

1979

Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1979

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1840



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1940

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Friday, May 4, 1979

DR. DANIEL W. HOLLIS, *President, Presiding*

Dinner 7:30
Campus Room, Capstone House

Business Meeting

Welcome JOHN G. SPROAT
Head, Department of History, University of S. C.

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address DR. ERNEST MCPHERSON LANDER, JR.
Professor of History, Clemson University

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

MILLER-FURMAN-DABBS FAMILY PAPERS, 1778-1931

Devotion to family and service to the community are the two themes that run throughout this collection of 2,783 manuscripts and volumes. The central figure in the collection is John Blount Miller (1782-1851) who served as commissioner in equity for Sumter District from 1817 until his death in 1851. Miller's correspondence falls into several categories. First, there are numerous letters and papers relating to his business as commissioner in equity. This correspondence is wide-ranging and includes letters from S. C., N. C., Ga., Fla., Tenn., Ala., Miss., and several northern states. Second, there are letters to Miller the lawyer, who handled local business in Sumter Dist. for Charleston merchants and for persons who owned property or who had other investments in Sumter Dist. Among his correspondents in this capacity were Street Dutton, a former resident of Sumterville who moved to N. Y., and Charles Whiting of Massachusetts, who owned town property in Sumterville. This correspondence is interesting not only for what it reveals about estate and other business matters but also for disclosing patterns of migration and settlement. Correspondents in other states, especially Ga., Miss., Ala., and Fla., seldom fail to mention former residents of Sumter Dist. who were neighbors in their new locales. Third, there is a large amount of family correspondence from relatives in Ga. and S. C., especially Camden which was the home of Miller's mother and other relations, and from family members in the North. A most interesting series of letters are those of William Murrell Miller who visited his mother's home in Pa. on a trip to New England in 1836. Miller's daughter Miranda married the artist William Harrison Scarborough. Before moving to Columbia in the late 1840s, the Scarborroughs lived in Darlington. Scarborough's letters reveal more about his efforts as a planter and manager of slaves than they do about his work as an artist.

John Blount Miller was a prominent Baptist layman whose influence extended beyond his local church, Bethel Baptist. A number of his correspondents shared his interest in church affairs and the temperance movement among whites and blacks. Letters from various members of the Roberts family in Greenville report church affairs in that community while T. Rivers, a retired planter living on James Island, informed him of religious developments in Charleston Dist. Many of his out-of-state correspondents advised him of the religious climate in areas where they had settled. Preserved in the collection are several of Miller's addresses at church celebrations. These include "An Address [3 July 1842] by John B. Miller President of the Wateree Baptist Bible Society at their anniversary . . . delivered at the Swift Creek Baptist Church . . .," Miller's address [1845] discussing the separation of the Baptist church along sectional lines, and his address in 1849 upon the occasion of laying the foundation of the Bethel Baptist Church. Building plans for the church are also in the collection. Another significant document reflecting his religious views is a draft letter apparently intended for publication in

which he discusses the problems of pilfering and illegal trading by Negroes, explains his system of management and assumption of responsibility for the religious welfare of his slaves, and includes a drawing of the slave quarters on his plantation.

The amount of correspondence diminishes following Miller's death in 1851 and does not pick up again until Charles James McDonald Furman appears as a correspondent in the 1880s. His letters cover the range of his myriad interests from farming to Indian ethnology, history, and genealogy. Another important correspondent is Miss Sudie Furman, who served as a Baptist missionary in Mariel, Cuba, in 1902 and 1903. Her letters relate criticism of the Diaz government, controversy in the church over gospel missionaries, and the right of single women to serve as missionaries.

Sudie Furman married widower Eugene Whitfield Dabbs, a farmer and spokesman for agricultural interests. A close relationship immediately developed between Sudie and the children of Eugene— Eugene, Jr., Guy, James, Sophie, and Elizabeth. Education was very important in the Dabbs family. Elizabeth taught physical education and coached girls' basketball in several colleges, Sophie attended graduate school in history at the Univ. of Virginia, James studied at the Univ. of S. C. and Columbia University, and Guy graduated from the Univ. of S. C. The Dabbs family endowed a scholarship at Furman and assisted students at Connie Maxwell Orphanage. Mrs. Dabbs provided financial assistance for several men to attend the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Some of the problems experienced by farmers in S. C. during the 1920s are revealed in the correspondence of Eugene Dabbs who was a frequent contributor to *The State* newspaper on agricultural issues. In 1924 he campaigned unsuccessfully for the post of commissioner of agriculture. His wife also owned farm property which was worked by tenants. Their letters to Mrs. Dabbs show something of the farm problem from the perspective of those who farmed for a livelihood on land that they did not own.

In addition to the correspondents mentioned above, the collection includes letters of William Aiken, Stephen D. Miller, Samuel Mathis, C. J. Colcock, John and Richard Singleton, William F. DeSaussure, John E. Colhoun, Henry W. DeSaussure, Thomas Sumter, Jr., and Job Johnston. Donor: Miss Sophie Dabbs.

KATHARINE MACBETH JONES PAPERS, 1951-1977

The personal and professional relationship between an author, Katharine M. Jones (1900-1977) of Greenville, S. C., and a publisher, David Laurence Chambers of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, is the highlight of this collection of 398 manuscripts and 2 cubic feet of notes, published and unpublished articles, book reviews, and the manuscripts of three unpublished books which she tentatively titled "General Washington and Aide-de-Camp Colonel John Laurens," "The Spirit of 1819: President Monroe Tours the South," and "Farewell the Plumed Troop: From Appomattox to Fort Monroe, April-May 1865."

Miss Jones was trained as a librarian and worked in the profession for many years while also pursuing her interest in history. She did not attempt to interpret the past but rather revealed the past through the published and unpublished writings of participants. Her extensive research in published and manuscript sources was reflected in the passages which she selected for inclusion in her books. Although she was not trained as an historian, her books were well received by scholars and general readers alike. One of her books, *The Plantation South*, appeared as a selection of the History Book Club. This unassuming and gracious lady whose manner belied a keen sense of editorial astuteness probably did more to popularize history, especially antebellum Southern and Civil War history, than any other South Carolinian.

The collection contains letters of several editors and editorial assistants with the Bobbs-Merrill Co., but her constant advisor and friend as editor and later as editor emeritus was David Laurence Chambers. There are 165 letters from Chambers between 1953 and 1962, shortly before his death. Chambers was a man of diverse interests, but history for him was a particular fascination. In a letter of 22 Mar. 1955 he discusses Union general Benjamin Butler whom he regarded as "one of the strangest characters in our history" and also paid tribute to Miss Jones—"The great satisfaction in an overlong career of publishing has been the encouragement of authors, nice authors like you—and seeing the seeds grow into fruitful trees. This has given me a sort of pleasant companionship in creation."

Chambers and Miss Jones worked together well, indeed, as each one valued the other's opinions. Chambers encouraged and prodded her to completion of *Port Royal under Six Flags* and the *Ladies of Richmond*. Both were enthusiastic about John Laurens, a manuscript which was never published. Before taking on this project, Miss Jones had been researching the final days of the Confederacy. Chambers agreed with her that Jefferson Davis' flight and capture "hardly lend themselves to book publication," and in almost the same breath he recommended John Laurens "if that gallant soldier and young diplomat appeals to you." In a letter of 13 Feb. 1962 he advised her to avoid other members of Washington's official family as "you would have to include Alexander Hamilton, who has a way of crowding the center of the stage." When she was considering a biography of Mary Boykin Chesnut, he likened Mrs. Chesnut, 16 Feb. 1960, to James Boswell or Samuel Pepys—"The autobiographer would have any biographer, no matter how good, licked from the start." He did not think that she should abandon "the great Mary Boykin Chesnut" (7 July 1960). He suggested that she use extracts from her diary "as a backbone and surround it with the words of Mrs. Davis, of wives and relations of cabinet members and other office holders . . . and so construct a book of *Ladies of Richmond*," which became the title of her next book.

The collection also includes correspondence, 1962-1963, relating to Katharine Jones' service on the Women's Committee of the Civil War Centennial Commission and letters of Bernard M. Baruch, Clifford Dowdey, Louis B. Wright, and Emily Wharton Sinkler Roosevelt. Donor: Miss Jacqueline Jones.

FINLEY-HENDERSON FAMILY PAPERS, 1813-1930

One of the prominent legal firms in Aiken in the late 19th and early 20th centuries operated consecutively under the name of Finley, Henderson & Croft, Finley & Henderson, and Henderson Brothers. The 621 manuscripts and three volumes of this collection include some of the firm's business correspondence and also legal and land papers, the most important of which concern Henry Shultz and the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River from Hamburg, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. Many of the legal papers are contemporary copies which served as evidence in various suits in which Shultz and his partner John McKinnie became involved.

