1983

Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1983

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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Friday, May 6, 1983
MRS. EDMUND R. TAYLOR, President, Presiding

Reception and Exhibit ..................................................... 6:00
South Caroliniana Library

Buffet ............................................................................. 6:30 – 7:30
Faculty House

Business Meeting ............................................................... 8:00
Welcome ................................................................. GEORGE C. ROGERS, JR.
Professor of History, University of S.C.

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address ................................................................. DREW GILPIN FAUST
Chairman, Department of American Civilization
University of Pennsylvania
REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF
THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

MULLER FAMILY PAPERS, 1736–1891

This collection of approximately three thousand three hundred and ninety-five items, including twenty-one manuscript volumes, covers the period from 1736 to 1891 and is comprised of the papers of Ernest Henry David Muller (1774–1850), known as Henry Muller, Sr., planter and businessman of Platt Springs, Lexington County, and his son, Gerhard Muller (1815–1891), physician, planter, state senator, and representative of Sandy Run, Lexington County. The majority of the documents are bills and receipts for various goods and services and papers relating to settlements by Henry Muller, Sr., and Gerhard Muller as executors or administrators of various estates. The earliest documents, 1736–1821, are primarily land papers. A number of the documents relate to the conveyance of Negro slaves by bills of sale or by inheritance.

Henry and Gerhard Muller were prominent and influential laymen of the Lutheran Church and assisted in the founding of the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of South Carolina, at Lexington and Newberry College. Papers relating to the founding and operation of the Seminary include six manuscripts, 5 Dec. 1832 – 12 May 1833, consisting of original and contemporary copies of correspondence between Ernest Lewis Hazelius, professor at Gettysburg Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., Rev. John Bachman, pastor of St. John’s Lutheran Church, Charleston, and Henry Muller, as a member of the Seminary’s Board of Directors, regarding efforts to secure Hazelius as a professor at the Seminary. Five letters, 1837, from Philip Arthur Strobel to Henry Muller, report on his activities in S. C. and Georgia as a fund raising agent for the Seminary and include a “Statement of Monies received.” Documents, c. 1848–1850, pertain to the collection of funds for “establishing a second Professorship” and a printed announcement, Jan. 1853, of the “Classical and Theological Seminary” cites Lewis F. Eichelberger as successor to Professor Hazelius and Simeon E. Caughman and Rev. William Berly as teachers in the “Classical and Scientific department.” A manuscript draft, c. Nov. 1855, of an address [by Joseph Wingard?] argues against the removal of the Seminary from Lexington to Newberry; similarly, a letter of 11 Oct. 1855 from Jacob F. Schirmer, Charleston, to [Joseph Wingard] suggests that “all the removal we can make . . . will not induce Mrs. Eichelberger] to return South and the whole of the movement has been made to effect that object.” Elias B. Hort, writing from Columbia to Gerhard Muller on 1 Mar. 1856, discusses the appointment of John R. Leavell as an agent to obtain subscriptions for Newberry College and proposes a meeting with architect George Edward Walker to discuss building plans. In a letter, 29 Oct. 1856, Thaddeus Street Boinest assesses the work of collecting money for the College — “it is
a slow business. Everybody wants to see operations commenced before they pay." Four letters, 13 Nov. 1857 – 18 June 1858, from Eichelberger to Gerhard Muller concern his resignation from the Seminary due partially to his wife advising him not to "insist upon her returning to the South" and his disappointment "that some of the Board were ready to give a salary . . . double mine to the Prest. of their College."

Other items in the collection relating to the growth, development, and activities of the Lutheran Church in South Carolina, particularly the congregation at Sandy Run, include documents regarding publication of Lutheran literature, the Sandy Run Missionary Society, and the Lexington District Bible Society. Two documents, 1 Sept. 1860, include the contract and specifications and a subscription list for building a church at Sandy Run. Six letters, 19 Nov. 1861 – 6 Sept. 1865, from John H. Cupp, in Stevensburg and Strasburg, Va., and Sandy Run, to Gerhard Muller concern his acceptance of a call as pastor of the Sandy Run congregation, his delayed arrival due to war conditions in Virginia, his offer to resign as pastor in 1865 due to hard times and his wife's determination to return to Virginia, and his need for money for traveling expenses. Two letters, 4 Feb. and 5 Mar. 1869, regard a proposal of the Mt. Zion Methodist Church, Sandy Run, to the Sandy Run Lutheran Church for joint use of the Mt. Zion pastor and "a union of our Sunday schools . . . and . . . prayer meetings."

Other items of educational interest relate to the operation of the Sandy Run Academy, including construction of the academy building, appointment of Simeon E. Caughman and W. J. Ligon as teachers, and dismissal of J. B. DuPont, a temporary teacher, for "intemperate habits" and "incompetency to teach the classics." A printed announcement, c. 1846, of the Chesterville Male Academy announces the re-engagement of C. F. Bansemer as superintendent. A letter of Bansemer, 4 Dec. 1847, to Gerhard Muller, in application for a position at the Sandy Run Academy, expresses dissatisfaction with his "social" conditions at Chester — "The character of the majority . . . a very inferior nature. I have not spent one pleasant hour . . . among the polluted jackasses, who think themselves at the head of society."

Correspondence and papers of Gerhard Muller as a medical student at the Medical College of South Carolina and the University of Pennsylvania, 1835–1837, and Henry Muller, Jr., as a student at S. C. College, 1837, include a letter, 5 Jan. 1837, from Henry Muller, Jr., Columbia, to Gerhard Muller, Philadelphia, reporting news of Columbia, mentioning Professor Hazelius and his family at the Seminary in Lexington, and describing Lexington as "still the same mean and disgusting place . . . the Fates have put their veto upon its improvement." A letter of 19 Jan. 1838 from Dr. James H. Meriwether, Philadelphia, to Gerhard Muller, Columbia, mentions the use of iodine as something "new in the profession."

Material relating to the career of Gerhard Muller as a physician includes a letter, 2 May 1841, from Henry Muller, Sr., to his son, requesting him to "inoculate our children" with vaccine obtained "from
Dr. Sill in Columbia." Printed circular letters and correspondence, 1847–1856, provide details on the formation and early years of the American Medical Association and the S. C. Medical Association, the joint meeting of the two groups in Charleston in 1851, and publications of the American Medical Association. Included also are numerous invoices for drugs and medical supplies from various firms in Columbia and bills for services by various doctors including Thomas J. Roach, David Geiger, C. B. Pelton, H. H. Toland, and J. Caughman. One of Muller's correspondents, in an undated letter, requests assistance in overcoming his addiction to laudanum.

Gerhard Muller's career as a planter is reflected in documents relating to cotton sales, annual tax receipts listing lands and slaves, and receipts, 1843–1864, from various persons for overseer wages. His participation in the State Agricultural Society of S. C. is documented in a letter, 4 Sept. 1855, of Adam Geiselhardt Summer, Alston, asking for help in securing life members for the Society, and a circular letter, [1855], of the Executive Committee urging formation of district agricultural societies. The post-war agricultural system is represented by labor contracts and crop lien agreements. A broadside dated 7 Nov. 1871 reprints a newspaper article advertising "Cheap White Labor" available through an English firm.

Interesting items in the collection relating to slavery include a receipt, 1 Jan. 1839, to Henry Muller, for "services of Mrs. Rumphs Negro woman as a midwife." The will, 8 Mar. 1849, of Emanuel A. Wingard, provides for the sale of "my Negro boy (yellow) Alfred or Al ... and my Negro woman Frances to such persons as may be chosen by" them. A bill and receipt, 30 Dec. 1850 – 25 Dec. 1851, of J. T. Warner, a minister, to the estate of Henry Muller, claims payment for instructing his slaves "at his house, during the year 1850" and documents, 1863-1864, concern slaves furnished for military labor on the S. C. coast.

Papers relating to Gerhard Muller's career in politics include a draft, 7 Oct. 1850, of the Constitution of the Southern Rights Association of Lexington District, listing officers and members of the Committee of Safety by election precincts. Two broadsides, 30 Jan. and 6 Feb. 1853, "Notice" by Francis W. Pickens and "Circular" of Preston S. Brooks regard a controversy involving their candidacy for Congress. Four documents, c. 25 June 1856, list contributions for the "Kansas Aid Association of Lexington District ... for the purpose of sending emigrants to Kansas and aiding those who have already gone there." Another document, c. 1856, concerns a meeting in Lexington District in support of the re-election of President Pierce. A broadside, c. 22 Dec. 1859, "Resolutions [of the S. C. General Assembly]. In Relation to Federal Affairs," calls for a meeting of "slaveholding States ... for united action." A receipt, 1 Apr. 1881, acknowledges Gerhard Muller's contribution to a fund "for defraying expenses of Democrats to be tried for alleged violation of Election laws."

