

1973

## **Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1973**

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# THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

## THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Wednesday, April 25, 1973

HENRY SAVAGE, JR., *President, Presiding*

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

Dinner ..... 8:00  
Campus Room, Capstone House

### Business Meeting

Welcome ..... MR. C. WALLACE MARTIN  
Vice President for Development, U.S.C.

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address ..... DR. LOUIS BOOKER WRIGHT  
Former Director, Folger Shakespeare Library

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

### THE JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN PAPERS, 1795-1862

Three generations of the Calhoun Family are represented in the eighty-five letters added to the John C. Calhoun Collection, reflecting the careers of his children (Andrew Pickens, James Edward, John Caldwell, Patrick, and Anna Maria), in discussions of family matters, business interests, and politics.

Calhoun's candidacy in the 1828 Presidential election is suggested in a letter from his nephew John A. Calhoun, Athens, Ga., 14 Apr. 1827, who encouraged his uncle's attendance at the August commencement of Franklin College—"It might perhaps be that you would expect a cool reception, but I do not think it would be as cool as you would imagine. . . . The administration is cursed on every side, and they [Georgians] uphold all that are opposed to it."

During the 1840's other supporters and confidants kept him informed of political developments in their states. P. Roman Steck, Cumberland, Md., 21 May 1843, notifies Calhoun that he has established a paper "for the purpose of advocating your claims for the next Presidency." From Alexandria, Va., 8 June 1843, Edward Dixon apprises Calhoun of support among Va. editors—"A paper is about to be established in Petersburg which will be edited by Mr. [Washington] Greenhow who . . . will devote all his energies and talents to the support of your claims." Tomlinson Fort, Milledgeville, Ga., 17 June 1843, reviews the recent Democratic Party state convention, expresses regret that "our proceedings do not fully correspond with your views," and analyzes the party situation in Ga.—"The Nullifiers of 1830 are the Whigs of 1843. . . . By far the largest portion of the Democrats are the Union Party of 1830." John A. Calhoun, Eufala, Ala., 29 June 1843, assesses Calhoun's strength against Van Buren, relates political news of the Democratic Party in his section of the state, and informs him of the election to Congress of James E. Belser, a Calhoun supporter. Andrew Pickens Calhoun, Cane Brake, Ala., 25 July 1843, reports optimistically his crop prospects for the year and discusses the campaign between Henry Barnes Goldthwaite and James Dellett assuring him that Goldthwaite "is a devoted friend of yours and averred in his speeches that you were the only man in the country who could reform it . . . [but] I am afraid Dellet[t] will be elected as the Whig majority at the last election was upwards of two thousand." Bolling Hall, Montgomery, Ala., 15 Jan. 1850, states that he is a member of a legislative committee on federal relations, solicits Calhoun's recommendations regarding a proper course for Ala. to adopt on the Calif. question, and asserts that the committee's report would require the governor to summon a convention upon passage of the Wilmot Proviso, abolition of slavery in D. C., or interference with the internal slave trade—"And I believe that I may say we are prepared for a dissolution of the Union in the last resort."

Calhoun received numerous requests for copies of speeches and invitations to subscribe to publications. Thomas W. White, Richmond, Va., 17 Apr. 1838, cites his financial predicament and solicits a contribution of \$10.00 "being the amount due for subscription to 3d & 4th Vol-



umes of my truly laborious and expensive publication [*Southern Literary Messenger*]." Calhoun, Fort Hill, 9 May 1843, notifies Joseph H. Hedges, Philadelphia, that he does not have a copy of the speech requested, but "Harpers of N[ew] York are publishing a volume of my speeches which will contain it, and which I presume will shortly be out."

Calhoun is studied as a political figure, but he was also a slaveowner, a planter, and an investor in Ga. gold mines. John E. Bonneau, Charleston, 28 May 1828, acknowledges receipt of Calhoun's letters, states that he has shipped the "2 Demijohns of the best quality old Madeira (9 years) & 2 Cases of the best quality Claret," and informs him that he has been unable "to meet with the description of negroes you want—and am apprehensive you will find it difficult to get supplied with such as will suit you." Farish Carter, Milledgeville, Ga., 14 Nov. 1836, discusses their gold-mining interests, agrees with Calhoun concerning the expenses, attributes the removal of his Negroes to the high costs, contends that the business could become profitable "but you have to watch it constantly to keep off all the Swindlers," and comments upon railroad developments in S. C.—"I am rejoiced to see that the spirit of the times is for a fo[r]ward movement for internal improvement[;] it is all important for the South at this time." Andrew Pickens Calhoun, Cane Brake, Ala., 2 Aug. 1840, sympathizes with his father over losses sustained during a recent freshet, remarks—"I have always considered cotton planting a forced business in Pendleton," discusses cotton planting in general—"I am beginning to believe that the culture of cotton is incompatible with any improvement which renders a country attractive to the eye. . . . I mean neatness, buildings, good roads, minute attentions to stock. . . . We have not the time for these things, no matter what our taste may be," reviews efforts to improve his plantation, and relates the campaign of the Whig Party in Ala.

Women in the Calhoun Family are represented by letters of Mrs. Calhoun and Anna Maria Calhoun Clemson. Anna Maria, Harewood, Va., 15 Mar. 1839, admonishes Cadet Patrick Calhoun, West Point, N. Y., for his "dilatatoriness in writing," explains that she is staying with Thomas Clemson's eldest sister while her husband attends to business in Philadelphia, relates plans for returning to "dear old Carolina," discusses the illness of Martha Cornelia Calhoun, and conveys his father's pleasure "at your report continuing so favorable . . . & if any other motive were necessary to induce you to persevere than the pleasure of doing well, I am sure it would be found in the gratification of deserving the praise of such a father." Floride Calhoun, Washington, 13 Jan. 1845, advises James Edward Calhoun, University of Va., to "study a profession and acquit, yourself with honour, as none of your brothers have done so, which is a little strange," encourages him to read "none but books of information," relates family news, and urges him to write Anna Maria—"She appears hurt that none of you have written her." C. P. McKennie, Charlottesville, Va., 23 Mar. 1846, reminds James Edward about an indebtedness, states that "Some of your creditors here have been a little restless," and refers to a letter from his father offering to pay the debt—"I . . . should be glad if you could remind him of it in a way that would not give him offence." Visiting Andrew Pickens Calhoun in Marengo



County, Ala., John C. Calhoun, Jr., 10 Apr. 1845, describes for James Edward their "Brother Andrew's situation . . . only two days journey from Mobile, and five from Cuba, we therefore frequently have fish, oysters, and all the tropical fruits."

Calhoun's son Patrick attended West Point and upon graduation pursued a career in the army. A young friend, John H. Holt, Midway near Milledgeville, Ga., 19 Aug. 1839, discusses his situation at school and comments upon "a Great revival of Religion in Milledgeville. . . . I saw a young lady that I took a hell of a dance with not long ago shouting Glory to God, and I have seen young men who were not long ago the most wicked praying most fervently." Ben E. Green, Baltimore, 13 Sept. 1840, invites Patrick to visit him, noting that "Baltimore is one of the most pleasant places I have ever seen. There is so much life and animation even 'in these piping times of peace' and dullness." John C. Calhoun, Washington, 6 Jan. 1842, discusses Patrick's career, encourages him to decide upon a profession before leaving the army, and advises—"from one who has seen much & reflected more on life, there is *no happiness without employment*—without being 'usefully & actively employed,' mentally or bodily." Calhoun, Washington, 8 Jan. 1850, encourages Patrick to visit Andrew Pickens Calhoun at Cane Brake, suggests that he might visit the family at Fort Hill "when the weather grows warm," and urges him to consider a future assignment with a party surveying a projected rail route to the Pacific.

Andrew Pickens Calhoun settled in Ala. in 1838. Three letters shortly after his marriage to Margaret Green, daughter of Duff Green, reflect his search for suitable land. Milledge Luke Bonham, Charleston, 14 Apr. 1838, provides Andrew an itinerary for a trip to Texas. Writing his wife from Selma, Ala., 27 Nov. [c. 1838], Andrew informs her of finding "all our hands looking well & perfectly satisfied, this is a great source of pleasure to me as I should have felt great regret had I found that any had been abused," and expresses alarm at the "money affairs of the country." From Jackson, Miss., 10 Dec. [c. 1838], Andrew writes his wife at Pendleton, stating that he has not "seen the place to which I would be willing to take you to. To the eye of the passenger the interior of Miss. is most lonely. . . . It is all sickly badly watered inconvenient to market, with divers other objections," outlines his future travels in search of Miss. lands as well as plans to visit Texas—"Almost all the planters here who sell go there and the tide of immigration is immense." Andrew remained in Ala. but moved within the state to Faunsdale. Kimbrough C. Dubose, a resident of Society Hill, S. C., seeking land in 1848, requests Andrew to furnish him information concerning Ala. plantation lands available for rent or sale.

