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Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1976

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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Wednesday, April 21, 1976

W. D. Workman, Jr., President, Presiding

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

Dinner 8:00
Campus Room, Capstone House

Business Meeting

Welcome Dr. Nicholas P. Mitchell
Vice President for Administrative Service, U.S.C.

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address Dr. Josephine W. Martin
College of Education, U.S.C.
REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

ELIZA A. SUMMERS PAPERS, 1856, 1866-1869

Before the end of the Civil War and afterwards, the Federal Government and several private organizations were actively working with the freedmen in South Carolina. The main impetus of these efforts was educational. Miss Eliza A. Summers (1844-1900) of Woodbury, Conn., taught school in her native state before coming to S. C. in 1867. Letters, 1866, from two Congregational ministers and the superintendent of schools in Woodbury, commending her as one eminently qualified to teach the freedmen, are among the earliest items in this collection of forty-seven manuscripts detailing her six-months' experience on Hilton Head Island.

Miss Summers left New York on a ship in Jan. 1867 and arrived in Charleston about the middle of the month after a harrowing voyage. She informs her sister, Sarah Maria Summers, 17 Jan., of her experience with seasickness and compliments the southern woman who assisted her—"she was a real Secesh and quite bitter against the Northern teachers . . . but . . . she was very kind to me." Miss Summers remained in Charleston briefly before moving on to the Lawton Plantation on Hilton Head Island. On 24 Jan. she relates her arrival and her initial impressions of Hilton Head. She describes one Negro dwelling as typical on the island—"a little bit of a house with a single thickness of boards for sides and floors not a bit of whitewash or plaster on the whole house and spaces between the boards on the side wide enough so the birds fly through." Hilton Head was a world far different from Connecticut, but she was soon enjoying "roast beef, oysters, baked beans, Sweet and Irish potatoes, apple and mince pies, pickles, cheese, apples, raisins, fish and some other things." Among the other things were outings with teachers, especially horseback riding, sailing, and dancing. But her main purpose in coming south was to educate the freedmen. In a letter of 2 Feb., she discusses the arrangement of her school and mentions that the number of students was increasing. She observes, 12 Feb.—"Such a ragged destitute set of children you never saw but they do seem so grateful . . . not a day passes but they bring us a present of a few eggs or some sweet potatoes." Adapting easily to life on Hilton Head, she occasionally longed for food from home. On 21 Feb. she states that she would like some sausage, for the local pigs were not white and lived in the homes of their owners.

The school house on Lawton Plantation served many needs. "Praise Meetings" were held there. An "old colored man . . . who pretends to be wiser than the rest" appeared to Miss Summers "to take great pleasure in requesting me to read the different parts of the Bible although he does not know one part from another, neither can he read a word." In the same letter, 27 Feb., she introduces a discordant note, the rats, which were a great nuisance, especially when they ran across her bed as she was sleeping.
Miss Summers was very fond of Mr. Wright, her first superintendent. He made every effort to please the teachers with special favors. His successor, “quite an old man” from Oregon who came to Hilton Head from Wilmington, N. C., did not seem so inclined. However, the new superintendent did not dampen Miss Summers’ fascination or lessen her interest in the students. Returning from a trip, 3 Apr., she thought that “it seemed as if the children could not feel grateful enough towards us for coming back they brought us . . . beautiful wild flowers.” Their ability to learn impressed her—“most of them learn very fast, quite as fast as our Northern children. . . . I would much rather teach them and cannot bear to think of teaching up North again.” On 11 Apr., she discusses a visit to “Daw Fuskie Island” which was inhabited only by blacks and several white teachers and comments on the many varieties of exotic flowers there. In a letter of 17 Apr., she tells of instructing the Negroes to plant garden seeds, gives an account of a mass meeting in Beaufort to commemorate the anniversary of Lincoln’s death, and mentions plans for the wedding of her housekeeper Susie. At every social and religious occasion, singing was a favorite form of expression. One Sunday evening a group of blacks appeared at her house for singing—“Oh what a roaring there was it was enough to deafen anyone.” In a letter of 8 May, she renders a poignant account of the funeral of a Negro infant. School attendance declined in May “as the children have to mind de crow for they pull up corn so fast.”

After a visit by Martin R. Delaney, Miss Summers details improvements to be made to the school and to her house. She did not mention whether or not these improvements had been carried out before her departure in June 1867. She did not return to Hilton Head, but the bond between Eliza A. Summers and her students was not severed entirely. Letters of three blacks, 16 and 17 Feb. 1868, thank Miss Summers and another teacher for items sent them, report on family and friends, and express regret that she was no longer with them. Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Curtiss S. Hitchcock.

DAVID WYATT AIKEN PAPERS, 1849-1916

The Civil War career of Col. D. Wyatt Aiken (1828-1887) as an officer of the 7th Regiment, S. C. Volunteers, as commandant of troops at Macon, Ga., and as a member of the U. S. Congress is documented in the 176 manuscripts of this collection. An incomplete autobiography written at Macon in 1864 and two volumes of a “diary of the farm & weather” provide information on Aiken’s early life and education and the management of his plantations, Bellevue in Fairfield District and Stony Point in Abbeville District. The autobiography reviews his education at Mt. Zion Institute, his experience as a clerk with J. E. Lawton & Co., Charleston, his examination by the faculty of S. C. College, a trip to Europe in 1848, his teaching career at Mt. Zion Institute, a trip through Ga., Ala., La., Tenn., Ky., Ohio—“Now for the first time in my life I was on abolition soil,” Va., Md., Wash., D. C., and Pa., and a
second trip to Europe in 1851, which is the subject of a diary, 21 May-23 Sept.

As a young planter, Aiken was progressive. His diary contains comments on planting cotton, grains, and vegetables, slaves, weather, politics, and family life. On 29 Apr. 1856, he laments that his father’s “long experience had so little encouraged him in the proper care of land.” On 27 May 1856, Aiken attended a meeting of citizens of Winnsboro “called to adopt measures approving of the conduct of Hon P S Brooks in his late difficulty with the Blk Republican, Sumner.” In Oct. he gives an account of a dinner at Ninety Six which honored Brooks “for chastising Senator Sumner.” The diary includes accounts of trips to Tenn. to buy hogs, to Ala. as a delegate to a southern convention, to a commencement at S. C. College, and to the inauguration of President Buchanan.

Aiken’s Civil War letters to his wife Virginia Smith Aiken are eloquent. He discusses the everyday occurrences of camp life and analyzes the military situation, including his unit’s participation in the first Battle of Manassas and the Gettysburg campaign. He could not forget the operation of his plantation, and the letters also contain detailed instructions to his wife and overseer concerning plantation affairs.

The 7th Regiment was first stationed near Charleston where they were reviewed by General Samuel McGowan and Gov. F. W. Pickens who “begged us to go to Virg[inia] if called upon.” By May 1861, the regiment had moved to Camp Pickens near Aiken, S. C., where on 5 May Aiken advised his wife that he would not go to Va. without a command position. By June, the 7th Regiment was stationed in Va. Aiken’s letters in June and July reflect the optimism and confidence of an officer awaiting the Confederacy’s first great test on the battlefield. On 16 June, Aiken assesses his fellow officers. Aiken notes that the men held him in high esteem—“I am . . . to all appearances the favorite officer of the Regt.” Confident of his own abilities, he remarks on 21 June—“I’m too busy to think of anything but my duties, for really I’m the axle of our Regt. & without me they would be a disorganized body.” Following the Battle of Manassas, Aiken encloses in a letter a copy of his official report reviewing the activities of the 7th Regiment from 17 to 21 July. In a letter of 2 Aug. 1861, he relates additional details of the battle, predicts that the victory and an abundant cotton crop would enhance the South’s prestige abroad, advises that the North had been beaten badly and that pressure should be exerted while the advantage belonged to the South, and conveys his disappointment that Col. Fair had convinced Gen. Bonham against offering him a staff position—“This makes me vexed, to think that . . . I am denied this opportunity because I am too important where I am.”

After Manassas, Aiken anticipated future engagements that would bring the war to a close. He mentions problems with Adam, “a trifling negro,” in a letter of 22 Sept. and states that he whipped Adam several times “for failing to attend properly to my horse.” Another slave, Limas, had been within a mile of Union lines. Aiken observes that “he & the others talk as complacently about the Yankees as if they knew everything about which we were fighting.” He regretted the separation from
his family, 4 Nov. 1861, "but yet it is our bounden duty to fight those abominable wretches who would devastate our country, free our negroes, enslave our men, and most devilish monstrous of all, ravish our dear, sweet, innocent women." Aiken was pleased that neither Generals Kershaw nor Bonham had been promoted, for he had a low opinion of Kershaw as a person and of Bonham as a general. In a letter of 27 Nov. 1861, he discusses a duel between Capt. Bland and Maj. Siebels and explains that the duel followed the refusal of Seibels and his friends to accept the findings of a "board of honor." One of Seibels' friends was Col. E. B. C. Cash. On 15 Dec. 1861 Aiken protests Congress' passage of a bill regulating re-enlistments and furloughs, expresses the opinion that the entire regiment would go home in Apr. if the men were not granted a furlough during the winter, comments on the Charleston fire, and remarks that if it had been set by an incendiary, "we would have been more thoroughly exasperated against the Yankees." Discussion of the prevailing sentiment to go home in Apr. is also the subject of a letter of 2 Mar. 1862, following a snowfall of several inches in which the men chased one another throwing snowballs. If the 7th Regiment were disbanded, Aiken did not plan to assist Col. Bacon in reorganizing, "& I think that will kill his reorganization." Aiken visited Richmond in July 1862 to see his wounded men. He also attended a Baptist communion—"There were about 150 present, & the commonest looking people I've seen in Richmond, more ugly old women than I ever saw in one church."

Aiken was severely wounded at Antietam in Sept. 1862. He returned to the army in June 1863 in time for the Gettysburg campaign. Five letters of 10-28 June 1863, Culpepper, Ashby's Gap, Shenandoah River, and Martinsburg, relate the army's movements and the excellent appearance of the men and equipment while noting that Gen. Lee kept his own counsel regarding their ultimate destination. On 11 July, near Hagers town, Md., Aiken details movements of the army from 26 June and gives an account of his regiment's performance at Gettysburg. On 24 July, "2 miles east of Culpepper," Aiken informs his wife that the army was still withdrawing and states his opinion that they were to intercept the enemy at some point—"for we have at times marched all night, at times till midnight, now getting food once a day, then once in 36 hours, at one time in line of battle awaiting the enemy, at another sticking in mud two feet deep, then again fording rivers up to the arm pits; at one time marching in the rain, at another sleeping in the rain & wet clothes, &c, sufferings unaccountable & almost insufferable, and still on went this noble army occasionally shouting, singing, laughing, yelling, &c."

