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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Thursday, May 13, 1982
MRS. EDMUND R. TAYLOR, President, Presiding

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

Business Meeting
Welcome .......................................................... KENNETH E. TOOMBS
Director of Libraries

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address ............................................................. CAROL K. BLESER
Professor of History, Colgate University
The union of Greenville attorney Benjamin F. Perry and Elizabeth F. McCall was one of the most interesting and enduring marriages in nineteenth century South Carolina. In the very least, it is certainly one of the most thoroughly documented relationships of that period. The addition of 621 manuscripts and three volumes to the library’s Perry collection will significantly enhance the resources for studying South Carolina’s political and social development during the period from 1832 to 1867. Mrs. Perry is the principal correspondent for the period from 1836 to the early 1850s; her husband’s letters make up the bulk of the collection from that point until 1867.

Benjamin F. Perry’s most ardent and consistent supporter throughout his long career in politics was a non-voter, Mrs. Perry, who thought her husband “so calculated to shine in public life” that “I am constantly uneasy lest you should do something to offend the people & cause them not to elect you.” After advising her husband not to introduce the politically unpopular idea of a state penitentiary, she admitted that “I am the most presuming wife there ever was, but you are the most indulgent of husbands.” Mrs. Perry’s interests ranged beyond politics to include his personal appearance — “you must be careful & have your Wig straight” and his literary style in the public prints — “the remarks I made, are for you to profit from in future, for I love my husband so well that I wish his letters to be faultless so as to escape criticism from others.”

But the most remarkable quality of Mrs. Perry which seems to set her apart from so many women of her generation who have left a record of their thoughts and opinions is her keen interest in and insight into the political issues of the day. Her interest may be explained in part by Mrs. Perry’s husband’s active involvement in the political arena and her encouragement of his career. But it is very likely that she would have taken a keen interest without a husband in political life. In 1840 she noted that her husband’s support of the Whig party “has really been inconsistent, you are for Van Buren; yet against the Sub Treasury, a Democrat, yet making speeches in favor of the Whigs.” Such a course, she feared, would alienate his upcountry supporters. She was not ardent in her support of the Mexican War and considered that her husband was “too zealous about it, particularly as you are a candidate, & it is such an unpopular War.” Her opinion against the war was reached after reading speeches by supporters and critics. During the political crisis of the early 1850s Mrs. Perry expressed admiration for “those who come out openly for the Union” as opposed to cooperationists and secessionists who “both act from selfish motives, for their own aggrandisement.” In 1852 she noted that she would support secession in the convention, for “South Carolina will be no loss to the Union, but a good riddance, she & her selfish vainglorious sons.”
Mrs. Perry was often critical of her husband’s public positions when she considered that a stance on a particular issue would alienate voters and thus jeopardize his chances of advancement in office. She also shared in some of his unpopular causes and tendered him comfort when the legislature and the people did not see the wisdom of his positions. When Perry’s bill to have the state’s voters elect presidential electors failed of passage in 1851, she declared — “I hope you were satisfied with your effort, & not mortified at your ill success, you know nothing is to be expected from the present Legislature, they were elected before the people were enlightened & go against all reform.”

Mrs. Perry was unrelenting in her encouragement of her husband’s political career. Every election that he won was regarded by her as a steppingstone to some higher office. Early in his career, Perry apparently became frustrated with public life and wanted to return to Greenville to his family and his law practice. Mrs. Perry opposed such a decision in a letter of 6 Dec. 1841 — “the two reasons you give for wishing to leave, namely love of home, & finding Legislation hard, I cannot admit of, the first is effeminate, the second selfish.” When Perry lost a race for the U. S. Congress to James L. Orr in 1848, she appeared the more fiesty in lamenting his defeat — “I have a bitter, mortified feeling, which I will never get over, until you have triumphed over your enemies, and made them see, that they cannot always put you down.” In 1852 she was disappointed that Perry would not enter the race for governor — “it has provoked me ever since I have been married, this disposition of yours, to do for others, what you won’t do for yourself.” She pushed and prompted her husband throughout his political career. He apparently bore it patiently, but her occasional sharp comments must have created some tension in their relationship. In acknowledging a letter from her in 1862 he admonished her never to press him about a particular office — “But you are foolish about my not being elected Speaker [of the House] & do not my dear wife... mention to me again about any office. I would not have foregone the pleasure of making my speech for the speaker’s chair. But do not allude to the subject again.”

The Perrys’ correspondence is much about politics, but it is also revealing of domestic concerns and family activities. Perry was an enthusiastic collector of books. His wife did not always agree with his selections and told him so. She too was an avid reader who often discussed her reading in letters. Her specific requests for books included Realities of Life and Hints to Mothers. Her letters are full of domestic details as well as commendations and complaints about the family servants. In Dec. 1842 she wrote her husband that she was having no problems with the servants and that “if they go on so, they will all be entitled to presents.” In bringing up their children, she informed her husband that “if we agree in bringing up our children we will be an assurance to each other, though the responsibility rests upon me, the Mother who am constantly with them.”

The Perry letters are naturally seasonal since they exchanged
letters only when he was away from Greenville for meetings of court or the legislature, and the correspondence is almost daily during these times. His letters to her in the 1850s and 1860s offer a rare view of the life of a member of the legislature: attending dinners and parties and lectures at S. C. College and mingling with Columbia's social and intellectual elite. In 1852 he was invited to deliver "an essay on Woman" at a literary club which met regularly at the home of Maximilian LaBorde. In 1856 he met the newly arrived Professor John LeConte, "a very pleasant, & modest & unpretending [man]," and his northern wife, "one of the most magnificently dressy & pompous women I ever saw." Mrs. LeConte was a frequent visitor to the gallery at the State House and was often present with Perry at meals. A letter of 7 Dec. 1855 gives an account of a dinner party at the W. C. Preston's. Perry's participation in Columbia's social life was probably enhanced by his membership on the board of trustees of S. C. College. His letters contain frequent references to various faculty members and to college affairs, including his support of Francis Lieber for the presidency in 1855.

By the late 1850s Perry was concerned by the growing spirit of disunion which he hoped to counter. In 1857 he explained James Henry Hammond's election to the Senate to C. G. Memminger — "it was owing to the fanaticism of slavery, Hammond had written ably on that subject, & every fool in the state thought his negro property in danger & Hammond the man to defend it." Perry was concerned in Dec. 1859 when a mob in Columbia ordered two Negro men to whip a Massachusetts stonecutter who declared himself an abolitionist — "This is horrible & [is] so regarded by thinking men, but the people are run mad & I fear will commit outrages all over the State." At the Democratic convention in Charleston in Apr. 1860, he observed that he stayed only because "good faith & honor require me to remain" although he did not agree with either the S. C. delegation or with the majority of the convention.

Perry remained in the legislature during the war. The sight of Columbia's streets crowded with "a very rough set of soldiers" in Dec. 1862 caused Perry to lament — "There has been less gayety in Columbia this session than I have ever known. . . . This dreadful war will ruin the country." A year later he related to his wife a conversation with Beaufort T. Watts who was of the opinion that "it is time to begin to think of being subdued." Watts proposed that Perry, John Belton O'Neall, and James H. Hammond be sent to Washington to discuss terms.

Perry was elected provisional governor after the war in 1865 and traveled to Washington where he met President Andrew Johnson. Perry and John L. Manning were elected U. S. Senators from S. C. in the fall of 1865. In February 1866 Perry was in Washington to meet the Secretary of War and the President. He commended Johnson's policies, especially his intention to veto the Freedmen's Bureau which "will be a great boon to the South & requires more nerve than I thought he possessed." Perry concluded by reporting a visit to the
Capitol — "I was shocked to see ragged, dirty stinking black negroes mixing in the crowded galleries."

Among the volumes in the collection is a scrapbook containing articles, editorials, and published letters to his constituents relating proceedings in the legislature, "Reminiscences of the County of Greenville," "Reminiscences of Public Men," "The State & Union Convention," "Provisional Governorship of South Carolina," and "Revolutionary Incidents"; and a "Sketch of the Life of Gov. B. F. Perry. Written by His Wife" (1889), with extensive quotations from his journal. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. John W. Arrington, III, Miss Hazel G. Taylor, and Mr. & Mrs. John S. Taylor, Jr., in memory of Mr. John S. Taylor, Sr.

**Samuel Wells Leland Diary, 1851–1865**

The diary of Dr. Samuel Wells Leland (1824–1884), comprising two volumes dated 1 Jan. 1851–31 July 1854 and 4 Aug. 1854–31 Dec. 1865, is a notable example of the diarist’s art, providing the reader with details of a rural physician’s daily life and commentary on various social and political happenings in Columbia, Richland District, Charleston, Mt. Pleasant, Newberry, Greenwood, and various other places, including Cartersville and Cass County, Georgia.

Although actual diary entries do not begin until 1851, Leland includes reminiscences by date from 1840, the year in which he entered S. C. College. Having graduated with the class of 1844, he served for one year as preceptor for the Mt. Pleasant Academy and then embarked on the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Fair of Columbia. In Mar. 1849 he was licensed as an M. D. by the Medical College of S. C. and began practicing medicine in the Mill Creek area of Richland District in Apr. 1849. Leland was first married to Sarah Jane Edmunds in 1850, and her death in 1852 left him a childless and shattered widower. His diary entries from the time of her death until the date of his marriage to Agnes Barbara Reynolds in 1856, contain numerous speculations on the death of mankind, his personal salvation, and the conflict arising between his own fleshly desires and his Maker’s expectations of him.

Preoccupation with death also led him to note the demise of family members, friends and acquaintances, and strangers. He reports the "sudden & violent death of Archy Wolfe of Lexington" on 29 June 1852. Wolfe was killed by "One of his own negroes [who] cut an artery in his arm, whilst he was attempting to chain him." Numerous entries mentioning "affairs of honor", including the Taber-Magrath duel of 1856, and murders within the state evidence the frequent outbreaks of violence which characterized the antebellum years. In an entry dated 10 Mar. 1855, Leland states that "public opinion in So[uth] Ca[rolina] is decidedly in favor of Duelling" and that it is no longer necessary for gentlemen to leave the state in order to settle their "little difficulties."

