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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Friday, May 8, 1981

DR. DANIEL W. HOLLIS, President, Presiding

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

Business Meeting
Welcome . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . CHESTER W. BAIN
Dean, College of Humanities & Social Science

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . DANIEL W. HOLLIS
Professor of History
The varied concerns of David R. Coker (1870-1938) of Hartsville, seed breeder, farm spokesman, Chairman of the South Carolina State Council of Defense, and one of the most influential men of his time in South Carolina, are detailed in this collection of more than 64,000 items, covering, in substance, the period from late Aug. 1916 to Coker’s death in Nov. 1938.

The bulk of the collection deals with Coker’s economic and business concerns. Numerous items, notably correspondence with his brothers J. L. Coker II, C. W. Coker, and W. C. Coker, and with his brother-in-law J. J. Lawton, discuss the management of the family landholdings and the family enterprises, notably the Carolina Fiber Company, the Sonoco Products Company, and J. L. Coker and Company. The major portion of the business papers, however, concerns the operations of the Pedigreed Seed Company and the Coker Cotton Company. The Seed Company was an outgrowth of Coker’s lifelong interest in the breeding of pure strains of upland long-staple cotton; it employed a staff of experts, notably H. J. Webber, J. B. Norton, and G. J. Wilds, to develop new varieties of cotton and other plants, to test new agricultural methods, and to sell the resulting seed to farmers throughout the cotton belt. While Coker, wishing the Company to survive him, sought to place it on a firm financial footing, it was chronically unprofitable, and he had constantly to struggle both to keep the firm afloat and to gain acceptance for its work. His attempts to improve the quality of Southern agricultural production were complemented by his efforts to reform the marketing system to make it more responsive to the quality of cotton offered for sale and thus increase the prosperity of farmers willing to use Coker’s seeds and methods. To this end he organized his own cotton-buying firm, the Coker Cotton Company, and waged numerous campaigns urging cotton and cotton seed manufacturers to demand a better product of their suppliers.

These efforts were linked to broader concerns over the poor state of Southern “rural civilization,” which deteriorated sharply during the agricultural depression of the 1920s and the national depression of the 1930s. Seeking to stem the decline and to foster a rural social order based on independent small farmers, Coker became in the 1920s a major spokesman for agricultural reform, corresponding extensively with U. S. Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Extension Service officials, farm editors such as Clarence Poe of the *Progressive Farmer*, and leading agriculturists both in the South and in the nation as a whole. His interest in the reconstruction of Southern rural society led him to associate with like-minded philanthropists such as Hugh MacRae of Wilmington, N. C., government officials such as Elwood P. Mead of the Bureau of Reclamation, and intellectuals such as Alvin Johnson of the *New Republic* and the
New School for Social Research. He played a leading role in the work of the South Carolina Land Settlement Commission in 1923, and was a close observer of the rural redevelopment schemes of the early New Deal.

Political correspondence is generally scattered, although Coker maintained good Washington connections through his father-in-law, Daniel C. Roper, and was close to South Carolina Governor Richard I. Manning. Aside from a deep personal involvement in Manning's 1916 re-election campaign, Coker's political role was chiefly advisory. By the same token his government service consisted primarily of service on advisory boards and commissions. He served as a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond until 1934, corresponding extensively with its officials and with bankers such as J. W. Norwood and John F. Bruton regarding both institutional and broader economic matters. He sat on the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina until 1938, corresponding with Presidents W. S. Currell, W. D. Melton, L. T. Baker, D. M. Douglas, and J. Rion McKissick and with other trustees concerning University business. His most significant public service came during World War I, when he was chairman of the South Carolina Commission on Civic Preparedness for War, Chairman of the South Carolina State Council of Defense, and, briefly, U. S. Food Administrator for South Carolina; the correspondence for 1917 and 1918 is a rich source of evidence relating to the domestic war effort and its impact on South Carolina. Donors: The Coker Family through Mr. Robert Richardson Coker.

May Roper Coker Papers, 1908-1975

May Roper Coker (1890-1976) was honored in 1958 by being selected as South Carolina and National Mother of the Year. The intellectual and personal qualities of this generous, liberal-minded lady which led to her selection as Mother of the Year are revealed throughout the 2,520 pieces of correspondence in this collection. Mrs. Coker's interests included education, humanitarian causes, travel, gardening, and politics, but her major interest was people.

As the daughter of Daniel C. Roper, she spent much of her early life in Washington where she made many friendships that would endure a lifetime. One of these friendships was South Carolina agriculturist David R. Coker with whom she began corresponding in 1915. May Roper and widower David R. Coker were married the same year. Coker discussed their wedding date and expressed his great satisfaction that Miss Roper and his daughters had established a close relationship in a letter of 12 July 1915.

For the next twenty years the correspondence from her husband and parents contains discussions of political events and economic topics, both in South Carolina and the nation. Roper's importance as a supporter of President Woodrow Wilson is evidenced in a letter of 31 July 1916 in which he informed his daughter of his selection by Col. House and others to help reorganize the re-election campaign—"I am a good soldier and as such obey orders and am thankful that I have the nerve to do so."
When the United States declared war the following year, David Coker assisted in the organization of the Liberty Loan campaign in S. C. He was somewhat discouraged at the response of farmers and found in many instances that “The negroes . . . are responding better than the whites.”

The Republican party controlled the White House throughout the 1920s, and Daniel C. Roper left politics to enter private business. Before the 1924 convention he thought that William G. McAdoo was assured of the nomination “Were it not for the antagonisms of the Prohibition and religious questions.” Politics in S. C. was also a concern of Mrs. Roper who was terribly disappointed over the results of the first primary election in 1924—“I’m sorry for the Dials—they never realized how frail their strength was. Do pray work. Do not let Blease come in.” Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Roper was happy with the Democratic party’s nominee for President in 1928. Concerning reports that “Al Smith is gaining rapidly,” she commented tersely—“I hope not but one never knows what the more common class of people may do.” Mrs. Roper was certain that the “Al Smith crowd . . . will disgrace our good old Dem. Party.”

The old spirit revived with Roosevelt’s campaign in 1932. Roper likened the presidential election of that year to the campaign of 1896—“It is going to be a very dramatic campaign, very disturbing in many ways because it is a contest against the monied interests.” His daughter Mrs. Coker received several letters of commendation for her speech seconding Roosevelt’s nomination. Her congratulators included Mrs. Roosevelt who thought that her speech “was perfectly grand and such a joy after all the long winded gentlemen.” In Mar. 1933 Roper responded to a letter from his daughter—“You evidently have caught the full American Spirit which is apparently one hundred per cent for our great leader in the White House who is endeavouring to bring us into high ground and our people into a happier state.”

Between the election and inauguration Roper became involved in the task of reorganizing the government. He was flooded with applications for positions in the new administration and mentioned some references to David R. Coker as a candidate for Secretary of Agriculture. Mrs. Roper noted in a letter of 25 Jan. 1933 that “McAdoo is certainly sore as he had not gotten any one over that he pushed.” After his appointment as Secretary of Commerce by President Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Roper’s letters during the 1930s contain numerous references to politics and to the achievements of the administration. There are also insights into other developments. From South Poland, Me., in Aug. 1937, Roper comments on changing patterns of travel made possible by better roads, cars, and facilities—“This hotel, one of the best in this part of the country, is about one-third filled and most of their patronage is transient, compared with monthly visitors twenty years ago.”

Mrs. Coker’s husband David died in 1938. His reputation as a promoter of ideas and of experimentation and as an achiever in the field of Southern agriculture is thoroughly documented by the 544 letters and telegrams of condolence. Over the next thirty-eight years Mrs. Coker devoted herself tirelessly to the myriad interests which she had developed
during her married life. The collection includes correspondence from her daughters who attended St. Catherine's School in Richmond, Va., Vassar College, Mt. Holyoke College, and Randolph-Macon Woman's College. The correspondence continued as they began their careers and families. Mrs. Coker was devoted throughout her life to the education of women, especially the development of Coker College in Hartsville where she was responsible for bringing in scholars with national and international reputations. Mrs. Coker, as revealed by her papers, was above all a person of spirit and conviction. In July 1964 her brother, James Roper, telegraphed Mrs. Coker congratulations on living in the state which gave Senator Barry Goldwater the votes assuring his nomination as standard bearer of the Republican party. She immediately replied—"I shall spend every moment I can and give every energy I can and whatever financial support I can give, to the defeat of the most dangerous man that I have seen run in my long life for the highest office of our land."

Correspondents, other than family members, include William E. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Southall Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Cordell Hull, Archer and Anna Hyatt Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh MacRae, Enid Starkie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, Sarah Watson, and A. L. M. Wiggins. Donor: Mrs. Martha Coker Ziegler.

