1985

Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1985

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

Dinner ............................................................... 7:30
Carolina Inn

Business Meeting
Welcome ...................................................... DR. JAMES B. HOLDERMAN
President, The University of South Carolina

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address ...................................................... DR. JAMES L. ROARK
Professor of History, Emory University
REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

IGNATIUS ROMAIN D' AVISTRY DE CHATEAUFORT,
Letter, 1 August 1786

A report entitled "Memoire sur la Caroline et le Commerce de la France, avec le Sud de Treize Etats Unie" was prepared in Charleston for the French Ministre de la Marine by his agent Chateaufort. The report consists of seventy-four handwritten pages, in French, and describes the potential for France to exploit the newly independent states of North and South Carolina as a marketplace for French products, particularly linen, both fine and coarse grades, and as a source for raw resources, predominantly South Carolina’s tobacco and forest products. Chateaufort describes with some acumen the economic, social, political, and environmental fabric of the two states, always in the light of the potential for economic relations with his French homeland. Among the subjects he discusses are the almost certain rapprochement between the United States and Britain and the difficulties France would need to overcome to compete with Britain and to create a favorable Franco-American trade relationship; relations between the Americans and the French colonies in the West Indies, particularly American objections to having to deal with merchants on the continent to purchase sugar grown in the Indies just off the American coast and the resultant repercussions for the nascent American shipping industry; and, finally, his observations on the value and importance to France of East and West Florida. Donors: Ms. Lucy McLeod McIntyre, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas G. McLeod, Mr. & Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, III, Mr. Yancey McLeod, and Ms. Melinda McLeod Rousselle, in Memory of Governor Thomas G. McLeod; Mr. & Mrs. G. Howard Bryan, Mr. & Mrs. Jack S. Graybill, Mr. E.L. Inabinett, Miss Lalla Stevenson, Mr. Henry C. Thomas, and Mr. & Mrs. Charles G. Wilson.

JOHN M. HEAD DIARY, 24 July 1861 – 9 April 1862

The diary of Sgt. John M. Head (1829-1884), Co. B, 3rd New Hampshire Volunteers, supplies the reader with an interesting view of Head's military experiences, including the occupation of South Carolina in late 1861. Head begins the diary at the time of his enlistment. His unit was sent first to Annapolis, Maryland, where he “Got oyster stew at a colored eating house. good too. had some talk with a real live slave. had a good time.” The unit was then moved to Fort Monroe, Virginia, and shortly thereafter sailed on a steam transport to a station off Port Royal, S.C., from which Head witnessed the bombardment of the Confederate batteries along the shores of the harbor. On 7 November 1861 he wrote—"The Wabash is cruising up and down the [Beaufort] river blazing away on both sides . . . . As near as I can see,
but one or two guns are being worked by the rebels and in all possibility they will not be able to hold out much longer.” Indeed, Union troops landed the next day, and later that evening Head noted—
“Our boatmen have returned and give glowing accounts of the plunder that has been obtained.” Plunder is a regular concern of Head’s following his landing on Hilton Head Island on December 9th, where he describes the digging of entrenchments and picket duty. On March 8th he notes meeting missionaries aboard the steamer Atlantic en­route to the sea islands to establish schools for former slaves. In early April 1862 Co. B is transported to Edisto Island where Head gives brief descriptions of several plantations and churches. While mainly concerned with mundane matters of great personal interest, such as food and shelter, he supplies the reader with an interesting view of his early experiences soldiering with the 3rd New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Donors: Mrs. Leon S. Bryan, Mrs. Harmon W. Caldwell, Mr. W. Elliot Crum, Mrs. Butler C. Derrick, Mrs. W. Dixon Foster, Mr. & Mrs. J.F. Haley, Lt. Gen. & Mrs. Harris W. Hollis, and Dr. & Mrs. Lewis P. Jones.

Cox AND Chesnut Families, 1792-1858

Domestic life in the late 18th and early 19th centuries is the predominant theme of the 214 letters which are almost exclusively addressed to Mary Chesnut (1775-1864), wife of Camden planter James Chesnut (1773-1866) and mother-in-law of the famed diarist Mary Boykin Chesnut. The bulk of the collection falls between 1796 and 1814 and consists of letters to Mary Chesnut from her mother Esther Bowes Cox (1746-1814) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; other correspondents include sisters Rachel, whose husband John Stevens (1749-1838) developed the present city of Hoboken, New Jersey, and, with Nicholas I. Roosevelt and Robert R. Livingston, engineered a steam engine and boat; Sarah (b. 1779), also called Sally, wife of Dr. John Redman Coxe (1773-1864), a well known physician and educator; Elizabeth (b. 1783), wife of Horace Binney (1780-1875), a lawyer and a director of the first Bank of the United States; Catherine, wife of Samuel Stockton and the Rev. Nathaniel Harris; and Esther, also called Hetty, wife of Matthias Barton.

Mary Cox and James Chesnut were married in 1796. James was the son of a distinguished and wealthy upcountry South Carolina family. A graduate of Princeton in 1792, Chesnut was a prominent planter, owner of Mulberry plantation near Camden, and a leader in public and governmental affairs in Camden and Kershaw District. While the collection consists almost entirely of letters written to Mary Chesnut, much light is shed upon her life in Camden through comments upon and responses to her letters. Major themes running through the correspondence include the health of family members and friends, particularly child mortality, and courtship, engagement, and marriage. Mrs. Cox notes in a letter of 30 March 1805, “… Marriages, and Deaths, I think never fail to make part of my information to Mary.”

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Mother and daughter were quite close and obviously torn by the great distance separating them. The letters strive to maintain close contact and offer solace in times of sorrow. Mrs. Cox also apparently acted as the Executrix of her husband’s estate and writes regularly of financial matters. Descriptions of medical and health-care practices are common and of interest. These descriptions are often given in some detail, as in the following account, 16 August 1805, of the treatment of Sarah Coxe’s son John, whose eye was injured while playing: “Dr.s Physick and Wistar were sent for and an operation determined on – hazardous in the extreems, but without it, his Eye must inevitably go .... He [John] stood between his father’s knees, who had previously given him a large dose of Ladanum, Dr. Physick sat before him & after fixing an instrument, that kept his eye from moving, he made an incision ....” The operation resulted in the successful removal of a bit of tinsel that had become lodged within the pupil. John lost the sight of the eye temporarily. His recovery, including the binding of his hands lest he rub the eye or loosen the bandages, is described in this and later letters.

Romance is the second main theme of the letters and provides valuable insights into the courting mores of the times. Mrs. Cox was careful to keep her daughter up to date on all the interesting affairs of family and friends, as in a letter of 7 July 1804—“did I tell you Tom Cadwalader was married to Mary Biddle – great objections were made to the Match by his friends, and then her Father said his daughter should enter no family where they were unwilling to receive her – they were separated, but could not stand to their Heroism and were privately married at William Willings – her parents took them home, but no intercourse has yet been had with his family.” Commenting on her niece Theodosia’s faint hopes of engagement to her beloved, Mrs. Cox wrote, 29 November 1797: “The inexorable Old Gentleman will not bear to his Son’s Absolute right of Choice, & has forbidden him to come to Philadelphia. He says he will never give him anything but what he can take away if he displeases him, so that the young folks have nothing to look forward to but poverty & if they marry without his consent, which indeed they shall not do if I can prevent it – & yet I have promised that if they will use their endeavour to gain the Parent’s Approbation, & make themselves easy for one twelve month, I will leave the result to themselves, & aid them with all my power ....”

Of further interest are the comments regarding John Stevens’ steamboat ventures. Stevens was competing with Robert Fulton, and his progress was of great interest to his mother-in-law and frequently commented upon. Writing on 25 June 1813, Mrs. Cox stated—“Mr. Fulton is an Enemy to Mr. Stevens ... the Steam business has always given her [Rachel] trouble in various ways, but now, tis nearly brought to perfection, to see the profits wrested from them by others who have succeeded by their failures, is hard ....”

Mrs. Cox died in 1814 and letters of March through July of that year concern the division of her estate among her family. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Hal Clarke.

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This collection consists of four and one-half linear feet of material, 1913, 1915, and 1937-1978, of Dr. Lillian Adele Kibler (1894-1978), historian and educator. The collection documents her distinguished work in recording the history of South Carolina and includes drafts and copies of books and papers by her, research notes, and correspondence.

Lillian Kibler received her Master's and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia University and studied under Columbia's renowned American historian Allan Nevins, who served as Miss Kibler's advisor for her dissertation, a biography of Unionist Benjamin Franklin Perry. The collection includes a copy of the dissertation, research notes, fifty-nine letters from Nevins regarding the preparation and later publication of the work, and laudatory reviews and comments by such scholars as Charles Beard and Robert Lee Meriwether. Earlier papers on Perry, Unionist sentiment in South Carolina and in Mississippi, and notes for lectures given by prominent European historian Carlton J. H. Hayes are also among the papers dating from her days at Columbia, 1937-1939. Nevins admired Miss Kibler's intelligence and heartily approved of her selection of Perry for a full-length biography. His letters to her are generally very supportive and contain specific recommendations for revisions, as well as an occasional revealing comment such as this remark, 8 November 1940, about his own work—"When I get about half way through any book, I wonder why I was ever idiot enough to take it up, and whether it will ever be read by anyone, and what good historical books of any kind are anyway."

In 1942 Dr. Kibler accepted a teaching position at Converse College, a private woman's college in Spartanburg, where she became chairman of the history department and remained until her retirement in 1962. In her early days at Converse, Kibler finished the revision of her dissertation, which was published in 1946 by the Duke University Press.

Following retirement Dr. Kibler wrote *The History of Converse College, 1889-1971* and began a study of the life and career of William Henry Tresco, planter, diplomat, and author. A draft of the former and notes and drafts of "The Diplomatic Career of William Henry Tresco" are among her papers. Completing the collection are several papers written by Dr. Kibler's students, degrees and certificates awarded her, and newspaper clippings regarding her career and that of her mentor Allan Nevins. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. H. Earle Holley and Miss Julia Kibler.

**EVANS AND MALLOY FAMILIES, 1866-1930**

This collection of one hundred and thirty-six manuscripts and six manuscript volumes contains the papers of the Evans and Malloy families, principally of Cheraw, South Carolina. The bulk of the collection is comprised of business records of the Evans Company, a general merchandise retailer, also called A. L. Evans & Company and
L. M. Evans Company, Department Stores. The company was started by A. L. Evans (d. c. 1920) and run by Evans and his sons John C., Louis Marion, and LaCoste. The records include a ledger, 1866-1905; journal, 1896-1902; and a volume entitled "Stock Book-Minutes," containing minutes, 1905, of the meeting at which the Evans Company was incorporated, by-laws, a statement of assets and liabilities, and minutes, 1906-1922, of the company's annual meetings, which were held irregularly. Among the papers is a document, 1 February 1910, certifying the gift by Evans of his stock in the Evans Company to his sons, and eight statements, 1916-1922, of the company's assets and liabilities. Among the personal papers are four tuition bills and three letters, 1898-1902, of Margaret (Pearl) Wilson Malloy, a student at Converse College; an account book, 1900-1903, of the Baptist Church of Cheraw, kept by A. L. Evans as treasurer; and fourteen photographs, c. 1880-1913. Among the photographs are portraits of Helen C. Malloy Evans and Edwin Malloy by Columbia photographer W. A. Reckling, and three pictures showing two young women riding and admiring their bicycles; the last are very unusual in that they show the girls in motion. **Donor: Mr. H. Malloy Evans.**

DeWitt Clinton Lewis Papers, 1847, 1861-1864

DeWitt Clinton Lewis (1822-1899) was a Union army officer and native of West Chester, Pennsylvania. The collection consists of one hundred and twenty-six manuscripts, primarily letters written to his wife Sarah Winterbottom Lewis, at home in West Chester. The collection also includes Lewis' marriage certificate, 1847; several letters written home by men in his regiment; copies of Lewis' military and pension records; and typescripts of the original manuscripts.