Social and political events in S. C. as well as anecdotes of the area
fill the pages of the diary. Entries range from reports of an epidemic of yellow fever in Charleston in 1852 and a “Pyrotechnic display at Sydney Park” in Columbia on 7 July 1853 to accounts of the newly completed Presbyterian Church in Columbia, dedicated on 9 Oct. 1853 and opened at night for the first time on 13 Nov. 1853 with Leland observing that “the gas lights were brilliant.” He also records having witnessed on 14 Apr. 1854 “the process by which the old State House was moved” and provides details on a fire in Columbia which destroyed several businesses, including Dr. Robert Wilson Gibbes’ “Steam Printing press” on 8 Dec. 1854. An informative entry, dated 9 Aug. 1853, describes the ruins of old Minervaville, “once a considerable little Village.” According to Leland, it once was the site of the largest academy in Richland District and “must have been one of the most riotous places in the State.” Leland notes several incidents of student riots at S. C. College as well as his attendance at commencement exercises, including one in Dec. 1854 held in the new chapel which was “not quite finished.”

Political events also interested Leland, especially since his uncle Andrew Hibben served as a representative from Christ Church Parish to the S. C. General Assembly. On 20 Sept. 1851 he records a trip to Columbia “to attend a ‘Secession meeting’.” Additional entries dated 14 and 17 Oct. 1851 report trips to Columbia “in order to cast my vote for the Secession of South Carolina from the union” and the result of that vote, “the total defeat of the Secession party throughout the State.” Remarks on the campaign between John Smith Preston and James Hopkins Adams for the Richland District seat in the S. C. Senate reveal his support for Gen. Adams and his disdain for the Hampton-Preston monied influence. In comments on the campaign, 8 Oct. 1854, Leland describes Richland District as “the most thoroughly corrupt place in the United States. The inhabitants for the most part sell their votes with . . . unblushing affrontary. The candidates do not even trust those they bribe; but only pay them, after they are seen to vote by some responsible person.”

Entries for the Civil War period are sporadic, often written retrospectively, and the picture is less complete. Leland removed from Richland District to Cartersville, Ga., in 1858, where he anticipated leading the life of a planter. His hopes were cut short by the political events of 1860. In a lengthy entry at the beginning of 1861 Leland wrote — “This year will ever be memorable, as the beginning of the struggle for Southern Independence.” At the same time, he pledged himself to take an active part “in the first battle” of the war. He left Cartersville in the spring for Charleston, where on 12 Apr. 1861 he wrote — “This morning at ½ past 4 o’clock the first gun of the Revolution of 1861 was fired, at Ft Sumter. . . . The Ball had opened.” Two days later he reports having witnessed the evacuation of Ft. Sumter from a hired boat in Charleston harbor. Although Leland’s military activity was limited, he did make several trips to the battlefront in northwestern Virginia during the fall and winter of 1861. On 8 June 1862 he records having received “a telegraphic
despatch from Richmond, notifying me that I had been appointed Asst Surgeon in Cobbs Legion.” His response was noncommittal — “To go, or not to go, that is the question.” During 1863, he was involved in the defense of Charleston. At the first rumor of attack he and others in his company “reported to Maj[or] Thomas, on the Citadel Green.” During his stay in Charleston, Leland mentions having seen a blockade runner, the Stonewall Jackson, which “had been beached the night before and set on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy,” engaged in cross-fire with Federal ironclads. He also writes of a visit to Ft. Sumter where he viewed the damage sustained during the recent bombardment by the Federal fleet and inspected the armaments, which included “a ten inch Columbiad” and “several Brooks guns.” While in Charleston, he also found time to visit the salt works near Mt. Pleasant, where he “found the sands... spotted over with salt works of every description. A great deal of salt is manufactured. They use the water from wells, which is five times as strong as ordinary sea water.”

Donor: Mr. E. Cater Leland, Jr.

EUGENE WHITEFIELD DABB PAPERS, 1773–1949

The central theme of the 3,767 manuscripts and sixty-nine manuscript volumes which comprise the papers of Sumter County farmer and agricultural spokesman, Eugene Whitefield Dabbs (1864 – 1933), is agriculture and the farmers’ movement in S. C. after Benjamin R. Tillman and the Farmers’ Alliance. Dabbs was the son of Confederate veteran, J. Quincy Dabbs, whose service in the Pee Dee Light Artillery is documented in nineteen letters to his wife, 18 Dec. 1862 – 28 Nov. 1864. Dabbs’ father died in 1880, and the young Dabbs left S. C. College to return home to assist his mother in managing the family farm. For the remainder of his life, with one brief interruption, Dabbs farmed in Sumter County, wrote extensively in farm journals and newspapers, and assumed a leadership role in the Farmers’ Educational and Co-Operative Union. Dabbs’ career as a farmer is illuminated by an extensive collection of farm time books, account books containing farm, household, and personal expenses and income, and farm ledger books and daybooks. Dabbs also rose to a position of leadership in the local community by serving as school trustee, postmaster of Goodwill, and member of the S. C. legislature for one term beginning in 1906. Among the volumes in the collection are school attendance registers for Plum Hill, Mayesville, and Salem schools.

After working on the family farm for about ten years, Dabbs apparently began searching for an alternative occupation. At the same time, he was courting Alice Maude McBride, whom he married in 1892. One profession which he considered was journalism. A letter, 28 July 1891, from N. G. Gonzales informed the aspiring journalist that “The days of the college professor, the lawyer, and the politician as editors are gone.” Gonzales reviewed his own career in journalism and advised — “Put the same thought and labor into the selling of corsets
and calico as into journalism and it will make a man rich, while as a journalist he would be living from hand to mouth.” With his letter Gonzales enclosed printed “Instructions to Correspondents.” In Oct. Charles C. Wilson apprised Dabbs of opportunities in S. C. with the Iron-Belt Building and Loan Association. In search of a career by which he could establish himself and win the hand of Alice McBride, Dabbs left S. C. for Anniston, Ala., and employment with the Woodstock Iron Company. He returned to S. C. in 1893 after a lengthy and extremely serious illness with typhoid fever. He married Alice McBride and turned to farming and to establishing a family.

The volume of correspondence tapers off after Dabbs’ marriage to Alice McBride and does not become substantial again until after his election to the legislature in 1906. R. A. Brand commended his decision to seek office and hoped that he would join Richard I. Manning and Thomas B. Fraser in Columbia — “My experience is that successful men are always safe, progressive and conservative and to my mind there never was a time in the history of our southern country when there was a greater need for successful men in charge of all branches of our government.” Dabbs’ election to the legislature brought forth letters of congratulation from his friends and also comments and expressions of opinion on various matters before the legislature. One interesting letter from H. J. McLaurin, Jr. complained about the movement of saw mill labor between mill owners and farmers. Personal tragedy struck Dabbs in 1908 when his wife died leaving him with a family of five children and a farm to manage. He retired from politics and returned to his responsibilities in Sumter County.

Dabbs had remarried by 1912. His second wife was former Baptist missionary to Cuba, Sudie Furman. He had also taken an interest in the S. C. branch of the Farmers’ Educational and Co-Operative Union, which he headed as president. A letter, 28 Feb. 1912, from John L. McLaurin recalled the earlier farmers’ movement of the 1880s and 1890s and found the present organization lacking in political force — “let me tell you one reason of the apathy & indifference to the Union. It lacks potency. It can neither help nor hurt much in politics. Those fellows would not have dared vote against the State President of the Alliance in the good old days.”

In attempting to publicize and to promote matters of concern to farmers Dabbs spoke widely to groups over the state on scientific marketing of crops, farm credit, and other subjects. He was also a frequent correspondent in various newspapers, especially The State, and he reported Farmers’ Union news in S. C. for Progressive Farmer. There seem to have been two opinions contending for leadership in the Farmers’ Union. One was represented by John L. McLaurin of Bennettsville, a former Congressman and controversial U. S. Senator, who reminded Dabbs again in May 1912 that the Alliance flourished because it had a program and political clout — “if you wish to build the union, make it feared and respected by politicians.” Others wanted to keep the union out of politics for they considered that McLaurin’s interest in politicizing the organization was personal. This view of
McLaurin was evident when he became State Warehouse Commissioner and was charged with placing political ambitions above his responsibilities as manager of the warehouse system. Brainerd D. Wilson observed to Dabbs in 1916 — "I am not a Ben Tillman man, but if ever the old man was right, it was when he had Mr. McLaurin ruled out of the Democratic party by the executive committee."

Dabbs' correspondence during the period around World War I and for several years after the war with David R. Coker, Clarence Poe, various officials of the Federal government, and other agricultural leaders addresses some of the most important matters of concern to farmers. In several letters Poe referred to "the never-ceasing invasion of negro farmers in the white communities in the South," a movement which he viewed as an "evil ... for our future rural civilization." W. W. Long of Clemson College stressed in Feb. 1914 the importance of organization for farmers and noted the lack of interest among S. C. farmers. In Oct. David R. Coker expressed pessimism "about the whole cotton situation," including the farmers, banks, merchants, and the mills, and argued that the farmer who owned his land "and has some hay, corn, live stock and a collard patch is better off than any other class of people except the small percentage who have accumulated a competency." Dabbs' long interest in the myriad problems confronting farmers in S. C. prompted him to campaign for the position of Commissioner of Agriculture in 1924. His campaign is revealed by correspondence, campaign materials, and newspaper clippings of speeches and other policy statements. The campaign was not successful. Dabbs finished third in the Democratic primary.

While agriculture is unquestionably the single most important subject in the Dabbs papers, the collection has other facets to recommend it as a research source. Especially important are the college letters of the Dabbs' children: Eugene, Jr., at The Citadel; James McBride and Guy McBride at the University of South Carolina; and Sophie and Elizabeth at Winthrop. There are also letters of James and Eugene from various military training camps and with the American Expeditionary Force in Europe and from James as director of the Sandhill Farm Life School in Vass, N. C., in 1919. Donor: Mr. Guy McBride Dabbs.
on Waccamaw River... at Ryan's Mart,” with a list of the Negroes and pencilled notations of purchasers and prices realized.