**Cash-Shannon Duel Collection, 1878-1884, 1964-1965**

Correspondence and other papers and a scrapbook of newspaper clippings make up this collection of fifty-nine items which illuminate the events leading up to what has been called "The Last Affair of Honor" in S. C., the duel, and the aftermath.

The principals, Civil War veteran and planter Col. E. B. C. Cash and lawyer William M. Shannon, were both prominent citizens of Kershaw County. The initial document in the collection is the "Articles of Agreement" (1878) used in a duel between Cash's son, William Boggan, and S. Miller Williams, with an amendment to govern a second duel between Cash and James Cantey. Some of the charges and countercharges which contributed to bad feeling between Cash and Shannon are revealed in a broadside (1878) "Circular. . . . To the Citizens of Kershaw County" in which Shannon replied to 'libels" against himself in the *Camden Journal* concerning his management of the Wateree Free Bridge. A broadside (1880) "To the Public" contains E. B. C. Cash's letter of 22 May challenging W. L. DePass to a duel, DePass' letter of acceptance, and Cash's statement that DePass intentionally avoided the duel by being arrested.

The first correspondence between Cash and Shannon is the retained copy of a letter of 11 June 1880 from Shannon in which he reviewed the events between them from 24 Nov. 1879 and objected to a circular issued by Boggan Cash "in scurrilous, vulgar, libellous, false and dirty language." Boggan Cash presented his review of their differences in a letter of 15 June, accused Shannon of having slandered his mother and uncle, and announced his willingness to accept a challenge from "any of
your blood." Cash cited Shannon's actions as attorney in the case of Wienges vs. Cash, pronounced Shannon an "unmitigated Scoundrel," and invited a challenge in another letter of 15 June. William E. Johnson, acting in Shannon's behalf, requested Cash, 18 June, to name a date and place and to appoint his second. Arrangements for the duel were finalized on 28 June when Cash and Johnson signed an amended form of the 1878 agreement used in the duel between Boggan Cash and S. Miller Williams.

Cash and Shannon met at DuBois' Bridge in Darlington County on July 5, 1880. Newspaper clippings in the scrapbook reveal a widespread revulsion and outrage which followed accounts of Shannon's death. Shannon's brother Samuel, who lived in Charleston, wrote William Johnson of a different view—"If the Press and Law would let those Cashes alone, some of us might get even with them after awhile." The most important person among the correspondents after the duel is Shannon's second, William E. Johnson. In a letter of 12 July 1880 to his brother Dr. R. B. Johnson in Mississippi, he reviewed the incidents of the duel and included information on an 1879 duel between Charles J. Shannon and T. J. Clarke.

As one might suspect, relations between the families of the principals remained tense. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, 10 Aug., discussed with Johnson "what action should be taken by the sons of Col. Shannon in relation to the letter . . . by W. B. Cash to our friend Captain John M. Cantey." Johnson assessed the impact of a letter from Cash to J. M. Cantey in writing his brother, 14 Aug., and expressed "astonishment, that I . . . [who] have always intended to do nothing that was wrong now find myself in danger of the Penitentiary." On 25 Aug. he responded to his brother's questions "relating to the trouble here" and offered his assessment of some of Camden's citizens, including T. H. Clarke and James Chesnut—"I do not think the Chesnuts, Mannings, Boykins, and such gentlemen will ever come to the front again, because the people do not want them." Johnson apprised his brother of pre-trial strategy in a letter of 13 Oct. 1880 and also commented on the candidacy for governor on the Greenback ticket of his brother's boyhood friend, L. W. R. Blair—"his following in this county is very small consisting of a few of the meanest white men, we have and a considerable number of negroes." Blair had recently appeared at a rally in Camden attended by "1,500 men in red shirts." He was "the worst looking man you ever saw & the worst dressed, & the filthiest. His hair is never combed, and his finger nails are never cut, or cleaned, and his clothes look as if he had laid in the ashes all night." He referred to Blair, 21 Nov., as "the most heartily hated man I ever knew in this county," and commented on Blair's quarrel with Gen. John D. Kennedy and the election.

Col. Cash discussed his manuscript on the duel in a letter to J. M. Cantey, 30 May 1881, and offered to submit it to one or more of Shannon's friends "who were on the field . . . to endorse such parts as refer to Col. Shannon or the difficulty between us." Johnson discussed Cash's circular in a letter to his brother, 16 Aug. 1881, and pointed out
what he considered to be an important difference between the most recently published version of W. B. Cash's "Camden Soliloquies" and the earlier version, "the Boggan Cash 'Doggerell' [which] caused the duel."

The collection also includes correspondence of B. M. Ellison, Jr., concerning his interest in duelling and a typescript of a paper by Ellison, "The Last Affair of Honor." Donors: Mr. B. M. Ellison, Jr. and, through their contributions to the Society's Reserve Fund: Mrs. Jesse Ball, Lt. Col. & Mrs. Henry Lide DuRant, Col. E. DeTreville Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. Robert McC. Figg, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. A. Mason Gibbes, Dr. Wil Lou Gray, Dr. Ambrose G. Hampton, Jr., Dr. Daniel W. Hollis, Mrs. Jane G. Ketchin, Mrs. George S. King, Sr., Mr. Lane Kirkland, Mr. William B. Lindsay, Mr. J. Rieman McIntosh, Rev. & Mrs. J. Kenneth Morris, Miss Elizabeth Obear, Mr. Henry Norwood Obear, Mr. Edwin Peacock, Mrs. J. T. Pearlstine, Mr. J. Roy PenneU, Jr., Dr. George C. Rogers, Jr., Mrs. E. B. Sloan, Dr. & Mrs. E. R. Taylor, Mrs. Walter Gregg Wallace, and Dr. Robert M. Wier.

BRYCE FAMILY PAPERS, 1806, 1822-1899, 1912, 1938

The 416 manuscripts in this collection highlight some of the events in the lives of members of the Columbia family of planter Campbell R. Bryce. The collection is comprised of family correspondence; land papers for lots in the town of Columbia; bills of sale for slaves; correspondence and legal papers concerning suits against the estate of Campbell R. Bryce; stock certificates in the Commercial Bank of Columbia, the Bank of Hamburg, and the Farmers' and Exchange Bank of Charleston; European travel letters (1851) from London, Marseilles, Berlin, Liverpool, and Rome of John and Campbell R. Bryce; correspondence after the burning of Columbia in 1865; correspondence (1889-1890) of F. W. Royster of the Memphis & Mississippi Valley Land Agency and Frederick Turnbull concerning Mrs. Campbell R. Bryce's claim to lands in Tunica County, Miss.; and correspondence (1889-1890, 1896) relating to Mrs. Bryce's claim for her late husband's interest in the Venezuela Land Company.

A substantial portion of the antebellum correspondence derives from the courtship and eventual marriage of Campbell R. Bryce (1817-1867) of Columbia and Sarah M. Henry of Canton, Miss. Campbell R. Bryce, as well as Sarah's brother, E. G. Henry, attended S. C. College. Another classmate, James Warley Miles, in a letter of 13 May 1838, acknowledged Henry's letter "from the far west" and the "deplorable picture of the society of that wretched place," discusses his literary efforts, and comments on John L. Manning's marriage to Susan Hampton—"I rather expect that his brilliant schemes will never be realized. An independently wealthy young man, with his wife fond of show; add ill health. . . . and want of a profession. . . . He may flash for a moment; but can never rise superior to Frank Pickens (if so high) unless he becomes a hard student, and a steadily devoted, cool headed politician."

Campbell Bryce was an ardent Whig in politics. He mentioned the
campaign in Richland Dist. and his hope for a Whig victory in a letter, 1 Oct. 1840, to Sarah M. Henry. He also noted the passing of the “dull monotony” of summer—“Business is commencing again. The College & schools are about to resume their duties, our elections shortly take place, then follow the courts, the races, the Legislature.” Indian agent Pierce Mason Butler mentioned Whig prospects for success in Ark. and La. in a letter from Fort Gibson, Ark., 5 Mar. 1844. Butler also paid tribute to the Seminole chief, Co-a-Coo-Cha—“he is the handsomest man living—brave—independent—& eminently talented” and offered the opinion that the Seminoles “have been greatly neglected—& treated with great injustice.”

Campbell Bryce and his father John toured Europe in 1851. From Berlin, 31 July, Campbell Bryce told of their travels with the editor of the Eclectic Magazine, referred to the large number of American tourists in Italy and Germany, a great many of whom were from the western states, “especially Ohio and most of them verdant.” He was especially impressed, however, with their travelling companions, a Mr. and Mrs. Hoffner of Cincinnati, Ohio. Although Mr. Hoffner was not educated, Bryce thought him “very sensible and of good taste.” He was sending home about $15,000 worth of statuary, including an original piece by Hiram Powers, which prompted Bryce to observe—“Oh how I envy these Old World people, their pictures, & statutes & Music—and sometimes I almost feel that between the despotism & refinements & arts of Europe, & the liberty & rudeness of America I could almost prefer the former.”