Correspondence of Duff Green, Andrew Calhoun's father-in-law, discloses Green's extensive financial investments and provides information on political developments. Duff Green, Baltimore, 19 Nov. 1839, explains to A. P. Calhoun the delay of his trip to Europe on account of the financial crisis, states that Van Buren's reelection "is now considered beyond question and feeling himself safe in power he will make his arrangements with the banks in reference to the new state of things," relates a more kindly feeling in N. Y. towards John C. Calhoun "and his



ability to serve the country in this crisis," and analyzes party politics with the prediction that Harrison and Webster would form the Whig ticket. A letter of 2 May 1845 includes a copy of a letter from Green to Francis W. Pickens concerning the effort to have John C. Calhoun sent to England to negotiate a commercial treaty and adjust the Oregon question. Green informed his son-in-law that he was undecided about going to Texas, but "I have the offer of fifty thousand dollars worth of merchandise, and leave for the north in the morning to make arrangements with the parties who are to advance the funds." He was also negotiating for completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and a partial sale of his interest in coal lands "so as to pay off all . . . debts and leave a surplus."

The earliest item in the collection is a letter of Patrick Calhoun, Long Canes, 30 Sept. 1795, to John Ewing Colhoun, "at 12 Mile-river." Patrick relates family news, expresses regret that family matters and urgent business interfered with a visit from Colhoun, reports on sickness among family and slaves, complains of Jay's Treaty—"It is reprobated by almost every person I have heard speak of it," and mentions the arrival of Moses Waddel "and my Daughter Catharine/his Wife."

The Calhoun manuscripts were purchased for the library by the Caroliniana purchase fund and the dues of the following members:

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## THE LOUIS WELBORN CASSELS PAPERS, 1928, 1938-1973

When Louis Cassels "ventured into the touchy field of writing seriously about religion . . . Newspapers and wire services . . . looked upon religion as a taboo topic, and confined their coverage of it to superficial accounts." But Cassels was soon writing a regular weekly column, "Religion in America," which appeared in 400 U. S. newspapers. The 215 items in this collection reflect thirty-five years of Cassels' career as college editor and editor of UPI, his religious journalism and his "general assignments," meaning "whatever the boss tells him to do on any given day. This may be interviewing Cabinet officials, attending Presidential news conferences, directing the UPI press box staff at a national political convention, or conducting lengthy field investigations of complex national problems."

Cassels was born in Ellenton, S. C., a town the federal government destroyed to erect the Savannah River Plant of the Atomic Energy Commission. Describing the destruction, he writes, 11 Dec. 1970—"Pompeii at least has some ruins which show where a home stood before it got in the way of a volcano 2,000 years ago." As valedictorian at his high school graduation, 23 June 1938, he proclaims—"The glorious privilege of receiving an education is open to each and every American child, except . . . when the way is barred by ignorance, poverty, or as in the South, by the sin of racial prejudice." He attended Duke University where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and editor of the student newspaper. In his final edition of the 1941-1942 *Duke Chronicle* he writes—"Perhaps if enough precipitate young fools keep banging their heads into those stone walls year after year, some day the barriers of reactionism will collapse and Duke University will find its progress toward greatness no longer impeded." After graduation Cassels worked for a year with UPI before joining the Air Force, in which he was commissioned second lieutenant, Oct. 1943. Back in civilian life following World War II, he returned to United Press, from which "No one ever got around to firing him" and in his spare time to writing five books and more than 100 magazine articles. In an article on Edward Uhler Condon, Director National Bureau of Standards, *Harper's*, Jan. 1950, Cassels attributes to Condon a description of his own style, "a gift for bringing scientific intricacies down to poolroom terms."

When Cassels began concentration on religious writing in 1957, he moved religion to the front pages of American newspapers by a skillful pen and choice of relevant topics. He observes, 27 Oct. 1966—"The Ecumenical Movement is the most important news event to Christianity in the last 500 years." He advises in *Your Bible*, 1966—"don't start at the beginning, start with the clearest and easiest sections and work gradually into the harder parts." A reviewer of *The Real Jesus*, 1968, summarizes—"He [Cassels] says you'll find Jesus today on the picket line opposing the war in Vietnam, helping the poor and being appalled at the rich; reaching out a hand of friendship to the prostitute; fighting not for rights for black, yellow, brown or white but for rights for man . . . a great rebel who dares say that the life that man seeks here, now, forever, is love."



*The Reality of God*, 1971, according to Cassels, "is for wistful agnostics and reluctant atheists," to which a reviewer adds—"He doesn't ask the reader to take his word for ultimate truths; he merely states why he believes in God." Among the religious topics Cassels writes on are: integration in the churches, the clergy, rightist crisis, parochial-public school conflicts, ecumenical movement, religion as a subject in public schools, tasks of the layman, inner-city ministry, science and religion, and freedom of religion.

Though described as "the best known and most widely read commentator on religion in the American secular press," Cassels spent most of his time on "general assignments." In *Fieldman*, Apr. 1967, he writes—"The views and opinions about national and international issues are very much like investments; they're like stocks and bonds—Unless you review them constantly, you are going to find yourself with a sour portfolio." In the summer of 1968, Cassels received an assignment on which he did some of his most significant writing—"he traveled across the country, visiting urban ghettos where Negroes were venting their frustrations in rioting. He dodged bullets in Detroit, bricks in Newark and fire engines in Spanish Harlem, talked to hundreds of ghetto residents, and wrote the longest dispatch ever moved on the UPI wires—a 5,000-word report exploring the causes of ghetto rioting." His UPI story, 4 Aug. 1968, states—"At this moment, the [black] revolution is unorganized . . . the only clear objective . . . is . . . to give 'whitey' a bad time . . . to shake him up and make him realize that Negroes are fed up with overcrowded, overpriced, rat-infested ghetto housing . . . with menial jobs that won't pay for any of the luxuries which an affluent society constantly flaunts in their faces . . . with irregular garbage collection . . . with inferior public schools that no white neighborhood would tolerate . . . an end to the constant, day-to-day humiliations that white people inflict on black people by little insults and condescensions." The collection includes Cassels' articles on such topics as: atomic energy, job pressure, migrants, executive development, ecology, consumer rights, capital punishment, population explosion, problems of aging, pacifism, government waste, and features on various individuals.

Not all of Cassels' readers agreed with his opinions. Among vigorous dissenters was Madalyn Murray O'Hair, 18 Oct. 1972—"Does he [President of UPI] know that you lip off about matters which you refuse to authenticate?"

In 1971 Cassels was stricken by a severe coronary and forced to lighten the pressure under which he had lived for a quarter century. He returned to S. C., settling about twenty-five miles from where Ellenton had been. Equipped with a teletype and other appliances of his trade, he moved to his new home, "Coontail Lagoon," to continue writing. He had a new subject, illness. In "God Is With You," *The Evening Star*, Washington, 16 Nov. 1971, he testifies that serious illness can be a blessing making one aware of God's "presence and confident of his love to a degree not often attained in the peaceful and painless passage of everyday life." Donor: Mr. Louis W. Cassels.



## THE CHARLES SPENCER MCCALL PAPERS, 1819-1956

The 329 manuscripts of this collection reflect the activities on the state and local level of an important Democratic Party county chairman and member of the party's state executive committee. Charles Spencer McCall (1843-1904) returned from the Civil War and shortly thereafter became involved in the general merchandising business. He achieved immediate success and rose to prominence in Marlboro County. He actively entered politics in the 1876 gubernatorial campaign when he carried the county for Wade Hampton. He was also successful in seeking office, winning election to the state senate and as mayor of Bennettsville. The major portion of the collection relates to the period 1878 to 1894 when McCall served as Marlboro County party chairman and as member of the party's executive committee.

The collection contains only a few items of interest prior to 1874, including a document reflecting the dramatic rise of slave prices in the late 1850's and a labor contract, 1865, by which nine former slaves "covenant and agree, for the remainder of the present year, to reside and devote their labor to the cultivation and improvement of the plantation . . . on the system as hitherto usual in this part of the State."

By 1878 the Conservatives had been in power two years, but memories of Reconstruction and the Red-Shirt campaign remained strong. A letter, 7 June 1878, of Joshua Hilary Hudson, Newberry, concerns the Hon. C. W. Dudley, "[who] contends that Grant is the only man who can keep the Rebels of the South—the extreme men—properly tamed, and is the only man who can *save the country*." Republicans still remained influential in certain areas, and in a letter, 23 Aug. 1878, Columbia, John D. Kennedy, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, outlines plans for the coming campaign. He advocates a great show of "*men on horseback* . . . [to] impress the minds of our opponents with our settled and unwavering determination to carry the election," urges a warning to "negroes under age that they are known and will be indicted," and mentions the "necessity of influencing the common negroes to vote with us." On 8 Sept. 1878, Abbeville, Hudson urges McCall to invite Martin W. Gary to a political rally. After the rally Hudson informs McCall, 30 Sept. 1878, of Gary's pleasure at his reception in Bennettsville and refers to what he deems an attempt "to snub him [Gary] by Hampton and others which is unfair. . . . His plan of Campaign is *the* plan and only plan. . . . Speeches of whites don't affect the negro—overawing demonstrations do affect him, and he is blind who does not see it."

