1975

Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1975

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Publication Info
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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. DAVID R. CHESNUTT
Assistant Editor, Papers of Henry Laurens
REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

JAMES GLEN PAPERS, 1738-1777

One hundred and one manuscripts of colonial governor James Glen (1701-1777) represent a significant addition to the library's holdings of 18th century papers. Glen, a native of Linlithgow, Scotland, served as governor from 1738 to 1765 but did not actually arrive in the province until 1743. South Carolina historian David Duncan Wallace has assessed Glen's administration as "one of the best, as well as longest in service, of all our governors." After stepping down as governor in 1756 to be succeeded by William Henry Lyttleton, Glen remained in South Carolina until 1761.

The Glen manuscripts include official documents, business papers relating to his ownership of a S. C. rice plantation, and correspondence between Glen and S. C. planter, John Drayton, who married Glen's sister Margaret in 1752. The union between the families is recorded in a marriage settlement signed by Glen, Drayton, and Margaret Glen.

Among the official papers, the most important are Glen's instructions signed by King George II, a letter from six Cherokee Indians signed with their marks and referring to future relations, and the text of seventeen articles of a treaty regulating Indian affairs. A number of the documents concern Glen's meeting with the Cherokees at Ninety-Six in 1755. Glen made use of these documents in filing a claim for his private funds expended in providing food and other provisions at the conference. In a forty-eight page address delivered to the Assembly in 1750, Glen reviews "our situation with regard to Indians," discusses his agreement with Indian trader Charles MacNair, gives a detailed account of MacNair's activities among the Choctaws, and denounces his conduct.

After Glen's departure from S. C., his brother-in-law John Drayton managed his business affairs in the colony. Yearly crop accounts and the letters of Drayton indicate Glen's income and expenditures for plantation supplies, articles of clothing for Negroes, and overseer's wages. Drayton informs Glen of injuries, runaways, and deaths among the Negroes and in one instance records a payment of £15 to constable Thomas Woodward for apprehending the man "who Stole Your negroe Savannah." In a memorandum compiled around 1773, Glen presents an itemized statement of his annual income, his "constant yearly unavoidable expense," and a statement of his financial affairs since returning from S. C.

The correspondence between Drayton and Glen, 1761-1775, consists of thirteen Drayton to Glen letters and two letters of Glen to Drayton. While Drayton managed Glen's business affairs in S. C., Glen attempted to look after Drayton's sons who were studying in England. Drayton's lengthy letters apprise Glen of his earnings from investments, complain of his sons' conduct, and report political and economic developments. The expenditures of his sons and their apparent disregard of scholarly pursuits is a constant refrain of Drayton. When Charles Drayton failed to appear for a college examination in 1769, Drayton lamented—"Charles little knows the many hot summers day I have been out in the field broil-
ing my Head, while he is spending with ease & pleasure what I so hard fatigue for.” His anger was not exclusively vented upon Charles, for Glenmie “is wild & ungovernable.” The correspondence occasionally reveals a straining in the kindly feeling of kinship between the two men. Drayton and Glen apparently disagreed over their accounts, and Glen berated Drayton for his critical opinion of his sons. When Drayton’s wife died in Scotland in 1772, Glen insinuated that Drayton had not furnished her “a necessary provision.” Mrs. Drayton’s death severed a link between the men. In 1776 Glen advised William Henry Drayton that his father had ignored his delinquent account and by “this cruel and unjust treat­ment has put a final period to all future correspondence between him and me.”

The Library’s purchase of the Glen Papers was accomplished with the assistance of income from the A. L. Geisenheimer bequest and the dues contributions of the following members:

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Five hundred and fifty-seven items of two related families illuminate family life and social conditions in S. C. between Reconstruction and World War I. Ellen C. Janney was the daughter of James C. Janney (d. 1869), proprietor of the Congaree Hotel in Columbia. Miss Janney, a school teacher, corresponded with a wide circle of devoted friends across the state, chief among them being Mrs. Benjamin F. Perry and her son, Hext M. Perry. The Leaphart Family is represented chiefly by letters of Martha Leaphart and her son, Benjamin F. Perry Leaphart. The social turmoil of Reconstruction is suggested in a number of letters. A friend of Ellen Janney, Charleston, 20 Jan. 1866, discusses the trial of three Anderson men accused of killing “three yankees” and advises—“many fear justice will not be done them, but that the yankee witnesses will prove them guilty.” Lou McKie, Rose Bank, Wadmalaw Island, 13 Sept. 1867, informs Ellen of the destitute condition of her father’s former slaves who had come from Beaufort asking to be hired as “the rains had destroyed their crops entirely.” Mary F. Powell, La-Solitaire, Miss., 5 Jan. 1868, reports a recent crisis caused by reports that the Negroes were planning “to rise,” states—“Father & the boys went to moulding bullets and loading guns,” and explains—“The negroes .... run in debt to half their wages and then grumble.” Laura Jones discusses racial problems in Newberry, 19 Oct. 1868, and attributes the condition to a series of shooting incidents.

Letters of Mrs. Perry and her sons provide information about Greenville and also contain occasional references to politics. On 9 Mar. 1872, Mrs. Perry cites the uneasiness in Greenville due to recent fires, mentions that a Negro and a white man had been arrested, and remarks—“I wish we would move out of this State, & go to a place, where there were fewer negroes, less taxes to pay, & more money in circulation.” In 1875 Benjamin F. Perry visited Charleston where he was given an enthusiastic welcome for his address to the Medical College graduating class. The reception pleased Mrs. Perry, for “formerly he was not a favorite there, because he opposed disunion.” On 21 Aug. 1876, Mrs. Perry comments on the defeat of her son, William Hayne Perry, in the solicitor’s race, refers to him as a “true democrat,” and discusses factional politics of the district. Perry later won election to the U. S. House of Representatives. Benjamin Perry, Jr., 14 Jan. 1886, speculates upon a plan to run Gov. Hugh S. Thompson against his brother and advises Ellen Janney—“Now dont once think by my tone of writing that I think all of the Columbia people are like Gov. T[thompson,] Gen. H[ampton,] & John Haskell. That set will always go against Greenville & any up county man, & that will make us people stick closer together in these Congressional Conventions.”
The collection contains a single letter of Wade Hampton, Columbia, 4 June 1885, in which he informs John Samuel Leaphart that his friend "was mistaken in supposing that I had heard it stated that you had voted the Repubn ticket" and explains his support of another candidate for the Columbia postmastership. Donors: Miss Mary R. Bruce and Mr. William R. Bruce.