Sparkman's career as a rice planter through 1864 is revealed in correspondence and documents relating to his acquisition of Dirleton Plantation and the operation of his Birdfield Plantation. In addition to bills and receipts for plantation and household supplies, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, and wine lists, the collection includes a list (c. 1859) of slave gangs at Dirleton and Birdfield giving height, weight, and shoulder measurements. Letters during the Civil War from the Charleston factorage house, Robertson, Caldwell & Company, emphasize the interruption of commerce between Charleston and Georgetown resulting from the federal blockade and the difficulty of securing funds from banks. Other records for the war period include an account of overseer services for 1864 and Sparkman's payment of Confederate taxes.

Conditions resulting from the occupation of Georgetown by federal forces and the freeing of slaves in the last months of the war are reflected in documents, Feb. - Mar. 1865, requesting assistance from U. S. military authorities in curbing a "Lawless colored population," and include a contemporary copy of a report of an "interview" on board the Pawnee, 10 Mar. 1865, with Capt. Henry S. Stillwagen by Sparkman and the Rev. Alexander S. Glennie citing the demoralization of the Negroes after unauthorized military raids on Pee Dee rice plantations.

Postwar social and economic conditions are detailed in correspondence, work contracts, and printed general orders issued by U. S. authorities. A broadside, 19 Feb. 1866, of Clifford & Mathewes, Charleston, advertises terms of a $2,000,000 loan to "the Planters in this State by Northern and European capitalists" for re-establishing plantations. A letter, 7 Feb. 1869, from F. W. Johnstone, Arundel Plantation, comments on his poor crop, the hard times, and his dissatisfaction with Negro labor — "My business as a rice planter is plaid out" — and a report that opens an "immense field... to our children... they need not be cursed with the Negro always!" A proposal to bring in Chinese laborers is the subject of correspondence, 17, 19 July and 2 Aug. 1869, of W. M. Lawton who related C. G. Memminger's suggestion to "act quickly... before the Negro, Carpetbag & Scalawag State Legislature pass adverse laws." Letters, 17, 18 Mar. 1870, from Bishop Alexander Gregg and B. M. Allston advise Sparkman of the prospects for a physician in Texas, with comments on the society there and Allston's advice that to "inhabitants... from an old and refined Society like our own - there are many things that grate on the nerves." A printed circular, 15 Nov. 1870, from the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture requesting information on the "capabili­ties of the South for fruit culture" contains Sparkman's draft reply on an integral leaf. In 1889 Sparkman prepared a paper on "The Negro" in which he considered "his past - asslave & his present as Freedman - with a view of determining his future as a citizen."
The collection also contains miscellaneous papers relating to organizations of which Sparkman was a member. A pencilled draft, c. 20 Mar. 1842, of letters to former President Martin Van Buren and author James Kirke Paulding, who were visiting the Singleton family in Sumter District, informs them of their election to honorary membership in Planter's Club on the Pee Dee. Paulding accepted in a letter, 20 Mar. 1842, to R. F. W. Allston. An affidavit, 27 May 1851, of John H. Trapier attests the election of Sparkman and others as delegates to represent the Winyah and All Saints Agricultural Club at the London World Fair. There are other manuscripts and printed items pertaining to the Plantevers Society, the Plantersville Union Reform Club, and the Carolina Sportsman's Club.

Sparkman's medical and professional correspondence includes letters of A. W. Dozier (1855), E. P. Guerard (1857), J. H. Trapier (1858), and William H. Dorrill (1862) concerning medical services rendered. A letter, 23 Apr. 1856, from botanist Moses Ashley Curtis discusses the identification of a grass specimen and notes the consequences of his "too free use" of Sparkman's cherry syrup. H. L. Byrd, Savannah, describes conditions at Ogelthorpe Medical College in a letter of 31 Aug. 1857 and offers Sparkman a teaching position there. Two letters, 2, 11 Dec. 1855, of John Edwards Holbrook request assistance in promoting his *Ichthyology of S. C.* and in locating a specimen of the "common pike." J. Marion Sims corresponded with Sparkman, 27 Dec. 1868 and 28 Jan. 1869, about a patient whom Sparkman wished to send to N. Y. for treatment and commented on conditions in the South — "better times await you..... But socially what a future! What a dreadful mistake it was to give the negro the franchise!" Dr. Robert Alexander Kinloch discussed in a letter of 26 Mar. 1870 arrangements for surgically treating a Georgetown County Negro and urged Sparkman to promote the profession by organizing a county medical society and actively promoting the state medical association. Simon Baruch of Camden informed Sparkman in a letter, 18 Feb. 1874, of his success in using the latter's formula for "Summer Complaint (so called).... especially with the little neglected black waifs."

The earliest manuscript volume in the collection, 1827-1845, contains records of the rice mill at Sextus Tertius Gaillard's plantation, Campfield, 1833-1845, and includes records of an unidentified factor of cotton and rice sales at Charleston, 1827-1832. Six of the volumes, 1845-1861, contain plantation and professional records of Sparkman for operation of Birdfield, Dirleton, and Northampton plantations, including slave records with statistics on births, deaths, family groupings, distribution of clothing and provisions, and task assignments; stock, tool, and crop records, particularly for preparation of rice fields; tax records; plantation inventories and appraisals; overseer contracts; medical and business accounts; rose cultivation (1851-1852); membership records for Planter's Club on the Pee Dee and the Winyah Agricultural Society (1858-1860); list of subscribers to the *Farmer and Planter*; receipts and expenditures of the Ladies.
Relief Association of Plantersville (1861); construction records for a new chapel for Prince Frederick’s Parish (1860); and a tipped-in broadside, 1 Mar. 1854, advertising a court sale of Richfield (Birdfield) Plantation listing “A Gang of about 111 Negroes . . . to be sold in Families,” and personal effects, and stock.

A manuscript volume, 1846–1859, contains inventories and appraisals of the estates of William E. Sparkman (Springwood Plantation), R. O. Anderson (Springfield and Woodford plantations), B. E. Gregg, J. A. Allston, Edward T. Heriot (Dirleton Plantation), F. M. Weston (Guendalos Plantation), J. P. Ford (Rice Hope and Walnut Grove plantations), Ralph S. Izard, F. Shaffer, and John H. Tucker. A manuscript volume dated 1868–1869 and 1878–1880 contains debit and credit accounts of Sparkman’s free laborers and wages paid “transient labor,” and “Journal of Medical Accounts” of his patients, 1878–1880, with separate sections for “Colored Persons.” Some of the medical accounts are arranged by plantations or plantation owners and include their black employees. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. George S. King, Jr. and Mrs. Hattie Sparkman Witte.

Gwen Bristow Papers, 1914–1980

The complex personal and professional relationship between a best-selling author, Gwen Bristow (1903–1980), and a publisher, Robert L. Crowell, president of the Thomas Y. Crowell Company, is the highlight of this collection of 846 manuscripts and two manuscript volumes, comprised chiefly of the Thomas Y. Crowell Company’s office files on The Handsome Road and Jubilee Trail. The collection also includes other general and business correspondence, notes and clippings illustrating the wide-ranging nature of her research for books, articles, and speeches, sample typed draft pages from Calico Palace, and genealogical information on the Bristow and related families.

Gwen Bristow, the daughter of a Baptist minister, was born in Marion, S. C., but lived most of her life in New Orleans, La., and Encino, Ca. Although she was educated as a journalist at the Columbia University Pulitzer School of Journalism and later worked as a reporter for the New Orleans Times-Picayune, she found her greatest fulfillment in the genre of the historical novel. Concerning historical fiction, she once wrote that she attempted to “write in a style that will be sound history but at the same time fun to read.” Of singular importance to Miss Bristow’s career was a letter, 27 May 1936, from literary agent Bernice Baumgarten informing her of an offer from the Thomas Y. Crowell Company to publish Deep Summer in the spring of 1937. Equally important to the success of her first best-selling novel was Margaret Wallace’s review, 4 Apr. 1937, of Deep Summer in The New York Times Book Review. This first novel was followed in 1937 by The Handsome Road, also a best seller. Writing with characteristic abandon, she notified Mr. Crowell that the new manuscript was complete — “Last Wednesday night I wrote the final sentence of a new
book – which I am right now scared to read over, being in the state where I don’t know whether I’ve written a promising yarn or broken all the laws of English composition – but after I’ve torn it to pieces a few more times you’ll probably have the dubious pleasure of reading it” (2 Oct. 1937). Scarcely one year later she was again mentioning a new book — “I am writing another book, in case you’re interested, but don’t hold your breath until you get it, for I can see it’s going to be a long job” (4 Oct. 1938). This new novel, the third of Miss Bristow’s Louisiana plantation trilogy, was published in 1940 as *This Side of Glory*.

The prevailing admiration and trust between author and publisher allowed for a ready exchange of ideas. She normally allowed her publishing company to handle the business and advertising aspects of her novels, but she was always ready to promote the sale of her books through personal appearances and interviews. Commenting on her busy schedule during a tour which followed publication of *Deep Summer*, Miss Bristow anticipated another tour to follow publication of *The Handsome Road* — “last spring I spoke in 21 towns in nine days, which I thought was pretty fast work, but this time it seems I’m to hit practically every hamlet big enough to have a post office” (8 Dec. 1937). Also evident is her personal involvement in the extensive advertising campaign following the publication of *Jubilee Trail* in 1950.

After the California earthquakes of 1971 Miss Bristow considered writing a book on the Charleston and San Francisco earthquakes, a project which she enthusiastically pursued until abandoning it in favor of what was originally planned as a pictorial history of the California gold rush. *Golden Dreams*, Miss Bristow’s last book, was published in 1980 by Lippincott & Crowell and was described as a non-fictional account of the gold rush and the founding of California. Her correspondence with editor Hugh Rawson between 1979 and 1980 reveals the progress of this book in its final stages, including the complex tasks of copy editing and selecting an appropriate title.