Although the Democrats faced declining opposition from Republicans in state elections, the power of appointment by the national Republican administration rewarded Republican sympathizers in the state. John Smythe Richardson advises McCall, 5 Jan. 1880, that Joseph L. Breeden appeared to be the likely choice for district census supervisor, but "next to Breeden, I fear the chances are that Rev. Bowman of Darlington County will get the appointment—he is that Radical communist & greenbacker."



Election-year politics are reflected in McCall's 1880 correspondence. Hudson, Columbia, 13 June 1880, expresses concern about a possible independent ticket in Marlboro County headed by Charles P. Townsend and views the ticket as an effort to split the Democratic Party. In Sept. Hudson attended a rally at Winnsboro and wrote McCall of "a truly grand display of Red-Shirt Democracy. . . . Every arrangement was complete and everything passed off splendidly, except that there was a little too much of whiskey."

During 1886 and 1888 McCall corresponded with *News and Courier* editor, Francis W. Dawson. On 28 July 1886, Charleston, Dawson requests information on "what support he [Charles Richardson Miles] will have in your County and what are the probabilities for his re-election." Following Miles' defeat, Dawson, 10 Aug. 1886, expresses distress since Miles' victory "was the only thing Charleston wanted or worked for," denies "all the silly talk about Tillman and myself, for we combined on nothing, and he voted for [Joseph] Earle," refers to McCall's opinion that Charleston's attitude on the census question caused the election of William L. Mauldin and Earle, "but this can hardly be so, for the opposition of the Charleston Senators would not have been effectual, without the aid of other Senators who took the same view of the matter," and asserts that "it was really not right to punish us and strike down a man like Miles, because our representatives in the Legislature took a different view of a particular question from that which we took ourselves." With his many sources of information throughout the state, Dawson provided McCall political "scoop." On 13 Apr. 1888, he reports on George W. Dargan's prospects for election to Congress and states that Dargan's supporters "are trying to get every possible candidate out of the way." The Democratic national convention met in 1888, and Dawson requested McCall's assistance in securing a delegate-at-large nomination.

By 1886 a new force had surfaced in state politics. William Caleb Coker, Darlington, 26 June 1886, discusses political developments and a recent letter from Benjamin R. Tillman "proposing to take me as the candidate of his movement if I would get on his platform, or even assent to his two principal schemes." Coker replied to Tillman expressing opposition to a separate agricultural college and a reorganized Dept. of Agriculture. He refers to a design in some sections, "particularly among the opponents of the University . . . Trustees to run B[erryman] W[heeler] Edwards for governor if the necessary support can be had in the Peedee section" and states that he would prefer supporting Edwards to running himself.

In the spring of 1890 the Democratic Party formulated plans for the state campaign. A printed circular letter, 13 May 1890, addressed to county chairmen, urges complete registration of Democratic voters in S. C., mentions an expected attempt to increase registered Negro voters, and refers to anticipated Republican efforts "to influence the election of members of Congress especially . . . their evident design is to make a fight in several of the Congressional Districts." Between the issuance of the Shell Manifesto in January and the Democratic Party convention



in Sept., the party's Conservative faction sought to prevent Tillman's nomination as governor. John C. Hemphill, Charleston, 24 May 1890, inquires of Tillman's strength in Marlboro, seeks opinion of James L. Orr as a candidate of the "regular Democracy," and states—"I believe that Tillman is going to grow weaker the longer the campaign continues and that he will be defeated by a heavy majority." Sen. Wade Hampton, writing "My Dear McCall," 14 July 1890, offers the opinion that "Things look better now, & we can win if active work is put in."

The rise of Tillmanism created consternation among conservatives and precipitated a struggle for control of the Democratic Party. A circular, 1894, serves notice of a convention to be held for reorganization of the party. James A. Hoyt, Greenville, 4 Apr. 1894, expresses concern "about the present deplorable condition of the State," suggests that "some effort should be made to pacify the contending elements and restore tranquility among the people," and outlines a "plan for bringing into conference and friendly deliberation the representatives of both factions, with a view of agreeing upon recommendations and suggestions for restraining and quelling excitement during the pending campaign." In a letter, 8 Apr. 1894, Barnwell, former governor Johnson Hagood encloses a copy of a letter to James A. Hoyt acknowledging his letter and expressing reservations regarding "a conference of citizens of the factions of the Democratic Party." Of the "Farmers Movement" he advises McCall—"It attracted many good men who still by inertia remain in its ranks. Unfortunately it also absorbed the sans cullotte & anarchical element which has always existed & always will exist in every community," asserts that as the movement became political under Tillman the latter element "obtained & retains control," attributes to Tillman "a disregard of law that looks like incapacity to conceive its obligations, and a ruthlessness of all save his personal ends that looks like insanity," and states—"He must be eliminated from our politics before the State can resume her healthy condition politically."

Numerous items reflect McCall's activities on the county political level. Two letters of James LeGet, Clio, 12 and 16 August 1886, report his activities in behalf of McCall's campaign for state senate including a meeting with leaders of two churches, one of which "made me a proposition to carry everything solid for you if I would help them put seats in their church. I asked them how much it would take. They said 4 or 5. I pledged myself to them for \$5.00 dollars." McCall's political memorandum book, 1876-1884, contains lists of officers of Democratic clubs in Marlboro County. Donor: Mrs. Catherine McC. Rogers.



### THE GEORGE WILLIAMS GAGE PAPERS, 1898-1921

The 147 items of George Williams Gage (1856-1921), Chester lawyer and Justice of the S. C. Supreme Court, include correspondence relating to Gage's projected volume (apparently never written) on the bench and bar of S. C. Sketches of several S. C. towns and counties—resources for the volume—include a letter, 24 June 1905, from R. E. Allison, describing vandalism in Lancaster by Union forces under Gen. Kilpatrick—"Why they did not burn the Court House it is hard to tell. They took down all the records and papers and strewed them all along in the hallway in the Court House, and on the floor, tramped them under foot so that they were badly damaged, and many of them lost."

Replying to a research question, A. S. Salley, Jr., 21 Sept. 1905, inquires of Judge Gage—"haven't you a public library in Chester? . . . Your library is probably used as a charitable institution for respectably feeding some respectable lady who has not the slightest idea of professional library work. (That is the case in almost every other library in the State from the State Library down.)" J. F. Izlar, 30 Mar. 1906, relates early Orangeburg history commenting on the German-Swiss settlement and organization of the town. T. Q. Donaldson, 2 Aug. 1906, describes early Greenville—"there have been four County Court houses at this place. The first must have been a very crude affair. . . . The second was a wooden structure . . . in the center of the public square. It was erected early in 1800." A letter from Daniel H. Chamberlain, 6 Feb. 1907, asserts that "The Bar of S. C., as I first knew it have always had a high place in my estimate. It was learned, strong, thorough, and chivalric, and I never had occasion to complain of anything less than fair treatment even when political feeling ran highest."

In the collection are several of Judge Gage's lengthy charges to the jury. At Chesterfield during the spring term of 1913 he concludes a ponderous address with "The institution of the Jury is a sword to strike the wrong-doer, and a shield to protect the innocent."

At Judge Gage's request, various friends of the legal profession shared case experiences, in and out of court houses. W. A. Clark, 18 Dec. 1913, relates a case that "grew out of an old controversy existing for very many years among the Lutherans of the Dutch Fork section of Lexington County."

A manuscript giving brief biographies of several Union County lawyers describes Col. Isaac G. McKissick as "essentially a self-made man, his opportunities of education at his Pea Ridge home having been very limited. At the age of 23 he was elected Clerk of Court and held the office for sixteen years. . . . Besides, he was no mean speaker." A manuscript by Judge Gage narrates some Spartanburg beginnings—"The County Court met at Woods farm in 1786. This farm is or was some 4 miles west of Spartanburg, where the Southern Railway crosses Fairforest, the present location of the Arcadia Mills." Robert A. Thompson sketches briefly the District of Washington, once Cherokee lands and later the districts of Pendleton and Greenville.

Included in the collection is a bound volume of valuable newspaper clippings of historical articles on the towns of Columbia and Pendleton, and the counties of Chester, Fairfield, Lee, Union, and York. Also in the volume are biographies of Samuel Dibble, Knox Livingston, Thomas J. Mackey, J. C. Pope, George H. Sass, and Leroy Youmans. Donors: Dr. Chalmers G. Davidson and Mrs. Alice Gage Davidson.