PINCKNEY AND HUGER FAMILIES

The twenty-seven letters, 1773-1855, and one volume in this collection include correspondence of Eliza Lucas Pinckney, Thomas Pinckney, Harriott Lucas Huger, and Francis Kinloch Huger. Three letters of Eliza Lucas Pinckney, 8 Apr. 1773, 1 Mar. 1775, and 6 July 1783, to Thomas Pinckney, Harriott Pinckney Horry, and Daniel Huger Horry, mention various members of the family, express anxiety over Thomas' voyage to England—"I long impatiently to hear of My dear Childs safe arrival but a painful uncertainty must be my portion for four months to come," recommend to Thomas that he attend to the interests of Roger Pinckney who "comes to England to be Educated," urge him to be diligent in his studies and "endeavour after improvement in every virtue," comment on Charleston weddings, refer to the sale of Mrs. Elliott's Negroes, and state that the "Cook was sold with all his family together." Harriott Lucas Pinckney, Charleston, 24 Nov. 1797, gives her mother an account of the wedding of Maria Alston and Sir John Nisbet and mentions "a little riot in town with the french negroes." The death of General George Washington is related in a letter of Thomas Pinckney, Camp at Harpers, 17 Dec. 1799, to Miss M. H. Pinckney. He regarded the event as "so momentous, that I can speak of nothing else, it has thrown a general damp on every heart, that beats in unison with the welfare of its Country." Harriott Lucas Huger, Alderly, 13 May 1811, conveys her favorable impression of the Elliott Family of Beaufort to Mrs. Mary E. Huger—"as far as I could judge, if Cotesworth [Pinckney] is not happy in the connection he has formed, the fault must in a great measure be his own," lists $180 worth of purchases made for her in Charleston, discusses the latest in fashionable dress, and apologizes for "sending you so much Homespun for your servants as it seems like sending Coals to Newcastle, but it is thought the best wear for them." Mary E. Huger, Waccamaw, 17 May 1819, informs Elizabeth P. Huger of reading a poem in which "the Heroine... is described as all purity and loveliness," discusses the qualities of the "Heroine," and advises her to "sow those seeds which will produce the best fruits." Thomas Pinckney, Altamont, 2 Sept. 1822, enumerates his Pendleton neighbors for his sister, Mrs. Harriott Horry, and discusses Col. Huger's method of preventing "depredations by his own people." Harriott H. Huger, Long House, 26 Feb. 1835, to Mary E. Huger, lists animals which she had seen at a circus and mentions the wax figures, including Lafayette, which Francis Kinloch Huger thought "not atall like [him]." Two letters of Francis K. Huger, Jan. 1848 and 2 Feb. 1853, console Mrs. Joseph A. Huger on the death of her child, relate the praise of her brother's service in the Mexican War, and offer advice for educating her children. A volume of Mary E. Huger, 1890-
1892 and 1897, contains reminiscences of her youth at Pendleton, records
daily activities, describes plantation life and Pendleton village, and gives
an account of meeting Robert E. Lee at West Point in 1837. Donor:
Mrs. Robert H. Kean.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG WAUCHOPE PAPERS, 1794-1958

George Armstrong Wauchope (1862-1943) arrived on the campus
of S. C. College in Sept. 1898 to teach English. He remained for the rest
of his forty-five years, most of which were spent in the present presi­
dent's house (then a duplex) on the Horseshoe. The 892 items of this
collection are chiefly concerned with these years of devoted involvement
in Carolina's scholarly and extra-curricular community.

The early portion of the collection contains correspondence of the
Armstrong and Walkup families, including letters of his parents, Joseph
W. and Jane Armstrong Walkup. (GAW changed the spelling back to
the earlier Scot form.) Following their marriage in 1861, Joseph became
a chaplain in the Confederate service, in which his brothers were already
enlisted. Jane's mother applies her faith in predestination as she assures
Jane, 23 July 1861—"You have probably heard of the two victories near
Manassas... Truly every ball is under the direction of a special Provid­
dence, therefore we can trust God with our dear ones." George A.
Wauchope was born in May 1862, and a month later his mother died.
Grandmother Maria Houston Walkup took care of him until his father's
second marriage to Kate Kendrick. Religious matters fill much of the
family letters. Joseph observes to Kate, Aug. 1874—"Some northern edi­
tors speak of [Henry Ward] Beecher as if Protestantism rested upon his
broad shoulders and that if he should be pulled down great will be the
ruin."

Joseph Walkup was determined to educate his eight children. It
took most of his pathetic salary, aided by Kate's running a boarding
house, to accomplish it. Wauchope received the A. B. and M. A. degrees
from Washington and Lee; and in 1889 President George Washington
Custis Lee, the son of General R. E. Lee, bestowed the Ph.D., Magna
Cum Laude. Thirty-six years later the college honored Wauchope with
the LL.D.

Joseph Walkup resigned his church at Capon Bridge, West Virginia,
and moved near Hampden-Sydney so that his other sons could attend
school there. With no pastoral duties, he had time to write of some of
his earlier experiences, including a horseback trip to Texas in the 1850s.

Wauchope's chief mentor at Washington and Lee was the renowned
James Albert Harrison. It was he who advised Wauchope not to con­
sider marriage until he had a doctor's degree and a period of study in
Europe. Wauchope departed for Germany in 1889 to study at the Uni­
versity of Berlin. After his return, he taught at the University of Missouri
and University of Iowa. Harrison's advice continues to follow him, 24
May 1897—"Never take a very decided or a very partisan side in mere
faculty questions... unless principle is involved. Faculties fight over
mere nothings." While at Iowa, Wauchope met Elizabeth (Bess)
Bostedo. She enrolled in several of his classes and before the end of the
school year had agreed to marry him. Wauchope left Iowa in 1897 and spent the school year 1897-1898 attending classes and dramatic performances at Harvard. By late spring he was in correspondence with President Woodward about a position on the faculty at S. C. College. Wauchope accepted the offer and arrived on campus in Sept. 1898.

Wauchope plunged into S. C. College life with professors and students alike. The next year he and Bess were married, and their home offered an open door to homesick freshmen and campus entertainments. The first big event after Wauchope's arrival was the celebration in 1905 of the school's centennial. Wauchope wrote The Centennial Ode. Editors of the Library of Southern Literature, directed by Edwin A. Alderman and Joel Chandler Harris, turned Wauchope's zest for literature, especially of his native section, into valuable assistance when they named him one of the editors. Wauchope himself began writing in his college days and for sixty years sent out a steady stream of essays, poems, magazine and newspaper articles, and a number of critical studies of literary works. His most impressive publication was The Writers of South Carolina, although he is best remembered as the author of the Carolina Alma Mater. Wauchope corresponded with a number of authors, and the collection contains letters from DuBose Heyward, Ellen Glasgow, James Branch Cabell, Woodrow Wilson, Julia Peterkin, H. Ravenel Sass, and Archibald Rutledge. "Encouragements like yours . . . do stimulate tremendously," says Julia Peterkin in 1923.

As an inspiring teacher of literature, Wauchope became a legend long before he attained middle age. "You little realize the projectile power of your personality in the life of your students," says former President S. C. Mitchell, 2 Jan. 1915. W. S. Currell, a faculty colleague, 26 Dec. 1933, claims—"I know of no one in Columbia with as much critical acumen and with such felicity of expression." Havilah Babcock, 23 Aug. 1934, states—"I have a beautiful letter from Dr. Wauchope. Whatever he touches is literature." To stimulate his students to appreciate literature as he did and to encourage creative writing, Wauchope fathered the Chanticleer Club and the Quill Club. He organized the Columbia Drama Club in 1915, served as its first president, and was its active patron for many years.

April 5, 1940, was, according to Wauchope, his "best Red Letter Day in the Century" for on this day his portrait was unveiled in the "Old Library." It was a gift to the university by "His Friends and Former Students," a fitting recognition of the gentle teacher while he was still alive. Three years later he was gone. A tribute from the faculty soon after his death expresses the esteem he earned during his long career at Carolina—"The thousands of alumni . . . who have sat before him are a cloud of witnesses to the effectiveness of his methods." Donor: Mrs. Virginia Wauchope Bass.

KINSLER, LEWIE, GRIFFITH, AND MERRITT FAMILIES

Lexington District land papers, family correspondence, and bills and receipts for household expenses are the bulk of this collection of 1,076 manuscripts, 1788-1974. The Kinsler material concerns primarily
Capt. Edward Kinsler's Co. A, 2nd Regt., S. C. State Troops. For the most part the papers relate to personnel actions and include a special order granting a thirty-day furlough to Pvt. Manuel Simeon Corley, a postwar Republican congressman. The Lewie Family lived around Gilbert Hollow and Lewiedale. The Lewie's participation in the Civil War is revealed in letters of Lt. Samuel Isaiah Lewie to his sister and a poem, 1 Apr. 1862, “From a true friend.” From Gilbert Hollow, 24 July 1871, S. R. Lewie informed F. S. Lewie that he no longer planned to recognize him as “friend or Brother” and accused him of establishing a business at Gilbert Hollow “and when you found out that you Could not Rule the whole business . . . you fell upon a plan to destroy it and establish a new one.” Six letters and statements of officials of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Co. clarify the dispute and absolve F. S. Lewie of all responsibility in the removal of the company’s depot from Gilbert Hollow.