Lewis served as Captain of Co. F, 97th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, from 3 October 1861 until the end of his three-year enlistment on 3 October 1864. The majority of his service was spent in South Carolina along the coast at Hilton Head, Edisto Island, James Island, in Florida, and elsewhere. Lewis received the Medal of Honor for his gallantry in fighting on 16 June 1862 around Secessionville.

Lewis was a man of intelligence and strong opinions, and his letters are of great interest for what they tell of his service experiences and his perspective on South Carolina. He writes often about those things basic to soldiers' lives: food, clothing, and mail from home. His letters are also full of news and descriptions of sights that he witnessed, events of interest, the health of men known to his wife, personal finances, and the war in general. He often describes souvenirs sent home, mainly sea shells, palmetto canes, boards of palmetto which could be turned into boxes, and live mocking birds which, if they survived the trip, could be sold for a profit in the North.

Army food was poor, for a variety of reasons, but Lewis' diet was supplemented regularly by fruit and vegetables in season. Upon his arrival in South Carolina he noted, 15 December 1861—"the rebels are perfectly panic Stricken they have left their cotton unpicked rice
ungathered the ground full of Sweet Potatoes.” Writing on 3 August 1862 Lewis commented upon the beauty of Beaufort and complained of Northerners come South to assist the freedmen—“It is a very pretty place on Beaufort River and is about as large as West Chester there has been some splendid places in it but now are all going to ruin and nearly all the houses are occupied by Contrabands. You will with the exception of the soldiers and those connected with the army hardly see a white face in it there is some few men and women with white Skins that profess to be attending to the wants of [the] Negro but who in reality are robbing the Negro and Uncle Sam at the same time and are a Class that are despised by the negro and treated with Contempt by the Soldiers. The men call themselves Government Agents and the women teachers of their Black Brethren and Sisters. I think they are a perfect set of Canting Hypocrites whose whole aim is to get good Chances for stealing . . . .”

Writing on 12 September 1862 from Hilton Head, Lewis describes the suppression of a mutiny within his regiment—“it is a lasting Disgrace to the Regt. . . . for the last two or three months they have been furnishing our Regt. with Spoiled meat . . . yesterday morning at the Eight O’clock Drill about three fourths of Company A all of B all of E twelve of H and four of F and part of I refused to Duty they were immediately Disarmed and now are under arrest and their arms under guard . . . .” In a letter of 8 March 1863 he comments on bravery and revises his scornful opinion of Black troops and of their value—“I have been in some places where the smell of gunpowder was pretty strong and tried to do my duty and am willing to do so again but if my place and that of my Company can be filled with Negro troops in time of battle why I guess we wont take it very hard. After a man has been in battle and tells me he wants to get in another I let him down as one of three things either a bragging coward a liar or a fool . . . .”

On occasion Lewis was very critical of superior officers but never criticized his regiment. In a letter of 15 June 1862 he referred to a report that Gen. Hunter was to be recalled—“I Sincerely hope it may be correct and that he may be replaced by a live Genl.” Lewis despised both bounty men – short term enlistees who received a cash reward for enlisting – and those who stayed at home and shirked their duty entirely. When Confederate forces invaded Pennsylvania prior to the battle of Gettysburg, Lewis wrote his wife, 28 June 1863—“I hope they [the Rebels] will make a little raid down Bradywine as far as Caleb Marshalls I think it would do him good besides a great many more of his Class in Chester County . . . .”

There is a gap in the collection from August through October 1863, for which no letters are present. During this time Lewis apparently received a long-awaited furlough to go home and visit family and friends and to take charge of a number of conscripts joining the regiment. A small number of the conscripts were lost at sea; others deserted. Lewis had no sympathy for the latter, stating, 29 November 1863—“Eleven of them have Deserted and we expect have gone to the enemy who I hope may hang them . . . .”
Lewis was a man with a sense of duty and obligation. He never complained of serving his country, only that the burden was not borne by all. In addition, he took pride in his rank and its rewards. As his enlistment drew to an end, his wife appealed that he not consider re-enlistment, to which he replied, January 1864—"I will not if you object but if the War goes on I do not See what I Could go at to make a better living for my family than hold the position or a better in the army than I now occupy . . . ."

During the summer of 1864 the 97th Regiment left the South Atlantic theater to join the Union army in Virginia. At Petersburg the 97th was visited by friends and acquaintances from home, one of whom Capt. Lewis was able to provide what certainly must have been a cherished memory, as he noted on 24 July 1864—"I was Brigade Officer of the day and escorted Hickman to the front line where he had three shots at the Johnnies . . . ."

The collection concludes with a letter written on 22 August 1864 and possibly includes all the letters written by Lewis which were received by his wife. There are gaps, but Lewis himself regularly complained of the poor mail service and began numbering his letters in 1862 so that his wife would know when a letter was missing. This collection makes a significant addition to the Library’s holdings of Civil War materials and is unusual among them as originating from a Union officer. Included with the correspondence is a bone ring which is exquisitely inscribed with the names of battles in which the 97th Pennsylvania Regiment participated. The ring was presented to Lewis by his men as a token of their esteem. Donor: Ms. Rita Limpert.
other social functions. Her success with the post library is described in newspaper clippings and in her writings. The collection provides valuable insights into wartime Columbia. Another interesting aspect of the collection is the correspondence, c. 1943-1956, attempting to recruit Miss Walker for various library positions throughout the country. This correspondence, together with her writings and speeches, provides the best information on Miss Walker's professional career and the expansion of the role played by public libraries in American society. Donor: Miss Estellene Paxton Walker.

JAMES PRIOLEAU RICHARDS PAPERS. 1932-1974

This collection contains five linear feet of papers of James Prioleau ("Dick") Richards (1894-1979), United States Congressman from South Carolina. Richards was born in Liberty Hill, South Carolina. He attended Clemson College and the University of South Carolina before enlisting in the United States Army in April 1917. Richards fought in France and Belgium and advanced through the ranks to the position of Reserve Second Lieutenant at the time of his discharge in 1919. Following his military service, he returned to the University of South Carolina from which he received his law degree in 1921. In 1922 Richards was elected Probate Judge of Lancaster County. He served in this capacity until 1932, when he ran for, and was elected to, the United States Congress on the Democratic ticket. Richards served in the House continuously from 1933 until his retirement following the 1956 session. He then accepted a mission for the Eisenhower administration, serving as Special Assistant to President Eisenhower for the Middle East from January 1957 until January 1958. With the object of advancing the Eisenhower Doctrine, Richards undertook a mission to the Middle East, visiting, among other countries—Ethiopia, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Tripoli, and Turkey. He also visited Formosa and Malaya. At each stop he met with the nation's leaders and attempted to convince them to strengthen their ties with the United States.

The material in the collection relates primarily to Richards' Middle East mission, but contains significant records of his Congressional career as well. In the House, Richards became expert in foreign affairs as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee from 1933 until his retirement. He chaired the committee from 1951 until 1953, when the election of the Republican Eisenhower required Richards' replacement as chairman. The collection documents Richards' interest in foreign policy, as well as his expertise in that area. The collection also includes information on Richards' membership on the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation, which was responsible for overseeing the Economic Cooperation Administration. The ECA was charged with the administration of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act, funding the European Recovery Program.

The collection has been arranged into four main series: Correspondence, 1932-1933, 1941-1974; Topical Files, c. 1933-1958; Photographs;
and Newspaper Clippings. The correspondence includes letters of congratulation upon Richards' election to the House, 1932-1933, and offers of support, c. 1951-1952, should Richards decide to run for Governor in 1953. The topical files include reference material on Middle Eastern countries; files on bills, resolutions, and concerns before the House, such as the Bretton Woods Agreement, 1944-1945; Foreign Policy, including a file, 1945-1955, regarding relations with China; the Mutual Security Act, 1951; UNESCO, 1946; and the UNICEF Children's Emergency Fund, c. 1950-1953. Reference files for individual nations include those on China, Israel, Lebanon, and the Soviet Union.

The photographs and newspaper clippings date chiefly from Richards' mission to the Middle East in 1957. Included are numerous clippings from Middle Eastern and other foreign newspapers commenting on the mission. Rounding out the collection is a miscellany which includes a file of biographical information and a small number of Richards' speeches. Donor: Mr. Richard E. Richards.


This collection of three hundred and sixty-two manuscripts consists primarily of correspondence and printed items relating to the writing and publishing career of Robert Quillen (1887-1948), syndicated columnist and publisher, widely known as "The Sage of Fountain Inn."

Born 25 March 1887 in Syracuse, Kansas, the son of James Downey and Della Joslin Quillen, Robert Quillen was educated in the public schools and learned the printer's trade from his father. At age sixteen, Quillen struck out on his own. Having previously sold pen and ink drawings and having written and printed his own monthly magazine, he was confident that he "could make a living anywhere as a printer, and might get by as a cartoonist or reporter." Around 1910, after several ill-fated business ventures, Quillen settled in Fountain Inn, Greenville County, where he remained until his death in 1948. He became editor of the struggling local newspaper, the News & Notions, which he renamed the Fountain Inn Tribune. Quillen published the Tribune continuously from 1911 until his death, except for two brief periods during the mid-1920s. However, as his literary reputation grew and demands for his writings increased, the paper came to serve more as a hobby than as a real source of income.

In addition to editing and publishing the Fountain Inn Tribune, Quillen contributed editorials and other literary pieces to the Saturday Evening Post, 1920-1924, the Baltimore Evening Sun, 1920-1926, and the American Magazine, 1928-1929, and authored two books, One Man's Religion (1923) and The Path Wharton Found (1924), a semi-autobiographical novel described by one reviewer as "a sympathetic but unretouched photograph of a small Southern town whose chief interest is religion and whose chief relaxation consists in discussion of his neighbors." Robert Quillen was best known, however, as a syndicated editorialist, paragrapher, and creator of two popular comic features, "Aunt Het" and "Willie Willis."
Quillen achieved national prominence as a journalist in the 1920s, quickly earning a reputation as "America's Most Quoted Paragrapher." Success, though, was neither instant nor without effort. His paragraphs, which had appeared for some time in the Greenville Piedmont, were first picked up by the Literary Digest. Soon thereafter, Quillen was invited to contribute to the Saturday Evening Post, for which he wrote a weekly editorial, "Small Town Stuff." Increased recognition followed as he began contributing a daily editorial and series of paragraphs to the Evening Sun, and a monthly editorial, "If You Ask Me," to the American Magazine. In the early 1930s Quillen contracted with Publishers Syndicate of Chicago. Included in this collection are sixty printed sheets, 1935-1947, released by Publishers Syndicate to newspapers subscribing to Quillen's editorials and paragraphs, and fifty-three printed sheets, 1936-1945, containing "Willie Willis" features illustrated by Publishers Syndicate artist John H. Stribel.