## THE JAMES THOMAS WILLIAMS PAPERS, 1859-1936

The 9,099 manuscripts of this collection reflect the lives and careers of members of two families—the McBees and the Williamses—an alliance resulting from the marriage in 1881 of James T. Williams (1845-1936) and Sally McBee (d. 1907), a daughter of Vardry McBee. Letters during the 1870's include correspondence of Sally McBee from St. Mary's College, Raleigh, N. C., depicting social activities and student life. Her future husband, James T. Williams, entered the hardware business in Greenville, S. C., in 1875 under the firm name of Wilkins, Williams & Co. His correspondence prior to 1880 deals primarily with business affairs.

Letters between James Williams and Sally McBee in 1880 display the intense feelings generated by the Presidential campaign of Winfield Scott Hancock. During the fall of 1880, Democrats waged a vigorous campaign which included disruption of political meetings. A letter of 10 Oct. 1880 details a confrontation which ended in a shooting—"The Mayor] seems certain that the negroes provoked the shooting by jeering & throwing stones at some Colored Democrats who were among the 'Red Shirts.'" Williams, like many other prominent Greenville citizens, became involved in the railroad movement which spawned competition among upcountry communities. In March 1881 Williams thought that a railroad vote in Greenville would prove favorable, but he predicted victory by a narrow margin—"the colored vote is *very useful* to us in an election like this."

In addition to his hardware business Williams handled Vardry McBee's business interests in Greenville which included ownership of the Camperdown [cotton] Mills property. Letters, 1888-1890, represent Williams' role as receiver of the Georgia Construction & Investment Co. which failed while constructing the Carolina, Knoxville & Western Railroad.

Shortly after concluding his duties as receiver, Williams became involved in the affairs of Camperdown Mills acting as representative of Vardry McBee. The factory passed into receivership in 1895. A letter of Silas McBee, 2 May 1895, instructs Williams to advertise the property for sale. Four letters, 1895-1896, from Silas McBee discuss prospects for selling Camperdown mentioning conversations and contacts among New England machinery firms.

Williams began a local political career when he was elected mayor of Greenville in 1893. His period of service as Greenville Mayor from 1893 to 1901 does not loom large in the collection, but there are several interesting items including his first inauguration address and a letter, 8 Jan. 1894, to Gov. Benjamin R. Tillman and the State Board of Control in which Williams expresses his intention to enforce the dispensary law. Two items, 6 and 19 Apr. 1897, reflect Greenville's development as an important Piedmont railroad center.

Between the mid-1890's and 1911 the four sons of James T. Williams attended college and graduate school. Letters during this period provide



an excellent view of academic and social life at Clemson, Columbia University, Harvard Law School, University of the South, and West Point. The collection contains correspondence of Sumner as a career army officer, Silas as a Chattanooga lawyer and unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, and Vardry McBee as an employee of Swift & Co. Their letters include observations on politics, the peacetime army, and depression conditions in various sections of the country. But in a family of prolific correspondents, the most prolific was James T. Williams, Jr.

After completing his course at Columbia University in 1901, James Williams became a correspondent with *The State* newspaper and launched a long and distinguished journalistic career. A letter of Narciso G. Gonzales, 9 June 1901, offers James a position "as an 'unpaid attache.'" Williams remained in Columbia only a brief time, but his letters relate satisfaction with his initial reporting efforts. On 23 June 1901, he gives an account of an incident in the mill district between "strike[r]s and 'scabs.'" In a letter of 9 Aug. 1901, James conveys to his mother the excitement of a young reporter interviewing Ben Tillman. However, the interview became somewhat subdued as "some of the ladies had to come poke themselves in the way and that caused him to cease cussing before we got on the subject of McLaurin's reply."

By Jan. 1902, Williams was situated in Washington, and his letters reveal him moving around and meeting important sources of information. A letter of 18 Jan. 1902 informs his father of various contacts including a very satisfactory interview with Judson W. Lyons, a Georgia Negro serving as Register of the Treasury. Later encounters impressed Williams for in a letter of 25 Jan. 1902, he states—"Have to see him every day and you can't imagine what a very intelligent fellow he is: knows South Carolina politics like a book."

Williams arrived in Washington at an opportune time for a S. C. reporter. The Tillman-McLaurin feud in the Senate was arousing comment, and Williams' letters provide a detailed account of developments. On 2 Mar. 1902 he refers to the "disgraceful scrap" on the Senate floor. In his correspondence throughout the summer of 1902, Williams dwells on the Tillman-McLaurin affair, but in the fall he turns his attention to Congressman Asbury Latimer of whose policies he became an acerbic critic—"He will go into the Republican party any day they pay him his price."

Williams left his position with *The State* in 1902 to become a Washington correspondent with the Associated Press, a position he held until 1906 when he moved to the *Boston Transcript* as that paper's Washington correspondent. As his position in the journalistic community improved, Williams' associations widened accordingly. His letters reflect his expanding circle of acquaintances and also detail the routine life of a Washington correspondent of the period. He developed close friendships in the diplomatic community and attended the Portsmouth Peace Conference in 1905. On 1 Apr. 1905, he relates an interview with President Roosevelt, encloses the newspaper account, and states that Roosevelt



"was well enough pleased with my dispatch which was on the front page of all the papers."

Williams developed an insatiable interest in politics and political issues. The affair involving Negro troops at Brownsville, Texas, provoked a bitter debate in the Senate. Interrupted by Tillman while addressing the Senate, Senator John C. Spooner retaliated providing Williams the "delicious privilege to hear Spooner flay Tillman as the latter has never been flayed before." In a letter of 24 Oct. 1907, he refers to discussion of a third term for Roosevelt and relates administration efforts to curb the financial crisis—"Secretary Cortleyou is on the scene and the government is determined to leave no stone unturned to prevent the panic from spreading."

Through his friendships and by personal philosophy Williams became increasingly aligned with the Republican Party under Roosevelt and Taft. He states in a letter of 10 June 1906 that Taft "may be forced to run for President. We could not get a better one the country over." The following year he reports pre-convention activities discussing the swing toward Taft of the Joseph Foraker machine. He cites Joseph Cannon and Charles W. Fairbanks as potential anti-Roosevelt candidates and labels both men reactionaries. In a letter of 12 Nov. 1907, Williams instructs his father to ignore rumors that Roosevelt has deserted Taft. On 16 Jan. 1908, Williams writes—"Confidentially-Mr. Taft has asked me to help out in the conduct of his campaign . . . in the East and south." During the campaign James was appointed secretary to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, a position which allowed him to report in detail on Taft's strategy and prospects. Following Taft's inauguration, Williams received appointment as Civil Service Commissioner.

Tuberculosis forced Williams to resign from the commission in May, and he journeyed to Fort Bayard, New Mex., for treatment. Afterwards he moved to Tucson, Ariz., becoming editor of *The Tucson Citizen*. While in Arizona he engaged in politics by establishing contacts with Republicans in the territory. He also wrote his father interesting descriptive letters. On 5 Aug. 1910, he gives an account of a visit to the Rillito Farms near Tucson, a Mormon colony composed of recent arrivals from Mexico.

Williams returned to Boston in 1912 as editor of the *Evening Transcript*. A gap in the collection from 1911 to 1920 makes it impossible to trace his career during the years of Woodrow Wilson and World War I.

In the mid-1920's James Williams, Jr. became associated with the newspaper syndicate of William Randolph Hearst. In a letter from San Simeon, Calif., 1 Oct. 1927, James describes for his father "the Doge's Suite." The following year his letters are again filled with political news and a discussion of a trip to Mexico to interview Ambassador Dwight Morrow. He was delighted with the Herber Hoover-Charles Curtis ticket for he thought that the tandem of "Hoover, the orphan son of an Iowa blacksmith, and Curtis, part Indian, who started life as a working boy . . . takes the edge off the 'East side west side' romance of Al Smith." Regarding Republican chances in S. C., he informed his father in a letter of 20 July 1928 that the party would attempt no organization in the state.



Republican prospects were nonexistent and "those Democrats who wish to support Mr. Hoover can do so without running the risk . . . of committing themselves to the Tolbort [*sic*] machine." "En route [to] Mexico City," in August, James provided his father a detailed account of Mexico as seen from a train window.

Williams had been generally in agreement with the administrations of Roosevelt, Taft, and Coolidge. With the Hoover administration, he did not enjoy cordial relations. On 16 Nov. 1929, he observed that "A good many high steppers for the last year are now stepping low as a result of the drop in stocks." But it was not the Wall Street crash that disenchanted him. He was disappointed by what he considered floundering inaction. He consistently expressed opposition to Hoover's tariff policies as did Hearst. On 8 June 1929, he reported that "Mr. H[earst] is much disgusted with the tariff bill and his instructions are to fight it."