Recognizing the military and economic importance of expediting movement across the Savannah River, in 1813 and 1814 the legislatures of Georgia and South Carolina granted McKinnie and Shultz exclusive right to build a toll bridge linking Augusta and Hamburg. The bridge, which was constructed by slave laborers, did serve the purpose for which it was intended, but it soon became and remained for several decades the object of litigation between Shultz's Bridge Company of Augusta and various groups of citizens in Augusta and Hamburg who sought to acquire Shultz's exclusive privilege of operating the bridge. By 1839 Shultz appeared at a loss to explain the failure of his company and wrote his friend John T. Lamar, 17 Dec., of his inability "fully to reconcile my feeling of the true cause of that lamentable event." Shultz thought that contributing influences were "the imprudence of the proprietors, a radical change of commerce or . . . the jealousy and ambition of monied Institutions or of individuals." The company was still involved in litigation in the 1840s and in 1848 McKinnie transferred to Shultz his interest with authority to settle the suit against the company. In 1850 the Hamburg Town Council applied for a charter to build a bridge and to have repealed the charter granted Shultz and McKinnie. In a letter of 10 May 1850 Shultz detailed for McKinnie the financial sacrifices and other unassisted efforts that he made in behalf of the company and concluded—"you have robbed me of a princely fortune."

The correspondence after the Civil War is revealing of some of the economic developments of the period. Ann VanderHorst, a widow with several children, lived in Charleston but owned land in Aiken County which she rented to tenants. On 10 Feb. 1875 she complained to the law firm that one tenant had violated his contract by selling her wood, removing furniture from the house, and renting the farm "to a set of Dreadful negroes from Ridge Spring." Another client, Mrs. G. D. Mims of Augusta, was attempting to regain possession of certain property in S. C. in 1878. Two men who lived near the "old place" informed her that a northern man was interested in the property for a factory site—"it is important for us to try & get possession of the place, for of course its value will be enhanced." Cotton factories and railroads profoundly influenced the direction of economic growth in S. C. after the Civil War. William H. Schofield, financial agent of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap & Chicago Railroad, complained to Daniel S. Henderson in a letter of 27 Nov. 1883 that S. C. might not be attractive to foreign investors if

the recently created railroad commission adopted an unfavorable rate structure.

The collection also includes letters of Frederick A. Sawyer, Harry Hammond, St. Julien de Caradeuc, and nine letters, 17 Jan.-22 Feb. 1897, of P. Finley Henderson, a student in Davidson College, to his father. Donor: Mr. Paul L. Springer.

JOHN C HUNGERPILLER PAPERS, 1896, 1907-1978

South Carolina author and essayist James Henry Rice, Jr. thought well of the efforts of public-school educator John C Hungerpiller (1882-1976) to introduce students to South Carolina's past and contemporary literature, but he advised in a letter of 16 July 1925—"Your aim is noble, but you will forgive my suggesting caution. The portion of South Carolina literature worth preserving is not large." This collection of 843 manuscripts and six volumes traces Hungerpiller's project from its inception in the 1920s to the publication of *South Carolina Literature* in 1931 and includes letters of Yates Snowden, Patterson Wardlaw, George A. Wauchope, Herbert Ravenel Sass, Lily Strickland Anderson, Henry Bellamann, DuBose Heyward, Julia Peterkin, Katherine Drayton Mayrant Simons, John Bennett, Archibald Rutledge, W. P. Trent, Stanhope Sams, and others.

Hungerpiller received some of his most enthusiastic encouragement from his former professors at the University of South Carolina. In 1922 George A. Wauchope suggested writers who should be included and recommended that he consult the Apr. 1922 number of *Poetry* which published the works of several South Carolinians. In a series of delightful letters Yates Snowden advised and prodded Hungerpiller. In one letter he revealed that he had never complied with James Petigru Carson's request that he review his biography of James Louis Petigru because "I would be compelled to show Petigru's inveterate *hatred* for Calhoun . . . and his . . . incapacity to see anything true & great in the greatest South Carolinian of all time" but observed that with "singular charm & justice he could plead for just judgment of the hated *Loyalist*." On 14 June 1930 Patterson Wardlaw noted—"Nothing is so sweet to an old teacher as the love and esteem of his former pupils. . . . More than that, it is to the success of such men as you that I look for encouragement when I am tempted to lose heart about my work." Wardlaw eagerly anticipated the completion of the School of Education's new classroom building which "will be the beginning of a new era in the Department, in the University and—we shall try to make it bring a new era into the life of the State."

Hungerpiller also received a warm response from writers whose works he wished to include in the anthology. One author, William P. Trent, readily granted permission to publish selections from two of his books but urged "that you will exercise all the care you can not to select any passages that might possibly give offence to loyal South Carolinians." Trent referred specifically to his biography of William Gilmore Simms which "was severely censured in many of the newspapers of your state." Stanhope Sams of *The State*, who wrote the foreword to *South Carolina*

Literature, requested that his tribute to Ambrose Gonzales be included in the collection. Julia Peterkin approved a passage from *Green Thursday* but later recommended "the death of Unex" in *Scarlet Sister Mary* after her publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, would not agree to the use of the former.

The collection also includes Hungerpillar's correspondence with publishers requesting permission to use passages from copyrighted works, responses to his survey of teachers and principals citing the need for an anthology which could serve as a textbook in the public schools, accounts of sales of the book, and manuscripts of Hungerpillar's published and unpublished poetry. **Donor:** Mrs. John C Hungerpillar.

GRACE ANNETTE DUPRÉ PAPERS, 1901-1978

The papers of Grace Annette DuPré depict the life and career of a renowned South Carolina portraitist. The 1,083 manuscripts include correspondence with many of her subjects and friends as well as photographs of many of her paintings. An athlete and musician in her early life, Miss DuPré was a state tennis champion in 1923 and 1924, and was an accomplished violinist and coloratura whistler. After painting portraits of her mother and her tennis partner in 1931, Miss DuPré decided to go to N. Y. and study at the Grand Central School of Art, where she entered advanced classes. In a successful new career she was to paint portraits of such persons as Judge C. C. Wyche, President Harry S. Truman and his mother, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Judge H. H. Watkins, Charleston Mayor William G. Morrison, numerous judges in the U. S. Court of Appeals in Chicago, U. S. Supreme Court Justices Sherman Minton and Thomas Clark, the Rt. Rev. John James Gravatt, Maj. James Benjamin White, U. S. Senator J. Strom Thurmond, S. C. Senator Edgar A. Brown, Gov. Robert McNair, Chinese Ambassador Dr. Hu Shih, and many other leaders in government, industry, education, and society.

Correspondence with her subjects and friends gives an interesting picture of her life and career. Particularly revealing is the correspondence resulting from her painting the portrait of President Harry S. Truman and his mother. On 22 Aug. 1945 James F. Byrnes wrote to Miss DuPré—"The President told me a day or two ago that you had completely captivated his mother." Trips to Missouri to paint Mrs. Truman are chronicled through letters from Miss Mary Jane Truman, the President's sister. Before the first visit, Miss Truman wrote of a car breakdown in St. Louis where a service station attendant declared the needed battery was unavailable in town. After he learned the identity of Miss Truman, he "had that battery inside of thirty minutes and installed too." Although the President was unfavorable to exhibits of his portraits while he lived, Miss DuPré exhibited a sculptured bust of Mrs. Truman as evidenced in a letter from Byrnes—"I . . . learned . . . of the exhibition of your head made of Mrs. Truman. I want to congratulate you and to say how happy I am with the success you had with this first venture into a new field."

Politically conservative, Miss DuPré's correspondence often reflects the mood of the country. On his retirement in 1956, U. S. Supreme Court Justice Sherman Minton wrote to her—"I have not minded the designation of me as a conservative judge, . . . We who are the so called con-

servatives on the Court are very often criticized and the cheers go to the so called liberals. I have not been one to find fault readily with the government and I have tried to protect the institutions of government as I understand them." Two candidates, Richard Nixon in 1960 and 1968 and William Workman in 1962, wrote to thank her for her support. Gov. Robert E. McNair wrote to her on 5 June 1969—"I appreciate very much your interest and support in the Charleston situation. It has been most encouraging to receive . . . support in the moves and decisions we have made." Miss DuPré encouraged Albert Watson to enter the race for governor and later offered him advice, to which he replied on 1 Sept. 1970—"Your suggestion is very deeply appreciated, and I shall henceforward make every effort to avoid the practice to which you refer. We often lack the ability to see ourselves as others see us, and nothing is more helpful than constructive criticism from friends."