The amount of material in the collection for the 1850s is not impressive, but the collection blossoms again with the outbreak of the Civil War. Correspondence, bills and receipts, and reports document Mrs. Campbell Bryce’s work with the Ladies Association of Columbia, the Soldiers Relief Association, and the Ladies Hospital Association. A letter, 27 Feb. 1864, from W. H. Johnson to Alfred G. Trenholm notes changes in the business district of Charleston as a result of the war and remarks—“Things are . . . very high, and living hard and the town very dull . . . This is as much the effect of the times, I think, as of the Yankee shells, which do wonderfully little damage.”

When Sherman’s army reached Columbia in Feb. 1865, Mrs. John Bryce was in Charlotte, N. C. A friend informed her of the destruction of her home. Some of her belongings were safe, however, as they were stored at her son’s house which was not damaged. Her servants “behaved well” throughout the ordeal. The friend noted that “Main Street is in ashes, & in our street from the main to Mr. Howes on one side & to Mr. Crawfords on the other is gone.” By Mar. Mrs. Bryce was anxious “to return to our poor ill fated City.” Of one thing she was certain: divine retribution against the Yankees. In Aug. 1866 Mrs. Bryce requested from her daughter-in-law in Fort Motte more information about the “Freedman fair,” and suggested “that we may get up something of the kind for the memorial association, and as there fair was so handsomely patronized by the white folks, they may reciprocate.”

Some time before the Civil War Campbell Bryce became interested
in a business venture known as the Venezuela Land Co. The South's defeat apparently increased that interest, for in 1867 Bryce considered emigrating to Venezuela and left on a voyage to investigate the situation there. Two letters to his wife and mother report progress of the voyage and give his impressions of various sites in Brazil. Another prospective emigrant, W. W. Legare, wrote Mrs. Bryce in Aug. 1867 of his intention to settle in Brazil. Legare who entertained "no hope of peace and comfort in this country for many years, . . . [for] I am not willing to work for the support of Yankees & lazy Negroes," wanted information from Bryce about conditions in Brazil. Bryce probably did not have an opportunity to respond, as he became ill in South America and returned to N. Y. where he died in Aug. 1867. Donors: Mrs. D. Clarence List, Mrs. Herbert A. McKee, Mrs. James S. Robb, and Miss Marguerite T. Wooley, granddaughters of the late Callie C. Bryce and Alfred G. Trenholm.

JAMES GAMEWELL GLASS PAPERS, 1875-1975

James Gamewell Glass' (1860-1939) career as an Episcopal priest in S. C., Ala., and Fla. is documented in this collection of 1,332 manuscripts and four volumes. The collection includes fifty-three manuscripts, 1884-1919, concerning lands in Fla., principally in Marion and Alachua counties, owned by George R. Fairbanks and later administered by his son-in-law, Rev. Glass; family letters and correspondence as a student at Holy Communion Church Institute (later Porter Military Academy) and the University of the South; correspondence and papers relating to his service as secretary of the dioceses of S. C., Ala., and Fla., as a member of the Board of Trustees of Porter Military Academy, 1900-1902, and as secretary of the Board of Trustees, University of the South, 1900-1939; correspondence during the rebuilding of St. John's Episcopal Church in Winnsboro in 1888; correspondence and papers concerning his service as chaplain of the Fla. Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans; travel letters of Rev. and Mrs. Glass in England in 1935; and letters and papers concerning calls to work with various churches in S. C., Ga., Tex., Tenn., Ala., N. C., Miss., Ky., La. and Fla.

The single most interesting body of correspondence in the collection relates to Glass' ministry at Summerville, a community which was experiencing some changes as a result of a large influx of northern visitors around the turn of the century. His principal correspondent in the parish was Charles U. Shepard, the promoter of tea culture in Summerville. In a letter of 6 Oct. 1898, Shepard opposed the building of a new church before there was some assurance of adequate finances—"The flurry about a new church last spring was largely among those who had not made considerable sacrifices in the payment of the old indebtedness." Shepard opposed the location of a military encampment in Summerville to train soldiers for the Spanish-American War—"I fully appreciate the demoralization which surely accompanies military camps, especially the drawing hither of hordes of 'bummers' & other disreputable creatures to stimulate and prey upon the worst appetites of the men." Shepard continued as a correspondent after Glass left Summerville for a parish in Ala. In 1905
he commented that tourists and invalids “are here in larger numbers than ever.” Especially annoying was the appearance of an automobile on the streets, “scaring the horses and depriving all driving of pleasure.” In the same letter he reported on affairs at St. Paul’s Church and the work being carried on at the mission school. Women of the congregation were given the right to vote and to hold office in 1911 although “It is a question to what extent they will exercise it.” Shepard also cited the “very considerable demand for cottages with modern improvements for the winter by Northern residents.”

Two letters, 16 Dec. 1899 and 16 Mar. 1902, of Bishop Ellison Capers provide an insight into the church’s position with regard to its black communicants. In 1899 Capers requested Glass to fill a vacancy at a mission in Timmonsville on a temporary basis as “I dont want to employ northern negro clergymen for this work.” In 1902 he advised Glass not to become agitated over the “negro question”—“It has done us harm enough, & as matters stand now we are doing the negro a thousand fold more good than we will be able to do, if we get up more trouble on his account.” Donor: Rainsford Glass Dudney (Mrs. Thomas E.)

**Glass Family Papers, 1820-1938**

The life and times of a prominent antebellum Columbia family is documented in this collection of 384 manuscripts and twelve volumes. Correspondence of John Glass, Ella Tradewell Glass, Peter Bryce Glass, Elizabeth Faust Tradewell, Annie Snead, and Lavinia Snead Dunwoody and genealogical information on the Glass, Tradewell, Faust, Boatwright, and related families are the principal divisions in the collection.

John Glass (1794-1878) worked at several professions during his lifetime. Two of them—newspaper editor and bookkeeper—are revealed in the collection. A scrapbook kept by his son Peter Bryce Glass (1834-1888) contains political editorials supporting Zachary Taylor in the Columbia (S. C.) Southern Chronicle. Glass left the Chronicle to become editor of The Fairfield Herald which turned out to be unfortunate from a financial standpoint. He wrote his son at Cokesbury, 3 Mar. 1849, that he left the Herald because “Britton has come out for the Bank.” Glass was still unemployed in Sept. when he discussed his financial reverses in a letter to his son and announced that he was prepared “again, at the age of three-score years, to make ‘my bread, with the sweat of my brow.’ ”

By 1851 Glass was located in Talbot County, Ga., working as a bookkeeper for a railroad under construction. In a letter of 5 Jan. 1851 he noted that Georgia was making significant progress in the development of a rail system “whilst the great men in Carolina, are talking, eating, drinking and making speeches about one.” Glass was of the opinion that “The veriest backwoods man in Georgia, knows all about the South Carolina clique, that is, the few great men, who rule the State.” Continuing along this line he commented on the contest for state senator in Richland Dist. between James Hoppins Adams and Joseph A. Black—“I can well imagine, the rascality, treating, bribing, corruption, drunkeness,
and barefaced hypocrisy, which is now enacted and enacting in Richland district." Glass often offered his son advice, complimented him on his position as clerk with the Columbia bookselling and stationery firm of R. L. Bryan, and in a letter of 10 Mar. 1851 he advised him to avoid debt. He reported that he was getting along well with the Irish laborers but not "with the villainous country born scoundrels." He was aware of the election of delegates to a convention in S. C. and was horrified at a riot in Boston over a fugitive slave. Abolitionists, he thought, were "a graceless sett of scoundrels and cut throats." In a letter of 22 May 1851 in which he described a melee between the Irish and the "natives," he criticized the convention in S. C. as "so much time wasted" and related his impression of opinion in Ga. "that the broken down hotspurs and impoverished aristocrats of the State [S. C.] have disgraced her." He rejoiced at the outcome of the elections in Columbia in Nov. which he deemed "a Waterloo defeat" for the "hottest secessionists."

Other than politics in S. C., his opinion of workers on the railroad is the principal topic of Glass' correspondence. The laborers seemed to him a "Miserable population ... morals and habits bad, no responsibility in Character and less shame in conduct." He was pleased when he finally maneuvered the "native" laborers into a position where he could discharge them. Listening to the black workers as he was writing one evening, he observed—"I frequently envy, when their clear merry laugh rings on my ears, whilst I am plodding over and examining the business of the day. What a happy set of creatures these darkies are; if they only knew it;—and if the rascally Bobolitionists would let them alone."