In the fall of 1931 Williams began discussing the next Presidential election. Democratic names mentioned included Franklin D. Roosevelt, Albert C. Ritchie, Owen D. Young, and John Nance Garner, "a possible Democratic dark horse." James wrote numerous letters analyzing the campaign of 1932. However, on 28 Oct. 1932, he admitted to his father—"There is really surprisingly little interest in the election here [Washington] except among those likely to lose their jobs." Following the election, in a letter of 14 Nov. 1932, he analyzed what he considered to be the causes of Hoover's failure. Williams recognized the crisis following Hoover's defeat as he commented in a letter of 7 Jan. 1933 on "living under a Government at Washington and a Government in New York."

In the area of foreign policy and national defense Williams continued unhappy over policies as he had been with those of Hoover. On 7 Sept. 1933, he criticized Roosevelt for ignoring the advice of State Department experts and sending Sumner Welles to Cuba "bent upon getting Machado out." He consistently opposed the Philippine commonwealth bill and asserted in a letter of 23 Sept. 1935 that the legislation "was lobbied through Congress by a coalition of special interests, headed by American investors in Cuban sugar properties." Williams' concern about the Philippines derived in part from his fears of Japanese intentions in the Far East. On 26 Sept. 1931, he cited Japanese aggression in China and predicted tension between the U. S. and Japan "unless . . . the American people wake up to the fact that the Japanese have come to first rank power too rapidly to develop a sense of responsibility commensurate with her power." He also criticized New Deal domestic policies, reporting in a letter of 15 Aug. 1933, "the increasing dissatisfaction with the gangster talk of Administrator [Hugh] Johnson." He also mentioned reports of "chiseling" on the part of many who have obtained the Blue Eagle."

Williams enjoyed a wide circle of friendships among the military and developed a special antipathy for S. C. Congressman John J. McSwain whom he considered a pacifist. In his letters McSwain became "McSwine." When McSwain spoke in favor of a bill deemed by Williams to be an insult to West Point and its graduates, Williams in a letter of 25 Apr. 1935 confided to his father—"McSwine is to spill some more of



his swill tomorrow bespattering the records and the memories of the living and dead graduates of West Point."

By the latter stages of Roosevelt's first administration, Williams was becoming increasingly critical of the New Deal. A letter of 10 Mar. 1935 discusses "Personal Government versus the Government of the Constitution." Though critical of New Deal legislation, Williams acknowledged Roosevelt the master politician in a letter of 20 June 1935—"The report is current here that Huey Long was wandering around his hotel last evening without his B. V. D.'s and that Father Coughlin was minus a shirt when he woke up this morning—these two garments having been appropriated by the occupant of the White House who sent his share the wealth blast to Congress yesterday afternoon."

Williams' political nose was beginning to twitch by the fall of 1935. His letters mention various Republican candidates including Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, Frank Knox who assessed his chances for the nomination in an interview with Williams, and Sen. William Borah. But Williams' candidate was Kansas governor Alfred Landon. On 21 Feb. 1936, he wrote from "Somewhere in Kansas" discussing Democratic efforts to head off Landon by playing up Vandenberg. In a letter of 31 Mar. 1936, he informed his father of Landon's "several good breaks in recent weeks." On 12 Apr. 1936, Williams analyzes Roosevelt's altered campaign strategy attributing the shift to a realization that Hoover would not be his opponent.

Williams witnessed the convention victory celebration at the Landon home and on 12 June 1936 he shared his impressions with his father. A letter of 28 July 1936 presents Williams' assessments of Landon and Roosevelt. **Donor: Mrs. William Adams.**

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*Anonymous letter*, Charleston, 9 Nov. 1837, to Sylvester Stocking, Chatham, Conn., relates a visit to N. Y., mentions the artist Bogle, reviews events of a stormy sea passage from N. Y., gives his first impressions of the city, relates introduction to Otis Mills, "one of the most influential men in the city . . . worth \$150,000.00," and refers to his difficulty in finding a position as clerk. **Donors: Mr. and Mrs. William N. Gressette and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond K. O'Cain.**

*Letter* of Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, Charleston, 16 May 1861, to Francis W. Pickens, discusses the defenses along the S. C. coast, outlines plans for protection of "the magnificent and important harbor of Port Royal," expresses reservation about Beaufort's defense but states that the existing works "will answer well against any naval expedition," and offers recommendations for garrisoning the coastal defense installations. **Donor: Mrs. Clarence M. Kuykendal.**

*Three manuscripts* of Solomon Blatt, 1972, include an address delivered at Barnwell to friends and alumni of North Greenville Junior College and welcoming remarks at Hilton Head to the board of governors meeting of the National Society of State Legislators. **Donor: Hon. Solomon Blatt.**

*Letter* of Milledge Luke Bonham, Fairfax Court House, Va., 12 July 1861, to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, recommends Gen. Johnson Hagood



and attests his "military worth and high character." **Donors: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Workman, Jr.**

*Letter* of William Boykin, Mount Pleasant, 17 Dec. 1832, to Stephen D. Miller, Washington, discusses family activities, reflects upon the state's political climate excited by "Jackson's proclamation," explains that "the union party are becomming daily more resolute in their opposition to the state," and requests news from Washington "for horses have become very dear on account of many people running off." **Donors: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Canteay.**

*Letter* of Sam Brown, Boston, 11 Dec. 1786, to William Vernon, Newport, includes copy of a letter, 6 Nov. 1786, Winthrop, Todd & Winthrop, Charleston, to Brown, stating their position in a dispute over a cargo shipment, expresses reservation regarding the contentions of Winthrop, Todd & Winthrop, and recommends that Capt. Gardner sail for Charleston with instructions for "taking the Bonds out of the Hands of W. Todd & W. & lodging them with Some other House or transmitting them to us." **Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle Roberts.**

*Letter* of John Caldwell Calhoun, Abbeville, 10 Feb. 1810, introduces "Mr. William Martin a young gentleman of my acquaintance; who expects to spend some time at Litchfield in the law school." **Donors: Miss Henrietta Creed, Mrs. Allison P. DuBose, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gaillard Lenoir, Mr. Marion Sims Wyeth, and Mr. and Mrs. George Watson.**

*Letter* of A. Carter, Lancaster, 30 Sept. 1828, to Stephen D. Miller, seeks information concerning Samuel R. Gibson's reported opposition to Andrew Jackson and solicits an evaluation of Gibson's conduct as a state legislator. **Donor: Mr. J. Wesley Davis, Jr.**

*Letter* of Albert Case, Charleston, 25 Apr. 1840, to Gideon Welles, Hartford, Conn., describes a Charleston political rally for William Henry Harrison and John Tyler held "at the *log cabin* (Rames' Hall) in Meeting Street," lists the speakers including James L. Petigru, E. S. Thomas, "who had been transported from Cincinnati for the purpose," and Hugh Swinton Legare, "the great apostate whose treachery was rebuked at the Ballot Box," and remarks that the meeting was attended by about 200 persons, many of whom "were democrats who like myself attended to see the miserable attempts of the federalists to excite a sympathy for the *hard cider, abolitionist* candidate." **Donors: Mr. and Mrs. James M. Black.**

*Document* of James Chesnut, Charleston District, 1 Oct. 1782, concerns "certain Book Debts due from the Volunteers of Ireland and from other Officers in his Majesty's different Regiments, that are now about departing the Province of South Carolina. . . ." **Donors: Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Gaillard.**

*Letter* of Langdon Cheves, Charleston, 20 May 1815, to Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin W. Crowninshield, refers to "Thomas Paine, late a Sailing Master in the U[nited] States Navy," cites Paine's acts of gallantry in the War of 1812 which resulted in a disabling injury, and states that "he has just been discharged from Service & left without the means of Support." **Donors: Mrs. W. H. Harley, Dr. A. V. Huff, Jr., and Mr. Dorcey Lybrand.**



*Letter* of Henry Clay, Ashland, Ky., 20 Aug. 1846, to Francis Lieber, acknowledges his letter and request for a visit, details his plans—"My family has been laboring under a severe domestic affliction, and in the hope of deriving some relief from it, I intend to go to the Blue Licks," and expresses approval of William C. Preston's appointment as "one of the Regents of the Smithsonian institute." **Donors:** Mrs. B. Ernest Allen, Dr. Brewton Berry, Mr. John J. Chappell, and Mr. H. Simmons Tate, Jr.

*Document* of James Coalter, Orangeburg District, 3 Feb. 1794, is a grant signed by William Moultrie for 1,000 acres "in the fork of Edisto River, on a branch of Boggy Gully." **Donor:** Mr. Francis Lieber.

*Broadside invitation*, issued by the Dock Street Theatre, Charleston, 27 Nov. 1937, for the performance of "The Recruiting Officer," "a comedy . . . which opened the original DOCK STREET THEATRE two centuries ago." **Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. Dexter C. Martin.

*Printed certificate* of the Eastern Building and Loan Association of Syracuse, N. Y., 17 Oct. 1893, lists the officers for Chester's local board. **Donor:** Hon. Robert W. Hemphill.