Miss DuPré's career can easily be followed in the scrapbooks and photograph albums in the collection. The scrapbooks contain newspaper clippings regarding her many activities, and the albums contain photographs of many of her paintings, with some notations by her regarding the painting. Reactions to her career are appropriately noted in a letter from Ella Ferguson to Nancy Dowdeswell, 23 Nov. 1973—"I heard her *whistle* during WWI, but had no idea she had gone so far with it! To be a good fiddler, a fine tennis player, a super-fine whistler and a successful painter is almost too much *good* for one person!" **Donor: Miss Grace Annette DuPré**

LEAH TOWNSEND PAPERS, 1912-1965

The 528 manuscripts of Leah Townsend (1889-) depict the life of a versatile scholar. The papers begin with her letters home as a student in the University of Chicago and continue through her varied career as student, stenographer, teacher, historian, and lawyer. The papers reflect her personal and professional life as well as provide insight into the lives of many friends and family members—among them Helen Townsend Zeigler, Peter McEachin, Carrie Lawton, Anne King Gregorie, Flora Belle Surles, Margaret Babcock Meriwether, and Robert Lee Meriwether.

During World War I Miss Townsend worked in Washington for the Department of Agriculture. She corresponded regularly with her brother Peter McEachin, an army ambulance driver, and her friend Carrie Lawton, a Red Cross worker. Both wrote of the destruction in Europe, and Carrie commented on 13 Feb. 1919 on the peace conference in Paris—"Wilson is not carrying the peace conference or the country by storm. . . . We are not so sure that there will not be a renewal of hostilities."

After the war Miss Townsend spent a decade moving and experimenting with various types of work. From Salt Lake City on 9 July 1922 she wrote of her work for a company manufacturing miracle cure magnetic pads, guaranteed to heal any disease. Moving to Los Angeles, she attended plays and various entertainments. She wrote to her sister Helen on 24 Jan. 1923—"I went to hear a notorious Methodist preacher . . . Bob Shuler . . . you may have seen . . . his defense of the Ku Klux. Well,

Sunday night he denounced all American newspapers as Catholic-owned . . . and insinuated strongly that the government is . . . in imminent danger of Rome's domination—What bosh it seems." From Cuba she wrote of her stenographic work and her activities as a governess.

Settling into a life's work of history and law, Miss Townsend studied at the University of Wisconsin and the University of South Carolina. Completing her dissertation, "South Carolina Baptists, 1670-1805," she received the Ph.D. in history from USC in 1929. Recognition of her achievement, along with Anne King Gregorie, as the University's first women doctorates, is expressed in a letter of 9 July 1929 from Bulah B. Dowling—"I have felt almost a personal pride in your literary accomplishments . . . I am always proud to see a woman go as far or further than men do in their literary attainments and intellectual feats. Dr. Snowden and Mr. Salley both praise you very highly."

Correspondence with fellow historian and friend, Anne King Gregorie, is illustrative of the careers of both women. On 10 Feb. 1930 Miss Gregorie wrote from Arkansas College—"Exams here were the worst experience I ever had in my life. Caught a Senior cheating—on three counts. . . . The Honor Council resigned in the midst of exams . . . *the* two all-star athletes of the college were caught The Discipline Committee, however, have thrown those two cases out and have proceeded only against the girls. . . . I put in my resignation. If the administration can't play fair I can't play on their team." Later Miss Gregorie taught in Alabama, where she met Flora Belle Surles, who was to become a good friend to both women and who was to work on a biography of Miss Gregorie. On 15 June 1964 Miss Surles wrote to Miss Townsend, enclosing a copy of a treasured poem of Miss Gregorie's, written by Mrs. Gregorie on the occasion of Anne's birth.

Other correspondence indicates the problems of the depression years. Robert Lee Meriwether, already actively engaged in building up the University's South Caroliniana holdings, wrote to her on 11 Jan. 1932—"We have been very much afraid that the closing of two banks in Florence caught some of you. . . . We are really building up a collection. If we only had some money to take advantage of prices now!" His wife Margaret Babcock Meriwether wrote the next month, rejoicing in her "high station among women" in having a father and husband "who don't think first about themselves or their money but about their institutions."

The culmination of her work on S. C. Baptists was reached in 1935 with the publication of her book. Encouragement from A. S. Salley came on 4 Jan. 1935 when he wrote—"I hope you are certain of publishing as it would be a pity to have so much good work unavailable when so much really harmful history (?) is being published. I am working very hard; have just finished reading every galley of proof for Wallace's four volumes." Later that year, with apologies for so little help, he wrote again—"I hope your book will be a success. You have assembled a wonderful amount of material. I hope soon to be in our own building, where I will have more space, privacy and I hope fewer interruptions. If I just had some competent help!" After 1932 Dr. Townsend practiced

law in Florence. However, she continued her historical research and served as advisor for the Historical Records Survey in S. C. Donor: Mr. E. N. Zeigler.

REYNOLDS FAMILY PAPERS, 1837-1887, 1936, 1958

One hundred and sixty-seven manuscripts of the Reynolds family of Sumter County and Columbia center around Sumter County physician Dr. Mark Reynolds (1817-1883) and his son Mark, Jr. (1861-1955), a lawyer in Columbia.

Mark Reynolds came to this country from Ireland as a young man with his brothers William, George, and John. He studied medicine at the Medical College of South Carolina and the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department. Certificates admitting him to lectures document his attendance at both these institutions. Other members of the family remained in Ireland. Letters of their sister Mary Reynolds Edwards, Meath County, Westmeath, 26 Sept. 1851 and 14 Jan. 1852, to the Reynolds brothers inform them of the serious illness and death of their mother. William Reynolds, Columbia, 1 Feb. 1854, advised his brother John to consider returning to Ireland, as "it is to be supposed you have discovered how very uncongenial this country is to one of your disposition. Every man here has to put his own shoulder to the wheel." Correspondence after the Civil War indicates that the family suffered economically like many of their contemporaries. William sent John a check in a letter of 28 June 1867 with "regret[s] that it is not in my power to make it more. But our business is at a low ebb—there is no money in circulation and even the pupil[s] at the academy in some instances go off at vacation unable to pay up before fall."

An address, "The Progress of Medical Science," by Dr. Mark Reynolds to the Medical Association of Sumter County in 1874 reveals his professional views, but his interests were not confined solely to medicine. In 1870 he addressed a letter to the *New York Albion* in which he expressed pessimism regarding the prospects of black labor and advocated "an influx of industrious whites" as the solution to the South's labor problem. A letter of George Stillman Hillard, Boston, 23 Mar. 1870 written in reply to Dr. Reynolds' letter of Mar. 4, states Hillard's opinion "as to the prospect of a change in the political sentiments of the people in this part of the country and whether there is any hope of the fall of the [Republican] party."

Reynolds and his children Mark, Jr., Maria Rees, and Mary Margaret shared in the excitement of the political campaign of 1876 in S. C. From the family's home Farm Hill in Sumter County, Maria Rees, 2 Oct. 1876, told her brother, who was attending school in Kirkwood, Ga., of the upcoming rally for Hampton—"Banners, flags, etc., are being made for the different clubs & even Jim Crow is begging to go too" and informed him that several prominent Republicans, including Chief Justice Moses, had announced their support of Hampton. As sister Maggie wrote Mark, 11 Oct. 1876, she could hear the firing of artillery which she speculated might be a reaction to Chamberlain's order dissolving the rifle clubs—"I think old S. C. is on the brink of some outburst, you may be glad

you are out of it." Social events were cancelled during the campaign, 26 Oct. 1876, "as the ladies wont be out after dark"; but when U. S. troops arrived in S. C. expecting some action, "[they] found that they could put up their pistols & rifles as they were not needed." Shortly before the election, 3 Nov. 1876, sister Maria wrote that many young men from Sumter planned to ride to Columbia to meet Hampton. Her mood was despondent in reaction to "the plot of arresting hundreds of our men & imprisoning them until after the election . . . my stock of hope for Hampton is now slowly fading."