Marine Corps Major General Lewie Griffith Merritt was graduated from The Citadel in 1917. His distinguished military career is reflected chiefly by photographs and awards. In 1949 General Merritt was elected director of the newly organized Legislative Council of the General Assembly. He organized and guided the Council until his retirement in 1967. Many of the letters are tributes at the time of his retirement as well as letters from various S. C. political leaders thanking him for his active support of their campaigns. Donor: Mrs. Lewie Griffith Merritt.

EMORY OLIN WATSON PAPERS, 1883-1935

The 4,217 papers of E. O. Watson (1865-1935), son of the Rev. John Emory Watson (1838-1889), disclose much of the first third of the 20th century in S. C. through the viewpoint of a Methodist clergyman and editor—the dispensary system, the relationship of the church to the cotton mills, chaplaincy in World War I, American Friends of Greece, Federal Council of Churches, and the ecumenical movement. Watson explains his position in the Anti-Al Smith Campaign to Bishop James Cannon, Jr., 8 Aug. 1928—“If Joe Tolbert who has been the dictator of the Republican Party in S. C. could be put into the background and a first-class man of character, even though Republican, put in his place, this state might command the votes of Simon-pure dry Democrats.” J. W. Berry assures Watson in 1931—“That man Hambrite [Hambright] will make trouble in S. C. again worse than the whiskey problem. It is time our preachers quit making political speeches from the pulpit. You can’t legislate Christianity.” Of special value in the collection is material on S. C. Methodism, including articles on historical celebrations and
correspondence concerning *Builders*, 1932, a volume of historical sketches of S. C. Methodist preachers, edited by Watson. The collection also contains information on Horry Industrial School, of which Watson was founder and president, 1913-1914; operation of the *Southern Christian Advocate*; and Methodist charitable and educational institutions. Among Watson’s correspondents are D. D. Wallace, Eugene S. Blease, S. Parkes Cadman, Warren A. Candler, John Gary Evans, Charlton DuRant, William B. King, Fitz Hugh McMaster, Florence Mims, Edwin D. Mouzon, and Daniel C. Roper. To Mary O. Holler, Watson confides, 11 Sept. 1931—“My idea of the glory of another world is not one of perfect rest, but of activity without irritating circumstances and where one’s efforts meet with real results.” Donors: Mr. and Mrs. C. Fletcher Watson.

**SAMUEL GREEN PAPERS, 1793-1842**

The eighty-five manuscripts added to the Library’s Green collection provide extensive information about Columbia’s economic development during the 1790s. Green (d. 1835) arrived in Columbia around 1793 and corresponded chiefly with Timothy Green, Providence, R. I., and N. Y. His letters contain lengthy orders for goods and medical supplies, report activities in the community, and mention prominent persons. During his first year in Columbia, Green seemed uncertain about remaining. In a July letter to Timothy, he advises—“I wish we were both of us settled in some part of the Back Country,” complains that stores were becoming too numerous in Columbia, and announces his plan to investigate prospects in Augusta. Books were a prominent item in Green’s store. On 20 July 1793, he lists books which he had been unable to sell, states his intention to “put them up to raffle,” and requests books having a “ready sale,” including Paine and Blackstone. Planters did not experience a prosperous year in 1793. Too much rain caused several plantings of indigo, and many planters abandoned their crops “and sent their hands to work on the Canal.” For merchants the meeting of the legislature was the most important occasion of the year. Green complained when goods arrived after the opening of the session. He occasionally ordered special items for the meeting. In a Sept. 1793 letter, he urges Timothy to look around for “a second hand sulky.” About this time, he appeared resigned to remaining in Columbia, for he sought Timothy’s advice on building a store to avoid high rents. In January he announces that he had rented a store at £20 per year and planned to “hire a wench and board myself.” Green became very much a citizen of the community in 1794. He was appointed postmaster and thought of opening a second store at Granby. Like many other prominent citizens he looked to land speculation as a means of augmenting the incomes of Timothy and himself. In Sept., he solicits Timothy’s opinion of land speculation, reports that Col. Hampton “will clear upwards of £5000 Sterling in this business and many others have made themselves very handsome fortunes,” and remarks that the large number of speculators allowed “little opportunity for Purchasing Publick paper.” Green occasionally discusses public questions and politics. An entire letter of 13 Dec. 1794 is devoted to his review of the legislative committee’s report “respecting the debt due
from the United States to S. Carolina." Widespread opposition to Jay’s Treaty is the subject of a 2 Aug. 1795 letter in which Green reports—“People in Charleston and in this place are . . . in arms respecting the Treaty,” mentions a public protest in Charleston and opposition in Ga., and advises that Senator Jacob Read and Jay had been burned in effigy “and I should not be surprised if they should likewise burn the President . . . if he should place his signature to the Treaty.” By late 1795 Samuel and Timothy had given some thought to entering the business of land speculation. A slumping agricultural market prompted others to do likewise. In November Samuel met Thomas Fitzpatrick and discussed terms for negotiating a contract. Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Wade T. Batson, Rt. Rev. and Mrs. Oliver J. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Hensley, Mr. and Mrs. Marion M. Hewell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Holman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Lawton, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Martin, and Dr. and Mrs. Wayne Yenawine.

MONTGOMERY FAMILY PAPERS, 1873-1971

The Montgomeries of Marion were a powerful tribe of intellectuals whose daughters were as ambitious and as dauntless as their sons. This collection of 5,890 items tells of their courting and marrying, their schooling from kindergarten to graduate school, and their rise in business, politics, and the professions. The collection begins with polite love letters from W. J. Montgomery, rising newspaper publisher, lawyer, and business man, to Annie Stackhouse, whose father was subsequently elected to the U. S. House of Representatives. Following their marriage, W. J. and Annie settled in Marion where they reared a lively family of three daughters, Mabel, Bell, and Kate; and two sons, Carlisle and John Kenly. Mabel became an author, member of S. C.’s first Illiteracy Commission, supervisor of S. C. Writers’ Project of WPA, and volunteer in numerous civic and social work activities. Following graduate school, Bell taught, became dean of a college, and then married a pioneer in the S. C. Forestry Commission. She was a force for cultural and social service development in Marion where she reared her family. Kate was graduated from Winthrop and took a law degree from U. S. C. Carlisle, following Wofford, took a law degree from Harvard and pursued a successful career in the bond business in Washington. John Kenly finished Wofford College, joined the organizers of Pan American Airways, and later set up his own airline in South America.

Letters from the girls reveal much about college curriculum, discipline, and social life at the turn of the century. But Montgomeries took their brains for granted. When evangelist Sam Jones spoke at Columbia Female College, Mabel was insulted when he implied that girls have “no sense.” Learning, however, was ever mixed with striving for fashion: where to buy braid, ribbons, and lace; how many yards of ruffles for blouses; getting a dressmaker to replace skirt linings and finish new dresses, suits, and coats for the next term. All of this effort was coupled with numerous economies because W. J. Montgomery, in spite of his steadily increasing fortune, was inclined to thriftiness. His wife ran
constant interference between W. J. and her children's endless requests for money for railroad fare, clothes, board, tuition, tennis rackets, guitar lessons, etc. Mrs. Montgomery made the home to which each wandering Montgomery eagerly returned. She raised chickens, supervised the garden, tended the flowers, canned, and baked. She matched cloth samples, engaged dressmakers, and mailed shoes, sweaters, and books that her hurrying collegians forgot. The achievements of the Montgomeries owed much to the parents' firm discipline, as well as their intellectual stimulation. "Carlisle led his class last quarter," notes Annie, 14 May 1902, "so Papa is all smiles and very lenient with him now." Secretly, Papa was vastly proud of his extraordinary family.

To law, banking, and real estate, W. J. added political office when he won a seat in the state senate in 1908. The Montgomeries had long been concerned about politics. W. J. served as a delegate to the state's 1895 constitutional convention. Nineteen letters from Mississippi citizens to a friend of the Montgomeries, C. A. Woods, are responses to inquiries regarding results of the suffrage clause in the Mississippi constitution of 1890. A correspondent, James S. Perrin, 28 June 1895, states—"As a political measure the suffrage clause . . . has worked admirably, and has had the effect of virtually disfranchising our brother in black."