His earlier wound and the strain of the Gettysburg campaign caused Aiken to withdraw from active service. From Macon, Ga., 22 Aug. 1863, where he was assigned as commandant of troops, Aiken discusses his plan for setting up housekeeping with his family and servants. For the first time during the war, Aiken seemed uncertain of ultimate victory. On 26 Aug. 1863 he advises that he did not fear the consequences of Charleston's being evacuated as he did Bragg's withdrawal to Atlanta. The war over, his brother, J. D. Aiken, takes a dim view of the South's future, hopes that Johnson would follow a policy of gradual emancipa-
tion—"it would give us time to prepare for the worst, and the opportunity to make something to get away with; but then where are we to go," and remarks—"what a sad termination to a great struggle for great principles! & how strange that Davis, one of the foremost men of the age ... should have to endure the humiliation ... of falling into such hands."

Aiken became embroiled with authorities of the government in 1868 when he was arrested on suspicion of involvement in the murder of B. F. Randolph, a black state senator. In a letter to his daughter from his cell in Columbia, 11 Nov. 1868, he mentions the many kindnesses extended him by citizens of Columbia and his special status as a prisoner—"The Constable ... seeing the universal sympathy that was manifested for me, went with me to the jail and ordered comfortable quarters." Wade Hampton and L. D. Childs posted bond for Aiken. A more complete account of the events leading up to Aiken's arrest is found in "Recollections of My Father" by Ellen Gaillard Aiken.

About a fourth of the collection consists of Aiken's letters as a congressman, but they contain very little information about national affairs or about his activities with the Patrons of Husbandry. One letter to his wife, 11 June 1884, relates an incident involving Representative John D. White and S. C.'s black Congressman, Robert Smalls, during which Smalls administered "the most effectual sitting down upon White I've seen since you left." Donors: The Aiken Family, through Mrs. Hirst G. Carson, Mrs. U. H. Hyde, Mrs. V. S. Rideout, Mrs. J. S. Culver, and Rev. Claude Hornby Pritchard.

HAMPTON FAMILY PAPERS, 1791-1907

Sugar planting in Louisiana, cotton planting in S. C. and Mississippi, family matters, and the Civil War are the principal subjects in this addition of 460 manuscripts to the Library's Hampton collection. Business records showing sales of sugar and cotton, purchases of plantation supplies, and payments to jailors for housing runaway slaves provide an insight into plantation operations. Forty-seven letters of a New York firm, Goodhue & Co., 1829-1833, and thirty-six letters of a Liverpool firm, William Forde & Co., 1832-1834, provide information on the sugar and cotton markets and general economic conditions. Wade Hampton I, 6 Feb. 1831, informs Goodhue & Co. that his sugar crop "has fallen short, but not by a fourth so much as the general crop of the country," suggests that health and age rather than "the clamour against the Tariff" inclined him to sell his La. property, and speculates on the future of agriculture in La. should the duty on sugar be removed. A letter of James Talbert, 28 May 1831, notifies Hampton of a "negro boy" who had been in jail since Oct. and states that he had concealed his identity "by changing his name, and saying he belonged to a man in New Orleans."

Wade Hampton II spent considerable time at his Walnut Ridge, Mississippi, plantation. Affectionate letters to his daughter, Mary Fisher Hampton, 26 Dec. 1850 and 26 Dec. 1853, wish his children a "merry Christmas," regret that they were not with him "to witness the enjoyment of the negroes," list items of food and clothing which he had distributed,
and comment on the election of John Hugh Means as governor—"they might I think, have done better." A letter of Washington Irving to William C. Preston, 17 Nov. 1854, remarks that many of his European acquaintances had died since his last visit, and encloses a letter introducing Wade Hampton to Henry Hallam. Sudden death away from family and friends was a fact of 19th-century life. Three letters of Wade Hampton III, 12, 17, and 27 Feb. 1858, inform his sister of their father's death.

When his native state seceded from the union and war was imminent, Wade Hampton obtained a colonel's commission and raised the Hampton Legion. To his sister Mary Fisher, Hampton writes details of camp life and discusses military aspects of the war. He also expresses his opinions of politicians and soldiers. The occupation of the S. C. coast in 1861 caused Hampton to want to return to the state "to show how Carolinians should fight on their own soil." In the same letter of 17 Dec. 1861, he mentions the "stigma" of "the Port Royal affair" and remarks—"I have looked for nothing but disaster since that fool Pickens was elected Gov." After returning from an incursion into Pa. in 1862, Hampton informs his sister that he brought back nothing but horses, "& I felt very mean in doing this." Hampton's brigade provided security on the return march, but he was certain that Gen. Stuart would reserve his commendation for the Va. brigades—"He praises them on all occasions, but he does not often give us any credit." The war brought personal sorrow to Hampton's life. Among the family casualties was his son, Thomas Preston. Gen. Braxton Bragg offers condolences in a letter of 3 Nov. 1864.

After the war, Hampton returned to planting. Traveling to his Mississippi plantation in 1865, he complained—"This boat is full of Yankees but W[illia]m Blanton & his mother are on board, so that we have some decent people." An incomplete and unsigned letter of 25 July 1865 suggests that Hampton may have considered emigration to Brazil. The writer discusses an interview with the Brazilian consul-general in N. Y., relates information about opportunities for settlement, comments on the labor situation—"slaves are very dear and holders will not sell," mentions crops, climate, and the form of government, and offers his services as agent.

The collection contains a single War of 1812 letter of Wade Hampton II, Camp near Burlington, Vt., 23 Aug. 1813, to Dr. Edward Fisher, Columbia. Hampton discusses "the affair of Plattsburg & Swanton" and the "great fuss" over the news in the southern states, gives his account of the affair and remarks—"no consequence is here attached to this loss," details British naval activities, comments on an agreement between the war and naval secretaries which prohibited army officers from exercising authority over naval officers—"But our commodore is quite a clever fellow & will not hesitate to cooperate when convinced of the necessity," and reports favorably on the improvement of the American troops. Another extremely interesting item is the draft manuscript, [1868?], of Daniel H. Trezvant's The Burning of Columbia. Donor: Mrs. Victor C. Barringer.
When he answered the call to World War I service in France, John Schreiner Reynolds, Jr. (1887-1918) was a promising journalist for *The State* newspaper. In the midst of military training, he was married to Emily Simms Bellinger, subsequently State Librarian. This collection of 253 manuscripts is a poignant record of the conflict between separation from his bride and his heroic patriotism. He tells her, 25 Apr. 1918—“I do trust that you are feeling high hearted and proud of your part in the struggle for the making of the world safe for humanity—for all the men and women and little children of the world.” On 11 July 1918, he says—“We must content ourselves, as far as possible, with doing the only thing we can; that our course now is only what our duty to our people and our time demands.” He relates, 6 Aug. 1918—“The wood rocked and groaned under the hail of shell... The men all came out at my call... how firm our gallant boys in khaki stood. In that great triumph of American arms, we have had our part, and mine, though small it was, was mighty pleasing to me. For, it was my fortune first to lead and later to help in leading a dashing little attack which won back some of France for our great ally.”

In the Meuse-Argonne battles, America’s greatest and final offensive, Reynolds was numbered among the 123,000 casualties. Donor: Mrs. John S. Reynolds.

**Louise Jones DuBose Papers, 1923-1975**

The career of Louise Jones DuBose attests the formative influence of her scholarly father, Dr. Dudley Jones, a professor at Presbyterian College, as well as botanist, historian, and author. Louise Jones graduated from U. S. C. where Professor George Armstrong Wauchope gave encouragement to her literary bent. “Thanks for the poems,” he writes, 26 Aug. 1923—“Your hand has not lost its cunning.” She became a reporter for the *Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, edited by a son of Joel Chandler Harris, Julian LaRose Harris. His wife, Julia Collier Harris, also a writer, gave the young journalist valuable advice. While reporting for the *Enquirer-Sun*, Mrs. DuBose adopted the pen name “Nancy Telfair,” which she used in her more creative works. In 1929 she wrote the *Centennial History of Columbus, Georgia*.

One of her favorite and most successful literary forms was poetry. A reader, Dudley Williams, commenting on her poems in the *New York Times*, exclaims, 2 Mar. 1938—“subtle deftness in distributing your accent creates a rhythm... of power, no matter how elusive, to beget a ‘following-on’ in your hearer’s nerves.” National, as well as regional journals, accepted more than 300 of her poems, and in 1943 a collection, *Wind-Star*, was published.

Following her return to S. C., Mrs. DuBose was employed as assistant director and later director of the WPA Writers’ Project in S. C., 1935-1941. To collect and annotate materials for *South Carolina, A Guide to the Palmetto State* and *South Carolina Folk Tales*, she traveled thousands of miles. Telling of her experiences to Monty Penkower, 8 Jan. 1968, she
says—“I do not recall any specific or alarming accusations of Communists, discrimination, etc. In the affluent era in which we now live it is almost impossible to understand the poverty and fear which infused all strata of society during the depression. People were too concerned with getting food and clothes for the family to spend hours in philosophy and speculation about the state of the universe. . . . So much modern writing utilizes modern ethics and contemporary mores in the interpretation of facts and situations of another era that the results are often very distorted.”

As instructor and assistant professor, she taught airplane navigation, English, and sociology at the University of South Carolina, 1941-1945 and 1949-1950. During these years, she was associate editor of the South Carolina Magazine, under whose sponsorship she wrote and helped produce several series of radio programs on South Carolina subjects.

Although involved in editing and writing hundreds of articles, Mrs. DuBose was no ivory tower dweller. She was active in the Poetry Society of South Carolina, the Southeastern Folklore Society, the South Carolina Historical Society, and was a charter member of the University South Caroliniana Society. She wrote a number of plays, four of which were produced locally. In 1950, she was made director of the University of South Carolina Press, a position she held for sixteen years. She was “one of three women in the country [to have] charge of university presses.”

The 627 items of correspondence in this collection include letters from E. C. L. Adams, Glenn Allen, Henry Bellamann, John Bennett, James F. Byrnes, Donald Davidson, James McBride Dabbs, DuBose Heyward, Chalmers Murray, Howard W. Odum, Katherine Drayton Mayrant Simons, Reed Smith, Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, and George Armstrong Wauchope. The collection also includes fourteen manuscript volumes of Mrs. DuBose’s articles, plays, poems, and radio scripts. Donor: Mrs. Louise Jones DuBose.

EULALIE CHAFEE SALLEY PAPERS, 1914-1922

The 849 manuscripts in this collection preserve the feelings of intense commitment and unremitting labors of the woman’s suffrage movement in S. C. The letters begin with Mrs. Salley’s first involvement with the Aiken County Equal Suffrage League which she organized in 1916 and climax in 1920 when the thirty-sixth state ratified the 19th amendment. The S. C. Equal Suffrage League elected Mrs. Salley its auditor in 1917, second vice-president in 1918, and president in 1919. Following reorganization of the Woman’s Equal Suffrage League into the League of Women Voters in 1920, Mrs. Salley was named vice-chairman, 2nd Congressional District, and director of the Third Region in the National League of Women Voters.

The collection includes letters from Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, James C. Derieux, Mrs. James O. Miller, Mrs. Myra Gage Scouten, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Lola C. Trax, Mrs. Jessie S. Clayton, Mrs. Emma Anderson Dunnovant, Mrs. Lottie Chafee Hammond, Mrs. Bertha T. Munsell, Mrs. Harriet Powe Lynch, Miss Della Dortch, Mrs. Edna
Fischel Gellhorn, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, John Gary Evans, Mrs. Julian J. Matheson, Mrs. F. M. Hicklin, Mrs. Henry Martin, Miss Wil Lou Gray, Mrs. E. S. Moorer, Charles Carroll Simms, and Arthur M. Kennedy.

“I hear that you are to have a Suffrage Parade on Friday afternoon,” Mrs. Lulie Hitchcock tells Mrs. Salley, 23 Jan. 1917. “Mr. Hitchcock and myself are very sympathetic with the movement and will be pleased to lend you the yellow automobile.” From parades, the women turned to food, opening a booth to dispense sandwiches and cake to soldiers in the spring and another, in the fall at the State Fair, to dispense information. The following summer, 1919, Miss Lola Trax arrived from national woman’s suffrage headquarters to help the S. C. league press the legislature to adopt the 19th amendment. The women waged a diligent campaign through state newspapers and intensely sought the support of legislators. Even President Wilson was pressed for assistance. Mrs. Salley wires J. P. Tumulty, 19 Jan. 1920—“Have the President wire S. C. Legislature immediately urging ratification of Suffrage Amendment. Antis waging strenuous campaign.” To the dismay of the suffragettes, the antis won, and S. C. did not adopt the amendment for forty-nine years. “Don’t tell anybody that I am this mad! Where can we best take hold again?” rages Mrs. Dunnovant to Mrs. Salley, 1 Feb. 1920. “The defeat is not really a defeat, simply a postponement,” soothes Mrs. Clayton, 31 Jan. 1920. Still analyzing the vote, Mrs. Clayton says, 16 Feb. 1920, “I do not think the failure to ratify was due to anything left undone, it is simply that the House is a body of men who are afraid of anything that looks ahead a little, and desperately anxious to keep their places.” Undiscouraged, Mrs. Dunnovant resolves, 16 Feb. 1920—“The men have got to learn two things—1st—we mean business, and 2nd—we are tired of lies.”

Following defeat by their own legislature, S. C. suffragettes cheered their colleagues in states that had not voted. “Hurrah for Oklahoma!” exclaims Mrs. Dunnovant, 1 Mar. 1920. “Will West Virginia? Washington? Delaware? Connecticut? Vermont? Tennessee? Poor us!” and on 12 Mar. she tells Mrs. Salley—“I am so glad there are men somewhere of broad vision. . . . Now today Tennessee says if Delaware and Washington ratify, she will too . . . and we! I boil with indignation . . . . having asked for ratification and been told we were fools, along comes a little editor & says why don’t women ask for it where they will be sure of getting it, meaning from the state! Billie [W. W.] Ball can concoct some of the craziest ideas.” Mrs. Salley says, 13 Mar. 1920—“There is great rejoicing in this state over the ratification of West Virginia. [It] was the 34th state and Washington and Delaware have called special sessions . . . we should celebrate by making some demonstration.” But the celebration had to wait. “Delaware lags and hesitates,” says Mrs. Catt, ca. Apr. 1920—“There are not many states now to draw upon. The legislature in Connecticut will ratify if called. The Governor refuses.”

In S. C., time neared for the Democratic primaries. “Things seem to have taken a turn on our behalf,” relates Mrs. Salley to Mrs. Cathcart, 15 May 1920—“We at least have Mr. Evans, Mr. Christensen, and Sen. Pollack and maybe after all we will get the vote in the Primaries.” But
the suffragettes did not have the governor. The ladies were not permitted to vote in the primaries, and Niels Christensen expresses his outrage to Mrs. Salley, 22 May 1920—"The [Democratic] party has taken an untenable position and will have to recede. . . . I was surprised to find how strong and uncompromising was the determination to keep the women out of the primaries." Mrs. Dunnovant has an explanation for Mrs. Salley, 22 May 1920—"The whole thing sifts down to the truth that a few old fossils with pin heads and fat conceits, and a bunch of unprincipled politicians are afraid of us and are running the state." In the summer of 1920, S. C. suffragettes conducted citizenship schools around the state and laid plans to celebrate victory when the thirty-sixth state ratified. "I will be glad to muster out all the bell ringing and whistle blowing that I possibly can as a means of proclaiming our triumph," Mamie Mayfield tells Mrs. Salley, 8 June 1920. The historic adoption of the 19th Amendment by Tennessee took place on 20 Aug. 1920, and six days later it was the law of the land. Thus ended weeks of suspense and, in Mrs. Salley's words, a "struggle that has lasted for seventy years.

Donor: The late Eulalie Chafee Salley (Mrs. Julian B.).

**Butler B. Hare Papers, 1900-1966**

Typed copies of news releases, statements to be read before Congressional committees, speeches to be delivered in Congress, public addresses, scrapbooks reflecting his political career, and correspondence document the career of 2nd District Congressman, Butler B. Hare (1875-1967). The 395 manuscripts and eight volumes of this collection reflect some of the highlights of Hare's early career with the U. S. Bureau of Labor and with the U. S. Department of Agriculture as well as his service in Congress from 1925 to 1933 and from 1939 to 1947. Early speeches include one stressing the importance of education in increasing agricultural production and another delivered to Negro students at the Port Royal Agricultural School. One of Hare's outstanding legislative achievements was his support of independence for the Philippines. A scrapbook and a collection of photographs show his devotion to passage of this legislation.

During the depression years of the Hoover administration, the few letters in the collection mirror some of the concerns of Hare's constituents. Rev. H. G. England of Trenton, 5 Feb. 1932, approves Hare's position on the foreign debt moratorium, points out that ministers had been affected adversely by the depression as well as farmers and businessmen, argues that banks betrayed the confidence of the people, and advises that although he could not vote for a Catholic for President, "Al Smith was right in demanding a moderate Protective tariff." Hare agreed with England, 8 Feb. 1932, "that the present business depression has been augmented by our system of banking." A letter of J. H. Allen, Edgefield, 27 Dec. 1932, encloses a signed petition urging him to vote against repeal of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act. J. Strom Thurmond, 27 Dec. 1932, favored repeal or amendment of the act "so that the Government will lend directly to the people."
When the nations of Europe became embroiled in war in 1939, there were many groups in the U. S. who opposed aid to Britain and France. A circular letter of William Z. Foster and Earl Browder, 21 Sept. 1939, to the President and Congress, encloses a copy of the Communist Party’s official position “concerning an American policy in relation to the present imperialist war in Europe.” A circular letter to members of Congress from Francis J. McConnell of the People’s Lobby, 22 Sept. 1939, calls upon the U. S. government to nationalize industry and transportation, to provide assistance to unemployed and unemployable persons, and to insist that Britain and France disclose war aims and secret treaties and states—“Americans have a right to all facts bearing on our possible participation, by any means in World War II.” Another letter to members of Congress, 16 Sept. 1939, from Caroline Burks, “Unemployed Citizen,” opposes repeal of the Embargo Act and insists that the government should “MAKE DEMOCRACY WORK AT HOME” and “Sever all connections with Europe until she becomes civilized.” Shortly after the war ended in Europe, Hare joined a congressional delegation to investigate conditions there. A record of his impressions shows that he found political chaos but agricultural prospects better than expected. In Europe and in this country, turmoil and uncertainty followed the euphoria of military victory. On 20 Jan. 1947 Hare addressed Erskine College students on the subject of “What about communism in the United States?”

Donors: The late Mrs. Butler B. Hare, Mrs. James B. Hare, and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert H. Hare.

MAURICE JEFFERSON MATTESON PAPERS, 1917-1970

Maurice J. Matteson (1893-1964) began his career in Chicago where he taught music and performed as baritone soloist with the Cincinnati, Minnesota, and Russian symphony orchestras. In 1922 he joined the faculty of the University of S. C. as director of musical activities. During his fifteen years in this position, in addition to teaching, he directed the Glee Club and Carolina Folk Singers and served as first president of the Southeastern Folklore Society. He became interested in folk music about the time he came to S. C. Looking back in 1952, he explains—“My hobby, my real vocation, has been collecting American folk songs and ballads. I sometimes spend more time in the folk field than in the field of education. This has brought me in contact with the mountaineer of the Appalachians, the farmer of the midwest, the logger out in Oregon, and the richest source of beautiful folk music—the American Negro.” When Matteson went collecting, he scheduled lecture-concerts, accompanying himself by folk instruments from his collection, including a dulcimer, zither, and salmonicom.

Matteson called the process of obtaining folk music “ballad bagging.” This consisted of “capturing a ballad in vocal form and writing it down, a process that goes on even while the doctor is lecturing and singing, since someone in his audience always has a song to add to the collection,” reports The Baltimore Sun, 18 May 1952. Matteson’s “ballad bagging” preserved numerous songs, many of them early American in
origin, but some dating back to Elizabethan times. He published some of these, and five volumes of unpublished songs and ballads are included in the 458 items in this collection, along with letters from Julia Peterkin, Henry and Katherine Bellamann, John Powell, R. W. and Ethel Gibbes, Mrs. Edward MacDowell, James McBride Dabbs, Reed Smith, Archibald MacLeish, and Charles Wakefield Cadman. Donor: Mrs. Maurice Matteson.

SHAND FAMILY PAPERS, 1865-1966

This collection of sixty-two manuscripts and one volume provides information on the history of Trinity Episcopal Church, the Civil War experiences of Robert W. Shand, a view of conditions in S. C. during Reconstruction, and genealogical data on the Shand, Coles, and allied families. In the closing days of the Civil War, Robert Wallace Shand left Columbia with his wife and other friends and moved to Grove Station in Greenville District. On 4 and 28 May 1865 he informs his father, Rev. Peter J. Shand, of activities of Union soldiers, comments on their situation, and considers his future in view of the South’s defeat—“perhaps in such confusion, the practice of law would have but little to attract me... for the present I had better teach.” In a long and thoughtful letter of 31 July 1865, Peter J. Shand discusses his decision to take the oath of allegiance only after prolonged deliberation, the realization that his refusing to take the oath placed him outside the protection of the law, and the Bishop’s assurance that the oath could be taken “without any sacrifice of religious principles or duty.” He also explains that he decided to offer prayer for the President of the U. S. only because he feared reprisals by the Federal authorities and also the possibility that Trinity Church would be opened to Negroes. Robert Shand remained in the upcountry after the war. At Sterling Grove, 1 Sept. 1865, he reports that he would begin teaching on 4 Sept. and that his wife was planning to teach two girls at home, states that their joint income would be $40.00 per month, looks forward to leaving Sterling Grove in Apr.—“The people here are uneducated, and therefore, uncongenial: but I will wander far & long before I meet with kinder neighbors or honester people,” and refers to the constitutional convention as a “beacon of hope.” Shand later moved to Union to begin the practice of law. On 5 Jan. 1871, he gives a detailed account of an incident which resulted in the execution of several Negroes by the Ku Klux Klan and reports that citizens had appointed a committee to go to Columbia to request a garrison of Federal troops. Following a Hampton rally in Union, Shand advises, 13 Sept. 1876, that newspaper accounts exaggerated the number of persons present and states that the day concluded with a fire—“there are some suspicious circumstances which induce others to think that our county treasurer (a carpet-bagger) and a Jew had something to do with it.” Two items of interest for the history of Trinity Church are an autobiographical statement of Peter Shand reviewing his preparation for the ministry and acceptance of the rectorship at Trinity and a recollection of Robert Wallace Shand.
A volume, 1907-1908, of Robert Wallace Shand (1840-1915) entitled "Incidents in the life of a Private Soldier in the war waged by the United States against the Confederate States" vividly relates his experiences as an enlisted man and later as a non-commissioned officer in Co. C, 2nd Regt., S. C. Volunteers, 1861-1863, briefly recalls the final two years of the war as an enrolling officer in Columbia, relates his flight to the upcountry with his wife and friends to avoid Sherman's army, discusses a visit to Columbia shortly after the burning of the city, recollects his life in Union as a lawyer during the period of Ku Klux Klan activities and the Hampton campaign of 1876, and includes an account written for The State newspaper, 20 Sept. 1908, "Kershaw's Brigade at First Manassas." Shand's narrative does not romanticize the war. He writes of the war as he experienced it: as an enlisted soldier who marched long distances in cold and heat, sometimes with little food, fought in numerous battles, saw many of his friends wounded and killed, and had some experiences which he remembered fondly. In writing his narrative, Shand faithfully adhered to a statement in the preface: "I have not attempted history—only personal reminiscences—but have drawn much from undisputed dates and facts as will enable the reader to keep my details in proper relation to the great events of the period from 1860 to 1877."

Donors: Mr. William M. Shand, III, in memory of Mrs. Helen Coles Shand Grier, and in honor of Mrs. Louise Shand Wingfield, Mrs. Mary Wright Shand Green, and Mrs. W. Munro Shand, Jr.

MOORE FAMILY PAPERS, 1853-1964

The Moore family of Spartanburg County has been conspicuous in the development of the county and in the progress of the University of S. C. Thomas John Moore left S. C. College in his senior year to join the Confederate army. His diploma was awarded many years afterwards and bore the signature of his son, Andrew Charles Moore, professor of biology and acting president. Thomas Moore Craig, a nephew of A. C. Moore, continued the family tradition as he achieved an outstanding record as a student and as a community leader.

Thomas John Moore Papers

Thomas John Moore (1843-1919) attended S. C. College, served in the Confederate army, returned to his plantation after the war, and married Mary Elizabeth Anderson. Moore served in the state legislature as a representative and senator. He promoted railroads and became a prominent farmer who experimented with cattle raising and various grain crops, including upland rice. He was also an active layman in the Presbyterian Church. This collection of 106 manuscripts, chiefly letters, addresses, and newspaper clippings, reflects the many aspects of Moore's career.

Moore's brother, Andrew Charles Moore, attended S. C. College in the mid-1850s. A letter to his mother, 24 Feb. 1855, discusses college life and the literary societies—"The upcountrymen & lowcountrymen join the
Clariosophic, those from the central districts the Euphradian,” mentions that he had just returned from the Clariosophic Hall where he enjoyed a breakfast of “beefsteak, very nice hominy, fresh butter, biscuits, buckwheat cakes and molasses . . . coffee and milk, and besides two dozen eggs,” explains that anyone who broke the rules paid a fine of two dozen eggs, and gives an account of the celebration of Washington’s birthday in Columbia. Thomas J. Moore’s letters from S. C. College, 1859-1860, comment on the conduct of students—These are some of the worst boys here that I ever saw in my life,” discuss a severe illness which caused him to board with “an old Negro” on campus, state that his “tenement boy” was unresponsive to his requests—“I think that when I get able I shall have to brush him a little,” and complain of the students in the room above him—“Those fellows can keep as much fuss as a pack of Negros at a cornshucking.”

Civil War letters include those of Moore to his overseer, Thomas W. Hill, and two letters of Moore’s slaves, Stephen and Elihu. From a “Camp on James’s Island,” 8 July 1862, Stephen discusses family matters, requests his wife to remind Elihu of their agreement “that we should divide our time in the war not that I am tired of the war but it was the contract,” reports that he had been “on the Battle field where the yankees was slain,” and requests the overseer to give his mother a dollar. In a letter to Hill, 12 July 1862, Moore discusses sending Stephen home. On 29 Sept. he mentions that Stephen was dissatisfied—“While I was sick he started to run away from the army but some one saw him and persuaded him to come back.” He informs his sister, 19 Nov. 1862, Kinston, N. C., that he wanted to buy Elihu—“I would not like any of the rest here for I could not trust them out of my sight and besides none are fit for a cook except Alec and the army would ruin him” and offers to pay $1,000 for a substitute—“A great many are at it and I know I am as tired of the war as they are and as able to pay for one as they are.” In a letter of 30 Jan. 1863, Moore reports that “Elihu likes camp pretty well though he says it is the laziest work in the world,” states that he had vaccinated Elihu several times but that none had taken, fears an epidemic of smallpox and gives detailed instructions for vaccinating all the plantation slaves, and urges Hill to consider staying out of the army. Moore advises Hill in a letter of 9 Apr. 1863 that Tom Kelly had asked to buy six bushels of corn. He instructs Hill to give the corn to Kelly’s wife—“I have not the heart to charge a soldier’s wife. . . . We should be good to them and besides I will never miss it.”

In 1873 Moore attended a convention in Charleston to promote a railroad from Spartanburg to Asheville. He met there the Italian agent of the New York Colonization Society “who wanted to visit our country for the purpose of ascertaining its adaptability to silk culture.” On 20 June 1882 he discusses affairs of the Greenville, Spartanburg & Laurens Rail Road and states—“Col. Allen & I have prized the Pres. and directors out the mud so to speak.” Moore was an innovative farmer who became a leading spokesman for the state’s agricultural interests. A letter of Ben Tillman, 6 Jan. 1886, asserts that the interests of farmers were of small concern to the legislature, discusses the necessity of organization and
unity—"We are now a mob. Each township or county [is] working on its own little issues," states that farmers were manipulated "by a clique of Lawyers & astute wire pullers," and solicits his support of a convention of farmers. A letter of William Elliott Gonzales, 6 Aug. 1890, appoints Moore a delegate to represent the Bureau of Agriculture at the Farmers National Congress. Moore was a frequent speaker at gatherings of farmers. In 1888, he addressed the Fairfield Farmers' Institute on "Cattle Raising." An undated address relates "Some Experiences with up-Country River Bottoms" and is an account of his effort to reclaim river and creek bottom lands for pasturage and rice culture. Moore was also interested in history and Confederate veterans' organizations. In "Reminiscences of Nazareth [Presbyterian] Church," he discusses early settlers in Spartanburg District and relates anecdotes of church members who served in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars.

Andrew Charles Moore Papers

The fourth generation of the Moore family in Spartanburg County produced Andrew Charles Moore (1866-1928), esteemed biology professor and twice interim president of the University of South Carolina. In his freshman year at S. C. College, his first letter home, 20 Oct. 1883, tells his father—"I thought I would get homesick, but I am all right yet. There is a great deal in making up your mind and knowing what has to be done." This collection of 277 manuscripts is concerned chiefly with Moore's student days and his career as a teacher.

Upon graduating at the head of his class, Moore taught first in Spartanburg, then in Camden. His former teacher, R. Means Davis, advises him, 10 Sept. 1888—"Try to spot the troublesome scholars. Don't believe all that is told you." After eight years as principal of a high school in Birmingham, Ala., Moore obtained a fellowship for graduate study at the University of Chicago. From there, he confides to his father, 6 Aug. 1904—"I note that all investigators of note make mistakes. That seems to be the history of all scientific progress. Theories are advanced today which are replaced by better ones." Returning to his alma mater as a member of the faculty, Moore also assumed editorship of the *Alumni Record*, compiled sketches of S. C. College alumni, 1805-1905, and assisted in the organization of the centennial celebration.

On 25 Feb. 1909, Thomas John Moore describes for his son the latest innovations at the old homestead in Spartanburg County—"I have bought a Gasoline Engine and Electric Machine. We put a light in every room in the house—5 in big barn, a 4 light chandelier in the dining room. We have made the parlor our living room with the self feeding stove in it." The correspondence of 1913 tells of disbanding secret fraternities on the U. S. C. campus; the coordination plan between the College for Women and U. S. C.; a program "to interest students in the study of their own state"; and a resolution by U. S. C. students prohibiting hazing. Moore's letter to his mother on Mother's Day, 12 May 1918, pays tribute to the sources of his own extraordinary life—"Looking back over my early years in the home, I do not recall a single instance of where
either you or Father were guilty of a mean or unworthy act. I can never repay you and the only thing I can do is to try to live a life worthy of your teachings and example.” On 4 Dec. 1918, Moore provides a vivid description of the World War I influenza epidemic at U. S. C.—“There were nearly 200 cases on the campus and the green in front of our house was dotted with cots. The sick were treated in the open air.”

Thomas Moore Craig Papers

Thomas Moore Craig (1905-1969) was born in South Carolina and reared in North Carolina, but he gave a complete loyalty to U. S. C. Among his campus offices were: president of the senior class (1928), president of student government, and treasurer of Sigma Nu fraternity. His devotion continued after graduation as he promoted alumni involvement and class reunions. From U. S. C. he went to Harvard Business School, 1928-1929, and then to Charlotte, North Carolina, where he became an investment broker. In 1936 he married Lena Heath Jones and divided his time between Charlotte and Spartanburg County where he cultivated the family land. In a speech, ca. 1947, he says—“I love the soil. It is in my blood. My people have been farming the same soil since 1763.” Craig’s conservation practices in forestry, soil, and game provided leadership not only in Spartanburg County but over the state. To the chief S. C. game warden, he writes, 25 Sept. 1934—“For a period of years we have had no hunting of bobwhites or doves on our land by our negroes and they understand, but during these depressing years the hunting of rabbits has been a means of increasing their food supply and we would like such privileges continued.”

The 960 items in this collection also tell of Craig’s activities as secretary-treasurer of the Piedmont Interstate Fair, 1946-1964; manager of the post bank at Camp Croft; and organizer of military airplane observers during World War II. He was among the first to suggest the conversion of Camp Croft into a state park and worked tirelessly “to build the best park in upper South Carolina.” Craig was energetic in numerous public enterprises. To Charles H. Flory, State Forester, he writes, 27 Dec. 1948—“Because for the last three years I have had some twenty-three duties and committees on which to serve, I feel I should resign some of them.” In 1962, Craig gave Walnut Grove Plantation to Spartanburg County, but he did not live to take part in its acclaimed development. He was killed in an automobile accident on 22 May 1964.

Donors: Mr. Tom Moore Craig, Jr. and Mrs. Susan Craig Murphy. The Moore gift also includes documents relating to the history of S. C. College, preserved by the family. Among these documents are a letter of Gov. Joseph Alston, 12 Feb. 1814, announcing commencement; a manuscript volume, 1836-1861, kept by treasurers of the Clariosophic Society; and three broadside programs, 1834, 1837, for commencement and Senior Class Exhibitions.

Anonymous manuscript, [ca. 1861], a parody of “Dixie’s Land,” with references to events in Charleston. Donors: Mr. Tom Moore Craig, Jr. and Mrs. Susan Craig Murphy.
Two hundred and thirty-five manuscripts, 1817-1960, of the Bratton family of York County represent a significant addition to the Library's large collection. This unit includes estate and guardianship papers of various members of the related Bratton and Rainey families, correspondence concerning the efforts of John S. and J. Rufus Bratton to return to the U. S. from Canada where they fled to avoid questioning relating to their involvement with the Ku Klux Klan. Papers for the antebellum and Civil War periods include documents showing the activities of the York District Commissioners of Roads and Bridges. A petition of residents of Smith's Turnout, 1852, opposes granting a liquor license to Bernard Lavell, but the commission's report for 1852 shows that the commissioners ruled in Lavell's favor. A Civil War letter of Dr. J. Rufus Bratton, Milledgeville, Ga., 11 Aug. 1864, reports that he moved the hospital to Milledgeville to avoid Union raiders around Madison and states—"The milish have fought well and they must be well taken care of. . . . They have assisted in keeping Sherman back and in a few days more a force will be sent around his rear which will cause him to retreat or loose his army." A broadside dated 21 Dec. 1865, Chester, Headquarters, 2nd Sub District, Western S. C., established an apprenticeship system for freed orphans "in conformity with the State laws . . . regulating the apprenticeship system of free white persons." In 1873 John S. and J. Rufus Bratton fled to London, Ontario, to avoid prosecution for their KKK activities. Letters between the exiles and their families in S. C. concern efforts to obtain permission for their return. A letter of R. W. Sims to John S. Bratton, 9 June 1878, relates a conversation with Gov. Wade Hampton during which they discussed the situation of Rufus Bratton and a Capt. Avery. Hampton informed Sims that "he had every assurance of good faith in this matter from the President and that he himself would urge their return; and I think said [he] would be responsible for their safety from the U. S. government himself." Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Lana Sims.

One hundred and one manuscripts, 1890-1975, of the Bullock, Strobel, Hemphill, and Bateman families include correspondence of William Ashmead Courtenay regarding his genealogical searches and letters from his cousin, Edward Henry Strobel, while serving as "General Adviser" to the government of Siam [Thailand]. Strobel (1855-1908) was a professor of International Law in the Harvard Law School, his alma mater, and a career diplomat who served in Spain, Ecuador, Chile, and Siam. For his role in negotiating a disagreement between France and Chile, the French Republic conferred the Legion of Honor on Strobel in 1898.

Strobel's letters to William A. Courtenay outline his many achievements as the "General Adviser" to the King of Siam. Shortly after his arrival in the country, he informs Courtenay, 16 May 1904, of the enthusiastic reception accorded him by the royal family and the American minister, discusses his duties and authority as the king's adviser, remarks that he negotiated a Franco-Siamese treaty while in Paris and "came away with the treaty sewed up in the lining of my coat," reviews his daily schedule and describes his spacious house, comments on the polit-
ical outlook in the U. S.—"The idea that a man like Hearst should be even suggested for the democratic nomination is too much," and recognizes some merit "in a country where there are no elections and from some points of view a benevolent despotism is not a bad system of government." Strobel says, 10 Oct. 1904—"I have just succeeded in inducing them to reorganize the Postal and Telegraph service. . . . I fancy that Roosevelt's election is a foregone conclusion. It is not unpleasant to be in a country where there are no elections. We have too many at home"; 24 Jan. 1905—"the treaty with France has been ratified . . . . the result has been brought about entirely by my efforts"; and 13 May 1905—"I have sent you papers showing what we are accomplishing here—the suppression of gambling and the abolition of slavery. We have negotiated treaties with Italy and Denmark." Strobel left Siam in 1905, but he remarked in a letter of 18 Oct. 1905—"The King is exceedingly desirous for me to return to Siam, and I could make my own terms." Strobel died in Siam in 1908. The King of Siam, 18 Jan. 1908, informs Strobel's mother of the death of "my well trusted friend and General Adviser," praises his many services to the government, and assures her "that the memory of him and of the good he has done for my country will ever remain in the history & in the minds of the people of Siam." Donor: Mrs. Thomas Campbell.

Two hundred and ten manuscripts, 1926-1936, of Olin W. Bundrick (1895-1973) relate chiefly to his work with the Emergency Education Program of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). After ten years as a successful high school principal, Bundrick resigned his position to pursue graduate studies in education. He received his M. A. degree just as the depression of the 1930s broke with all its privations. His friends and former colleagues, including James C. Kinard, Henry K. Townes, and James L. Mann, vainly recommended him for various teaching positions. Even the Associated School [Placement] Service tells him, 10 May 1932—"Conditions in the academic world are most chaotic, with vacancies, except for deaths or retirements, practically non-existent. Dismissals are the order instead of employment."

With a wife and two daughters to support, Bundrick joined thousands of his fellow Americans in the labor force of the WPA. Soon he advanced to the position of State Supervisor of General Adult Education in the Emergency Education Program. In a statement of "Rules Governing Organization and Salaries of Teachers," C. M. Wilson of the State Department of Education explains, Sept. 1934—"[Workers' Education] provides new educational opportunities for men and women working in factories, stores, and offices, who, because of economic pressure or for other reasons, had to leave school after the sixth grade or earlier, or have had no systematic education in childhood. Continuation teachers will receive relief wages at the rate of $14.00 per week." Curriculum included all the subjects of the public schools, including "servant training classes" and commercial courses.

The Bundrick collection includes correspondence, statements of policy, procedures, guidelines, suggested resources, and lists of supervisors and teachers, which reveal the compassion and humanitarianism.
that motivated the WPA movement. Emma Crews Mims of Timmonsville
reports, 2 June 1936, her visits to “about 350 homes covering all or a
part of six counties. I found 102 illiterates over 25 years of age, about
75 boys and girls between 6 and 25 out of school. I also found several
with physical defects, some of these I tried to get to attend clinics.” A
report by Bundrick in 1935 showed “186 general adult emergency teach­
ers in S. C. scattered over 36 of 46 counties. The majority are in textile
or commercial communities, a small percentage in the rural sections.
Classes meet in community houses, public school buildings, vacant
houses, and, in a few instances, in the homes.” Donors: Mr. and Mrs.
Craig B. Stoneburner.

Letter of John Caldwell Calhoun, Washington, 29 June 1838, to G. B.
Smith, thanks him for information regarding the price of some books.
Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williamson.

Letter of John Caldwell Calhoun, Fort Hill, 9 Oct. 1840, to Edmund
Ruffin, advises that Ruffin’s proposed publication “should stand apart
and above the party politicks of the day” and should impress the slave­
holding states “with the importance of maintaining their peculiar insti­
tutions above any other consideration.” Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Buford S.
Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Cross,
Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. P. Duell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Edens,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fraser, and Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hartness.

Letter of John Caldwell Calhoun, Fort Hill, 2 Apr. 1845, to John A.
Calhoun, Eufaula, Ala., discusses his attitude on leaving the Polk admin­
istration and his disagreement with the President on the tariff and Ore­
gon questions, informs him that he did not miss public office—“My old
attachment to agricultural pursuits is not in the least abated,” and states
that he did not think it necessary to vindicate his public career—“Time
will be my vindicator.” Donor: Mrs. Victor C. Barringer.

Graves, Raleigh, N. C., discusses alteration by a state legislature of
congressional districts, contending that “alterations made with party
views, without regard to convenience or a fair & full expression of the
voice of the state are highly objectionable” but not unconstitutional and
could be effectively opposed by pointing out “clearly & fully their incon­
venience & inequality.” Donors: Mrs. B. Ernest Allen, Gen. Harry M.
Arthur, Mr. Francis H. Atkinson, Mrs. John R. Boozer, Miss Georgianna
C. Burns, Mrs. James G. Butler, Mr. Malcolm C. Clark, Mrs. John H.
Daniels, Mrs. P. F. Henderson, Mr. Ben F. Hornsby, Jr., and Mr. and
Mrs. Norman Stevenson.

Nineteen manuscripts, 1863-1887, 1960, of the Childs family relate
chiefly to the family’s service in the Civil War. A letter of J. B. Palmer,
Chattanooga, 21 Sept. 1863, to Lysander D. Childs, comments on the
death of his son John Eben Childs at Chickamauga and describes his
burial site. Lysander D. Childs received his presidential pardon in Au­
gust 1865. Several months later, 14 Nov. 1865, he received an official
copy of his pardon from the Department of State. Long after the war,
the burning of Columbia remained an emotional issue. A letter of Gen.
Oliver Otis Howard, Washington, 24 Feb. 1868, encloses an extract of his official report on the burning of Columbia and states—"There is no objection to your using this privately, yet I request that you do not allow it to get into print." A letter of Gen. Joseph Eggleston Johnston, Richmond, 1 Dec. 1865, to William Johnston, was apparently written in anticipation of a legal case. Johnston specifically documents the date and place of his armistice with Gen. Sherman and offers to send an affidavit if necessary. **Donor: Mr. J. Willis Cantey.**

**Seventeen manuscripts, 1839-1853 and 1897-1898,** of the family of Thomas Cooper (1759-1839), S. C. College's second president, relate chiefly to the settlement of his estate and to the perpetuation of his memory. Following Cooper's death, the family scattered. A son, Thomas Priestley Cooper, who bore the name of his father and his father's distinguished friend, Joseph Priestley, left S. C. for Texas. Two letters of William Campbell Preston, 11 May 1839, introduce Priestley Cooper to Branch Tanner Archer and Bernard H. Bee. Another letter of introduction from William Gibbs McNeill to Samuel Houston introduces him as Thomas Cooper's son, who "is about to try his fortune in Texas." Priestley later returned to S. C. In 1850 Cooper's widow Elizabeth was living with a daughter in West Pascagoula, Miss. Resuming her correspondence with Priestley after a long interlude, 28 Aug. 1850, she discusses the settlement of Cooper's estate and the valuable assistance rendered her by Edwin DeLeon, quotes from a New Orleans newspaper which chided another newspaper for its "forgetfulness, of two distinguished Englishmen, Dr. Priestley & Dr. Cooper," and comments—"Neglected indeed has been his memory, & weeds & briars, no doubt, literally cover his last resting place." A letter of 12 Aug. 1853 is concerned with the death of her son-in-law, Dr. John Manners. She reviews her unpleasant relations with Manners and her effort to have him sign a statement that she turned Thomas Cooper's papers over to him—"He flew into a violent passion, said, he considered his honor . . . insulted," and relates her assistance to Henry Vethake who was writing a sketch of Thomas Cooper for the *Encyclopedia Americana.* Correspondence of Colyer Meriwether, 1897-1898, is concerned with his efforts to locate Cooper's papers. **Donor: Mrs. Robert Libby Ellis.**

**Letter** of Richard Kenner Cralle, Meadowgrove, Greenbrier County, Va., 19 July 1857, to Andrew P. Calhoun, Fort Hill, comments on a business matter concerning the income from his edition of John C. Calhoun's *Works,* discusses his plan for a biography of Calhoun after biographies of Clay and Webster appeared—"Neither, I am confident, will do justice to the character and conduct of your Father; and I much desire to see them before the Memoirs are given to the Public," and asserts that Calhoun's reputation would not suffer through the publication of polemical biographies of his contemporaries and protagonists—"Your Father's life embraces the political History of the Country. I must do justice to the part he acted—or write not at all." **Donors: Mr. Flynn T. Harrell and Mrs. Martin W. Jernigan.**

**Letter** of Adm. John A. B. Dahlgren, Port Royal, 30 July 1864, to his wife, comments on the military situation—"Things look well . . . if
Grant is at a stand . . . Sherman will go ahead and relieve the pressure on Grant,” criticizes newspaper accounts of the Army at Stono and relates his part in the engagement, and instructs her to preserve his diaries and papers. **Donors:** Mr. John Hanahan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Marion, and Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle Roberts.

**Letter** of Anna Donaldson, Spartanburg, 10 Oct. 1863, to her parents, Nimrod and Sarah Reid McCullough Donaldson, discusses her living accommodations and crowded conditions at Spartanburg Female College and the efforts of principal W. E. Blake to acquire food—“He asks most every one who brings daughters here if they cannot spare him something to eat.” **Donor:** Mr. D. H. Sullivan.

**Forty-one manuscripts,** 1743-1879, of William Fishburne (1760-1819) include Colleton District land papers, correspondence and orders concerning his career as a militia officer and service in the War of 1812, and estate papers. A letter of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, 4 Feb. 1795, invites him to review militia units. Rev. William Blackwall, 19 Sept. 1797, complains of Charleston’s moral climate—“something strange happens daily in this horrid Place and every Species of Vice was never at such a Pitch,” discusses his disagreement with the Bishop and his intention “to separate from the Convention and declare our Parish independent from all Episcopal Jurisdiction,” and comments on crops, politics, and the prevalence of “Spirits.” A neighboring St. Bartholomew’s Parish planter, Paul Hamilton, solicits Fishburne’s active support in his campaign against Dr. Bellinger in a letter of 6 Oct. 1798. Aratius B. Hull, a tutor of Fishburne’s children, informs him of his safe arrival in Connecticut, 21 Aug. 1809, mentions opinion of the negotiations with Great Britain and the popularity of Paul Hamilton, and comments on Gov. Jonathan Trumbull’s death—“The patriots of ’76 are falling fast around us, and it is much to be feared that their successors in office will not make good their places.” With the outbreak of war, Gov. Henry Middleton, 21 May 1812, hopes that Fishburne would “take a Command in the Detachment,” outlines his plan for utilizing it on the coast, and invites his recommendations. Robert A. Pringle and E. Maury, 3 and 12 July 1812, volunteer their services, and Maury adds that “I served in the most celebrated campaigns of France & Italy, and in St. Dominique under Gen. Leclair.” From Savannah, 26 Jan. 1815, Thomas Pinckney notifies Fishburne of his meeting Gen. Cuthbert and requests that he detach certain troops. By a deed, 27 Mar. 1857, Colleton Dist., James Sanders conveys “Social or Friendly Hall” Plantation to Susan G. Davis. An accompanying survey shows surrounding lands, rice fields, and a sketch of the living quarters. A single Civil War letter of Robert Fishburne, Jr., 28 July 1861, presents an account of the Battle of Manassas. **Donor:** Mrs. Thomas B. Faris.

**One hundred and twenty-three manuscripts,** 1823-1898, of Cheraw businessman and banker, William R. Godfrey, relate chiefly to the construction of a bridge over the Great Pee Dee River by the Cheraw Bridge Company, 1823-1825. A deed of J. A. Harrington, 21 Jan. 1824, conveys a right-of-way for a public road to the company. Business papers show purchases of construction materials, provisions for laborers, and wage
payments for slave and white workers. An agreement between the Cheraw Bridge Company and the Postal-Telegraph Cable Company, 7 May 1889, grants the latter company the right-of-way for extending telegraph lines across the river. The collection also contains papers of the Merchants' Bank of S. C. in Cheraw, an agreement between a contractor and the Cheraw and Anson Plank Road Company with specifications for grading the road, and a letter of B. D. Townsend, Society Hill, 23 Mar. 1869, offering himself as a candidate to succeed the late Allan Macfarlan as president of the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road Company. Donor: Mr. Robbins G. Hickson.

Printed letter of John Gray, Boston, 30 Apr. 1774, announces his intention to establish a commission house in Charleston and solicits patronage—“If you are concerned in the West-India Trade, the difference of the Carolina and our Market, may be an inducement to you to order your Vessels there from the Islands.” Donors: Prof. and Mrs. John H. Leith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Crosby Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer O. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Nettles, Jr., Mrs. Frank Sanborn, and Mrs. Arnold M. Scott.

Letter of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Copse Hill, Ga., 29 Jan. 1886, to John Eliot Bowen, N. Y., acknowledges receipt of his check for “Quatrains” published in the Independent, advises that he is sending two sonnets—“should the Sonnets be accepted, let me frankly say, that I never now receive less than $16.00 for each Sonnet ... if you say, the only objection to Sonnets is the price, why, pay what you can,” and comments on the extreme cold which caused one to sit by the fire where “one side of a man is toasted, the other frozen.” Donors: Mr. and Mrs. James R. D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Porter G. Barron, Col. and Mrs. R. M. Bauknight, Dr. and Mrs. William Walker Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Donnelley, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Gaston, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Haltiwanger.

Eight manuscripts, June-Sept. 1922, of Ina Strobel Hemphill (Mrs. David) consist of seven letters to her cousin, Miss Mary Strobel, Charleston, and a diary, commenting on places visited during her Gold Star trip to Europe to visit the gravesite of her son who was killed in World War I. After completing her tour of the continent, she took a plane from France to England. Her letter of 26 Aug. 1922 states—“We found the plane most comfortable, six large wicker chairs on each side, racks above for books, papers, etc, tumblers and a bottle of water, a clock, instruments to tell how high and how fast we were flying ... For about an hour the sensation was delightful, so smooth you could scarcely realize you were flying through the air,” and describes their landing after running into a dense fog over the English Channel. Donor: Hon. Robert W. Hemphill.

Letter of B. Hood, Sumter, 24 Aug. 1865, to “Dear Susan,” informs her that rail and postal service had not been fully restored, comments on the destruction of property and states—“it was the Politicians on both Sides which caused So much Blud to be Shed,” relates the destruction caused by Gen. Potter and his Negro troops, and observes that “this
Horrible War" has left "many a Family ... with out a Servant and the Ladies of thee House [are] obliged to gow into the Kitchen to cook ... [their] meals and many of them had not mutch to cook." Donors: Mr. Wallace F. Pate and Mr. Russell B. Shaw.

_Forty-nine items, 1960-1975_, of Everett Raymond Kinstler consist of photographs of his paintings of prominent South Carolinians and correspondence concerning his work in S. C. Donor: Mr. Everett Raymond Kinstler.

_Ninety-eight manuscripts, 1916-1917_, added to the papers of Cornelius Kollock (1892-1949) of Darlington are letters to his family telling of training for World War I, especially at Fort Bliss, Texas. En route to Texas, 10 Aug. 1916, he reports—"The people all along the rail road turn out to see us pass and all the girls get notes or addresses." During maneuvers at Fort Bliss, he advises that "Everybody wants to get 'killed' because you don't have to do anything then but lie down." There was excitement on 9 Feb. 1917 when Pershing's troops arrived from Mexico followed by a reception on the 10th—"Pershing came with his staff and was announced by a flourish of trumpets and then the band played Hail to the Chief." At Camp Jackson, 5 Nov. 1917, he observes—"From tonight's paper it looks as if we are really in the war. I know that most of the people don't realize what we are up against." Donors: Miss Mary B. Kollock and Mr. Oliver H. Kollock.

_Letter of Henry Laurens, Charleston, 30 May 1767_, to William Fisher, Philadelphia, informs him that the departure of the ship _Ann_ had been delayed awaiting Mr. Brailsford and his family, states that the sailing had been postponed until June 3 "which vexes me a little," and lists the cargo. Donors: Dr. Robert K. Ackerman, Mrs. Shirley Black Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Bryan, Mr. C. W. Coker, Miss Henrietta Creed, Miss Mary Faucette, Mr. E. Smythe Gambrell, and Miss Ruth S. Green.


_Eight hundred manuscripts, 1966-1974_, of Matthew Lee McHugh provide information regarding his work on the S. C. Committee on Aging, the Technical Review Committee, and the Committee on Churches and the Aging; his association with the Planning Advisory Committee of the Governor's Statewide Rehabilitation Planning Program, the S. C. Older Adult Committee, and the Shandon Interfaith Council; and as representative of the American Association of Retired Persons to the S. C. Joint State Legislative Committee. Donor: Mr. Matthew Lee McHugh.

_Fourteen manuscripts, 1857-1882_, of Presbyterian minister, John McLees (1812-1882), include letters discussing church affairs and Civil War letters of Dr. J. H. Logan. Logan's letters, 8 Dec. 1862, Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., and [ca. 1862], complain about the inconveniences caused by an inadequate supply of fuel—"with the usual absence
of forethought, our Southern officials neglected to lay in a full supply last summer when it was cheap & abundant,” explains that the cold was so intense that he instructed the patients to dismantle the fence at a nearby race track—"I confess however, that I was moved by something of the spirit of the old reformers when they smashed the imagery of the high Episcopacy; I had been greatly annoyed by the idle rowdies & jockeys, who were constantly racing their fast horses with no respect for the Sabbath,” discusses diseases common among the soldiers and methods of treating smallpox, gives a detailed account of the ravages of smallpox, and advises—“The mortality in our hospital here . . . has been light, but in the city hospitals it has been fearful; but few know it, it has been kept from the public.” An incomplete letter of a soldier at Tullifiny Works near Pocotaligo, 29 Dec. 1864, discusses the military situation in his area and the many desertions on both sides, cites the need for the men to receive religious literature, complains of the officers “who will con­descend to make the boys drunk to get their votes for office,” praises the gallantry of the soldiers but recognizes military realities, and asserts that “men in bomb proof departments and newspaper editors are constantly creating false hopes and expectations in the minds of the people at home.” The final document is a memorial of Rev. John McLees by R. H. Reid. Donor: Mrs. Lucia McLees Mercer.

Seven hundred and fifty-two manuscripts, 1924-1974, of Ralph Sader Meadowcroft (1904-1974) are comprised chiefly of sermons and lectures and include an appreciative exchange of correspondence with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Meadowcroft was born in Sheffield, England, attended the Royal College of Technology for three years, and maintained a lifelong interest in railroad construction. He gave up engineering as a career, however, and came to the U. S. in 1924 where he pursued a theological course to the master’s degree from Union Theological Seminary. For seven years he conducted a regular radio broadcast over NBC and Mutual networks. In 1947, following a ministry in three N. Y. churches, he became rector of Grace Episcopal Church in Charleston, which he served until retirement twenty-five years later. In addition to his sermons, for which he gained a wide reputation, Meadowcroft wrote numerous articles for national magazines and a book Postlude to Skepticism. Donor: Mrs. Ralph S. Meadowcroft.

Letter of Christopher Gustavus Memminger, Flat Rock, 5 Sept. 1871, to Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, Philadelphia, requests that he introduce his son R. W. Memminger to Philadelphia publishers and states that his son’s book contains “[theological] views . . . very similar to your own.” Donors: Dr. Brewton Berry and Mr. Richard K. Jackson.

Twenty-four manuscripts, 1812-1897, of the Nicholson, Hughes, and Bones families of Edgefield District include a broadside program adopted by the Edgefield town council which outlines “Arrangements for the Reception of the Remains of Hon. Preston S. Brooks”; a letter, 8 June 1865, of Paul Hamilton Hayne to Miss Lizzie Hughes, with a poem “suggested by your beauty, your frailness, & a certain nameless inexplicable charm which, be assured, has touched me deeply”; and a
labor contract, 8 July 1865, between John H. Hughes and twenty-five freedmen. Donor: Mrs. Robert O. Lawton.

Fifty-five manuscripts, 1923-1973, relate to the career of Mary Spratt Palmer (1900-1973), a successful musician and music teacher for many years when she decided to venture into a new media of artistic expression. In preparing for a party, she made a pencil sketch of each guest. "The likenesses were so amazing that she was encouraged to study art seriously," reports an article, 20 July 1960. She studied six years at Richland Art School where she specialized in lacquer and water colors. Mrs. Palmer won a number of awards for her art, and many of her paintings hang in institutions and private collections throughout S. C. Donors: Mrs. Robert B. Durham and Mrs. William H. Bristow.

Six manuscripts, 1901 and 1928, of William James Rivers (1822-1909) reveal his interest in S. C. intellectuals of the antebellum period and include a letter to R. Means Davis, 17 Oct. 1901, which refers to his "many happy memories" of S. C. College, and a twelve-page memoir entitled "Anecdotes . . . about our literary men." Donors: Mr. Tom Moore Craig, Jr. and Mrs. Susan Craig Murphy.

Six hundred and six manuscripts, 1933-1935, 1975, of David Wallace Robinson document the relationship between the city of Columbia and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) which resulted in the construction of the Carolina Stadium in 1934. David W. Robinson acted as the attorney responsible for obtaining funds from the RFC and for devising a financing plan satisfactory to RFC. The collection also reveals the prominent role of Ben M. Sawyer, L. B. Owens, Sam Latimer, R. K. Foster, George Lafaye, Robert L. Sumwalt, and other local citizens who served on the stadium committee. In Washington, Senators James F. Byrnes and Ellison Durant Smith and Congressman Hamp C. Fulmer rendered valuable assistance. The legislation which paved the way for approval of RFC funds served as a model by which most Public Works Administration loans to S. C. municipalities were financed. Among the more important manuscripts in the collection, none is more valuable than Mr. Robinson's summary—"The Early History of the Williams-Brice Football Stadium." Donor: Mr. David W. Robinson.

Manuscript of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, Charleston, 11 June 1795, "Bye Laws for the Governance of St. Philip's Church in the City of Charleston." Donors: Mr. and Mrs. C. Wallace Martin.

Sixty-three manuscripts, 1908-1932 and 1975, of Cyrus Luther Shealy (1883-1968), member of the U. S. C. board of trustees, 1924-1938, provide a glimpse into university affairs during a period of financial stringency which affected university operations. Shealy graduated from U. S. C. in 1908. Letters of recommendation from professors George Armstrong Wauchope, Patterson Wardlaw, and G. B. Moore reveal a high opinion of his abilities as a student and prospective teacher. Letters of President Davison McDowell Douglas, 1927-1931, discuss legislation to abolish the school of pharmacy, the summer school, and the extension department, location of the school of education on the vacant lot between
College and Green Streets, and the legislature’s discrimination in favor of Clemson and Winthrop in tuition. **Donor: Professor Cyrus L. Shealy.**

*Seven manuscripts*, 21 July 1875, c. 1900, 24 Mar. 1904, and n. d., of Louis Sherfesee (1842-1904) include war reminiscences of Sherfesee, guidon bearer of Hart’s Battery, Hampton Legion; and a 100-page history of Hart’s Battery from its organization to the end of the war written by a committee consisting of Maj. James F. Hart, Dr. L. C. Stephens, Charles H. Schwing, and Louis Sherfesee. **Donor: Mr. James C. Derieux.**

*Letter* of William Gilmore Simms, Woodlands, 3 Dec. 1856, to A. H. Lee, advises him to send his “story of the Pirates’ Hoard” to Henry C. Baird if he had decided against accepting it at $50.00, states that he is sending him “a poetical trifle . . . for which I shall be pleased to have your work continued to me next year,” and remarks that he was preparing the manuscript of “Eutaw’, the sequel to ‘The Foragers’.” **Donors: Mr. and Mrs. William C. Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Brunson, Dr. and Mrs. George H. Bunch, Mr. and Mrs. L. Arlen Cotter, Hon. and Mrs. Mendell J. Davis, and Dr. Robert W. Gibbes.**

*Letter* of William Gilmore Simms, Woodlands, 30 Oct. 1857, to Charles Benjamin Richardson, discusses literary matters, orders a copy of the journal of the Maine Historical Society, and reports his efforts to publicize Richardson’s work in Charleston. **Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Leroy D. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hatcher, III, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hutto, Dr. and Mrs. N. K. Moore, Mrs. J. M. Smith, and Miss Maude Smith.**

*One hundred and twenty-six manuscripts*, 1904-1905, of U. S. C. president Benjamin Sloan (1836-1923) relate to plans for the school’s centennial celebration in January 1905. Letters from those invited to participate in the ceremonies bear the signatures of some of the nation’s most prominent educators and one former President of the United States, Grover Cleveland. The collection includes letters of Edwin A. Alderman, James H. Carlisle, P. H. Mell, John McLaren McBryde, Asbury Coward, Eugene B. Gary, Henry Nelson Snyder, Barnett A. Elzas, John P. Thomas, Ellison Capers, Lyman Abbott, Harry Hammond, William A. Courtenay, Theodore G. Barker, R. H. Jesse, and Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr. In commemoration of the centennial, S. C. College awarded honorary degrees to a number of educators and to South Carolinians who were successful in business and public life. One who declined the honor was John B. Cleveland of Spartanburg, a wealthy industrialist who requested that the trustees withdraw their invitation—“I have done nothing to win such distinction, have led rather a quiet and uneventful life in a small city. I have not given much time or thought to letters, have been to some extent a student of statistics and things material, with no special aptitude or accomplishment.” **Donors: Mr. Tom Moore Craig, Jr. and Mrs. Susan Craig Murphy.**

*Lithograph*, 1901, by the Courier Co., of the S. C. Inter-State and West Indian Exposition. **Donor: Miss Anna Wells Rutledge.**

*Manuscript volume*, 1908-1918, of the S. C. State Farmer’s Union contains minutes of the state executive committee with financial records.
and discussions of organizing county locals, warehousing, and other matters of interest to farmers. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Julian Mims.

Four letters, 1861-1893, of the Sperry family include a letter of Elbert Clark Sperry, Hardeeville, 5 Dec. 1861, to his wife Fannie mentioning the scarcity of paper and ink—"I lent all of mine to them infernal yankees and they won't pay it back until I whip it out of them which we intend to do shortly ans all come home"; and a letter of Wallace W. Sperry, New Haven, Conn., 6 Dec. 1889, to his nephew, niece, and sister stating that the family had lost contact with their father E. C. Sperry when he left New Haven in 1850 and settled in Macon, Ga., and referring to the coincidence of their being at the Battle of Fredericksburg—"it was certainly a cruel fate which brought Brother against Brother in the same battle but such is the fate of all civil wars." Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Massey.

Sixteen manuscripts, 1767-1814, 1917, and 1922, of the Stone family document the experiences of an American loyalist. Johann Wilhelm Stein left Germany in 1767 when granted a travel permit by the mayor and council of Kiel, "where through the grace of God the pure air is healthy." After settling in England, Stein adopted the English version of his name, John William Stone. A letter from his mother, Mrs. A. E. Stein, 29 May 1769, urges him not to go to the East Indies or America. Stein ignored parental advice and settled in S. C. The evidence of his service to the king during the Revolutionary War is found in a petition to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, 21 Aug. 1801, seeking compensation for losses suffered during the war and a statement of Lt. Daniel Dewatt, 1 Mar. 1803, certifying Stone's service and enclosing a document, 22 June 1780, granting him a furlough. On his trip to England, Stone carried a statement attesting his character signed by numerous citizens of Newberry District. Donors: Mrs. Richard Griffith, on behalf of Evelyn Stone Graham, Moselle Stone Yarborough, Inez Stone Dennis, Ruby Stone Bolen, and Grady Stone, descendants of John William Stone.

Two thousand three hundred and thirty manuscripts, 1907-1975, of Hugh Philips Williamson and Evelyn Potter Williamson, tell of their careers as teachers and performing musicians. Dr. Williamson was head of the Department of Music, and his wife taught voice at U. S. C., 1939-1964. Typical of comments by music critics and the press on the Williamsons is a review—"The performance was marked by precise purity and brilliance of tone and in the closing variations rose to great interpretative elan," and "Four songs were composed by Hugh Williamson. Each is a perfect picture and could be labeled a classic." The collection includes correspondence with Edwin Hughes, 1929-1964, including a letter, 17 Aug. 1960—"I was happy to hear that you were successful in getting the University Music Department into NASM, and also that at long last the Department is to be suitably housed"; records of the S. C. Opera Workshop Guild, 1953-1964; recital and concert programs, clippings, photographs, and records of the U. S. C. Music department, 1939-1964; and general correspondence, including a letter of Fred Waring, 28 Jan. 1941—"It is impossible for us to play The Gamecocks of South Carolina
"U' on the air until the networks renew their contracts with ASCAP. We feel badly that we cannot go through with our plan of broadcasting the song." A letter of Edwin D. McArthur, 30 Aug. 1943, from "Somewhere [in the Pacific]," informs Williamson that "I have gotten the boys to singing, and it is not too easy." Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Hugh P. Williamson.

_Eighteen manuscripts, 16 Sept. 1864-17 Mar. 1865 and 1865, of Moultrie Reid Wilson (1839-1910) and Sue Thermitus Montgomery (1845-1866) are chiefly love letters with occasional comments on the war. Following a visit to Chesterville, Sue observes, 22 Sept. 1864—"the young people seem to leave the war entirely for the old folks to think & talk about—while riding, parties, picnics, & other gay amusements make you forgetful some times of so mighty and terrible a blood shed going on around us." Even late in the war, soldiers managed to enjoy a festive holiday meal. From Mt. Pleasant, 6 Jan. 1865, Moultrie informs Sue that he had turkey, pound cake, and apple dumpling with sugar and butter sauce for Christmas and remarks that letters from home indicated that "Sherman seems to have created a panic up there." The excitement and apprehension in Sumter is the subject of Sue's letter of 23 Jan. 1865. Awaiting "Sherman & his host," she comments that "many have concluded that we are a 'whipped people'," and cites a letter from her brother which reported desertions from the army—"I think it very unjust & cruel to compel you all to witness the dreadful sight of their being shot." In a letter of 15 Feb. 1865, she refers to the "excitement and alarm" created by news of Sherman's progress and complains of the many soldiers home on furlough who had applied for extensions. Donor: Mrs. Robert J. Shaw.

_Nineteen manuscripts, 1773-1878, of John Winsmith (1802-1888) include Spartanburg District land papers, manuscript speeches, and documents relating to his service as a member of the Electoral College in 1876. A member of the state senate, Winsmith addressed the voters of Spartanburg District as a member of the States Rights and Free Trade Association. In this address he explains his views on the doctrine of nullification and discusses the principles of the association—"Let us strike for liberty, the constitution, [and] union, not with the sword or the bayonet but with the more powerful and invincible weapons of reason and of truth." A Fourth of July address to the citizens of Spartanburg and Union Districts, 1843, recalls events of the Revolution and early national history, extols the founding fathers and all patriots of the Revolution, and reminds citizens of their responsibility "to exercise sound discretion in selecting persons to represent them in the different departments of government." "Dr. Winsmith's Reply To The Voters of Spartanburg District," a broadside dated 22 Sept. 1860, explains his vote against the Railroad Tax Bill and refutes statements made against him by James Farrow. Donor: Mr. A. A. Arthur.

_Manuscript volume, ca. 1855-1856, of S. C. College student John Christopher Winsmith contains "Historical and other Lectures" by professors Francis Lieber, James L. Reynolds, James Henley Thornwell, and Charles F. McCay. Donor: Mr. A. A. Arthur.
One hundred and eighty-eight manuscripts, 1758-1923, of the Yon (Youn) family feature early Orangeburg District land papers and genealogical information on the Yon, Bolen (Bolan), Couturier, Sally, and Wirosdick families. Most of the land papers relate to property in the Good Land Swamp region. The collection also includes bills of sale for slaves, accounts with various merchants showing purchases of household and farm supplies, and a broadside, 9-13 Nov. 1896, advertising the annual fair of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society. Donor: Mrs. Mary B. Warren.

Manuscript, ca. 1851-1852, drafted by Dr. John Perkins Zimmerman of Darlington District, states the opposition of the Cooperation Party to separate state secession by S. C. "as inexpedient & impractical," pledges the party to continue the struggle for southern principles but with the belief that "cooperation" is "the most certain effectual and proper remedy" for achieving common purposes, and urges the party "to abstain from all violence and imbittered feeling and to discuss the grave matters now at issue among us in a kind courteous and friendly manner." Donors: Dr. John L. Tison, Jr. and Mrs. Cora Neil Turner.

THE BARNWELL PORTRAITS

The Library's portrait collection was greatly enhanced with the acquisition of the framed oil portraits of Robert Woodward Barnwell (1801-1882) and his wife, Eliza B. Barnwell (1807-1891). Barnwell's portrait was executed in 1859 by his relative, the Beaufort artist George Gibbes Barnwell, whose extant canvasses, though rare, prove him an artist of exceptional skill. The portrait of Mrs. Barnwell was painted by the distinguished Charleston artist James De Veaux in 1839. Barnwell, as the third president of S. C. College, ardently sponsored the construction and completion (in 1840) of its first separate library building, now the South Caroliniana Library, during his administration. He subsequently served the state as Calhoun's successor in the U. S. Senate, and as a member of the Secession Convention and the Confederate Senate. He was appointed University Librarian in 1877 and served in that position until his death in 1882. Donor: Mr. Nathaniel L. Barnwell.

SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA


Jasper Adams, A Sermon Preached in St. Michael's Church . . . . , Charleston, 1836. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Gayle O. Averyt.


Nathaniel Bowen, A Pastoral Letter, Addressed to . . . the Protestant
Episcopal Church, in . . . S. C., Charleston, 1835. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Lucas M. Dargan.

J. Dickson Bruns, Address to the White League of New Orleans . . . . , New Orleans, 1875. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. E. Carlyle Epps.


J. Gordon Coogler, Purely Original Verse, Columbia, 1897. Presentation copy with four line manuscript poem about the book signed by Coogler, two printed reviews laid in, and a 1943 postcard about Coogler to Wright Howes. Donors: Mr. William L. Harrelson, Miss Frances E. Harris, and Dr. and Mrs. George C. Hart.

Mary E. Moragné Davis, Lays from the Sunny Lands, Buffalo, 1888. Donor: Mrs. C. J. Craven.

The Gazette and Advocate (Anderson), 21 May 1856. Donor: Mr. Tom Moore Craig, Jr. and Mrs. Susan Craig Murphy.


A Little Light on a Dark Subject, Being a Few Thoughts on Constructions and Public Building in State and City, Charleston, 1855. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Reames.

Julia Peterkin, Roll, Jordan, Roll (with photographic studies by Doris Ulman), New York, 1933. Special numbered edition signed by Peterkin and Ulman. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. George V. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Dibble, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Henderson, Mrs. R. Beverley Herbert, Dr. and Mrs. Noel E. Polk, Mrs. Nell P. Reid, Mr. Warren Ripley, Mrs. Arthur B. Rivers and Mr. and Mrs. Huger Sinkler.

William Gilmore Simms, The Life of Francis Marion, New York, 1844, with autograph presentation inscription, “Wm C. Bryant Esq from
his friend The Author." Donors: Mrs. Philip C. Chappell, Mrs. Pauline Creed, Miss Julia Faucette, Mr. H. Simmons Tate, Jr., and Col. and Mrs. J. Ashby Dick.


Joseph Willard, *An Address . . . and a Discourse . . . by David Tappan . . . in Solemn Commemoration of General George Washington [Charlestown, Mass.], 1800.* This pamphlet contains an early reference to the literary career of Washington Allston who as a Harvard "Senior Sophister" delivered "An Elegiac Poem" on the occasion but "modestly declined giving copies . . . for the press." Donors: Dr. and Mrs. John Richard Craft and Miss Barbara Oliver.


*Middleton's Grecian Remains*

John Izard Middleton (1785-1849), son of the S. C. Signer Arthur Middleton, having inherited a fortune, was enabled to live in France and Italy and to devote his time to painting and archaeological studies. His greatest achievement was the beautiful folio publication *Grecian Remains in Italy, a Description of Cyclopian Walls, and of Roman Antiquities, with Topographical, and Picturesque Views of Ancient Latium* (London, 1812), containing twenty-three colored aquatint prints and two uncolored line engravings, the original sketches of which were drawn by him in 1808 and 1809 while traveling in Italy. Although the title page bears the date 1812, the book was actually issued in parts over the years 1812-ca. 1828, judging from the watermarks. The accuracy and precision of detail in the work are notable. *Grecian Remains* earned for Middleton in later years the reputation as "the first American Classical archaeologist." The Library's copy was purchased with the dues of the following members:

Mr. and Mrs. Sam P. Bolick  
Mr. and Mrs. N. Heyward Clarkson  
Mr. and Mrs. Ben G. Compton  
Dr. Richard Beale Davis  
Mr. A. M. Gibbs, Jr.  
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(L) Life Member; (S) Sustaining Member

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<td>Allison, Rev. Dr. C. F.</td>
<td>New York, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Anderson, Mrs. Dianne L.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
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<td>Ballou, Mr. &amp; Mrs. W. R. (S)</td>
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<td>Barnwell, Mr. F. Edward</td>
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<td>Barnwell, Mr. &amp; Mrs. N. E. (L)</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
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<td>Beiler, Mr. &amp; Mrs. C. H. (S)</td>
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<td>Blackburn, Mr. George S.</td>
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<td>Brabant, Mr. William H.</td>
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<td>Bridging, Mr. &amp; Mrs. G. Stanley</td>
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<td>Bridges, Mrs. Rosa Heath</td>
<td>Virginia Beach, Va.</td>
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<td>Brooks, Miss Lou</td>
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<td>Bryan, Miss Abbie</td>
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<td>Bryan, Mr. G. Werber</td>
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<td>Bryan, Johnathan W. (L)</td>
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<td>Burris, Mrs. Luther J.</td>
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<td>Chalk, Mr. &amp; Mrs. A. T.</td>
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<td>Clayton, Dr. &amp; Mrs. J. Glen</td>
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<td>Cook, Mr. John H.</td>
<td>Camden</td>
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<td>Culver, Mrs. J. S. (L)</td>
<td>Oak Ridge, Tenn.</td>
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<td>Durgan, Mrs. Ervin</td>
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<td>Davis, Dr. W. McA.</td>
<td>Spartanburg</td>
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<td>Derieux, Mr. James C.</td>
<td>Keswick, Va.</td>
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