal counsel for the Bank of Marlboro, A.C.L. Railroad Company, Bennettsville and Cheraw Railroad Company, and the Marlboro Cotton Mills. McColl's legal correspondence gives evidence of the conservative business reasoning for which he was known and on which the mills, bank, and railroads relied so heavily. He took a forceful but tactful hand in mill administration and in 1916 served as chairman of "a committee to consider and report some plan for the reorganization of the management of the Marlboro Cotton Mills."

McColl's political career included seven years in S. C. House of Representatives, 1903-10, and twelve years in the S. C. Senate, 1918-30. He was a member of several state Democratic Conventions and in 1904 of the National Democratic Convention. His political ideas and activities are evident in correspondence: J. William Thurmond, 7 Nov. 1912, asks for McColl's support for appointment by President Woodrow Wilson as U. S. District Attorney; E. D. Smith, 28 Nov. 1913, asks for support in his second campaign for the U. S. Senate; David R. Coker, 28 Apr. 1914, remarks, "I believe that the culling out of the repeater, the non-taxpayer and the irresponsible floater is the first and most necessary step towards good government"; John Gary Evans, 13 May 1914, requests a conference to "try and agree on something before the Convention meets."

To George M. Crosland, Inter-State Commerce Commission, Washington, 14 May 1914, McColl writes: "We have been reduced to a very unfortunate situation as regards good government in South Carolina. I

have great confidence in the good intentions and honest purpose of the general body of our citizenship, but in the hands of leaders who are interested in deluding and deceiving them, they seem easily led into the acceptance of unworthy policies and candidates." Christie Benet, *et al.*, 14 May 1914, called a conference of some twenty representative men from the State at large "to devise a plan for electing an Anti-Blease man as governor." Giving some ideas on how to "build up a true Democratic party in our State, as a unit of the National Party," John J. McMahon, 13 May 1914, asks "Don't you think we should . . . exclude Republicans and Bull Moose from voting in the Democratic primary election?" Mendel L. Smith, 28 Jan. 1915, thanks McColl for his "cordial endorsement . . . in my candidacy for the office of Judge of the Fifth Circuit"; and B. R. Tillman, 21 Jan. 1916, solicits funds for the Democratic National Committee. On 11 May 1916, McColl informs Mrs. Julian J. Matheson: "I have no objection to stating my personal views for very liberal suffrage privileges. I have always believed that all of the white men should be allowed to vote, and if women desire the responsibilities of the ballot, I have no objection thereto." Replying to an inquiry on 27 June 1916, McColl states: "After considerable deliberation, I decided that it would be impossible for me to undertake a race for Congress at this time." In 1913 McColl corresponds frequently with friends soliciting support for his father-in-law, former Gov. John C. Sheppard, should he seek a seat on the S. C. Supreme Court. In a revealing analysis, 22 Sept. 1916, McColl summarizes the political situation in South Carolina following the victory of Richard I. Manning for Governor.

McColl was an enthusiastic and active citizen of his community. In March 1913, he writes Robert Chapman, president of Marlboro Cotton Mills, regarding "the new school building which we proposed to erect at the Cotton Mill." He was informed 12 Mar. 1913 that he had been selected "as a member of a committee to consider the advisability of a Marlboro County Fair." He requested R. B. Herbert, Columbia, 5 July 1913, to send him recommendations for the "Secretary and Leader" of the recently organized Bennettsville Chamber of Commerce. D. L. McLaurin asked McColl, 28 Aug. 1913, for assistance in organizing "prominent men in the County [to make] some improvements in our roads." The collection contains a copy of an ordinance, 9 Feb. 1914, "to regulate the running and operating of automobiles, motor cars . . . in the city of Bennettsville, and to Fix a Speed Limit Therefor." There is much discussion locally and in the Legislature of "the Great Highway to Columbia."