Miss Bristow enjoyed the successes accorded a best-selling novelist, but she was not without disappointments. Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc. rejected *The Handsome Road* as an alternate selection on 17 Mar. 1938 and Thomas Y. Crowell Company on 5 Oct. 1966 notified her that *The Invisible Host*, her first published book, would not be reissued.

The collection contains limited information on family matters and the career of her husband, Bruce Manning, a Hollywood screen writer. A letter, 12 Sept. 1935, to Manning before their marriage concerns the assassination of Louisiana boss Huey P. Long and Miss Bristow’s coverage of that event as a reporter for the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*. A letter, Dec. 1937, from Manning to Miss Bristow was written during her Christmas visit to New Orleans following the completion of *The Handsome Road*. In a letter, 22 Feb. 1938, to Robert Crowell concerning *The Handsome Road*, Gwen Bristow intimated that “this is the first thing I ever wrote that my husband was terribly
pleased with.” Accordingly, the book was inscribed “For Bruce.” In a letter, 7 Aug. 1965, she discusses his death — “Bruce was a grand fellow and I was lucky to have him so long. Nothing lasts forever. He’s gone, but a lot of people are mighty glad he was here.” Correspondence between Miss Bristow’s sister Caroline, a student at Greenville Woman’s College, and Robert L. Crowell concerns a promotional sketch for *The Handsome Road*.

In addition to business and personal correspondence, office memos, advertising material, and contractual agreements, this collection contains copies of a biographical sketch by Lyle Saxon (Jan. 1938), Annette Duchein’s “Review of *The Handsome Road*” (c. 1938), and *Gwen Bristow, A Self-Portrait* (c. June 1940).

The collection also includes a diary for 1971 which details daily activities, visits with friends, speaking engagements with various literary organizations, and her research on the Charleston and San Francisco earthquakes and the California gold rush. Donors: Dr. Louis J. Bristow and Mr. Brooks Thomas of Harper & Row, Publishers.

**THE DEXTER C. MARTIN AVIATION COLLECTION, 1919–1981**

This collection of approximately 1,400 items traces the career of Dexter C. Martin (b. 1897) in state and national aviation affairs, most particularly his involvement as Director of the South Carolina Aeronautics Commission (S.C.A.C.) and as a member and administrative officer of the National Association of State Aviation Officers (N.A.S.A.O.)

Extensive correspondence and papers dating from the period of Mr. Martin’s tenure as Director of the S.C.A.C., from its establishment through 1950, detail its involvement in promoting aviation in S. C. through surveys, flight instruction, the selection, construction, and maintenance of airport sites as well as in promoting the importance of Civil Air Patrol (C.A.P.) and Civilian Pilot Training (C.P.T.) programs in national defense during World War II. Mr. Martin’s participation in aviation affairs on the national level is equally well documented through extensive correspondence, 1938 – 1972, relating to his membership in the N.A.S.A.O. and his tenure as president of that organization from 1940 until 1945. These N.A.S.A.O. files include documents relating to annual meetings, national clinics for Domestic Aviation Planning, state and federal activities sponsored by the National Defense Program, efforts to finance a full-time executive secretary, and state and federal legislation, particularly that concerning state versus federal control and use of gasoline taxes.

Of particular interest on the regional level are special files relating to the development and construction of the Lexington County Airport, now the Columbia Metropolitan Airport. These files include plans, specifications, and invoices for construction materials dated 1941–1947. Also of interest on the state and regional level are items...
relating to the Air Transport Potential survey conducted by the S.C.A.C. in 1944, appeals issued to the Civil Aeronautics Board for airline service, and aerial round-ups conducted from 1928 through 1948 on behalf of the American Legion in S. C. Additionally, information on the C.P.T. program in S. C., 1938–1944, and the 1947 investigation of the S.C.A.C. by a committee of the S. C. House of Representatives is included in the collection.

Among items pertaining to the personal achievements of Dexter C. Martin in the field of aviation are his "Aviator's Certificate" No. 6140, dated 28 Aug. 1924, and his 1924 pilot's license issued by the Federal Aeronautique Internationale and National Aeronautic Association (N.A.A.), both of which are signed by Orville Wright. His 1927 N.A.A. "Annual Sporting License" is included along with membership certificates in the N.A.A., 1928–1951, and information on his induction into the OX5 Aviation Hall of Fame in 1976.

The collection also includes correspondence of J. P. Williamson and other members of the S.C.A.C.; William L. Anderson, Edwin F. Knapp, A. B. McMullen, L. L. Schroeder, and other officials of the N.A.S.A.O.; Solomon Blatt; Edgar A. Brown; South Carolina governors R. M. Jefferies, Olin D. Johnston, Burnet R. Maybank, and Ransome J. Williams; Robert S. Kerr, governor of Oklahoma; Robert H. Hinckley, chairman of the C.A.A.; Beverly ("Bevo") Howard; Martin Jensen; C. P. Summerall; and various officials and personnel associated with Delta Air Lines and federal and state aeronautical agencies.

Photographs in the collection relate primarily to the S.C.A.C. staff, commissioners, headquarters, and airplanes; Lexington County Airport; various officials of the N.A.S.A.O. and other state aviation agencies; planes and personnel involved in the American Legion round-up flights; Delta Air Lines planes and personnel; and Air Mail Week in S. C., 15 – 21 May 1938. Printed and published material in the collection consists primarily of N.A.S.A.O. and C.A.A. publications together with government publications of federal legislation and regulations, technical data concerning the operation and repair of flight instruments, flight training manuals, publications relating to the development of aviation in S. C. and other states, and scattered issues of various aviation-related periodicals.

Of particular interest in the collection are seven scrapbook volumes, 1927–1947, comprised chiefly of newspaper articles documenting the development of aviation and aviation facilities throughout S. C. from the period during which Dexter Martin served as director of the S.C.A.C. The scrapbooks also contain articles pertaining to Mr. Martin's early flying career, including his airplane crashes of 1927 and 1929 and a cross-country flight in 1927. In addition, they document his service as pilot for Mabel Cody's Air Circus, 1929, and for governor-elect Olin D. Johnston in 1934. Donor: Mr. Dexter C. Martin.
Elias Brown Holloway (1867–1949) became the first black letter carrier in the Greenville post office in 1890. He served in this capacity for forty-one years until his retirement in 1931. Holloway remained active until his death in 1949 as a deacon in the John Wesley Methodist Church and as an editorial writer for several black newspapers in Greenville. This collection of 238 manuscripts contains family letters (1939–1952) written by Holloway and his wife to their daughter Georgia, speeches, sermons, editorials, and newspaper clippings. There is also information on the Holloway family of Charleston from which Elias Brown Holloway descended, including a letter (16 July 1941) to his daughter in which he recalls his father’s arrival in Greenville in 1877.

Holloway’s letters to his youngest daughter reveal much about his own life and provide a view of Greenville’s black middle-class community in the 1930s and 1940s. The pride of a father in his college-educated children is very evident in the correspondence. There is scant information about racial relations although in a letter of 30 Oct. 1939 Holloway refers to the general condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan and relates recent incidents of Klan harassment of blacks. He also reports that local people had urged him to run for president of the NAACP chapter as there was strong sentiment against the incumbent. Another letter (28 Nov. 1942), written while Holloway was attending the S. C. conference of the Methodist church in Camden, is indicative of the church’s rural constituency. Holloway noted that the $210,348 collected by pastors could be attributed to the excellent crops of the previous year.

Holloway’s opinions on politics, education, religion, temperance, and the black community are best revealed in typescripts of sermons and editorials which he wrote for various black newspapers. Some of the typescripts can be dated by reference to a scrapbook which contains clippings of Holloway’s published editorials and other articles. Holloway addressed a broad range of topics in his writings. Titles in the collection include “Why the Negro Should Support the Republican Party” (1932); “How To Make the Negro Feel His Responsibility as a Citizen” (1940); “What Does Negro Leadership Mean?”; “Why Is It Hard To Enforce the Prohibition Law?”; “Should Negroes be supported in business because they are Negroes?”; “Has Government Aid Been a Help or a Hindrance to the Negro?”; and “Are the Negro Schools Getting a Square Deal?”. Among his other writings there is a brief sketch of Negro education in Greenville, a history of the John Wesley Methodist Church, a recollection (1884–1887) of Clark University in Atlanta, Ga., and editorials urging public support of the Greenville World and Southern Crusader. Donor: Mrs. Georgia Holloway Charleston.
This collection of forty-nine manuscripts, which supplements the library’s collection of Singleton family papers, is highlighted by correspondence from Benjamin Franklin Taylor (1791–1852) of Columbia to Richard Singleton (1776–1852) of Manchester, Sumter District. Thirteen letters written between 1820 and 1845 express a mutual interest in horse racing and breeding as well as in local happenings, political events, and farm conditions.

In a letter, 2 Dec. 1820, typical of the correspondence reflecting their interest in horse racing, Taylor invited Singleton to “The Races” which “will commence at this place [Columbia] on . . . the sixth of this month.” As Singleton was unable to attend this particular race, Taylor reported that “the contest on the first day was not such as you would have expected” and reassured him that he would “have an opportunity in the course of the winter of running” in Charleston, Manchester, and Stateburg.

Farm production and the influence of weather conditions on crops, especially cotton, was of particular concern to Taylor, and his letters to Singleton, written during the latter’s travels, often carried reports of farming success or failure. Expressing fear over crop shortages in a letter of 6 Oct. 1827, Taylor reported that “The crops are short, particularly the highlands & light sandy lands on the rivers. I have never seen so few boals on the cotton, & the present dry weather has reduced that little very materially.” Equal concern with the overabundance of cotton on the market prompted Taylor to write on 1 Aug. 1842 that “The crops are the best we have had for many years. So they are in all the cotton region & if nothing happens to them I fear we shall make enough to supply the world for the next three years.”