The popular comic "Aunt Het" originally ran for six years as a single-column feature, but was later expanded into a three hundred and fifty word weekly, "Aunt Het's Sunday Talks." Illustrations were drawn by Roy Anderson Ketcham. His other successful comic, "Willie Willis," became so popular that it was translated into Dutch, appearing in Holland as "Pimmie Pimmel." Another popular feature was his editorial-in-a-letter, often titled "Letters From a Bald-Headed Dad To A Flapper Daughter," in which the sage imparted words of wisdom to his daughter Louise on a variety of subjects of interest to parents and children alike.

The popularity of Quillen's editorials, paragraphs, and comic features can best be determined by their widespread readership. In 1933 it was estimated that his columns appeared in newspapers having a circulation of twelve million copies with a total of sixty million readers. By 1938 the writer was turning out four daily features—an editorial, a series of twenty-one paragraphs, and two illustrated comics, "Aunt Het" and "Willie Willis," plus a longer "Aunt Het" for Sunday papers. At the time of his death, Robert Quillen's literary pieces appeared in approximately four hundred newspapers in the United States and Canada, as well as papers in London and Manila.

Quillen's editorials were characterized by a terseness of style which he attributed to his training as a newspaperman under his father. He explained "the art of using a few words" thusly—"When you've milked a cow, all you get out of any further exertion is the exercise. When I have written about three hundred and fifty words on a subject, I'm through." Asked why he chose to remain in a small Southern town when the journalistic world beckoned to him, Quillen replied—"I stick to the sticks for the same reason a cow grazes in the valley instead of on the hilltops. The peace and quiet of a small town furnish me inspiration. It's a wise general who keeps his army close to his base of supplies." Perhaps Quillen best summarized his editorial and personal philosophy this way—"I have no creed to preach, except that men should be square and tolerant and have a little decent pity for one
another, and I believe in boiled dinners and equality of man and a house full of children, and trust the common sense of the common man."

Much of Quillen’s writing was rooted in his religious faith which he expounded in a 12 April 1924 article in Literary Digest. Evangelist Billy Sunday responded, 22 April 1924—“Folks have read your editorial quips all over the land; I often refer to them on the platform, and so when you come out clean cut in a statement of your faith in miracles and the truths of the Christian religion it does a heap to off set the flood of modernism that is flowing from many pulpits and creeping into the press.”

Quillen’s correspondents included other men prominent in journalism and public life, including George Matthew Adams; Harold H. Anderson, Publishers Syndicate; Bernard M. Baruch; Ira Bennett, the Washington Post; Eugene P. Conley, Publishers Syndicate; Merle Crowell, the American Magazine; Floyd Gibbons; Theodore Hall, the Washington Post; Adolph S. Ochs, II; Hamilton Owens, the Baltimore Evening Sun; Maxfield Parrish; Owen P. White; Alexander Woollcott; and John D. Woodside. The collection also contains single letters from Walter Winchell and William A. White.

In addition to correspondence and printed items, the collection contains newspaper clippings pertaining to Quillen’s life and writings, the entertainment career of Fountain Inn native Clayton [“Peg Leg”] Bates, the visit of Will Rogers to Greenville in the mid-1920s, and the monument to Eve erected by Quillen in December 1925. Included also are reviews of his two books and a copy of the November 1906 issue [volume 1, number 1] of the Americus Christian, a short-lived periodical published by Quillen in Americus, Georgia. A scrapbook, 1930s-1940s, contains clippings of “Quillen’s Quips” and “Top O’ The Morning To You!,” mostly devoted to observations on the Great Depression, New Deal policies, and World War II. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Foster.

LOUIE L. WHITE PAPERS, 1941-1978

Three linear feet of manuscripts documenting the creative talents of South Carolina-born composer Louie L. White (1921-1979) are comprised chiefly of penciled or penned holographs of Mr. White’s anthems, cantatas, musical dramas, incidental music, and compositions for various instruments. Included in the collection also are photoduplications of his music manuscripts and seventeen tape recordings featuring presentations of his compositions. In addition, three newspaper clippings, c. 1962, concern the premier performance of White’s “Missa Brevis” by the Converse College Chorus.

Born 1 August 1921 at Spartanburg, Louie L. White began his collegiate studies in 1939 at Converse College’s co-educational School of Music. His studies there were interrupted by World War II, during which White served with the 332nd Air Force Fighter Control Squadron in China, Africa, and India, and was decorated with the Bronze
Star and Purple Heart. He also directed the Army Choristers in Kunming, China. At the close of the war, White continued his education at Converse, majoring in voice and minoring in composition. He was graduated in 1947 with the degree of Bachelor of Music. While in Spartanburg, White was a member of the Spartanburg Lyric Opera Company and served as bass soloist at the Church of the Advent, 1940-1942 and 1946-1947. He received the degree of Master of Music from Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, in 1949.

During his early years in New York, White was bass soloist at the Church of the Ascension and also a member of the American Savoyards, a Gilbert and Sullivan company. He held faculty positions at Syracuse University, the Greenwich [Conn.] Academy, and New York's Brearley School. In addition, he lectured on composition at the School of Sacred Music at Union Theological Seminary in New York for eight years and conducted the Greenwich Choral Society for eighteen years. In 1970 White joined the faculty at Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey, as an associate professor of music. There he taught composition, conducting, orchestration, voice, and the history of opera, as well as serving as acting chairman of the Department of Music during the 1975-1976 academic year.

Mr. White died 3 January 1979 while visiting his native Spartanburg on a sabbatical leave of absence designed to allow him the opportunity to write uninterruptedly.

From 1948, when his cantata "Praise to the Risen Lord" won the first Church of the Ascension competition for its Ascension Day Festival, Louie White was a major contributor to the world of church music. Vernon de Tar, with whom White was associated at the Church of the Ascension, wrote that White's music was "marked by fine melodic lines, warm and conservatively modern harmonies, rhythms that are strong but subservient to the text, and an increasingly masterful craftsmanship, employing all contrapuntal devices, but always to musical ends." In addition to choral and organ works White wrote sonatas and concertos for piano, harpsicord, oboe, flute, trumpet, organ and harp, organ and brass, a piano quintet, a chancel opera - "Jephthah," and numerous art songs. Among the honors accorded Louie White's compositions during his lifetime was a performance in June 1960 of his Concerto for Harpsicord at the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy, sponsored by Gian Carlo Menotti. He received nationwide recognition in October 1978 when operatic soprano Leontyne Price sang his "Psalm 150" during a televised recital from the White House.

A number of compositions represented in the collection were written for and dedicated to individuals and organizations with which Louie White was associated during his early years in Spartanburg. They include: "Jubilate Deo," written for the ordination of Marion Hatchett at Spartanburg in June 1952; "Missa Brevis," written for, dedicated to, and first performed by the Converse College Chorus and its director, Alia Ross Lawson; "Stabat Mater," written in honor of Converse College's seventy-fifth anniversary; and "The Brave Volunteer" and
"He's Gone Away," arranged for and dedicated to the women's chorus of the Philharmonic Music Club of Spartanburg. Donor: Mr. Frank J. Martori.

OBEAR FAMILY PAPERS, 1808-1897

An addition of one hundred and fifty-seven manuscripts and two manuscript volumes to the Obear Family papers consists chiefly of correspondence and personal papers relating to three generations of this Winnsboro family.

The progenitor of the family, the Rev. Josiah Obear (1810-1882), a native of Vermont, came to South Carolina in 1840, settling first at Charleston, where he married Julia Saffery (1813-1901), a native of England. In May 1841 Obear and his wife removed to Winnsboro, where he served as rector of St. John's Church as well as area missionary for the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Advancement of Christianity in South Carolina. There they remained until 1849, at which time the Rev. Obear determined to seek a parish in his home state, partly because ill health had forced him to give up the private school which he and his wife had opened shortly after coming to Winnsboro. Of particular interest in this collection are eight travel letters, 15 February - 11 March 1849, from Josiah Obear to his wife, describing his journey to Vermont and attempts to secure a church. A letter of 5 March [1849] sums up his expectations—"My feelings are precisely what they were, when I left—I would prefer a Parish at the south, could I get one that would support me without a school—but otherwise I would greatly prefer one here." Obear soon secured the pastorate of Grace Church, Randolph, where he and his family remained until 1853, when ill health forced him to resign. Included in the collection are the resolutions of regret, 3 August 1853, adopted by the vestry of Grace Church upon his resignation as rector. In 1855 the family returned to Winnsboro, where the Rev. Obear renewed his work with the Episcopal church and Mrs. Obear reopened her school.

Correspondence during the Civil War years includes thirteen letters, 4 January - 12 December 1864, between the Obears and their son, Henry Norwood Obear (1848-1897), a cadet at the Arsenal Academy in Columbia. One such letter, 10 January 1864, details the daily regimen at the academy; another letter, 15 October 1864, describes an expedition to guard Yankee prisoners. Of interest, too, is a letter, 11 December 1863, from William J. Ball (1821-1891), of Limerick plantation, to Mrs. Julia Obear, offering to pay Cadet Obear's tuition at "the State Military Institution." Post-war correspondence includes two letters, 15 April 1866 and 22 February 1867, from noted jurist Isaac Fletcher Redfield (1804-1876) commenting on his legal authorship and his appointment as United States special counsel to prosecute claims in the British courts for property held by Confederates. Writing to Judge Redfield on 8 August 1866, Josiah Obear assessed the economic climate in South Carolina following the war—"The condition of this country is certainly very disheartening, the lands are almost all badly worn out, the people almost all in debt, with
nothing to pay with, but their lands . . . . The condition of the freedmen will be, I fear very hard, their idea of freedom, was to a great extent, freedom from work, & they cannot well understand, why they should be required to work all the time . . . . The more, I see of the operation of emancipation, the more I fear the result will be disas[is]terous to the country, that one race or the other will finally be swept away & this country become, either the white man's or the Negroe's." Obear confided that economic hardships had forced him to consider farming or the mercantile business but that substantial initial investment costs had made such ventures impractical. In the same letter he solicited financial aid from Bostonians to rebuild St. John's Church, Winnsboro, which had been destroyed by Sherman's army.

Following the death of Josiah Obear in 1882, correspondence addressed to Mrs. Julia Obear includes letters from her son Henry Norwood Obear, providing some insight into his Washington, D.C., legal practice, and from her grandson, J. J. Obear (1878-1957), commenting on his pharmaceutical training in Philadelphia. Also included in the collection are bills and receipts; sermon fragments in the hand of the Rev. Obear; letters, 19 October 1855 – 15 March 1861, from Edmund Weston, of West Randolph, Vermont, regarding his collection of interest due on promissory notes held by Josiah Obear; and a broadside circular advertisement for Unionville Academy, "A Boarding and Day School for Girls," with appended letter, 14 April 1859, of J. D. McCullough, Principal.