The extent of McColl's community involvement is evident in the variety of organizations and individuals he assisted. The County Agent of Home Demonstration Work, Ida Moore, describes for McColl, 29 Jan. 1915, the home demonstration program for the year. The distress of the Belgian people following the German invasion of 1914 aroused worldwide sympathy. McColl took charge of collecting funds and necessities in Bennettsville for a ship that South Carolinians loaded in Charleston Harbor. Lindon W. Bates, Vice-Chairman, The Commission for Relief in Belgium, thanks McColl 12 May 1915 for his part in "providing an unfortunate people with the necessities of life" and encloses "a formal

certificate of acknowledgement." To James Bertram, Secretary, Carnegie Library Fund, New York, McColl addresses an inquiry, 17 June 1916, about "the conditions of \$10,000 for a Library from the Carnegie Fund." The letter includes a description of Marlboro County, giving figures and facts about the people, their life, work, and culture. J. L. Coker of Hartsville warmly thanks McColl, 2 Dec. 1913, for the invitation to be his guest "during the session of the Baptist State Convention" in Bennettsville. McColl gave the address of welcome. McColl was a loyal alumnus of the University, attending its alumni functions and assisting in fund raising. A circular letter of Mendel L. Smith, *et al.*, 20 Jan. 1913, tells of plans for a Law Building to cost \$40,000, to be raised among "members of the Association and the Bar of the State generally . . . the students, and then . . . the General Assembly."

McColl had a natural interest in local history. He descended from Marlboro County pioneers and was related to a number of families still extant there. His grandfather, J. A. W. Thomas, published *A History of Marlboro County* in 1897. McColl began collecting genealogical materials early in life. For the last twenty years he also wrote on the subject and published *Sketches of Old Marlboro* in 1916 which he distributed without charge. He was a member of the Stewartsville Cemetery Association and generously contributed for "building a permanent enclosure" around this historic burying ground for early Scottish families.

The collection contains genealogical data on the following Marlboro families: Allston, Davis, Feagan, Hamer, Irby-Lide-Mandeville, Kolb, McColl, McLaurin, McLucas, Ney, Pearce, Pledger, Poellnitz, and Thomas. There are also some materials on these families: Ayer, Beckwith, Bedgegood, Bethea, Breeden, Bristow, Britton, Brown, Bruton, Campbell, Carloss, Coward, Crosland, David, Dudley, Dunham, Ellerbe, Ervin, Gillespie, Gordon, Harrington, Hicks, Hodges, Lewis, McRae, Martin, Munnerlyn, Pegues, Peterkin, Pouncy, Sparks, Steward, Stubbs, Robertson, Thornwell, Townsend, Weatherly, Whitefield, Wilson, Wise, and others.

In addition to the genealogical materials, the collection contains about 750 pages derived from McColl's legal practice, a number of original legal papers dating from 1792, and about 1500 pages of his writings and addresses, chiefly on genealogical and political subjects. Donors: Miss Eleanor T. McColl, Mr. Duncan D. McColl, Jr., and Mrs. Herndon M. Fair.

Two documents of William Allen, Berkeley County, 28 Aug. 1701 and 2 Oct. 1705, record a grant of land by Gov. James Moore on the Ashley River "Bounding . . . To The Eastwood on Ye Broad Path," with plat by Edmund Bellinger, and sale of this land to John Watkins. Donor: Mrs. R. A. Marron.

Four volumes of records of Stanley's China Hall, Columbia, 1849-1869, list accounts with various glass and china companies including Boston & Sandwich Glass Co., Haviland & Bros. & Co. of N. Y. Individuals and families trading with this merchant include R. L. Bryan, William Glaze, W. C. Preston, Wm. Weston, James H. Adams, Elias Marks, A. G. Summer, Campbell R. Bryce, John S. Preston, Franklin J.

Moses, J. H. Thornwell, and the Gibbes, Guignard, Darby, DeSaussure, Hopkins, Taylor, Hampton, and Blanding Families. The Columbia Town Council, Arsenal Academy, the South Carolina College, the State House, Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Lightwood Knot Springs Co. were also customers of Stanley's China Hall. **Donors:** Mrs. Leonard Phillips Stanley and Mrs. Anna Marion Stanley Benson.

Letter of Joseph P. Smith, Aberdare, South Wales, 23 May 1877, to Edwards Pierrepont, London, inquires if he may furnish "you the address of my Mother & Sisters for cards to reception given . . . to General & Mrs. Grant," and explains they are South Carolinians who have been traveling in Europe for three years and have just arrived in London. **Donor:** Mr. E. L. Inabinett.

Letter of James Buchanan, Washington, 26 May 1857, to F. W. Pickens, offers him "the Russian mission which is that of the highest rank & greatest importance now within my power to bestow," assures him "you may fix the time of your departure" as Gov. Seymour will remain at St. Petersburg until your arrival, with a note on the envelope by Pickens—"refused, 4 July 1857." **Donors:** Mr. C. W. Coker, Dr. J. Isaac Copeland, Mr. R. Millen Ellis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Gaillard, Mr. Walter W. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Haltiwanger, Dr. and Mrs. George C. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Hensley, Mr. E. R. Jeter, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Kitchens, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarke W. McCants, Jr.