In 1859 Glass began the first volume of a "Record of Deaths in Columbia . . . and elsewhere." When the record concluded in 1877, the year before his death, he had completed nine volumes. Many of the entries record only the name of the deceased, occupation, and date and cause of death, but Glass often recorded information about the lives of the persons and included recollections of persons whom he knew. He normally listed only the deaths of white persons with the exception of several family slaves and such local "personalities" as Sancho Cooper, who served Thomas Cooper. One can even glean interesting bits of local history in Glass' accounts of certain individuals. Mitchell Smith died on 8 Oct. 1860 "from excessive eating and drinking" in the "Bull Pen." Glass identified the structure as a house "used for the time being . . . to place (un-certain voters), preparatory to an election . . . on the 8th and 9th Oct. 1860." Deaths of non-Columbians included such figures as Thomas J. Jackson, Charles Sumner, and Lewis Cass, friends of Glass' youth in Savannah, Ga., and prominent South Carolinians.

The collection also includes several letters to Florida historian, planter, and developer, George Rainsford Fairbanks, whose daughter married Glass' grandson, Rev. James G. Glass. A letter, 21 Nov. 1861, of J. K. Sass of Charleston acknowledges his expression of sympathy "in behalf of our suffering citizens" and cites problems with many slaves who "are now without the wholesome restraint of the mild and beneficent rule of their masters, and are roaming about the country, commit-
ting petty depredations upon the barns and cattle." Historian William James Rivers expressed interest, 8 Sept. 1862, in Fairbanks’ research on the Oglethorpe expedition of 1740, regretted that Union troops ran­sacked Fairbanks’ library, and remarked—“we must put forth more strength & call more earnestly on the Lord of hosts.” Donor: Rainsford Glass Dudney (Mrs. Thomas E.)

JOHN HERBERT DENT LETTERBOOK,
13 JAN. 1813 – 9 JUNE 1814

John Herbert Dent (1782-1823) was the United States Navy officer in command at Charleston during the War of 1812. His 545-page letter­book contains incoming and outgoing correspondence with Secretary of the Navy William Jones; Commodore Hugh G. Campbell, commanding naval officer at St. Mary’s, Ga.; Lt. T. N. Gautier, commander of the U. S. Navy flotilla at Wilmington, N. C.; various naval officers, including William Joyner, James Mork, Lawrence Kearney, Charles E. Crowley, and Edmund P. Kennedy; and Col. William Drayton.

Although the area between Wilmington, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., for which Dent was responsible, was not a major seat of naval activity, Dent’s correspondence suggests problems which were experienced generally by the Navy during the conflict. Desertion and recruiting were the principal personnel difficulties; ship construction and repairs were problems of another sort. In a letter, 4 Feb. 1813, to Hugh G. Campbell, Dent referred to the difficulty of recruiting when “the merchants are giving 40 dollars per month and trade very brisk.” The shortages of men and boats were a constant refrain of his correspondence. Dent discussed in a letter of 18 Aug. 1813 his disposition of boats and men to protect vital coastal traffic between Charleston and Georgetown. The militia, he informed Navy Secretary Jones, refused to volunteer for boat duty and the harbor garrisons did not have sufficient personnel to undertake an expedition in the inlets. Thus, “the only means of protecting the sea­board is by barges or heavy gallies to be kept in divisions traversing the rivers and inland passages, which will afford us an opportunity of meet­ing the enemy on an equal footing.” Such problems may have contributed to Dent’s oft-expressed desire to be reassigned to command of a ship. He made his initial request of the Secretary of the Navy in a letter of 5 Apr. 1813. He explained that he refrained from making the request earlier, “conceiving that the war in this quarter would have given me more active employment.” In June he called the Secretary’s attention to the assignment to ships of two officers, one of whom he outranked, and expressed the opinion that “my former services entitle me to this com­mand and if I cannot obtain it or one consistent with my rank, you will please permit me to come to Washington.”

Dent had to satisfy his superiors in Washington concerning his allo­cations of ships and manpower to insure protection of the coast, but he also had to consider local authorities who had their own ideas about priorities. Dent reported in a letter of 24 May 1813 that the governor
had requested his assistance in preventing the enemy from obtaining water and provisions at Bulls Bay. He explained that he declined the request because of a shortage of boats but added—"much clamor prevails here and some indecorous paragraphs have appeared in the papers relative to the disposition of the navy on this station." In June he apprised Congressman Theodore Gourdin of the problems confronting him in the defense of Georgetown. He had informed Secretary Jones, "but for fear I should not succeed, I have taken the liberty . . . to request you will aid me in obtaining, what I consider so essential to the safety of the great property at and near Georgetown." Dent also had to contend with the usual problems that arise from civilian-military interaction. He informed Sailing Master Lord, 30 Mar. 1814, of a complaint by Dr. Blyth of Georgetown that three of Lord's men "did commit violence on his property and [did] use abusive and indecorous language to him and in the hearing of his wife."

The British navy did not seriously threaten the security of the coast during the period covered by Dent's letterbook, but there was some naval activity off the coast. In Feb. 1813 he reported the appearance of two privateers, one of which was a schooner of "ten guns, and well manned principally with negroes." A letter of 31 Jan. 1814 gives a detailed account of an action between the Alligator and several enemy boats. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. James R. D. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence H. Conger, Mr. John H. Cook, Mr. & Mrs. James W. Freeman, Dr. & Mrs. William Chapman Herbert, Dr. & Mrs. John E. Holler, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur E. Holman, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. C. Warren Irvin, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. S. Edward Izard, Mr. & Mrs. Harry M. Lightsey, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Neill W. Maccaulay, Mr. & Mrs. Clare M. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Macdonald, Mr. & Mrs. Harold M. McLeod, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph M. Magoffin, Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Marion, Dr. & Mrs. M. L. Marion, Dr. & Mrs. O. B. Mayer, Mrs. Nicholas P. Mitchell, Mr. David Moltke-Hansen, Mr. & Mrs. John A. Montgomery, Dr. & Mrs. Harold A. Moore, Dr. & Mrs. Raymond K. O'Cain, Rev. & Mrs. Ollin J. Owens, Mr. & Mrs. D. I. Ross, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Richard M. Sasnett, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Oswald F. Schuette, Mr. & Mrs. Julian B. Shand, Mr. and Mrs. Austin M. Sheheen, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Sherman F. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Glenn A. Stackhouse, Prof. Robert H. Stoudemire, Mr. & Mrs. Richard C. Strachan, Mr. & Mrs. Coy Stroud, Mr. & Mrs. David H. Sullivan, Dr. & Mrs. William C. Tuthill, Gen. & Mrs. Andrew C. Tychsen, Miss Estellene P. Walker, Mrs. Hugh W. Wilson, Winthrop College Library, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Williamson, and Mr. Preston L. Wright.

WALLACE, RICE, AND DUNCAN FAMILIES
PAPERS, 1765-1790, 1831-1933

Members of the Wallace, Rice, and Duncan families were early settlers in the upper part of South Carolina in the area that is now Union County. This collection of 580 manuscripts contains 18th century land papers, correspondence from relatives in Ala. and Miss. concerning family matters and social and economic conditions after the war, po-
itical and temperance papers of Benjamin Herndon Rice, bills and receipts for plantation and household supplies, and statements of sales of Rice's cotton from various factors in Charleston.

The individual most prominently represented in the collection is Benjamin H. Rice (1809-1888), merchant, planter, and state legislator. Rice must have been in frequent demand as a local orator if one can judge from the number of manuscript addresses preserved in the collection. He welcomed home veterans of the Mexican War in 1848 and in 1853 paid tribute to Thomas Young, a recently deceased veteran of the Revolutionary War. He also spoke out forcefully as an advocate of temperance. Rice consistently championed the political rights of the South and was a spokesman for secession in the political crisis of 1851-1852. In a manuscript dated circa 1849 Rice identified "Wrongs" committed by the federal government against the South and recommended "The Remedy . . ." There are manuscripts during the 1851-1852 period entitled "Wake up now or wake no more" and "Shoot down your Deserters!" in which he declared that "The Union of the Government of Washington & Marion . . . depend[s] on the firm immovable front of the Resistance party of So. Carolina." A manuscript dated around 1860 bears the title "Our Rights & Wrongs & the Relations of Labour & Capital."

Rice was involved in several business associations in Union and in Charleston where he was a member of a firm with C. B. Sims and C. D. Barksdale. A letter in 1859 discusses proposed changes in their partnership arrangement. Rice owned and planted lands in S. C. and Miss. Letters from J. M. Wallace discuss Rice's interests in Miss. There are also family letters from John P. Wallace and C. A. Wallace in Como, Miss., to Mary A. Wallace in Union.