Business papers in the collection include the co-partnership agreement, 1 Jan. 1822, between Henry Muller, Sr., and Daniel Senn as
merchants and other records of the firm of Muller and Senn at Sandy Run, in addition to numerous bills and invoices from various business firms in Columbia and Lexington. A printed "Prospectus of the Lexington Flag," 22 Dec. 1856, announces a subscription rate of $2.00 per annum — "a dollar newspaper will not sustain itself in the South." Two documents, 12 Jan. 1880, regard "establishing and keeping in repair a ferry near the Columbia Bridge." A business letter of Jacob F. Schirmer, 10 Aug. 1868, expresses fear that "there will be a war of races . . . every day brings some fresh intelligence of our degradation and ruin."

Items relating to the Muller family during the Civil War include an undated account of the formation of a "Calvary Company for Home Defenses" with seventeen signatures headed by that of Gerhard Muller. A certificate, 13 June 1862, issued to Muller, exempted him as a physician from military service, and a similar certificate, 21 Feb. 1863, exempted John Muller from military duty for medical reasons. The collection also includes the oath of allegiance signed by Gerhard Muller in Orangeburg on 7 June 1865.

Among the twenty-one manuscript volumes in the collection are three volumes, 1830–1856, containing financial records of the Lutheran Seminary at Lexington, kept by Henry Muller and Joseph Wingard as treasurers, and copies of letters, 1849–1850, of Henry Muller as treasurer. Two volumes, 1823–1825 and 1823–1846, contain records of the Sandy Run Lutheran Church and include specifications and a contract with John Murph, Sr. for the building. Other volumes include records of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Lutheran Church of South Carolina, "Constitution and Proceedings of the Missionary Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation at Sandy Run," "Proceedings of the board of Trustees of the Sandy Run Academy," and accounts of various estates administered by Henry Muller, Sr., and Gerhard Muller. Donors: Mr. Edwin H. Davis and Mrs. Harold Thomas.

GUY DAVENPORT PAPERS, 1944–1982

Guy Davenport, who was born and reared in Anderson, S. C., has been described as "one of our most gifted and versatile men of letters," "the best explicator of the arts alive," and "literature's foremost living polymath." Not only is he a classical and modernist scholar of international renown, he is also one of America's most distinguished literary critics and most innovative and astute writers, especially in the genre of the short story and the essay. Furthermore, he is a visual artist of unusual talent; he often illustrates his own works.

Educated at Duke, Oxford (as a Rhodes Scholar), and Harvard, Davenport has taught English at Washington University, Harvard, and Haverford College. He is presently professor of English at the University of Kentucky.

A number of shipments of material for the Library have arrived from Davenport over the past year or so, resulting in a collection to date of five archival boxes consisting of correspondence, literary notes and drafts, samples of his short published works, drawings, and typescripts of his various essays and reviews, as well as of the introductions to two books: *The Intelligence of Louis Aggasiz* (1963) and Jonathan Williams’ *An Ear in Bartram’s Tree* (1969). Also included are the typescript of his study guide on the *Odyssey*; the copy-edited text of *Archilochos, Sappho, Alkman*; a journal containing notes and impressions made while attending the National Poetry Festival in Washington, D.C., in Oct. 1962; and samples of his earliest published writings: pages from a scrapbook holding clippings of a column entitled “Boys High Life,” which he wrote for the *Anderson Independent* during the school year 1944–45.

Mr. Davenport has stipulated that his literary correspondence not be made accessible for research purposes during his lifetime.


Donor: Mr. Guy Davenport.

**MARY BOYKIN CHESNUT PAPERS, C. 1877–1881, 1905**

A manuscript draft of chapters 6, 7, and 8 of an unpublished novel, *Two Years — or The Way We Lived Then*, by Mary Boykin Miller Chesnut (1823–1886) represents a significant addition to the Library’s holdings on South Carolina’s foremost diarist. The working draft, replete with emendations, is entirely in the hand of Mrs. Chesnut and presumably dates from the period of 1877 to 1881. This portion of the novel dovetails with one of two incomplete manuscript drafts already available in the Library’s Williams-Chesnut-Manning Collection.
Although best known for her Civil War journals, first published in 1905 as *A Diary from Dixie*, Mary Boykin Chesnut was engaged throughout much of her life, particularly her later years, in various other literary pursuits, including three attempts at writing novels. According to her biographer, Dr. Elisabeth S. Muhlenfeld, Mrs. Chesnut's work on her unpublished novels was "an exercise in writing and in dramatizing her experiences. As such, it served . . . as apprentice work in preparation for her revision of the Civil War journals." *Two Years — or The Way We Lived Then* is important, however, for its largely autobiographical content, both in structure and in characterization. It represents the author's attempt to blend actual events from her girlhood with a dramatic tale of romance and intrigue. The novel tells the story of Helen Newton, a young girl, who is removed from Madame Talvande's boarding school in Charleston and taken with her family to a cotton plantation in Mississippi. There she becomes involved in a series of adventures in which Sydney Howard, a young Princeton graduate with whom she had fallen in love in Charleston, also figures. After returning to school in Charleston, she learns of her father's death and goes back to Mississippi with her mother to sell the plantation. At the end of the novel, Helen Newton marries Sydney Howard. In short, the basic outline of *Two Years — or The Way We Lived Then* covers the period of Mary Boykin Miller's life from 1836 to 1840.

The fictional trips to Mississippi were patterned directly on similar trips taken by the author in 1836 and 1838 as well as a later trip to Alabama with her sister Kate and the Williams family in 1859. There is no evidence, however, that James Chesnut, Sydney Howard's prototype, ever travelled to Mississippi prior to his marriage. Many of the fictional characters in the novel were modeled upon members of the Miller family: Frank, also called Dan was based on her brother Stephen; Constance or "Kitty" on her sister Catherine, also known as "Kitty"; Harriet or "Tatty" on her sister Sarah; and Madelaine Howard on her closest schoolgirl friend, Mary Serena Chesnut Williams. Of course, the novel's most vividly descriptive section, that dealing with Madame Talvande's school, is purely autobiographical. Young Mary Boykin Miller was enrolled in Madame Ann Marsan Talvande's French School for Young Ladies in 1835 and remained there intermittently until 1838. Likewise, Miss Stella was based on Stella Phelps, whose Camden school the author attended as a girl.

Also related to her literary career are four letters, 4 Apr. — 14 Dec. 1905, addressed to Miss Isabella Donaldson Martin (1839—1913), as co-editor of the 1905 edition of *A Diary from Dixie*. They are chiefly congratulatory, but also contain reminiscences of Mrs. Chesnut. In an interesting letter of 4 Apr. 1905, Mrs. L. S. W. Perkins writes — "Mrs. Chesnut and I used to talk by the hour . . . I remember so well how we talked in the moonlight down there at Sarsfield, — General Chesnut sometimes listening, sometimes joining in — about everything in Heaven and on earth." Going further, she appraises Mrs. Chesnut's handling of the Civil War epoch — "in her later years of looking back
upon that time she took a larger view, — large as the view was which she always took ... she seemed to see the whole thing in a great big image ... creating itself without the volition of man ... . There surely was never anyone like her, — physically and intellectually so perfectly fearless, — fearless of facts and fearless of the truth, never afraid where it would lead her or land her. We have no proof of immortality, but it is people like Mrs. Chesnut ... that make you feel those spirits can never pass into nothingness, — nor even lose their identity in a greater spirit." Similarly, in a letter of 14 Dec. 1905, Mary P. Screven of Charleston praises Mrs. Chesnut's journal as "a marvellous collection of life pictures, of the hopes, triumphs, fears, despairs of the Southern Confederacy. How wonderful the power of truth is! Mrs. Chesnut depicted so vividly the brilliant life in Richmond with beautiful witty women and high-souled martial men! And when all changed and she came back home she told the saddest, most poignant stories in the world! And every one was true. Nothing in imagination can equal the truth. And as she sat in her desolate home and so simply, solemnly[,] heart-brokenly depicted poverty[,] sorrow, sickness[,] death, she seemed an incarnation of the broken Confederacy." Donor: Mrs. Theodoric B. Alfriend, Jr.