Josiah Obear's journal, 4 January 1834 – 22 May 1841, details his education at Union College, Schenectady, New York, his early career as a teacher, his decision to seek ordination to the Episcopal priesthood, and his relocation in South Carolina Donors: Miss Elizabeth Obear and Mr. Henry Norwood Obear.

THOMAS K E I T H L E GA R E PAPERS, 1908-1981

This collection of five hundred and seventeen manuscripts documents the career of Thomas Keith Legare (1884-1965), a Calhoun County native, as a civil engineer and reflects his association with various professional organizations. Born 7 August 1884 at Fort Motte, Legare was educated privately, receiving additional training through YMCA night school and correspondence courses. He was a resident of Columbia from 1894 until his death on 18 July 1965.

T. Keith Legare was employed by the City of Columbia from 1908-1919 as Superintendent of Streets, Assistant City Engineer, and City Engineer. Four documents, 8 October – 9 November 1919, attest to his involvement as City Engineer in implementing construction of a proposed outfall sanitary sewer system for the city. Following his tenure with the City of Columbia, Legare served from 1919 through 1930 as vice-president of Carolina Concrete Pipe Company and as Southern District Manager for Dow & Smith, Consulting Asphalt and Paving Engineers. An account book, 1919-1925, contains business records kept by Legare while he was associated with these two
companies. From 1931 until 1942 he was employed by the South Carolina Highway Department as Assistant Construction Engineer, and in 1942 he served briefly as Associate Engineer with the Corps of Engineers, War Department. Included in the collection is his general layout plan, 30 November 1942, for Congaree Army Airport. Legare was associated with the War Production Board as District Manager of the Columbia area office from 19 December 1942 through 31 October 1945. His work there is documented through a separately maintained file including official correspondence and associated documents, such as a report (September 1945) entitled "Certain Aspects in the History of War Production Board Region 4."

A pioneer of engineering professionalism, Legare was nationally regarded for his work with the engineering registration movement. He served continuously from 1922 until his death on the South Carolina State Board of Engineering Examiners and was elected Executive Secretary of the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners in October 1923. He was the first president of the State Society of Engineers in South Carolina, and as such helped sponsor the Registration Law for Engineers and Land Surveyors which was adopted in 1922. As chairman of the American Society of Civil Engineers' Committee on Registration of Engineers, Legare was active in drafting the Model Law for the Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, a draft copy of which, 7 December 1929, "A Recommended Uniform Registration Law for Engineers and Surveyors," is part of the collection. His association with the National Society of Professional Engineers, which he helped organize in 1934-1935, is documented through a file comprised primarily of correspondence pertaining to his resignation as Executive Secretary.

Included also in the collection are eleven photographs, consisting of personal photographs, War Production Board photographs, and a 1919 view of sheet asphalt pavement on Columbia's Main Street; and one hundred and ninety-four copies of "Highway Safety" news spots, 15 March - 22 October 1932, furnished by the South Carolina State Highway Department for publication in newspapers across the state. Donor: Mrs. Caroline Legare Judson.

LANDER FAMILY PAPERS, 1808-1962

This collection of two thousand one hundred and forty-six manuscripts is comprised chiefly of personal, family, and business correspondence, land and legal papers, and other items generated and/or collected by the descendants of the Rev. Samuel Lander (1833-1904), in particular the family of Ernest McPherson Lander, Sr. (1877-1962), but also includes correspondence and papers relating to the family of Benjamin Franklin Jones (1850-1934) and Eva Caroline Hinds Jones (1860-1948) of Georgetown, whose daughter Kizzie Ezelle Jones married E. M. Lander.

A significant portion of this collection consists of correspondence and other papers of E. M. Lander, Sr., pertaining to his position as
Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of Calhoun Mills at Calhoun Falls, Abbeville County, from 1908 until his retirement in October 1944, and includes correspondence with James P. Gossett (1860-1936) and Benjamin B. Gossett (1884-1951), both of whom served as presidents of Calhoun Mills. An interesting letter, 31 January 1916, "To The Clerks In The Calhoun Mills Store" sets rules and regulations for clerks working under Lander as the new manager of the mill store. Other items document his active role in the Methodist church, leadership as a trustee of the Calhoun Falls public schools, and interest in the affairs of Lander College. Correspondence, 1923-1924, with John McKee Nickles concerns the Calhoun Highway Association and proposed construction of a bridge across the Savannah River. Included also are letters to and from such public figures as Burnet R. Maybank, Ransome J. Williams, James F. Byrnes, Butler B. Hare, Paul Brown, Henry Nelson Snyder, John O. Willson, John Marvin Rast, and B. M. Grier.

Among the earlier items in the collection are land papers, 1808-1855, for property of Samuel Lander in Lincoln County, North Carolina; letters, 1851-1857, addressed to Elias Sinclair Jones, Bentonville, North Carolina, from friends who had removed to Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee; business correspondence and financial statements, 1860-1861, from Charleston commission merchants George E. Pritchett and Shingler & Hale to Messrs. Nichols & Jones, producers of turpentine and other naval stores; and two printed broadsides, August 1859 and undated—"The Photographers’ Friend" and "Tucker & Perkins, Photographic Artists, Augusta, Ga."—both advertising photographic supplies.

Other items of interest include manuscripts relating to the unveiling of a memorial to the Rev. Samuel Lander at Williamston High School, 1 June 1926, including the text of E. M. Lander’s address; a certificate, 19 August 1932, of Gov. I. C. Blackwood appointing B. F. Jones commissioner of federal elections for Georgetown County; and a printed program from the piano recital of Ignace Jan Paderewski at Textile Hall, Greenville, 30 January [1928]. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Ernest McPherson Lander, Jr.

Letter, November 1849, of [Anna] Maria[h] Bowen Williams, Rome, to her sister Eliza, describes her travels in Italy, comments upon Roman Catholicism—"A most convenient religion is this Romanism with its permission to sin one day and full absolution the next." Mrs. Williams concludes with an apt comparison between art in Rome and art in other European cities in which she had traveled—"In Rome one fully realizes how transitory is all earthly grandeur, for in the other comparatively modern cities which we have visited, as we looked upon these splendid monuments of art, the noble buildings, the magnificent statuary it seemed imperishable—but here one is sur-
rounded by the ruins of the past and feels sad to look upon the crumbling arches, and the mouldering columns and wonder where those are now, who reared them in their pride and gazed upon them in their beauty.” Donor: Miss Clarissa W. Taylor.

Two manuscript volumes, 1858-1859, 1867 and c. 1860, of Dr. C. V. Barnes (1831-1899), a resident of the Storeville community, Hall Township, Anderson District, consist of a physician’s account book, 1858-1859, 1867, and a physician’s reference book, c. 1860. The account book includes an unsigned draft (1 January 1867) of a freedman’s contract between Barnes and Prince Milford. The reference book, compiled by Barnes chiefly from his own experience, lists symptoms, prognoses, and treatment of various diseases and includes a section titled “Diseases and their remedies, Designed for speedy refferance—Gathered from various sources.” Donors: Dr. & Mrs. James B. Holderman, Dr. & Mrs. Daniel W. Hollis, Mrs. Marshall G. Ligon, Hon. & Mrs. Daniel R. McLeod, and Dr. & Mrs. B. E. Nicholson.

Letter, 29 September 1793, of Robert Barnwell (1762-1814), Beaufort, to Jacob Read, Charleston, concerns a sum of money due a Mr. Kean. Donors: Mrs. Harmon W. Caldwell, Mr. & Mrs. Scott Derrick, Mr. & Mrs. James H. Ellison, Mr. & Mrs. Bruce O. Hunt, and Mr. & Mrs. Brown Mahon.


Letterpress copy of a letter, 10 June 1872, of Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard (1818-1893), to Gen. Jeremy F. Gilmer, Savannah, Georgia, seeks Gilmer’s support of his recollection of activities in planning the defenses of Fort Sumter in the summer of 1863 and explains that his writings had been challenged by Robert Barnwell Rhett, Jr. Gilmer was Beauregard’s deputy in the defense of the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia. Beauregard defends “the vital necessity of holding those ruins [Fort Sumter] to the very last” and also notes the difficulty of writing of his actions during the war due to the inaccessibility of his records, which “are nearly all...at Washington, where they were sent...by order of that bad man Stanton...& where they have been kept by Andy Johnson, Grant & Sherman notwithstanding all my
efforts to get them back." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Hanna, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. Fred C. Hensley, Dr. & Mrs. C. Warren Irvin, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. Clare M. McCall.

Seventy manuscripts, 1839-1884, added to the papers of Iveson L. Brookes (1793-1865), consist primarily of papers of his son Walker J. Brookes. Brookes was educated at Columbian College in Washington, D.C., and Harvard and owned a cotton plantation near Macon, Georgia. Much of the correspondence provides him with news of family and friends at home while he attended school (1845-1850) or with news of his cotton and corn crops. Correspondents include Iveson L. Brookes and Walker’s wife Harriet Sarah Estes. In a letter of 10 May 1851 his father, a Baptist minister, describes his attendance at a religious convention in Nashville, Tennessee, where he met the family of President James K. Polk. Another letter, from Walker to his wife, 18 July 1859, relates his visit to White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, seeking improved health. Brookes describes the popular resort and the people whom he met during his stay. Donors: Mrs. W. H. Callicott and Mr. & Mrs. Huger Sinkler.

Two manuscript volumes, 1804 and 1806-1807, cyphering books of William Leonard Brunson, kept while he was a student of James Caldwell at Sumterville Academy. The volumes include mathematical equations and practice exercises. Donor: Mrs. Francis Marion Dwight, Jr.

Thirty-three manuscripts, 1840-1901 and undated, of the Bryce Family are comprised primarily of correspondence of the families of Campbell R. Bryce (d. 1867) and George Alfred Trenholm (1806-1876). Included among the correspondence is a letter, 15 September 1861, Camp Griffin, from Bryce to his daughter Callie (Callydonia Bryce Trenholm). An officer in the Congaree Troop of Hampton’s Legion, Bryce describes camp life and his pride in his troop, “The Kangaroos.” He also requests that his wife send him a photograph, and notes that “My tent mate Sondley enjoyed the reputation of being the most diligent reader of his bible of any man in Camp until Mackie discovered that he had his wife’s photograph in it as a book mark and was really gazing at it all the while.” This addition to an earlier gift of Bryce Family papers includes twelve letters, 1863-1865, to Alfred Glover Trenholm (1844-1877), while Trenholm was abroad recuperating from wounds and also, assuredly, assisting in running the Liverpool offices of John Fraser & Company, whose fleet of blockade runners comprised a key artery with the Confederacy’s foreign markets. Among these letters is one, 28 July 1865, from brother William Lee Trenholm, regarding the evacuation of Richmond, George A. Trenholm’s resignation from the Confederate cabinet, and the family’s efforts to salvage possessions from their home, De Greffin. Following the war, Bryce determined to emigrate to Brazil, as attested to by a letter of 16 April 1867 to Bryce from his daughter Sallie. Bryce died while on board a ship bound for South America to investigate the territory prior to emigration. A contemporary copy of Bryce’s will, 22 September 1863, is also present. Donors: Mrs. Herbert A. McKee and Mrs. James S. Robb.
Letter, 25 July 1867, of Matthew C. Butler (1836-1909), Edgefield, to Col. B. H. Rutledge, Charleston, informs Rutledge that Butler is to appear for the defense in the cases of Roundtree vs. James A. Tolbert and vs. William B. Dorn in the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, requests information concerning the schedule of the court, and discusses his defense in the cases of Staffworth and Trapp—"I propose to try the efficacy of General Order No. 10 ... I will also plead the 'general issue.'" Donors: Mrs. Excell B. Craig, Mr. & Mrs. Randolph Dunlap, Dr. Robert D. Ochs, and Dr. & Mrs. William H. Patterson.