Letter of Ludwig Lewisohn, Nice, France, 12 Mar. 1931, to Mr. Beck, acknowledges his interesting letter, remarks "It was . . . my hope . . . through this great fable to appeal to the Christian world in giving to it . . . an insight into the historic life of the Jewish people," explains that all the circumstances of a particular character "are strictly vouched for by history," and states that "The Jewish chronicles . . . are well borne out by the archives in Paris, Venice and elsewhere." **Donors:** Miss Nancy Blair, and Mr. and Mrs. David A. Childs.

Two broadsides, one issued by the State Rights' and Jackson Party, [1832,] directed "To The Electors Of The Parishes St. Philip and St. Michael," urges them to "advance to the polls, in support of the subjoined Ticket—in support of LIBERTY, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION"; the other issued by the "Minute Men," 31 Oct. 1860, contains the constitution adopted at Laurens "For The Defence Of Southern Rights" and states that "in view of the impending crisis, necessarily incident upon the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency . . . [we] pledge 'our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor,' to sustain Southern Constitutional equality in the Union, or . . . to establish our independence out of it." **Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Stoudemire, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Terrill, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley M. Walker, Mrs. James R. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Webster, Miss Mary Harriet White, Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Wiggins, Jr., and Mrs. Hugh W. Wilson.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Fort Hill, 27 Oct. 1849, to his son James Edward Calhoun, Jr., Columbia, informs him of having to decline an appointment to serve on the Board of Visitors [of S. C. College] at the

next examinations because of his departure for Washington, sends a message to Professor Lieber and regards to James Rion, encloses a letter from Jefferson Davis with the request that it be published in a Columbia paper, and remarks "Miss. & her publick men . . . have taken the true course, & in the right manner, and ought to receive the approbation & thanks of the whole South." Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine D. Betts, Mrs. Arnold D. Blair, Mrs. Carol K. Bleser, Mrs. Sara R. Boozer, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. George H. Bunch, Jr., Mr. Howard L. Burns, Mrs. W. H. Callcott, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene B. Chase, Jr., Dr. E. T. Crowson, Mrs. C. B. Dawsey, Mrs. Willis Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Gaston, and Miss Marion Green.

Letter of William Loughton Smith, 31 Oct. 1785, urges an early sale of estate property for "it will be known by December whether or no there will be paper money, which will not be known for a certainty early in Novr. & the expectation of that will induce many to bid very high." Donor: Mrs. A. Iazard Josey.

Document of Joseph Allison, Ninety Six District, 19 Dec. 1775, is a deposition made before J. W. Oglethorpe, "one of his Majesties Justices," declaring that "when he was at the Camp at Liberty Springs . . . [he] heard . . . that if Ever Capt. Richard Paris was set at liberty he would be killed before he arrived home." Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rawlinson, and Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Wienefeld.

Letter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Cambridge, 13 Mar. 1844, to Ferdinand Freiligrath, Marienberg, or "St. Goar on the Rhine," introduces Francis Lieber as "a countryman of yours by birth, and of mine by adoption . . . highly distinguished . . . for his writings . . . on Political matters," reports improvement of his eyes so that "I shall soon be able to write you a letter with my own hand and send you a poem I have written on *Nuremberg*," thanks him for his last "Sending . . . very fine—full of vigor and beauty," and suggests that he "not translate too much but give originals." Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Horace G. Hammett, Rt. Rev. and Mrs. Oliver J. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff C. Hatcher, III, Mr. and Mrs. Marion M. Hewell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tabb Heyward, Jr., Col. and Mrs. George W. Hinman, Jr., and Mrs. Benjamin D. Hodges.

Letter of Caroline Gilman, Greenville, 17 Sept. 1863, to her daughter Eliza, quotes Goldsmith on "rocking the cradle of declining age . . . it would have been poetical justice if my quartette of daughters could have each presided over" the cradle, explains that all her needs are met—"Laura's English flannel . . . Caroline's Nassau Cologne . . . & my caps still elicit . . . admiration . . . so you must think of me as a nicely dressed old lady," comments on her interest in reading "Prescott's Peru . . . You will think these reflections strangely quiet while the Abolition Force is . . . driving at our city," mentions European reaction to the siege of Battery Wagner—"a sand battery held . . . for forty days against . . . a powerful assailant." Donors: Mrs. J. D. Moore and Mrs. Paula M. Patrick.