Local happenings were of particular interest to Taylor and included in his letters are many accounts of statewide news. Writing to Singleton on 6 Oct. 1827, he mentioned an epidemic in Charleston—“the yellow fever still rages in Charleston & a billious fever of a different type as the Physicians say, more fatally than the former.” His account of the up-country famine in a letter of 1 Sept. 1845 is particularly striking—“York, Union, Spartanburg, parts of Laurens, Chester Pendleton Abbeville &c. are in a state of famine. Measures have been & are now being taken to supply the poor & others in these sections by the Merchants & others in Charleston, Columbia & Hamburg.” B. F. Taylor’s interest in securing the proper education for Singleton’s sons is apparent in his letter of 31 Dec. 1828, in which he questions “the propriety of having a male school so near to the Female Academy.” He advised his friend to reserve a place for his sons with “Mr. McClintock, the Pendleton Teacher” rather than enrolling them in Dr. Elias Marks’ Columbia school. With reference to the Pendleton school, Taylor wrote—“There will be Ten Boys (including yours) in the same house, with himself [McClintock], all of the most respectable families.”
Occasional political comments are interspersed throughout Taylor's letters, including a comment, 25 Apr. [1831?] that a recent speech by Stephen D. Miller "was decidedly the meanest effort ever made by a great man." Continuing in the same vein, Taylor sympathized with the plight of President Andrew Jackson — "What an awful situation the 'Ginral' is in! all his ministers resigned & the poor old fellow with the whole weight, on his shoulders." Taylor mentioned Governor William Aiken's report of George McDuffie's failing health in a letter of 1 Sept. 1845 — "McD. is very feeble, & shows but little vitality any where but in his eyes. If he can get there he goes to Washington this winter to make a final speech & then retires."

In addition to correspondence from Taylor to Singleton, the collection contains various business and land papers, including bonds, receipts, mortgages, deeds, and a copy of Richard Singleton's will, 22 July 1848. Of special interest is an 1856 "List of my Negroes" including "Fathers who have mine for Wives" and "Mine who have Fathers for Wives" and a passport of 23 Aug. 1839 issued to M. R. Singleton as "attache to . . . [the] legation of the United States to France." A manuscript volume, 1852-1855, "Inventories & Appraisements of the Personal Estate of Richard Singleton" consists of lists detailing the silverware, furniture, stock, tools, and slave holdings at Home Place, Fulton, Headquarters, Fork, True Blue and Gadsden plantations, with accounts for the management of the estate by Matthew R. Singleton. Donor: Mrs. William P. Fowler.

This addition of 334 manuscripts to the library's holdings of the papers of John Gary Evans (1863-1942) is concerned almost exclusively with Evans' campaign for the governorship of S. C. A lawyer and nephew of Martin Witherspoon Gary, Evans was identified as a supporter of Governor Ben Tillman. Maintaining the integrity and purity of the Tillman reform movement was thus an issue of paramount importance in the primary election campaign. The only Tillman letter in the collection, 2 Feb. 1894, addresses the necessity of preserving harmony and unity within the movement. Tillman requested Evans to meet W. A. Neal in Edgefield and explained that he "desires to prevent a division & bitter struggle among Reformers." Another important Tillmanite, Eugene B. Gary, was pleased that Evans would be present for a meeting in Abbeville and encouraged him "to arouse the people on the stump and . . . at once make as lively a campaign as possible." W. O. Tatum of Bamberg lauded Evans' speech at Abbeville in a letter of 5 Mar. and advised him to stay "in the middle of the road." The fact that Evans was not a farmer did not concern Tatum, who considered that the farmers' movement "is for the protection of the farmers, not alone to put them in office." The position of Governor Tillman was very important in determining who would succeed him in the governor's office. Congressman J. L. M. Irby advised Evans to be
patient in a letter of 9 Mar. — "He imagines that he is in a close place which is not the case at all as he is sure to be elected Senator without a very great accident." Eugene B. Gary recommended the issues that Evans should address in his campaign in a letter of 11 Mar. and urged him to highlight his role in the passage of Tillman’s legislative program.

In addition to advice from officeholders and party professionals, Evans received support and encouragement from local leaders. A. L. Walsh of Anderson reminded Evans not to be spoken of favorably in *The State* newspaper. Walsh wanted Evans to carry his campaign to the people on the stump where support could be garnered by speeches and handshaking, the latter of which he considered more important — "it dos a poor white man as much good to shack his hand as a pint of whiskey dos a Negro." R. J. Wade informed Evans of seeing "the caricature of you in that infamous sheet the Columbia State. Nothing will do you more good during this canvass." As the date of the primary election approached, Seth W. Scruggs, a Greenville supporter, requested $100 from Evans "for campaign purposes in the mountain section of this county." The election would be close in Greenville, Scruggs explained, because "Tillman has played h-ll . . . by not listening to his true friends, and allowing one or two effeminate nincompoots to control his judgement."

Evans’ victory in the primary election in August was greeted by congratulations, advice, and requests for offices. A native South Carolinian living in N. Y., George T. Pringle, commended Evans on his victory and his "stand in favor of the Dispensary Law which is decidedly the best system yet devised." He also urged Evans to support a "separate coach bill for negroes . . . I cannot but see the great comfort & advantage to the White people of a State overcrowded with darkies." Friend Scruggs sought $25 to cover his campaign expenses and explained that "I went busted on this fight and now I want you to hurry up Governor Tillman and have him appoint me Dispensary Inspector." A Sumter resident who had not supported Evans or Tillmanite Congressman J. William Stokes nevertheless congratulated Evans on his victory and urged him "to reform the reformers. Teach them to hate us less & love their country more." A. Howard Patterson of Barnwell thought that Evans should adopt a conservative stance before the state convention — "do not use any threats or any language that may be construed as threats." Donors: Miss Augusta M. Bailey, Mrs. J. M. Bigham, Mrs. John H. Bollin, Dr. & Mrs. Leland H. Cox, Jr., Mrs. George R. Cuthbertson, Mr. Joseph E. Hart, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Hodges, Jr., Miss Mary Louise Lyles, Mr. & Mrs. Brown Mahon, Mrs. A. T. Odell, Mrs. Robert Overing, Mr. & Mrs. W. Benton Pipkin, Mr. John T. Roddey, Mr. Geddeth Smith, Judge J. McNary Spigner, Mrs. T. L. Ulmer, Dr. Robert M. White, Mrs. Horace G. Williams, Mrs. Hubert O. Wilson, and Ms. Julie Zachowski.
Twenty manuscripts, 1782–1920, of the Baker family of Charleston and Sumter District, reveal business, legal, and family connections of four generations of Bakers. The collection focuses upon Francis Baker (c. 1740–1794), ship owner and factor, and his son, Thomas Baker (1772–1842), bricklayer and state representative from St. Philip's and St. Michael's parishes, but it also contains material on the Furman and Haynsworth families.

Among the earliest items in the collection is a 1794 copy of the will of Francis Baker. Three military commissions signed by S. C. governors reveal Thomas Baker's involvement with the state militia. In 1796 Thomas Baker was married to Rachel Furman, the daughter of Dr. Richard Furman and his first wife, Elizabeth Haynsworth. Baker is identified in a 1794 document as a bricklayer and is reputed to have designed and built several structures in Charleston. His mechanical and engineering abilities are seen in a patent (21 Jan. 1829) granted to him for "a machine for grinding Indian Corn into meal, and ... [for] the grinding of other grain." An annexed schedule and mechanical drawing (1827) give an "exact description of the construction and operation of the said machine."

Among other items of interest in the collection are an account, 1788–1793, listing Francis Baker's medical and apothecary bills with Dr. Isaac Chandler and Dr. Samuel Chandler Baker's "Personal Record" and "Family Record" (c. 1920) concerning his education and medical service and connections with the Bohun, Boleyn, and Furman families. Donor: Mrs. W. C. McLain, Jr.

Sixty-two manuscripts, 1979–1981, and eleven volumes, 1965–1980, of James Lee Barrett constitute a major addition to the Library's holdings on this screen writer and native of Anderson. The collection consists chiefly of personal correspondence with his children, literary agents, and other individuals regarding domestic matters, politics, screen writing, and his opinion of actor John Wayne and such writers as Kurt Vonnegut and Adela Rogers St. John. The volumes include scripts for such feature and television productions as "Something Big," "Belle Starr," and "Mayflower: The Pilgrim Experience," as well as several unproduced screenplays. Donor: Mr. James Lee Barrett.

Eight hundred and eighteen manuscripts, 1937–1980 and undated, of John A. Bigham (b. 1913) relate to the writing career of this free-lance journalist of Columbia, who wrote numerous feature articles on S. C. persons and places between 1952 and 1980. The collection includes articles which have appeared in such publications as The State Magazine, The Columbia Record, Names in South Carolina, Sandlapper and The Chapin Times. In addition to magazine and newspaper articles, the collection includes historical sketches of Hopewell Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Chester County and genealogical information on the Bigham and related families. Donor: Mr. John A. Bigham.
One hundred and seventy-nine manuscripts, 1804–1931, added to the Bryce family papers, reveal the family’s connection by marriage to the family of Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, George Alfred Trenholm. Trenholm’s son Alfred married Callydonia ("Callie"), the daughter of Campbell R. and Sarah Bryce. The papers before the Civil War are largely miscellaneous land papers and some family correspondence. Included among these papers are an 1839 draft of John Bryce’s will, an anonymous address delivered at his funeral in 1855, Campbell R. Bryce’s certificate of membership (1857) in the Columbia Athenaeum, and his deed (1853) to cemetery lot number 46 in the First Presbyterian Church graveyard in Columbia. There are also travel letters (1851) of Campbell R. Bryce written while on a tour with his father, John Bryce. An 1844 letter of Pierce Mason Butler from Ft. Gibson, Ark., to Campbell R. Bryce, Edwin DeLeon, and others accepts his election as an honorary member in the Richland Clay Club and equates Clay with "the illustrious Washington – the virtuous Marshall & the beloved Lowndes.”

Postwar agricultural and general economic conditions are discussed in a series of fourteen letters, 2 June 1866 – 7 Jan. 1869, from George A. Trenholm to his son Alfred, who was operating a saw mill and plantation in Richland County. Trenholm cautioned his son against investing large amounts of capital on his plantation.