*Letter* of S. Bassett French, Governor's House, [Richmond,] 1 July 1863, to Col. James Chesnut, invites him "to represent South Carolina on the [Gen. Thomas J.] Jackson Statue Executive Committee." **Donors:** Dr. and Mrs. Aubrey E. Brooks.

*Letter* of James Hamilton, Charleston, 25 June 1831, to Stephen D. Miller, reviews political developments, especially the campaign of the State Rights party, discusses plans for a display of strength on July 4, and gives assurance that the party is not to become enmeshed in Presidential politics—"I have written fully to . . . Calhoun to tell him that the States Rights party will not be diverted for one moment from the prosecution of their cause by the presidential question." **Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. Olin K. Burgdorf.

*Letter* of Wade Hampton, III, Headquarters, Hampton's Legion, 5 Sept. 1861, to Mrs. M. R. Singleton, Flat Rock, N. C., relates his recovery from a recent wound, informs her that "young Reed" has not appeared but that "I will look after him . . . it is a great mistake to send boys to this war. We want strong *men* & boys are only in the way," refers to the conflict as "the most atrocious & unnatural war ever waged," and criticizes the system of electing officers. **Donors:** Dr. and Mrs. Ambrose G. Hampton, Jr., Miss Frances E. Harris, Mrs. A. Wadley Kirkland, and Dr. and Mrs. Neill W. Macaulay.

*Letter* of Wade Hampton, III, 26 Oct. 1863, to Milledge Luke Bonham, reports on the "result of the trial of one of [Asa] *George's revolving guns*," recommends a modification, declares the gun "a decided success . . . if used as an auxiliary to field batteries, or in positions where an assault is to be met," requests that he be allowed to transport one to Va., and states that William Glaze has assured him of his ability to manufacture it. **Donor:** Mrs. Clarence M. Kuykendal.

*Letter* of Robert Y. Hayne, Washington, 26 Jan. 1830, to Stephen D. Miller, reports "secret efforts . . . to poison the minds of the President



and his cabinet against the State Rights party of So Ca," comments on reaction to William Smith's defeat—"Great efforts have been making here to hold up Judge Smith as a *martyr to principle*, and strange to say *both parties* here, find an interest in pretending to chime in, with this ridiculous cry," asserts that Van Buren "is willing to *use Smith* and his influence to destroy Calhoun," assures Miller that he may rely upon continued support, attributes the breach between Calhoun and Jackson to the machinations and gross misrepresentations of Calhoun's enemies, predicts "not the smallest prospect of relief" on the tariff, and outlines his anticipated course of action on this matter in the Senate. **Donors:** Mr. C. W. Coker, Mrs. A. M. Gibbes, Sr., Dr. and Mrs. Julian Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Donald M. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Lloyd, Mr and Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Marion, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Mayfield, Dr. Bobby G. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Pope, Col. and Mrs. M. G. Powell, Mrs. J. J. Pringle, Jr., Mr and Mrs. Keitt Purcell, Mrs. L. R. Rawls, Sr., Mrs. Nell P. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Rembert, Jr., and Dr. Wayne S. Yenawine.

*Letter* of Robert Y. Hayne, Charleston, 25 Aug. 1831, to Littleton Waller Tazewell, Norfolk, Va., discusses the suit "brought by the U. S. against Mr [John] Holmes & others . . . to test the constitutionality of the Tariff," suggests that Tazewell's presence would attract public attention to the subject, considers Presidential politics in view of "Calhoun's Exposition [which] has produced great effect in this state," points to division in S. C. regarding a proper course of action, and states that "Jackson is *gone* in South Carolina." **Donors:** Mrs. George S. King, Sr., Mrs. W. E. McNulty, Jr., Mrs. Augustus L. Middleton, Col. Francis P. Miller, Mr. John D. Muller, Jr., Miss Margaret B. Roper, Mrs. Frank Sanborn, Mrs. Arnold M. Scott, Miss Marguerite C. Steedman, and Dr. John L. Tison, Jr.

*Seven printed ballots* of the Independent Democratic Party, 1894, for the election in Florence County. **Donor:** Mr. Horace F. Rudisill.

*Thirty manuscripts* of Edwin R. Jeter, 1939-1953, consist of correspondence from John Bassett Moore, James Francis Byrnes, and Douglas Southall Freeman. Moore discusses a broad spectrum of subjects including recollections of Civil War statesmen and generals, interpretations of history, and reflections upon New Deal legislation and political developments. From Sagaponack, Long Island, in a letter, 14 June 1943, Moore refers to Jeter's mention of Johns Hopkins University and questions the trend of educational developments there—"The university of the time in which I delivered my four lectures . . . with dear old stalwart Basil L. Gildersleeve . . . sitting in the front row and nodding approval, has gone and gone forever." In letters of 5 and 17 Sept. 1944, Moore laments the decline of constitutional law in the U. S., refers to Roosevelt's third term as "the unpatriotic breach of the second-term tradition, established by George Washington," and expresses regret that Harlan Stone, "once my colleague at Columbia University, has, since his elevation by F. D. R. to the post of Chief Justice, joined the gang of new appointees in destroying the landmarks." Letters from Byrnes relate primarily to a trip to Columbia to accept an award conferred upon him by the American Legion. Freeman's correspondence acknowledges his acceptance of mem-



bership on the board of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. **Donor:** Mr. Edwin R. Jeter.

*Letter* of Hugh Swinton Legare, Charleston, 7 Aug. 1840, to Robert C. Winthrop and others, thanks the committee for extending him an invitation to attend the convention of Mass. Whigs at Bunker Hill, states that he plans to be near Boston at the time "so that it will probably be quite convenient for me to make a pilgrimage to the *Mecca* of our Independence, & of those Republican Institutions which have never, until now, been seriously in danger," and expresses his willingness to render any service "to the great cause of popular government assailed in its most vulnerable points by a corrupt & tyrannical Cabal." **Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Rhame, Mr. and Mrs. Emert S. Rice, and Mr. John T. Roddey.

*Letter* of John McMillan, Charleston, 24 Oct. 1808, to Thomas Ewing, Philadelphia, relates the circumstances of his duel with Benjamin Powell—"he thought proper to take offence at a general observation of mine respecting the Embargo and made use of language for which the custom of the Country requires an apology," and attributes his success in the duel to "providence [which] wisely directed that the proper person should fall." **Donors:** Dr. Richard Beale Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Manning, Mrs. Cora Neill Turner, Mrs. James A. Vaughan, and Mr. William Boyce White, Jr.

*Two portraits in pastel*, 1810, of Samuel Maverick (1772-1852) of Pendleton, S. C., and his wife, Elizabeth Anderson Maverick (1783-1818), painted by Geslain, the Younger. Although a matched pair, only the portrait of Mr. Maverick is signed and dated by the artist. **Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Newcombe.

*Letter* of Johnson M. Mundy, Columbia, 20 Feb. 1861, to Miss Mary E. Mundy, relates his comfortable situation in Columbia assisting sculptor Henry Kirke Brown, explains his indecision about remaining in S. C., gives an account of the mood—"Everything about me indicates Revolution. The people cry 'oppression', and 'give me liberty or give me death', is upon every tongue, excepting the slaves who have been taught to fear, and submit to their rightful masters," discusses military preparations in S. C., refers to the discomfort of persons from the North "whose words and actions are closely watched," tells of his warm friendship with Brown and his wife, notes that Brown "is modelling some fine statues" for the State House which Brown considers as "the finest building in the country, not excepting the next Capitol at Washington. . . . I really hope the 'dogs of war' will not force us to leave the work unfinished." **Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. F. Marion Dwight, Mrs. James G. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman F. Smith, and Mr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr.

*Letter* of James Lawrence Orr, Richmond, 7 Feb. 1864, to Milledge Luke Bonham, Columbia, informs him of the investigation of Tilman Watson, a purchasing agent dismissed by Sec. of War James A. Seddon, and relays a message from Seddon requesting a report of instances where other agents exceeded or abused their authority. **Donor:** Mrs. Clarence K. Kuykendal.



*Three letters* of Francis Wilkinson Pickens, Charleston, "Redsulpher Springs," Va., 21 May and 20 Aug. 1840, and 21 Oct. 1849, to Mrs. James Edward Calhoun, George McDuffie, and Col. James Edward Calhoun, relate the serious illness of Mrs. Calhoun's sister; discuss the Presidential campaign and the political climate—"The country has never been so excited . . . even money is distributed in the most open & shameless manner in every doubtful point," mention future speaking engagements in Saluda and Abbeville, speculate upon the outcome of the election in various states, predict that a William H. Harrison victory would produce a combination boding ill for the South's economic interests; criticize the system of taxation whereby S. C. taxed slaves while exempting stocks and bonds, and comment on the large volume of passengers and freight on the Decatur-Augusta railroad as opposed to the "local and universal complaints ag[ain]st the management of our road . . . between us [James] Gadsden is not fit for his place. He is . . . entirely under the thumb of [Franklin Harper] Elmore." Donors: Mrs. T. A. Boykin, Mr. J. N. Caldwell, Jr., Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Goodall, and Mr. T. C. Hanna.