Two letters, 16 and 21 December 1932, of James F. Byrnes (1879-1972) concern the proposed Domestic Allotment Plan, a farm relief measure before Congress. S. M. Beattie, a Greenville textile manufacturer, considered that the measure posed a danger to the Southern cotton industry. Byrnes, a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, replied with a brief analysis of a similar bill which he intended to support and concluded—"I know that it is said that it [farm relief] is artificial, but so is the tariff system under which the farmer, receiving no protection from tariff duties, has always been forced to buy cotton goods, and all other goods, in a protected market." Donor: Mr. Don Roper.

Two hundred and sixteen manuscripts, 1943-1979, pertaining to James F. Byrnes (1879-1972), consist chiefly of texts of speeches and reprints of articles by Byrnes, 1950-1957; newspaper clippings and magazine articles, 1943-1979, concerning Byrnes' life and political career; and a letter, 17 November 1947, from Byrnes to Glen W. Naves of Spartanburg. Donors: Mr. Carlos Moseley and Miss Cynthia Moseley.

Letter, 1 April 1848, of John Caldwell Calhoun (1782-1850), to Charles Lanman (1819-1894), extends his hospitality to Lanman, who was then on a walking tour through the Appalachian Mountains and advises—"There is no part of the chain, which I have ever seen more wild and picturesque than that in my vicinity." Donors: Capt. & Mrs. Richard Anderson, Dr. Barbara Bellows, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Chalk, Mr. & Mrs. J. Wesley Davis, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. James W. Haltiwanger, Mr. & Mrs. William Keenan, III, Mr. & Mrs. John Gregg McMaster, and Dr. & Mrs. Kenneth I. Metz.

Letter, 19 April 1840, of Oran D. Carstenphin, Sr., Lancaster, to his daughter Sophia W. Nevill, Morgan County, Alabama, requests that her husband "come on with all the money he can gather up" to forestall a suit and the possible loss of his Negroes and credit following his son's default on the purchase of a Negro for which the father had stood as surety and comments at some length on the banking and credit situation during this period when banks had suspended specie payments, throwing local economies into disarray. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Livingston, Mrs. Robert Overing, and Dr. Robert R. Simpson.

Letter, 31 August 1842, of Thomas Green Clemson, O'Bar [Mine, Dahlonega, Georgia], to James E. Calhoun, Terryville, refuses Calhoun's offer to settle a debt by sending a slave family whom Clemson
thought was not suitable for work in the gold mine which he managed for John C. Calhoun and describes his needs, progress, and hopes for the mine. Donors: Miss Nancy Vance Ashmore, Mr. Victor E. Barrett, Mr. John G. Beasley, Mr. Jack R. Callison, Dr. Hennig Cohen, Mrs. George R. Cuthbertson, Mrs. Betty H. Elmore, Miss Rebecca A. Epting, Mrs. Kirkman Finlay, Jr., Mrs. Bela Hallosy, Miss Lucile Huggins, and Mr. Steve A. Matthews.

*Letter*, 20 January 1964, of James McBride Dabbs (1896-1970), Rip Raps Plantation, Mayesville, to his daughter Carolyn Dabbs Moore and her family, Jonesboro, Tennessee, comments on an upcoming speaking engagement in Atlanta on “the challenges of the metropolis to religion. Me, being from the country, I’m supposed to know all about the city—how wicked it is, and so forth, and so forth. And so I shall be at this meeting as a resource person! Either religion or the city’s getting hard up.” Donor: Mrs. Carolyn Dabbs Moore.

*Eighty-two manuscripts*, 1911-1969, added to the papers of Little Mountain native, Harry Ellerbe Davis (1905-1968), include photographs, souvenir programs from various productions of the North Carolina historical dramas *Unto These Hills* and *The Lost Colony*, playbills from other theater productions with which Davis was associated, newspaper clippings concerning his life and theatrical career and a 1942 photographic Christmas card from Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Reed, with whom Davis had been associated at Columbia’s Town Theatre. Among personal and family correspondence in the collection are two letters of interest. The first, dated 31 March 1922, from A.C. Flora, principal of Columbia High School, to Davis’ father concerning Harry Davis’ academic progress; the second, dated 9 January 1942, from Frederick H. Koch, Director of the University of North Carolina Department of Dramatic Art, discusses Davis’ World War II career options—“I am still hoping the Officer Candidate School application will be approved and you will be coming South soon. If it isn’t, things will work out for Anti-aircraft or photography school. You would like either of those... and be durn good at it too!” Donor: Miss Jean Rhyne.

*Letter*, 11 March [18]67, of Richard DeTreville, Jr. (b. 1834), Summerville, to [Thomas] Berwick [Legare] (1843-1902), [Orangeburg], concerns DeTreville’s intention to remove to New York, where on a recent visit “I saw enough to satisfy me that no such thing as swearing ‘iron clad oaths’ &c is legalised there; that I would see no free Negroes... and that my eyes, nostrils, and ears will be less afflicted with politics & mean broken down... politicians there than at the South now.” DeTreville’s distaste for Southern political leadership both during and after the Civil War pervades the letter. With reference to the death of his brother Robert, who was killed at the battle of Aversysboro, North Carolina, 16 March 1865, he writes, “a stupid set of politicians at the South have wasted the resources of my country without accomplishing what should have been accomplished, and... after they saw ruin inevitable persisted for 6 months flinging away lives and treasure....” According to DeTreville, “the South as
soon as the war ended, instead of refusing to have anything to do with politics or politicians, must needs give these same old politicians the means of injuring her, and now thanks to the measures taken by them and our newspapers, we seem to have made a giant stride . . . at last toward touching the bottom of the well.” Donor: Mrs. Caroline Legare Judson.

Forty-eight manuscripts, 1958-1968, and one volume, 1 July 1983, of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, include newsletters and other printed matter produced by the Society and compiled by the Rev. John B. Morris, former Executive Director. The Society, which ceased operations in 1971, was formed to promote and demonstrate the church's policies of "racial inclusiveness" and to provide leadership in that area for church and community. This material documents the actions, philosophies, successes, and failures of the Society. Donor: The Rev. John B. Morris.

Fifty-three manuscripts, 1962-1981, of Charles Henry Everett, Jr., consist primarily of printed theatre programs documenting his career as a ballet dancer, his association with the Columbia City Ballet and with the Calvert-Brodie School of Dance, and appearances in Town Theatre and Workshop Theatre productions. Included, also, are photographs of Everett in various ballet productions and rehearsals. Donor: Mr. Charles Henry Everett, Jr.

Eighty-one manuscripts and one photograph, 1912-1914, 1984, and undated, of Jennie Coker Gay (1876-1914), consist primarily of poetry in draft and finished form, including a copy of “Pine Trees,” published in Harper's Magazine in 1913. Present in the collection are seventy-five drafts of thirty-nine poems and two drafts of a short story, “Ah Indeed!,” believed to be based on the author’s memories of the sandhill poor, the “Ganeys,” people described as “dwellers in the dreary land . . . silent as shadows and usually as colorless.” The story illustrates their dependence upon the benevolence of the author’s mother Susan Stout Coker for food and clothing. Donor: Mrs. Susanne G. Linville.

Plat, 23 November 1857, of Goodwill Plantation, surveyed by John N. Barrillon. The plat measures 30 by 40 inches and is drawn on a scale of 15 chains per inch. It shows the plantation as containing 5,434 acres of land on the Wateree River in Sumter and Richland Districts and notes the names of adjacent landholders and past owners of lands included in the plantation. The plat also identifies rice fields, which were not typical of plantations in this area of the state. Donor: Mrs. S. B. McMaster.

Three manuscripts, 17 December 1864 and c. 1864, of Halcott P. and John S. Green, contractors to supply brick for the construction of the new State House, include the citizen's copy of a petition to the General Assembly requesting that they be indemnified for certain expenses and have the rights to certain lands and properties restored to them. A copy of their contract with the state, detailing their work and the purchase of thirty-two slaves to assist them, and the state's failure to
fulfill the contract is an enclosure with the petition. Donors: Mrs. Thomas S. Glazebrook and Mrs. Mary H. Funderburk.

*Letter*, 13 August 1821, of Joseph Grisham, Pendleton, to attorneys Latham and Leonard of Chillicothe, Ohio, instructs them regarding efforts to secure aid for nine Revolutionary War soldiers: Benjamin Gilbert, Robert Miller, Richard Gulley, William Day, John Winn, Levi Phillips, Edmund Singleton, James Young, and John Wilson, with brief notes on their military service. Donors: Miss Isabel Quattlebaum and Mr. Wade H. Sherard, III.

*Two letters*, 3 September 1825 and 26 April 1826, of Ainsley Hall (1783-1823), consist of inquiries from Jackson & Broadfoot, Liverpool, successors to the firm of John McAdam & Company, and Dugald Macfie, Glasgow, Scotland, to Mrs. Ainsley Hall regarding payment of debts from the estate of her late husband. Appended to the letter of Macfie is a statement of the account of Ainsley & William Hall & Company, Columbia, as of 5 January 1826 and a copy of a letter, 14 February 1826, from Macfie to William Hall and George Catchett, executors of the estate of Ainsley Hall, urging swift payment of the balance due. Donor: Mrs. S.B. McMaster.

*Letter*, 18 December 1864, of Wade Hampton, III (1818-1902), to Jefferson Davis (1809-1889), requests that President Davis confer upon Major Van Bercke the rank of colonel in light of his intended travels to Europe on behalf of the Secretary of War to purchase arms for the Confederate cavalry. According to Hampton, such a promotion would serve "not only as a reward for his distinguished services, but... give weight & dignity to his mission..." Donors: Mr. Julian T. Buxton, Mr. & Mrs. John H. Daniels, Mr. Nolan Livingston, and Dr. & Mrs. A. McL. Martin.

*Letter*, 16 January 1864, of Wade Hampton, IV (1840-1879), Abingdon, Virginia, to Confederate general John C. Breckinridge (1821-1875), thanks him for his many kindnesses and informs Breckinridge of his intention "of consigning my baggage to your care until the arrival of Sister & myself." Donors: Mr. John I. Coddington, Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Manning, and Mr. & Mrs. Louis C. Sossaman.

*Letter*, 15 February [1859], of Arthur P. Hayne (1790-1867), Charleston, to Henry S. Randall (1811-1876), thanks Randall for having kindly mentioned his name as well as that of his late brother, Robert Young Hayne (1791-1839), in *The Life of Thomas Jefferson* (1858). Hayne renews his promise to send Randall certain "letters written in the own hand of my ever lamented brother," and appraises Randall's magnum opus—"Your work... was much wanted—does you great honor—is able—& will last, as long as our dear United States, endures." Donors: Mrs. Kristin Wingard Hook, Mrs. Richard W. Lloyd, and Mr. & Mrs. C. David Warren.