Information concerning social and economic conditions in postwar Miss. is found in letters of the Wallaces to their relations in S. C. Immediate despair is suggested in a letter (16 Aug. 1865) of R. W. Wallace, Como, in which he complains that "this cruel war which we brought upon ourselves has hopelessly ruined me." He was particularly bitter over the loss of his cotton which he attributed to an order of Confederate General John C. Pemberton, "that great curse to the South." In Mar. 1866 he criticized Negro labor and advised that a "five foot cowhide" was more effective than contracts, reported the acquisition of land by "a few of the accursed Yankees," styled himself a "limited monarchist" —"I have lost all confidence in republics," and likened the "proud . . . arrogant Southerner" to Judas—"from that cause I think has sprung much of our trouble." Crop prospects seemed better in July and the Negroes were working better than expected "except on the Yankee farms. . . . I understand they are becoming disgusted with the ebony." There was apparently a labor shortage in the fall as Wallace requested Rice to engage hands to come to Miss. A letter of 19 Nov. 1866 reports the return of several friends from a "negro hunt" in Ga., notes that railroads offered special rates, and reports attempts to thwart the hunt by telling the Negroes that they would be carried to Cuba to be sold. Wallace discusses crop prospects in a letter of 22 June 1867 and reports that the
Negroes “are working very well and their conduct in the main is commendable.” Wallace found cause to complain by harvest time in the fall—“give a negro $50 or 100 Dollars . . . and there is no work in him, they have generally retired their wives & some their daughters.” In a letter of 21 Aug. 1876 Wallace remarks that “planters are much disheartened, and seem to have lost all interest in cotton.”

Correspondence and related material in the 1890s concerns the farming operations of T. C. Duncan of Union and of his more important interest in the textile industry. Donor: Dr. T. C. Duncan Eaves.

Volume, 1932-1933, of the Aiken County Relief Council documents local efforts to combat the economic depression through various work-relief projects. Donor: Prof. Robert H. Stoudemire.


Eighty-five manuscripts, 1768, 1773, 1807-1948, of the Bynum and Bowman families of Columbia consist of family letters, documents, newspaper clippings, and photographs concerning the families and their connections with the Hamptons and Dixons. One of the earliest letters in the collection, c. 1807, is from S. C. College student Anthony W. Hampton to his father John Hampton at Mount Airy. The young Hampton discusses his activities and college expenses. A letter of Benjamin Bineham, Charleston, 7 Feb. 1807, to John Bynum in Columbia states his intention of closing his business and of engaging in planting. Bineham explained that he had been unable to find employment for Gray Bynum, as “there is such an influx of foreign youths, who have been regularly brought up in the Mercantile Line, as to render a suitable engagement for him unattainable.”

The connection between the Bynum and Bowman families occurred in 1845 with the marriage of John Gallatin Bowman and Virginia Cornelia Bynum. Some time before their marriage, Bowman was in Charleston and informed his fiancee of his activities as a temperance lecturer and of the expected arrival of his “warm friend,” John C. Calhoun. Testimonials in Nov. and Dec. 1853 from William C. Preston, James H. Thornwell, and John P. Richardson recommend Bowman as a scholar and teacher. The following year he was in Ocala, East Florida. He reported to his wife in Jan. on the organization of a school, specified
his objections to moving his family to Fla., and stated his preference for
a professorship at Furman University. Bowman received a commission
in 1857 from Gov. R. F. W. Allston as Librarian of the Legislative
Library. Bowman served in this capacity until his death in 1860.

The Bowman family suffered considerable losses during the Civil
War. Lizzie J. Smith, Reidville, 15 Mar. 1865, wrote her aunt Virginia
Bowman to request news of the family “since our horrid foes destroyed
Columbia.” John Bowman’s sister, Ann Matthews, complained in Mar.
1866 of “this Cruel War [which] has left[ ] us all completely prostrated.”
Money was in short supply as were the resources for making money.
Her situation apparently did not improve over the years, for in 1875
she noted that her husband “lost every thing except part of his land
and under the present system of farming he has been every year getting
in debt more and more.” Donor: Mrs. Charles F. Gaylord.

Twenty-nine manuscripts, 1910-1968, and four volumes, 1856-1971,
of Tolliver Cleveland Callison (1884-1966), include letters dating from
his early career as an attorney in S. C. and a scrapbook of newspaper
clippings relating to his term of service as Attorney General of S. C. from
1951 to 1958, especially his role in the Clarendon County desegregation
case. The collection also includes an autobiographical account of W. P.
Roof, Jr., which touches upon conditions in Lexington County during
and after the Civil War and his experiences as a merchant and mill
owner. Donor: Mrs. T. H. Rawl.

Three manuscripts, 25 Oct. 1964 and undated, of Dr. A. Joseph
Collins, consist of a program for a testimonial honoring him as president
of the S. C. State Colored Fair Association; an undated “Presidential Ad­
dress” before an annual meeting of the Palmetto Medical, Dental, and
Pharmaceutical Association; and an undated fragment of an address—

Five hundred and thirty-four manuscripts, 1870-1886, 1899, and five
volumes, 1874-1887, of James M. Carson (1832-1888) of Sumter, illumi­
nate the role of the businessman-planter in the local economy. The col­
collection includes statements of cotton sold by Pelzer, Rodgers & Co. of
Charleston and eighty-two crop lien and mortgage agreements, 1873,
1880-1885, between Carson and various individuals. Plantation affairs
are discussed in the letters of Carson’s overseer, E. R. Richbourg of
Wright’s Bluff. Low yields and generally adverse business conditions
plagued S. C.’s farmers in the mid-1870s. Pelzer, Rodgers & Co. advised
Carson in Oct. 1875 that they anticipated problems in marketing the
crop for 1875 and that they considered that “the days of high priced
cotton are numbered.” Richbourg expressed concern in Nov. 1875 that
Carson’s cotton crop “will hardly reach 20 Bales.” George E. Gibbon of
the Wando Mining & Manufacturing Co. in Charleston cited the general
business depression in a letter of 16 Feb. 1876 which was affecting
farmers in Sumter and Clarendon counties and advised—“It requires great
care in selling and none but those you feel sure will pay ought to have
our manufacture.” Five volumes of accounts with individual tenants and
an occasional farm diary, 1874-1884, provide more detailed information about Carson's agricultural operations. Donor: Mrs. Elizabeth Carson White.

One hundred and fifteen items, 1919-1947, of Emmett Robinson Conniffe (1885-1954) include samples of the wide array of artistic material which came from his hand as a Columbia engraver, designer, and illustrator from 1920 to 1954. Of special interest is the series of twenty-four etchings he made following World War I, showing various battle places of the 42nd (“Rainbow”) Division (in which he had served as a member of Company C, 117th Engineers). On 9 May 1925 Douglas MacArthur, from Headquarters Fourth Corps Area, Atlanta, wrote thanking Conniffe for “the very excellent etchings. . . . In my opinion they represent a high degree of artistic skill.” Donor: Mrs. Emmett R. Conniffe.


One hundred and three manuscripts, 1922-1969, of Harry Ellerbe Davis (1905-1968) augment the Library’s holdings on this drama specialist. The photograph albums, correspondence, clippings, and theatre programs provide additional biographical information and further reveal the extent of his leadership of the faculty of the University of North Carolina's Department of Dramatic Art and in the Carolina Playmakers, as well as his pioneer work in the development of outdoor historical drama in the Southeast. Included is a script of Davis' 1935 children's play “Cinderella.” Donor: Mrs. Hugh J. Rhyne.


Two letters of Edwin DeLeon, Alexandria, Egypt, 31 Dec. 1853 and [c. 1854], to Mr. and Mrs. George Sanders, London, request “all the new publications by Thackeray Dickens etc that you can lay your hands on,” remark that Egypt “is a capital Country in so far as Climate goes—but awfully slow for a fast man,” refer to his predecessor as Consul as “a wretched Old Fogy—worse than Aspinwall—and adhesive to money,” report that some fifty or sixty Americans were “doing the Nile, and donkeying over Egypt in a most natural manner,” comment on her husband's removal from office and express the opinion “that unless something is done to counteract this false move—that our ‘Young America','
will be seriously damaged by it, & our friend lose his place," discuss
his involvement "in the Greek Question" and the attention that was
being accorded him, and complain of the reporting of his activities by
the English and French correspondents. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. J. Glen
Clayton, Dr. J. Isaac Copeland, Dr. & Mrs. George Curry, Mrs. Charles
D. Davis, Mr. & Mrs. R. Markley Dennis, Mr. & Mrs. Halcott P. Green,
and Dr. & Mrs. Hardy Wickwar.

Letter, of Thomas J. Devine, San Antonio, Tex., 30 Mar. 1881, to
Gen. S. B. Maxcy, Wash., with a manuscript endorsement from Maxcy to
Milledge Luke Bonham, concerns the shipment to Bonham of a piece of
stone cut from the Alamo wall. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Gadsden E.
Shand, Jr.