CARLISLE FLOYD PAPERS, 1956–1982

This Latta, S. C., native has been called America's most successful opera composer and is considered by many within the music community itself to be the nation's foremost living composer of opera. The son of a Methodist parson, his Huguenot and Scotch-Irish roots in the Carolinas go back to pre-Revolutionary times. Floyd began studying music under his mother's instruction at the age of ten. At sixteen he received a scholarship in piano at Converse College, where he was a student of Ernst Bacon. He completed his studies with Bacon at Syracuse University, receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1946 and his Master's in 1949. From 1947 to 1976 he was professor of piano and composition at Florida State University. Presently he is professor of musical theatre at the University of Houston School of Music and co-director of the Houston Opera Studio.

Although he has written a number of works for piano, voice, and orchestra, Floyd is best known as the composer of eight operas or musical dramas ("Slow Dusk," 1949; "Susannah," 1955; "Wuthering Heights," 1958; "The Passion of Jonathan Wade," 1962; "Markheim," 1966; "Of Mice and Men," 1970; "Bilby's Doll," 1976; and "Willie Stark," 1981). Two of these, "Of Mice and Men" and "Susannah," have already become American classics. The claim has been made for the latter work, which won for him a New York Music Critics' Circle Award and a Citation of Merit from the National Association of Composers and Conductors, that it has "enjoyed more productions in more places than any other opera by a member of Floyd's generation," it is "the most moving and impressive [opera] written in America since
World War II.” One of the distinctive features of Floyd’s contribution is that he writes his own librettos. As a teacher and composer trained dually in piano and literature, he provides both the music and the text for his musical dramas.

The two hundred and seventy-three manuscripts in this collection, personally delivered to the Library by Mr. Floyd in February and September 1982, reflect his development and achievement not only as composer, but as teacher, administrator, and stage director for opera and musical theatre. Among these initial gifts of material are letters, notes, opera bills, recital programs, and promotional items. Eight scrapbooks have been compiled from clippings in the collection, containing extensive critical and biographical information for the period 1956 through 1981. Also included are “Copy #1” of the libretto for “Susannah,” published by Boosey and Hawkes in 1956; and Floyd’s marked paperback copy of Robert Penn Warren’s novel All the King’s Men, on which “Willie Stark” was based. In addition, the collection contains sixty-three photographs. Donor: Mr. Carlisle Floyd.


This collection of one hundred and nine documents consists of letters, speeches, reports, newspaper clippings, and personal papers of Joseph Armstrong DeLaine (1898–1974), a public school teacher and minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Clarendon County, S. C., and New York. The collection focuses on DeLaine’s activities as a civil rights leader and activist. Documents relate to efforts of DeLaine and others to improve educational opportunities for Negroes in Clarendon County through a series of court cases which began in 1948 with the suit of Levi Pearson v. County Board of Education seeking bus transportation for Negro students cut off from Scott’s Branch High School in Summerton by impoundment of Lake Marion for the Santee-Cooper project. In a letter of 5 Feb. 1948 to James Hinton, State NAACP Chapter president, DeLaine anticipated that the bus transportation case will “give great courage to many who are waiting on leadership.” DeLaine recognized that “a number of the folks . . . in the county . . . want to do something but don’t have the ability to take the leadership.” The cases begun in 1948 culminated in the epochal desegregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Clarendon County case, Briggs v. Elliott in May 1954.

The collection also contains letters and papers relating to efforts in 1947 to secure agricultural training for black veterans of Clarendon County under provisions of the G.I. bill and the difficulties encountered by blacks in 1948 in registering to vote in the Democratic primary. In a letter to James Hinton, 5 Mar. 1948, DeLaine cited specific instances of voter registration discrimination against blacks in Clarendon County and advised — “The . . . committee believes in turning down Negroes any where between the first grade and the Masters Degree. They have no respect for the training that South
Carolina has provided for Negroes.” On 6 Mar. 1948 DeLaine informed Columbia attorney Harold R. Boulware of steps which he planned to take in an effort to register himself and other blacks in Clarendon County.

Other papers relate to the persecution of DeLaine and his family, including the destruction of his home in Summerton in 1951 and of his church in Lake City in 1955 and an anonymous threat on his life in the same year; his subsequent flight to New York state and his “fugitive” status while there; his pastorates in Buffalo and the New York metropolitan area; and his retirement in Charlotte, N. C., in 1971. In June 1968 John Chisolm of Charleston requested Gov. Robert E. McNair to drop the “fugitive” charges against DeLaine so that he could return to S. C. “to spend the remainder of his life in his home state.” In 1971 DeLaine brought his fugitive status under S. C. law to the attention of the chairperson of the State Advisory Committee on Human Relations. In the last year of his life DeLaine delivered an address at the American Hotel in N. Y. City entitled “History leading up to the U.S. Supreme Court’s Decision outlawing Segregation in Public Schools.”


WILLIAM GUION CHILDS PAPERS, 1822–1823, 1848–1912

This collection of one thousand one hundred and forty-two manuscripts consists chiefly of the business and personal papers of William Guion Childs (1850–1912), businessman and planter of Columbia, and relates primarily to his planting interests and presidencies of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad and the Bank of Columbia. The bulk of the papers are invoices for goods and services supplied by various Columbia firms.

The collection includes also business papers and family letters, 1848–1879, of Childs’ father, Lysander D. Childs (1813–1879), as a merchant and cotton manufacturer in Lincolnton, N. C., and documents relating to his interest in the Saluda Factory, Lexington County, S. C. Among the papers for this period is a contract with specifications for building “a Still House” between Smith & Childs and Larkin Caliway. There is also an agreement, 8 Sept. 1857, between Boston Ollis and L. D. Childs for planting 800 apple and 200 peach trees.

The Civil War is represented by letters of John E. Childs, who was killed in Tennessee in 1863, and William J. Hoke, who dined in 1863 with a family in Maryland who were related to the Pennsylvania Hokes. The declining fortunes of the Confederacy after Vicksburg and Gettysburg are evident in an 1863 letter of Anna M. Childs in which she comments on the hardships of the war and the increasing number of people begging for bread. The impact of the war upon a southern
manufacturing company may be examined in an incomplete account book (16 pages) of the Saluda Factory for the period from 7 July to 30 September 1864.

Two other documents concerning the Saluda Factory are a conveyance, 5 Mar. 1864, by William H. Willard "of Beaufort County . . . North Carolina," assigning his third interest in the lands, buildings, and machinery of the Saluda Factory to L. D. Childs in consideration of his "many acts of kindness by which my pecuniary interests have been much promoted" and a final agreement, 11 Jan. 1873, between William Johnston and L. D. Childs concerning the factory property.

While the amount of correspondence of William G. Childs is small, there is interesting correspondence with his manager concerning the operation of his farm near Columbia. There are a few farm labor payrolls for 1906 and seven crop mortgage agreements in 1909. Letters from L. W. C. and J. S. Blalock of Goldville (Joanna) refer to the shortage of farm labor. The Blalocks could not pay off a debt until their crops were harvested, but Childs' workers were not interested in having their transportation paid to Goldville when they could earn $1.00 a day at the phosphate mills. Another person struggling with debt to whom Childs loaned money was F. C. Fisher of Bryson City, N. C. When Fisher proposed sending his thirteen year old daughter to work in a cotton mill in Columbia, Childs objected, 18 Oct. 1906, on the ground that "both her health and morals might be ruined" and offered to secure employment in a factory for the entire family. The collection also contains correspondence (1907) with R. C. Hofmann of Baltimore, Md., regarding the financial condition of Lewis Parker's cotton mills in Columbia and a letter, 14 Apr. 1908, from A. P. Dunbar, black businessman and general manager of the Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association, inviting Childs to participate in his company as a "secret pardener . . . I am anxious to have some one . . . share with me the responsibility as well as the profit and I dont know of a man in my race [who] is able to do this." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William F. Smith, Jr.