Letter of Gen. Lafayette, Washington, 17 Dec. 1824, to Joel R. Poinsett, informs him of travel plans, and encloses letters to be forwarded to S. C. "depending upon your kindness for proper Apologies and . . . information of the precise time of my departure for the South. I know I must not be too late at Charleston." **Donors:** Dr. and Mrs. Julian C. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Gayle O. Averyt, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Brunson, Mr. and Mrs. George V. Burns, Mr. James C. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Dorn, Miss Mary T. Fitch, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack S. Graybill.

Letter of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Copse Hill, Ga., 11 Jan. 1883, to Norman M. Porter, expresses sympathy on the death of his father "& my loved associate Correspondent," and quotes from an English poet—"The actions of the great Smell sweet, & blossom in the dust." **Donors:** Mrs. John H. Bollin, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cantey, Dr. Hennig Cohen, and Mrs. Granville T. Prior.

Twenty-two manuscripts of the Aiken and Robertson Families, 1857-1900, include a letter of Thomas Beyne, [New Orleans], Apr. 1865, to Mary [Aiken], relating difficulties of travel, fear of capture, and rumors of money offered for capture of the President; school papers; diplomas and certificates of McBryde Couturier Robertson from the University of S. C. and "The Bryant, Stratton and Sadler International Business College"; and a biographical sketch of Hugh Kerr Aiken. **Donor:** Miss Mary Gayle Robertson.

Letter of William Gilmore Simms, N. Y., 16 Aug. [1857?], to James T. Fields, Boston, introduces Paul Hamilton Hayne as "one of our craft . . . a young poet & the Editor of a literary weekly in Charleston," expresses the belief "that it will be agreeable to you to know each other," and states "Mr. Hayne [is] one of the most amiable of gentlemen, intelligent and modest . . . of one [of our] best families & a nephew of . . . Robt. Y. Hayne . . . honored by his antagonism with Webster." **Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. John E. Lindsay, Mrs. M. DuBose MacDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. McInnis, Mr. and Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, III, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McMeekin, Mr. John Adger Manning, Dr. Mary Elizabeth Massey, Mrs. Henry J. Munnerlyn, Dr. J. B. Nettles, Miss Cassie Nicholes, Dr. Robert D. Ochs, Miss Louise Pettus, Mrs. John W. R. Pope, Mrs. Arthur B. Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robertson, Mr. Frank M. Rogers, Jr., and Miss Anna Wells Rutledge.

Document of Joshua English, "2d Lieutenant So. Ca. Militia Infantry," Camp Haddrile, 6 Oct.—1 Nov. 1814, is the subsistence account for "the march from Camden to Charleston." **Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Willis.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Washington, 13 June 1834, to Alexander Everett, explains his delay in acknowledging receipt of the two orations, comments on the pleasure derived from the one regarding "philosophical inquiry" delivered at Amherst College, and encloses a pamphlet containing "my remarks on some of the interesting subjects, which have occupied our attention during this session." **Donors:** Mrs. Charles B. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Peterkin, Jr., Mrs. Robert S. Sams, Mr. Paul

A. Sansbury, Mr. Russell B. Shaw, Mr. Wade H. Sherard, III, and Mr. and Mrs. Patrick C. Smith.

Letter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Cambridge, 6 Mar. 1856, to Francis Lieber, informs him of sending a college catalog, explains the various expenses not listed, thanks him for the violets which "are very fragrant and make me think of Heidelberg!", assures him that "The note to Mackintosh shall go by next steamer," and inquires "Did you get the 'Hiawatha' I sent you?" Donors: Mrs. W. H. Hodges, Jr., Col. John M. J. Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Holman, Jr., Miss Mary Wallace Johnson, Miss Katherine M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Kinney, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Bonneau D. Lesesne.