Three hundred and forty-three items, 1926-1976 and undated, of Brun­
son native John C. Dowling, Jr. (1912-1975) document his achievements
as a businessman, civic leader in Gaffney, S. C., and widely acclaimed
flower arranger who in 1955 became the only nationally accredited male
flower show judge in South Carolina and in 1962 the first male winner
of the coveted $5,000 perpetual challenge trophy in the Jackson &
Perkins Sterling Bowl Tournament at the Newark (N. Y.) Rose Festival.
Photographs and news clippings substantiate his reputation as "a flower
arranger's flower arranger" who consistently won horticultural and
standard flower-show awards; and who lectured, wrote, and conducted
workshops as an authority on flower arranging. Fairbills from the Pied­
mont Interstate Fair at Spartanburg from 1969 through 1975 show his
directing hand in the famed "House of Flowers" exhibits. Donors: Miss
Beulah Dowling and Mrs. W. S. Ware.

Manuscript, c. 1809, of the DuBose family, "[Bible] Records of
Marriages Births & Deaths" probably recorded by John DuBose. Donor:
Mrs. R. Tyre Jones.

Manuscript, 20 Dec. 1864, of John English, disability discharge
Pauline Pratt Webel.

Manuscript, 1978, "History of First Church of Christ, Scientist,
Columbia, S. C." Donors: Mrs. Elizabeth C. Holton and Mrs. Caroline C.
Sherrill.

Sixteen manuscripts, 1836-1979, and one volume, 1851-1871, of Dr.
William Fuller (1829-1902) include three letters, 28 July 1859, 2 July
1860, and 6 Oct. 1861, of William Gilmore Simms to Fuller and his wife
"Washy" [Anne Washington Govan Steele]. Simms informs them of the
birth of a son; comments on heavy rains at Woodlands—"Grass terrible
to contemplate. Eight negroes laid up yesterday—at the fear & sight of
it—I suppose"; and discusses his crops of corn and cotton, his experiment
with planting 1½ acres in long-staple cotton for which he requested
Fuller to "pick me up an old hand gin," and advises—"The objection to
it here is, that it matures too slowly & requires a longer growing season
than we can give." The volume contains plantation work records, 1868-
1871, and miscellaneous receipts for subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, household and plantation supplies, accounts with merchants, and a promise to pay (1863) Simms $450, "being the price of a collection of books bought in 1858 & 9, with interest from date." Donors: Mrs. Barbara Lee Miley and Mrs. Howell C. Jones, in memory of their mothers, Wilhelmina Fuller Strobel Lee and Annette Strobel Jones.

Seven manuscripts, 1842-1887, of Bishop Alexander Gregg (1819-1893), include two letters, 13 Nov. 1843 and 15 Jan. 1845, from Bishop Christopher Edwards Gadsden, Charleston, advising him of the procedure to follow in making application for the priesthood and suggesting books to read in preparation for the examination; and one letter, 10 Aug. 1887, from Bishop J. H. D. Wingfield, Binicia, Calif., requesting his opinion of an applicant for a position in his diocese and stating—"We are overrun with Clerical cranks on this Coast & it is a matter of very great importance to our Missionary work that we should not have their number increased." Donor: Mrs. Thomas E. Dudney.

Five volumes, 1819, 1822-1833, of David Gregg (1783-1855) of Society Hill, contain substantial information on the economy of the area. These mercantile records include the names of many individuals who conducted business in Society Hill. The most interesting volume records cotton and other freight shipped between Society Hill and Georgetown. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Ervin, as a Memorial to the Samuel Fulton Ervin Family.

Seven manuscripts, 1778-1813, of LeRoy Hammond (1728-1790) include two Revolutionary War letters (1778 and 1779) to his wife "Poll" [Mary Ann Hammond]. The earlier letter was written in Sept. after his return from a two-day scouting expedition "as far as the head of Ogeachy and over to the waters of the Oconee." He reported that there were no signs of the British or of Indians "since we came on the frontiers." A letter to his wife from Camp near Adams Ferry, 19 Feb. 1779, relates his activities in consequence of the British retreat from Augusta and advises his wife to leave the Negroes and other household possessions that she did not need "for I look upon that fort to be the safest place in this state." Other documents include a contemporary copy of Hammond's will (14 May 1790) and estate accounts with William Longstreet and Wade Hampton. Donor: Mr. William H. McKie, Jr.

Manuscript, 29 July 1880, of the Hampton family, an abstract of title prepared by John Ficken to a farm on Charleston Neck, traces the history of the property, formerly a part of Acabee Farm which had been owned by Wade Hampton I, as it figured in the settlement of various Hampton family estates. Donor: Mr. Augustus T. Graydon.

Volume, 1914-1921, of Frank Hampton (1856-1926), contains records of "Woodlands" farm including accounts with laborers, crop and garden records, fertilizer account, record of lumber sales, and Frank Hampton's collections as executor of the estate of Miss Kate Hampton. Donor: the late Mr. Harry R. E. Hampton.
Manuscript, 21 June 1881(?), of Paul Hamilton Hayne's poem “To Etta,” on the flyleaves of Virginia Johnson’s Catskill Fairies (1876), together with cabinet-size photographs of Hayne and his son William H. Hayne and a carte-de-visite photograph of his mother Emily McElhenny Hayne. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. James H. Ellison and Mrs. Ann Fripp Hampton.

Eleven manuscripts, 1935, of Joseph Everett Hart, relate to his Columbia University library school project to compile a bibliography of living S. C. authors. In addition to the completed paper, there are letters from DuBose Heyward, Josephine Pinckney, Julia Peterkin, Elliott Springs, John Bennett, Elliott Crayton McCants, Katharine Ball Ripley, Hervey Allen, and Robert Quillan. Miss Pinckney’s letter of 16 Mar. identifies DuBose Heyward, Hervey Allen, John Bennett, and herself as the “prime movers” in the organization of the Poetry Society. Donor: Mr. Joseph E. Hart.

Letter, undated, of Dorothy Heyward, New York, to Lester Roberts, advises that Carolina Chanson was DuBose Heyward’s first published book, regrets that there were so few copies available, and points out that some of the poems appeared later in Jasbo Brown and Other Poems. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. A. McL. Martin.

Nine manuscripts, 1959-1962, 1980, of Edwin Hughes (1884-1965), include seven letters from N. Y. to Univ. of S. C. music professor David G. Phillips discussing musical activities in Columbia and New York and news of mutual friends in the music world. Hughes expressed surprise in a letter of 12 June 1962 that the Ford Foundation awarded only one grant to a choral director from the South “for things musical are stepping ahead in the South and should receive encouragement.” Donor: Prof. David G. Phillips.

Letter, 2 Sept. 1847, to Gov. David Johnson, from Gen. James Shields, San Augustine, Mex., gives an account of military activities of the Palmetto Regiment and the death of Pierce Mason Butler and sympathizes “with you and your State upon the loss of one of its citizens, and one of the bravest and noblest officers of the army.” Donor: Mrs. David W. Robinson.

Four letters, 15 Aug. 1845, 30 July and 15 Aug. 1846, and 8 Nov. 1849, of Lambert J. and W. B. Jones, illustrate some of the complexities of settling an estate when long distances and differing views on slavery separated the principals. Lambert Jones, who lived in Newberry, discussed the status of his Uncle David’s estate in Ga. in a letter of 15 Aug. 1845 to a cousin in West Milton, Ohio. Jones argued against the expressed intention of the Ohio relatives to free certain Negroes—“I have no hesitation in saying that I cannot do it, believing as I do that it would be the worst thing you could do for them, unless they were first taken and prepared for the change.” W. B. Jones, an Ohio relative, visited Travellers Rest, Ga., in 1846, and in a letter of 22 Aug. he reported the situation of the estate and the anticipated litigation over its handling,
stated his opinion that the lands, buildings, and ferry should be sold, and notes that "the Negroes themselves wants matters settled so they can have some steady homes as they say I am told that they are tired of being hired out first one place and then another." Lambert Jones, 8 Oct. 1849, expressed regret to David Jones in Ohio that the estate remained unsettled and proposed a cash settlement and distribution of the Negroes so that Jim and Chaney would not be separated. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Coxe, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. J. Russell Cross, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. L. Freeman, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Haley, Dr. & Mrs. C. E. Kitchens, and Mr. Thomas E. Smith.


Letter of Francis D. Lee, St. Louis, 6 Dec. 1874, to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, discusses the purchase of eight monitors from the U. S. Government by Messrs. Shickle, Harrison & Co. of New Orleans and the possible resale of the vessels to a foreign government on a commission to be shared by Beauregard and himself. Donor: Mrs. Pauline Pratt Webel.

Letter of Hugh Swinton Legaré, Wash., 14 Dec. 1837, to Mary S. Legaré, Charleston, relates his safe arrival, mentions William C. Preston's "narrow escape" in a railroad accident, informs her of his living arrangements, comments on the "terrible scene" in the House of Representatives caused by John Quincy Adams' presentation of memorials concerning Texas and slavery—"His denunciations of the South & of Southern men were intolerable .... We do not know how to manage the inflexible, implacable, furious, & yet crafty old man," and remarks that he was "deeply concerned" by developments—"We are, I fear very much, destined to see much trouble in this country sooner or later." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Gaylord Donnelley, Mr. & Mrs. Ernest B. Meynard, and Mr. & Mrs. Roy Strasburger.