**Berry Family Papers, 1768–1969**

Consisting of three hundred and thirty-two manuscripts and five manuscript volumes, this collection represents the efforts of Joseph Andrew Berry (1876–1958), lawyer and state legislator from Orangeburg, to compile records identifying all descendants of Robert Berry, progenitor of the family, who immigrated to S. C. in 1768. Although primarily concerned with Berry family genealogy, the collection also contains information on such allied families as Aaron, Byrd, Dukes, Edwards, Fairey, Gaffney, Huff, Metts, Murphy, Murray, Myers, Patrick, Pike, Reeves, Rhode, Street, Syfrett, Tomlinson, Weathers, Webb, Weeks, and Young.

Among the loose papers in the collection are one hundred and eighty-one individual "Family Record Cards" gathered by Mr. Berry
from various family members prior to 1954. The additional one hundred and fifty-one manuscripts, 1768–1969, consist primarily of original and photocopied Berry family land records as well as genealogical research correspondence. Of particular interest is a photocopy of a “Plan of the Village or Town of Orangeburg So. Ca. coppied from an old Plat by Judge Thos. W. Glover in the year 1833.” Three typed manuscripts, 1939, are histories of Branchville submitted by students at Branchville High School in competition for an essay prize awarded by Mr. Berry. An enclosure to a letter of 9 June 1939 from the U. S. Post Office Department lists the postmasters of Branchville, 1835–1934, along with their years of tenure. Two photographs picture Benjamin Brewton Berry (1835–1892) and his wife, Mary Ann Candicy Hill Berry (1840–1911).

Four of the five manuscript volumes contain genealogical data known as the “Berry Family Record” and Volume IV includes also copies of membership records of Sardis Methodist Church, Orangeburg County, 1848-1871. Volume V is comprised of photocopies of Mr. Berry’s index card guide to entries appearing in Volumes I and II. Donors: Mr. Andrew Berry and Dr. Brewton Berry.

OLIVER FRANK OTT PAPERS, 1889–1940

This collection of five hundred and five manuscripts, 1889–1940, and one manuscript volume, 1904–1921, relates principally to the activities of Oliver Frank Ott (1866–1939) as a lumberman and livestock dealer.

The bulk of the papers are letters and statements from Benjamin I. Simmons of Charleston, a manufacturer and dealer in rough and dressed lumber, to Ott in Branchville. Under an agreement, 14 Sept. 1896, covering a sale to Ott, by mortgage to Simmons, of “mules, trams, cars, engines, boiler, saw-mill, and fixtures,” Ott was contracted to cut and saw “long straw, square and sound” lumber for Simmons’ Charleston mill. Simmons’ letters reveal that most of the lumber was shipped to Charleston by raft on the Edisto River and that deliveries were often affected by the condition of the river — “sorry to hear that Mims is on the sand ... take your hands and go down and shove him off” (21 May 1901) and “the river is very high and if you are going to run any risks ... wait a week or 10 days” (27 Jan. 1903). Simmons’ letter of 8 July 1901 refers to a lumber order for a vessel chartered by a New York party — “every day that the vessel is detained I have to pay her $53.00 demurrage.” His letter of 18 Sept. 1899 makes reference to a timber contract with William Gilmore Simms, Jr., for erecting the saw-mill and cutting timber on Simms’ Woodlands Plantation. For this contract Simmons provided a locomotive for Ott’s use (14 Apr. 1902). Other letters refer to timber contracts under consideration — “I hear there is a good track ... belonging to a Phosphate Co. that failed ... somewhere near Parker’s Ferry cross road” (25 Apr. 1903).
Simmons’ statements for Ott’s account itemize lumber received at Charleston, cash advances and other charges, and groceries and provisions ordered by Ott. Many of these transactions are also discussed in Simmons’ letters—“hay is so very high I am going to ship you some Prairie hay” (21 May 1901) and “as it [rice straw] is about half the price of the hay I thought you might try it” (18 Dec. 1901).

A ledger, 1904–1921, and a number of loose papers relate to Ott’s business as a dealer in “Fine Horses and Mules” at Branchville and later at Elloree, including a policy [“Benefit Certificate”], 6 June 1907, with the Carolina Mutual and Protective Association (a livestock insurance company) of Spartanburg insuring four horses.

The collection includes also a printed circular letter, 29 Apr. 1902, from J. C. Hemphill on letterhead stationery of “The South Carolina, Inter-State & West Indian Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina, U. S. A.,” concerning the sale of souvenir tickets by Charleston businessmen for “Wagener Day” at the Exposition. Donor: Mr. Andrew Berry.

HENRY CALVIN CONNER [CONNOR] PAPERS, 1829–1892

The two hundred and six manuscripts comprising the papers of Henry Calvin Conner [Connor] (1835–1883) of Yorkville consist primarily of Civil War letters from Conner to Mary Ellen O’Leary (1838–1920), also of Yorkville, whom he married on 12 Jan. 1864 while on furlough. The majority of his letters to Ellen were written from various camps in Virginia and Tennessee and contain vivid descriptions of military life, with comments on Confederate conscription regulations, furlough policies, troop strengths, battlefield casualties, competency of commanding officers, and problems experienced by soldiers and civilians alike.

Henry Calvin Conner, son of Robert and Rebecca Conner, was born in Chester District. His parents having died while he was quite young, Conner was raised by the family of a neighbor, W. P. McFadden, who later removed to Yorkville, where he operated a carriage factory. Thereby, young Conner was first introduced to the town which he was to call home. In the mid-1850s, when the question of slavery arose in Kansas, Conner volunteered to go with other South Carolinians to vote in the election that was to decide the question of whether Kansas was to be admitted as a free state or a slave state. Among this collection is a printed document, Sept. 1856, from “Head Quarters, 4th Regiment Kansas Militia” certifying that Conner served as a private in the “Palmetto Mounted Rangers” of the Kansas Volunteers from 17 Aug. to 21 Sept. 1856.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Conner volunteered for service with the Catawba Rifles under the command of Col. W. J. Bowen. In 1862, however, this regiment was reorganized as Co. G, Palmetto Sharpshooters, and he served there under Col. Micah Jenkins. At first
he lauded Jenkins for his competency as a commanding officer, but in a letter of 16 Mar. 1863 Conner condemned his excessive ambition — "Jenkins is acting Major General and is in command of the whole Line and I hope he is now Satisfied for he has been Labouring So hard for promotion [and] I think that Jenkins has not altogether treated his men as he Should Since he has beene promoted to Brigadier."

Conner's letters frequently make mention of skirmishes and other minor military maneuvers, but rarely describe major battles, urging Ellen to rely instead upon newspaper accounts. His description of the First Battle of Manassas, however, is particularly striking for its embodiment of the reigning sense of chaos — "from Some Misunderstanding amongst the officer[s] whe[n] the Command was given to charge the palmetto Boys Led the way with a Shout that almost Shook the earth and the Missi[ssi]pians Mistook us for the enemy and fired into our ranks Killing and wounding Several of our boys[,] in fact More than was killed by the enemy" (25 July 1861). His description of the awesome grandeur of the battle of Chickamauga is brief and graphic — "it was a butiful moonlight night and the Scene ... Surpassed anything that I have ever witnessed to See fire Streeming from ... a thousand muskets at a time" (2 Nov. 1863).

The letters contain interesting details on the daily camp regimen, leisure-time activities and religious life. In a letter dated 11 June 1861, written shortly after arriving in Virginia, Conner mentions army rations for the journey to the front — "crackers ... which the Boys call Shingles ... prodigiously hard and enough to try the patience of a Methodist parson." Other letters mention the difficulty of obtaining postage for letters. Since paper currency was not generally accepted for postage and silver coins were not available, most letters either had to be franked or sent in care of someone returning from the front. Two letters, 10 Dec. 1861 and 19 Sept. 1864, mention the execution of soldiers for "rebelling against thair officers."

In courting Ellen in his letters, little attention is given to the romance other than the exchange of rings and ambrotypes. The marriage must have been agreed upon before the war; the only decision left was the wedding date. He was concerned for Ellen's wellbeing at home and warned her in a letter of 30 July 1861 against rumors "which May cause you Many a Sorawful heart and perhaps Sleepeless hour ... it [is] best for those who have relatives or friends heare to pay Little attention to what they heare unless they get it from a reliable Sorce."