Bell Montgomery began graduate studies at Columbia University in 1910. She confides to Annie, 3 Apr. 1911—"People look upon me with much awe and surprise when they find I am getting ready for the Ph.D. exam." At Harvard, Carlisle studied law and attended a variety of lectures ranging from medical missionary Horace Grenfell to suffragette Mrs. Pankhurst. In 1910 he became one of the daring early automobile drivers. "Poor Carl!" exclaims Kate to Annie, 4 Nov. 1910, "He should have known that all Horryite[s] would be petrified at the sight of an auto."

The death of W. J. Montgomery in 1913 filled newspapers of the state with columns of praise. His driving ambition and his involvement in the cultural, social, and political progress of S. C. lived on in the Montgomeries he left behind.

Mabel Montgomery Papers

Mabel Montgomery (1879-1968) was "five-feet-two" and very feminine. But the ambition of the Montgomeries ran in her blood, and her energetic course as a professional career woman is depicted in the 492 manuscripts in this unit of the collection.

Following her father to Columbia after his election to the state senate, Mabel wrote a rollicking first-person column for women in The State. During a visit to New York, 29 Oct. 1911, she describes an electrical show where she beholds "miracles in the way of lightening household burdens." Mabel accepted appointment by Gov. Richard I. Manning in 1918 to the state's first Illiteracy Commission. In this position she worked for establishment of the John G. Richards School for Boys and persuaded Wil Lou Gray to return to S. C. as the Commission's field secretary.

While Miss Gray took up the literacy cause, Mabel Montgomery
pursued her love for writing. In 1935, the WPA employed her as S. C. Supervisor of the Writers' Project, and during the next six years she toiled over *South Carolina: A Guide to the Palmetto State* and other WPA volumes. The guide was part of a series in which most of the states cooperated. “No pattern for such a book existed,” explains Mabel, 26 July 1941, “therefore the pattern had to be evolved—sometimes through the trial and error method.”

After publication of the WPA volumes, Mabel returned to Marion and continued writing. She published two children's books, a biography of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and numerous historical and feature articles. Earlier, she had co-authored with H. C. Brearly *Facing Facts in South Carolina*, a sociological study. *The Marion Mail*, a mimeographed newspaper that Mabel issued during World War II, brought hundreds of appreciative letters from military personnel. (The Library previously acquired this file.)

Mabel's concern for her home town earned her a place on the school board and chairmanship of the Marion Planning Board. As chairman of the Marion Garden Club Council, she helped pressure the city council for beautification funds. An active member of the First Methodist Church, she was elected as the first woman on the board of stewards. In 1967, at the age of 87, Mabel Montgomery published her last book, *South Carolina's Wil Lou Gray*. At Mabel's death the following year, Miss Gray pays tribute to her “Of all the people I know, I know of no one who gave more abundantly of herself than Mable—with never a thought for herself.”

**John Kenly Montgomery Papers**

The 4,821 manuscripts (mostly financial records) in this unit of the collection furnish details on John Kenly Montgomery's career as a fast-moving pioneer aviator. He enlisted for flight training in World War I; and following the war, concerned about air power, “he testified before a Congressional Committee on behalf of Gen. [Billy] Mitchell and a separate Air Force.” Montgomery also testified at Mitchell’s court martial. On 2 Mar. 1926, Mitchell thanks him—“The aid you gave me and my counsel ... is deeply appreciated.” Montgomery became one of the very early organizers of Pan American Airways in 1927 and numbered Gen. H. H. (Hap) Arnold among his supporters. In 1928, he established Tri American Aviation, Inc. which exported planes and parts to South America. The company went out of business at Montgomery's death in 1943. Donors: Mrs. Anne T. Boyce and Mr. Horace Lee Tilghman.

**Thomson Family Papers, 1752-1972**

This collection of 414 manuscripts contains early Union District land papers, Civil War letters, correspondence from family and friends who moved to Alabama and Texas, and letters of Mrs. W. E. Thomson and Citadel classmates to John Herndon Thomson who was studying architecture at Cornell University. The latter correspondence reflects social life and economic conditions in S. C. for the period 1912-1916.
Letters from S. J. Williams, Cherokee County, Ala., 26 Oct. 1851, and A. G. High, Dallas, Tex., 15 June 1873 and 9 Mar. 1874, to Isaac Thomson, Meansville, report the family's health and prospects for crops. High seemed especially pleased with Dallas, “the garden spot of Texas. . . . The land [is] rich, society good & the health equal to Glenn Springs.” High did not intend to return to his native state—“I would not live in S. C. under a negro government for that is what run me from La.” The collection contains only a few Civil War letters, but an interesting one of W. E. Thomson, Adams Run, 2 Feb. 1865, to his brother relates military activities on the coast, remarks that the adjutant “was so drunk that he wanted to charge the gunboats” and the colonel was too drunk to take command—“we have a great set of officers,” and observes that he had learned how “to dodge bome Shells.”

The letters of John Herndon Thomson’s mother and aunt report social and economic developments. His mother informs him of the popularity of a new dance in Columbia, “the one step,” reports that she held her cotton for ten cents and felt “very smart,” and laments the South’s economic prospects in view of the European war. His aunt remarks that it rained all day when Cole L. Blease was scheduled to speak at the fair—“some one said, that was a judgment sent on the fair for having such a man.” Charles M. Lindsay, a Citadel classmate, worked for the quartermaster department of the Panama Canal Commission during 1913 and 1914. His letters discuss progress on the canal and depict a carefree and frolicsome social life. Lindsay later became a bank clerk in Spartanburg. One amusement there was the Wofford College football team—“They interfere with everybody on the field except the members of the other team.” A letter of Luella High, Dallas, Tex., 29 Dec. 1918, to W. E. Thomson, offers an insight into racial attitudes. She reports the fortunes of various friends in the army, regrets the news of his son being gassed, applauds President Wilson, and comments—“I could think a great deal more of [General Pershing] . . . if he hadn’t taught negro schools before he became a military man . . . and if he did not think so much of the 10th regiment, (negros).” Donor: Mrs. J. Herndon Thomson.

Robert Duncan Bass Papers, 1955-1972

A fast, vigorous exchange of advice and opinion between Bass and his publisher, Henry Holt and Company, produced most of the ninety-five items in this collection. The remainder are responses to the three highly successful American Revolutionary War biographies that Bass and Holt brought out: The Green Dragoon, Swamp Fox, and Gamecock. On receipt of the Banastre Tarleton manuscript, Gerald M. Simons, editor of Holt, exclaims, 18 July 1955—“I’ve just finished reading The Green Dragoon and I’m very enthusiastic about it. After following Bloody Tarleton from his first engagement to the last shake of his mangled three-fingered fist, I am astounded that someone has not biographed him before.” A member of the Tarleton family, Banastre Tarleton Tingling, was one of the first to acclaim the book after its publication. Before The Green Dragoon was released, Bass and Holt were toiling over the next book. In a letter to Harry Shaw, 12 Feb. 1958, Bass com-
ments on the title—"We had thought of using Tarleton's Damned Old Fox, but we thought of the horrified school mams. This has been a very hard story to write. I had enough material on Tarleton to write another book the size of The Green Dragoon. I have used everything I could get my hands on in Swamp Fox." President Dwight D. Eisenhower thanks Bass for inscribed copies of The Green Dragoon and Swamp Fox, 29 May 1959—"I am interested in the subjects about which you write, and I hope for an early opportunity to read the volumes." Walt Disney replies, 16 Dec. 1959, to a letter from Bass regarding the Disney movie on Swamp Fox—"I am happy you are pleased with our efforts on Swamp Fox." The Committee on Awards of the American Revolution Roundtable selected Swamp Fox as the best book on the American Revolution published in 1959. Before the award could be presented, Bass and his publisher were beginning work on the Gamecock, a biography of Gen. Thomas Sumter. Donor: Dr. Robert D. Bass.