*Two manuscripts* of Francis Peyre Porcher, 26 Dec. 1843 and 1 May 1844, are student addresses at S. C. College: "East India Company & the impeachment of Warren Hastings" and "Aztec Civilization." Donor: Dr. Joseph I. Waring.

*Letter* of David Ramsay, Charleston, 11 Jan. 1810, to Andrew Pickens, Jr., Abbeville District, clarifies an earlier letter concerning a medication recommended for Mrs. Pickens and states that he and Dr. Irvine agree upon the prescription—"that four grains of Sacchari Saturni be given three times a day . . . & five or six grains of Donen powder be added to it when the fever or cough is troublesome." Donors: Mrs. Clarence E. Andrews, Jr., Mrs. James G. Butler, and Miss Catherine Thomas.

*Eleven manuscripts* of George A. Ramspeck, 1861-1887, pertain chiefly to his membership in the Charleston Zouave Cadets and include a copy of the organization's *Constitution* printed in Charleston, 1861. An undated manuscript summons Ramspeck to attend "a Parade of the Company, for Drill and Target Exercise . . . in Winter Uniform, Red Cap, with twenty-four rounds of Blank Cartridges." A manuscript of A. J. Burke, Charleston, 21 Mar. 1862, certifies that Ramspeck "was severely injured by a fall from the ramparts of Castle Pinckney, while doing duty as a member of Capt. [Charles E.] Chichester's company of Zouaves." Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Barney Slawson, Dr. and Mrs. Laurence L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Stone, III, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Strachan, and Mr. and Mrs. Coy Stroud.

*Manuscript* of Nathaniel Russell, 13 June 1771, lists his "Account Current" with the owners of the brigantine *Venus*. Donor: Dr. H. L. Sutherland.

*Letter* of Sam Sanford, Savannah, Ga., 9 Nov. 1758, to William Vernon, relates details of his "tedious disagreeable Passage" from Charleston to Savannah, comments enthusiastically on the great demand for northern goods listing current prices for various items, tells of the arrival of a schooner from N. Y. which "may lessen the Demand for some of our Northern goods," and corrects erroneous information conveyed in an



earlier letter—"I advised the Market was overstockt with Slaves which was a mistake . . . Men Slaves sell quick at £40 & Women at £37 or £38." Donors: Mr. John Gettys Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Townsend.

*Letter* of James Alexander Seddon, Richmond, 9 June 1843, to Robert M. T. Hunter, concerns their interest in promoting John C. Calhoun's Presidential candidacy, expresses approval of the Calhoun paper being established at Petersburg, Va., comments on the precarious existence of the Washington *Spectator* suggesting that "warm politicians of the party" might contribute to its continuation and stating—"The Cessation of the paper for want of adequate support would be a staggering blow to our cause just now," speculates upon recent Van Buren activity in the West and the position of Lewis Cass, and offers his assistance in the campaign. Donors: Mrs. Andrew Gutow, Mrs. Harry R. E. Hampton, Mrs. W. S. Hendley, Mr. Harold Moise, Mrs. John W. Norwood, Jr., Miss Isabel Quattlebaum, Mr. Delmar L. Roberts, Mrs. Lester L. Rook, Miss Mildred Salley, and Mrs. J. M. Smith.

*Letter* of James Alexander Seddon, Richmond, 29 Feb. 1844, to Robert M. T. Hunter, Essex County, Va., relates his political activities in King William and Hanover Counties, discusses the state convention and his approval of the action taken by Calhoun supporters—"I consequently hear with great pain that our friends in Washington dislike our course, and that some in the Country are deserting us," criticizes the plan of campaign submitted by Hunter but agrees that sympathetic scholars and writers should be summoned to aid Calhoun by "exposing the gross inequalities of the Tariff and refuting . . . the monstrous absurdities of the Whig papers and speakers . . . than in discussions upon the slavery question," encourages Hunter to assume an active role in the campaign for "I . . . and all the Calhoun men will expect that you be run as Senator next winter," mentions the *Princeton* disaster and the concussion suffered by Sen. Benton—"Virginia has lost much and our party still more while the Devil has taken care of his own in Benton," and includes his transcription of a letter from Calhoun dated 16 Feb. 1844 in which Calhoun presents his arguments against conventions—"They are sources of discord in my opinion," and commends the position of his friends in Va. but cautions that the position of strength might suffer during the canvass—"In your ardour to defeat Mr. Clay and the Whigs which I approve, I fear you will from the force of circumstances be compelled to excuse or at least pass in silence the improper Course which I apprehend the prominent and influential friends of V. Buren pursue in Congress both on the Tariff and Abolition." Donors: Mr. Francis H. Atkinson, Dr. and Mrs. Keen Butterworth, Miss Paulina Kerr Creed, Miss Elise Currell, Dr. George Curry, Miss Ruth Hall Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hucks, Jr., Miss Cecile Huggins, Dr. James E. Kibler, Jr., Dr. H. Roy Merrens, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas P. Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. Edward F. Nolan, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald W. Scurry, Dr. and Mrs. Laurence L. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Stubbs.

*Letter* of William Gilmore Simms, Woodlands, 3 Apr. 1850, to George R. Graham, Philadelphia, congratulates him on resuming management



of *Graham's Magazine*, agrees to his publishing "Bride of the Battle" . . . provided Mr. Godey has not made any other disposition of it," requests a cash payment for "I am grievously in want of money . . . through the failure of one of my publishers," expresses approval of Godey's cash payment upon delivery of a manuscript—"this is surely the right principle," and discusses Graham's publishing "Marie DeBerniere, or the Mark—a Tale of the Crescent City." Donors: Miss Margaret R. Bruton, Mr. and Mrs. Alester G. Furman, III, Dr. and Mrs. John C. Guilds, Jr., Miss Isabel A. Wells, Dr. John R. Welsh, Jr., and Mr. Harry R. E. Hampton.

*Letter* of William Gilmore Simms, New York, 8 Nov. 1856, to William Cullen Bryant, mentions plans to visit Buffalo, requests Bryant to notify him of his wishes concerning a meeting, and refers to a recent letter written from S. C. "in which I spoke frankly, not only as becomes an old friend, but with the feeling of one who is not willing to lose an old friend!" Donors: Mr. and Mrs. William L. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Ellison, Mr. E. Smythe Gambrell, Mrs. J. Heyward Gibbes, and Mr. T. Eston Marchant.

*Letter* of William Gilmore Simms, Woodlands, 27 Mar. 1863, to Dr. Cornelius Kollock, Cheraw, acknowledges his letter and the kind remarks concerning "Areytos," expresses interest in Kollock's lyceum—"I trust that your Lyceum will . . . teach a more *general* taste for poetry and the fine arts . . . it is in these particulars that our agricultural states . . . are mostly deficient," requests his assistance in gathering information on Col. Abel Kolb for a novel about the Pee Dee region, and comments upon his request for a photograph—"You know not what you ask. Could you see me now, with long grey beard like a Jewish father, or a Swedenborgian, you would dread the idea of seeing me hung in your parlor." Donor: Miss Mary B. Kollock.

*Three manuscripts* added to the Charles Carroll Simms Collection of William Gilmore Simms, 13 Dec. 1857, 1894, and no date, consist of a statement by Simms regarding his portrait painted in 1844 by William West, "the American (Kentucky) Painter—an artist of great merit," a letter of William Gilmore Simms, Woodlands, 13 Dec. 1857, to David H. Barnes, acknowledging his request for an autograph, and a letter of Augusta Simms Roach, [1894], to Charles Carroll[l] Simms and Fanny Hagood Maher, acknowledging their wedding invitation. Donor: Mrs. Mary C. Simms Oliphant.

*Letter* of William Smith, Washington City, 3 Feb. 1829, to Gov. Stephen D. Miller, analyzes Josiah Evans' loss of a militia election, attributes his defeat to a "complication of circumstances [which] operated against him in Spart[anbur]g and Union. . . . I blame General [David R.] Williams and Thomas Williams not for any dereliction direct, but this was not a moment to withdraw from the legislature," and mentions—"Genl Jackson is expected here tomorrow or the next day. As to his cabinet there is nothing beyond conjecture." Donors: Dr. Robert K. Ackerman and Mrs. John Boozer.

*Concurrent resolution*, issued by the Sec. of State, S. C., 28 Jan. 1916, cites a recent investigation indicating a continuing practice of polygamy



in the U. S. and advocates a convention assembled by Congress "to propose an amendment to the Constitution . . . whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited." Donor: Mr. J. Wesley Davis, Jr.