Mark Reynolds, Jr. came to Columbia in the early 1880s after completing his formal education at Bingham's school in N. C. He read law with Joseph Daniel Pope and later practiced with John Cheves Haskell. He resided at the home of USC professor Dr. Alexander Nicholas Talley and his wife. These associations provided the young lawyer an entree into the social life of the community which is reflected in letters to his sisters Maria Rees and Mary Margaret and to his fiancée Elizabeth Waties Anderson. In a letter of 7 Jan. 1883 he tells of attending a "German" given by Gov. Hugh Smith Thompson and of visiting the Hampsons—"Was very much pleased with the young ladies, but the Col. is rather too pompous his reception was very characteristic of 'Lord John' but he differs in the respect that he is liberal in his entertainment." Besides dances, Reynolds played euchre and participated in other social events, but he also observed the theological controversy centering around the persons of James Woodrow and John Lafayette Girardeau. After discussing their positions, 26 Oct. 1884, Reynolds admitted that his fiancée might not wish to hear more on the subject since it would give a woman little "satisfaction to know that she was evolved from an 'ape' or from a 'man's rib'." Reynolds admired Girardeau as a speaker, 24 Jan. 1886, but thought that "his theology is too severe." He considered Woodrow "as sincere a Christian as Dr. G. . . . while the latter is more brilliant & beautiful as a speaker, Dr. W., with his quiet simple ways, has a far greater reach of intellect & has thought more deeply on all subjects."

The most devastating event in S. C. in 1886 was the earthquake in Charleston which was felt in Sumter and Columbia. The activity continued for weeks after the initial and most severe shock. In a letter of 22 Oct. 1886 Reynolds informed his sister of being awakened by a "shake" which he thought lasted fifteen seconds but which the Talleys thought lasted a minute. He urged her "to put a brave face on the matter. These shocks can't last much longer in the nature of things."

Perhaps one of the most interesting letters in the collection is one which Reynolds composed to his fiancée on what might have been the first typewriter in Columbia. The letter, 11 Feb. 1885, was his "second attempt" on a machine which, as Col. Haskell had observed in Washington, allowed young women to type "so fast that they looked as if they were playing on pianos, and yet they could laugh and talk among themselves and cut their eyes when any one came in." **Donor:** Miss Julia R. Reynolds.

DAVID EDWARD FINLEY PAPERS, 1861, 1898-1939

The papers of David Edward Finley (1861-1917) reflect his views and accomplishments as a representative from the Fifth Congressional District of S. C. On 28 Sept. 1914 Finley wrote to Allen McQueen, Cheraw—"If anyone thinks he can by proper legislation injure the very rich or unduly aid the very poor he is mistaken. The great middle class . . . is the important class from a governmental standpoint." As vice-chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads, Finley was in a position to assist his constituents. On 18 Jan. 1916 he wrote to V. Brown McFadden in Rock Hill—"In the event you do not wish the post office, write me what your views are. . . . If no man will have the office I will try to find a woman who will take it." On 21 Apr. 1916 F. B. Gaffney, post master at Gaffney, wrote to Finley—"I am . . . glad to see you are about to do something on the roads bill, which will outwit Mr. [William] Stevenson somewhat and I want you to show some hand in this so that you can claim some part in it." A chief political rival and his successor in Congress, William "Seaboard Bill" Stevenson, is mentioned frequently in the correspondence. One enterprising politician, attempting to profit from the rivalry and his opposition to Stevenson, advised Finley on 13 Aug. 1914—"I can control many of the Blease votes for you, but it will require some 'dough' in some cases." Finley's campaign, however, is better represented by his son's letter of 15 Aug. 1914—"[W]e would not wish to appear as trying to take an unfair advantage of anybody." Stevenson's campaigns are represented in the collection by broadsides—c. 1912, "Trial by Jury Against Trial by Governor" and 20 Aug. 1914, "Stevenson vs. Finley."

Political developments in the nation at large are also reflected in the papers. A letter, 9 Nov. 1908, from William Jennings Bryan discusses the causes of his defeat in the presidential election. The collection includes an invitation to Woodrow Wilson's first inauguration and a program for the second inauguration. On 15 Feb. 1915 Wilson wrote to Finley—"I greatly value your judgment." Opposition to entering the European war in 1916 is clear in at least two manuscripts. Rev. William Black, Charlotte, N. C., wrote Finley on 22 Apr. 1916—"[W]e trusted to our Representatives to represent us, not just the President's ideas. . . . We are not willing but Terribly and unalterably opposed to go to War with Germany, and we think there is absolutely no cause and none can be found." Finley's view in 1916 was that "the right of an American citizen to travel on an armed liner is not of such character as would warrant the United States going to war."

Personal papers and letters of condolence on Finley's death constitute the bulk of the collection. Among these are an invitation to the second annual reunion of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, sympathy letters from Champ Clark and James Henry Rice, and a copy of a resolution giving opportunity for tributes to Finley in the House of Representatives. The collection consists of 388 manuscripts and four scrapbooks. **Donor:** The estate of Elizabeth Finley Moore (Mrs. W. Bedford), through her children, Mrs. John Will Walker, Mr. W. Bedford Moore, III, Mrs. E. M. Combs, and Mr. Gordon B. Smith.

Anonymous letter, 27 Jan. 1774, Newport, R. I., to Capt. John Brown, a retained copy which includes a copy of a letter of 11 Dec. 1773, advising Brown to stop first at Charleston rather than Philadelphia, instructing him to consult Miles Brewton about the sale of his molasses and sugar, and giving him the option of loading there with freight for the eastern ports to pay the cost of the voyage or of taking on turpentine, pitch, and rice for ballast and sailing for Newport. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Hutto.

Anonymous manuscript, 1902, an account by one of two women who suspected their overseer Lecones of hiding the provisions on their plantation in Lexington Dist. in Mar. 1865, relates the difficulty of their traveling from Columbia to the plantation where they discovered that "the negroes . . . had nearly nothing to eat, and it was amazing that they had not risen in a body and robbed Lecones house in which they knew the meat was secreted," gives an account of the confrontation between the overseer and themselves which prompted them to seek assistance from two elderly men who persuaded the overseer to surrender his pistol and to leave the plantation with his family, and includes a note on the back of the last page that the manuscript was submitted for inclusion in *South Carolina Women in the Confederacy* but was rejected. Donor: Mr. Joel Patrick.

Letter of John Bachman, Charleston, 5 Dec. 1837, to William Cooper, Troy, N. Y., acknowledges receipt of data on the Chiroptera bat "of our country," comments on the generally inadequate descriptions of various species of bats—"Indeed whilst some men write too much, others withhold information which they have been years in collecting which undoubtedly belongs to the public," relates some of his observations of bats, regrets that he could not send his paper on hares and shrews as "I forgot to have any additional copies struck off," suggests that the species "[S]outh Carolinensis" was distinct from two specimens sent him by Cooper, advises that "we differ in some of the species you send me," and offers to collect specimens of flowering shrubs for him. Donors: Mr. Malcolm C. Clark, Miss Henrietta Creed, Miss Paulina Kerr Creed, Dr. Richard Beale Davis, Dr. Jessica Kross Ehrlich, Prof. M. Foster Farley, Mrs. Maurice L. Farrell, Jr., Miss Julia Faucette, Miss Mary Faucette, Mrs. Helen B. Fellers, Mrs. Phil D. Flynn, Mr. E. Smythe Gambrell, Dr. Lloyd G. Gibbs, Mrs. Margaret Jones Gibbs, Miss Ruth S. Green, Mrs. William N. Gressette, Mrs. Julia Ellis Hamlin, Mr. Flynn T. Harrell, Miss Frances E. Harris, Mr. John N. Harrison, Mrs. P. F. Henderson, Mrs. R. Beverly Herbert, Mr. E. Don Herd, Jr., Miss Maggie E. Herron, Miss Anna E. Horn, Mr. Ben F. Hornsby, Jr., Rev. Thomas F. Hudson, Mr. Richard K. Jackson, Mrs. John L. Law, and Dr. Charles Lesser.

Two hundred and fifty-eight manuscripts, 1862, 1913-1969, of G. Heber Ballentine (b. 1887) illustrate his career with the Bank of Western Carolina, the Royal Tire Service, and the Capital Realty and Insurance Company. Ballentine's participation in numerous civic activities is evident in the papers relating to the Lions Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Lutheran Church, and various committees.

World War I interrupted his early banking career. On 16 Mar. 1918 upon learning that Ballentine was soon to be inducted into the service, H. M. Dibble, president of the Bank of Western Carolina, wrote to him—"Probably when the Kaiser learns you are coming he will make peace and the War will be over." A short time later, Ballentine wrote to Asbury F. Lever, who had assisted his entry into the Quartermaster's Corps—"It is getting right warm for pro-Germans and Slackers here now. . . . Radcliffe [Lyceum Bureau] is to put on a 'Wake-Up-America' Chautauqua here April 5, 6, and 8th after which I am thinking these reprobates will not be able to go in respectable society." Because of urgent need by the bank, Ballentine received a discharge from the army, and in 1919 returned to the Bank of Western Carolina, for which he managed the branch at Johnston where he also served on the school board of trustees.