Letter of Hugh Swinton Legare, Washington, 5 Feb. 1842, to Mary [Legare Bullen], advises against a visit to Washington for "the state of public affairs is such that one hardly knows what to count on," comments on difficulty in passing the "treasury note bill" and the two parties attempting "to thwart the administration," relates "the House of Reps. are discussing a resolution to dissolve the Union . . . [and] has made no appropriation yet . . . but [for] themselves," mentions his social affairs—"The rest of the Cabinet except Webster, do very little for Society, & . . . are fast losing their consideration here" and how amusing to "see how freely . . . my guests, old Senator &c drink my good Carolina Madeira." Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Weston Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Romaine Barnes, Mrs. J. N. Caldwell, Dr. and Mrs. Buford S. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Warren A. Darby, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy D. Dunbar, Mrs. P. A. Dunbar, Mrs. Maurice L. Farrell, Jr., and Mrs. Phil D. Flynn.

Diploma of Virginia E. Gilchrist, 7 June 1855, from [North] Carolina Female College, states the college was "Adopted by the South Carolina Conference," 1851. Donor: Miss Jessie Gilchrist Ham.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Washington, 29 Dec. 1846, to Gov. David Johnson, acknowledges his two letters concerning the staff officers of our regiment of volunteers "which I have laid before the delegation to be acted on," and informs him that "a recommendation of the Regiment in favour of Col. [Pierce Mason] Butler for the place of Brigadier General . . . has not come to hand." Donors: Mr. Edward A. George, Mrs. Eloise S. Morris, Mrs. James H. Palmer, Mrs. Thomas K. Ruff, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Scarborough, Gen. and Mrs. Andrew C. Tychsen, and Miss Estellene P. Walker.

Broadside issued by Edgar McMullen, Assistant Special Agent, Treasury Dept. of the U. S. Government, 26 Oct. 1865, directs the surrender of all government property to George E. Muzzey, specifying "Cotton, Horses, Mules, Wagons, and all other description of property owned by the late so-called Confederate Government or Abandoned Property," states all property collected will be disposed of at public auction, and warns that failure to comply will cause arrest and punishment by the military authorities. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Broadus Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph I. Waring, Winthrop College Library, Dr. and

Mrs. Calhoun Winton, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip K. Wingard, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell Withers, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Woods, Jr.

Manuscript of George Trawick, 1770 - 3 May 1773, is an account with William Allston for household supplies, powder, shot, and "cash lent you." Donors: Mrs. Mamie Gettys Atkinson and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Forbes.

Letter of Hugh Swinton Legare, Charleston, 5 Aug. 1830, to Stephen D. Miller, informs him of a "contemplated excursion . . . through the Country," expresses a desire "to converse with you at this juncture—unity is not altogether the thing," inquires where he can locate Judge Smith and the authors of articles in the "Journal" by "Jefferson" and "Plea Man," calls his attention to an article in the *Review* on the "American System," and remarks "The 'Republic of the U. States' must be saved if possible." Donors: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Workman, Jr.

Letter of DuBose Heyward, Charleston, [ca. 1930?,] to "Mr. Brown," refuses his request to use "Jasbo Brown" in an anthology, but grants the use of "A Yoke of Steers" and "The Mountain Girl" with directions for securing permission from the publishers. Donors: Mrs. Edwin L. Green, Jr., and Miss Katherine B. Heyward.

Eighteen manuscripts, 1878-1907, of John Thomas McBryde, chiefly sermons, include a Bible with presentation note and signature of Dwight L. Moody "To My dear Friend" and again presented to J. E. Swearingen, 1 Sept. 1942 by Sara C. McBryde. Donor: Mrs. J. E. Swearingen.

Letter of John Izard Middleton, Philadelphia, 22 July 1815, to [Pa.] Chief Justice William Tilghman, thanks him for the letter of introduction to Mrs. Livingston, explains "the lateness of the season, and my anxiety to get Mrs. Middleton to the springs, will preclude . . . my presenting it in person," and hopes to have "the privilege of introducing myself . . . should we . . . meet her on our tour." Donor: Mrs. Dunbar Robb.

Oil portrait of Samuel Maverick (1772-1852), wealthy planter and landowner of Pendleton, S. C., and father of Texan, Samuel A. Maverick. Although the artist and date of the portrait are unknown, it has been appraised as a work of superior quality by a master American artist. Donor: Mr. Ozé Van Wyck.

Two lithographs in color, "Riding to the Hounds" and "Eastern Brown Pelicans and American Royal Terns" from the camera of the late Eugene B. Sloan. Donor: Mrs. Eugene B. Sloan.