Manuscript volume of Thomas Aiton & Co., Charleston, 18 Feb.-19 June 1802, contains contemporary copies of forty letters to William Stayley & Co. and Cameron, Stayley & Co., the firm's owners in Scotland, and George Buchanan, a Savannah merchant. Cameron, Stayley & Co. operated two branches in the U. S., the Charleston house and one in N. Y. The letters provide a view of business methods in the early 19th century and reveal economic conditions in Charleston. Throughout the five-month period, Thomas Aiton & Co. complained of a dull market and tight money which restricted the sales of dry goods and household supplies such as soap, flour, and tea. The letters often refer to items which appealed to their customers. Thomas Aiton & Co. became burdened with debt when the firm purchased large quantities of cotton at low prices but was unable to sell its mercantile goods. The relationship between the Charleston house and its Glasgow owners deteriorated, and predictions of bankruptcy for all the partners appeared in almost every letter. In May the owners decided to abandon their Charleston house. Aiton was incredulous, for he contended that "the loss on the Sale of goods here bears no proportion to that incurred by the House in N. Y." In the final letter Aiton was preparing to leave Charleston for N. Y. Donors: Prof. John Hanahan, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. S. Edward Izard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. McGee, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wallace Martin, and Mr. and Mrs. David W. Robinson.


Two manuscripts of Ellison Capers, from W. M. Shaw, Sherman, Tex., 30 Mar. 1905, request his autograph and include Capers' list of deceased general officers with relatives and their addresses. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. E. Allen Capers.

One hundred and nine manuscripts, 1902-1964, of Annie Cadwallader Coles (1883-1969) reveal more than a half century of a professional artist's career. She was born in 1882 in Columbia, graduated from Converse College, and attended art schools in New York, France, and
England. She first opened a studio in Greenwich Village as a commercial artist and portraitist. During World War II she drafted heat exchangers for the Merchant Marine and aviation gas and oil companies. After the war, she returned to Columbia where for twenty years she concentrated on portraits and produced the works that would give her a national reputation.

In an undated autobiographical sketch, the artist relates—"From the time I was six years old and watched the paint on the pallette of my aunt, then saw it put on the canvass, I wanted to be able to paint portraits in oil. . . . From the many letters I have received I believe my paintings have given much pleasure to those who have them." Miss Coles generously gave away many of her paintings. John H. Whiteman, supervisor of Columbia Negro Schools, 4 Mar. 1955, thanks her for "Boy with Musical Toy" and remarks that "it will prove to be an inspiration to the boys and girls in our school in general and to many of our talented young people in particular." In addition to the correspondence, the collection contains sketch books, loose drawings and prints, and two volumes of photographs of Ann Coles’ portraits. Donors: Mrs. Emmett L. Wingfield, Mrs. James T. Green, and Mr. William M. Shand, Jr.

Palmetto Regiment Officer’s Medal, 1850, was presented to Lt. David Louis Donnald (1825-1872) of Abbeville County by the State of South Carolina for service in the Mexican War. His brother, Dr. Robert Donnald, and his nephew, John Donnald Hill, also served in the Mexican War. The nephew was killed at Vera Cruz. David Louis Donnald’s Houston forebears served in the American Revolution; and his father, John Donnald, was a Major in the War of 1812. David Louis Donnald fought again as a Lt. Col. in the Confederate Army. Several of his grandsons were in World War I and World War II, one of whom, David Louis Donnald, III, was wounded on D-Day. Donor: David Louis Donnald, III, in memory of all members of his family who have served in time of war and of all South Carolinians who have responded to their country’s call to duty in times of danger.

Ninety-seven manuscripts, 1895-1974, of U. S. C. President, Davison McDowell Douglas, and his daughter, Mrs. A. Izard (Elizabeth Douglas) Josey, are chiefly family letters which provide a glimpse of campus life and affairs during his administration. In three letters of 23 July, 9 Aug., and 1 Oct. 1926, Douglas debates leaving Presbyterian College to accept the presidency of U. S. C. A 1912 letter of Woodrow Wilson, a 1920 Democratic National Convention ticket and invitation to the ceremonies “attending the notification to Governor James M. Cox of his nomination as Democratic candidate” for President, and a 1930 invitation to be a delegate to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection reflect some of Douglas' other interests. In 1929 Elizabeth Douglas was writing a master’s thesis on W. Somerset Maugham. A draft of her letter to Maugham poses questions concerning his approach to writing and development of character. His lengthy reply, 5 Apr. 1929, assures her “that I do not conclusively preach anything. I do not think that to preach is the business of the novelist or the dramatist,” remarks that didactic writers “soon grow tiresome” and cites Ibsen as an example,
advises that writers should portray "character for its own sake which required the author to depict "character through his own personality," discusses his development of characters, rejects her statement that "my women are unpleasant," assesses the position of the woman of his generation—"She was a serf set free who did not understand the circumstances of freedom," comments on his writing and states—"my aim in the rest of my work is to round off & complete my production so that my writings & my life together shall form a finished, symmetrical & as it were coherent structure." Donor: Mrs. A. Izard Josey.

Two manuscripts of Rev. John G. Drayton, Church of St. John in the Wilderness, Flat Rock, N. C., 5 June 1863-16 Sept. 1867 and c. 2 Apr. 1891, consist of a contemporary copy of vestry minutes electing him rector and discussing his salary in view of the parish's "low financial condition," and a resolution of the congregation mourning his death. Donor: Mr. Charles E. Thomas.

One hundred manuscripts, 1808-1871, of William King Easley, lawyer, planter, and railroad promoter, consist chiefly of addresses, political speeches, and jury addresses reflecting the oratorical style of the 19th century. Easley (1825-1872) spoke often and at length on a variety of subjects ranging from "Romanism and Protestantism—their comparative influence on human progress" to an attack upon the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The collection includes a funeral oration on the death of a Revolutionary War soldier and a tribute to all patriots of the Revolution, a Washington birthday address, a fourth of July oration, addresses on education, and speeches to various militia organizations. Many of the orations are summations to juries. In 1860 Easley defended a man accused of distributing copies of Hinton Rowan Helper's The Impending Crisis. Easley was a delegate to the S. C. secession convention, and perhaps the most significant speech in the collection is his justification of the state's secession. Donors: Mrs. Allison P. DuBose, Dr. Shannon DuBose, and Mr. Curran S. Easley.

Twelve manuscript volumes, 1898-1901, of Hattie and Jessie Easterby of Charleston, open the doors of S. C. School for the Deaf and Blind at Cedar Spring and reveal the life of students there at the turn of the 20th century: attending art classes in china and oil painting; woodcarving; sewing and gym classes; exchanging library books, sweeping classroom floors, and ironing in the laundry; attending prayer meetings and church on Sunday; and taking walks to the woods and spring. An uneventful, but contented life is revealed, with few references to family and home, but close rapport with the teachers. Donor: Mrs. James H. Easterby.

Twelve plays and musicals produced by Footlight Players Workshop at the Dock Street Theater, 1947-1974, include "Bewley's Bewitched" by Katharine Drayton Mayrant Simons; "Rare Fine Towne" by Patricia Colbert Robinson, with music by Mel Marvin; and "The Recruiting Officer" by Emmett E. Robinson. Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Emmett E. Robinson.

Letter of Jeremy Francis Gilmer, Charleston, 20 Dec. 1853, to T. L. Hutchinson, Mayor of Charleston, states that the contractor, J. C.
Osgood, had informed him of his inability to abide by the terms of his contract for building a "Steam Dredge Boat" to be used in Charleston Harbor, outlines a revised payment schedule, and recommends acceptance of the proposals. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Barney Slawson.

*Letter* of States Rights Gist, from Horace Hann Sams, Headquarters, Independent Battalion, Beaufort, 10 May 1861, informs him of the circumstances which led to a surplus of arms in his possession and in the cellar at Capt. William Edings Fripp's plantation and suggests that the weapons should be sent to a more secure location—"Arms enough to fight with is all that we want: more than that would be in our way." Donors: Mr. David E. Finley, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hart, Mrs. John L. Law, Dr. and Mrs. Neill W. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Marion, and Dr. and Mrs. William C. Tuthill.