Eight manuscripts, 1848-1888 and undated, of the Lide-Coker-Stout family include a copy book (1848) of Susan Armstrong Stout; a letter, 30 Mar. 1857, of Hannah Lide Coker to her son, James L. Coker, in Cambridge, Mass., informing him of family activities and of the arrival of Mr. Niggles to tutor the children in drawing and music; and three
letters, 2 Aug. and 14 Nov. 1862 and around 1862, of Susan Armstrong Coker to her husband in Virginia, giving him news of the homefront and urging him to come home before the 1st of Dec. Donor: Mrs. C. Edwin Linville.

Manuscript, 1791, of Edward Lightfoot, petition to John Rutledge and the Associate Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, for a writ of partition which would convey to Lightfoot a two-thirds possession of lands in Charleston consisting of several lots in Harleston [Village] purchased in 1779 by Lightfoot, William Greenwood, and Andrew Lord from John Harleston. Donor: Mrs. Pauline Pratt Webel.

Manuscript, 12 Mar. 1863, of Limestone Springs Female High School bill for board, tuition, and incidental expenses of Mary Adella Thomas for the 1861 term, on letterhead stationery with an engraving of the school building. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. J. Wesley Davis, Jr.

Letter of L. McCaa, Charleston, 18 Jan. 1842, to Mary G. Davis, Monticello, Fairfield Dist., informs her of her boarding situation and regrets her absence from Charleston, discusses the whereabouts of mutual friends, and states that she was planning to attend Mary Dunkin’s wedding ceremony—“it is to be quite a splendid affair . . . the company not invited until eight . . . when they are to have a grand ball, three hundred persons invited.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Edward M. Craig.

Manuscript, 4 Feb. 1864, of Gen. Samuel McGowan, contemporary copy of a General Order issued by McGowan and signed by J. G. Barnwell, reviews the activities of the brigade since McGowan’s departure after the Battle of Chancellorsville and urges the men to continue their struggle to preserve their independence—“[S. C.] has made ample provision for your wives & families & now looks to you with confident hope. Our only care now must be to drive back this motley host of invaders & return to our homes the loved & honored saviorers of our Country.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Dargan, Mrs. Harold A. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. J. Mitchell Reames, Rock Hill Public Library, and Mr. & Mrs. James Q. Seigler.

Thirty-three manuscripts, 1852-1863, of Andrew McIlwain (d. 1863) detail his brief and unfortunate career as a private in Co. K, 2nd Regt. Rifles, Jenkin’s Brigade. Letters between McIlwain and his wife Sue Ellen, a daughter of Abbeville Dist. Ordinary William Hill, are concerned with affairs at home, camp life, his health, and instructions for managing the crops and livestock. In a letter of 22 Sept. 1862, Camp near Martinsburg, Va., he gives an account of his experiences in Maryland before the Battle of Sharpsburg. The citizenry on the whole treated the Confederates “very kindly although I believe the majority of them are Unionists.” In Apr. 1863 McIlwain debated whether or not he should offer himself as a candidate for election as an officer and was encouraged by his wife—“my Husband is as well qualified for filling an Office as any person.” McIlwain was in poor health throughout much of his military career and was confined in Jerusalem Hospital in Apr. 1863.
wrote his wife a short letter on the 17th. On the 18th, unaware of his death the previous day, she expressed her uneasiness about his situation. Notice of his death was conveyed by his captain, William C. Wardlaw, in a letter of 21 Apr. 1863. Donor: Prof. Claude H. Neuffer.

Volume, 1915, of W. Hollingsworth McLeod, "A Record of James McLeod, and His Wife, Margaret Blakeley, and Their Descendants." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, Jr. and Mr. & Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, III.

Letter of John Malbone, Newport, R. I., 14 May 1773, to Richard Mercer in S. C., acknowledges receipt of a payment and also a fawn, announces that he was sending his slave "Lewis . . . who is or rather was the best Servant in this Colony," cites Lewis' myriad abilities—"He understands a Garden, Horses, a Kitchen and without exception is the best waiting man I know of, and wants nothing but a Master," explains that Lewis' "present crime" was borrowing a bottle of wine and some provisions, advises that Lewis would bring a handsome price locally but that he wished to avoid "the mortification of seeing him as I must often do if he was sold in this Town," and requests Mercer to "get as much as you can for him." Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Donald J. Greiner, Mr. & Mrs. Elmer O. Parker, and Mr. & Mrs. Wesley M. Walker.

Letter of John Munro, Vaucluse Manufacturing Company near Aiken, 5 May 1834, to James Spear, N. Y., advises him against coming to Vaucluse "as from the nature of this work from the climate & bad Season of the Year as well as for the consideration that the job is nearly finished," notes that they were isolated "16 Miles from any Town where we seldom see any human Being but ourselves for weeks," and advises—"This is entirely a Temperance place no Liquor allowed to be used on forfeiture of month wages." Donor: Mrs. J. G. Holmes.

Seventy-seven manuscripts, 1821-1858, of Isaac Nelson (1799-1871) of Williamsburg Dist. include bills and receipts for household and plantation supplies. There are also accounts relating to the estate of Rev. John Covert who died in 1822; a medical bill (1835) of Dr. Thomas Singleton for services, 1832-1834, rendered the children of John J. McClary; two receipts, 6 June and 7 Sept. 1835, concerning expenses for jailing slaves; and an agreement, 8 Mar. 1849, between Dr. William S. Boyd and William Belser & Co. for the hire of twenty-four of Boyd's slaves for work on the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad. Donor: Mrs. Pauline Pratt Webel.

Letter of Joel Roberts Poinsett, Wash., 21 July 1837, to Robert Gilmor, Baltimore, Md., discusses a disputed contract which was awaiting resolution, regrets the extent to which the affair had developed, and states "my earnest desire to do every thing now in my power to protect the rights & promote the interests of your fair maid & my very interesting young friend." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Fred C. Hensley and Mr. & Mrs. Theodore J. Hopkins.

Letter of David Ramsay, Charleston, 4 Apr. 1815, to Morris Miller,
Savannah, discusses his complaint against Messrs. Bailey and Grant who had been farming his plantation for four years "& have paid nothing & have never offered any security" and instructs Miller—"Either get the the money or a considerable part of it or get the land back." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Hanna, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph J. Lawton, and Mr. & Mrs. Palmer McArthur.

Letter of Jacob Read, Charleston, 17 July 1794, to Alexander Moultrie, informs him of a report that Moultrie had challenged him to a duel and had been refused and requests "that you will under your hand freely authorize my Friend who presents you this to contradict so untrue, & unfounded a tale." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Edwin H. Davis, Mr. & Mrs. James W. Haltiwanger, Mr. & Mrs. Julian Hennig, Mr. & Mrs. Herbert M. Hucks, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. C. Calhoun Lemon, Gen. & Mrs. Robert McCrady, and Mr. & Mrs. Arthur M. Parker.

Letter of Solomon Sampson Solomons, Charleston, c. 3 Aug. 1865, to Mrs. Esther Nathans Solomons, concerns family matters and their return to the city, advises that Gov. Perry’s proclamation “falls like a bombshell among the military” who insisted that he had no authority to restore civil government, and remarks—“The Governor has taken a step far in advance of any other in the South but the general idea is that he is sanctioned by the President.” Donor: Mrs. R. A. Dalla Mura.


Two hundred and forty-two items, 1935-1981, represent the work of John Steadman as one of the outstanding character actors in contemporary American films. Scripts, contracts, shooting schedules, call sheets, cast lists, reviews, photographs, and film footage reflect the creative achievement of this Greenville native who has been in Hollywood since 1946. Donor: Mr. John Steadman.

Three manuscripts, 30 Oct. 1956, 25 Mar. 1958, and 6 June 1980, of Abraham Robert Suritz include a letter (1956) from Judge Simon E. Sobeloff in which he responds to remarks made about him by Gov. James F. Byrnes and Sen. Olin D. Johnston. Sobeloff discounted Byrnes’ "gratuitous remark about me... Think what this former Justice of the Supreme Court has been saying recently and this will help you appraise his comment about me." A letter (1980) from Suritz explains that Byrnes and Johnston were critical of Sobeloff’s appointment as Solicitor General of the U. S. Donor: Mr. Abraham R. Suritz.

Manuscript volume, 1861-1863, of Carey Thomas (b. 1845), a cadet at Arsenal Academy in Columbia, includes his diary, 5 Feb.-22 May 1863,
and literary compositions by his sister Nellie D. A. Thomas, together with lists of students at Arsenal Academy and Belle Haven Institute, a female school in Columbia operated by Mrs. J. C. Englebrecht. Donor: Miss Eleanor McColl.