Seven manuscripts of Solomon Blatt, Barnwell and Columbia, 1971, consist of his speech accepting a portrait of Mendel Rivers for the State; the oath of office administered to U. S. District Judge Solomon Blatt, Jr.; remarks made at dedication ceremonies for Dawkins Hall, Denmark Area Technical Center; statement made at a press conference regarding the 1973 race for Speaker of the S. C. House of Representatives; and covering letters presenting these to the Library. Donor: Hon. Solomon Blatt.

Ninety-five manuscripts of Charles Duke Stanley, Columbia, 1872-1926, consist chiefly of correspondence with Sallie N. Rives of Ala., whom he married in the fall of 1873. The first letter, 21 Mar. 1872, relates Stanley's experiences since his last visit in Ala., including his Civil War service and becoming a business partner of his Uncle at the Stanley China Hall in Columbia. Comments on political affairs—"there is so much of the novelty and ridiculous . . . so much trouble. . . . Out of this grows the Ku Klux trials"; improvements in Columbia—"Nearly every building visible for . . . a mile is new having been erected since the disastrous and indescribable fire of 17 Feb. 1865" illustrate problems of Reconstruction. Reporting events connected with Columbia churches and his activities as a Sunday School teacher in the Methodist Church reveal Stanley as a deeply religious person. Miss Rives' letters inform Stanley of family and community events in Collirene, Ala., mentioning former acquaintances in the Gramlin, Dunklin, and Ulmer Families. In Oct. 1873 Stanley expresses disgust that the "radical *fraudulent* [party] triumph[ed] in electing their nominees," but describes "the Peace Society[s] . . . second Annual meeting . . . [as] an interesting occasion and indicated a progress in this movement." Pictures and newspaper articles provide information on the family. **Donors: Mrs. Lucille Stanley Oliver and Mrs. Anna Marion Stanley Benson.**

Sixteen leaflets of the S. C. Democratic Party, 1934-1962, list officers of the party including Executive Committee, County Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, and County Secretaries. **Donor: Mrs. John S. Reynolds.**

Thirty-two items, 1861-1926, additions to the Charles Carroll Simms Collection of William Gilmore Simms manuscripts include a letter of Mrs. Simms, Woodlands, 30 Oct. 1861, to Augusta Simms, which informs her of conditions at home, mentions visitors, and expresses concern for her. A letter of Simms, Yonkers, N. Y., 3 Aug. 1866, to a daughter, relates great anxiety for their welfare—especially those at the plantation with emphasis on methods of preventing illness, requests her to secure two copies of "the miniature" from Mrs. John Laurens, and comments on cholera in New York. Ten documents, 1864-65, are certificates of Confederate States bonds acquired by William Gilmore Simms. "Communion Hymn," a poem written by William Sherwood, Great Barrington, Mass., 24 Sept. 1868, was presented to Mary Lawson Simms. A manuscript volume of Charles Carroll Simms, Sept. 1881, records a trip to San Francisco as a guest of Mrs. Mark Hopkins. Traveling in a private railroad car "the 'Sacramento' . . . [with] 2 Bedrooms for the ladies . . . (4 berths) 2 of which Tim & myself occupied—& the other 2 . . . for . . . the Cook, Butler, & Mrs. H's servant" illustrate facilities provided for the affluent traveler. Comments on Chicago, the Rocky Mountains, with description of the house and reception of the party indicate a very pleasant journey. A letter of Timothy Hopkins, Paris, 30 Sept. 1926, to Charles Carroll Simms, discusses problems connected with his father's estate and compliments Simms on his success at the Bar. Nine manuscripts contain genealogical notes on the Govan, Hart, Roach, Rowe, Chevilette, and Simms Families. **Donors: The Children of Charles Carroll Simms.**