After settling in Columbia, Ballentine operated the Royal Tire Service, which he later sold and joined the Capital Realty and Insurance Company. During these years he was active in such organizations as the Lions Club and the Chamber of Commerce as evidenced by the letters, programs, pictures, and certificates in the collection. His prominence in the business community led to his making a radio broadcast on WIS on 22 Dec. 1946 entitled "Significant Developments in Business and Industry in S. C. in 1946." His interest in his community led to his further involvement with such local projects as the Citizens' Design for Progress Committee, as seen in the 1964 "Report to Rehabilitation of Existing Houses Subcommittee." **Donor: Mrs. G. Heber Ballentine.**

Manuscript, 1 Aug. 1876, of the Executive Committee of the Barnwell County Democratic Party to the local Democratic Clubs of the county gives detailed instructions for conducting the election with particular emphasis on securing the support of both white and black voters in "A Legitimate and Peaceable Election." **Donor: Mr. Thomas O. Lawton, Jr.**

Manuscript, 19 Aug. 1772, of Pierce Butler, deed for 600 acres of land "near or within a few miles of the Town of Camden" conveyed by John Baxter, Jr. **Donor: Mrs. James L. Sweet, in memory of James L. Sweet (1909-1975).**

Twenty manuscripts, 15 May 1933, 1 July 1939-21 June 1949, of James F. Byrnes reveal an intimate personal and political friendship with James C. Derieux, editor of *The State* newspaper. Several letters of Byrnes explain his position on pending legislation. On 1 July 1939 he discusses his proposal for "old age assistance" and notes that "the strength of movements similar to the Townsend movement is caused by the inadequacy of amounts paid and that the matching proposal I suggest is the very best way to prevent the increase of Townsend sentiment." One of the controversial national issues of the period was the anti-lynching bill. While he abhorred the lawlessness that lynching represented, Byrnes opposed the legislation "[b]ecause I believe it would do the Southern negro great harm and would give comfort to those who complain about the encroachment of the Federal Government upon the rights of the

sovereign states." Before the Democratic convention met in 1940, Byrnes was mentioned as a potential nominee for vice-president. He advised Derieux on 27 June that the choice of a running mate would be Roosevelt's if he decided to run for re-election and that he had not sought support from any quarter—"That being true, I do not want to have my friends in South Carolina interest themselves in the matter." When the convention selected Henry Wallace as the candidate, some South Carolinians suggested that Byrnes had been "badly treated" by the party. Derieux was concerned that such talk might affect the party's prospects in the election and offered Byrnes, 22 July 1940, an opportunity to make a statement "to promote the unity of purpose we must have if we are to win." Byrnes replied, 2 Aug. 1940, that he had decided not to issue a public statement at the time. However, he did review for Derieux his understanding of the developments at the convention which influenced Roosevelt's selection of a running mate. **Donor: Mr. James C. Derieux.**

*Letter of John Caldwell Calhoun, Washington, 27 Dec. 1835, to Samuel Delucenna Ingham, relates that he found the political climate little changed since he left Washington, "only something more slavish & base than even then. The House is decidedly in a worse condition & the Senate certainly not improved," advises that President Jackson, having secured the loyalty of the "lowest stratum of society," was now courting "the highest & most fashionable, of which there is a striking proof in the change of the social intercourse at the white house. . . . To the power of the purse & the sword, Fashion is to be added, and all are to be considered as vulgar, and to be excluded from the fashionable world who are not admitted within the perview of the court," categorizes the "war demonstration . . . as a mere trick," comments on the administration's manipulation of public funds and his intention to propose distributing the funds to the states, refers to the Secretary of the Treasury's report which acknowledged a surplus of \$19,000,000 as a "most bunggling, and clumsy effort to conceal the truth that I have ever witnessed," discusses his appointment to a select committee to investigate "the circulating [of] incendiary papers through the mail" and his opinion that the "subject . . . involves the most important principles, to develope which fully will require a pretty full exploration of the nature & structure of our government," and refers to Harrison's nomination in Pa. and the prospect "that the three states, that elected Gen[era]l Jackson, Pennsylv[ania] Carolina & Tennessee should be arrayed against him at the close of his administration." **Donors: Dr. Robert K. Ackerman, Mr. B. Ernest Allen, Mrs. W. Floyd Allison, Gen. Harry M. Arthur, Mr. F. Edward Barnwell, Mr. & Mrs. William P. Baskin, Dr. Brewton Berry, Mr. Joseph E. Birnie, Mr. George S. Blackburn, Mrs. John R. Boozer, Mrs. William C. Boyd, Mrs. Shirley Black Brown, Mr. J. N. Caldwell, Jr., Mrs. E. B. Cantey, Mrs. Helen C. Carson, Mrs. Philip C. Chappell, Sr., and Mrs. Butler C. Derrick.***

Letter of John Caldwell Calhoun, Washington, 15 Jan. 1849, to Professor Matthew Jouett Williams, informs him that the Sec. of War could not approve his application "from the belief, that there was a legal im-

pediment in the way" and advises—"It will not exist at the next election, when I hope your wishes will be met." **Donors:** Dr. & Mrs. Frederick M. Heath, Mrs. M. G. Powell, and Mrs. F. A. Resch.

Broadside, 1 Apr. 1850, "Order of Proceedings for the Funeral of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, A Senator of the United States from the State of South Carolina." **Donors:** Mrs. Dunbar Robb, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, Mrs. Thomas K. Ruff, Mrs. Robert S. Sams, Mr. Paul A. Sansbury, Mrs. Carl A. Schulz, Mr. Wade H. Sherard, III, Mrs. Walter L. Shipley, Mrs. Marion E. Stevenson, Miss Katherine A. Taylor, Mrs. A. E. Tinsley, Mrs. Maner L. Tonge, Mr. & Mrs. George D. Lott, Jr., Rev. & Mrs. Hugh W. McClure, Mr. & Mrs. A. O. Mattox, and Col. & Mrs. Francis P. Miller.

Volume, 1928, of photographs and descriptions of property in Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, and Jasper Counties offered for sale by Christensen Realty Co. of Beaufort includes Bulls, Big Barnwell, and Paradise Islands; Bear Island, Campbell, Green Meadows, Pocosabo, Dixie, Greenwich, Haigs Point, Iveswood, Garvey Hall, Red Bluff, Sanders, and Verdier plantations; and a tea farm in Charleston County. **Donors:** The Misses Laura Lewis and Mary Lindsay Sloan.

Two hundred and eighty-seven manuscripts, 1958-1968, of the Columbia Jazz Club trace its growth from its organization in 1958 giving accounts of its activities with primary focus on the annual summer jazz festival held July 4th. The collection includes letters from such jazz artists as Marian McPartland and Helen Merrill and information about club officers and visiting performers. Among the club presidents are Francis W. "Bud" Hutto, George Buck, Ambrose G. Hampton, Jr., Ralph Goodwin, and Emily Pierce. Many well-known local and visiting artists appeared at the club's annual summer festivals. **Donors:** Mrs. Ann Fripp Hampton and Dr. Ambrose G. Hampton, Jr.

Seven hundred and forty-nine manuscripts, 1920-1977, of Mrs. Mattie Sue ("Matsu") Crawford reflect her career as a Presbyterian missionary in Japan with her husband the Rev. Vernon A. Crawford, as a writer of fiction and poetry, and as an active layperson in the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Crawford served two missionary tours in Japan—from 1929 to 1940, and from 1961 to 1964. Their mission work is revealed chiefly through newspaper clippings and photographs and through letters from Japanese friends, 1946-1954, reporting on their families and postwar conditions, mentioning the destruction of Okazaki City during World War II, and thanking her for packages. Between missionary tours and after her husband's retirement Mrs. Crawford published four novels, as well as an impressive amount of short prose and poetry.

When Mrs. Crawford returned to S. C. in 1964, she became actively concerned about certain intellectual and theological influences which she regarded as undermining the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. She opposed the introduction of what she considered to be leftist-inspired constitutional and theological changes and began a correspondence with some of the church's most well-known ministers and leaders, including

L. Nelson Bell, Marshall C. Dendy, James T. Magruder, R. Matthew Lynn, W. A. McIlwaine, Ben Lacy Rose, Lawrence L. Stell, David L. Stitt, T. Watson Street, and G. Aiken Taylor. Much of her criticism of the church centered around the influence of the Ecumenical Institute of Chicago and the National Council of Churches. This concern is found in correspondence, addresses, newspaper clippings, imprints, and research files which reflect an important viewpoint in this denominational debate. **Donor:** Mrs. Vernon A. Crawford.