Conner viewed the war as a fight for independence and Southern patriotism is a major theme in his letters. On 19 Dec. 1861, he wrote that the South must "make a vigerous defence and Show to the Yankees and the world that the Sperit that animated thair ancestors in the days of Seventy Six has not Lost that fixed detirmination to be freemen or die." His vociferous reaction against those "croakers" at home who continually prophesied doom for the Southern cause was equalled only by his decry of those who refused to join in the fight.
Writing to Ellen on 28 Dec. 1862, Conner suggested “a double portion” of “Lynch Law” for those who “extorted the Last farthing from the wife and orphan of Soldiers.” Similarly, in a letter of 18 Oct. 1861, he wrote, “there are men in our contry so Soulless that no appeal from their country can... induce them to do their duty... [they] remain at home and Speculate off[th]e necessities of the orphans and widows.” By the end of the war, pessimism had won out — “alas patriotism is played out and what was once called our best men are now become as bad as the pike nosed puritans of New England” (10 Jan. 1865).

In addition to the Civil War letters, the collection contains fourteen documents, 1829-1860, which are chiefly letters and other papers of the O’Leary family, centering primarily around Jeremiah O’Leary (1801-1850) and relating in part to the emigration of the family from Ireland and their establishment at Yorkville. Correspondence, 1861-1882, from various members of the O’Leary family in Mississippi and Arkansas includes details of the homefront condition during Gen. Grant’s Mississippi campaign, post-war conditions in Mississippi, and the racial situation. Documents, 1905-1982, contain biographical and genealogical material on Henry Calvin Conner and the Conner [Connor] and O’Leary families. Donors: Mrs. Edward Lamar Black and Katherine S. Black.

**B U R N I N G O F C O L U M B I A**

Two manuscript items, the pocket diary (1 Jan. – 29 Apr. 1865) of Edward Abijah Rowley, a Union soldier in the 1st Minnesota Battery, 4th Division, 17th Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and the letter of surrender (17 Feb. 1865) from Columbia mayor Thomas Jefferson Goodwyn to Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, are significant acquisitions toward the further documentation of events pertaining to the burning of Columbia in the Civil War.

The pocket diary of Edward Abijah Rowley, a native of Utica, Minnesota, witnesses much of Sherman’s campaign for the Carolinas. Its importance, however, is largely due to the diarist’s description of the daily rain, mud, and burned bridges which so often impeded the fifty-day march of Sherman’s sixty thousand troops, horses, and wagons from Savannah to Raleigh. Rowley’s comments often reflect his vacillating emotional response to the horrors of warfare, ranging from pity for the ragged and hungry “rebs” to vengeful desires for retribution. Over all there is a sense of anticipation, the unmistakable feeling that peace is at hand. Rowley noted the shortage of food and soaring prices in Savannah, yet one month later he recorded that a recent foraging expedition had found “a great plenty of forage through the Country,” returning with “sweat Potatoes & Bacon[,] Chickens &c from one Plantation” (5 Feb. 1865). Concerning such expeditions, Rowley wrote — “Citizens say they dont think we ought to forage if Peace is declared [and] they seem to feel confident that it is or will be soon” (10 Feb. 1865). At the same time, he reflected on the sad
condition of the captured "Johnnys" — "They are a forlorn looking set — it is almost a disgrace for us to be fighting against them." Diary entries also contain information on troop movements and military activities. Records concerning such maneuvers in the area of Branchville, a vital railroad junction midway between Augusta and Charleston, mention the burning of a water tower and the construction of "a Six Gun Fort where but yesterday a Church stood" (8 Feb. 1865). Two days before the occupation of Columbia, Rowley observed — "we are Marching over ground of the Revolution of 76 & 78, but how different our march is now from then" (15 Feb. 1865). The following day, as Union artillery "Shelled the City for a while but Recei[ve]d no reply," he noted — "I cannot help but think how soon the Capital of South Carolina is doomed" (16 Feb. 1865). On 17 Feb. 1865 the city of Columbia was surrendered and Union troops "planted the Flag on the Capitol & we fired a Salute." Sherman's forces crossed the river and entered camp; then, according to Rowley, "the town was soon set afire & ... Such pilageing I never saw" with "a great many of the men getting drunk." At daylight the next morning, Union troops marched through the streets of the burned city — "it was an awfull sight[,] whole Blocks burnt down[..] Such is the effects of War but it is no more than they deserve so they say themselves" (18 Feb. 1865). Diary entries continue until the cessation of hostilities, providing details of the march through Winnsboro, Cheraw, Bennettsville, and Fayetteville and Goldsboro, N.C.

On 16 Feb. 1865 Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman issued Special Field Order No. 26, commanding his troops to occupy the city of Columbia. The following morning, as Sherman's forces were poised to enter the city and the remaining Confederate troops abandoned their last-ditch skirmishes and headed northward toward Winnsboro, Mayor Thomas Jefferson Goodwyn prepared to surrender his city. As he and aldermen John Stork, Orlando Z. Bates, and John McKenzie rode out to present a flag of truce to the advancing army they were met by Col. George A. Stone of the 25th Iowa Infantry Regiment, whose only offer was unconditional surrender. Mayor Goodwyn, acquiescing, presented his letter of surrender to Col. Stone, who in turn sent the letter back to Sherman; there was, however, no written acknowledgment. Neither was there any reason to believe that Sherman intended to honor the mayor's request, incorporated in the text of the surrender letter, for "a sufficient guard in advance of the Army to maintain order in the City and protect the persons and property of the Citizens" in accordance with the practices of "civilized warfare." This recently recovered copy of Mayor Goodwyn's letter, the only one to have surfaced within the 118 ensuing years, may or may not be the actual instrument of surrender handed to Col. Stone for delivery to Gen. Sherman. Emendations on the manuscript page indicate that this may be a draft copy from which a fair copy was later drawn up. There is an equal possibility, however, that this is the actual surrender letter presented to Col. Stone. In the haste and confusion of the moment, and considering the scarcity of writing paper at the time, Goodwyn may have written on whatever was available without taking
time to recopy the draft. There is evidence that the letter was made available in some way to the Columbia Phoenix, where the full text appeared in the 21 Mar. 1865 issue as a part of William Gilmore Simms’ series on the “Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia.” Creases in the letter indicate that it was folded four times, which would have made it an appropriate size to cache away inconspicuously in a wallet as one of many souvenirs which were carried away. It appears to have later been pasted into a scrapbook and subsequently mounted on cardboard for framing and labelled — “rejected by General Sherman’s aide and picked up by Alderman John McKenzie.” Donors: Judge & Mrs. J. Perrin Anderson, Dr. & Mrs. Aubrey E. Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. William R. Bruce, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. George H. Bunch, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. George V. Burns, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Dibble, Mr. & Mrs. Leroy D. Dunbar, Mr. & Mrs. William D. Durham, Dr. Drew Faust, Mr. & Mrs. James W. Haltiwanger, Mr. & Mrs. H. Bland Hammond, III, Mr. & Mrs. George B. Hartness, Mr. & Mrs. F. Edward Hinnant, Mrs. A. Dickson Hutto, Rev. & Mrs. Hugh McClure, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. McGrew, Mr. & Mrs. A. O. Mattox, Dr. R. D. Ochs, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Oliver, Mr. & Mrs. Edward E. Poliakoff, Mr. & Mrs. Emert S. Rice, Dr. Charles Rosenberg, Hon. Floyd D. Spence, Mr. & Mrs. Richard M. Streett, Mr. & Mrs. H. Simmons Tate, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Tom E. Terrill, Mr. & Mrs. William H. Tuller, and Mr. & Mrs. Robert M. Vance.

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**Three manuscripts,** c. 1870, of John Bailey Adger (1810–1899), notes for his *Collected Writings of James Henley Thornwell* (1871), including “Things to be said to Printer.” Donor: Miss Florence Earle Roach.

**Broadside,** c. 1869, advertising G. W. Aimar’s “Neurotic Oil” and “Pearl Cement.” Donors: Mrs. Nancy C. Fox and Mr. & Mrs. John A. Gasque.

**Letter,** 21 Apr. 1832, of John Bachman (1790–1874), Charleston, to Lucy Audubon, wife of John James Audubon, Louisville, Ky., thanks Mrs. Audubon for “the interest you took in procuring shells for me” but advises her that “they were intended by Mr Audubon for Dr [Edmund) Ravenel.” Bachman writes that during Audubon’s recent visit to Charleston the famous ornithologist sketched “nearly if not all the Cranes of our Country” as well as “2 species of Dove & some other birds.” The letter also informs Mrs. Audubon of her husband’s departure for the “southern Keys of Florida” and attempts to allay her fears regarding “the many reports that are abroad respecting the unheal[th] of the Florida Keys.” Attached to the letter is a “Copy of a letter from Mr Audubons Journal dated, Charleston April 17th 1832,” advising his wife of his intended trip to Florida on board the U. S. schooner *Marion* and recounting his favorable reception from the citizens of Charleston. Donors: Gen. & Mrs. Harry M. Arthur, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.
Austin, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Norton W. Brooker, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Cantey, Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Chase, Dr. & Mrs. A. V. Huff, Dr. & Mrs. E. M. Lander, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. George H. McGregor.