*Letter* of Samuel A. Goodman, Tyler, Texas, 25 Feb. 1878, to William Jefferies, welcomes the return of "honest and wholesome government" but cautions that "the triumph of Virtue and honesty, must be cautiously handled," advises that Negroes must be educated to "achieve, all the good in them—untill they cease to be an Element among us," discusses the profitable operation of his farm with Negro labor—"My program was that by fair dealing & kind treatment I could make a Success & in this I have not been disappointed," and relates his role in developing the community. Donor: Mr. Arthur S. Lynn.

Four hundred and seven manuscripts, 1895-1967, of Edwin Luther Green (1870-1948) relate to his research on the history of Richland County and the University of South Carolina and an unpublished biography of William Campbell Preston. The collection contains Green's research notes for his books and typed copies of William C. Preston letters as well as his manuscript of the Preston biography. Among the sketches of U. S. C. Faculty members, there is a summary of Dr. John LeConte's career by W. LeConte Stevens. President C. S. Antisdel supplied Green an historical sketch of Benedict College. In his research on Richland County, Green solicited information from numerous persons having a knowledge of local history. Two of the correspondents provided him with membership rolls of the Gadsden and Mill Creek Red Shirt Companies. Donor: Mrs. Edwin L. Green, Jr.

*Letter* of Wade Hampton, 16 Feb. 1863, to Louis Trezvant Wigfall, explains his intention to request a furlough, points out that the Yankees appeared ready to shift their attention to the Carolinas, solicits his assistance in obtaining command of the cavalry there—"I am tired of the Va. Division & I think my service entitles me to the command of the Southern Cavalry," advises that he could form two brigades from S. C. and N. C. and thereby allow Gen. J. E. B. Stuart to have command of the Va. cavalry "which would be a great matter for him, if he ever runs for Gov. of Va.,” and states his wish to be in S. C. organizing the cavalry which would likely be enlarged "& if so, I, as senior Brigadier, think that I have some claim to promotion.” Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Ellison, Col. and Mrs. George W. Hinman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. Hunter Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Brown
Twenty-two manuscripts of the Harris Family, 1800-1870, include legal papers relating to settlement of Anderson and Harris family estates and Civil War letters. In his will of 12 Jan. 1800, Edgefield District, William Anderson distributes his land and slaves among his wife, Eliza Ann Anderson, and his children, Thomas, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Rachael. Two letters of James McClinton, Flint Hill Road and Camp near Vienna, Va., 2 and 30 Sept. 1861, to William Harris, relate that he had missed only one roll call but since that time “I have not tasted Whiskey but twice and Dr. Herst gave it to me then for medicine,” mention that he avoided playing cards and “[I] have tried to live as near wright as I could,” review his unit’s movements, and inform Harris of his need for warmer clothes. Donor: Mrs. Donald Douglass Harris.


Letter of Solomon Isaacs, Charleston, 10 Nov. 1747, to William Vernon, explains that business had declined since Vernon’s departure, attributes the slump to “the high price of our produce, & by our Coast being so often visited by the Enemy’s Privateers, (& no Vessel here to protect us),” and lists current prices. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gooding, Mr. and Mrs. George Haimbaugh, Dr. and Mrs. John E. Holler, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lafitte, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, III.

Ninety manuscripts, 1850-1943, of Allen Cadwallader Izard (1834-1901) concern chiefly his enrollment at the U. S. Naval Academy, his career as an officer, and his application to transfer from the Confederate Army to the Navy. The collection includes official orders and five letters to his mother, Mrs. Mary C. Izard, and his sister, Mrs. E. Barnwell Heyward, 25 Jan. 1852-23 Jan. 1854, while cruising off South and Central America on the sloop of war Portsmouth and frigate St. Lawrence. In these letters, Izard relates his impression of places visited and the people. He was generally uncomplimentary of the countries although he did reveal a special fondness for Lima, Peru. After visiting Lima, he enclosed a pencil sketch of the ladies’ fashionable dress. Of the population along the coast between Lima and Guayaquil, he observed—“The lower class of people live a great deal worse than our dog’s.” In one letter he expressed doubt that his ship would sail to San Francisco where “the gold fever is so strong ... that we are afraid that we will lose all of our men by desertion.” His letters also give an impression of the role carried out by the U. S. Navy. At Tumbez his ship rescued an American whaling crew which had been attacked by “Peruvian convicts.” At Acapulco they interceded on behalf of an American ship seized by Mexican authorities “on the pretence of smuggling ... it was afterwards proved that the Mexicans wanted her for a government vessel.” Cruising off Panama, Izard expected to be ordered to Callao “for there has been a great deal of fuss about our vessels taking
guano from the islands. . . . I think we have taken most too much from these petty powers on this side of the Land.” Donor: Mrs. A. Izard Josey.

Two manuscripts, [1890], of Alexander Gregg Kollock include a letter from Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, Jr., recalling that he had last heard from him in 1885, commenting on his student days at Harvard as a member of the rowing crew, informing him that he received his Ph.D. degree in Geology at Harvard in 1886, and discussing his subsequent career as a manager of mines in Canada and as a member of the State Geological Survey in Texas and Arkansas, his report on manganese ores of North America, and the successful career of his brother Boies Penrose. Donor: Miss Mary B. Kollock.

One hundred and twenty-nine manuscripts, 1913-1973, of John Austin Latimer include photographs, invitations, and letters concerning his long career in government, especially with the U. S. Post Office Department, during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administrations. Invitations to White House functions and letters of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, and Harry Truman indicate a high regard for Latimer within the Democratic Party. The collection contains information on the Tillman Memorial Commission, including a letter of Josephus Daniels, U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, expressing appreciation of Tillman’s service as chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee “when he led the fight for strengthening the Navy before the World War.” Political correspondence during the 1924 Senatorial race in S. C. enhances the collection. On 3 Mar. and 16 May, James F. Byrnes, Wash., thanks Latimer for introducing a resolution endorsing his candidacy at the Barnwell County convention and mentions his plans for campaign appearances. Davison McDowell Douglas, president of Presbyterian College, 27 Aug., opposes Byrnes’ candidacy—“Senator [N. B.] Dial has served only one term and has made a most excellent Senator” and remarks that an acquaintance, a lifelong anti-Bleasite, informed him of his intention to vote for Cole Blease in a second race—“He feels . . . that Mr. Byrnes should not have run this year.” Byrnes analyzes his defeat in a letter of 19 Sept., attributing it to the large number of Dial supporters who voted for Blease. Donors: Mr. James K. Latimer and Miss Ruth Latimer.

Four manuscripts of Matthew Simonton Lynn, 1863-1865, include a letter to his wife and children, Camp Elzy, Va., 20 Dec. 1863, relating his activities and details of camp life, informing them that his horse did not like “Wheat Bran,” expressing disapproval of the men who left camp at night to steal corn from farmers, and advising her on the crops; and his oath of allegiance, 11 Sept. 1865. Donor: Mr. Arthur S. Lynn.


Oil painting, by an unknown artist, depicting Quitman’s siege of Chapultepec during the Mexican War. The flag of the Palmetto Regiment is clearly seen in the left foreground. Jehu Foster Marshall, an ancestor of the donor, was a member of the Palmetto Regiment. Donor: Dr. Foster Marshall.
Letter of James Morris, 23 Aug. 1795, New York, to Lewis Morris, Charleston, comments on the disruption caused by an epidemic—“Business has for some time past been wholly suspended,” bemoans the death of a “valuable servant” who died during the epidemic, and discusses his friendship with Daniel Huger who was being tutored for Princeton—“He seems to have a very great degree of ambition and [I] dare say he will apply himself closely.” Donors: Mr. and Mrs. George H. McGregor.

Manuscript volume, containing records of the Ninth Regiment, S. C. Militia, 1861, with lists of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates “of the Volunteer Company from the Lower Battalion,” and anonymous Edgefield County plantation records, 1877, with accounts of individual tenants. Donor: Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Parker.