Three manuscripts, Dec. 1944, 10 Feb. 1967, and 22 June 1978, of James McBride Dabbs, consist of a Christmas greeting to Margaret and Lanneau Foster; a letter to Margaret Foster after the death of her husband; and a letter of Margaret Foster in which she reflects upon her friendship with Dabbs. **Donor:** Mrs. Margaret H. Foster.

Two letters of James McBride Dabbs, Mayesville, 13 Mar. 1953 and n.d., to Carolyn McElveen, offer literary criticism of the poems of Juanita Mason, his former student at Coker College. After his signature on the letter of 13 March, Dabbs wrote—"Let the 'Doctor' rest in peace. He was never born." **Donor:** Mrs. Juanita Mason Lewis.

Sixteen letters, 24 Mar. 1841-6 Dec. 1845, of James Davis and his wife Maria, chiefly to members of their families in Massachusetts, provide a glimpse at life in the iron district of Spartanburg. In the earliest letter, 24 Mar. 1841, to her sister Emily Knowlton in Worcester, Mass., Maria refers to her sister's illness and the possibility that they would not see one another again, complains about not receiving letters from her family, notes that she was assisted by an elderly Negro woman "who works for the company," and advises her not to interpret this situation to mean "that I think slavery is right. No I do not but I am obliged to have her or stay alone & that I dare not do. I am surrounded by negroes & hogs." In a letter from Susan Furnace, 14 Feb. 1842, Maria comments on their living accommodations, relates that James was supervising about 100 men on a contract that would require two years to complete, and discusses her teaching and prospects for the school at Limestone Springs. On her second wedding anniversary, 16 June 1842, she wrote her parents from Draytonville that it was unlikely that she would visit them in the near future—"I am almost satisfied that James will never settle at the north he almost hates to hear me speak of things and people there," and mentions her frail health which restricted her teaching and caused her to take large doses of calomel—"This I suppose will frighten you but it need not it is taken here as often as salts at the north." James feared that his wife was suffering from consumption, 6 Nov. 1842, but she did not share his opinion. In a letter of 5 Feb. 1843 she eagerly anticipates visiting her family and later returning to S. C., explains that her fondness for the South did not mean that she had abandoned her views on abolition—"I would do as much for that cause now as ever & I think the system as great an evil—yet I think many of them are far better to be slaves than . . . free," and observes that "many are free . . . they do as they please & enjoy more luxuries than the poor class of whites." After Maria returned to Mass. in 1844, James informed her in a letter of 21 Apr.

that he had fulfilled his contract with William Clark but that Clark "makes fare promises which I do not put much confidence in as he has already cheated me out of five hundred & 46 dollars," and related his intention to visit her in Mass. after which he would return to S. C. to file suit against the company. He had seen Clark once when he wrote his wife on 24 Oct., but he found him "no more reddey to pay & no[t] so willing as when I left." About six months later in Apr. 1845, following an unsuccessful suit against the company, he accused Clark of being "the sole caus[e] of all my trouble" and advised that only a few white employees remained at the furnace. The company was doing a modest volume of business "but pay for everything they get now as no one will trust them." Donors: Miss Flora Barringer, Mr. William H. Brabham, Dr. & Mrs. George W. Brunson, Miss Georgianna Burns Wheeler, Mr. James D. Camp, Dr. & Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs, Mr. & Mrs. Hunter L. Clarkson, Mr. & Mrs. Edward H. Cooper, Mrs. Rodney S. Gary, Mr. Richard Towill Hines, Dr. & Mrs. A. V. Huff, Mr. & Mrs. George H. McGregor, Dr. & Mrs. Robert J. Moore, Mrs. George M. Rhodes, and Mrs. Simpson Zimmerman.

Manuscript, 11 Feb. 1898, copy of "An Act to provide for the transfer and investment of the Downer Fund" to establish and operate the Downer School. Donor: Mrs. A. Mason Gibbes.

Five hundred and twenty-nine manuscripts and four volumes, 1784-1918, 1945, of the Farmer family of Greenville Dist. include bills and receipts relating to the settlement of the estates of James (d. 1830), Theodoric H. (1805-1871), and Elijah (1802-1887) Farmer and 18th and 19th century land papers pertaining to property on Golden Grove Creek, a tributary of the Saluda River, in Greenville Dist. James Farmer acquired the 300-acre tract from Henry T. Walker in 1817, apparently the year that Farmer came to S. C. from Lunenburg County, Va. In a receipt dated 17 Jan. 1815 in Lunenburg County, Thomas Farmer acknowledged receipt of tuition money from James Farmer, guardian of Pleasant, Grief, and Elizabeth Moon. The bills and receipts of James Farmer's estate and accounts with merchants reveal something of the family's holdings and seem to indicate that they raised tobacco and grain crops for market. After the Civil War the Farmers apparently established a general merchandise firm in Anderson and rented their land in Greenville County. The collection contains lien agreements between Elijah Farmer and Willis Glenn (1880) and D. V. Garrison (1884). After Elijah Farmer's death his wife assumed responsibility for management of the property as is indicated by the statement of a committee, 15 Jan. 1890, selected by Mrs. E. G. Farmer and A. B. Hand to arbitrate "differences between them involving possession of Mrs. Farmer's place for the year 1890." Donor: Dr. John W. Linley.

Manuscript volume, 1895, of George Williams Gage (1856-1921), a member of the 1895 constitutional convention, contains "the papers laid on my table at the Convention, and the memoranda made on them . . . from day, to day as the Convention . . . was ordained." Donor: Mrs. Chalmers G. Davidson.

Letter of Nicholas & Jacob van Staphorst, Amsterdam, 30 Mar. 1787, to Mordecai Gist, Charleston, introduces their attorney Samuel Myers whom they had appointed to settle "a very large claim upon the State of South-Carolina," advises that he was authorized to offer terms "conciliating the Honor & Interest with the Conveniency of the State, besides having a Tendency to place its Credit upon a Footing, calculated to remove the Ill-impression it labours under, from the unprecedented proceedings of the Legislature respecting the Recovery of Debts," and observes that such a settlement was necessary "if the Inhabitants wish to recover the good opinion of the monied-Interests in Europe." Donors: Mrs. W. H. Callcott, Dr. D. E. Liedel, Mrs. S. B. McMaster, Mrs. A. L. Middleton, Dr. R. D. Ochs, Mr. H. W. Parker, III, and Dr. J. L. Tison.

Letter of James Hamilton, Philadelphia, 28 May 1839, to Joseph Gales, Washington, thanks him for publishing an editorial [in the *National Intelligencer*], assures him "of the obligation which Texas and I personally owe you," states—"I shall have great pleasure in mentioning this circumstance to those in authority in the Country [France]," and expresses his intention "to write . . . whenever an event of interest transpires on the other side of the waters." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. John C. Bell, Mr. & Mrs. E. Allen Capers, Mr. & Mrs. John H. Daniels, Mr. & Mrs. Henry H. Edens, Mr. & Mrs. James H. Gasque, and Mrs. Esther A. Graff.

Broadside political cartoon, [1868], by Thomas Nast depicts "The Hangman [Wade] Hampton." Donors: Mrs. Sara Dunlap Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. Rufus D. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. W. Powers McElveen, Dr. & Mrs. A. McL. Martin, and Miss Margaret Paysinger.

Letter of Wade Hampton, Columbia, 21 Jan. 1893, to Gen. Marcus Joseph Wright, offers to assist Wright in obtaining an appointment, agrees that the roster of Confederate officers "should be made correct," and mentions several general officers about whose official rank he was uncertain. Donors: Mrs. Monette E. Redslob and Dr. & Mrs. A. V. Huff.

Thirty photographs, c. 1900-1930, of Hampton-Preston House, depicting the house and gardens as the campus of the College for Women and Chicora College, including interior views of the college chapel, parlor, and dining room. These photographs were preserved by Mrs. Marion Bailey Thompson (Mrs. William Eugene) who had been a student at Chicora College. Donor: Mrs. Andrew Lyman Hall, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Marion Bailey Thompson.

Letter of Dorothy Heyward, Folly Island, [1936], discusses the dramatization of *Porgy and Bess* and her collaboration with her husband on the work, notes that "gullah proved a major stumbling block. After painstakingly teaching the northern actors to speak it we had still more trouble in persuading them to tone it down," and mentions that DuBose Heyward and George Gershwin were working on a musical version. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Berry, Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Cassels, Mr. & Mrs. Lucas M. Dargan, and Miss Mary T. Fitch.

Broadside, 30 July [1972?], of the Ku Klux Klan invites "The White

Public" to a meeting at Murrels Inlet on Highway 17. Donor: Mr. George F. Townes.