_Sixteen manuscripts, 1954-1970_, of Louie White (1921-1979) consist of copies of original manuscripts of his compositions; various programs documenting his musical career; a letter, 16 Aug. 1954, to George Koff­skey, stating—“To the best of my knowledge, yours was the first perform­ance that ["This Son So Young"] has received outside of New York where it has been given twice at the Church of the Ascension”; and two letters, 21 Nov. and 3 Dec. 1979, of Koffskey explaining his association with Louie White. Donors: Mr. George C. Koffskey, Jr., and Mrs. Anita E. Stanek.

_Manuscript, 7 July 1824_, of David Rogerson Williams (1776-1830), receipt from the Superintendent of Public Works for $5,000 for work done on the Pee Dee River signed by Williams and David Gregg. Donor: Mrs. Pauline Pratt Webel.

_JAMES McBRIDE DABBS PAPERS, 1921-1969_

The addition of approximately 12,014 items to its holdings on James McBride Dabbs (1896-1970) helps to establish this Library as a major research center for the study of the life and work of one of South Carolina’s foremost twentieth-century intellectuals. This collection, comprised predominantly of teaching plans, course outlines, reading lists, and literary research files, provides a detailed record of Dabbs’s teaching and writing careers, starting with his responsibilities as a young English professor at the University of South Carolina (1921-1924). Of particular interest here are the extensive card and/or vertical files on Shakespeare, nineteenth- and twentieth-century English literature, and nineteenth-century American literature. There are various speeches and lectures delivered beyond the academic community, as well as a card file on his uncompleted doctoral dissertation, “The Poetic Experience.” Card files on the South document the manner and extent of later research which went into the writing of two of his major books, _The Southern Heritage_ (1958) and _Who Speaks for the South?_ (1964), and into his work on _Pee Dee Panorama_ (1951) and _Civil Rights in Recent Southern Fiction_ (1969). Of special biographical importance is a 1936 Guggenheim Foundation application file, which reveals Dabbs’s primary interests and accomplishments by that time and which incorporates the detailed outline of a proposed work tentatively called “Religious Values in American Life.”

Also found in this collection are several drafts of his introduction to _Pee Dee Panorama_, the final revised typescript of _Who Speaks for the South?_ (bearing its original title, “Southern Cross”), and various papers he wrote on the history of his home church, Salem (Black River) Presbyterian. Donor: Mrs. James McBride Dabbs.

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The gift of an estimated 41,075 items from journalist William D. Workman, Jr., comprises one of the Library's largest and most significant twentieth-century research collections. One unit of some 1,533 items, covering the years 1963 through 1979, documents Workman's interests and concerns as associate editor and editorial analyst for *The State* newspaper in Columbia and contains correspondence with numerous South Carolina political, economic, governmental and cultural leaders. A second unit of approximately 19,542 items consists of Workman's research files on a wide number of subjects, institutions and organizations, ranging from Agriculture and Colleges and Universities to the United Southern Employees Association. A third unit, contained in a seven-drawer filing cabinet and arranged alphabetically, is a clippings collection of approximately 20,000 pieces derived from local, state and national newspapers. One drawer is devoted to persons; six others provide ready-reference information on selected places, organizations, institutions, governmental branches and agencies, and such miscellaneous subjects as Capital Punishment, Education, Law Enforcement, Medicine, Population, Sunday Blue Laws, Textiles, Unions and Labor, Voting, and Welfare.

It should be noted, further, that a vast allied unit known as the W. D. Workman Segregation Collection is located in the Rare Books Division of Thomas Cooper Library. Consisting of vertical files (approximately 8,400 items) and newspaper clippings (approximately 46,500 pieces), this collection reflects the regional, national and international dimensions of the desegregation struggle during the critical period from 1955 through the early 1960's. It is augmented by a related gift of books, periodicals, newspapers and pamphlets. Donor: Mr. William D. Workman, Jr.

**SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA**


The Daily Southern Guardian (Columbia), five issues, 8, 26 Feb., 6 Apr., 7, 9 May 1864. Donor: Mr. Reid H. Montgomery.


John B. Knox, John C. Calhoun, His Services to His Country and His Place in History, Anniston, Ala. [1911?]. Donor: Mrs. Thomas E. Dudney.


E. Mack (composer), Governor Hampton's March (sheet music), Savannah, 1877. Donors: Mrs. George R. Cuthbertson and Col. John M. J. Holliday.


Ordinances of the Town of Newberry, South Carolina, Newberry, 1910. Donor: Mrs. Nancy C. Fox.


David Ramsay, La Vida de Jorge Washington . . . (Spanish translation by Eduardo Barry), Philadelphia, 1826. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, V, Mr. & Mrs. Alester G. Furman, III, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Graydon and Mrs. A. Wadley Kirkland.


A Southron, The Code of Honor: or, the Thirty-nine Articles . . . Showing the Whole Manner in Which the Duel is to be Conducted: With Amusing Anecdotes . . ., New York, 1847, Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Morris C. Lumpkin, Mrs. Cuthbert B. Prevost, Mr. John Gettys Smith, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. J. O. Warren, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Robert H. Webster and Mr. & Mrs. John T. Weeks.
Souvenir of Charleston ("With the Compliments of Riddock & Byrns Proprietors Charleston Hotel"), Philadelphia, [ca. 1890?]. Donor: Mrs. Robert J. Snyder.


The Sumter Item, 20 July 1912 issue. Donor: Miss Ellen McNeal.


William N. White, Gardening for the South; or the Kitchen and Fruit Garden, New York, 1858. Donor: Mrs. William L. Norton.

Other gifts of South Caroliniana were made to the Library by the following members: Mr. Frank J. Anderson, Mrs. Allan E. Anderson, Mr. James Lee Barrett, Mr. Joseph Earle Binnie, Dr. Rosamond R. Boyd, Mrs. H. C. Brearley, Hon. Solomon Blatt, Dr. Matthew J. Brucolli, Mrs. Keller H. Bumgardner, Mr. Pierce M. Butler, Mrs. Harry C. Carter, Mrs. Louis Cassels, Mr. William H. Chandler, Mrs. Elizabeth Boatwright Coker, Mrs. Jennie K. Collins, Mr. J. Russell Cross, Dr. E. T. Crowson, Mrs. R. A. Dalla Mura, Mrs. John H. Daniels, Dr. Chalmers G. Davidson, Mrs. Caroline McKissick Dial, Mrs. Louise Jones DuBose, Mrs. Thomas E. Dudney, Col. E. DeTreville Ellis, Mr. James H. Ellison, Mrs. Azile M. Fletcher, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Foster, Mrs. W. Dixon Foster, the late Mr. Ambrose Hampton, Prof. Harold J. Hansen, Dr. Flynn T. Harrell, the late Mr. E. Don Herd, Jr., Mr. Brent H. Holcomb, Rev. James H. Hudson, Mr. E. L. Inabinett, Mrs. Clara Mae Jacobs, Dr. & Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson, Mr. William B. Lindsay, Mrs. J. R. McDavid, Mr. Laughlin McDonald, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. McGrew, Mr. William H. McKie, Jr., Mr. Walton J. McLeod, III, Capt. Fitzhugh McMaster, Miss Ellen McNeal, Mrs. Dorothy K. MacDowell, Mr. Dexter C. Martin, Dr. Josephine W. Martin, Dr. James B. Meriwether, Mrs. Nicholas P. Mitchell, Dr. Elisabeth Muhlenfeld, Prof. Claude H. Neuffer, Mrs. William L. Norton, Dr. Raymond O'Cain, Mrs. Ollin J. Owens, Mrs. J. T. Pearlstine, Dr. Kenneth E. Peters, Mrs. Alberta Lachicotte Quattlebaum, Mrs. T. H. Rawl, Dr. David H. Rembert, Jr., Mrs. George R. Rembert, Mrs. Davy-Jo S. Ridge, Dr. George C. Rogers, Jr., Miss Anna Wells Rutledge, Mr. Luther Saxon, Dr. & Mrs. E. M. Schlaffer, Jr., Mrs. Gerald W. Scurry, Mr. & Mrs. Gadsden E. Shand, Jr., Miss Foy Stevenson, Miss Lalla Stevenson, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr., Mrs. Barbara Stoops, Mr. Charles E. Thomas, Mr. Edward K. Thompson, Mr. Kenneth E. Toombs, Mr. George F. Townes, Mrs. T. L. Ulmer, Mrs. Pauline Pratt Weibel, Dr. Robert M. Weir, Mrs. Elizabeth Carson White, Mr. Jonathan Williams, Dr. Clyde N. Wilson, Miss Joanne Woodward, Mr. W. D. Workman, Jr.
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