After Alfred Trenholm’s death in 1878 Callie Trenholm married William M. Atkinson of Winchester, Va. Her interest in preserving the memory of those who died in the Confederate cause is revealed in an exchange of letters from 1896 to 1899 between Mrs. Atkinson and Miss F. E. DeSaussure of the Ladies Memorial Association, Louisa McCord Smythe, Isabella D. Martin, John G. Capers, and Ellison Capers. This correspondence dealt with a campaign inspired by Mrs. Atkinson to raise money to place a central shaft in the Stonewall Cemetery in Winchester.

Two of the daughters of Campbell R. Bryce, Henrietta ("Nina") and Florence ("Maud"), married Germans. The collection contains thirty-seven letters, 23 Oct. 1912 – 18 July 1919, of Nina von Below, the wife of German officer Hans von Below, who was promoted to General in World War I. After the war Nina left Germany but remained in Europe. Her letters during this period are signed "Nina Ross." Her letters give accounts of German social and court life, defend the German cause in World War I, and relate the career of her husband. She occasionally described sumptuous meals to deny allied propaganda that the German people were deprived of food and other essentials.

The collection also includes a letter of Bessie McKinley, 13 Sept. 1886, to her sister Callie in which she recalls her family’s experiences during the night and the following morning of the Charleston earthquake. Donors: Mrs. D. Clarence List, Mrs. Herbert A. McKee, Mrs. James S. Robb, and Miss Marguerite T. Wooley.
Eleven manuscripts, 1902–1903, 1927, 1944, and undated, of Lilian Jones Butler (1870–1950), are chiefly personal letters to Miss Lil Butler, Greenville, from various members of the family. In a letter of 31 Mar. 1902 Matthew C. Butler mentions his recent ill health and comments on Benjamin F. Perry's invitation "to be his guest at Sans Souci during the reunion." A letter of 21 Mar. 1903 from Marie Butler McNeely reports activities of herself and Naval officer Robert W. McNeely in China. James Henry Rice, Jr., in a letter of 10 Mar. 1929 to Ellen Iredell Butler, Columbia, laments the state's lack of appreciation for the role of Gen. William Moultrie in the struggle for independence. Referring to the history of the state, Rice observed — "The story of South Carolina remains to be told. As yet no artist has arisen with genius sufficient for its portrayal, and with the genius the necessary means at his disposal; for the task is large and its execution sure to be expensive." Donor: Miss Ellen I. Butler.

Letter of Pierce Mason Butler, Columbia, 6 Feb. 1838, to George R. Gilmer, Governor of Georgia, introduces Dr. James Davis of Columbia as "one of our most eminent physicians, and the most active promoter of our Lunatic institution, whose name indeed is almost identified with its existence." Donor: Mr. John W. Bonner, Jr.

Two manuscripts, 1862, of Andrew Pickens Calhoun, consist of a letter, 17 Apr. 1862, from R. H. Adams, Marengo County, Ala., reporting on the activities of his three sons in the war and a letter, 5 July 1862, from A. Walker, overseer at Cuba Plantation, reporting on crop conditions in Ala. and speculating on the length of the war. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Hugo S. Ackerman and Miss Elise Currell.

Two hundred and seventy manuscripts, 1845–1929 and undated, of Belton Decatur Clark (1863–1929) include business, land, and legal papers chiefly concerning the descendants of James J. and Anna C. Clark of Lexington County. Prominent among the collection are affidavits and various other legal papers, 12 Nov. 1849–18 May 1893, sworn before trial justices A. Mims, Jeremiah Wise, and Paul P. Clark and magistrates Henry S. Meetze and James J. Clark. The importance of the turpentine industry to the Lexington County economy at the turn of the century is apparent in a contractual agreement between Noah Shumpert and Paul P. Clark, 14 Jan. 1895, and a receipt, 28 Mar. 1906, for monies paid by Paul P. Clark to George Bell Timmerman for the rent of turpentine boxes on his Lexington County property. Also of particular interest are several manuscripts which attest to the active role of the Ku Klux Klan in Lexington and Richland Counties during the 1920s. Donor: Mrs. David H. Sullivan.

Two letters, 12 Aug. and 14 Sept. 1967, of James McBride Dabbs (1896–1970) supplement the Library's already extensive holdings on this twentieth century intellectual and writer from Mayesville. In a letter to Leslie W. Dunbar of N. Y., 12 Aug. 1967, Dabbs writes — "My mind tells me the world is as serious as your mind tells you, but when I start to talk about it, the damn thing becomes so absurd that I have
to make a wisecrack. But then I realize I would have talked this way even if the world were rolling smoothly along. It's myself - which I have learned to accept for better or worse... That may be poor Calvinism, but it's fair plantation theology." Dunbar replied with observations on the role of Christianity in the world—"What Christianity needs to re-admit is David, dancing and singing - and later on enjoying... the good things Providence has brought him." Donor: Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar.

*One hundred and twenty-five manuscripts*, 1922–1969 and undated, of Harry Ellerbe Davis (1905–1968) augment the library's holdings on this drama specialist and native of Little Mountain, S. C. Personal correspondence, newspaper clippings, theatre programs, and photographs provide additional biographical information and further reveal the extent of his leadership on the faculty of the Department of Dramatic Art at the University of North Carolina and in the Carolina Playmakers, as well as his pioneer work in the development of outdoor historical drama in the Southeast. Included, also, is a script of Davis' 1935 children's play, *Cinderella*. Donor: Mrs. Hugh J. Rhyne.

*Letter* of John Drayton, 10 Mar. 1795, to Elbridge Gerry, thanks him for "the many & particular civilities which I received from you while at Boston" and apprises him that it was not until his return to S. C. that he came to know of his late father's friendship with Gerry, and mentions his 1794 publication [*Letters Written During a Tour Through the Northern and Eastern States*]. Donors: Mrs. P. A. Dunbar and Dr. H. L. Sutherland.

*Letter* of James Gadsden, Was-cissa, Fla., 18 Aug. 1826, to Gen. Andrew Jackson, Nashville, Tenn., expresses approval of the acclaim accorded Jackson by the "peeple voluntarily moving... upon you as the only Individual who can bring back the Republic to the safe land marks which have been abandoned," advises that if he visited Carolina during the winter to observe "secrecy... so that your route may not be anticipated and your motives questioned," and reports crop losses from too much rain—"I rely on my cotton crop to carry me through the coming year. If I loose that it will be rather serious to a new beginner." Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Wade T. Batson, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph R. Cross, Jr., Mrs. Kirkman Finlay, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. George C. Hart, Rev. & Mrs. Arthur M. Martin, Mr. Wade H. Sherard, III, and Mr. & Mrs. Frank Williamson.

*Letter* of John Lewis Gervais, Philadelphia, 27 Sept. 1782, to Henry Laurens, expresses concern over the news of his having been taken prisoner by the British while "on your Voyage to Holland," beseeches Laurens to "act as a minister plenipotentiary in the negotiations for Peace," and apprises Laurens of recent political events in S. C. and of conditions on Laurens' plantations. Gervais laments the loss of his own personal possessions and property, most of which were destroyed or carried off by the British in Charleston. A postscript warns Laurens that the exchange of Lord Cornwallis "is not deter-
mined yet.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Porter G. Barron, Mr. & Mrs. Sam P. Bolick, Mr. & Mrs. William M. Capers, Dr. & Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs, Judge & Mrs. J. Bratton Davis, Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Gaillard, Mr. & Mrs. Francis S. Griswold, Prof. Frederick M. Heath, Dr. & Mrs. Robert S. Lambert, Dr. & Mrs. H. Henry Lumpkin, Mr. & Mrs. George H. McGregor, Mr. & Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Ralph T. Mirse, Dr. & Mrs. Olin S. Pugh, Miss Isabel Quattlebaum, and Mr. Thomas E. Smith.

Manuscript volume, 1822–1831 and 1865–1866, of John H. Goodlett, includes signed receipts for monies paid by Goodlett as treasurer of the Bible Society of Greenville to William Bullein Johnson and as clerk of court for Greenville District. Also included in the volume are mercantile records, 1865–1866, of W. G. and D. O. Long, Greenville, as well as an entry on 19 Oct. 1865 reporting the “Amount of Stock on hand when commencing Business.” Donors: Miss Hazel G. Taylor and Mr. John A. Taylor, Jr.

Letter of James Grant, Charleston, 22 Sept. 1757, to Alexander Brodie, Lethen, Scotland, provides a description of the province and its inhabitants during the pre-Revolutionary period. Maj. Grant describes his voyage to and arrival in Carolina for duty with the 77th Regiment of Gen. Jeffrey Amherst’s forces. He reports the general confusion over the first sighting of land, which “most of our Able Navigators took . . . for Charles Town,” but which was in reality Port Royal. Grant discusses the topography and climate of the province at some length. Regarding the military situation, he reports having “found five Companies of Royal Americans” under the command of Henry Bouquet, “A genteel well bred man” who “seems to know his Business.” Concerning the economy of the colony and the war with France, he writes — “The people here are rich, and were much alarmed for fear of a visit from the French, who probably would have taken the Rice & Indigo . . . which bring in large Sums . . . at the rate they are sold in England . . . Ships from this place are frequently taken.” Donors: Dr. David R. Chesnutt, Mr. & Mrs. Charles H. P. Duell, Mrs. Esther A. Graff, Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Rawlinson, Mrs. Cora Neil Turner, Mr. & Mrs. Robert P. Wilkins, Dr. & Mrs. Calhoun Winton, and Mr. & Mrs. Jack S. Graybill.

Two photographs, c. 1893–1897, of Wade Hampton as U. S. Railroad Commissioner and his staff in Hampton’s Washington, D. C., office. Donor: Mr. Charles E. Thomas.

Six letters, 26 May 1860–14 July 1864, of Francis Henry (1843 –1913) of Abbeville Co., consist primarily of Civil War letters written from various Confederate camps in Virginia and Tennessee to family members at home. A letter from John Stevenson, Pontota, Miss., 26 May 1860, to Henry, carries news concerning the political division surrounding the upcoming presidential election — “one party backing the Secedeers from the Charleston convention, the other the Douglas . . . party.” The Civil War letters are filled with news of battles,
casualties, details of camp life, and news of his father, Peter Henry, and his brother, John Andrew Henry, both serving in the Army of Northern Virginia. A letter of 14 July 1864 carries the news of his brother's death. Donor: Prof. Claude Henry Neuffer.