Four letters, 9-18 May 1933 and 22 Aug. 1934, of John D. Lane relate to his interest in William Gilmore Simms and in Clemson College. William Watts Ball discusses antebellum society in a letter of 9 May 1933, remarks that to his knowledge Simms was not a member of a literary club and comments—"Undoubtedly there seems to have been some question about the status of Simms in relation to the purely social life of the town, a smaller town then than it is now. Many a genius is not fit to caper in 'my lady's parlor'." Ball also reminded Lane that "geniuses" in N. Y. and Philadelphia "have their own circles and that one is not invited to an Assembly ball raises no question." Alexander S. Salley, 12 May 1933, discusses Simms' background and the social climate of antebellum Charleston, disagrees with Mrs. Harriott Horry Ravenel's argument that Simms was snubbed socially, and contends—"When the people of Charleston found they had a literary man of ability and character among them they gave him the cordiality in society which was due to his attainments." In a letter of 18 May 1933 Ball reviews the development of higher education in S. C. from the establishment of Clemson College, contends that Clemson never functioned according to the "original idea of men making their own living partly in college on farms and in shops. . . . [This idea] was realized in the negro state college in Orangeburg. I am not saying it ought to have been realized at Clemson. I think not, but the people should not have been told in 1888 and 1889 that it would be." Ball also sketched a plan for unification of the university system which would, he thought, result in a greater degree of academic freedom—"There is little freedom in them now. A professor is afraid to open his mouth." Donor: Mrs. John D. Lane.

Seventeen volumes, 1840-1881, of Thomas Cassels Law (1811-1888) represent an impressive addition to the Library's Law Family Collection. The earliest farm journal begins in 1840, slightly more than a year before Law moved to the plantation of the late Thomas E. Hart (d. 1841) on Black Creek near Hartsville in Darlington Dist. The journals document his daily activities in managing his plantation and in experimenting with different types of fertilizers on several crops. The volumes include an inventory of farm implements and a record of work performed by his Negroes as blacksmiths. There are numerous references to weather and its effect on crops. The year 1856 seems to have been a particularly severe winter, for on Jan. 12 Law recorded—"There has not been a pleasant day in some three or four weeks—either Rainey or Cold & Freezing Work of no description can be done, have to keep stock pened all day, can get nothing to eat . . . Lambs dying almost as fast as they come." Law continued farming after the Civil War. A volume, 1867-1870, lists chiefly credit accounts, including those with "Colored" persons. In a volume, 1873-1874, presented him by Crane, Boylston & Co. of Charleston, Law recorded his purchases of dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, groceries, stationery, hats and caps, drugs, saddlery, crockery, and sundries. Three volumes of the Hartsville Beef Club, 1873-1874, 1875-

1876, and 1881, of which Law was a member, record contributions and distributions of various cuts of beef to the members. **Donor:** Mrs. Sara Law Jones.

Nine volumes, 1904-1962, of the Lewie family of Columbia document business, fraternal, and religious associations of a prominent black family. The Lewie Printing & Regalia Co. was owned and operated by J. B. Lewie, the founder and publisher of the *Palmetto Leader*. Two mimeographed letters to officers and members of the Knights of Pythias and Courts of Calanthe and of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria advertise the firm's inventory of lodge supplies, badges, buttons, and other regalia. Two volumes, 1947-1951 and 1949-1954, provide a record of money received and an account of sales. Lewie was a member of the S. C. Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and served as an officer in the organization. The collection includes four volumes of organizational records: a statewide membership roster by lodges, 1904-1932; a receipt and disbursement ledger, 1907-1912; an endowment receipt book, 1907-1915; and a membership roster, 1931-1932. The Lewie family were parishioners of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. The collection includes a volume of parish and vestry minutes, 1944-1953, and a record of contributions and minutes of meetings of the Ladies Guild. **Donor:** Mrs. Harriet G. Titus.

Manuscript volume, 1918-1921, 1929-1931, and n. d., an account book of a general store operated by Thomas Walter Lewis at Greenbrier in Fairfield County, also contains newspaper clippings, postal cards, and a graduation record of Greenbrier High School. **Donors:** The Misses Laura Lewis and Mary Lindsay Sloan.

Letter of Francis Lieber, New York, 24 Apr. 1833, to William L. Marcy, Albany, requests copies of annual reports to the legislature on schools, education, and prisons—especially “the report on Sing-Sing,” remarks that the reports “are faithfully studied by me, and a part of them is sent to Germany to some gentlemen where they are not put upon the shelf,” and reports that he had almost completed translating “the work on the Penitentiary System in the U. States by the French Commissioners,” with “many notes, corrections, explanations and new documents.” **Donors:** Miss Rebecca Bryan and Mr. Howard L. Burns.

Letter of Thomas Lowndes, 27 Mar. [1787], to Robert Goodloe Harper, at Mr. Beresford's, Horseshoe, refers to Harper's good fortune in “enjoying the Blessings of a very agreeable Society of Ladies” and remarks that he did not envy him his “Eligible Situation” even though circumstances denied him the pleasure, informs him that he was studying with a lawyer to gain “more easy admittance to the Bar,” notes that the legislature conducted business as usual—“a great deal of Declamation, and little decision,” and approves of their “one trace of Humanity” in “the admittance of Governor [William] Bull, to the rights of Citizenship upon his arrival in the State and taking the oaths of allegiance thereto.” **Donors:** Dr. & Mrs. W. Edwin Hemphill and Mr. Samuel B. Mendenhall.

Letter of George McDuffie, Greenville, 13 July 1825, to “My dear

Sir," states his opinion that the South "will vote in solid column for Old Hickory" and that Clay and Adams "are grossly deluded, by what they foolishly receive as signs of public opinion," comments on the debate of the slavery question in the Georgia legislature—"There is a set among us who wish to make themselves men of consequence by persuading people, 'the damned Yankees wish to set our negroes free,' when upon my soul I do not believe a man could be found in the Union to make such a proposition in Congress," and contends that the people "have too much sense to be deluded by them." **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Hugo S. Ackerman, Judge & Mrs. J. P. Anderson, and Mr. & Mrs. Rudolph C. Barnes, Jr.

Fifty-six manuscripts, 1921-1950, of Edwin Nathaniel Nungezer, Jr. (1902-1950) represent his activities as an undergraduate at Furman University and as a graduate student at Cornell University as well as his teaching career at the University of Oklahoma and Cornell University. His correspondence with his mother Annie and his sister Marjorie indicates his satisfaction with life and studies at Cornell. The papers also include a copy of his play, "See America First," lecture notes, and a bibliography of books for children. **Donors:** Miss Annie Nungezer and Mrs. W. C. Huggins.

Nine manuscripts, 1975 and 1978, of Richard Inman Pearce relate to the production of "The Gardner's Son," a movie which focuses upon Graniteville factory and village, James Gregg, the son of the company's founder and his successor as manager, and Robert McAvoy, the son of the factory's gardner who shot and killed James Gregg. In a series of illustrated newsletters to the Alicia Patterson Foundation, Pearce discusses Graniteville, William Gregg and the Gregg family, the company's history and its operation today, and mill workers and their families. The collection also includes the director's shooting script of "The Gardner's Son" which was written by Cormac McCarthy. **Donor:** Mr. Richard Inman Pearce.

Circular letter, issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Union and States Rights Party, and signed by Joel Poinsett, Charleston, 4 Oct. 1832, to Thomas Symmes, seeks a contribution of \$10 "towards defraying the legitimate expenses of the Party" and pledges "to adhere scrupulously to the determination of the Party to preserve the purity of the elective franchise according to the compact between the Parties." **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Hunter Kennedy, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Kerr, Mr. & Mrs. William Boyce White, Jr., and Mrs. J. Bratton Davis.

Manuscript, Feb. 1862, signed by U. S. Army Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, is a roster of contraband Negroes giving occupations and type of work, record of days worked and wages, and former owners. **Donors:** Mrs. W. A. Hart, Dr. & Mrs. A. R. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. Richard W. Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. Miles Loadholt, and Dr. & Mrs. Henry H. Lumpkin.