Letter of James Louis Petigru, Charleston, 17 June 1843, to Capt. A. H. Bowman, Fort Johnson, explains the disagreement between two tradesmen regarding “the relative value of their operations on certain public buildings constructed by them as joint contractors,” observes that their agreement had been based upon “conscience and memory [which] are inadequate to the duty they have undertaken,” and summons him as a witness. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. William H. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. J. Clyde Mixon.

Eight manuscripts, 1865-1916, relate chiefly to land holdings in Orangeburg County of John Franklin Phillips and include the original copy of the “War Reminiscences” of his wife, Elizabeth Fanning, describing life during the Civil War and events at the plantation when “Sherman’s army came through here.” Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Phillips.

Letter of J. Quattlebum, Edgefield District, 5 May 1855, states—“we are perfectly quiet in the gold business,” comments on a visit to the financially successful mines at Columbus, Ga., regrets “the hasty & blindfolded manner in which we commenced our operations,” offers him a ten percent commission for selling the mine, and stipulates terms for leasing thirty-six acres to Joseph Slocum. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Stribling.

Forty-four manuscripts, 1867-1911, of John S. Reynolds (1848-1909) include letters about the Civil War service of the Palmetto Guards and personal experiences of some of its men; a company roll on which A. M. Brailsford comments to W. H. Chapman, 7 May 1879—“my dear old company . . . numbering 102 officers and men . . . after the battle of Cedar Creek had only 10 men on the roll, present and absent, including officers”; and Reynolds’ speech to the Palmetto Guards, 1902. The collection also features newspapers and magazine reviews and correspondence relating to Reynolds’ book, Reconstruction in South Carolina, 1865-1877. A letter of Asbury Coward, 2 Apr. 1906, remarks—“Your splendid work on Reconstruction in South Carolina . . . is monumental, and ought to be in every household in the State alongside of McCrady’s History of South Carolina.” Donors: Dr. Henry L. Forbes and Mrs. C. D. Guess.

Thirty-six manuscripts, 1918-1920, of John S. Reynolds, Jr. (1887-
1918) concern chiefly his career as a newspaper man and his service in World War I. He tells his mother, 12 May 1918—"I bid you be of good cheer, for we are all together in a righteous cause and must triumph"; 11 July 1918—"It's a beautiful land this, and one that deserves forever the blessing of peace and plenty instead of war. . . . Every household I've been in touch with has felt the hand of war . . . yet there is no sign of a wish to quit until fair France is safe"; and 1 Sept. 1918—"We will surely gain the victory that means such a great advance for the whole world." Lt. Reynolds was wounded at Argonne Wood on 9 Oct. 1918; chaplain George W. Sadler reported his death in a letter of 25 Nov.

Donors: Dr. Henry L. Forbes and Mrs. C. D. Guess.

One hundred and fifteen manuscripts, 1888-1896, of Alexander S. Salley, consist of letters from his family and friends during his college days at The Citadel. "Saw your photo on [the] bureau," jests his cousin Susanne Guignard, 21 Oct. 1889. "Don't for a moment think you are so captivating for you know some girls would smile on a stick dressed in Military clothes." Following a campus fire, his sister Daisy asks, 19 Mar. 1892—"It seems as if Tillman does not want the Citadel to be rebuilt. Guess if he could, he would take the insurance money to help finish Clemson." Donor: Mr. E. Lee Skipper, Sr., in memory of his wife, Mrs. Thelma Salley Skipper.

Manuscript of Frederick Adolphus Sawyer, [c. 1861, prepared for Charles Lanman's *Biographical Directory of the American Congress*], cites his early life in New England and academic training at Harvard College, mentions his acceptance of the position of principal of the Girls' High and Normal School at Charleston, discusses his wartime experiences and departure from S. C. in 1864, and reviews his political career after returning to S. C. in 1865. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Lucius V. Bruno, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Donnelley, Prof. M. Foster Farley, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Hunter, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Kitchens, Mrs. Ann Langford Koob, Mr. John H. Landrum, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Stoudemire.

Letter of William Tecumseh Sherman, Fort Moultrie, 19 Dec. 1845, to Gen. Roger Jones, with endorsements by Capt. Robert Anderson and Brig. Gen. John E. Wool, requests an assignment with recruits at Governor's Island "for the purpose of accompanying a detachment thereof to the Camp at Corpus Christi." Donors: Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Cardwell, Mr. George L. Dial, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fraser, Mrs. H. Dean Hall, Mrs. A. Izard Josey, and Dr. and Mrs. Olin S. Pugh.

Letter of William Tecumseh Sherman, Hickory Hill, 1 Feb. 1865, to Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, concerns the Union Army's advance into S. C., informs him that "Slocum is a little far behind," advises that Logan was to advance no farther than Duck Branch Post Office, and states—"I want to make slow march till Slocum gets up or nearly so." Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas P. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Oliver, Col. and Mrs. M. G. Powell, Dr. and Mrs. Albert N. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ray Shockley, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Terrill, and Dr. and Mrs. W. Hardy Wickwar.

Letter of William Gilmore Simms, New York, 14 Aug. 1868, to Arthur W. Austin, informs him that he and his daughter Mary were visiting
James Lawson, relates his plans for visiting Great Barrington and Roxbury, Mass., in Sept., and informs him that he would be “almost daily at Lawson's office.” 

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Averyt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Trippett Boineau, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Brice, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Gaillard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Gilbert, Dr. and Mrs. Donald J. Greiner, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kinney, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McMeekin, and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Wilson.

Fifteen manuscripts of the Sims Family, Union District, 1775-1852, include land and business papers, bills of sale for slaves, and correspondence. William Sims, 3 May 1804, to Charles Sims, Charleston, acknowledges his father's letter reporting high prices for “affrican negrows,” states that he “declined Entering into that Trade before you wrote me,” and discusses his land acquisitions. Author James Kirke Paulding, Hyde Park, N. Y., 25 Dec. 1852, to Joseph Starke Sims, Pacolet Mills, expresses gratitude for the complimentary statements concerning the comedies of his son William, discusses his son's writings and his decision to abandon a literary career for business, comments on one of his favorite works—The Backwoodsman, states his preference for the “grave and sentimental” though “I have often dealt in humour and satire,” and remarks—“The people of the South take their cue as regards Books from the great Northern critics who take theirs from the British critics, and if a writer expects to be a Lion he must take care to keep in with them by avoiding all offensive demonstrations of Republicanism and Patriotism.” 

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Julian Starr.

Printed campaign sheet of Ellison Durant Smith, 1932, provides biographical information, cites his record and long service in the Senate, depicts him as a champion of the working people, and refers to him as the only active farmer in the U. S. Senate. Donor: Mr. Ellison Durant Smith, IV.

Manuscript volume, 1889-1898, of J. G. Sullivan contains a record of purchases of farm supplies, household expenses, and accounts with individual tenants. Donor: Mr. D. H. Sullivan.

Letter of Henry Timrod, Oak Grove, 12 Oct. 1857, to Sarah A. Prince, explains that he had not answered her letter because of “the want of paper and stamps,” discusses his most recent literary efforts, and concludes with a transcribed copy of his poem, “The Messenger Rose.” Donor: Miss Ann Caroline Schiffley.


Twenty-three manuscripts of James C. Tinkler, Co. D, 6th Regiment, S. C. Volunteers, 1860-1865, to various members of his family in Winnsboro detail the unit’s movements from Va. to N. C., back to Va., to Tenn., and again to Va. Tinkler’s letters are filled with the daily duties of a soldier and report news of his brother William who was twice wounded. His unit arrived late for the first great battle of the war at Manassas Junction; but upon reaching the battlefield, he discovered “they had them agoing and the calvry after them.” Tinkler gives his account of the battle and advises—“it is suposed we will advance on washington but i do not no where we will go.” From a Richmond hospital, 26 Sept. 1862, he informs his parents that his foot had improved,
anticipates being home on furlough the following week, and requests—
“save me some water melons . . . also some apples.” Donor: Mrs. Harold
C. Hines.