Map, [1862], of Beaufort District executed in pen and ink and pencil by S. M. Roberts, Co. F, 1st Mass. Cavalry, details Port Royal Island and the surrounding area. The map is extremely detailed, showing roads, rivers, Confederate and Federal positions, the site of the Union camp at Beaufort, the battlefield of Port Royal Ferry, and the names and locations of the residents of Port Royal Island. Donors: Mrs. T. C. Callison, Dr. John J. Duffy, Mrs. Robert M. Farmer, Mr. Melvin L. Manwarring, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler, III.

Letter, 30 May 1894, of Pinckney Green Benbow (1827–1895), Manning, to Congressman James Ferdinand Izlar, Washington, D.C., is an outcry against "our much-officered citizen Louis Appelt." Appelt, who served in various offices in Clarendon County as well as several terms in the S.C. legislature, is attacked by Benbow principally for his dual offices of postmaster and editor of The Manning Times, a newspaper that Benbow labels a "dirty sheet . . . calculated to do great harm" to conservatives. Benbow urges Izlar to use his influence in Congress to have Appelt removed from office as postmaster. Donor: Mrs. Ethel Wannamaker Dominick.

Twenty-eight manuscripts, 1853–1944 and undated, and five volumes, c. 1833–1960 and undated, of the Bonham-Shand families are comprised chiefly of personal papers and correspondence of various members of the Bonham and Shand families, including Robert Wallace Shand (1840–1915) and Milledge Luke Bonham (1813–1890). Among the miscellaneous papers is a letter, 4 Sept. 1886, written from Charleston to Mrs. Robert W. Shand of Columbia. It describes in graphic detail the destruction of the Charleston earthquake—"the City is a complete wreck, & every house on East Battery is shivered & shattered & cracked in every direction." Of interest, also, is a letter of 12 Apr. 1889 from U.S. Consul General John Doby Kennedy, Shanghai, China, to former S.C. Governor Milledge Luke Bonham. Kennedy remarks on the uncertainty of his position following the defeat of the Democratic party in the recent presidential election—"I am not at all sanguine of being retained as it is a very important position and some hungry Republican will demand it . . . . Cleveland's defeat was a bitter pill, but we poor Southern people have passed into the fires of trouble so often that we never expect a continuance of good luck."
The bound volumes consist of scrapbooks including chiefly newspaper clippings together with occasional manuscript items. Of considerable interest is a volume, 1862–1941, which contains Confederate currency and other Civil War items. Among the manuscript items is a fragment of a pocket diary of Robert W. Shand for Oct.–Dec. 1862 and a letter, 24 Aug. 1863, from Shand in Columbia to Robert P. Bryce. The letter carries news of the defense of Charleston harbor—"Fort Sumter it is true has been battered down, excepting the sea-side but this gives the men better protection. Not a word of evacuating Charleston, [Fort] Sumter or [Battery] Wagner has been hinted at." Shand also praises Battery Bee as "the Strongest fortification in America" and reports that "There are now at Wilmington, destined for Charleston, two guns... weighing each twenty-two (22) tons & throwing a ball of 750 lbs.... For them the Confederacy are indebted to John Fraser & Co., —a present without remuneration." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Gadsden E. Shand, Jr.

Letter, 18 Mar. 1849, of John C. Calhoun, Washington, to Lewis S. Coryell, expresses regret that he was unsuccessful in renewing the appointment of "our friend Genl [John] Davis" and explains—"Such was the crowd of expectants that surrounded the Departments, & so constantly was the Cabinet in Session... that it was next to impossible to see the Secretaries." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Case, Mr. & Mrs. Lucas M. Dargan, Mr. & Mrs. James H. Ellison, Mrs. Ann Fripp Hampton, and Mr. William Boyce White, Jr.

Letter, 3 Mar. 1884, of Ellerbe Boggan Crawford Cash (1823–1888), Cash's Depot, to H. W. Finlayson, Cheraw, concerns the manhunt for Cash's son, William Boggan Cash (1855–1884), following the fatal shooting of Cheraw town marshall, William Henry Harrison Richards, on 23 Feb. 1884. Richards, a native of Massachusetts, died from gunshot wounds on 29 Feb. 1884. Cash urges Finlayson not to believe reports circulating in Cheraw "that we threaten certain persons in the town" and warns of the consequences should armed men be sent to arrest his son. Cash expressed also his disbelief that his son "would live a week were he sent to jail. The tingle of the so-called Democratic bell at Columbia would be his death knell." Donors: Dr. C. Bleas e Graham, Jr. and Mr. William L. McDowell, Jr.

One hundred and fourteen manuscripts, 1981–1982, of Citizens To Preserve Santee Cooper, reflect the organization's efforts to block location of the Union Camp Corporation paper mill on the Wateree River. The collection is comprised chiefly of newspaper articles and includes correspondence of A. Mason Gibbes, Ken R. Johnson, Gov. Richard Riley, and Alexander Calder, Jr., chairman of the board, Union Camp Corporation. Donor: Mr. A. Mason Gibbes.

Four hundred and twenty-one manuscripts, 1962–1964, of the Committee for Conservative Government, Richland County, headed by Columbia businessman, A. Mason Gibbes, and attorney, Louis Wilson Ingram, reveal the organization's successful campaigns against the referendums, 6 Nov. 1962 and 12 Nov. 1963, on a bond issue to
construct a civic center complex in Richland County. The collection includes correspondence, newspaper articles, news releases, radio and television scripts, and a paper entitled "The Defeat of the Civic Center" prepared by J. Richard Klugh in a political science course at the University of South Carolina. Donor: Mr. A. Mason Gibbes.

**Ninety-one manuscripts, 1929–1982,** added to the papers of Presbyterian missionary and author, Mrs. Matsu Crawford, provide additional information about her experiences in Japan in the decade prior to World War II. Mrs. Crawford and her husband, Rev. Vernon A. Crawford, arrived in Japan in 1929. Their early letters home describe life as missionaries in Kochi and Okazaki and also relate the growing up of their children in a foreign land. In 1937 a new and somber theme appeared in their letters as the Japanese military continued the expansionist policies which would lead eventually to U.S. involvement in World War II. In a letter of 18 Nov. 1937 Vernon Crawford reacts to the movie "The Good Earth" accompanied by newsreels portraying "the Japanese armies making life difficult in the land of the 'Good Earth'," observes that the newsreels showed the troops advancing "to the music (in the pictures only) of 'The Stars and Stripes Forever'," and cites a recent decline of attendance among males at church meetings. In Feb. 1938 Rev. Crawford comments on the mood in Japan—"On the surface things are quiet here, but people are feeling the pressure of nationalism, which is affecting schools, churches and all of life" and offers the opinion that "the peace groups and the isolationists [in the U.S.] are blind and foolish." Vacationing at Lake Najiri in the summer of 1940, Mrs. Crawford regrets the uncertain world political situation and the recent action of the German government against a German friend in Japan, states that a German Jewish physician "in our group . . . is so nervous she cannot control her facial nerves," and speculates that the government's expulsion of Episcopal clergy portended an uncertain future for all denominations—"I'm willing to stay here, face any danger, so long as I'm fully convinced that we can accomplish something." A letter, 19 Mar. 1941, written shortly after their return to the U.S., explains their decision to leave Japan and assesses the strengths and challenges of the church they left behind. Donor: Mrs. Matsu Crawford.

**Three manuscripts, 9 August 1934, South Shaftsbury, Vermont, and 26 Dec. 1934, Key West, Florida,** of Robert Frost to James McBride Dabbs include an invitation "to come to us for a couple of days at Franconia in our old haunts in the White Mountains." Frost goes on to say—"I don't mind your setting up to tell me which kind of my poems I myself prefer. You qualified as an authority over me with the article in The Yale Review. Not every poet gets written about so poetically. What you do there is something like what I am after in some of my blank verse pieces."