*Manuscript*, undated, of Paul Hamilton Hayne (1830-1886), a poem, "To Miss Mary L. Booth, upon the Occasion of Her Birthday Festival." Unable to be with her on her birthday, Hayne wrote this lovely short
poem for the occasion. Donors: The Claude H. Neuffer Memorial Fund, Mr. Stephen B. Adams, Ms. Marion C. Brooks, Dr. & Mrs. Kenneth E. Peters, and Dr. H. Frank Trotter.

**Five letters, 1861-1863,** of Winnsboro native Floyd Jackson, a member of Co. D, 6th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, written from various camps in Virginia to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jackson, and sisters Mary and Ema Jackson, comment on military maneuvers, casualties, conscription regulations, furlough policies, and army rations. In a letter of 29 September 1861, to his parents, Jackson notes the presence of "The Calhoun Flying Artillery" from Charleston, which is attached to our Brigade" and comments upon their fine horses—"78 horses nearly all Iron-Greys, they make a fine show." A letter of 21 January 1863 to Mary Jackson reports that "a band of minstrels has been organized and are now practicing to give Concerts; half of the proceeds to be given to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers," and inquires about the Soldiers Relief Society—"I hear that large sums of money have been contributed; but why is it that we do not get more of it . . . . I believe that as fast as the clothing is sent here it is taken by the Quarter-Masters and given out to us as furnished by the government, and making us pay enormous prices for them." Donor: Mr. Rudolph L. Yobs.

**Three manuscripts, 22 February and 11 and 20 April 1865,** of Private Allen Jones, include a contemporary copy of Lee's General Order Number 9, announcing the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia "After four years of arduous services marked by unsurpassed courage & fortitude . . . ."; and a pass, issued by Gen. Martin Witherspoon Gary, nine days after Lee's surrender, ordering Jones and another York District soldier home to procure mounts for Gary's brigade of cavalry. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Lucien V. Bruno, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Dargan, Dr. & Mrs. Warren F. Holland, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Norman E. Lawrence, and Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Oliver.

**Sixteen manuscripts, 1923-1931,** and **one scrapbook, 1923-1949,** of the Junior Music Club of Columbia consist primarily of the papers of Mrs. Alexander Samuel Salley, Jr., pertaining to the founding, organization, and activities of the club, which was organized in 1923 as an auxiliary to the Afternoon Music Club of Columbia. In addition to letters, 1923-1931, addressed to Mrs. Salley as director, three annual reports detail the history and activities of the club. The scrapbook contains newspaper clippings relating to both the Junior Music Club and the Afternoon Music Club as well as the lives and professional activities of musicians associated with Columbia. Donor: Mrs. R. E. L. Freeman.

**One hundred and five manuscripts, 1954, 1970-1984,** added to the papers of literary scholar and bibliographer James Everett Kibler, Jr., include correspondence, typescripts, offprints, and other items relating to his various editing and writing projects during the past decade. Correspondence, 1973-1974, concerns his compilation of a comprehensive bibliography of the poetry of William Gilmore Simms. Drafts, offprints, and other copies of his published critical, biographical, and

Four manuscript volumes, 1901-1928, of the Knights of Pythias, Scranton Lodge #114, Abbeville County, consist of a membership roster, 1901-1926, and three minute books, 1901-1928. Donors: Mr. W. Floyd Allison, Dr. Thomas J. Fleming, Dr. & Mrs. John C. Guilds, Jr., Miss Myrtis D. Mungo, Dr. Robert D. Ochs, Miss Julianne Phillips, Dr. & Mrs. Peyton C. Teague, Mrs. LeDare H. Thomson, and Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cosmo Walker.

Four manuscripts, 6 January 1840, 22 March 1841, 11 April 1842, and 15 July 1874, of Joseph Lamble, of Charleston, consist of military commissions issued to Lamble as an officer of the French Volunteers, a uniform corps attached to the 17th Regiment (Infantry), South Carolina Militia, and a certificate of United States citizenship, 15 July 1874, indentifying Lamble as a native of France and a mechanic by trade. Donor: Mrs. Pat Turner.

Three hundred and thirty manuscripts and four volumes, 1733-1970 and undated, of the Langley-Seabrook-Sosnowski Families, consist primarily of genealogical notes on the above families and the allied Adams, Ash, Brown, Chaplin, Dawson, Eaton, Everett, Frampton, Green, Grimball, Hamilton, Harley, Jackson, LaRoche, Lawton, McCullough, Marvin, May, Mikell, Mitchell, Partenheim, Robinson, Slater, Sterling, Townsend, Wentz, and White families. In addition to genealogical material, the collection includes family correspondence, photographs, and miscellaneous items pertaining to the business careers and civic activities of Arthur Buist Langley (1879-1957) and Arthur Fernando Langley (1900-1981) as well as the garden club activities of Claudia Wilkinson Seabrook Langley. Perhaps the most significant item in the collection is an unpublished biography (c. 1959) of prominent nineteenth-century educator Sophia Maria Wentz Sosnowski (1809-1899), "Madame Sosnowski: The Saga of a Beloved Educator," by Helen Kohn Hennig and Claudia Seabrook Langley. Also of considerable interest are two manuscript poems (1808), "[Mrs.] Washington's Lamentation for the Death of General Washington" and "Lamentation on the Death of General Washington"; two Civil War letters, 6 and 7 July 1862, written from Manchester, [Virginia], reporting the death of Confederate soldier Virgil Harley; and a sworn statement, 6 August 1866, of Peter J. Shand, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Columbia, certifying that he married Frank Emile Schaller and Sophia Augusta Sosnowski on 22 July 1863. A plantation time book, 1903-1910, presumably of the Seabrook family of Edisto Island, includes names of laborers, days worked, and weekly wages. Donors: Mrs. Claudia Langley Sacellary, Mr. Arthur Buist Langley, and Mr. James Clarke Seabrook Langley.

Four hundred and twenty-eight manuscripts, 1769-1981, and fifteen manuscript volumes, 1845-1947, of Emma Cooper Latimer (1893-1981), consist primarily of genealogical correspondence, notes, and
charts relating to the Barksdale, Brewer, Cooper, Culbertson, Cunningham, Downey, Franks, Hamilton, Hudgens, and allied families of Laurens County. In addition to genealogical papers, the collection contains family photographs; land and legal papers, 1769-1937, including the oath of allegiance sworn by Sarah M. Franks at Laurens, 6 Sept. 1865; family and personal correspondence, 1866-1981, including letters, 1898-1918, of Dr. James Henry Downey chiefly concerning the settlement of the estate of his father James Downey; and essays, notebooks, and related materials, c. 1928, from graduate classes in which Miss Cooper was enrolled at Columbia University. Other volumes include a scrapbook of newspaper clippings, 1897-1947, pertaining to family members, and a photograph album with manuscript notes documenting a family trip, 23 June – 25 August 1936, through the western United States. Of interest, too, are five letters, 1937-1958, from Laurens County native Martha Linda Franks, a missionary stationed at the North China Baptist Theological Seminary, Hwanghsien, Shantung. Donor: Mrs. Loulie Latimer Owens.

**Letter**, 20 October 1775, of John Laurens (1754-1782), studying in London, to his father Henry Laurens (1724-1792), then President of the Provincial Congress, relates his pessimistic expectations of the upcoming session of Parliament, states—"Every thing proposed by the Minister or his Puppets for humbling America as they style it will be carried – and indeed I have but poor hopes of the Effect of Petitions in our favor from the People," and notes preparations for the cessation of friendly relations with the colonies and his wish to return home and be with his father—"if you command me to stay here, it is my Duty – but the Command will show more Tenderness for me than Regard for Yourself – if I could be with you any where, I should be happy." Donors: Miss Catherine Bass, Mr. John E. Ladson, Jr., Mr. John M. Lofton, Mrs. S. B. McMaster, Mrs. Burchill R. Moore, and Mrs. L.W. Rawls, Sr.

**Manuscript**, 25 January 1830, of Major John LeConte, United States Army, "Remarks on the species Pancratium peculiar to the United States," describing the physical characteristics and ranges of four species of the genus Pancratium, also known as "sea daffodils." LeConte notes seeing the *P. coronarium* on the banks of the Congaree River at Columbia. Donors: Mrs. James M. Black, Mr. & Mrs. Eugene B. Chase, Mrs. Leroy D. Dunbar, Dr. & Mrs. A. V. Huff, Jr., Dr. Jean B. LaBorde, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. Robert I. Phillips.

**Two manuscript volumes**, 1817-1865, of Timothy Lee (d. 1821), Charleston, consist of this cotton factor's business journal and ledger, 1817-1821, with subsequent accounts, 1853-1861, of his son George Washington Lee (1815-1874). Included also in the journal are lists of slaves owned by G. W. Lee, recording births, deaths, and ages, 1837-1865. Factorage accounts of Timothy Lee reflect his business activity chiefly with cotton planters on both sides of the Wateree River, near Stateburg in Sumter District, where he maintained a plantation, and in the forks of the Congaree and Wateree rivers in Richland District near McCord's Ferry. Donor: Mrs. Francis Marion Dwight, Jr.
Letter, 5 April [18]43, of Hugh Swinton Legare (1797-1843), Wash­
ington, to Mr. Gould, assures him that his letters had not "miscarried in any sense of the word" and that he had brought Gould's case "to the view of Mr. Spenser, who assured me he would bear in mind my representations, if there were ever any occasion to do so, which I trust there will not be." Donors: Mr. David Parrish and Col. & Mrs. Clarence E. Stuart.

Two manuscript volumes and five manuscripts, 1902-1909 and undated, of Lexington County Dispensary No. 1, consist of a daily record of sales, 1902-1904, and a monthly summary of profits and expenses, 1907-1908, plus two stock inventories, December 1903 and May 1909, and provide detailed information on the Lexington County Dispensary during the first decade of the twentieth century. The dispensary, Governor Ben Tillman's alternative to prohibition, was the sole legal source of liquor for the state's inhabitants. Donor: Mr. Harvey Teal.

Broadside, c. 1863, of Francis Lieber (1800-1872), entitled "AD­DRESS BY FRANCIS LIEBER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES, READ AT THE MEETING BY THEIR REQUEST," prepared by Lieber as chairman of the publica­tions committee of the Loyal Publications Society supports the United States government's efforts to stamp out the rebellion by the Southern states and argues against slavery and disunion, picturing the former as a corrupting evil and the latter as catastrophic. Donors: Chaplain & Mrs. J. Ashby Dick, Mr. & Mrs. R. Glenn Hilliard, and Mrs. John R. Holton.

Printed volume, 1859, of Francis Lieber (1800-1872), presentation copy of On Civil Liberty and Self-Government, with tipped-in letter, 10 August 1865, from Lieber to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Lieber applauds Stanton's sagacity "during the largest and intensest contest of this century.... You organized and sustained the greatest host of which man knows, and you withdrew it from the field prompter than Monarchy or Republic ever before has called her legions back to their peaceful homes, so that, instead of threatening liberty, they may go and work for her as good and true citizens by their vote, as they have fought for the same cause in many battles." Donors: Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs, Mr. Horace E. Harmon, Mr. Joseph E. Hart, Jr., and Miss Caroline Sutphen.