*Three hundred and forty-nine manuscripts*, 1914-1916, 1920, of
U. S. C. Professor of Education, Patterson Wardlaw (1859-1948), illu­
minate his career as chairman of the Richland County Board of Education.
The papers span the period from his election to his resignation in Oct.
1916. Wardlaw served as chairman during a critical period following
the legislature’s passage in 1915 of an act “To Provide a System of
Organization, Administration, and Supervision of the Public Schools of
Richland County.” The collection documents the reorganization with
Wardlaw’s correspondence, minutes of the board, statistics on white and
black teachers and students, and a map indicating the boundaries of the
reorganized districts. At the same time, the board was considering the
organization of a school to serve Columbia’s textile mills. The collection
includes correspondence of W. K. Tate of George Peabody College,
Wil Lou Gray, Charles S. Dogget, Victor E. Rector of Antioch Indus­
trial School, W. A. Shealy, principal of the Olympia Graded School, and
a 1920 letter of Wardlaw to John P. Thomas, giving his reasons for
opposing “the amendment changing the school law of Richland County
so as to throw the election of County Superintendent of Education into
the primary.” Donor: Mrs. Eliza Wardlaw Peoples.

Beauregard, announces himself as “the inventor of the submarine boat
that destroyed the ‘Housatonic,’” relates that he lost everything in the
venture and requests his assistance so that he could build another boat
at Charleston, refers to the original boat as a technical success “but a
comparative failure through mismanagement a fault over which I had
no control,” advises that the success of his plans depended upon his
visiting Washington to examine Professor Charles G. Page’s electro­
magnetic engine, and declares—“I firmly believe that I can destroy the
blockade in Charleston . . . if I get the assistance.” Donors: Mr. and
Mrs. John C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine D. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. K. S.
Espedahl, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. L. Freeman, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack S.
Graybill.

*Three hundred and fifty-five manuscripts* of the Whitner Family,
1836-1955, include correspondence of Benjamin Franklin Whitner, a
lawyer and son of a signer of the Ordinance of Secession, and William
Church Whitner, an electrical engineer and early developer of hydro­
electric power. From the “Independent Republic of South Carolina,”
[Charleston], Benjamin F. Whitner advises his wife—“From the caption
of my letter you will perceive that we are no longer part & parcel of
the once glorious Union” and comments on the celebration of the event.
In a typed and undated statement, Whitner recollects the signing of the
secession ordinance. A S. C. College graduate, Whitner recalls for John
DeWitt Warner, N. Y., his student days, relates information concerning
the establishment of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, discusses the
effect of Tillmanism on the state’s court system, and refers to Cole L.
Blease as “the limit” of Tillmanism. Between 1900 and 1902, William C.
Whitner, B. F. Whitner’s son, served as director and engineer with the Catawba Power Company which was developing power for Rock Hill. The correspondence between Whitner and the company’s New York president, Dr. W. Gill Wylie, reveal plans for construction and development. Whitner resigned his position in 1902, citing in a letter of 28 July his disagreement with Wylie over the company’s management. Donors: Whitner Family through Mrs. Lyle Roddey Whitner.

Letter of Richard Yeadon, Charleston, 9 Dec. 1841, to William Gilmore Simms, thanks him for his letter of condolence and mentions the declining health of his mother, advises him of his efforts to acquire for him a share of stock in the Charleston Library Society, comments on the legislature’s failure to provide funds for his History of South Carolina—“Memminger’s opposition surprised me not a little,” and asserts that the book was more worthy of state assistance than “[Bartholomew Rivers] Carroll’s mere republication.” Donors: Mrs. Edwin L. Green, Jr. and Dr. and Mrs. Robert S. Lambert.

THE JAMES T. McCAIN PAPERS, 1957-1971

A main thrust in our recent national history has been the civil rights movement and its impact. The 448 manuscripts and nineteen manuscript volumes of James T. McCain, Sumter County native who served as field secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality and as an associate with the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, constitute an invaluable source for studying the movement and for improving understanding of the struggle. Especially valuable are McCain’s notebooks and daily memorandum books documenting his regional activities and containing information on the Greenville, S. C., pilgrimage of 1960 and the Mississippi freedom riders in 1961. Donor: Mr. James T. McCain.

THE RUSSELL SPAIN HENDERSON COLLECTION

The career of Russell Spain Henderson (1892-1961) is documented in this collection of 598 items covering the years 1929 to 1961. Henderson, a Clarendon County native, received national recognition as an artist-illustrator, journalist, and Carolina low country and backwoods folk humorist. In addition to letters, manuscripts and typescripts of his writings, samples of his diverse published works, sketch books and pads, and photographs, the collection includes more than one hundred original works of art—from pencil sketches and pen-and-ink cartoons to crayon portraits and watercolor landscapes. Donor: Mrs. Thomas Ketchin McDonald.

THE ROSAMONDE RAMSEY BOYD PAPERS, 1939-1974

A large, and as yet uncataloged collection, the Boyd Papers reflect her career as Professor of Sociology at Converse College and her services as State Director of the American Association of Retired Persons, member of the National Advisory Council to the Office of Economic Opportunity, consultant for the long-range planning of the City of Spartanburg; and her association and position of leadership with such organi-
zations and agencies as the American Association of University Women, International Federation of University Women, National League of American Pen Women, Inc., South Carolina Committee for the Humanities, South Carolina Commission on Aging, and the South Carolina Conference of Social Work. **Donor: Dr. Rosamonde Ramsey Boyd.**

**THE WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN DORN PAPERS**

The Dorn Papers constitute one of the largest collections ever received by the Library. It is presently contained in approximately 414 boxes and file drawers, measuring more than 550 linear feet, with an estimated 125,000 items. Ranging from 1946 to 1974, the collection spans Mr. Dorn's thirteen terms in the U. S. House of Representatives as congressman from South Carolina's Third District. In addition to general correspondence and printed materials relating to every major issue and concern on the local, state, and federal levels, the collection includes case, engagement, legislation, list, newsletter, reference, speech, and subject files. Portions of the collection reflect Mr. Dorn's special efforts and leadership on the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, on the Public Works Committee, and as dean of the South Carolina delegation. Of particular interest for contemporary South Carolina history are the regional, county, and municipal project files, among which, for instance, are those documenting the development of the Trotters Shoals, Middleton Shoals, Keowee-Toxaway, and Patriot's Point projects. Also included is material relating to Mr. Dorn's campaign for the U. S. Senate in 1948.

Too large to be adequately described within the confines of this program, the Dorn Papers will prove in years to come to be a rich source for students of United States and South Carolina history and political science. **Donor: The Hon. William Jennings Bryan Dorn.**

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


Elias Child, *Genealogy of the Child, Childs and Childe Families* . . . . , Utica, N. Y., 1881. **Donor: Mr. David W. Robinson.**


*The Columbia Hive*, extra issue, 11 Dec. 1832. **Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Julian Starr, Jr.**

*The Daily Southern Guardian* (Columbia), 1 Dec. 1864. **Donor: Mrs. Donald D. Harris.**

[Andrew Fowler], *Confirmations on Edisto Island* . . . 1813 and 1814, Hopkins, Printer [n.p., 1814?]. **Donors: Mrs. Rodney S. Gary, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamer Kegan and Miss Adair M. Watson.**

*The Free South* (Beaufort), five issues: 21 May; 13 Aug.; 1, 15 Oct.; 19 Nov. 1864. **Donor: Mrs. James McBride Dabbs.**

*The High School Gazette* (Charleston), forty-seven issues, 29 April 1914-14 June 1916. **Donor: Mrs. J. H. Easterby.**

King's Mountain Military School, *Catalogue* . . . . , Yorkville, 1875. **Donors: Dr. Henry L. Forbes, Jr., and Mrs. C. D. Guess.**

Monaghan Mills (Greenville), Men of Monaghan, Vol. I, No. 17, 15 Nov. 1905. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McBride and Mr. C. Fletcher Watson.


The Southern and Western Monthly Magazine and Review (Charleston), May 1845. Donor: Mrs. William L. Cain.


Triumph of Religion ("By a Young Lady"), Charleston, 1829. Donors: Dr. and Mrs. John C. Guilds, Jr.


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