In a letter of 26 Dec. 1934 Frost explains that he and his wife were in Florida for his wife's health, but "We are temporarily desolated to be so far from home for both of us." He continues—"I'm sorry to be striking this sombre note. You catch us in a bad bad year. We are not
always going to be like this. We must pick up a lot before the end. We mean to anyway."

Accompanying this letter is a privately printed, handsewn, seven-page edition, bound in wrappers, of Frost's poem Two Tramps in Mud-Time (Spiral Press, N. Y., 1934) with the following message on the title page—"SENT WITH HOLIDAY GREETINGS FROM ELINOR & ROBERT FROST CHRISTMAS 1934." It is inscribed "To J. McBride Dabbs." Beneath the printed line "A NEW POEM" Frost has penned "against having hobbies." Donor: Mrs. James McBride Dabbs.

Ninety-four manuscripts, 1922–1959, and twenty-six volumes, 1941–1958, document the career of Harold Libby Foster (1910–1960) as a flight instructor at the Hawthorne School of Aeronautics, Orangeburg, a contract flying school for the U. S. Army Air Force during World War II. Included in the collection are memoranda, orders, procedural manuals, and charts as well as papers documenting the training of French aviation cadets. Also of interest are correspondence, certificates, and newspaper clippings concerning Foster's involvement in The Caterpillar Club, Inc., an aviation club devoted to promotion of the parachute as a life-saving device. Among the volumes, two photograph albums include pictures of personnel, cadets, buildings, and airplanes at the Hawthorne School. Donor: Mrs. Harold L. Foster.

Letter, 19 Apr. 1794, of John Hampton (1743–1808), Broad River, to John Bynum, Congaree[s], explains his decision not to plant indigo—"the Grashoppers being so exceedingly numerous," requests him to collect six pounds owed by Mr. Waring "& buy some Corn . . . till you can git a further Supply," and lists items to be sent by his slave Joe. Donor: Mrs. John W. Norwood, Jr.

Four manuscripts, 1853–1894, of the Haynsworth family of Sumter District include the marriage settlement, 1–3 Dec. 1853, between William Francis Baker Haynsworth (1824–1905) and Susan Haynsworth Earle (1834–1855) conveying in trust a one-eighth share in the estate of her father, Elias Drayton Earle, which included eleven town lots in Greenville and stock in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company. In addition, the collection includes diplomas from the Sumter Institute, 1878–1879, issued to Fannie J. Haynsworth and Lula M. Haynsworth and a notary public certificate, 22 Jan. 1894, issued to Edgar C. Haynsworth of Sumter. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Kingston.

Manuscript volume, 1862–1877, of Dr. James Carroll LaBorde (1834–1898), served as a medical account book and farm journal. The rural farmer-physician kept accounts for the treatment of neighbors, slaves, and freedmen. He recorded also notes on treatments administered to patients and prescriptions for various illnesses and injuries. LaBorde was not a staple crop farmer. He kept cattle and hogs and planted cotton, corn, potatoes, melons, and vegetables. His livestock herd included cows whose names reflected the times—"Dixie," "Lost Cause," and "Ku Klux." LaBorde kept records of butter and milk production and recorded information on his farming practices, includ-
ing methods of planting various crops and syrup making. Donors: Prof. and Mrs. Claude H. Neuffer.

**Manuscript volume, 1811–1837,** of Georgetown District rice planter Davison McDowell (1783–1842) contains chiefly records of Asylum Plantation but includes accounts for other plantations either owned by McDowell or planted on shares: Pee Dee, Springfield, Hoogley, Oaklands, Sandy Island, Rice Hope, and Woodville. The accounts for Asylum are detailed and run for a period of about twenty years. There are also accounts for personal and household expenses and with individuals and estates. One entry reveals the cost of materials for construction of a "Sea Shore House" in 1822. The volume contains several accounts of agreements between McDowell and overseers, one of whom, Abraham Singleton, owned slaves himself. Expenditures for McDowell's slave laborers appear throughout the accounts. There are several lists of blankets issued as well as lists of the slaves giving age and parentage. Donor: Mrs. Horace Hines, in memory of her sister, Mary Alice McDowell.

**Three letters, 24 July – 3 Aug. 1914,** of James McIntosh (1838–1919) to his brother, David Gregg McIntosh, concern the attempted assassination of the former's son, Dr. James Higgins McIntosh. The letters support the claim that the attempt on Dr. McIntosh's life was perpetrated by supporters of Gov. Coleman L. Bleasie following a political dispute during the campaign of 1914. Dr. McIntosh was shot in Columbia on the day that he was to confront Gov. Bleasie regarding a forged letter bearing McIntosh's name and requesting the pardon of a convicted rapist for medical reasons. Donor: Mr. J. Rieman McIntosh.

**Two hundred manuscripts, 1973–1982,** of Irene LaBorde Neuffer document her role in opposition to ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment by the South Carolina legislature. The collection includes speeches, newspaper articles, notes on debates, and correspondence. Two of the most important items are an outline, Nov. 1982, of her appearances opposing ratification (1973–1975) and a paper written in the summer of 1982, "Why Wasn't E. R. A. Ratified in South Carolina?" There is also material pertaining to Mrs. Neuffer's appointment to and service on the S. C. Commission on the Status of Women. Donor: Mrs. Irene LaBorde Neuffer.

**Five volumes, 1876–1897, 1942, and 1946,** of Piedmont Manufacturing Company contain stub entries for stock issued by the company. Donor: Mr. Donald Roper.

**Letter, 1 Mar. 1849,** of Robert Barnwell Rhett (1800–1876) to Daniel Webster, acknowledges receipt of "the Book you were so kind as to send me — and the excellent miniature print of yourself you present[ed] to my little daughter" and declares that "altho I have differed with you on questions of International policy — I have not differed at all with you in your administration of the State Department." Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Robert K. Ackerman, Dr. W. R. Chastain, Mr. Paul Dove, and Dr. & Mrs. F. DeVere Smith.
Nine manuscripts, c. 1918–1953 and undated, of the Shand family of Columbia pertain chiefly to the role of the family in the parish life of Trinity Episcopal Church. Among the papers are church bulletins and tributes of respect to William Munro Shand (1881–1941) and Mary Wright Shand (1876–1953). A letter of 23 May 1941 from Rt. Rev. Henry D. Phillips, former rector of Trinity Church, to William M. Shand, Jr., concerns the death of the latter's father, William Munro Shand, former Chancellor of the Diocese of Upper South Carolina. Donor: Rev. William M. Shand, III.

Five thousand manuscripts (est.), 1962–1978, consist principally of the office files of the S. C. Coalition for the ERA, formed in January 1973, reorganized in January 1975, as a public interest lobby to secure state ratification of the “Equal Rights” amendment to the federal constitution. The Coalition was co-funded by the League of Women Voters and the National Organization for Women, and headed by Keller H. Bumgardner as legislative coordinator to handle political strategy and Janet Wedlock as field coordinator to organize constituent lobbying. The collection contains research files on such subjects as Athletics, Black Women and Disadvantaged, Credit, Divorce and Domestic Relations, Education, ERA and the Military, Human Relations, Insurance, Local Government Consolidation, Voting and Election Laws, Welfare, Women and Work, and material on the filing of the ERA bill in the S. C. House of Representatives, and its subsequent tabling on 26 March 1975.


Thirty-four items, 1980–1981, of John Steadman attest to the role of this Greenville native as a character actor in contemporary American films and television. Among the items are scripts, call sheets, shooting schedules, and contracts as well as videotape reels for “Gator,” “The Frisco Kid,” an episode of “The Incredible Hulk,” and a television commercial. Donor: Mr. John Steadman.