Four hundred and ten manuscripts, 1834-1963 and undated, of the Loring and Lee families of Sumter consist of family, business, and personal correspondence; bills and receipts; agricultural liens; and miscellaneous papers generated and/or collected by members of both families.

The bulk of the collection is comprised of one hundred and ninety-eight letters, September 1924 – May 1928, written by Pauline Loring Lee (b. 1907) as a student at Converse College, Spartanburg, and addressed to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W Loring Lee, and her brother, W Loring Lee, Jr. Rich in the details of student life at Converse during
the mid-1920s, these letters provide a valuable commentary on social functions, clothing and fashions, classroom activities, student government activities, student honor societies, music and drama productions, college literary publications, and student perception of faculty and administration. In addition, they frequently mention artists and other prominent persons appearing at Converse as part of music, drama, or lecture series. Of particular interest is a letter of 8 February 1925 describing a lecture and poetry reading by Archibald Rutledge—"Mr. Rutledge was certainly delightful . . . . He is exactly my idea of how a poet should look . . . . He hasn’t lost the Charlestonian brogue although he has been living in Pennsylvania . . . . Mr. Rutledge read his selections in such a quaint, rather timid manner that made them all the more charming."

Among the earlier items in the collection pertaining to the Lee family are three manuscripts, 14 March 1874, a funeral invitation, newspaper obituary, and tribute of respect, upon the death of Col. George Washington Lee (1815-1874), commander of Confederate forces at the battle of Dingle’s Mill; and a certificate of commission, 16 April 1860, appointing J[ohn] Dozier Lee (1840-1862) cadet captain in the Corps of State Cadets, Citadel Academy.

Also included in the collection are two copy books, 1834-1836 and undated, kept by Mary M[arsena] Brunson (1820-1898) as a student at Sumterville Female Academy; a broadside circular, c. 1908, reprinting editorial extracts from various South Carolina newspapers concerning the senatorial contest between John Gary Evans and Ellison Durant Smith; and six letters, 15 November – 17 December 1918, addressed to Mrs. [Alice Childs] Ravenel concerning the death of her husband Theodore DuBose Ravenel, Jr. (b. 1895), killed in action 10 November 1918, Meuse-Argonne, France. Donor: Mrs. Francis Marion Dwight, Jr.

Manuscript volume, 1861-1864, 1866, of Loring, Winn & Company, Sumter, general merchandise business ledger. Donor: Mrs. Francis Marion Dwight, Jr.

Fifty-one manuscripts, 1859-1904, of William Lawrence Mauldin (1845-1912), mayor of Greenville, state legislator, and lieutenant governor, consist primarily of family, business, and political correspondence, 1884-1889. Among the letters received by Mauldin are two from Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, January 1884 and 4 July 1886, the former regarding the appointment of William E. Earle as a commissioner on the refunding of direct taxes and commenting on Thompson’s expectations for re-election and the latter discussing his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Additional correspondence includes that of Edward McCrady, Jr., regarding the Democratic ticket for the 1886 election which resulted in Mauldin’s election as lieutenant governor for the first of two consecutive terms in that office; and letters, 1888, regarding patronage, including one, 17 November, from Benjamin R. Tillman recommending the retention of Senate doorkeeper Tom Whittle, a supporter of the farm movement. Despite complaints of Whittle’s political activities during the past election campaign,
Tillman commented—"I am not in the habit of asking political favors for any one." Donor: Mr. J. Roy Pennell, Jr.

*Four manuscript volumes*, 1872-1983, composed of source material compiled by the Rev. J. Kenneth Morris on the life of Elizabeth Evelyn Wright Menafee (c. 1872-1906), founder of Voorhees College, include copies of the Rev. Morris' correspondence with various people connected with Miss Wright and the college, and biographical information on a number of persons, including Voorhees staff members Jessie Dorsey Green and Martin A. Menafee, whom Miss Wright married shortly before her death from gastritis, and supporters Robert C. Bedford, George W. Kelly, Stanwix G. Mayfield, Almira S. Steele, Ralph Voorhees, and Booker T. Washington. Wright was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and modeled her school on that of Washington, who was a strong supporter in her efforts to establish a school to provide basic education and training for South Carolina's Black population. The material documents the struggle of a young woman to create an institution to advance her people, and winning, through her good character, the support of a number of persons, white and black, from the South and the North, to achieve her goal. Donor: The Rev. J. Kenneth Morris.

*Letter*, 29 Nov. 1767, of colonial Governor Lord Charles Greville Montagu, to the inhabitants of South Carolina, responds to complaints by planters and merchants of the trade regulations requiring permits for ships involved in "carrying necessary articles for the Use of the Planters, and returning with the Produce of their Farms." Montagu urges "chearful compliance" and suggests that a proper representation of the grievances might achieve their wishes. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas B. Edmunds, Mrs. Caroline Legare Judson, Mrs. Arthur M. Martin, and Mr. & Mrs. Tom Peach.

*Seventy-three manuscripts, fifty-six photographs, and two volumes*, 1966-1983, comprise the papers of Otto Neals (b. 1930), painter, print-maker, and sculptor. Born in Lake City, South Carolina, Neals moved to New York City as a youth, and his success as an artist is reflected in his papers, which include photographs of his work. Included in the collection are exhibition catalogs, announcements, and clippings from newspapers and periodicals. The volumes, a book for children and *The African Heritage Cookbook*, are works illustrated by Neals. Donor: Mr. Otto Neals.

*Letter*, 4 July 1766, of John Newman Oglethorpe, Pinetree Hill, to Thomas Farr, clerk of the Commons House of Assembly, Charleston, transmits accounts of expenses arising from the apprehension and transfer to jail of certain felons and notes—"the number of rogues dayly increase & without some encouragement for apprehending [them] ... I expect they'll make some further attempts to disturb the repose of the Country." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Stephen R. Adams, Dr. & Mrs. George W. Brunson, Dr. & Mrs. John R. Craft, Dr. & Mrs. E. M. Lander, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Thomas T. Moore, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Emory Smith.
Manuscript, 19 February 1900, of the Orangeburg Educational Association, declaration and petition of charter, cites the organization’s goals—"to further and advance the educational interests of the City of Orangeburg... by providing opportunities for instruction therein." Donor: Mr. Harvey Teal.


Letter, 28 May 1792, of Governor Charles Pinckney (1757-1824), to Col. Vanderhorst, Charleston, requests him to see that patrol duty be performed diligently and states—"The intelligence we have received of some recent discovery in Virginia & Maryland ought to assure us that the peace and security may very much depend on the strict and unceasing performance of the Duties I have enjoined." Donors: Mrs. Lee Catheart, Mr. & Mrs. Ernest W. Cooler, Dr. J. Isaac Copeland, Mr. & Mrs. R. Hunter Kennedy, Mr. & Mrs. Robert D. Palmer, Mr. & Mrs. Cameron Todd, and Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Whitaker.

Two manuscript volumes, 1832-1846 and undated, of Dr. George W. Pressly (1803-1890) of Cedar Spring community, Abbeville District, consist of a dated account book and an undated antebellum physician’s notebook kept by this 1824 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. In addition to financial records, the account book notes consultations with patients and medicines prescribed. It also contains medicinal recipes. The physician’s notebook, probably compiled by Pressly from notes taken while attending medical school, lists causes, symptoms, and treatments of such diseases as cholera, typhus dysentery, dropsy, scrofula, rheumatism, and gout. Donor: Dr. Lila Bonner Miller.

Letter, 27 May 1840, of William Campbell Preston (1794-1860), to "The Honorable Mr. Botts" [probably Rep. John Minor Botts of Virginia], complains of an illegal examination of Preston’s mail by Columbia postmaster Benjamin Rawles. Donors: Dr. David R. Chesnutt, Mr. & Mrs. Godfrey Nims, and Mr. & Mrs. Charles S. Norwood.

Printed circular, 18 February 1835, issued by a committee of St. Philip’s Protestant Episcopal Church, Charleston, appeals for public support in rebuilding the edifice recently destroyed by fire. Signed by the rector, the Rev. Christopher Edwards Gadsden (1785-1852), the circular notes the congregation’s desire "to revive... some... pleasing and salutary recollections, by making the new edifice resemble the old, as nearly as possible" and expresses concern over the disruption of religious instruction for many communicants, including a large number of "persons of colour attached to this congregation." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Warren A. Darby and Mr. & Mrs. Herbert A. Hucks, Jr.

Two letters, 17 July 1788 and 24 Sept. 1789, of Jacob Read (1752-1816), consist of a letter from William Mason informing Read of an
audit of his accounts payable and some legal research and filing of legal documents; and the draft of Read's letter to John Frederick Rohl in Hamburg, Germany, concerning "a considerable packet" being sent to Rohl and legal documents regarding John Jacob Rohl. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Gayle O. Averyt, Mr. & Mrs. Clinch H. Belser, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. J. Russell Cross, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph R. Cross, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Joe F. Dean, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. George B. Hartness, Mr. & Mrs. Alva Lumpkin, and Mr. & Mrs. John A. Marion.

**Letter**, 15 July 1844, of W[illia]m Gilmore Simms (1806-1870), Charleston, to Tho[mas] C[aute] Reynolds, Petersburg, Virginia, congratulates Reynolds upon his new position as newspaper editor, cautions—you have entered upon a most trying course & career . . . . Toil without recompense, energy wasted without fruits—sensibilities excited only to be mortified—hopes kindled only to be put out forever. You are to work for the most ungrateful, the most selfish, the most unrelaxing, and least easily satisfied of all masters. You are to suffer numerous & grievous d[isa]pointments—to encounter constant false[hoo]ds—to battle against prolonged injustice—to [be] soured in temper, troubled in spirit,—perhaps ruined in fortune. Such was my lot," and applauds Reynolds' decision to cast his lot far from home—"Here, I could have promised you nothing but defeat. Believe me . . . my birthplace is still the most reluctant community in the country to acknowledge my claims; and I walk the streets of my native city, very much as if I were a stranger." Donor: Claude H. Neuffer Memorial Fund.


Thirty volumes and twenty-nine manuscripts, 1908-1934 and undated, of the Smith Mercantile Company of Kinards, South Carolina, in Newberry County. A family concern, the company dealt in general merchandise, real estate, and cotton. The collection contains extensive runs of journals and ledgers for the mercantile business as well as records of cotton ginned and wheat milled and comprises a valuable addition to the Library's holdings of business records. Donor: Mr. Clarence M. Smith.