Sixty-six items, 1834-61, are additions to the James H. Thornwell Papers. In a letter written from Cambridge, 11 Sept. 1834, to Alexander H. Pegues, Cheraw, Thornwell expresses his ideas on love of individuals and race—"The man who is careless of his own household, is hardly able to take care of the world; and the man, who loves not his own family can hardly be expected to love the race"; relates his invitation to a party but fears there will be dancing and if so "I most assuredly will not go as . . . dancing is . . . fit only for the horned inhabitants of the subterranean regions"; and comments on studying Hebrew. Eight travel letters of Thornwell written from Charleston, Baltimore, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Paris, and N. Y., 1 May - 3 Sept. 1841, to his wife, Nancy, Columbia and Lancaster, relate uncomfortable travel accommodations; describe various places visited, including the book range in London as "a little narrow, dirty lane . . . smelt of Popery, Patri Nortie—Ave Maria, Amen etc. being the streets of the square"; mention visiting people with S. C. connections—Dr. Trezevant's "father is living here in elegance & opulence & his sons have paid me every attention"; comment on the attitude toward slavery in Scotland and England; declare "America is immeasurably superior to England"; register his disappointment over Paris except for libraries and museums. A letter of Congressman John McQueen, Washington, 14 Mar. 1856, discusses his son's implication in the recent confrontation of S. C. College students with the State militia. On the death of Mrs. Ann B. Crawford, her son, in a letter, Lancaster, 4 July 1855, requests Thornwell to write notices for several papers. A broadside, printed on silk, 13 July 1855, indicates Thornwell complied with the request. Thirty-seven letters of various friends, June - Aug. 1859, express condolences on the death of a daughter. Requests for aid in securing a minister, biographical material, Bible records, and a genealogy of the Witherspoon Family complete the group. **Donor: Miss Florence Earle Roach.**

Pastel portrait, ca. 1930, of Professor Yates Snowden by "C. R." **Donor: Dr. James B. Meriwether.**

SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND NEWSPAPERS

Constitution of the Columbia Club . . . with a List of Officers and Members, Columbia, 1890. **Donor: Miss Mary Gayle Robertson.**

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, *Travellers and Outlaws*, Boston, 1889, includes a chapter on Denmark Vesey. **Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Hollis.**

S. C. Gazette and General Advertiser (Charleston), 10 June 1783. **Donors: Mrs. Julia Ellis Hamlin and Mrs. John L. Law.**

Agricultural Society of South Carolina, *Letters and Extracts on Agriculture*, Charleston, 1825. **Donor: Mr. W. C. Morton.**

The New South (Port Royal), 17 Oct. 1863. **Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Kahn.**

[Elliott White Springs,] *War Birds, Diary of an Unknown Aviator*, New York, 1926. Special edition of two hundred and ten copies "prepared

for the members of the detachments whose story it is . . . and autographed by the commanding officers and the artist." Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. U. Bell, Jr., Dr. T. S. Buie, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Graydon, Mr. Joseph E. Hart, Jr., Mr. E. Don Herd, Jr., and Dr. and Mrs. Francis A. Lord.

Richard K. Cralle (ed.), *The Works of John C. Calhoun*, Vol. I, Columbia, 1851. Donors: Misses Charlotte, Foy, and Lalla Stevenson.

Hugh Holman, *Up This Crooked Way. A Sheriff Macready Detective Story*, London, 1951. Donor: Dr. James B. Meriwether.

Washington Allston, *Monaldi* (a German translation), Leipzig, 1843. Donor: Dr. James B. Meriwether.

The Daily South Carolinian (Columbia), 22 Dec. 1858. Donor: Mr. Harry R. E. Hampton.

Constitution and By-Laws of Chicora Golf Club, of Charleston, S. C., 1900-1901, n.p. Donor: Mr. Edwin Peacock.

The Chester Standard, 31 Aug. 1865. Donor: Judge Robert W. Hemphill.

Mary A. Tennent, *Light in Darkness. The Story of William Tennent, Sr., and the Log College*, Greensboro, 1971. Donor: Mrs. James Y. Perry.

Album of sheet music, ca. 1837-63, collected by Miss Anna Norhden, contains thirteen pieces of South Carolina interest, including "The Palmetto State Song . . . dedicated to the Signers of the Ordinance of Secession," and music printed or published during the Civil War by the Columbia firms of Julian A. Selby and B. Duncan and Co. Donor: Mrs. J. Harold Easterby.

Bound volume of London editions of six works by William Gilmore Simms, consisting of *The Yemassee*, 1842, *The Damsel of Darien*, 1844, *Confession*, 1845, *Beauchampe*, 1842, *The Kinsmen*, 1841, and *Count Julian*, 1846. Donors: The Children of Charles Carroll Simms.

Bound volume of "Reviews and Criticisms," 1836, 1843-48, by William Gilmore Simms, extracted from the *Southern Quarterly Review*, *Southern Literary Journal*, *Southern and Western Monthly Magazine and Review*, and *The Orion*. Donors: The Children of Charles Carroll Simms.

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