Eight volumes, 1886–1943, of James Paul Stribling (1862–1953) document more than a half century’s operation of his upcountry Walnut Hill Farm at Westminster, S. C. The volumes contain chiefly accounts for regular and extra farm laborers, stock and produce inventories, and crop records, including cotton ginned and sold, cotton seed meal and hulls hauled from Westminster Oil Mill, and fertilizer used. Stribling kept also a record in these volumes of notes and bills receivable and payable, building costs for a house (1908), and expenses for his children Stiles, Bruce, David W., Belle, and Bessie May while attending Clemson and Winthrop Colleges (1914–1926). Stribling’s first record of automobile expenses appeared in 1918 and in 1923 there appeared “Expense Acct. – Water & Light Plant.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. David W. Stribling.
Nine manuscripts, 1850–1865 and undated, of James H. Thornwell (1812–1862), reveal his eminent standing as an educator and theologian. A former student of Thornwell’s at S. C. College, Thomas J. Dill, requested from his mentor in a letter, 12 Apr. 1852, a recommendation to the trustees of an academy in Alabama and reminded Thornwell that he studied under him and received sixth honors in the class of 1845 and that after graduation he taught at an academy on Edisto Island from which he sent five students to S. C. College. Thornwell’s longtime friend, James Gillespie, 9 Apr. 1853, advised that he was sending some peas and gave Thornwell planting instructions. Alluding to the recent disturbances at the college, Gillespie reported that none of the “secessionists from this neighbourhood will offer . . . for readmission,” which he considered to be to the college’s advantage. A Presbyterian minister in Ohio, Frederic L. Gimble, 28 Mar. 1861, complimented Thornwell’s pamphlet “to instruct the whole American public as to the motives, character, and tendency of the movement which has given birth to the Southern Confederacy.” The collection includes also Thornwell’s deed (1859) to a lot in Elmwood Cemetery and a Civil War letter of Wade Hampton. Donor: Miss Florence Earle Roach.

Manuscript, Mar. 1871, of George Alfred Trenholm (1806–1876), plat surveying the lands of Hampton Plantation, Richland County, containing 3,530 acres bordering in part on the Congaree River, Gills Creek, and the S. C. Railroad. According to the plat, this property, presumably a portion of the lands of Wade Hampton II, was to be subdivided at the request of Trenholm into seventy-eight farms and a village site. There is, however, no indication that such a subdivision was ever consumated, for after 1871 the property was acquired by William G. Childs and his brother Lysander D. Childs. Donor: Mr. David W. Robinson.

Seventeen manuscripts, 1911–1927 and undated, and a scrapbook, c. 1906–1929, document the career of Lawton Hayne Wannamaker, Jr. (1877–1929), of Orangeburg, as a newspaperman, first as the Orangeburg correspondent for the News and Courier, then as a reporter for the same paper in Charleston, and finally as a telegraph operator for the Columbia Record. His interest in politics is reflected by numerous articles regarding local, state, and national elections, but the two most interesting items are in reference to his coverage of the 1914 gubernatorial campaign in S. C. A telegram, dated 25 Aug. 1914, from Eugene S. Bleas, Columbia, attacks Wannamaker’s anti-Bleas stance—“if he [Coleman L. Bleas] has lost . . . it has been due to the infamous lies that you and others of your ilk have written . . . he is a man of honor while you are a scoundrel of the deepest dirt.” Robert Lathan, editor of the News and Courier, took a different stance in his letter of 28 Aug. 1914 to Wannamaker, in which he compliments the reporter for his handling of the campaign reports, which “were exceptionally good . . . the work which you did has not been unappreciated by the readers . . . I know that it has been appreciated by the management.” Donor: Mrs. Ethel W. Dominick.
Forty-nine manuscripts, 1933–1954, of Kate Vixon Wofford (1894–1954) provide biographical information about the first woman to hold elective office in S. C. She later went on to earn a Ph.D. in education in N. Y. and rose to prominence as a distinguished teacher in the field of rural education. In 1922 Miss Wofford won election as county superintendent of education in her native Laurens County; but as she admitted to Dean Irene Dillard Elliott in rejecting the offer of a position at the University of South Carolina in 1935, "I do not wish to be enmeshed in South Carolina politics. . . . I was willing to make political fights while I was in the state chiefly because . . . public education, to which I am devoted, was at stake. But even more important in her decision to remain at State Teachers College, Buffalo, N. Y., was an awareness that "while there are many fine and well-trained women who will accept the position of Dean. . . . there are very few women as well trained who will do work with rural children." In 1934 Dr. Kate Wofford was hired by State Teachers College to be director of the school’s Rural Education Department. She achieved immediate success as a teacher for in that same year president Harry W. Rockwell lauded her “missionary work” in behalf of rural education and stated—"It is no little satisfaction to me to feel that after we have groped for several years . . . to have the subject of rural education adequately handled on our campus this much desired ambition is now being realized, thanks to your leadership." Dr. Wofford’s excellence as a teacher and program director was also recognized by Dr. Mabel Carney of Teachers College, Columbia University. President Rockwell agreed with Carney’s acclamation of *Modern Education for the Small Rural School* and added—"Kate Wofford is one of the most interesting writers in the educational field I have ever had the pleasure of reading." Kate Wofford remained in N. Y. until 1948 when she accepted a professorship of elementary education at the University of Florida. While teaching at Florida, one of her more notable achievements was advising the Turkish government on the organization of an elementary system of education in that country. Upon her death in 1954 a letter from the Turkish Minister of Education expressed a high regard for her services. Donor: Mrs. Matsu Crawford.

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Brewton Berry, "Miscellaneous Writings, 1930–1978" (a collection of thirty-three reprints and journal articles on anthropology and race relations, with bibliography, by Dr. Berry, Professor Emeritus of Sociology and Anthropology, Ohio State University). Donor: Dr. Brewton Berry.
James Blair, *Speech . . . on the Bill to Amend an Act in Alteration of the Several Acts Imposing Duties on Imports . . . .*, Washington, 1830. **Donor:** Miss Ellen I. Butler.

James Henry Carlisle, *Annual Address Delivered before the Educational Institute of South Carolina, n.p.,* [1870]. **Donor:** Mrs. Elizabeth T. Asbly.

Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, *Proceedings at the Fourth Annual Meeting of Stockholders . . . .*, Charleston, 1871. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Bennett A. Brown and Mrs. John A. Gibert.

Charleston, S. C., City Registrar, *Annual Report . . . .*, 1865, 1868 and 1869, Charleston, 1866, 1869-70. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. James M. Black, Dr. Hennig Cohen, and Mrs. J. Earle Griffin.

*Clafhlin University, Orangeburg, South Carolina* (illustrated brochure), n.p., 1897. **Donors:** Dr. & Mrs. William F. Bagwell.


*The Daily Record* (Columbia), 15 June 1898 issue. **Donors:** Mrs. H. G. Phillips and Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, III.

William Peronneau Finley, *et al., Addresses Delivered at the Annual Commencement of the College of Charleston . . . .*, Charleston, 1857. **Donor:** Miss Betty Callaham.

J. F. Grimké, *Charge Delivered to the Grand Juries of Beaufort and Orangeburgh Districts . . . .*, Charleston, 1798. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. J. Philo Caldwell, Mr. & Mrs. Henry H. Edens, Mr. & Mrs. R. Hunter Kennedy, Dr. & Mrs. Kenneth E. Peters, and Mrs. Monette Redslod.

John Hemphill, *An Oration . . . on the Fourth of July, 1832, at Sumter Court House, Sumterville, 1832*. **Donor:** Miss Ellen I. Butler.


Ludwig Lewisohn, *Who is For and Against Roosevelt* ("A Good Neighbor League Publication"), New York, [1936?]. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Julian Hennig and Dr. & Mrs. Donald J. Greiner.


G. A. Neuffer, *Treatise on the Trade of Charleston*, Charleston, 1870. **Donors:** Dr. & Mrs. William Walker Burns.
Octogenarian, The Origin and End of the Irrepressible Conflict, [Greenville, 1861]. Donors: Col. & Mrs. James E. Altman, Dr. & Mrs. A. R. Lewis, Dr. & Mrs. John G. Sproat, and Mr. A. M. Quattlebaum.


Maria Pinckney, Essays, Religious, Moral, Dramatic & Poetical: Addressed to Youth and Published for a Benevolent Purpose, Charleston, 1818. Donors: Mr. Victor E. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. Walter Earle Hayden, Mr. & Mrs. John Gregg McMaster, Mr. & Mrs. George R. Rembert, and Mr. & Mrs. Michael J. Suritz.


St. Mary's Catholic Church, Rules and Regulations, Charleston, 1895. Donor: Miss Mary Morgan.

The South Carolinian (Columbia), broadside "Extra" issue, 24 Aug. [1863]. Donors: Mr. E. H. Davis and Mrs. Harold Thomas.

Washington Society, Charleston, S. C., Address . . . to the People of South-Carolina, [Charleston?, 1832?]. Donor: Miss Lucille Huggins.

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