**Receipt book, 1815–1819,** kept by William Joyner as Beaufort sheriff and clerk of council, records payments of money for licenses, taxes, and judgments; such expenses as quills, a ream of foolscap paper, and lumber for a well at the jail; and funds distributed by Joyner from the "fund for the transient poor." Among the more interesting individual receipts are a payment, 11 Nov. 1816, "for Confining 3 Negroes for Riotous Conduct on the Sabbath" and a payment of $25 to Mr. Wilkins for "Services during the President's Visit." There are other miscellaneous entries for school tuition, money received for the hire of Negroes, a recipe for "good Blacking," and tax returns (1815, 1816) for lands in McIntosh County, Ga., owned by Joyner, a record of blankets given to Negroes at Red House Tract, and an order, 10 Aug. 1815, issued to William Coleman to stop interfering in the estate of Samuel Laurence or "Mr. Joyner will be Compelled to put an Overseer on that Plantation, with orders to prevent his going there." Joyner's involvement in the affairs of Samuel Laurence produced perhaps the most valuable information recorded in the volume, namely, lists of Negroes giving ages, occupations, and family relationships, for Red House Tract, Port Royal Island, St. Helena Island, and Tom's Island. Donors: Professors Drew G. Faust and Charles Rosenberg.

**Manuscript diary, 31 Jan. 1888–30 Sept. 1889,** of John Doby Kennedy (1840–1896). Kennedy, a lawyer from Camden who served in the Confederate States Army as a Brigadier-General, was appointed as U. S. Consul to Shanghai, China, during the administration of President Cleveland. While in Shanghai, he kept a diary of his activities. This volume, labelled "Diary No. 2," contains daily entries which cite contacts with other consular officials, diplomats, and missionaries, and comments on Chinese customs, and U. S. and world political developments. Donor: Mrs. Flora Kennedy DuBose Graham.

**Broadside circular letter, 20 Aug. 1832,** issued by Abner Landrum, concerns proposals to publish in pamphlet form a "full and fair exposition of the CRISIS." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. George Haimbaugh and Col. & Mrs. Clarence E. Stuart.

**Letter** of Hugh Swinton Legare, Washington, 6 Dec. 1842, to George Ticknor, denies all rumors of his ill health which "the Newspapers" have circulated "as they usually do, long after all danger is over" and remarks that "Congress is... still unorganized, there being as yet... no quorum in the Senate." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Samuel G. Lenoir and Mr. Steve A. Matthews.

**Twenty-six manuscripts,** 1842–1887 and undated, of John Adams Leland (1817–1892) reflect primarily his endeavors in the educational
and literary fields. Of particular interest in this collection are several items pertaining to Leland's *A Voice From South Carolina* (Charleston, 1879), including manuscript drafts, c. 1874–1876, of that publication. **Donor: Mr. E. Cater Leland, Jr.**

**Two hundred and forty manuscripts and seven volumes, 1811–1943,** added to the papers of Marlboro County lawyer and state senator Duncan Donald McColl (1877–1930), include correspondence, land papers, addresses by McColl, and genealogical information on the Bedgegood, Coward, Gillespie, Harrington, Hicks, Irby, Pegues, McColl, Stewart, and Thomas families. Most of the addresses are related to McColl’s interest in local and family history. A 1909 address celebrates the completion of the Bennettsville and Cheraw Railroad. In 1927 McColl delivered the address at the reunion of descendants of Squire Lock McLaurin. Two political items of interest are a broadside “Public Notice” (1918) announcing his candidacy for the state senate with a list of speaking engagements and a speech in Dillon County in 1928 in which McColl urged support of the presidential candidacy of Al Smith. The collection also contains an undated paper entitled "The Colored Race in Marlboro." A legal account book (1867–1881) kept by McColl’s father, D. D. McColl, records shipments of cotton and accounts with his tenants. **Donor: Miss Eleanor McColl.**

**Letter** of Christopher Gustavus Memminger, New York, 22 Sept. 1859, to John W. Mitchell, introduces "my young friend Mr. Barnett Cohen, who . . . studied law in my office," as a "great student and an entirely reliable character." **Donors: Miss Nancy Vance Ashmore, Col. John M. Holliday, Mrs. R. B. McNulty, and Mrs. William L. Otis.**

**Letter** of Henry Middleton, 5 Apr. 1811, to Governor Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, is a response to recent queries concerning a Malay said to have been forcibly brought away from your State by Mr. Nathaniel Ingraham." Middleton congratulates Gerry on "the success of the Republican Interest in your portion of the Union" and on his election as governor and remarks on his intention to send his "Eldest Son (now 15 years of age) as a Student at Cambridge this Summer." **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Gayle O. Averyt, Mr. & Mrs. William Dibble, Mr. & Mrs. Edwin C. Epps, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Henderson, Dr. & Mrs. Albert N. Sanders, Dr. & Mrs. Clyde N. Wilson, and Dr. Wilbur C. Zeigler.**

**Two letters** of Maurice Augustus Moore (1795–1871), 2 and 18 Feb. 1856, refer to the Revolutionary War service of Gen. Edward Lacey (1742–1813). In the letter of 2 Feb. 1856 to Mrs. Catherine Lacey Williams, Moore apprises her of having had "J[ames] Aug[ustus] Black the best antiquarian in the state" to examine records in the comptroller's office and that they were "perfectly satisfied that Gen[eral] Lacey had never been paid for his revolutionary services as Colonel." Moore mentions progress on his biography of Lacey which was published in 1859. Among details of Lacey’s life he cited the disagreements
between Lacey and William Bratton — "Lacey was in the habit of whipping Col. Bratton at every publick gathering after the war." The letter of 18 Feb. 1856 from Mrs. Williams provides information on the Revolutionary War services of Lacey's brothers. Donor: Mr. Joseph E. Hart, Jr.

Letter to George Henry Nye, 24 Feb. 1866, from "A Citizen" of Darlington, applauds his prohibition of liquor in the district under his command and urges that he enforce the prohibition in Timmonsville if that community fell within his jurisdiction — "Tis ruining hundreds of our people — some of the very best families in the Dist." Donors: Miss Hannah Timmons and Mr. James L. Mitchell.

**Twenty-eight manuscripts, 1847, 1860–1877, and six volumes, 1845–1847, 1854, 1859–1878,** of Sumter County resident Thomas H. Osteen are chiefly concerned with his various business interests which included the operation of a tanyard and cobbler's shop and the cultivation of cotton, apples, and peaches. The volumes include data on cotton crops, shipment of peaches and apples, turpentine production, and work contracts and accounts with laborers. Among the loose manuscripts there is an affidavit, 10 Oct. 1863, reporting "an act of unlawful trading" by a slave belonging to J. S. Richardson, Jr., a broadside (1875) advertising the sale of turnip and cabbage seed by J. M. Wilder, and a broadside advertisement (c. 1875) of A. D. Egerton & Co., Baltimore, Md., advertising favorable prospects for the peach market in the Baltimore area. Donor: Mrs. W. R. Gilkerson.

**Twenty manuscripts, 1895–1951 and undated,** of Shep Pearlstine (1867–1951) augment the library's previously acquired collection of papers relating to this Calhoun County business man and community leader. Among the collection are three letters, 20 Nov. 1908, 18 Dec. 1908, and 25 Feb. 1909, concerning Pearlstine's hospitalization for tuberculosis. His interest in national politics is best illustrated in the draft copy of a letter sent to Congressman H. P. Fulmer. Fulmer's reply, 15 Apr. 1938, is an enthusiastic endorsement of the economic policies of the Roosevelt administration. The collection also contains an undated letter of Julia Peterkin, in which she praises Pearlstine for his community leadership — "I marvel that so busy a man has time, to be so considerate, so thoughtful. Calhoun County is blest to have you for one of its citizens." Donor: Miss Hannah Pearlstine.

**Four letters** of Julia Mood Peterkin, Lang Syne Plantation, Fort Motte, 8 and 16 Feb. 1925 and undated, to Mrs. Joel Elias Spingarn, Amenia, N. Y., express thanks to Mrs. Spingarn for her hospitality during a recent visit as well as for her husband's continued interest in her writing. In the letter of 8 Feb. 1925 Mrs. Peterkin expresses concern that "Nobody else seems to know that I'm writing for the sake of something that seems to be myself, not to be perverse or for notoriety, or for money I may earn." Similarly, in an undated letter, she comments on her determination to "write something that has persisted in my brain for days" and laments that "No word has come
from my manuscript.... And it is tremendously important to me!" Mrs. Peterkin expresses not only her sense of accomplishment in fulfilling her destiny as a writer but also her sensitivity to public criticism. In her letter of 16 Feb. 1925 she writes of rumors regarding her trip with Henry Bellamann to meet Walter White, president of the NAACP — "Mr. Bellamann... has, so it is alleged, written a lurid account of that tea hour to his wife in Columbia, and she in turn has delighted in telling it so that I appear to have been a very wild and bold and reckless person." Another letter, undated, confirms this sensitivity — "Here, things have a way of getting so near me, they confuse me. Have kept away from the towns, lately, for a flood of gossipy talk sweeps me whenever I've ventured in reach, and I am too sensitive yet not to get hurt by harsh criticism." Her sympathetic disposition is evident throughout the letters, most especially in her pity for "the black folks that go North hunting work" only to feel the sharp gusts of winter and for her publishers who "are puzzled about my stuff." Donors: Mrs. Walter J. Bristow, Dr. & Mrs. John Richard Craft, Mr. & Mrs. Charlie C. Foster, Professor & Mrs. John H. Leith, Mr. William Oliver Nisbet, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Roy Richardson.

Fourteen volumes, 1947–1975, of the Charleston Writers Forum of the Poetry Society of South Carolina contain chiefly file copies of poems submitted by members of the Forum, and includes some meeting notes and Forum schedules. Donor: Dr. John Robert Doyle, Jr.