*Broadside*, issued by the Union, State Rights and Jackson Party, 1832, "TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA" announces—"Tomorrow the Great Seal of the State will be affixed in due form to an act of the Legislature of this State, providing for a Convention of the People, and on the proceedings of that Convention, we believe, depends the integrity of the Union of the States" and disavows nullification as a means of opposing the tariff. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Berry and Mrs. Horace G. Williams.

*Broadside* invitation of the South Carolina University, 28 June 1872, to the commencement ball to be held at Nickerson Hall. Donor: Mrs. Allison P. DuBose.

*Retained copies* of two letters of William Vernon, Charles Town, 3 and 10 Sept. 1746, to Messrs. Simond, London, explain delay in departure of a cargo ship, list cargo as pitch, turpentine and rice, mention his plans to return shortly to Rhode Island, and request information on markets and insurance. Donor: Mr. J. Clyde Mixon.

*Twenty-four manuscripts* of the Waties Family, 1844-1873, 1931, 1934, and 1972, reflect chiefly the activities of John and Thomas Waties, sons of Judge Thomas Waties (1770-1828). Thomas Waties settled in Fla. before the Civil War and returned there afterward. A letter of Thomas Waties, [Fla.,] 31 Mar. 1855, to Mrs. Mary Waties Sumter, states—"I came here to make money and am determined to do so if industry and perseverance will avail anything." On 6 May 1859, in a letter to his sister, Mrs. Sumter, he remarks on the Fla. spring, especially "the weather & the women. The *first* has been very fickle & variable affecting our crops very much. . . . The *second* . . . has not been fickle but constant. There has been a perfect mania for getting married." Thomas returned to S. C. upon the outbreak of war. From Fort Moultrie, 3 Feb. 1861, he depicts the soldier's life—"Drill, drill, drill is the order of the day & I must say, that in the management of the 'dogs of war' which are entrusted to us, the Col[umbia] Artillery has won the praise of all Officers," and describes an engagement between Confederate artillery and ships—"After staying at our guns all night how surprised & vexed we were, at daybreak, to see two miserable little river boats, (*our own too*,) in place of the supposed men-of-war." Shortly after his capture at Franklin, Tenn., Waties was confined at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie. In a letter to Mrs. John Waties, 25 Dec. 1864, he discusses his capture, inquires of his brother's wound, and enumerates items he requires—"I need some clothing very much & some little money to buy paper tobacco &c." After the war Waties returned to Fla. and married Mary Beard of Lake Jackson. John Waties, Columbia, 28 Nov. 1868, congratulates him on his marriage and apprises him of his situation—"A Scalawag fills my old office as cl[er]k of appeal (Supreme) Court, and the loss of \$1200 income with it, compels me to practice the strictest economy." In a letter to John, 21 July 1870, Thomas comments on his uncertain future as a farmer in Fla. Five letters of Anna



Waties relate family news and social activities of younger members of the family and reflect post-war conditions in Sumter County. **Donor:** Mrs. Thomas E. Dudley.

*Letter* of Woodrow Wilson, Washington, 28 Dec. 1921, to Miss Agnes R. McMaster, Columbia, acknowledges her letter, extends New Year's greetings to her and "all the McMaster tribe," and expresses regret at being unable to visit Columbia. **Donor:** Mrs. A. Wadley Kirkland.

*Manuscript* of Robert Witherspoon, 1910, is an address to the White Rose Society at Yorkville recalling his impressions of Gen. Robert E. Lee while a student at Washington College. **Donor:** Hon. Robert W. Hemphill.

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

*The Carolina Pilot* (Laurens, S. C.), Vol. I, No. 1, June, 1932. **Donor:** Mr. Horace F. Rudisill.

Extraordinary issue of *Childs' Daily Advertiser* (New York), 9 Feb. 1795, containing the speech of S. C. Congressman William Loughton Smith on the "redemption of the Public Debt." **Donors:** Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Wienefeld.

A bound volume of fifty-two issues of *The Columbia Hive*, 4 Feb. 1832 through 26 Jan. 1833, edited by Abner Landrum as an anti-Nullification paper and first published in 1831 in Columbia as the *Columbia Free Press and Hive*. In 1830 Landrum had published *The Edgefield Hive* at Pottersville, near Edgefield. **Donor:** Mr. J. A. Law.

Supplement to the *Columbia Phoenix*, 7 Dec. 1865, containing the message of Governor James L. Orr to the General Assembly. **Donors:** Prof. and Mrs. Claude H. Neuffer.

Sheet music, *The "Contraband" of Port Royal*, Boston, 1862. Music by Ferdinand Mayer with poetry by John Greenleaf Whittier in Negro dialect celebrating the emancipation of slaves in the Port Royal area. **Donor:** Mrs. A. J. Van Exum.

Three issues of *The Daily South Carolinian* (Columbia), 12 Nov., 11, 16 Dec. 1862. **Donors:** Prof. and Mrs. Claude H. Neuffer.

*Die Eroberung von Charlestown Poetisch Beschrieben von Einem Anspachischen Iäger in America*, n.p., 1785, an anonymous poetical account in German of the British siege against Charleston in 1780. **Donors:** Mr. Edward H. Bodie, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Boyce M. Grier, Mr. and Mrs. Lake E. High, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Hollis, Mr. Sidney K. Suggs, and Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Sullivan.

Two issues of *The Free South* (Beaufort), 21 Nov. 1863 and 26 Mar. 1864. **Donor:** Mrs. James McBride Dabbs.

Richard Furman, *The Mode and Subjects of Baptism. Two Discourses . . . .*, Cheraw, S. C., 1843. **Donor:** Mr. Horace F. Rudisill.

*Gedichte [poems] von Georg Sylvester Viereck with an Appreciation by Ludwig Lewishon . . .*, New York, 1904. Limited edition with Vie-



reck's autograph inscriptions. Donors: Dr. Morse Peckham and Dr. Albert N. Sanders.

[Sarah Moore Grimké,] *Letters on the Equality of the Sexes, and the Condition of Woman*, Boston, 1838. Donors: Miss Mary Faucette, Mrs. Martin W. Jernigan, Miss Frances McIntosh, Mrs. Thomas S. McMillan, Mrs. N. J. Nims, and Miss Maude Smith.

*The Indian Land Chronicle* (Rock Hill), 21 Jan. 1859. Donor: Mr. William B. White, Jr.

Francis Lieber, *The Ancient and the Modern Teacher of Politics. An Introductory Discourse to a Course of Lectures on the State*, New York, 1860. Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Harrison L. Peeples.

Two issues of *The Marlboro Chronicle* (Bennettsville), 21 Aug. 1886 and 8 Aug. 1888. Donor: Mrs. V. C. Rogers.

*The Merchant and Farmer* (Marion), 13 Oct. 1875. Donor: Mrs. V. C. Rogers.

Eight issues of *The New South* (Port Royal, S. C.), 18 Oct., 22 Nov., 6 Dec. 1862; 19 Sept., 21 Nov., 5, 19 Dec. 1863; and 26 Mar. 1864. Donors: Mrs. James F. Dreher, Mr. and Mrs. Roy V. Lind, the Rev. and Mrs. Ollin J. Owens, and Dr. Jean Stephenson.

*Pee Dee Agricultural and Mechanical Association Premium List of the Eighth Annual Fair to be held at Cheraw, S. C. . . .*, Charleston, 1879. Donor: Mr. Horace F. Rudisill.

Other gifts of South Caroliniana were made to the Library by the following members: Mrs. William Adams, Miss Nancy V. Ashmore, Mr. Joseph Earle Birnie, Hon. Solomon Blatt, Dr. T. S. Buie, Mrs. Harry C. Carter, Mr. Louis Cassels, Dr. Chalmers G. Davidson, Mrs. Allison P. DuBose, Col. E. DeT. Ellis, Mrs. Boyce M. Grier, Dr. W. Edwin Hemphill, Mrs. W. A. Huey, Mr. E. L. Inabinett, Mrs. Clara Mae Jacobs, Mr. Thomas L. Johnson, Dr. William S. Kable, Miss Jane Ketchen, Miss Mary B. Kollock, Mrs. J. R. McDavid, Capt. Fitzhugh McMaster, Dr. James B. Meriwether, Mrs. Mary C. Simms Oliphant, Mrs. Ollin J. Owens, Mr. Louis H. Parks, Dr. William H. Patterson, Mrs. John S. Reynolds, Mrs. V. C. Rogers, Mr. Horace F. Rudisill, Mr. Alfred Scarborough, Mrs. E. M. Schlaefer, Mrs. Kathleen L. Sloan, Mr. Thomas M. Stubbs, Mr. Charles E. Thomas, Sen. Strom Thurmond, Miss Alice A. B. Walker, Mrs. Mary B. Warren, Dr. W. H. Wickwar, and Dr. Wayne Yenawine.

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