Five manuscripts, 1976-1977, of Professor Robert F. Simpson consist of "Personal Recollections of the Great Depression" by historian Elizabeth Davidson; "A Personal Remembrance of the Depression" by Valeria

Grannis; and oral history projects on the "Great Depression" prepared by Dr. Simpson's Coker College students. **Donor: Dr. Robert F. Simpson.**

Fourteen manuscripts, 1929-1930 and 1952-1976, and *fourteen volumes*, 1936-1978, of Lalla Stevenson reveal her interest in the history of S. C. and provide a record of her travels. The collection includes six letters, 30 Sept. 1929-21 Jan. 1930, from James Henry Rice, Jr., Brick House Plantation, Wiggins, in which he responds favorably to her invitation to deliver an address on S. C. women and remarks—"South Carolina's women are fully as brilliant in achievement, to say nothing of the graces, as her men have been, albeit little . . . [has] been published about them, not, certainly from lack of appreciation by the men, nor from unwillingness to bestow full credit. The reason is altogether different, namely men and women shrank from anything like publicity where women were concerned." Ten scrapbooks contain newspaper clippings and tear sheets of articles concerning historical sites around the state, cultural activities, book reviews, and biographies. Miss Stevenson has traveled extensively with her sisters. Her journals relate their travels in South America, Africa, and the South Pacific islands. But perhaps the most interesting journal is the record of her participation in South Carolina's tricentennial celebration. The volume records her impressions of historic homes and gardens which she and her sisters visited on twenty tours in all sections of the state. **Donor: Miss Lalla Stevenson.**

One hundred and two manuscripts and two volumes, 1922-1976, of Peurifoy Stevenson include family correspondence, travel letters from England in 1929 and from Mexico in 1942, two manuscripts of short stories written in Dr. Havilah Babcock's English course, a volume of class notes in Dr. George Armstrong Wauchope's course on the English novel, and a program, newspaper clippings, and correspondence relating to the 50th reunion of the Hyatt Park School class of 1926. This occasion was organized by Miss Stevenson who corresponded with surviving students and faculty. Those attending the reunion were presented a volume of biographical sketches compiled by Miss Stevenson, who also wrote a history of the Hyatt Park School for *The State*. Photographs of the school and students in 1904, 1910, and 1916 and a history of early 20th century education in the Eau Claire section enhance the collection. **Donor: Miss Peurifoy Stevenson.**

Letter of Daniel Augustus Tompkins, 2 May 1911, to "Dear Sir," discusses editorial philosophy and policies of the *Charlotte Observer* and *Charlotte Chronicle*. **Donors: Misses Mary Lindsay and Laura Lewis Sloan.**

Manuscript, [c. 1851-1853], contains the signatures of all members of S. C.'s delegation to the U. S. House of Representatives, 32nd Congress. **Donors: Hon. & Mrs. W. J. Bryan Dorn and Mrs. Allison P. DuBose.**

Letter of William Vernon, Charles Town, 17 Jan. 1746, to Samuel Vernon, Newport, R. I., informs him of the delayed departure of Capt. Stafford's ship because of violent winds, notes that it had been a week since any word had been heard of another ship which caused him to

fear that it had been driven ashore—" [It] will be Intirely owing to their Imprudence, in loosing their Cables & Anchors," and concludes—"If she gets in, their will be a new plan of Trouble & Anxiety; on the other hand if she miscarrys, perhaps a Litigious Sute with the Insurers, that makes this the unlucky affair I ever undertook." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Henderson and Mr. & Mrs. Robert H. Hodges.

Broadside prospectus, Feb. 1850, issued by Daniel K. Whitaker, "Proposals for Publishing in the City of Charleston, S. C. a Monthly Periodical . . . 'The Rights of the South'." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Erskine D. Betts, Dr. & Mrs. Cyril B. Busbee, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Cantey, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph E. Dixon, and Mrs. T. Jackson Lowe.

Plat, 22 Nov. 1849, of 130 acres of land lying between Mill Creek and the road to Gibert's Mill in Abbeville Dist. shows the location of Willington Presbyterian Church. Donor: Mrs. John A. Gibert.

Manuscript, 10 Mar. 1902, of Owen Wister (1860-1938) describes the grounds and exhibits of the Charleston Exposition and gives his reaction upon viewing the Ordinance of Secession. Donors: Mrs. W. Dixon Foster, Prof. John W. Linley, Mr. William L. McDowell, Jr., Dr. H. Roy Merrens, Mr. Harold Moise, Dr. J. B. Nettles, Mrs. N. J. Nims, Mrs. Myrtis G. Osteen, Miss Louise Pettus, Mr. A. M. Quattlebaum, Mr. Delmar Roberts, Miss Maude Smith, S. C. Society of Engineers, Mr. Sidney K. Suggs, Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, Miss Hilda Tunander, Miss Lidie H. Withers, Mr. Marion Simms Wyeth, and Mr. John Conrad Zimmerman.

Volume, 1976, of Joanne Woodward, script for her appearance as special guest star on the John Denver Show. Donor: Miss Joanne Woodward.

SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA

Bank of Charleston, *Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders*. . . , Charleston, 1850 and 1851. Donor: Mr. Thomas E. Smith.

Emmie May Bookhart (comp.), *Elloree, The Home I Love*, Orangeburg, 1937. Donor: Mrs. John C Hungerpiller.

Camp Kettle (Beaufort), January 1862 (Vol. 1, No. 9), extremely rare issue of a newspaper published by the 100th (Roundhead) Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, U. S. Army, containing an account of the "Battle of Port Royal Ferry". Donors: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Belser, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Black, Dr. and Mrs. D. K. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Brooker, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Bruno, Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Bruccoli, Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Burgdorf, Dr. and Mrs. A. K. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cathcart, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Chase and Mr. Thomas E. Smith.

Charleston Medical Journal and Review, October 1874 (n.s. Vol. II, No. 3). Donor: Miss Julia R. Reynolds.

A Confederate Veteran, *The Confederate Song Book*, Savannah, Ga., 1899. Donor: Miss Mary B. Kollock.

Richard Beale Davis, *Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585-1763*, 3 vols., Knoxville, 1978. Donor: Dr. Richard Beale Davis.

Rev. Alexander Glennie, *Sermons Preached on Plantations to Congregations of Negroes*, Charleston, 1844. Donor: Miss Julia R. Reynolds.

Greenville Mountaineer, 27 October 1897 issue. Donor: Dr. John W. Linley.

Hamburg Journal, 23 July 1842 issue (broadside). Donor: Mr. Paul L. Springer.

Hartsville High School, *The Retrospect* (annual), nine issues, 1934-1938, 1940, 1944, 1956 and 1960. Donor: Mrs. John C Hungerpillar.

Hymns for Infant Minds, New Haven and Charleston ("Sidney's [Babcock] Press"), 1821. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. H. Simmons Tate, Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. John B. DuBose.

Lexington Dispatch, 21 September 1904 and 26 August 1908 issues; *Lexington News*, 30 August 1916 issue. Donor: Mr. D. H. Sullivan.

Merchants Mercantile Agency, *The Credit Experience Guide* ("compiled reports upon those who obtain credit from the business men of this . . . South Carolina District"), [Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910?]. Donor: Mr. J. W. Boozer.

The Newberry Stylus (Newberry College), May 1914 (Vol. XV, No. 8). Donor: Mrs. G. Heber Ballentine.

George T. Perry, [Map of] *Part of Charleston Harbor* ("showing the position of the Star of the West when fired into"), Philadelphia, 1861. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fant and Mrs. Clara Mae Jacobs.

Les Pseaumes de David, Amsterdam, c. 1742, (most of the title page and several interior pages are missing from this psalter once owned by Pierre Moragné, a leader of the Huguenot settlement in Abbeville District). Donor: Mrs. C. J. Craven.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti, *The Blessed Damozel*, "Printed at Ye Palmetto Press wch. is in Aiken, South Carolina, in the year MCM" (with bookplate of the famous printer, Thomas Bird Mosher). Donors: Rev. and Mrs. Arthur M. Martin.

S. C. House of Representatives, *Resolutions Adopted by Bratton's Brigade, South Carolina Volunteers January 30th, 1865*, n.p., [1865]. Donors: the late Mr. David E. Finley and Mrs. Esther M. Graff.

S. C. State Dental Association, *Program of the Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting*. . . , Chick Springs, S. C., n.p., 1916. Donor: Mr. J. W. Boozer.

Southern Patriot (Charleston), 19 June 1838 extra issue (broadside)

containing a survivor's account of the sinking of the *Pulaski*. Donors: Miss Jessie G. Ham, Mr. and Mrs. F. William Summers, and Mrs. Mary Bostick Toll.

Southern Table Book: A New Selection of Arithmetical Tables. . ., Charleston, 1856. Donor: Mrs. Ann O. Regnery.

State Teachers' Association of S. C., *Proceedings of the Thirty-Eight Annual Meeting . . . Held at Columbia, S. C.*, Columbia, 1910. Donor: Mrs. John C Hungerpillar.

Sumter Watchman, nine issues, 28, May 1856 — 25 January 1865. Donor: Miss Sophie Dabbs.

B. R. Tillman, Jr. (comp.), *Navy Yearbook*, Washington, 1915. Donor: Dr. James B. Meriwether.

Union Bank and Trust Company, Aiken, S. C. (promotional booklet), n.p., [c. 1904]. Donor: Mr. Paul L. Springer.

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