Four hundred and nineteen manuscripts, 1885–1977, of Frederick C. Redfern (1866–1941) consist primarily of personal correspondence with his wife, Blanche Myrtle Thompson Redfern, miscellaneous correspondence concerning the fate of his son, Paul R. Redfern, lost in a transoceanic flight from Brunswick, Ga., to Brazil in 1927, and sermon notes and outlines. Dr. Redfern, a native of England, was educated at the University of Rochester before being ordained a Baptist minister in 1889. In 1907 Redfern received his doctorate from Providence University, and in 1914 he came to Columbia to assume a position as Dean and Professor of Economics and History at Benedict College. Dr. Redfern's positive stance toward the educational and civil rights of blacks brought him widespread recognition. In a letter of 24 Sept. 1935, President Roosevelt solicited Redfern's support for newly enacted Social Security legislation as well as his involvement in identifying and reporting the social needs of his own community. The collection also includes sixteen photographs of Frederick C. Redfern, his parents, and various churches in which he served as pastor. Donor: Mrs. W. H. Sanders.

Two letters of James Henry Rice, Jr., Brick House Plantation, Wiggins, 5 May and 11 June 1923, to Miss Frances Wannamaker, Columbia, congratulate her on her election as May Queen as well as on her graduation from the University of South Carolina and relate amusing incidents at his own graduation from the university. Donor: Mrs. Ethel Dominick.
Thirty-four manuscripts, 1876–1941, of the Shand family of Columbia augment the library’s previously acquired collection. Consisting chiefly of business papers and personal correspondence of Robert Wallace Shand (1840–1915) and William Munro Shand (1881–1941), the collection includes a signed document, 17 Dec. 1903, specifying the articles of co-partnership between father and son in forming the Columbia law firm of Shand & Shand. Another item of interest is an incomplete copy of the will, 29 May 1906, of Sancho Avery, a former slave of the Guignard family. Interest in state and local politics was natural to both lawyers, but feelings ran higher in the hotly contested gubernatorial election of 1912. Writing to his son on 23 Aug. 1912, Robert W. Shand voices his disdain for the political tactics of Cole Blease and his followers and makes it clear that he supports Ira Jones, former Chief Justice of the S. C. Supreme Court. He expresses fear that “criminals, rowdies and blind tigers who unanimously desire Blease’s election, may resort to a trick which was common in the 70’s at polls where there would be a large vote . . . to be at the polls before they were open in large crowds, and by slow voting and remaining in the mass after voting, to keep the other side from polling their full vote.” Donors: Mr. William M. Shand, Jr. and Mr. William M. Shand, III.

Manuscript volume, 1874–1888, of Louis Sherfesee (1842–1904), includes the constitution and minutes of monthly meetings of the Charleston Commercial Brotherhood, which was organized for the purpose of “procuring for members who are out of employment, temporary or permanent situations, and of affording to merchants and other employers, in want of employees . . . suitable and reliable men from our number, who may be unemployed.” Also contained in this volume is a farm journal, 1882–1888, which includes labor contracts and records of weather conditions, crops planted, and livestock production. Donor: Mrs. Caldwell Withers.

Three manuscripts, 15 Dec. 1962–3 Mar. 1981, of James Alexander Spruill, Jr., include the text of a speech delivered by Judge Spruill at memorial exercises at the University of South Carolina Law School on 15 Dec. 1962 in which he remarked on the necessity of racial equality, especially in matters of education, and stated — “Whether we like it or not, we do not stand where Calhoun stood. Secession, four years of war, and Appomattox intervene between us. Our American Union is One and Inseparable — and in this troubled world, I am sure that none of us would have it otherwise.” Donor: Judge James A. Spruill, Jr.

Seven hundred and ninety-five manuscripts, 1768–1970, of the Strong and allied families of Chester County include land papers, wills, other business and legal papers, personal and family correspondence, and genealogical correspondence. Members of the Strong family were among the earliest settlers of Chester District, and included in the collection are copies of surveyor’s plats for lands granted to Robert Strong, James Strong, and Agnes Strong.
Of the bound volumes in the collection, four are devoted to genealogical data on related families of the area. Other manuscript volumes include an account book, 1850–1856, recording annual returns on the estate of James Strong; a daily journal, 14 Apr. – 7 Aug. 1852, of John Strong; a notebook, 1853–1862, labelled as “William Strong’s Book” and containing notes on various surveying projects; a pocket account book, 1853–1859, 1880–1888, of J. B. Chisolm which includes “a list of . . . scholars with the number of days they attended . . . school”; a journal, c. 1861–1868, of C. H. Strong; two account books, 1896–1901 and 1897–1899, of Strong & McKeown, Cornwall, Chester County; and various other volumes containing business and household accounts, reports of weather conditions and farm activities, original literary compositions, and essays of Hugh Strong as a student at the University of North Carolina in the 1850s. Donor: Mrs. Virginia Draffin Waites.

Letter of Charles Sumner, Boston, 30 July 1867, to an unidentified person in S. C. contends that the election of a competent black Senator and one or two Congressmen from S. C. “would . . . mark the era of reconciliation [and] . . . would make any retreat from our present position impossible.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Adams, Mr. & Mrs. William R. Ballou, Mrs. James G. Butler, Mrs. C. Dwight Cathcart, Mrs. Willis Fuller, Mr. & Mrs. Patrick C. Smith, and Mr. William L. Suttles.

Three thousand two hundred and forty-eight manuscripts, 1883–1967, added to the library’s collection of the papers of Episcopal Bishop Albert Sidney Thomas (1873–1967), document his career from the 1880s when he was a young grade-school student in Charleston until his death in 1967 at the age of ninety-four. Bishop Thomas began his preparation for the ministry in the 1890s after a distinguished academic career at The Citadel. Theological essays and notes and a large collection of sermons reveal much about Bishop Thomas’ training and his development as a priest and later Bishop in the Episcopal church. St. Matthew’s (Darlington), St. David’s (Cheraw), and St. Michael’s (Charleston) were among the churches served by Thomas prior to his election as Bishop in 1928. Correspondence, sermons, bulletins, and papers relating to building plans at St. Matthew’s and St. David’s churches illuminate Bishop Thomas’ career as a parish priest. Thomas served as Bishop from 1928 until 1944. The collection includes typed copies of his Lenten messages and annual addresses to the Women’s Auxiliary and the Council of Colored Churchmen.

Bishop Thomas was interested for most of his adult life in family and church history. For many years after his retirement as Bishop, he served as diocesan historiographer. In 1957 he completed The History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina and was honored in Feb. 1958 by a testimonial dinner on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday and in recognition of his history. He also wrote a biography of his father, soldier, newspaper editor, and educator John Peyre Thomas, and a genealogy of the Thomas family. Considerable
information on the Thomas family is found in the correspondence of Bishop Thomas and Charles E. Thomas of Greenville.

Much of the correspondence in the late 1950s and early 1960s reflects the significant social changes of the period, especially the civil rights movement and such national political events as the election of John F. Kennedy to the presidency. Among the correspondents during this period is Stanley F. Morse, an organizer of the Grass Roots League.

The collection also includes correspondence of Gen. Mark Clark and others concerning affairs at The Citadel and correspondence and other papers (1960-1964) detailing changes in the operation of Porter Military Academy in Charleston. Donor: Mrs. Gerald W. Scurry.

SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA

W. T. Andrews, Causes of Negro Migration from the South ("Address... before the Race Conference at Columbia... Feb. 8, 1917"). n.p., n.d. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Benjamin M. Gimarc.


Daily South Carolinian (Columbia), 4 Dec. 1866 issue. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. George S. King, Jr. and Mrs. Hattie Sparkman Witte.

Darlington News, 6 May 1880 issue. Donor: Mr. Guy McBride Dabbs.

Ignatius Donnelly, Doctor Huguet, Chicago, 1891 (Novel with S. C. locale). Donor: Mr. Joel Patrick.

Georgetown newspapers: Times and Comet, two issues, 1879; Semi-Weekly Comet and News, 25 Jan. 1878 issue; Georgetown Times, five issues, 1869, 1871, 1874-5. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. George S. King, Jr. and Mrs. Hattie Sparkman Witte.

Georgetown Rail Road Company, By-Laws . . . , Georgetown, 1860. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. George S. King, Jr. and Mrs. Hattie Sparkman Witte.

Kate Phelan Hampton (Mrs. Wade, Jr.), *A Flag of Truce and Other Stories*, Washington, D. C., 1898. Donors: Capt. & Mrs. Richard K. Anderson and Mr. & Mrs. John A. Bigham.

T. Charlton Henry, *A Farewell Discourse Preached in the First Presbyterian Church, Columbia, S. C. on Resigning the Charge*, Charleston, 1824. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. John Gregg McMaster and Dr. & Mrs. A. McL. Martin.

James Higgins and Charles Bickell, *Report on the... Examination of Sea Island Cotton Fibre and Seed, and of the Soil... from the Plantation of J. B. Legaré... Edisto Island...*, Baltimore, 1854. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Charles R. Anderson and Mr. & Mrs. Scott Derrick.


Postumus, *Observations on the South Carolina Memorial Upon the Subject of Duelling: In a Letter to a Friend*, [New York?], 1805 (A pro-duelling pamphlet attributed to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney). Donors: Dr. & Mrs. J. Richard Allison, Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Berry, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Chalk, Mr. & Mrs. Ervin Dargan, Mr. & Mrs. William Francis Marion and Mr. Bettis C. Rainsford.

*Proceedings of the Stockholders of the South-Carolina Rail-Road Company, and of the South-Western Rail-Road Bank...*, Charleston, 1849. Donors: Mr. W. Floyd Allison, Mrs. David Childs and Mrs. George M. Rhodes.


Sumter Agricultural Association, *Constitution and By-Laws*, Sumter, 1866. **Donor:** Mr. Guy McBride Dabbs.

*Tribute of Respect to Prof. Hugh Strong* (“By a Student,” Adger College), n.p., [1885?]. **Donor:** Mrs. Virginia Draffin Waites.

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<tr>
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<td>Columbia</td>
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<td>Goin, Mrs. Jan</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
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