Ninety-two manuscripts, 1793, 1821-1873, South Carolina State and Provincial Currency and Scrip issued by Bank of Camden; Bank of Newberry; Bank of South Carolina; Bank of the State of South Carolina; Charleston & Savannah Railroad; Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad; Farmers & Exchange Bank, Charleston; Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad; Mechanics & Farmers Building & Loan Association, Columbia; Merchants' Bank of South Carolina, Cheraw; Planters Bank of Fairfield, Winnsboro; Planters & Mechanics Bank of South Carolina; South Carolina Railroad; Southwestern
Printed circular, c. 1863-1864, of the Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund, Christopher Atkinson, Charleston, chairman, solicits contributions from "all Southerners residing in Europe... irrespective of country or political convictions, who sympathize with the sufferings of their fellowmen" to aid Confederate prisoners of war. According to the broadside circular, "The Managers of the Fund are assisted in their efforts by self-devoted ladies in the principal Northern cities, who visit the sufferers and give them such aid as the means at their disposal render possible. Of late the Federal Government has granted permission that this Samaritan work may be done openly." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Henry W. Asbill, Mr. & Mrs. William R. Bruce, Jr., Mrs. William L. Cain, Mr. & Mrs. William D. Durham, Mr. John E. Jones, Mrs. Margaret R. Kelley, Mr. & Mrs. George H. McGregor, Mrs. Hugh C. Minton, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. Edward E. Poliakoff.

Thirty-four letters, c. 28 December 1940 – 29 June 1943, of Philip C. Sprawls, written to Miss Lillie Henderson, begin as Sprawls enters an Army Air Corps flight school and contain detailed and entertaining descriptions of his courses, early flights, and admiration for the aircraft—"as to the airplanes—they're honeys—I love 'em tenderly!!" Sprawls trained at Randolph Field and Brook Field, Texas, and at Hickam Field, Territory of Hawaii. He provides a personal account of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and his feelings following the attack, 9 December 1941—"Most everyone was still in bed when the attack began... couldn't believe what we were seeing—it just didn't make sense!... here, I think everyone is quite calm, and is ready to enter upon the big task that is facing us. At least, we're not left in suspense anymore!" Through his replies to "Dearest Lillie," one catches glimpses of life in Columbia starkly contrasted to the life of a soldier and feels very personally the impact that wartime had on their friendship when he writes on 20 February 1942—"I may still resemble a fellow you once knew, but Ones Soul can surely be warped!" Donor: Mrs. Edward M. Craig.

Letterpress book, July 1865 – July 1866, of D. J. Sturges, contains copies of business correspondence of this Charleston general merchant, who dealt mainly with northern suppliers during this time. The letters are strictly concerned with immediate business and comment only occasionally upon broader aspects of the Charleston and statewide business communities, as in a letter of 10 August 1865 when Sturges wrote—"The Staples of the country come in slowly, owing to the imperfect condition of the R[ail] R[oad] leading to the place. It is the opinion... of those supposed to know that they will soon be in a better condition, and that then the cotton &c. will come in freely and business will improve rapidly." The letterbook contains copies of almost four hundred letters. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Harrison L. Peeples and Dr. & Mrs. M. L. Marion.

Letter, 22 July 1775, of William Thomson (1727-1796), to the "Councell of Safety" while at Granby near Fridays Ferry, confirms the
Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Robert Ackerman, Mr. & Mrs. William M. Capers, Dr. & Mrs. George C. Hart, Mr. & Mrs. Walter E. Hayden, Mrs. Myrtis Ginn Osteen, and Mr. & Mrs. Patrick C. Smith.

Three manuscripts, 1984, of Greenville-born nuclear physicist Charles Hard Townes (b. 1915), include the text of his address "Allaying the Nuclear Danger," delivered before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, and the revised draft of an article concerning this Nobel Prize winner's pioneer work with lasers. Donor: Mr. George F. Townes.

Manuscript, 21 July 1813, of the United States Army, a bill of lading for military supplies including fieldpieces, gunpowder, and shot, shipped aboard the schooner Ploughboy for the forces at Georgetown. Donor: Capt. Fitzhugh McMaster.

Broadside, 25 September 1865, of the United States Army, District of Western South Carolina, General Order Number 15 restricting the sale of liquor to enlisted men and requiring persons holding "any property of the U.S. or the late Confederate States" to report that to the commandant of the nearest military post. Donors: Mrs. L.R. Rawls, Sr. and Dr. & Mrs. Calhoun Winton.

Thirteen manuscripts and one volume, 1926-1951, 1978, and undated, of Wilbur Schumpert Wertz, Jr. (1912-1978), known also by his stage name, Robert Woods, document the theatrical career of this native Columbian. Included in the scrapbook are playbills, newspaper clippings, and photographs from various stage productions of the Dramatic Club of Columbia High School, the Columbia Stage Society, and Town Theatre, with which Wertz was associated before moving to New York. Of particular interest is a photograph, c. February 1932, picturing novelist Julia Peterkin and director Belford Forrest on stage in a Town Theatre production of "Hedda Gabler" in which Mrs. Peterkin played the lead. Among the miscellaneous printed items are theatre programs from various stage productions with which Wertz was associated after leaving Columbia and a memorial tribute, 20 December 1978, noting his longtime association with and leadership in Theatre Incorporated of New York, of which he was a founding member. Donors: Mrs. Frank Durham and Mrs. Charles E. Davis.

Eleven manuscript volumes, 1904-1937, of Henry Wolff & Company Department Store, Allendale, consist principally of ledgers and day books and also include a ledger, 1914-1916, of the Searson Furniture Company, Allendale. Donor: Ms. Sura Wolff Wengrow.

Two manuscript volumes, 1895-1897 and 1901-1904, of the Woodmen of the World, Saluda Camp Number 11, Piedmont, contain minutes of meetings and an annual membership ledger. Donor: Mr. Don Roper.

Letter, 20 October 1845, of William Lowndes Yancey (1814-1863), Wetumpka, Alabama, to Andrew Calhoun, Marengo County, Alabama,
concerns a slave advertised in a newspaper whom Yancey thought might belong to Calhoun and expresses his and George Fitzpatrick's regret over missing Calhoun's father, John C. Calhoun, during a recent visit to their area. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Weston Adams, Dr. & Mrs. John M. Bryan, and Mr. & Mrs. Lucas M. Dargan.

McCaw of Columbia, 1914-1925

The McCaw printing firm began operating in Columbia in 1914. In addition to a print shop, the McCaw firm operated a bindery and stationery business on Devine Street. Like most job printers the firm handled a wide variety of orders ranging from calling cards for individuals and business cards for salesmen to letter head stationery, business forms, and advertising materials. The firm also printed legal briefs and arguments for many legal firms in Columbia as well as forms for state agencies, including the Department of Education, the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and the Board of Health.

The records of McCaw of Columbia contain a number of posters, placards, handbills, and other promotional materials for many different businesses in Columbia. The collection includes promotional materials for movie theatres, menus for local restaurants and tea shops, price lists for groceries and pressing clubs (dry cleaners), and labels for drugs bottled and sold by local companies. There are also posters, placards, and handbills for various public events, including basketball and baseball games and 4th of July picnics sponsored by the Pacific [Mills] Community Association.

The most interesting and important materials in this collection of approximately 13,000 job jackets (seventy-five linear feet) are the printed booklets and serials. Among the publications are The Diocese, a monthly publication of the Episcopal Church; The Spinner, a monthly publication of the Pacific Community Association; and the Columbia Base Ball Souvenir Book (1920), with photographs by J. A. Sargeant. The collection also contains by-laws and constitutions of various fraternal and labor organizations, including the Fraternal Order of Doves, the International Order of Red Men, the Order of Eastern Star, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. There are also bulletins and informational leaflets issued by the State Board of Health. These include instructions for building a privy and "Better Health for Rural Homes and Schools." The McCaw firm also printed conference programs for various denominational organizations and the Y.M.C.A. The records of the McCaw firm portray middle class life and business in Columbia and offer a glimpse of life on Main Street during the period. They also tell something about life in mill villages and about conditions in rural South Carolina. Donor: Mr. Douglas C. Brown.


Henry Coles Atwater, *Incidents of a Southern Tour; or the South as seen with Northern Eyes*, Boston, 1857. Donors: Prof. John Hanahan, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. William L. Hicks, and Mr. & Mrs. John A. Montgomery.


David H. Burr, Map of North and South Carolina Exhibiting the Post Offices, Canals, Rail Roads, &c. . . . , London, 1839. Donors: Mrs. M. G. Powell and Mrs. Langdon Cheves West.

T. H. Butler (comp.), "Egyptian Air. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano" (sheet music), Charleston, 1862. Donor: Mrs. Francis Marion Dwight, Jr.


*Clarendon Press* (Manning), 28 May 1868 issue. Donor: Mrs. Francis Marion Dwight, Jr.

*Columbia Journal*, 6 April 1893 issue. Donor: Mrs. Francis Marion Dwight, Jr.
Commercial and Industrial Resources of Camden, S.C., Showing the Splendid Opportunities Existing for Safe Investment of Capital and the Advantages Offered for the Establishment of Manufacturing Industries, Camden, 1909. Donor: Mr. J. Alex McPherson, III.


The Cross of Christ: Being a Sermon, Preached by the Late H. B. Bascom . . . to Which Is Added a Sketch of His Illness and Death; Together with the Funeral Discourse . . . by Bishop James O. Andrew, D.D., Louisville, Kentucky, 1851. Donor: Mrs. Francis Marion Dwight, Jr.

William Hepworth Dixon, La Conquête Blanche. Voyage aux États-Unis d'Amérique, Paris, 1877. Donors: Mr. Edward Barnwell, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Clarkson, Jr., and Mrs. A. T. Odell.

Edisto Beach, at 'McConkey's,' on Historic Edisto Island, South Carolina, a Seaside Resort for Investors, Tourists, Pleasure-Seekers, and Home Builders, Sumter, n.d. Donor: Mrs. Francis Marion Dwight, Jr.

D. Eldredge, The Third New Hampshire and All About It, Boston, 1893. Donor: Mr. Joel Patrick.

Mrs. B. A. C. Emerson, Historic Southern Monuments: Representative Memorials of the Heroic Dead of the Southern Confederacy, New York, 1911. Donors: The Rev. & Mrs. Joseph B. Novenson, Mr. & Mrs. Harvey W. Tiller, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. Frank Williamson.


A Friend to Truth, A Correct View of the Controversy Between the Congregational Association of So. Ca. and the Rev. L. D. Parks. . . ., Charleston, 1822. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William M. Bruner and Miss Elizabeth Clotworthy.

Fountain Inn Tribune, 40 issues, 1925-1949. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Foster.


Warren Lee Goss, The Soldier's Story of His Captivity at Andersonville, Belle Isle, and Other Rebel Prisons, Boston, 1868. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. H. Marvin Huggins and Mr. Philip Wilmeth.


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J. H. Hewitt, "The Maid of Monterey, from 'Illustrations of the Mexican War' Written and Adapted to a Mexican Melody" (sheet music), Baltimore, c. 1848. Donor: Mrs. Francis Marion Dwight, Jr.

J. H. Hewitt and Dr. E. L. Hunter, "Mid Carolina's Mountains" (sheet music), Baltimore, c. 1854. Donor: Mrs. Francis Marion Dwight, Jr.


Industrial and Agricultural Review (Spartanburg), 21 August 1929 issue. Donor: Mrs. Ella B. Wilson.


The Land We Love (7 issues), 1867-1868. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Gooding, Mr. & Mrs. Joel Patrick, and Mr. & Mrs. Ben C. Rusche.

The Law of Colored Seamen, [Charleston, 1852], Donors: Mr. & Mrs. James R. D. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. L. Arlen Cotter, Mr. & Mrs. