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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Friday, May 5, 1978
W. D. WORKMAN, JR., President, Presiding

Dinner ------------------------ ----------- --- ------ 7:30
Campus Room, Capstone House

Business Meeting
Welcome ____________________________ DR. JAMES B. HOLDERMAN
President, University of S. C.

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address ____________________________ DR. CHALMERS GASTON DAVIDSON
Historian and Librarian, Davidson College
REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

JOSEPH JEPHTHA NORTON PAPERS, 1791-1977

This collection of 1,083 manuscripts and 13 volumes centers around the Norton family of Oconee County but extends also to a much wider circle of friends and relatives in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas. The principal correspondents are Miles Moore Norton (1812-1862) and his son, Joseph Jeptha Norton (1835-1896). Many of the letters of the elder Norton are written from the homes of friends and relatives in the southwest with whom Norton stayed while on slave-selling trips with his partner Samuel Reid. Both father and son served in the Civil War as company commanders in Orr’s Regiment of Rifles. Miles Norton died in 1862; Joseph Jeptha lost an arm but served throughout the war and arose to the rank of colonel. He practiced law after the war and in 1886 was elected judge of the 8th judicial circuit.

The Norton family was involved early in the movement against “demon rum.” Visiting Unionville in 1845, Miles Norton informed his wife that he considered the village superior to Laurens and that he found the Central Hotel and its “clever landlord” very pleasant despite the fact that “he keeps a Bar & has a good deal of drinking about him.” The Sons of Temperance maintained a hall in Pickens Village as attested by an invitation to a meeting there, 25 Nov. 1850. Miles Norton’s father-in-law, Joseph Grisham of Canton, Ga., was an active participant in the temperance movement. In 1855 he attended a meeting in Charleston of the North American Division of the Sons of Temperance. In a letter to his daughter, 12 May 1856, he lamented that temperance was not often preached in his church—“making & spending money is the principal object for which people here care.”

The rolling hills of the upcountry made it an area less suitable for cotton farming, and therefore the slave population was less dense than in the lowcountry. In the 1850s there was a movement underway to attract a larger population of white farmers and mechanics. A letter, 10 May 1853, of G. A. Taylor to Joseph J. Norton reports that William S. Grisham of Canton, Ga., was an active participant in the temperance movement. In 1855 he attended a meeting in Charleston of the North American Division of the Sons of Temperance. In a letter to his daughter, 12 May 1856, he lamented that temperance was not often preached in his church—“making & spending money is the principal object for which people here care.”

Both Nortons entered Confederate service in 1861 and commanded companies in Orr’s Regiment of Rifles which was stationed initially on Sullivan’s Island. Letters of Joseph Norton to his wife depict the everyday activities of garrison duty and occasionally such exciting news as the arrest of “a supposed spy” at Fort Sumter or a “grand review of all the forces on the Island.” A manuscript volume, 1861-1862, contains Norton’s accounts with officers and enlisted men in Company C and also his account with William Jones, “a free man of color.” Norton’s

Correspondence during the Reconstruction period is indicative of economic conditions. A letter, 7 Oct. 1865, of John Overton Grisham, Lauderdale, Miss., to Mrs. J. J. Norton, Pickens, gives his opinion that it would be “years before our people will feel that they have a country and a home to love as we once had,” advises that southerners must work—“If the yankee can make a living without the negro, why can’t we,” expresses little confidence in Negro labor “unless our states can make sufficient laws to require the negro to remain at one place & labor which at present I think is hardly possible,” states that the South should raise only enough cotton for local needs “& let the world & the yanks get cotton [as] best they can,” and mentions that he considered emigrating to Brazil but had decided to remain in Miss. and establish a mill and tanyard. Much of the correspondence during this period is concerned with debts, lands for sale, and freedmen.

One of the principal economic topics of interest was railroads. State representative Oliver Doyle Miller advised, 3 Feb. 1869, that the legislature was “dilladallying as usual.” The only important matter being debated was the bill to aid the Georgia & Carolina Rail Road. Citizens of Walhalla and Pickens wanted to attract the Air Line Railroad to their communities. In a letter of 21 Sept. 1869, “W. E. H.” noted that “it is the last hope of ever getting a R. R. through this District & I hope nothing will be left undone to secure it if possible.”

Politics was occasionally the subject of Norton’s correspondence. His legal mentor, Benjamin F. Perry, commented, 8 Sept. 1870, on the small turnout for a Radical rally in Greenville. A band and speakers came from Columbia, but “there were not fifteen voters in the procession.” Drafts of two letters, 29 Dec. 1880 and 14 Apr. 1883, provide an insight into Norton’s political views. The first letter details his “scheme to promote purity of elections and security of the property and [to] maintain the rights of the people of this state.” In the second letter he proposes free schools, the election of one house of the legislature by male suffrage and the other house by a vote of taxpayers, and the election of judges by lawyers.

The South Carolina judiciary was more frequently discussed. William Henry Trescot advised Norton, 23 Oct. 1869, that he expected James L. Orr to be elevated to the state supreme court and hoped that “God may avert” the wishes of one candidate who wanted to succeed Orr on the circuit bench. Representative J. E. Hagood expressed regrets in a letter of 12 Jan. 1870 over Orr’s preference to remain a circuit judge. At least, the circuit would be spared Gen. Miller from Sumter, “a member of the Republican Party and I hear not much man or Judge.”

In 1886 Norton himself waged a successful campaign to succeed James S. Cothran as judge of the 8th judicial circuit. Among those whose support he solicited was Georgia governor and industrial pro-
moter, Joseph E. Brown, who professed to be unfamiliar with S. C. politics but assured Norton of his support. In a letter of 25 Nov. 1886 Norton discusses his campaign and apprises a friend of political maneuverings in the legislature. After his election Norton received a letter, 22 May 1887, from the widow of Benjamin F. Perry expressing appreciation for his tribute to Perry and stating—"I am thankful that you have been honored as you deserve & that one of his Law students should have been appreciated by the State."

Norton traveled a wide area of the state as judge. He wrote his family from Lexington, Edgefield, Columbia, Chester, Union, Spartanburg, Newberry, Winnsboro, Greenville, Orangeburg, Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Hampton, Walterboro, and other towns. He seldom made reference to specific cases, but his letters are very informative about local developments and social life in S. C. during the 1880s and 1890s. Court week was a notable event, and local citizens were anxious to entertain the judge during his visit to their communities. Norton served as judge until 1894 when he was defeated in a partisan election. T. P. Cothran of Greenville commented on Norton's defeat, 8 Dec. 1894—"I regret to see the day in South Carolina when the judicial office is made a political football and that honest, intelligent and faithful service is made to give way for political rewards." Another friend thought that Norton's opponents in the legislature had "dishonored themselves by dragging the ermine into politics. . . . They are no better than the Radicals."

The collection also includes information on the tobacco industry in Oconee County and the Ohalga Tobacco Company, as well as genealogical correspondence and papers of Mrs. W. L. Norton, with information on Norton and related families. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William Lawrence Norton.

JAMES KENNETH MORRIS PAPERS, 1966-1974

The scenes of unrest and revolt which occurred on many college campuses in the 1960s and 1970s are recalled in the papers of the Rev. James Kenneth Morris, an Episcopal clergyman who served as chairman of the board of trustees of predominantly black Voorhees College during a period of disorder on that campus. This collection of 1,117 manuscripts and 2 volumes illuminates the problems which beset the college and includes correspondence, notes of telephone conservations, memoranda, legal briefs, literature distributed by dissident students, photographs, and minutes of meetings of the board of trustees.

An armed takeover of the administration building, a student boycott, a shutdown of the college, the trial of seven Voorhees students, and the controversy surrounding the dismissal of faculty members are the principal events documented in the collection. Board minutes and correspondence of college officials reveal some of the wider ramifications of the student revolt, including its effect on the college's reputation within the state and among various outside sources of funds.

Voorhees had made significant progress in the ten years prior to the events of 1969 and 1970. A building program of academic and residence halls improved the college's physical plant. An upgraded academic
program advanced the college to four-year status and full accreditation. From the point of view of the school's administration and trustees, the events of 1969 and 1970 threatened to destroy the progress of the previous decade and imperiled the school's future. The reaction of the trustees and administration was predicated upon this view of the crisis. The collection also points out some of the ideological controversies within the Episcopal Church during this period. Board minutes and correspondence of Rev. Morris express strong opposition to the General Convention Special Program grants to the Black Awareness Coordinating Committee, a campus and community service organization which the administration and board considered responsible for organizing and promoting the campus unrest.

Taken as a whole, the collection presents the perceptions of the causes of students unrest among the administration and board of trustees of a black church-affiliated college and the evidence upon which their reactions were based. Among the important documents are Rev. Morris' notes of telephone conversations with college administrators and trustees, his notes during the trial of seven Voorhees students who were arrested following an armed takeover of the administration building in the spring of 1969, minutes of the board of trustees and the board's executive committee, reports of president John Potts and acting president Harry P. Graham, and a Classified Roster of Student Dissenters, 1970, listing "leaders of the students who served as a steering committee [1969]," "hard core troublemakers who have given continuous trouble during the year," and "students involved because of the issues raised during this recent upheaval." Donor: The Rev. James Kenneth Morris.

**John Julius Dargan Papers, 1785, 1877-1965**

Seemingly always at odds with popular sentiment in South Carolina, educator John Julius Dargan (1848-1925) supported universal suffrage, the free-trade movement, the peace movement, and the idea of a public defender in criminal court. The 136 manuscripts in this collection depict his political involvement in the Democratic Party, his interest in education, and his participation in various other movements.

Volumes from his library reflect his diverse interests, and his marginal notations indicate his views, particularly his admiration of John C. Calhoun and his distaste for Andrew Jackson. Among the volumes is William Henry Milburn's *The Rifle, Axe, and Saddle-Bags* (1857), with a letter, 9 Nov. 1885, from the author asking Dargan's support for his selection as chaplain to the United States House of Representatives. Also included is Kermit Roosevelt's *The Long Trail*, with a 1917 letter from Theodore Roosevelt telling Dargan, "You are the kind of American in whom I believe."

A number of letters reveal Dargan's political involvement, particularly his opposition to Benjamin R. Tillman. In 1880 Matthew Calbraith Butler wrote to Dargan, advocating that if Democratic Party nominations be postponed "until about six weeks before the election, the opposition will not have time to organize. . . . We must not give them the advantage of five months for operations." On 3 May 1886 George William Dargan sent congratulations for "your course in the 'Tillman Convention.'"
It was bold but conservative." On the same day, Charles Richardson Miles applauded Dargan’s “manly and courageous action in the Farmers' Convention, both in vindication of Governor Thompson and of your right of free speech.” William Edwin Dargan on 29 May 1886 advised—“Nobody over here takes any stock in Tillman and his crowd.” Dargan himself clearly sounded his anti-Tillman position on 22 Mar. 1895—“Tillman . . . has so often expressed a willingness to prostitute high official functions to low purposes—even to the commission of crime, murder, with his own hands, nothing vile from him can surprise any one . . . To the fight against his further control of this State's political affairs every good man should pledge his time, fortune and life.”

The condition of Democratic Party politics in general is illustrated by two letters. On 30 Apr. 1885 Charles R. Miles wrote to Dargan—“Your remarks upon the value of machinery on Southern farms, suggests the consideration of ‘the value and power of the machine in Southern politics.’ . . . Won’t you develop the idea, and prepare a paper for the Democratic club, on the uses and abuses of machine politics? Your county would furnish you with some striking illustrations.” On 11 Apr. 1904 John Witherspoon DuBose wrote to Dargan—“Our [Alabama] Democratic State primary . . . is in full blast today. Our electorate consists almost exclusively of whites and only whites are Democrats today. It is a matter of small concern who the St. Louis Convention may nominate so far as tariff, trust, banks, negro may be concerned. All Northern men are substantially alike in the affirmative on these matters, and all Southern men alike in the negative.”

Dargan's devotion to education is shown in numerous newspaper clippings. A 12 Feb. 1908 article describes his efforts to develop General Sumter Academy and his 12 Sept. 1907 announcement of candidacy for the United States Senate is underlined by his reluctance to leave his teaching position. His concern for quality education led him in 1906 to write a textbook for South Carolina history in the public schools.

Dargan's involvement with the free-trade movement is clearly seen in his correspondence and book collection. On 26 Oct. 1883 H. A. Gaillard of Winnsboro wrote to Dargan—“I have seen . . . the News & Courier in which you note a meeting in Columbia of all persons interested in a free trade policy and . . . express my hearty sympathy with the movement and my approbation of your efforts.” A report on the 1885 National Conference of Free Traders and Revenue Reformers lists Dargan as a delegate and spokesman and prints the text of his speech on “The New South and the New Slavery.” A letter of 12 Apr. 1886 from Robert Means Davis lists the officers and executive committee of the Free Trade Association of South Carolina. Dargan served as vice-president of the South Carolina State Branch.

Dargan's concern with legal procedures in the state and his support for an elected public defender are revealed in his papers. On 1 June 1922 he wrote to The State—“There'll be no improvement in enforcing law 'til we get a defendant's attorney in all our Criminal Courts, paid out of our public treasury and elected like our prosecuting attorney. Then appeals will be made only when there is genuine merit for them to rest on. No lawyer should be sent to our legislature, as long as our
Judges are elected by this body.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Ambrose Hampton, Sr.

SIMPSON FAMILY PAPERS, 1848, 1851, 1868-1965

Politics and Glenn Springs water highlight this collection of ninety-four manuscripts which includes correspondence of state senator William L. Buck (1828-1880) of Horry County and governor and chief justice William D. Simpson (1823-1890).

Buck, whose daughter married a Simpson, served in the state senate during the administration of Wade Hampton. In a letter of 1 May 1877 he discusses recent events in Columbia, including the departure of Daniel Chamberlain and Hampton’s assumption of the office of governor. Four days later he informed his wife of his disappointment with proceedings in the legislature—“I feel that I am not doing much good here, a few men try to control and are seeking for office . . . delaying us . . . for their own personal ends.” He also called attention to Mart Gary’s criticism of Hampton for supporting Amiel J. Willard for chief justice and remarked that Gary’s actions were costing him supporters—“I had great respect for him when here before.” In March 1878 the legislature considered the debt question, and Buck anticipated a “hot fight.” Gary resumed his criticism of Hampton by attacking him “very bitterly” on the university bill. Buck informed his wife on 5 March that a faction of “extreme men” who opposed Hampton were using the bonded debt as an issue in their attempt to split the Democratic Party. He thought that Hampton would prevail because of his honesty and popularity. Buck wanted to return home but stayed in Columbia until important issues before the legislature were resolved.

The sons of Governor William D. Simpson of Laurens owned and operated Glenn Springs Hotel in Spartanburg County. The collection includes advertisements of the hotel and tickets of the Glenn Springs Railroad. Just as well known as the hotel was the water in the springs. On 31 Dec. 1881 Simpson advised his son Harvey that Gen. John Bratton, who was impressed with the water’s medicinal qualities, wanted a shipment of Glenn Springs water sent to his ailing brother-in-law Edward Noble. Another patron of the water was Gen. Samuel McGowan of Abbeville. Preparing for his summer work of writing court opinions, he advised Simpson on 6 June 1883 that to “preserve my health . . . I will drink Glenn Springs water.” It would relieve his heartburn and reduce his dependence on ice water—“I think as a rule our people are using too much ice.” Donor: Mrs. R. O. Lawton.

MATTHEW-HEYWARD PAPERS, 1876-1977

“I am a dreadful housekeeper, as music, books and international affairs interest me so much more than hanging curtains, etc. But we have a very happy, though happy-go-lucky home.” These sentiments, expressed in 1933, accurately reflected the life-style of Mrs. Charles Frederick Matthew (nee Margaret Eloise Tyler), the central character in this collection of 578 items.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew were Canadians by background. Soon after
their marriage in 1907 they moved to Charleston, S. C., where they boarded for a while with the widowed Mrs. Jane Screven Heyward, a writer and dialectal authority in her own right, and the mother of the more famous DuBose Heyward. Befriended by the Heywards, the Matthews were soon caught up in Charleston’s cultural life and involved in raising a family of four children—Mary Eloise, Douglas DuBose, Lyon Tyler, and Elizabeth Huger—whose activities were graphically reported in letters to friends and family in the North. Friendship with the Heywards was life-long, a relationship described by Mrs. Matthew in 1933 as “very dear to us . . . their lives are knit into our lives.” Scattered throughout the collection are letters of Jane Screven Heyward, DuBose and his wife Dorothy and their daughter Jennifer, including one from DuBose, 6 Sept. [1930], written on George Gershwin’s stationery, acknowledging a gift, and a touching letter, 5 July 1940, from Dorothy at MacDowell Colony in New Hampshire just weeks after the death of her husband. References to the Heywards abound in other papers and includes letters of condolence on the deaths of Mrs. Heyward in 1939 and of DuBose the following year. The collection also contains poems of Mrs. Heyward and DuBose (probably unpublished), papers relating to Mrs. Heyward’s career as a writer and lecturer, and a manuscript guest register from the Matthew family home in New Brunswick, Canada, with a 1908 eleven stanza poem, “Charleston,” by Mrs. Heyward and two short untitled poems by DuBose, 1908 and 1911.

In 1921 Mr. Matthew accepted a position as manager of the American Agricultural Chemical Co. in Columbia. He was joined some months later by Margaret and their children. For the period of their separation, there is a steady stream of letters, almost daily, from Charles to Margaret. The family soon made friends in Columbia and were again active in community affairs. A broadside announcement of a Town Theater production in 1923 includes roles played by their children, Mary and Tyler. Margaret continued to keep family and friends abreast of their activities in a series of “Family Bulletins” which she began writing in 1919. Hard times in Columbia forced the family to relocate in Virginia in 1923. Charles took up a new position with the F. S. Royster Company at Norfolk, but the family home was in neighboring Portsmouth in order to be near “old Charleston friends” who were also moving there.

The Matthews stayed in touch with their Charleston friends, particularly the Heywards who shared their love for the N. C. mountains. Both families owned summer homes at Hendersonville, and on occasions when both families were there together, Mary, the Matthew’s oldest child, did secretarial work for DuBose and Dorothy and tended their infant daughter Jennifer. In 1940 DuBose and Charles planned to buy the old Ficker boarding house nearby and rename it “Mattheyven,” but DuBose’s death ended this joint venture. The property was bought by the Matthew family, “Matthew Pines,” as they called it, became the retirement home for Charles and Margaret and a gathering place for friends and family. Donor: Mrs. Mary Matthew Taylor.
FITZ WILLIAM AND MARY JANE MACFIE MCMASTER PAPERS, 1863-1951

The correspondence of Fitz William (1826-1899) and Mary Jane Macfie McMaster (1832-1898) and their children, John, James Macfie, Benjamin Palmer, Thornwell, George Hunter, Helen, Agnes, and Virginia Lee, offers a glimpse of social life and economic conditions in the state and nation during the 1880s and 1890s through the experiences and observations of this prominent Columbia family. The collection contains 307 manuscripts, the earliest relating to Col. McMaster's command of the 17th Regiment S. C. Volunteers during the Civil War. His distinguished career was threatened by a court-martial in 1863 on charges brought by Gen. Nathan George Evans. McMaster was acquitted by the court, but Evans did not change his opinion and issued a general order stating that "The Court appears to have been moved more by sympathy for the accused than a sense of moral obligation in the interest of the service." The bad feeling spawned by this episode lingered long after the war. In 1894 in a letter from Columbia to his son George at Fort Huachucha, Ariz., 26 Dec., McMaster mentioned the departure of the "populistic legislature"—"They looked like strangers in a foreign land—They hid out in little boarding houses in the back streets." He thought that Gov. John Gary Evans was a "miserable wretch," perhaps in part because he "is the son of that miserable scoundrel Gen. Evans with whom I had the difficulty in the war."

Nostalgia for the antebellum and early years of the Confederacy is reflected in letters of Mrs. McMaster. After attending the dedication of the Confederate monument in Columbia in 1879, Mrs. McMaster remarked to her son James Macfie, Union College, Schnectady, N. Y.—"I found myself in tears, as the old days came back, when I gave your father up with his knapsack packed and his sword buckled on for the war." Following the reunion of Col. McMaster's S. C. College class of 1846, attended by 14 of the 40 class members, Mrs. McMaster informed her son John in Colorado—"It made me very sad.... I remembered them all as young men—and now they sat... all care worn, old-grey headed men many occupying the highest positions of the State." Lucy Holcombe Pickens, 21 Nov. 1886, thanked Col. McMaster for a recent visit and a letter which "takes me back to the old days, when we were both younger & I, happier—When the Confederacy arose, a star of promise & hope upheld by the prayers of our women, the strength of our men."

There are only a few South Carolinians who suffered through the winters of 1977 and 1978 who can recall the bitter cold and snow that blanketed Columbia in 1895. During a week in February the average temperature was 15 degrees and nine inches of snow fell. Helen McMaster detailed some of the family's hardships in a letter to brother George, but the Negroes suffered even more—"it has been a terrible year for our state, no money no food, and the cold has been desperate." Food distributions and soup kitchens were established to assist destitute persons.

Col. McMaster established a law practice in Columbia after the Civil War. By the late 1870s the McMasters hoped that people would
concern themselves less with politics and would become more interested in improving "our great and grand country." Mrs. McMaster, 26 Nov. 1879, was anxious for the legislature to "do something for the good of the state and . . . opening of the University. Oh! to think that the noble old place is just a habitation for the owls and bats." In the same letter she reported that the fair gave evidence of a renewed prosperity. Merchants sold more and finer goods and "a better class of people attended." In a letter to John, 25 Sept. 1880, she mentioned that cotton prices were higher and that merchants' inventories were improving. Another encouraging economic development was the renewed interest in the Columbia canal. To her son John in Colorado, 17 Mar. 1881, she saw it as a prospect that he could return and "find a place as a factory boy if nothing more turns up, that will be better than ranging around the rocky mountains among people you never saw in your life." Col. McMaster predicted an economic boom in a letter to John, 2 June 1881. With prosperity returning and the state again governed by the Democratic Party, South Carolinians naturally were disappointed when Republican President James Garfield was unable to attend the Cowpens centennial celebration in 1881—"The people were anxious to show their loyalty to him and it would have done a great good to us." At a memorial service for Jefferson Davis in Columbia in 1887, Col. McMaster remarked that Henry Grady and Francis W. Dawson "are a greater loss to the South . . . Davis's work was done and it seems as if there is so much for the others to do."

Education was very important to the McMaster family. Col. McMaster was educated at S. C. College; Mary Jane Macfie studied at the S. C. Female Collegiate Institute. James Macfie achieved an excellent scholastic record at Union College in N. Y. His mother seemed to be of the opinion that his being a southerner set him apart from most of the other students. For his commencement address she reminded him, 5 Apr. 1880, "Be sure you bring in . . . the kindness and attention . . . [southern boys] have received and the silken tie that has been woven that will be cherished and fostered by those yet unborn." She regretted being unable to attend the exercise and urged him to "Leave pleasant memories behind. . . . Show them that you have been well bred, and know what true Christian courtesy is." George Hunter McMaster attended the U. S. Military Academy. His father constantly encouraged him and offered advice on his studies. Col. McMaster considered West Point to be "the best institution in America, for the full development of the man who is to be a governor amongst business men, in a progressive materialistic country like the U. S." He upbraided his son about his demerits although the number would seem excessive only to a father who wanted his son to "struggle & fight for the first place." A daughter, Virginia Lee McMaster, studied nursing at Johns Hopkins. Her mother had reservations about that choice for a profession—"It is a tax upon . . . modesty and womanliness (as we southerners see it) . . . it must cours-—and roughen—and take the charm from her."

The McMaster children corresponded among themselves as they went their separate ways in their careers. The most interesting and
important correspondence for this later period are the letters of nurse Virginia Lee McMaster Foard, written from France between 1917 and 1919. There are also two letters of F. W. Ruckstull, 30 Aug. 1926 and 25 Oct. 1927, to Agnes McMaster in which he informs her of his work on a statue of Wade Hampton III—"What a splendid leonine head he had. And I feel sure that there is not another such a head in the whole lot of statues, in the Hall of Fame." Donor: Mrs. Katherine Woodrow Kirkland.

MARY Y. HARTH PAPERS, 1851-1875, 1901, 1905

Correspondence of family and friends of Mary Y. Harth (d. 1898) reveals some of the hardships experienced by a widow on the home front during the Civil War and for several years after the war in a collection of 199 manuscripts. Mrs. Harth, the widow of Dr. John Harth (d. 1857), lived in Lexington District. Most of the letters are written from places in S. C., but she also had friends in Augusta, Ga., and Washington, Texas. A Texas friend, Mary R. Seely, anticipates the outbreak of war when she writes of Lincoln's election. "Texas is anxious to take some steps," she notes, "but cannot get the consent of the governor [Sam Houston]." A similar mood prevailed in S. C. where there was not a governor attempting to restrain the secessionists. Edward J. Arthur, 29 Nov. 1860, reports the sentiment in favor of secession in Columbia. A northern friend, Carrie B. Taylor, Avon, N. Y., 8 Feb. 1861, laments the "troubulous times" but assures her that the "South has many firm friends at the north. . . . it does no good to try to reason with an Abolitionist."

Shortages and high prices were not severe early in the war. Nevertheless, Mrs. Harth did inquire of James Gibbes & Co., Columbia, about wages for sewing uniforms. In a letter to a Mrs. Mayrant, 9 Dec. 1861, she discusses local efforts to aid the soldiers "as the spirit of patriotism seems to pervade the bosom of every truehearted daughter of South Carolina." From her daughter in Charleston, 26 Dec. 1861, she learned of the fire and the hard times there. By late 1862 Mrs. Harth experienced the effects of inflation. She rejects an offer of $85 for a carpet, 30 Sept. 1862, and states that increased prices since her original offer forced her to sell the carpet for at least $100. The advance of prices, she points out, "has forced me to consent to part with articles I most prized as relics of better days." An Augusta friend, Julia E. Errenputsch, advises her of the high cost of everything there and offers to get top prices for her old clothes. In the closing days of the war, a friend in Newberry, 27 Mar. 1865, informs her of efforts to have provisions sent to her in Lexington and a report of a victory by Johnston over Sherman—"his rout is equal to the first Bull Run fight," and mentions the execution of "that celebrated Deserter and several others."

Mrs. Harth's circumstances did not improve after the war. The draft of a letter, 26 Nov. 1865, to a Mrs. Watson relates the destitute condition of her family and her poor health and charges that Mrs. Watson treated her unfairly in a transaction involving some Negroes sold in 1860. The inadequacy of her income and limited opportunities for employment forced her to turn to teaching. In a letter to Rev.
J. B. Smith, 6 Sept. 1867, she points out that her aunt's death deprived the "colored people" of their teacher and offers herself for the position—"I have always felt the greatest interest in their welfare & would ... devote my time & attention to their intellectual moral & religious instruction." She could not recommend a cousin who "is too young & reckless" for the position. He was also unacceptable to the blacks who told her that "they would be compelled ... to withhold the female portion of their families from the school." Mrs. Harth was also concerned about employment for her son Willie, a war veteran. William A. Gyles, Blackville, 12 Nov. 1867, mentions a clerking vacancy which had been filled immediately and states that after working "hard and faithfully since the war" at several jobs he had "made nothing but some thing to eat & wear." A letter from Cornelia J. Greer, a friend in Charleston, 20 July 1868, suggests a prospect for better times. Mrs. Harth's salary as a teacher had been increased, and there was a possibility of receiving some property in the settlement of the Guignard estate. Her friend invites her to make pickles and preserves to be sold by the Ladies Mutual Aid Association which was assisting destitute women.

The collection also includes letters of Sallie Fort, a teacher at Limestone Springs, and Madame Sophie Sosnowski of the S. C. Female Collegiate Institute at Barhamville. Miss Fort had recently arrived at Limestone Springs when she wrote on 22 Aug. 1861, in low spirits, of a train derailment at Alston during a rain which forced the passengers to crowd huddled together in a small depot in ankle-deep mud and water. All but two of the teachers at the school were German and English, but Miss Fort, a former student did not "think them an improvement on the Yankees they used to have." The mathematics teacher was a young man from Greenville whom she suspected of "teaching one of his pupils, a pretty black-eyed girl, something else besides Geometry with its angles and triangles." Students crowded into her room and made it "a Bable of sounds and noise and confusion." Mrs. Sosnowski agrees to accept Mrs. Harth's daughter as a student in a letter of 23 Jan. 1863 but advises that increased prices for food forced her to raise the fees for board. Donor: Mr. William Edward Caughman, Jr.


Two hundred and nineteen manuscripts, 1875-1968, of Edgar Wallace Biggs (1880-1932) reflect much about the life of professional blacks in S. C. in the early twentieth century. The collection contains business records of the E. W. Biggs Mortuary and Biggs Land Company and papers from numerous estates of which Biggs served as executor. His involvement in political affairs is documented by a letter from George B. Christian, Jr., Secretary to the President, The White House, 18 Mar. 1921, thanking him for information "concerning conditions ... [in] your State" and a letter, 11 June 1932, from the Republican National Convention in Chicago reporting "a hard fight to be seated in the Convention. ... We beat the Hambright crowd to
a frazel.” The credentials committee, however, subsequently reversed itself and seated the Hambright delegation. Biggs’ position in the community is indicated clearly by the large number of persons who appointed him executor of their estates and by the many letters of condolence received by the family upon his death. Also in the collection are several volumes, including scrapbooks, account books, and a photograph album. Donors: Mrs. E. W. Biggs, Mrs. Edna Biggs Graves, and Mr. Hobson Levy Biggs.

Eight manuscripts, 12 June 1849—8 Oct. 1910, of the Birnie family, include a letter, 12 June 1849, of George Birnie, Aberdeen, Scotland, to William Birnie, Charleston, discussing the “troublesome times in Europe” and the possibility that Britain would become involved, analyzing the political tendency at home “to legislate not for the Interests of Britain—but for that of Foreign Countries,” mentioning the rise in cotton prices after reports of a poor crop in the U. S., and relating efforts to complete their railroad; a letter, 14 Mar. 1861, of John Black Leslie Birnie, Scotland, to William Birnie, Charleston, thanking him for his attention to a business matter—“We were not unnaturally anxious about the money... as we get imperfect information about what is going on on your side of the water,” noting the seriousness of the news, but “we are still in hopes that all will pass off quietly & that the new President will not be mad enough to try force”; and a letter, 5 Aug. 1863, of William Birnie, Jr., Charleston, to William Birnie, Greenville, reviewing military activities—the capture of ten Yankees in a boat near Cummings Point, the fortifications at Battery Wagner, and the new Confederate gunboat equipped with “Brook’s guns.” Donor: Mr. Joseph Earle Birnie.

Twenty-six manuscripts, 1921-1976, of Harrington Cooper Brearley (1893-1960), illustrate some of the highlights of his distinguished academic career as a sociologist at Clemson and George Peabody Colleges. Dr. Brearley’s myriad interests included crime, the family, and race relations. He was highly regarded as a teacher. He also authored several books and many articles which are still cited in scholarly works today. Perhaps his most well-known essay was “Are Southerners Really Lazy?”, which appeared initially in the 1930s. A typed manuscript of a later version is among the papers in this collection. Donor: Mrs. H. C. Brearley.

One hundred and fifteen manuscripts, 1910-1911, 1930-1939, and 1971, of Marcellus Foster Bush (1887-1938) reveal his long interest in his alma mater, the University of South Carolina, and in politics and public education. There are several letters of Niels Christensen of Beaufort, who was president of the Farmers’ and Taxpayers’ League. In Apr. 1934 Christensen suggested support for Ben Tillman Leppard as chairman of the Democratic Party’s State Executive Committee—“while we do not want to claim him as a League candidate, we do not want him to say anything that will have any flavor of repudiating the League” and enclosed a letter mentioning Leppard’s support of the League’s “determination to get rid of the ring rule we are now suffering from.” Bush was a member of the S. C. House of Representatives where he served as chairman of the education committee. He was later appointed State Textbook Commissioner. A letter, 26 Mar. 1936, of J. P. Coates, secretary-
treasurer of the S. C. Education Association, informed him of the organization’s support of the bill “to provide for regular attendance upon the public schools.” A letter, 11 May 1936, with a similar intent from Jessie H. Laurence, president of the S. C. Federation of Women’s Clubs, called attention to the enthusiastic support of the Women’s Council for the Common Good for the compulsory attendance bill—“The great thing for the state now is education of masses. Conditions can never be improved unless we educate those who are poor and dependent so they can improve their own status.” Candidate Thomas P. Stoney, 11 July 1936, states his support of “any progressive endeavour to improve and liberalize our school system,” but opposes federal attempts “to supervise, regulate and control the educational facilities of our children.”

A large portion of the correspondence concerns Bush’s interest in the University of South Carolina and his efforts to assist needy students in obtaining a college education. A letter, 31 July 1936, from President J. Rion McKissick enclosed a report of USC graduate Lodema Gaines in which she outlined her general observations after interviewing 128 persons in the lowcountry about the image of the university. The depression of the 1930s forced suspension of some university programs. The Pee Dee Region of the S. C. Conference of Social Work sharply criticized the university’s decision to discontinue the School of Social Work. The depression also stimulated certain improvements at USC. A letter, 17 Dec. 1936, from President McKissick enclosed a statement of USC’s request for funds from the PWA to be used for construction of a library and asks Bush to write Senator Byrnes—“if Senator Byrnes says the word to the proper authorities in Washington, the University will get this acutely needed building.” Donors: Mrs. Thomas W. Edwards and Mrs. William McNulty.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, 20 Sept. 1844, State Dept., to President John Tyler, concerns applications for appointment of a consul to Liverpool and calls particular attention to Francis Markoe, an official in the State Dept.—“his appointment would be very acceptable to me not only on his own ... merit, but because of his near connection to my lamented friend Mr. [William Learned] Marcy.” Donors: Dr. Carol R. Bleser, Mrs. Luther J. Burriss, and Mr. & Mrs. Charles S. Haltiwanger.

Circular letter, 4 Oct. 1841, of Columbia Female Academy, on stationery with an engraving of the school building on the corner of Washington and Marion Streets, explains terms of enrollment and expenses and includes Washington Muller’s statement of his philosophy of education. Donor: Mrs. E. L. Green, Jr.

Letter of Alexander James Dallas, 3 Feb. 1798, to Robert E. Griffith, discusses various legal points relating to the title to the “Salvadore tract” of lands, mentions an agreement between Pierce Butler and Gov. William Blount by which Butler “obtained a conveyance of all the Governor’s property, as an additional Security for paying the original consideration money,” advises him to take certain precautions, but assures him of the “soundness of your title ... though you will probably be embarrassed by Maj. Butler’s opposition, I think the object worth pursuing.” Donor: Mrs. Willis Fuller.
Letter of Alexander Garden, 1 Oct. 1797, to Capt. Stephen Northam, Newport, R. I., thanks him for a pair of India geese, advises him to consider spending the winters in Carolina "which you will find not only profitable but better suited to your active mind than settling down . . . in Newport," notes that the "seasons have been so unfavorable to me at True Blue" that the rice harvest would yield only 50 or 60 barrels rather than 500 or 600, and relates that his "man Charles" robbed him of $100—"I will pay all reasonable expenses & give $100 Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me or the Master of the work house in Charleston." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Frank Williamson.

Seven manuscripts, 8 Jan. 1768–13 July 1808, of Joseph Harley (Holly), document his acquisition of lands on "Old Three Runs" near its convergence with the Savannah River. Donor: Mrs. Harry M. Lightsey, Sr.

General Order, 29 May 1865, Headquarters Provisional Brigade, Orangeburg, of Brig. Gen. Alfred Stedman Hartwell, explains that those who took the oath of allegiance would come under the protection of the U. S. Government "provided their acts conform to their avowed determination to be good and loyal citizens" and explains the contractual obligations of employers and servants. Donors: Mrs. Frank H. Bowles and Mrs. Claudia B. Kizer.

Scrapbook, 1922-1923, of Wilson Godfrey Harvey (1866-1932) contains chiefly newspaper clippings which detail the major events and concerns of his administration as governor. Donor: Mrs. D. A. Brockinton.

Letter of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Augusta, 13 Dec. 1867, to the editor of Southern Society, accepts his offer of $12.00 a week to write "3, or 3½ columns of the paper every week," states—"I . . . will do all I can to further the interests of 'S[outhern] Society'," and advises that his editorials would be "carefully prepared" and his book reviews "terse, & thoughtful." Donors: Mrs. J. M. Bigham and Mr. Leland H. Cox, Jr.

Two manuscripts, 8 Mar. 1877 and n. d., of Paul Hamilton Hayne, consist of a letter to "My Dear Sir" complying with a request by sending "a Spring Sonnet which may please you" and a published version of his poem "Motes" in an unidentified publication. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William R. Ballou, Mrs. C. McF. Gittinger, and Professor John Hanahan, Jr.

Letter of Paul Halimton Hayne, "Copse Hill," Augusta, Ga., 22 Nov. 1878, to the editor of the Independent, thanks him for the payment for "Welcome to Frost," mentions that even John Greenleaf Whittier had commended it—"The fine old Quaker Poet, (despite his former abolitionism, and long war against this section), is now understood here & by many beloved," notes the arrival of cold weather which upset everyone, but especially "Cuffee . . . [who] looks gloomily disconsolate upon a morning like the present," and relates an anecdote of a Negro who wondered "Wha' for de Lord meck (make) winter." Donors: Miss Elizabeth Derrick, Mr. George L. Dial, Mrs. Lewis E. Hendricks, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Kegan, Dr. Charles F. Kovacik, Mr. John E. Ladson, Jr., Mr. Arthur S. Lynn, and Mr. Brown Mahon.

Hemphill, relate to the electoral college for S. C. and include the certificate of the state's presidential and vice-presidential electors. Donor: Hon. Robert W. Hemphill.

Letter of Hill & Guerard, Charles Town, 8 July 1743, to James Pearce, contains a contemporary copy of their letter of 16 June 1743, explaining the depressed rice market, advising that the price "has been kept up here, on account of the Long Credit . . . beyound what it would otherwise have sold for," discussing renewal of the prohibitive duty on Negroes—"the planters who are Sensible of the advantage of that Trade, and . . . have no other way of increasing their Estates will we believe make a Strong opposition," approving the sending of troops and a warship to Port Royal as "such a Security to us as will Discourage any foreign Attemp[t]s, and Keep our Domesticks in awe, & it will make the people on the Southern Frontiers . . . easye," and mentioning the "Black Cooks affaire" and the involvement of Jews. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. George H. McGregor.

Two volumes, ca. 1873-1898 and 5 Dec. 1935-1 Nov. 1937, of the Huger family, include Alfred Huger's "Scribble In Book a continuation of The Little Green Book," which contains "passages from things read by me as appeared impressive, useful, inspiring, humurous or enter­taining" and his thoughts on the abdication of King Edward VIII. Donor: Mrs. Jeanne H. Franklin.

Letter of Matthew Irwin, Philadelphia, 17 Feb. 1779, to Capt. Nicholas Hyman, orders him to take his schooner Count D'Estaing to Charleston to deliver a cargo to the continental agent and to receive from Cripps & May a cargo of rice, tea, and oranges, cautions him that the city might be occupied by the British and to "make the necessary enquiry before you go up to the Town," and gives him directions for proceeding if a landing were not possible. Donors: Miss Betty E. Callaham, Mrs. E. S. Cardwell, Dr. W. R. Chastain, Dr. Hennig Cohen, Mrs. J. Preston Darby, Dr. W. McA. Davis, and Dr. Gilbert S. Guinn.

Sixteen manuscripts, 1709-1790, 1833, of the Izard family concern property located in Hangers Lane, Tottenham Parish, Middlesex County, England. The property was handed down through four generations of the family to Ralph Izard (1742-1804). The papers trace the property's division and its transfer to Francis Wollaston and his heirs. Donors: Col. & Mrs. R. M. Bauknight Mr. & Mrs. Sam P. Bolick, Dr. & Mrs. George H. Bunch, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. George V. Burns, Mr. & Mrs. J. Willis Cantey, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Case, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Chalk, Dr. & Mrs. Buford S. Chappell, Dr. & Mrs. David R. Chesnutt, Mr. & Mrs. David A. Childs, Dr. & Mrs. John Richard Craft, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph R. Cross, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Dibble, Mr. & Mrs. Gaylord Donnelley, Mr. & Mrs. Leroy D. Dunbar, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas B. Edmunds, Mr. & Mrs. Carlyle Epps, Mr. & Mrs. Robert M. Farmer, Mr. & Mrs. Charlie D. Foster, Mr. & Mrs. David A Gaston, and Mrs. Edwin P. Guerard.

Letter of Henry Laurens, 21 Dec. 1776, Charles Town, to Lachlan McIntosh, Savanna[h], requests him to be of assistance to “my people who are going in the Canoe Boat” to deliver salt and to take on a load of rice, asks that he forward the gun and “Sealed bundle” to James Baillie, invites him to examine a letter to Baillie “for your information of my resolve concerning the Rough Rice Cattle & Hogs which you proposed to purchase of me,” and comments on Gen. Howe’s occupation of Trent Town [Trenton]—“an unpleasant part of public Intelligence but we must not sink, must not despond if we will, we may drive him into his Water Houses again.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. James H. Ellison, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Graydon, Mr. & Mrs. Patrick C. Smith, Mrs. Gordon Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. C. Fletcher Watson, Miss Isabel A. Wells, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Wilson, and Dr. & Mrs. Calhoun Winton.

Manuscript volume, 1857-1875, of Harriet Evelyn LeConte (1844-1911), friendship album, 1857-1860, includes the following tipped-in manuscripts: a letter, 1 Feb. 1858, Cambridge, Mass., of Louis Agassiz, to Jules Pictet, Geneva, introducing Madame LeConte who planned to visit Geneva to enroll her son in school; general order number 39, 4 May 1864, signed by Gen. Robert E. Lee, outlining instructions “to promote the efficiency of the Army [of Northern Virginia]”; a letter, 8 July 1864, of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, to Gen. M. L. Smith, requesting him to return a map of Petersburg and its defenses; an undated letter of Mary Custis Lee thanking Miss LeConte for a letter and photographs “which were very much improved but I do think under any circumstances they could be made good, as the first proof had exactly the same sanctimonious expression which no retouching has been able to improve,” and inviting her to visit Arlington “some bright afternoon when the sunsets are often magnificent [and] think of me with every memory of my life either for joy or sorrow planted in my dear home, never to be uprooted”; and three carte-de-visite photographs, 1875 and undated, of Robert E. Lee, Mary Custis Lee, and Jefferson Davis. Donor: Mr. A. Mason Gibbes.

Two volumes, 21 Dec. 1853-28 Oct. 1854, and fifty-seven manuscripts, 1881-1892, of George Hunter McMaster (1828-1902) provide information on two widely separated periods of his life. A two-volume diary records his observations while visiting England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Scotland, and Ireland. Letters of his brother-in-law, Evander McIver Gregg, Ocala, Fla., discuss railroad and industrial development, the citrus industry, and a real estate boom in Fla. McMaster left for Europe from N. Y. where he visited Barnum’s museum and witnessed a dramatization of Uncle Tom’s Cabin—“there was a deficiency in most of the characters personating negroes but I was pleased with the kind feeling toward the South which was manifested in the play as well as in the audience.” McMaster was made aware of the sweeping impact of Mrs. Stowe’s novel in several places in Europe. In Brussels he “viewed a cast of Uncle Tom after having been whipped to death by Legree.” He attended a performance of “the Emigrant in America” in Germany—“Idea is that tis dreadful to emigrate & America is a dreadful count[ry].” In one scene a black man “is beaten across stage bearing [a] heavy burden at moment of emigrants landing.” Mc-
Master remained longer in France than in any country that he visited. He stayed in Paris from 11 Jan. to 6 Apr. 1854. A young man and a recent graduate of S. C. College, he rarely failed to pass judgment on the appearance of the women. In France he was so impressed with the Jardin des Plantes, located in most cities and towns, that he wanted "to persuade all the towns in South Carolina" to have them. After eight months on the continent McMaster rejoiced in returning to England "among a people who seem to respect Sunday & regard morality." He visited Scotland and Ireland before returning home. He has a delightful account of his experience in kissing the Blarney stone. He admired the beauty of Ireland, but felt it was "worse cultivated than any country in which I have ever been & its people the most miserable & poverty stricken than any part even of Italy excepting Naples."

McMaster and Evander McIver Gregg owned land and citrus groves in Florida. Twenty-eight letters from Gregg between 1885 and 1892 convey the impression of an area ripe for development. On 26 Mar. 1888 Gregg advises—"Everything indicat[es] an unprecedented boom for Fla. this coming season." Gregg's letters mention individuals around Ocala who were responsible for this development. Prices appeared to range from around $25.00 to over $100.00 per acre. Foreigners, northeasters, and midwesterners were apparently the principal customers. Gregg also reported a case of yellow fever in Tampa which "everybody here are trying to conceal from the public outside of the state." Donors: Mrs. T. Moffatt Burris and Mrs. Hollis E. Hayward.

New Testament, 1863, of Richard Nott McMaster (1831-1914) contains manuscript notations, including a military pass, 5 Apr. 1865, which grants him permission to leave for two hours to have his clothes washed and bears the signatures of his company and regimental commanders. Donor: Capt. Fitzhugh McMaster.

Letter, 29 Sept. 1852, Mill Creek, Fairfield Dist., to Dr. John Milling, near Camden, and account book, 1830-1840, 1849, of David Milling: in the letter he discusses a recent outbreak of typhoid fever and its incidence in his neighborhood—"[It was] most fatal among the negroes," and informs him of the tornado which "injured Lebanon Church considerably & blew down the newly erected Session House, and damaged many of the Tombs & Headstones in the Graveyard"; the account book records the purchase of plantation and household supplies, cotton ginned, payment of wages to overseers and various persons who made repairs on his plantation, furniture purchased, and a memorandum of agreement, with accounts, between Milling and Alexander Phillips for operation of a carpentry shop on Milling's plantation. Donor: Mrs. Azile Milling Fletcher.

One hundred and four manuscripts, 1775, 1800-1869, and 1893, of the Moore and Gillespie families include family correspondence, land papers, receipts, legal notes, and addresses to the Euphradian Society of S. C. College. The correspondence includes letters from Ireland to Thomas Moore, a watchmaker in Baltimore, Md., who later joined his brother David at David R. Williams' cotton factory at Society Hill. Economic hardships caused many Irishmen to leave their country more than
twenty years before the large emigration which occurred during the potato famine of the 1840s. In a letter of 8 Feb. 1817, Larne, County Antrim, Ireland, John Lough discusses the numerous business failures, declining land values, and shortage of money, notes that “Her Ladyship” recently reduced rents, and mentions various friends who were “preparing to go to America.” On 30 Apr. 1817 he informs Moore that it was difficult to collect money owed him as a watchmaker and apprises him of the arrest of David Moore “on account of a transaction of the house of Moore & Simpson.” A friend in the U. S., James Henry of Orwigsburg, Pa., laments in a letter of 5 May 1817 that the people of “that favourite spot [Ireland]” have “too long . . . been crippled by an intolerable burthen of unjustifiable taxation, and an unmerciful . . . rent. Until a haughty and unfeeling aristocracy be humbled into humanity . . . it can never become the seat of human comfort or prosperity,” and relates that the “public execution” of “the innocent Cushman” had dimmed the prospects for reform being instituted by the British. A letter from Lough, 31 July 1817, mentions David Moore’s emigration and the sale of Moore’s possessions—“when the cotton machinery was knocked down at twenty guineas! no other article was put up,” and remarks that he was also considering emigrating to the U. S. since his employer’s failure in business.

Donor: Miss Caroline Gillespie.


_Nine manuscripts_, 1927-1928, 1958, 1978, and undated, of Julia Mood Peterkin (1880-1961) are chiefly letters to Loretta McKain Badger, the wife of her cousin Benjamin M. Badger. In 1927 she writes of the season at the MacDowell Colony in Peterboro, N. H.—“The people are pleasant, artists[,] musicians, writers, and the days fly by, since most of us are contented. . . . It is good to have you say you hear praise of ‘Black April.’ So far, I am unable to throw off a certain depression about its form and some of its matter. In time, I hope to forget its shortcomings.” In several of the undated letters Mrs. Peterkin writes of her life at Lang Syne Plantation—“I think I am happier busy. I try loafing now and then, but it soon bores me. Writing is drudgery, still I peg away at it when there’s nothing else needing my time.” A letter of Mrs. Badger, 16 Feb. 1978, identifies and explains the relationships of the persons mentioned in Mrs. Peterkin’s letters and traces the circumstances which led to the publication of _Green Thursday_. Donor: Mrs. Benjamin M. Badger.


_Letter_ of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, 21 Apr. 1800, to Capt. Beatty,
authorizes him to pay the refreshment and room account of Sergeants Ashmore and Kean which was incurred “when writing in the large Room” under orders from Gen. William A. Washington. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Aubrey E. Brooks and Mrs. John C. Bruton.

Document, 12 Jan. 1868, of Octavius Theodore Porcher (1829-1873), license to preach as an Episcopal minister, signed by Bishop Thomas Frederick Davis, on an obsolete printed form with manuscript emendation deleting the word “Confederate” and interlining “United.” Donor: Mrs. Gerald W. Scurry.

Letter of William Campbell Preston, Washington, 26 Jan. 1839, to H. M. Bowyer, Fincastle, Va., comments on the national political situation—“Mr. Rives is entirely separated from the administration—hating & hated . . . Calhoun is as quiet as an ass between two haycocks. Clay & Webster lower upon each other & will come to a rupture—but nothing is as yet said,” reports that he heard nothing relating to the sub-treasury, and notes that the U. S. Bank seemed dead as a political issue. Donor: Mrs. Tomlinson Fort.

Letter of William Campbell Preston, Glenn Springs, 16 Sept. [1852], to [Waddy Thompson], states—“Do tell the lady Cornelia that I shall retain a lively remembrance of the beautiful objects which adorn your charming place,” recalls pleasant remembrances of his visit with Thompson, and gives details of his trip to Glenn Springs. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William Manigault Capers.

Letter of William Read, Charleston, 26 Feb. 1796, to Jacob Read, Philadelphia, regrets that Mrs. Read “is not among her natural Friends” during her confinement, acknowledges his “kind congratulations on the birth of our Daughter,” comments on their misfortune with the rice crop—“I did not feel the weight of my loss, or rather disappointment, till 30/pr. hundred for Rice told me of its magnitude.” and refers to the close of the “Carnival of Charleston (Races)”—“The scene was very splendid—several new equipages & a very numerous assemblage of Gay folks & fine Horses.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Adams, Mr. & Mrs. James R. D. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Gayle O. Averyt, Mr. & Mrs. Porter G. Barron, and Dr. & Mrs. Wade T. Batson.

Letter of John Reid, Saleme [Salem, N. C.], 23 Oct. 1780, to William Campbell, Old Town [Bethabara], states that he found Salem “Quit[e] differant from what I expected[.] The Inhabitants wont Confess they have any Necessary we want;” relates arrangements with a bootmaker who would supply boots in exchange for leather and hides, and remarks—“not one Horse to be seen about this Town.” Donor: Miss Elise Currell.

Thirty manuscripts, 1908-1937, and three volumes, 1906-1921, of the Rowe family of Bennettsville are revealing of political and economic conditions in S. C. during the first and second decades of the twentieth century. The three volumes consist of Edwin May Rowe's accounts with farm tenants, 1906-1917; a record of lumber and other materials purchased for building a house in Bennettsville, 1908; and a record of farm expenses and accounts with tenants, 1920. Two letters, 15 and 25 Sept. 1916, of Adolphus John Rowe, Blowing Rock, N. C., to Edwin May Rowe, Bennettsville, express satisfaction upon learning that Coleman L.
Blease lost the election for governor, request him to inform a friend that he miscalculated on the election—"Richland County was one of the biggest Blease counties in the state as Columbia wanted whiskey," mention the election of a "Blease house of representatives from Marlboro," and comment on John L. McLaurin’s plans to resign as warehouse commissioner—"the next Legislature will kick him out any way for his advocating Blease for Governor." Rowe also inquired about the sale of apples that he had shipped by rail from Blowing Rock. Donor: Mr. Edwin Rowe Knight.

Letter of Edward Rutledge, Charleston, 4 June 1799, to Maj. Samuel Wragg, acknowledges his letter reporting the shortage of funds to complete the arsenal in Georgetown according to Col. Christian Senf’s plan, agrees that the “plan, can by no means, answer the purpose,” and states that he would recommend a suspension of the project until the Legislature met when he would present a different plan drafted by the state engineer. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. J. N. Lipscomb, Mr. John Adger Manning, Dr. Josephine W. Martin, Mr. W. C. Morton, Miss Pattie Parker, Mrs. Paula M. Patrick, and Mr. William B. Patrick.

Letter of John S. Ryan, Charleston, 15 Jan. 1861, to “Dear Sir,” comments on the extreme opinions expressed in the Mercury and the misrepresentations of the North but points out that the South’s position had also been misrepresented—“The South . . . has been traduced . . . her institutions have been slandered, her property taken from her forcibly, and last of all her soil has been invaded,” states that he supported secession despite being a “great looser . . . It may deprive me of the earning of a long life, yet I am fully confident,” and gives news of acquaintances. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Jack S. Graybill.


Incomplete draft manuscript, 1915, of Robert Wallace Shand (1840-1915) recalls his early years in Columbia from 1846 to 1866. Shand vividly describes streets and such familiar landmarks as Sidney Park and gives brief histories of hotels, churches, schools, and public buildings. He also provides information and stories about prominent citizens, one story involving a college librarian. When William C. Preston, president of S. C. College and a former U. S. Senator, donated his library to the Columbia Athaeneum, Beverly Means, librarian of S. C. College, told Shand “that when he heard of Col. Preston’s handsome donation to this new institution, he recalled that the old gentleman had not always been punctual in returning borrowed books, so he called in at the Athaeneum to look over the donation; and as a result he recovered a wheel-barrow full of College library books.” Donor: Mr. William M. Shand, III.


Manuscript, 12 Aug. 1795, of the state of South Carolina, an indent

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Two hundred and one manuscripts, 1921-1976, of Peurifoy Stevenson provide information about her educational background and her several interesting careers, including articles published as a free-lance writer. Her talent as a writer surfaced early as evidenced by themes written in public school. This talent was recognized and nurtured at USC by J. Rion McKissick and George Armstrong Wauchope. McKissick thought that her paper on William King's The Newspaper Press of Charleston was "admirably and skilfully done"; he did encourage her, however, to "maintain an old custom by putting 'state' in upper case when referring to South Carolina." While a student at USC, Miss Stevenson was a frequent contributor to campus publications and served on the staffs of the Gamecock and the Carolinian.

Miss Stevenson has had a wide range of career experiences with the Farm Credit Administration, the U. S. Post Office Department, and as a civilian employee of the United States Air Force. During her service with the Air Force she taught and served as director of the Univ. of Maryland program at Yokota A. F. B., Japan. Among the papers are copies of two themes by a Japanese student—"My Childhood during the War Time" and "What the American Way of Life Means to Me." The collection includes tearsheets of articles which she has published in The Alaskan Magazine, Adult Student, World Outlook, S. C. Magazine, and Sandlapper. Miss Stevenson recalls her youth on a farm near Loris in two articles in The Independent Republic Quarterly. Donor: Miss Peurifoy Stevenson.

Manuscript, [ca. 1838], of Martin Strobel (1785-1838), "a short Memoir" of his life as a lawyer, mechanic, proprietor of a lumber mill, editor, and cataloger of the records of the office of the Secretary of State of S. C. Donor: Mr. Horace F. Rudisill.

Letter of Union soldier, J. Thayer, Sister's Ferry, 24 Jan. 1865, to "Dear Wife," is written "from this ill-begotten State of South Carolina" while encamped in a cemetery, the point of highest elevation in a heavy rain—"our shelter tent is pitched between four graves, with marble slabs at our head and feet with a tomb on one side" and anticipates that the war would not last much longer. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. H. Bland Hammond, III, Dr. & Mrs. George C. Hart, Mr. & Mrs. George B. Hartness, and Mrs. Hawkins King Jenkins.


Draft letter of Secretary of the Navy [Gideon Welles], Washington, 17 Sept. 1863, to "My Dear Admiral [John Adolphus Bernard Dahlgren]," congratulates him on his success in forcing the Confederates off Morris Island which disproved the doubts of "many who had no faith" and refers to "the condition of [Fort] Sumter . . . [as] another evidence of
service, on which the same class were sceptical,” alludes to future operations based upon removing the harbor obstructions, remarks that the people and the President rejoiced in his victory, and regrets the loss of so many officers. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Coxe, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Robert M. Duncan, Dr. & Mrs. David K. Bowden, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Parks, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. William M. Wilson.

Letter of Union Soldier, A. T. Wilcox, Charleston Jail, 29 Dec. 1861, to “Dear Sister,” requests her to send clothes and books—a German dictionary and Schiller’s works—“as our prospects for deliverance do not seem to increase very rapidly” and states that the holidays “go pretty much as other days, dull & dry, though we did manage to get something for Christmas dinner, at which our stomachs were wonderfully astonished.” Donors: Mrs. W. A. Boykin, Jr. and Mr. & Mrs. Erwin Dargan.

Twenty-six manuscripts, 1828-1852 and 1879-1884, of John Leighton Wilson (1809-1886), Presbyterian minister and missionary of Mt. Clio, Sumter Dist., provide information about several periods of his life. Like many South Carolinians who achieved distinction in later years, Wilson attended Union College in Schenectady, N. Y. In Aug. 1828 he was one of the few students on campus after commencement. He wrote his sister Martha that in July the students trekked from Schenectady to the Catskills which “has given me a fondness for walking; so much so that I walked forty miles the day before last” to the falls of the Mohawk River. He expected to spend the remainder of his vacation reading and writing. By 1830 Wilson was teaching at Haddrell’s Point (Mt. Pleasant) near Charleston. In a letter of 9 Sept. to his sister Sarah, he discusses a recent spiritual crisis and a revival attended by some of the most prominent Presbyterian ministers.

Wilson came to Columbia in 1831 to enter the Columbia Theological Seminary. He was a member of the first graduating class. Two letters, ca. 14 Jan., to his sisters shortly after his arrival counsel them concerning the requirements of living a Christian life. On 14 May, while preparing an essay on a missionary subject, he expresses his belief to a sister that “As a Christian people we have shamefully neglected the poor heathen,” and informs her of his own missionary project, a Sunday school conducted by another seminarian and himself “two miles into the sandhills”—“It is in the midst of a very ignorant people.” Early in the next year, 19 Jan. 1832, he writes his sister Martha of his decision to become a foreign missionary. In a letter of 26 May 1832 he is hopeful of a revival of religion in Columbia and is critical of some church leaders who “instead of coming out to preaching & bringing with them their impenitent friends, hold back, give social parties & thus draw away many from church.”

On 23 Nov. 1833, shortly before his debarkation for Africa from Baltimore, he expresses appreciation for the many people who gave food and other items to the missionaries, mentions attending a prayer meeting for the African mission, and describes his accommodations on the ship. Wilson’s wife, Jane Elizabeth Bayard, informs Martha, 6 July 1835, that her husband had recovered from an illness and that they probably would remain in Africa. While in Africa, Wilson unintentionally became involved in domestic politics in the U. S. He owned two
slaves who had refused his offer of emancipation at the time that he and his wife freed the slaves that she inherited and subsequently assisted them in settling in Liberia. In a letter of 23 Feb. 1844 he acknowledges the unqualified support of his work by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions which stood by him even when "recklessly assailed by abolitionists," whom he believed misunderstood his position with regard to his slaves. To Wilson slavery was "not in all possible forms, necessarily sinful. . . . But Am[erican] slavery, prohibiting the slaves from learning to read the Bible. . . . is opposed to the spirit of the Gospel." He had no sympathy for the ultra-abolitionists—"I really abhor their views . . . if unrestrained [they] would turn our country up side down." Wilson’s letter also implies that some members of the Harmony Presbytery in S. C. thought that his views were too much in line with the abolitionists. Wilson acquired a reputation in England with the publication there of his pamphlet commendng the British fleet’s suppression of the slave trade. He wrote his brother on New Year’s Day, 1851, of his belief that the British Government would renew their efforts against the slave trade.

The final six letters in the collection, 1879-1884, written from Baltimore where Wilson was serving in the church’s missions office, reveal him as an elderly man who had served long and well and who was looking forward to returning to S. C. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Ambrose Hampton, Sr.

Preston Smith Brooks Collection

The Library’s Brooks collection has been expanded by three manuscripts, a miniature portrait, and a silver goblet. The manuscripts added to the collection consist of an affidavit signed by Dr. James Davis at Alappa, Mexico, 2 May 1847, certifying Brooks, Captain of Co. D, Palmetto Regiment, as “in feeble health for some time . . . unable to resume the duties of his office for months to come,” and advising leave of absence to restore his heath; and two letters of Bishop Ellison Capers, 6 and 15 Oct. 1904, to Brooks’ daughter, Rosa (Mrs. Vardry E. McBee), agreeing to perform the marriage of her daughter and recalling “the drive . . . I took from 96 out to your house when I married you.”

The miniature oil portrait is of Brooks at the age of twenty-five and is identified by either his mother or wife as “Taken by Mr. Scarborough in 1844—P. S. Brooks.” Miniatures by William Harrison Scarborough are very rare.

In reaction to the Brooks-Sumner affair in 1856, groups of South Carolinians displayed their support of Brooks by testimonials and gifts. One such gift, a silver goblet, bears engraved inscriptions on two of its six gothic panels: "From the neighbors and admirers of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, this testimonial is presented, as a full endorsement of his gallant conduct on May 22nd 1856" and "'Ninety Six' repeats 'By his deeds ye shall know him.'" The goblet is six and three-fourths inches high and bears no hallmark but appears to be the work of a New York or Philadelphia silversmith. Donors: The manuscripts are a gift of Mrs. Rosa Heath Bridges; the miniature is presented by Mrs. Rosa Bridges
Hughes, in honor of direct descendants of Preston S. Brooks: Mrs. Rosa Brooks McBee (1852-1933), Mrs. Rosa McBee Heath (1877-1973), and Mrs. Rosa Heath Bridges. The goblet is a gift by Mrs. Katherine Fontaine Heath, in memory of her husband, James Elliott Heath.

**Wil Lou Gray Papers, 1893-1976**

The 37,726 manuscripts in the Wil Lou Gray Papers are a rich source of information about the development of adult education in S. C. from the early lay-by, mill, and night schools in the S. C. upcountry to the founding and growth of the S. C. Opportunity School at Columbia, as well as about numerous other activities in which Miss Wil Lou has been involved. Items relating to adult education include reports, newsletters, circular letters, students papers, and correspondence among those involved in the various schools—students, teachers, administrators, promoters, and detractors. The papers also contain a wealth of information on women’s rights, labor conditions, race relations, S. C. politics, economic conditions, and the temperance movement. There is also considerable information on such diverse institutions and organizations as the American Association of University Women, the Business and Professional Women’s Organization, the Phyllis Wheatley Centers, the Allied Youth, Senior Citizens of America, the Cotton Manufacturers Association of S. C., Koscot Industries, Textile Institute, the Penn Community Center, the S. C. Council for the Common Good, and the Ku Klux Klan. **Donor:** Miss Wil Lou Gray.

**Cooper Brothers Papers, 1880-1970**

James Fowler Cooper (d. 1914) established the mercantile firm of Cooper Brothers around 1880 at Fowler, S. C., in Williamsburg County. Other members of the family who have been involved actively in the company include Hugh McCutcheon Cooper (d. ca. 1942) and Thomas M. Cooper. This massive collection of 274 manuscript volumes and approximately 80,000 documents records the development and diversification of a type of company which has been among the most significant economic and social institutions in the South. In addition to the sale of general merchandise to the community, the firm was involved in farming and lumbering, owned and operated saw mills and cotton gins (Fowler Gin Company), and directed the Cooper Brothers Investment Company. All of these activities are reflected in the collection which also includes records of James Fowler Cooper and Hugh McCutcheon Cooper as postmasters at Fowler, ca. 1881-1928. The loose documents consist primarily of correspondence in and out, invoices, receipts, sales slips, cotton gin tickets, financial records, mortgages, crop liens, time cards, and other employee records. The manuscript volumes consist primarily of daybooks, cashbooks, journals, ledgers, and cotton ginning records. **Donor:** Mr. William J. Cooper.

**John B. Morris Papers, 1956-1977**

The 3,278 manuscripts and printed items in this collection of John B. Morris, former rector of St. Barnabas’ Episcopal Church, Dillon, trace the complete history of the production of the 1957 booklet *South*
Carolinians Speak. Subtitled "A Moderate Approach to Race Relations," its purpose was to try to get this view before the people of South Carolina through the voices of a cross section of the state's prominent Christian lay people. Beginning with the records of the first informal gatherings of a small group of concerned young ministers in the Pee Dee section of the state in 1956, and concluding with a reflective letter from Morris in 1977, the collection covers every facet of the venture, including the writing, editing, printing, financing, promotion, and distribution of the booklet. In addition to basic mimeographed documents produced largely by Morris in the way of initial planning, progress reports, and final evaluation of the project, the correspondence of the compilers (besides Morris, the Rev. Messrs. Ralph E. Cousins, Joseph R. Horn, III, Larry A. Jackson, and John S. Lyles) and of the writers (John Clyde Barrington, Helen Burr Christensen, Robert Beverly Herbert, J. Emmett Jerome, Arthur Locke King, Prentiss McLeod Kinney, John W. Moore, Andrew Peeples, Julia Rees Reynolds, Claudia Thomas Sanders, Andrew McDowd Secrest, and Edgar Nelson Sullivan) is of primary significance. Of equal interest are the separate files which grew out of correspondence between Morris and David Lawrence, Thomas R. Waring, and Judge George Bell Timmerman (including in the latter case a mimeographed item entitled "Correspondence Concerning South Carolinians Speak Between The Reverend John B. Morris and Federal Judge George Bell Timmerman"). Among other correspondence files in the collection are those showing positive and negative responses to the booklet, and those with both the South Carolina and the national press. Donor: The Rev. John B. Morris.

EUNICE HARPER LEONARD PAPERS, 1929-1977

This collection of 6,500 items includes correspondence, notes and work sheets, reports, agendas, programs, minutes, newspaper clippings, speeches, studies, book reviews, radio scripts, photographs, scrapbooks, bulletins, handbooks, directories, yearbooks, leaflets, pamphlets, and broadsides. Spanning almost half a century, they reflect Mrs. Leonard's service in positions of national, state, and local leadership in the American Association of University Women, Chautauqua Club of Columbia, Columbia Business and Professional Women's Club, National and S. C. Congresses of Parents and Teachers, S. C. Council for the Common Good, S. C. Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington Street Methodist Church (Columbia), Winthrop College alumnae association, The Woman's Club of Columbia, and numerous other patriotic, charitable, and service organizations. Of special interest are letters, papers, and documents relating to her membership on the first board of trustees of the Columbia Township Auditorium in 1930; her implementation of emergency relief through the Richland County Nutrition Camp in 1933; her membership on South Carolina's advisory committee on women's participation in the 1939 New York World's Fair; her activities with the Navy Mothers' Club of Columbia during World War II; her national leadership, through the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in establishing the school lunch program in the mid-1940s; her chairmanship of the United Nations Communications Committee of Columbia, and her function on the George
Foster Peabody Radio and Television Awards Listening Post Committee in S. C. in the 1950s; her efforts on behalf of quality education through chairmanship of the Coordinating Educational Council of South Carolina; and her participation as an advisory board member of the Palmetto Outdoor Historical Drama Association, which in the late 1960s sponsored the writing and production of “The Liberty Tree,” as well as the construction of the amphitheatre at Sesquicentennial State Park. Correspondents include Cyril B. Busbee, W. J. Bryan Dorn, J. Clarence Dreher, Jr., Carolyn Frederick, H. P. Fulmer, Paul Hardin, III, Dorothy Lewis, Robert E. McNair, L. Mendel Rivers, Jr., Samuel G. Stoney, Robert L. Sumwalt, George Bell Timmerman, Guy L. Varn, and Grover Whalen. Donor: Mrs. Paul Holland (Eunice Harper) Leonard.

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The Free South (Beaufort), four issues, 17 January, 19, 26 September 1863; 9 April 1864. Donors: Andrew L. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Halsey, Jr.

Frank B. Gilbreth, Jr., London editions of Belles on Their Toes (1950), He’s My Boy (1963), I’m a Lucky Guy (1952), Innside Nantucket (1955) and Of Whales and Women (1957). Donor: Mr. Frank B. Gilbreth, Jr.

Samuel Gilman, The Folly of Aspiring at Universal Applause... Discourse Delivered in the Unitarian Church... , Charleston, 1838. Donors: Dr. and Mrs. A. McL. Martin.


Wilhelm Heemsoth, Gesetze Der Deutsch-Evangelisch-Lutherischen Gemeinde Zu Charleston, Sud-Carolina, Baltimore, 1843 (Rules of the Parish). Donors: Mr. and Mrs. James W. Haltiwanger and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Pope.


Maximilian LaBorde, A Tribute to Hon. J. B. O’Neill... His Life and Labours, Columbia, 1872. Donors: Prof. and Mrs. Claude H. Neuffer.

A. H. McArn, An Address... Before the Survivor’s Association of Chesterfield County, Cheraw, 1893. Donor: Miss Mary B. Kollock.

The Palmetto Herald (Port Royal), 31 March 1864 issue. Donor: Mr. and Mrs. George Haimbaugh.

H. T. Sloan, Chaplain, Selections From The Psalms For Orr's Regiment, S. C. V., Due West, 1861 (an unrecorded Confederate imprint). Donors: Mr. and Mrs. William L. Norton.


Viator, Original Temperance Odes By Viator, of Darlington. . . ., Charleston, 1852. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. William L. Norton.


Joseph W. White, A Brief History of Beaufort . . . Its Advantages as a Winter and Summer Resort, Augusta, 1882. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Jernigan and Mr. and Mrs. Gary Pascal.

Zeigfeld Theater, Porgy and Bess (playbill), New York, 1953. Donor: Mrs. Mary Matthew Taylor.

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