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Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1977

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

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

Business Meeting
Welcome ..........................................................Mr. Harold Brunton
Vice President for Operations, U.S.C.

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address .............................................................Dr. Francis A. Coghill
Department of History, University of New Brunswick
Issues confronting the new nation are analyzed in the letters of a strong-willed aristocrat who was elected as a Federalist Senator from S. C. to the First Congress. Pierce Butler was an independent man who was not always in sympathy with the predominant views of his party. Significant new information for scholars to ponder is presented in the revelation of factors which led to the development of state and national political alliances. Butler's letterbook, containing 255 letters and 341 pages, also reveals him as a family man, as a planter who owned land in Ga. and S. C. as well as several hundred slaves, and as a speculator in land who owned a vast acreage in Ninety Six District, South Carolina.

In his private and public life, Butler was a complex and often contradictory man. In a letter to Vice-President John Adams, he refers to an incident in the Senate in which he considered that Adams had insulted him. In the interest of "harmony" Butler overlooked the incident but caustically reminded Adams that "if ever anything of the kind takes place again I shall in justification of my own feelings & of the situation I stand in on that floor be under the necessity of personally resenting it." Despite such strong feeling and a basic philosophical disagreement, Butler admired Adams as a man of principle and character who rendered valuable service in behalf of his country. Referring to rumors of an attempt to oust Adams as Vice-President, Butler defends him in a letter to Robert Anderson, 18 Sept. 1792—"America owes something to this Man—he has given the Prime, almost the whole, of his life to his country—he step'd forward at an early and critical period, and, whatever his present Politicks may be, was then a firm Republican, he has the virtue of not being a hypocrite; whatever his opinions are he discloses them—did every other person in the general Government do so, possibly we shou'd see some more exceptionable Characters than Mr. Adams."

Throughout much of the period covered by this letterbook, Butler was hard pressed and distraught by the illness and death of his wife and disastrous financial association with several individuals. In order to extricate himself from debt, Butler turned to his most readily marketable resource—land, in an extensive acreage known as the Salvadore tract in Ninety Six District. Although his title to the entire tract was questionable, Butler made several efforts to sell the land in the U. S. and later sought to interest agents in Europe in selling the property. Butler's letters to friends and business associates in S. C., especially Alexander Gillon and Robert Goodloe Harper, and in Georgia, James Gunn, James Seagrove, and John Houstoun, show Butler's involvement in speculation in securities and land. Butler did not appreciate, however, being referred to as a speculator by a certain gentleman at Richard Henry Lee's table. In a letter of 20 Nov. 1793, he requests Lee to inform him of the man's name and to tell him that "Mr. Butler is no Speculator."

Butler expected to earn a large income from his cotton and rice plantations in Ga. which he apparently began to develop in the 1790s.
Many of his letters, especially those to Roger Parker Saunders, discuss plans for moving his slaves and farm implements to Ga. Butler directed his plantations from Philadelphia and relied upon friends in Charleston to carry out his instructions. He also had a high regard for his slave Sambo. In a letter to James LaMotte, 30 Oct. 1791, he suggests that if he went to Ga., he should take Sambo “to consult and see how much Land may be got ready against the spring; & so move hands accordingly.” Although Butler was an absentee owner, he paid close attention to details of plantation management. He expresses an interest in an English gin manufacturer in a letter of 16 Sept. 1793 but also mentions “a young man [Eli Whitney] at Mrs. Greene’s in Georgia, who has made a cotton ginn.” Butler’s expectation of a considerable income from his plantations was thwarted by an invasion of caterpillars which decimated his cotton crop in 1793.

Pierce Butler was a man who was resolute in his opinions of men and issues. His politics was no exception. An early and ardent supporter of the French Revolution, he considered that, if successful, the revolutionists “will give a benevolent useful lesson to Rulers & the Ruled... they will teach Princes that there is reciprocity in all compacts; that Kings can not with impunity treat their fellow Men, as tho’ they were worse than brutes.” His view of the Revolution and his aversion to “Aristocratick Principles” seem to have influenced his perception of political developments in the U. S. In Congress and in state politics, both in Pennsylvania and in S. C., he sees two factions emerging—“Aristocracy” and “Republicanism”—whose adherents were sharply divided on important issues. In S. C. Butler’s intimate political allies were such men as Robert Goodloe Harper, Wade Hampton, John Ewing Colhoun, and Robert Anderson. These were predominantly landed men like himself. Butler opposed all policies which he regarded as favoring the monied interests over the landed interests. In S. C. he advocated that elections be conducted by districts rather than statewide to minimize the influence of Charleston. He urged his political allies in S. C. to send to Congress “such men only as they know to be Republicans in principle” to check the “Aristocratick influence” and its chief spokesman, Alexander Hamilton. Pierce Butler was not a man who minced words. Issues and men were black and white. He could be extremely warm and generous in expressing gratitude to friends, but in choosing between two representatives of the “Aristocratick influence,” Jacob Read and William Smith, he discerned no redeeming qualities to commend either man—“Vanity & ostentation appear to me to rule & direct every action of Mr. Reid [Read]. Love of Wealth & power, personal ease, distinction & accommodation, as far as I have observed, influence every publik as well as private act & sentiment of the other.”

In addition to the correspondents cited above, the letterbook includes letters to Joseph Habersham, Edward Rutledge, George Hooper, George Washington, Charles Pinckney, Tench Coxe, Thomas Pinckney, Peter Freneau, Andrew Pickens, Ralph Izard, and James Madison.

The Library’s purchase of the Pierce Butler Letterbook was accomplished with the assistance of income from the A. L. Geisenheimer bequest and dues contributions of the following members:
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LEWIS MALONE AYER PAPERS, 1768-1879

The 1,566 manuscripts of this collection show the development of the economy and society of Barnwell District shortly after the Revolutionary War. The two most prominent individuals are Lewis Malone Ayer (1769-1863), who served with Francis Marion, and Lewis Malone Ayer, Jr. (1821-1895), who represented the third S. C. district in the Confederate Congress. The elder Ayer accumulated the family fortune, and at the time of his death he owned approximately 8,000 acres and 158 slaves. An interesting document among his estate papers is a list of his slaves by families with the names of mothers, fathers, and children. The numerous early land papers and bills of sale provide a partial documentation of Ayer's acquisition of his fortune in land and slaves. Two plats, 8 Dec. 1816 and Nov. 1828, give a view of his holdings. The 1816 plat of 2,851 acres "on the Bigg Saltcatcher" shows the location of fields, houses, and his mill pond. The later plat of 5,139 acres details the layout of his expanded holdings.

The elder Ayer began his rise to a position of wealth and influence in the 1790s. He served as a magistrate and on various commissions which administered local government in Barnwell District. He was also a member of the state house of representatives and senate. Correspondence from 1795 to 1815 reflects the operation of the political system. Letters of Richard Creech and Darling Peeples inform Ayer of developments in the general assembly. The Baptist influence was apparently
significant in Barnwell District as Creech, Peeples, and Ayer were active Baptist laymen. The collection also includes numerous letters of Ayer's political supporters promising to exert their influence in his behalf. Candidates for state and local office sent out letters announcing their candidacies and seeking support. One letter, 6 Sept. 1800, details efforts to assist a candidate endorsed by Ayer and comments that even though the candidate was not well known in the area, he would receive support “from the necessity which bind[s] men to support Each other in carrying out any point.” Reciprocal support of another candidate was expected of Ayer.

Ayer's property was located near Buford’s Bridge on the “Saltketcher” [Saltkehatchie] River and swamp. He planted cotton but also operated a lumber mill and springs. Patrons of his springs included slaves who were sent for relief of “Rheumatick” and other related ailments. An extensive correspondence with several Charleston factors, chiefly Mordecai Cohen, and one Savannah firm, Taylor & Scarbrough, reveal the important relationship between a planter and his factor. Most letters contain statements of the sale of his cotton which over a period of approximately thirty years ranged in price from below 10 cents to above 20 cents. The factors also supplied Ayer with most of his plantation and household supplies. Letters informing him of the arrival of human cargoes from Africa provide information on the slave market. Ayer performed an important service for his factors as they frequently turned accounts over to him for collection. Business correspondence during the period of the Embargo shows the economic hardship caused by the policy. In one letter, 2 Oct. 1809, Mordecai Cohen, who endorsed the Embargo, complains that money is “as scarce as British Virtue.”

Family letters from relatives in S. C. and Georgia and letters from Zaccheus Ayer, who moved or considered moving every year, contain information on family life early in the 19th century. Letters from friends in Barnwell District provide information on development of the area. Petitions to the legislature reveal some of the local problems for which people sought legislative solutions.

Lewis Malone Ayer, Jr. does not loom as large in the collection as he did in life. The papers reflect only his career as a Confederate congressman. His earlier political career and his postwar experience as a Baptist minister and teacher at Patrick Military Institute are not documented in the papers. There are only a few letters which shed light on the Confederacy's political and military history. A letter of James H. Hammond, 10 Feb. 1863, supports the imposition of export and import duties by the government. The Confederate government, Hammond noted, could not finance itself by direct taxation alone, a policy which "has seduced no nation—our proffers are treated with contempt everywhere. I would fight the Yankees forever on it as the Tariff gave them the Turkey & us the Buzzard all the time, & made us pay for both.” Robert E. Lee, 16 Feb. 1863, explains why he could not recommend the transfer of Ayer's nephew from one unit to another. Robert B. Rhett, 15 Apr. 1863, expresses his opposition to suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—"Don't let our Washington [Jefferson Davis] put our liberties under his feet. . . . Call the ays and nays, and let the world see those
who are for surrendering the liberties of the Confederate states." As the
Confederacy collapsed in 1865, A. P. Aldrich, Ayer's brother-in-law, sug-
gests that Jefferson Davis be relieved of authority over military affairs. He points to developments in Georgia looking toward a separate peace and advises Ayer to ignore the Mercury's depreciation of meetings to discuss a settlement.

When he was first elected to Congress, Ayer was literally flooded by letters from his constituents. It seems that everyone in his district thought that he could best serve the Confederacy as an officer rather than in the ranks. Doctors wanted appointments as assistant surgeons. Survivors of deceased soldiers inquired about their applications for benefits. Families with wounded relatives wanted information. Ayer was very attentive to his constituents for he made summary notes of his replies on many letters. In addition to correspondence this portion of the collection contains numerous receipts for payment of various taxes, especially the tax in kind. The exactions became increasingly burdensome as the war dragged on, but Ayer did not waver in his generous support of the war effort.

There are only a few manuscripts for the period after the war. In an exchange of letters, 1865, with D. H. Jacques of N. Y., who was preparing "a work descriptive of the Southern States," Ayer was favorable to immigration of northern and European farmers and doubted that Negroes would succeed as free laborers. Jacques replied that "Your estimate of the Negroes character corresponds with my own." That same year Ayer decided to sell his plantations and to become a merchant in Charleston. Donors: Dr. Milford B. Hatcher, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Ayer Hatcher, Mr. & Mrs. George Edwin Hatcher, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Hal Baskin Hatcher, and Mr. James Avant Hatcher.

Paul Rinaldo Redfern Papers, 1925-1975

In August 1927, Paul Redfern (1902-ca. 1927) flew away from Brunswick, Ga., in his monoplane "on a daring mission of good-will in a non-stop flight to Brazil." It was four months after Lindbergh's successful trans-Atlantic flight. Twenty-seven hours after his take-off, Redfern flew low over a Norwegian freighter near the mouth of the Orinoco River. He dropped a note, asking for direction and distance to land. The freighter pointed toward land and blew its whistle twice for two hundred miles. Redfern dipped his wings in thanks and flew away in the direction indicated. He was never seen again.

Recurring rumors, from Indians in the Amazon jungles, of a white man who "fell from the sky" prompted thirteen different search expeditions. Redfern's family—wife, parents, and sisters—followed every clue. They collected news items from over the country about Paul Redfern and long feature stories about the expeditions. Some of the expeditions were conducted by adventurers who took advantage of the family. As the years passed, hope waned in all but Redfern's faithful father. He died in 1941, still believing that his son would be found.

On 16 June 1969, the family, friends, and others who were present in 1927 gathered near the spot of the take-off to dedicate a plaque com-
memorating Paul Redfern’s flight. A fly-over by a 1928 Stimson and U. S. Navy jets and an address by astronaut Don Leslie Lind were features of the occasion. This collection of 300 letters and clippings was gathered by Redfern’s sister, Ruth Redfern Sanders. Donor: Ruth Redfern Sanders (Mrs. W. H.).

WILLIAM HENRY MONCRIEF PAPERS, 1903-1973

“At the time of his retirement [in 1939 from the Army Medical Corps] Colonel Moncrief held the distinction of having commanded and directed the administration of more hospitals than any other man in the army. Among these were Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver; William Beaumont Hospital, El Paso; and Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington.” During World War I, with Dr. Alexis Carrel at Rockefeller Institute, he worked out the U. S. specifications for the equipment and formulated the rules for our army’s use of the Carrel-Dakin method of treating war wounds. Later, while in charge of the organization of general surgery in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, he was ordered to France. There he commanded the Mesves Hospital Center. For his able management of this tremendous hospital center of 25,000 beds, Colonel Moncrief was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Colonel Moncrief came to S. C. in 1939 and capably served for fifteen years as superintendent of the S. C. Sanatorium, the state’s tuberculosis facility. The 215 items in this collection include letters regarding his application for the position, information regarding his administration, and personal data. A letter from George W. Dick, 19 Sept. 1943, comments—“Your report for the last fiscal year denotes even more attained in the management of affairs of the Institution than the most sanguine anticipation could think of . . . you are a wonder.”

Moncrief’s achievements were not without toil and frustration. “I am rather fed up on this place on account of injection of politics,” he complains, 12 Feb. 1949. He was plagued by inadequate facilities, staff resignations, and low salaries. “The people of South Carolina are charming in every way, but, as you know, it is one of the poorest states in the Union,” he tells a friend, 23 June 1950. “A building program has many irritations and disappointments,” notes Moncrief, 29 June 1953. For a while, Mrs. Moncrief took over the job of dietician, working eighteen hours a day. “She is up at dawn, usually 5 or 6 o’clock and doesn’t stop until late at night, sometimes 11 o’clock. She specializes in . . . seeing that the patients get not only the correct food, but also a diversified menu . . . She enjoys placing potted ferns and cut flowers in the dining rooms to add atmosphere . . . Outside of the hospital she has planted many roses and other beautifying plants,” reports a newspaper, 1 Nov. 1947.

In appreciation of his service to the state of South Carolina and to the Army Medical Corps throughout the country and beyond, the new hospital at Fort Jackson was named in his honor. “No more fitting name could be chosen . . . than that of Colonel Moncrief,” claims Leonard D. Heaton, the Surgeon General, 20 Dec. 1968. Materials about the hospital’s dedication in 1971 are in the collection.
The collection also contains letters from many of Colonel Moncrief's friends, including F. M. Routh, George F. Lull, James A. Bethea, J. I. Waring, Mark W. Clark, George H. McMaster, Burnet R. Maybank, Edgar A. Brown, James F. Byrnes, and others. Among the letters is one from Colonel Moncrief to Mark W. Clark, 5 Aug. 1941—"It is a long time since the days at Ft. McPherson when a little boy went riding with me, and I feel definitely dated now that he is being made a Brigadier General." Donor: Dr. John A. Moncrief.

Fouché Family Papers, 1828-1953

One thousand and twenty-seven manuscripts of the Fouché (also spelled Fooshe) family of Ninety Six illustrate the varied activities of this upcountry family. Although the bulk of the collection consists of land documents and family business papers, the most interesting manuscripts are the family letters, particularly those of the Civil War years. Correspondence between James Fooshe and his wife Melissa reveals "hard times" on the home front and the attempts of the soldiers to remain "hearty and hail as any rebel." Included with the correspondence are two hand-drawn maps of Civil War battle sites. A concern at home is indicated in Melissa's letter of 25 Jan. 1863: "It has gotten to be very common with the darkies about here when they get the least offended with their owners to give them poison in their victuals. Maj. Griffin's house girl put something in their coffee but they detected it before drinking enough to have an effect. He has since sold her for eleven hundred dollars."

In addition to the correspondence between Fooshe and his wife, the collection contains general orders and other correspondence which shed light on the ante-bellum and Civil War periods. Handwritten transcripts of trials conducted on 11 Oct. 1860 by the Military Vigilance Police indicate fear of seditious activities among the slaves. A letter from Joseph Abney, Charleston, 6 May 1862, directs Fooshe to "Enlist and enroll any able-bodied men" and to forward the list to Abney who would provide transportation at the proper time. Postwar conditions are revealed in such documents as lease and lien contracts and the articles of agreement between Fooshe and the freedmen, 15 Jan. 1866.

Family activities through the years covered by the collection are revealed in land and business papers as well as letters. Early land holdings are shown in numerous plats. Near the turn of the century activities center around Miss Sally Fouché, whose papers reflect the managerial skills of a southern farm woman. Later in the century, papers of James Sample Fouché indicate much about medical practice in Columbia. His political attitudes are also evident in a letter written in 1918, in which he says—"How is politics in S. C. I hope Blease will be swamped by some body."

The collection includes numerous family photographs and ten bound volumes containing accounts, newspaper clippings, and various notes. In addition there are three broadsides: "Prospectus of the Illustrated Family Friend," 1851, to be published at Columbia; "Message of President Davis," 3 May 1861; and "Storage Rates charged by Greenville & Columbia Railroad," no date. Donor: Mrs. James S. Fouché.
Preston Smith Brooks (1819-1857) lived a relatively short life, but his years were ones of intense activity and controversy, especially during the final decade of his life during his service in the Mexican War and in Congress. The seventy-four manuscripts in this collection relate chiefly to these two episodes. Brooks immediately responded to the request for volunteers to serve in Mexico in 1846. Pierce Mason Butler, 6 Dec. 1846, expresses pleasure that Edgefield District filled its quota of soldiers, gives him instructions for moving his unit to Charleston, and states—"I am much gratified at the spirit & patriotism evinced by yourself & other officers. From old Edgefield nothing less was expected." Brooks became ill in Mexico and returned to Edgefield for recruiting duty. He informs the Adjutant General, 2 July 1847, that Edgefield furnished its quota of volunteers at the outset and that there were not many potential recruits remaining. Many of those who were eligible would not volunteer because of "the reports of discharged soldiers as to the disasters of the climate, which have quite destroyed the spirit of volunteering in this State." Brooks' return to S. C. apparently provoked some adverse comment in Edgefield. In the draft of a letter to a Dr. Davis, 25 Sept. [1847], Brooks relates his disappointment over missing recent battles and having his "feelings wounded . . . [upon learning] that I am reproached even by worthy citizens of my District in consequence of my absence on those occasions" and requests a statement that he was medically unable to remain in Mexico. A resolution of the officers of the Palmetto Regiment, 6 Dec. 1847, passed in the National Palace, welcomes Brooks' return and regrets that his illness "deprived [him] of the honor of participating in the glorious achievements of our army in the valley of Mexico." The resolution was to be sent to newspapers in Charleston and Edgefield.

Among the casualties in the war was Whitfield Butler Brooks, Preston's brother. Whitfield Brooks refers to his son's death in a letter to Representative James A. Black, Wash., 20 Dec. 1847, relates Preston's unhappiness at missing so much battle activity in Mexico, and remarks that Preston wanted a commission in the regular army "for an opportunity of doing something to repair, what he conceives, he has lost." The death in Mexico of the commander of the Palmetto Regiment, Pierce Mason Butler, caused grief over the state. Abner P. Blocker, Mobile, Ala., 4 Jan. 1848, relates plans for returning Butler's body.

The most notable event of Preston Brooks' career in Congress was the episode which came to be known as the "Brooks-Sumner affair." On 28 May 1856, Brooks composed a statement of the events leading up to his assault of Senator Sumner on the floor of the U. S. Senate and also an account of the actual assault. He concludes—"I deem it proper to add that the assault . . . was not because of the insulting language used in reference to my State and absent relative [Andrew Pickens Butler]." Letters in the collection pertaining to the affair are favorable to Brooks and represent pro-Brooks opinion in the South and in the North. Seaborn Jones of Screven County, Ga., refers to the "glorious news" of his "severe castigation" of Sumner and begs his pardon for "the liberty I take in returning you my humble thanks." A native southerner living in Sum-
ner's home state of Mass. states, 29 May 1856—"You may think it strange for one in the land of nigger worshippers and abolitionists to address anything to you of a consoling nature." Bushead W. Vick, 31 May 1856, expresses the "hope that the cane used on that consummate blackguard Sumner was the one presented to you by me." Gov. James H. Adams was one of Brooks' most enthusiastic supporters in S. C. He considered that Brooks "immortalized" himself by his action and advised—"if you were seventy five years old I would say 'kill him' but as you are not half that old I want you to live & continue to serve & honor your country." He informs Brooks that in Columbia he raised the $100 necessary to buy a silver pitcher to be presented to Brooks and that he could have raised $1000 as easily as he did $100. From Copenhagen, Denmark, 13 June 1856, Henry Bedinger approves of Brooks' treatment of "that wretched Yankee" and strangely suggests that his action was a deterrent to violence—"The rapier or pistol for gentlemen, & the cudgel for dogs, nothing else can preserve society from brutalism." Preston Brooks died not long after the "Brooks-Sumner affair." A letter of Congressman James L. Orr to Mrs. Brooks, 28 Jan. 1857, gives an account of Brooks' illness and relates their conversation shortly before his death. Donors: The children of the late Mrs. Rosa Brooks McBee Heath, granddaughter of Preston S. Brooks: Mrs. Rosa Heath Bridges, Mr. James Elliott Heath, Mrs. Susanne Heath McCoy, and Mrs. Caroline Heath Tunstall.

PETER JOHNSON SHAND PAPERS, 1853-1884, 1938

Peter Johnson Shand (1800-1886), who began his professional life as a lawyer, served Trinity Episcopal Church as its beloved rector for fifty-two years. The forty-six letters and other papers in the collection, including an autobiographical statement by Shand, document some of the highlights of his rectorate. One of these occurred in the 1850s when Trinity Church became involved in a territorial disagreement with the Church of the Mediator. The latter church applied to Trinity for approval of its relocation within the bounds of Trinity Parish. Shand opposed this proposal and remained the wardens and vestry of the Church of the Mediator of the conditions by which he assented to the organization of their parish. The wardens and vestry decided to dissolve their parish and appealed to the bishop to create a new parish. Bishop Thomas F. Davis sent Shand a copy of his decision, 4 Dec. 1857, and acknowledged that while the decision was not favorable to his position, "I hope ... to retain our personal regard."

During the Civil War, Shand devoted himself wholeheartedly to the war effort. Afterwards he was among those who chose to accept defeat grudgingly. A letter of Lt. George F. McKay, 11 June 1865, advises Shand that the commanding general was aware of his omission of the prayer for the President of the United States and admonishes—"Hoping that a like omission in the future may not oblige the General to order your place of worship to be closed." A thoughtful letter from Edward McCrady, 19 June 1865, ponders the future of the church if military authorities continued to dictate policy—"The independence of the church is at stake." On the same day, Bishop Davis acquiesced in Shand's decision to offer prayer for the President. On 12 July 1865 Shand
gives his friend Edward McCrady a detailed account of his relations with Federal authorities and discusses the considerations which caused him to offer the prayer. In 1876 the Democratic Party Executive Committee called for a “day of Fasting, Humiliation & Prayer” over the state to celebrate Hampton’s election as governor. Rev. Shand sympathized with the celebration but announced to the congregation that he could not participate officially because of the political overtones of the occasion.

Valuable information on the early history of Trinity Church is found in Shand’s fiftieth anniversary sermon and several newspaper clippings. Donor: 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.

JOHN GARY EVANS PAPERS, 1793-1940

John Gary Evans (1863-1942) was a nephew of Martin Witherspoon Gary. When Gary died in 1881, his nephew, who was very devoted to the “bald eagle of Edgefield,” returned to S. C. from Union College, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and became an early follower of Benjamin Ryan Tillman whose political philosophy owed much to Martin W. Gary. The 158 manuscripts and eight volumes of this collection provide insight into the Tillmanite movement in S. C. through the correspondence of one of his most devoted and consistent followers.

The bond between Gary and his nephew Evans is evident in their correspondence between 1879 and 1881 when Evans attended Union College. Gary contributed to his education and encouraged his nephew, 1 May 1879, “to go [to Union College] with the determination to take the 1st honor of your class.” Evans achieved an admirable record as a scholar, but his low mark in rhetoric did not augur well for a political future in S. C. A letter of Evans, 5 Jan. 1880, discusses his Christmas holiday and college life and assures his uncle—“I am a good boy up here I sing in the choir & teach Sunday School I have a large class of girls.” The sudden death of his uncle and the outpouring of affection and grief at his funeral are related in letters of Evans’ brother George and his mother, 11 Apr. 1881.

Evans’ devotion to his uncle and to the interpretation of S. C. history which he espoused led him naturally into the Tillman movement in the 1890s. His allegiance to Tillman continued until the latter’s death in 1918. During the 1890s letters of J. L. M. Irby and Tillman to Evans shed light upon the composition and political aspirations of the Tillmanites. On 8 Feb. 1892 Congressman Irby discusses S. C. and national politics and the significance of Tillman’s re-election—“It is of paramount importance that Tillman should win this campaign not for any benefit that might accrue to Tillman . . . [but] it would mean the surrender of the people’s rights to the Haskell element in perpetuity. . . . We would be despised by the victors and distrusted and forgotten by the vanquished. Banks, railroads, phosphate and factory interests would hold the people by the throat and their grasp would never be unlocked.” He also points out that the Tillmanites must first prevail in the convention which selected delegates to the national convention “for if we win the
presidency, [the delegation] will virtually dictate the Federal patronage for South Carolina," anticipates a Sheppard-Tillman race for governor— "The opposition is crazy for a candidate and Sheppard is as crazy for the notoriety that would follow his victory over Tillman—so much that his judgment—if he ever had much—is at sea," and expresses concern over Tillman's habit of talking too much—"That disposition of his of horning to the left and right friend and foe will play hell with him if he dont stop it." As early as 1892, Irby began urging Evans to consider himself as a candidate to succeed Tillman when he ran for the Senate in 1894, advises that he had not consulted Tillman but "I know him well enough to say that he will agree to it at once," and assures him of his sincerity toward "so near a kinsman as a nephew of Mart Gary whom I loved above all men in South Carolina." In 1898 a principal issue was the dispensary law which Irby thought should be "the leveling and conspicuous plank in our next campaign." County meetings on the law concerned Irby, and he advised Evans "to get Tillman to pass the word down the line to stop these meetings for they are an implied acknowledgment of the weakness of our administration in its efforts to enforce the law of the state." Upcountry opposition among businessmen to Tillman in 1901 is the subject of a letter of 14 May 1901. Tillman assures Evans that he is prepared to counter the efforts of James L. Orr, Ellison A. Smythe, and John B. Cleveland, anticipates a confrontation which Sen. John L. McLaurin could not continue to avoid, and states—"The factory people can not be bulldozed or seduced into supporting the new Republican party if they are properly approached." Tillmanite politics were personal politics. In 1914 a prominent issue was the investigation of Dr. James Babcock's administration of the State Hospital initiated by Coleman L. Blease. Tillman informs Evans that he had prodded Babcock to contest the investigation—"If he does, and South Carolina chivalry is not dead, there is a chance,—a bare chance, I acknowledge,—to impeach Blease." He also discusses impending legislation to require the election of U. S. Senators by primary which "Blease dare not veto, because if there is not such a law passed, there would be no election at all; and he would be like the man who went out on a limb and sawed it off between himself and the tree." In 1918, shortly before his final election to the Senate, Tillman wrote Evans several letters explaining his decision to run for the office and commenting on the anticipated opposition of Asbury F. Lever.

The political correspondence is the most significant aspect of the collection, but it also includes land papers, Civil War correspondence, letters and papers pertaining to John Gary Evans' service in the Spanish-American War, and eight volumes of notes and drafts of a biography of Martin W. Gary by his sister, Louella P. Gary. Donor: Miss Letitia Galbraith.

Letter of Alfred Proctor Aldrich, Charleston, 1 Sept. 1863, to Gen. Thomas Jordan, relays the contents of a letter received by Gov. Milledge L. Bonham in which the writer informed him of "many hands liable to duty (who have not responded at all to my call) . . . north of Lynches Creek along the Pee Dee River" and relates that the "hands" volunteered
by R. F. W. Allston were withdrawn by him before their service was completed. Donor: Mr. James H. Ellison.

Two letters of David Anderson, 30 Apr. 1857 and 3 Nov. 1858, to his son, J. C. Anderson: the 1857 letter expresses some displeasure at his son’s activities, advises him to “buy the Life of Dr. Franklin & Read it & know what he lived on when a Student,” and urges him to remember that “you dont find every thing to the notch at Home . . . & you must expect the same abroad”; the 1858 letter informs him that Peter was coming to bring him home. Donor: Mr. Tom Moore Craig, Jr.

Anonymous letter of a Union soldier, St. Helena Island, 3 Mar. 1863, to his sister, Mary Caroline, informs her that he could hear the gunfire of Union ironclads which were shelling the forts at Savannah, expresses appreciation for a box of food and a vest, hopes to send her “a piece of Palmetto . . . it is such a funny looking wood,” and mentions that he saw in a cotton field “20 nigger women . . . work[ing] witt great big hoes as large as three of ours.” Donor: Miss Wylma Wates.

Letter of Malvina Sarah Black, Columbia, 8 July 1860, to Philemon Berry Waters, University of Virginia, conveys her disappointment in a friendly, lighthearted vein at the prospect of not seeing him during the summer. Donor: Mr. George S. Blackburn.

Thirty-one manuscripts, 1861-1864, of John Archibald Buchanan (d. ca. 1913) include letters written by him during the Civil War and an undated photograph of him. The letters were written to his mother, Christian Buchanan, and to his sister, Henrietta Buchanan. The early letters were written in various places in Virginia and indicate some of the concerns there. On 18 June 1861 he wrote—“There is a battle expected at Harpers Ferry very soon which will be something desperate I expect.” Writing from Charlottesville on 5 Mar. 1862, Buchanan called attention to President Davis’ proclamation of martial law in Richmond. In an undated, but apparently early letter, he observed—“We have not heard anything from the enemy since we arrived here. I expect they have occupied Manassas ere this but I have no idea they are going to advance upon us in sometime if they do at all from the direction of Manassas. I don’t know the reason for evacuating Manassas so hurriedly but I suppose our Generals had good reason for it.”

During the later years of the war, Buchanan was stationed at Mt. Pleasant, S. C., and his letters from there reveal somewhat different concerns from those of the early years of the war. Although there is some reference to Yankee firings on the camp, he writes that “they are so few and far between that there is not much danger.” The greater concern seemed to be the increasing inflation as indicated in two letters to his sister. On 1 Nov. 1864 he commented—“I don’t think there is a human being that can even venture an opinion as to when this barbarous and inhuman war will end. Well I think we can stand it nearly as well four more years as they can. . . . Confederate money is almost valueless at this time.” Slightly over a month later, on 12 Dec., he observed—“The government is levying pretty heavy taxes now and I am very much afraid that if the war continues much longer that people
will have to dispose of a good deal of the principal to liquidate the taxes imposed." Donor: Miss Mary B. Kollock.

Broadside, ca. 1855, of the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad Company advertises the "Great Northern & Southern Railroad Line" embracing several railroads running from Charleston and Augusta to Weldon, N. C., by way of Columbia, Charlotte, and Raleigh—"It passes through an undulating, healthy, and beautiful Agricultural country, containing pure Water and good Hotels" and "NO RISKS FROM TRESTLES OR SWAMPS." Donors: Miss Elise Currell, Mr. J. Bratton Davis, Mrs. James F. Dreher, Mrs. Phil D. Flynn, Mr. & Mrs. Jack Scoville, Mr. & Mrs. Patrick C. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. William W. Starr.

Manuscript volume, Jan.-Mar. 1864, of the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad Company, shows all the stations between Columbia and Statesville, N. C., a distance of 155 miles, the number of passengers entered at each station, their destination, and total fares collected. Donors: Mrs. S. B. McMaster and Mrs. W. S. Sandifer.

Letter of William Harris Crawford, Wood Lawn, 4 Feb. 1828, to Joel Roberts Poinsett, comments on the comparable climate of Mexico and the southern states, wants seeds of a plant called "Maguey" by Abbe Raynal, discusses a variety of cotton grown in Georgia "which is called Mexican; but I believe it is much adulterated & mixed with short staple cotton which has been cultivated [since] time immemorial," and requests him to send directions for planting maguey or any other seeds which Poinsett might select. Donors: Mrs. V. M. Salley and Mrs. Elsie Sutherland Rast.

Fourteen manuscripts, 1860, 1862-1864, of James Wood Davidson (1829-1905) consist of thirteen letters to Anna R. Tuthill of New York, who had come to S. C. to consult him in her research on "Heroes and Statesmen" and had been confined in S. C. by the outbreak of war. She attempted through Davidson to pass letters to her sister, Emma Tuthill, in East Otto, N. Y. One letter from Emma survives in the collection. The correspondence provides excellent literary descriptions of the Civil War years. Davidson writes of the beauty of the countryside and the horror of war. On 3 Aug. 1862 he informs Anna—"We are . . . in the face of a beautiful mountain. It is just west of us, and the sun sets in princely state behind it every evening. . . . Virgil's 'purple tints of even' came out in beautiful distinctness last evening." In describing the camp fires, he continues—"for miles on miles away the magnificent pyrotechnic display shone resplendent." Davidson emphasizes the closeness of the war when he writes on 4 Nov. 1862—"Our army and that of the enemy . . . kiss at this place." On 30 Mar. 1863 he refers to the confidence of the soldiers in Gen. Lee and remarks—"All books on hand before, we have sent back to R[ichmond], for the summer. Next winter, should the now oncoming tide of blood leave us alive, we will need them again. But during the promised season of brotherly love visiting that our Union-loving would-be brothers are preparing for us, we have need for bullets but not for books. Beautiful affection they display! They would shoot us into love. Well. Do I speak bitterly? Pardon me. My country has
suffered so, I sometimes forget." After the Battle of Chancellorsville, Davidson writes on 5 May 1863—"A maelstrom of blood and agony is whirling around me here, whither to bear us all who knows?"

Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Erskine D. Betts, Mr. & Mrs. Lucien V. Bruno, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Capers, Mr. & Mrs. A Lester G. Furman, III, Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Hanna, Rt. Rev. & Mrs. Oliver J. Hart, Judge & Mrs. Robert W. Hayes, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Heyward, Jr., Col. & Mrs. George W. Himman, Dr. & Mrs. S. Edward Izard, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas O. Lawton, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Palmer McArthur, Mr. & Mrs. Harold M. McLeod, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. N. P. Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. J. Clyde Mixon, Dr. & Mrs. Harold A. Moore, Mr. W. G. Simms Oliphant, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, Rev. & Mrs. Charles E. Raynal, Mr. Emerson B. Read, Col. & Mrs. Lanning P. Risher, Professors Peter L. & Miriam Shillingsburg, Mr. & Mrs. Richard Singleton, Dr. & Mrs. Selden K. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Sherman F. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Robert H. Webster, Dr. & Mrs. W. Hardy Wickwar, and Mrs. H. G. Williams.

Seventeen manuscript volumes, 1922-1962, of writings of Rebecca Dial, a daughter of Sen. Nathaniel Barksdale Dial, reveal her lifetime absorption with writing. Twelve of the volumes contain plays of one to four acts that range from fantasies for elementary school children to a skit for the Congressional Club's First Lady Breakfast. Several of the plays were award winners. The generally interesting plots progress with mild suspense. They are filled with gentle humor often based on malapropisms and dialects, usually supplied by illiterate or Negro characters. The slang and colloquialisms date the period and place the locale. It is a literature of manners that shares experiences of a generation breaking out of the Victorian era into the twentieth century.

Other volumes contain a project in sociodrama and studies in teaching reading and speech. In addition to literary and teaching careers, Miss Dial engaged with zest in the social life of Washington. Ever alert for new adventures, she applied for a job to help the war effort in 1944. The job description read: "Two girls wanted for a truck farm in Maryland, to live over the garage, prepare own meals, work under experienced farmer." In recent years Miss Dial has published her autobiography and a biography of her father. This collection contains a filmscript dealing with the early life of her father titled "A Southern Senator—True to His Colors." Donor: Miss Rebecca Dial.

Letter of Robert Dickinson, Camp Ford, Charleston, 23 June 1862, to his wife Amanda, discusses an engagement on James Island on 16 June which resulted in 1200 Union and 150 Confederate casualties—"they came . . . to take the Battery all stimulated with Whiskey and with a desire to eat Supper in Charleston," relates his illness and confinement at the Pavilion Hotel, mentions that his regiment moved to Morris Island which he thought to be healthier than James Island, and longs "for this cruel war to come to an end, for its devastating effects is telling fearfully upon the country . . . if our country christians don't pray very hard I don't know what will become of the Soldiers and the destinies of this once glorious land." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Berry, Mr. & Mrs. James M. Black, Mr. & Mrs. Norton W. Brooker, and Dr. & Mrs. Walter J. Bristow.
Six hundred and sixty-seven items, 1968-1975, of Charles Moss Duke, Jr., provide information about the Apollo 16 moon mission in 1972. Particularly attractive are the numerous color photographs in the collection. The collection also includes congratulatory letters, miscellaneous manuscripts relating to awards received by Duke, press releases, NASA transcriptions of communications and commentaries during the flight, and newspaper and magazine articles. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Charles Moss Duke, Sr.

Manuscript volume, 1-25 Feb. 1865, of Mrs. Emily Caroline Ellis contains her account of the family's flight from Hampton as Sherman's army moved through the state toward Columbia. Of the capital city, she remarks—"We took a look at the city... Everything looked bright, it did not remind us of the awful fate that was awaiting the 'Garden City' of South Carolina. It made me feel very sad, to think that ere long, the vile invader, would enter and destroy our beautiful Capital... General Hampton is in command. I hope he will strike a hard blow, for his native city, but I am fearful that her 'fate' is doomed." Donor. Mrs. Leonora Binnicker Cooper.

Issue of Salem (Mass.) Gazette, 26 Apr. 1782, contains Christopher Gadsden's speech to the S. C. Assembly declining the office of governor—"the present times require the vigour and activity of the prime of life; I feel the increasing infirmities of old age, to such a degree, that I am conscious I cannot serve you to advantage." Donors: Dr. J. Isaac Copeland, Mr. & Mrs. J. Russell Cross, and Mrs. Moffett K. Thackston.

Twenty-one manuscripts, 1861-1862 and 1877-1938, of the Hampton Family contain letters, receipts, and other materials collected by the donor. Two of the letters show clearly the uncertainty that prevailed in S. C. following the election of 1876. A letter of Charles Richardson Miles, Charleston, 19 Nov. 1877, relates a problem encountered by James Conner and himself—"Some time ago we met several negroes in the office of the County Treasurer in Columbia, when taxes were being paid, who held receipts for taxes which they had paid to the Chamberlain official during the interregnum... They had to decide at their peril, who was authorized to receive their taxes... Conner and I agreed that the Legislature might well pass a law for the relief of those who had thus paid," discusses Conner's decision to resign his office, and suggests that Hampton attempt to persuade him to reconsider. Another letter to Hampton as governor, 30 Nov. 1877, from B. F. Whitmer, Anderson, requests Hampton's assistance in preventing the removal of Col. Pickens, the county auditor. Among the materials collected by Mr. Derieux, the most interesting are documents relating to the bankruptcy proceedings against Wade Hampton in Miss. in 1868 and Henry B. Curry's "Notes on the Three Wade Hamptons," which includes extracts from the Times (London) concerning the participation of Wade Hampton I in the War of 1812, the burning of the Hampton home near Columbia, and the political situation in S. C. in 1877. Donor: Mr. James C. Derieux.

Two manuscripts, ca. 1867, consist of a contemporary manuscript
copy and a typed copy of Wade Hampton’s “connected narrative of the operations of the Cavalry Corps of [the] A[my of] N[orthern] V[irginia] during the last campaign,” written in response to General Lee’s circular letter of 31 July 1865 in which he requested former commanders to fill a void caused by the destruction of official papers at the end of the war. The history of Hampton’s manuscript is as intriguing as the document itself. The narrative turned up in 1938 in a survey of records in the Bucks County, Pa., court house by the Historical Records Survey of Works Progress Administration. The donor, Mr. James C. Derieux, was involved in researching a biography of Hampton and acted to preserve the manuscript. Donor: Mr. James C. Derieux.

Three letters of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Greenville and Copse Hill, 4 Nov. 1864, 12 Oct. 1878, and 27 Dec. 1879: the 1864 letter to [Catherine Gendron Poyas] compliments her development as a poet—"It proves, not only study of Art, but a steady strengthening of the faculties without the possession of which all Art would indeed be vain," expresses a high regard for "Twilight Walk," "a really admirable piece of blank verse," and "A Year of Grief," advises her to consider other subjects for her poetry—"The prominent fault of your poetry is, a certain intense & almost morbid subjectivity of mind," recommends other poets that she should read, comments on his writing and acknowledges her appreciation of "Robert Lee," and takes note of her recent illness—"you owe it to yourself, and our Literature to be careful of your physical condition"; the 1878 letter to "My Dear Miss Booth" refers to his gift of "autumn jessamines" and remarks—"But one thing is certain; the universal gratitude felt in this section towards your People, for their noble help & sympathy"; the 1879 letter to "My Dear Sir" expresses his esteem for his journal by sending some sonnets "as a free-will contribution" and states that "if you disagree with my estimate of Swinburne, you'll probably tell me, and the Sonnets can be returned." Donors: Mrs. W. Dixon Foster, Dr. Lloyd G. Gibbs, Mr. Charlton F. Hall, Jr., Mrs. Julia Ellis Hamlin, Dr. James E. Kibler, Jr., Dr. J. M. Lesesne, Jr., Mrs. Chovine V. K. Marshall, Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Miss Lucia Murchison, Miss Virginia Rugheimer, Miss Mildred Salley, Mr. John Gettys Smith, Mrs. Archie C. Watson, and Mrs. Joseph B. Workman.

Letter of Robert Y. Hayne, 3 Aug. 1825, to Commander Charles Morris, expresses satisfaction that his brother Paul H. Hayne would be under Morris’ care on the Brandywine which was to return Lafayette to France. Donors: Mr. W. Floyd Allison, Mr. J. Wesley Davis, Mrs. Kirkman Finlay, Jr., Mr. James L. Haysworth, Mrs. W. E. McNulty, Jr., Mr. Robert H. Mackintosh, Mrs. Maurice M. Moxley, and Mrs. T. L. Ulmer.

Letter of Henry Laurens, [Charleston], 16 Aug. 1776, to Jacob Read, Savannah, welcomes him back to his "friends & native soil . . . you will find your Country . . . engaged in a contest which will prove too mighty for her without the help of all her Sons" and notes that "had I foreseen the event of the 4th July had been so near us a Young acquaintance [John Laurens] of yours now too far from me should have been gratified in requests which twelve months ago appeared to be altogether im-
proper.” Donors: Mr. Victor E. Barrett, Miss Rebecca Bryan, Mr. Christopher H. Craft, Dr. George Curry, Mrs. George R. Cuthbertson, Mrs. C. B. Dawsey, Mrs. Azile M. Fletcher, Mrs. Willis Fuller, the late Mrs. Clint T. Graydon, Mr. & Mrs. Halcott P. Green, Miss Dolly Hamby, Mr. Joseph E. Hart, Col. John M. J. Holliday, Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Holmes, Mr. & Mrs. Theodore J. Hopkins, Mr. E. R. Jeter, Mr. & Mrs. William L. Kinney, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. C. E. Kitchens, Dr. & Mrs. Robert S. Lambert, Mr. & Mrs. Winston A. Lawton, Mrs. Paul H. Leonard, Judge & Mrs. Harry M. Lightsey, Mr. & Mrs. Richard W. Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. Alva M. Lumpkin, Mr. & Mrs. Morris C. Lumpkin, Gen. & Mrs. Robert McCrady, Mrs. Augustus L. Middleton, Mrs. William Otis, Dr. Morse Peckham, Mrs. Lester L. Rook, Judge J. McNary Spigner, Dr. H. L. Sutherland, Mrs. Elizabeth G. VanExum, and Mr. George Barratt Wilkins.


Letter of Secretary of State, William Learned Marcy, Washington, 24 Feb. 1855, to R. M. T. Hunter, informs him of the agricultural collections made by James Morrow while on Commodore Matthew Perry’s expedition to Japan and asks for an opinion about compensating Morrow for his services. Donors: Mrs. E. B. Cantey and Mrs. S. C. McMeekin.


Two manuscript volumes, 1920-1934, of the Moore-Craig Family, Moore, S. C., contain accounts with farm tenants. Donor: Mr. Tom Moore Craig, Jr.

Three letters, 21 May 1841 and 5 Jan. and 18 Mar. 1898, from William Tappan Thompson, Augusta, Ga., and R. Means Davis, Talladega, Ala., to Mary E. Moragne: Thompson thanks her for the literary contributions to his newspaper, regrets that his payments could not match the value of her efforts, and anticipates that “you will continue to make the Mirror . . . the favored medium of your literary intercourse with your numerous friends and admirers”; Professor Davis thanks her for a book of poetry, encourages her to write a reminiscence of Edgefield and Abbeville districts during the antebellum period, and comments on her recollection of Willington. Donor: Mrs. C. J. Craven.
Letter of Lewis Morris, Charlotte, 24 May 1781, to Lt. Mason, instructs him to proceed immediately with Hart’s brigade “to the Island Ford upon the Saluda, by way of the Old Nation Ford on the Catawba River—Fishdam Ford on the Broad River—and Kendrick’s Mill on the Enoree,” to collect food and forage along the route, and “to pass receipts for the quantities impressed.” Donors: Dr. & Mrs. David H. Rembert, Mr. & Mrs. L. Richard Rhame, Mr. & Mrs. Julian B. Shand, Mr. & Mrs. E. T. Spignier, Mr. & Mrs. Robert H. Stoudemire, Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Sullivan, Dr. & Mrs. Harold S. Tate, Dr. & Mrs. William C. Tuthill, Dr. & Mrs. Joseph I. Waring, and Mr. & Mrs. A. L. M. Wiggins.

Broadside, Charleston, 22 Mar. [1843], of Sig. Nagel and Mr. Dempster announces their “Farewell Concert . . . At The Hibernian Hall.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Fred C. Hensley, Mr. & Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, III, Dr. & Mrs. A. Keen Butterworth, Dr. & Mrs. John G. Sproat, and Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Manning.

Letter of Josephine Pinckney, Charleston, 21 Feb. 1931, to Herbert P. Small, Saranac Lake, N. Y., expresses appreciation for his interest in her poetry, states “that poetry is primarily a matter of feeling, not of intellect; therefore musical words that stir in the hearer a sense of beauty, words that make pictures and colors in his mind, are the important thing and the meaning of the words is secondary,” and encloses a list of poetry anthologies. Donor: Dr. William W. Freehling.


Manuscript volume, 1875-1904, of Robert Qualls, a Negro farmer living in Kershaw County, contains a record of farm and household supplies purchased and monies loaned. Donor: Mr. Marcus Shull.

Letter of Robert Barnwell Rhett, 4 Apr. 1842, to Hiland Hall, concerns the claim of the children of a Capt. Wilkins who was killed at the Battle of Beaufort in 1779. Dr. & Mrs. Ambrose G. Hampton, Jr.

Manuscript, 17, 18 May [1810?], of St. David’s Academy, records the results of “An Examination of the Scholars.” Donor: Mr. J. Rieman McIntosh.

Plat, 8 Aug. 1807, of land of St. David’s Society, Cheraw, shows the location of the academy and adjacent properties, including the Welsh Neck Baptist Church, and is illustrated with a depiction of “America when the Eagle is Roused And the Plant was Call’d liberty Tree In 1776.” Donor: Mr. J. Rieman McIntosh.

Published volume, 1895, by Alexander Samuel Salley, Jr., In Memoriam, a tribute to his father, Dr. Alexander S. Salley, contains letters and clippings and is bound with the skin of a deer killed by the author. Donor: Mrs. John S. Reynolds.

Letter of William Gilmore Simms, New York, 21 May 1847, to William Henry Carpenter, mentions his plans to see him in Baltimore in
June, advises that he might have suggestions for his journal "as you have so kindly committed for mine," remarks that The Life of the Chevalier Bayard was ready for the publisher—"I shall probably be in the hands of the devil in a day or two," and sends his best wishes to John Pendleton Kennedy. Donors: Mr. Charles A. Gibson, Dr. & Mrs. Neil W. Macaulay, Dr. & Mrs. Roderick Macdonald, Dr. & Mrs. M. L. Marion, Mr. & Mrs. Dexter C. Martin, Mr. & Mrs. O. B. Mayer, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Mayfield, Rev. & Mrs. Ollin Owens, Mr. & Mrs. Cuthbert Prevost, and Dr. & Mrs. Olin S. Pugh.


Manuscript, 1 Aug. 1861, of Charles Henry Simonton (1829-1904), an inventory of ordnance and ordnance stores at Fort Beauregard on Sullivan's Island, represents the transfer of authority from the government of the state of S. C. to the Confederate government. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Harrison L. Peeples, Dr. & Mrs. John Rainey, Mr. & Mrs. Ransom S. Richardson, Mr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr., Miss Sarah Frances Taber, Mrs. James A. Vaughan, and Mr. William Boyce White, Jr.


Issue of The Massachusetts Centinel, 11 June 1788, gives an account of the S. C. Convention's ratification of the Constitution with a woodcut depicting S. C. as the eighth pillar and a nearly upright Virginia—"It will rise" and mentions the celebration in Boston and the plan of celebration in Charleston. Donors: Dr. P. Kenneth Huggins, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. McLeod, Jr., and Dr. & Mrs. Wayne S. Yenawine.

Letter, 10 Mar. 1862, and farm diary, 1866-1871, of James Spears of Marlboro County: in the letter he comments on the importance of farming being "attended to . . . by the old men & boys & slaves" while "the young men go out & meet the enemy with courage trusting in God for success" and criticizes the "army of office seekers & money hunters before & behind . . . us" who "are so corrupt that the Creator hath given us up to sore chastisement"; the diary contains chiefly daily entries of his farming activities. Donors: Mrs. Jack Chesney, Mrs. Herndon M. Fair, Mr. Duncan D. McColl, and Miss Eleanor McColl.

Letter of Eli Thomas Stackhouse, Camp, 8th S. C. Regiment, 7 Jan. 1863, to Maj. Donald McDairmed McLeod, cites the refusal of his previous requests for hardship leave which resulted in one instance in the loss of "two lovely children" and explains that family affairs again necessitated his requesting an absence from the service. Donors: Mrs. Anne T. Boyce and Mr. Horace Lee Tilghman.

Manuscript, 10 Aug. 1923, of J. B. Gardner, candidate for alderman from Ward 11, Charleston, on the Stoney ticket, cites reasons for requesting a count and tabulation of the votes and includes supporting
affidavits of poll watchers for Thomas P. Stoney and John P. Grace. 
Donor: Mrs. Rita Horton McDavid.

Fifty-five manuscripts, 1765-1868, of the Summer Family are primarily early land papers from Lexington, Newberry, Greenville, and Camden districts. Most of the papers relate to land along Crim's Creek and between the Broad and Saluda rivers. Family members involved in the transfer of land are Adam Geiselhardt Summer, William Summer, John Summer, and John Adam Summer. Other names which appear include John Miller, John Montz, Mathias Sheeley, and Nicolaus Priester. Notable among the papers are a grant (1787) of forty acres to Christian Ruff, signed by Thomas Pinckney, and a letter of guardianship, 5 Mar. 1833, appointing John Summer guardian for Anderson, Michael, and Eva Summer, children of William Summer. Donor: Mrs. Virgil Sease.

Six hundred and twenty-five manuscripts, 1895-1973, added to the Thomas Family Papers, enhance the Library’s already extensive collection. The central figures in this unit are Episcopal Bishop Albert Sidney Thomas (1873-1967), Rev. Canon Harold Thomas (1876-1972), and Dr. Eleanor Walter Thomas (1880-1969). These children of John Peyre Thomas (1833-1912) lived long lives like their father; and also like him, they lived lives of service to others in the church and in education. Family letters of the above and other children reflect a concern for education imparted by their father. In 1908 Eleanor W. Thomas, a teacher at St. Mary’s School for Girls in Raleigh, N. C., and Robert G. Thomas, a teacher at The Citadel, took the Grand Tour to Europe. Robert’s letters are very brief, but his sister wrote long and interesting descriptions of what she had seen. On her way to N. Y. where she embarked on the trip, she attended commencement at Princeton and commented on the president who lived in Columbia as a young man—“Dr. [Woodrow] Wilson is a most entertaining man and impresses one as being of great force.” The major part of the collection is comprised of a correspondence between Bishop Albert S. Thomas and Charles E. Thomas and concerns the Thomas family and publication of Bishop Thomas’ History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, 1820-1957. Donor: Mr. Charles E. Thomas.

Seventy-three manuscripts, 1838-1866, added to the Library’s already impressive collection of James Henley Thornwell Papers, relate primarily to Thornwell as a scholar, theologian, and preacher. He was esteemed by his Presbyterian brethren within the state but also commanded respect among Presbyterian leaders in other sections. Thornwell’s correspondents include John C. Coit, Nathaniel Hewit, Thomas Smyth, Zelotus L. Holmes, John Douglas, Edward Palmer, Samuel J. Baird, J. J. Bullock, Benjamin Gildersleeve, Thomas L. Janeway, and James B. Dunwoody. Thornwell’s theological views as well as his positions on public questions received broad circulation in the Southern Presbyterian Review which he edited. The church’s position on slavery is the subject of a letter of George Douglas, New York, 3 Jan. 1851, in which he discusses the work of the Union Safety Corresponding Committee, states that he is sending him documents “under the hope that they may elicit from your powerful pen an essay in the Southern Review on the Bible
doctrine of the system of slavery according to the Divine constitution,” and reports that speeches at meetings of the USCC deplored the preaching of the abolition of slavery “instead of the Gospel of our blessed Master.” Two letters of a French minister, Frederick Monod, 6 and 19 Apr. 1858, thank Thornwell for the gift of $116.55 which citizens of Columbia had subscribed toward building his church in France and discuss their views on slavery—“whilst we [Europeans] give you credit for perfect christian sincerity when you believe slavery to be compatible with the word of God and the spirit of the Gospel, we are entitled to complete reciprocity when we believe that slavery and Christ’s teachings are incompatible.” A letter from a Presbyterian minister in Ohio, 8 Feb. 1859, explains that at a recent meeting of Methodists, “the doctrines of our church were wretchedly villified and misrepresented” and requests a copy of his sermon “on the Necessity of Atonement” for use in a public debate with the Methodists. Thornwell’s reputation as a preacher is revealed in many letters requesting him to preach at “protracted meetings.” Edward Palmer, Walterboro, 24 May 1846, invites him to “stir up” the congregation, especially since “the Romanists have been & still are making strenuous efforts to entice the wayward & wandering & have unhappily succeeded in [this] quarter, where we had hoped for better things.” Donor: Miss Florence Earle Roach.

Broadside, 12 Feb. 1834, of the Union Party, Waterloo, Laurens District, presents an account of a meeting chaired by Judge David Lewis Anderson, gives the text of resolutions opposing the “test oath” and the military bill, calls for an early meeting of the Union Party, advises that unionists who had been elected to military office would not relinquish their commands unless advised to do so by the party, and states—“Your Committee recommend a dispassionate firmness, which must be our only shield to rescue us from dishonor.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Clinch H. Belser, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Huger Sinkler, and Mr. Thomas E. Smith.

Printed program, 19 Dec. 1901, of the University of South Carolina centennial banquet for alumni in Charleston. Donor: The late Mr. John A. Chase.

Letter of William Vernon, Charles Town, 11 Mar. 1745, to Samuel Vernon, Newport, R. I., details the perils of his voyage, including a violent storm which extensively damaged the ship and an encounter with a privateer which chased their ship into an inlet, advises him to charter a ship of forty to eighty tons, “or if you can two,” comments on the market, and specifies that if he were absent when the ship arrived, “direct her to the Care of Mr. Manigault, who is a very Worthy Gentleman.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Gaylord Donnelley, Mrs. P. A. Dunbar, and Mr. & Mrs. Andrew B. Marion.

Two hundred and twenty-one manuscripts, 1907-1959, illuminate the career of George Kirkland Way (1883-1954) as a minister in the S. C. Methodist Conference and as a chaplain in World War I. Letters of his wife, Mrs. Minerva Floyd Way of Floydale, Dillon County, 1919, reveal the expanded role of women in S. C.’s economy in World War I. While her husband served in the Army, Mrs. Way managed the train depot at
Floydale for the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co. Outlines, lesson plans, and papers for various Methodist study courses show Rev. Way’s wide range of scholarly interests. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Kirby D. Shealy.

Telegram of John Henry Winder, Columbia, 24 Dec. 1864, to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, requests instructions concerning the movement of prisoners from Florence, points out that his guard was comprised of S. C. reserves who could not cross into Ga., and desires news of Kilpatrick’s movements. Donors: Mrs. Harold B. Burkart, Mrs. Robert A. Conard, and Mr. & Mrs. E. Carlyle Epps, Jr.

Twenty-three manuscripts, 1822-1855, of Henry Zimmerman (1793-1835) of Abbeville District include promissory notes and miscellaneous receipts for the purchase of household supplies and building materials. Donors: Mrs. James W. Fant and Mr. Simpson J. Zimmerman.

THE JOANNE WOODWARD PAPERS

In the twentieth century Joanne Woodward has achieved an eminence on stage and screen matched by no other South Carolinian. We are honored that she has agreed to place materials relating to her distinguished career in the South Caroliniana Library. An initial gift of correspondence and fifteen volumes includes the original “learning script” for her performance of The Glass Menagerie at Greenville, S. C., in 1948, a scrapbook of reviews of the movie “Winning,” and a first draft copy of Gore Vidal’s An Evening with Richard Nixon. Donor: Miss Joanne Woodward.

SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA


Lewis M. Ayer, Address to the People of Barnwell District, on the . . . License Laws. . . , Charleston, 1850; Freemasonry and Female Education. An Address . . . before the Cokesbury Masonic Female College. . . , Charleston, 1858; An Oration . . . before Tyrian Lodge, No. 42, and Buford Lodge, No. 27, of Ancient Free Masons. . . , Charleston, 1858; Speech . . . on the Bank of the State . . . 11th December, 1848, n.p., n.d. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Hatcher, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Hal Baskin Hatcher, Mr. James A. Hatcher, Dr. & Mrs. M. B. Hatcher and Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Hatcher.

[Charles Ball], Fifty Years in Chains; or, the Life of an American Slave, New York and Indianapolis, 1859. Donor: Mr. John W. Linley.

The Blue Print (Dreher High School, Columbia), seventy-eight issues, 1944-1950. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Harry M. Lightsey, Jr.

Carolina Telegraph (Columbia), 13 December 1816—possibly one of only two known issues. Donor: Mr. Alva M. Lumpkin.

The Charleston Mercury, extra editions for 20 December 1860 and 14 April 1861, highlighting secession and the surrender of Fort Sumter. Donor: Mrs. James A. Fouché.

William Crafts, Oration, on the Occasion of Laying the Corner Stone of the Lunatic Asylum, at Columbia. . . , Charleston, 1822. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Wesley M. Walker.

The Due West Telescope, 10 October 1862 issue. Donor: Mr. Alva M. Lumpkin.

Caroline Gilman, Recollections of a Southern Matron, Charleston, 1852. Donor: Miss Mary B. Kollock.

John Hill Luther, A Discourse: Preached . . . to the Baptist Church at Robertville, S. C. . . ., Savannah, [1853]. Donor: Mr. Horace F. Rudisill.


A. Mazyck, Report of Committee appointed to inquire how much of the legislation of Congress is abrogated by the secession of the State, n.p., [1861]. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Hatcher, Mr. & Mrs. Hal Baskin Hatcher, Jr., Mr. James A. Hatcher, Dr. & Mrs. M. B. Hatcher and Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Hatcher.

A Narrative of the Battles of Bull Run and Manassas Junction. . . ., Charleston, 1861. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Hatcher, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Hal Baskin, Mr. James A. Hatcher, Dr. & Mrs. M. B. Hatcher and Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Hatcher.

B. M. Palmer, A Vindication of Secession and the South. . . ., Columbia, 1861. Donor: Dr. Donald Liedel.

The Palmetto Herald (Port Royal), 21 April 1864 issue. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Eugene B. Chase.


M. de Beauvais Raseau, L’Art de L’Indigotier, [Paris], 1770, with eleven plates illustrating the culture and production of indigo. Donors: Miss Margaret R. Bruton, Dr. James D. Camp, Mr. & Mrs. Jack S. Graybill and Mr. John C. Zimmerman.


William Gilmore Simms, Atalantis, New York, 1832; The Cassique of Accabbee, New York, 1849; Inauguration of the Spartanburg Female College . . . With the Address On That Occasion. . . ., Spartanburg, 1855 [two copies, blue and pink wrappers]; Lays of the Palmetto,
Charleston, 1848 [two copies, blue and green wrappers, one incomplete]; The Sense of the Beautiful, Charleston, 1870. These copies are from the library of James Lawson, Simms' friend and literary agent. Three of them bear Simms' presentation inscriptions. Donor: Mrs. Mary C. Simms Oliphant.

[W. W. Smith], Sketch of the Seminole War, and Sketches During a Campaign, Charleston, 1836. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Ellison, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Hampton and Dr. Daniel W. Hollis.

Southern Christian Herald (Cheraw), bound volume, 30 March 1836 through 23 March 1837. Donor: Mrs. Claudia B. Kizer.

Southern Presbyterian (Columbia), 30 August and 11 December 1862. Donor: Mr. Alva M. Lumpkin.

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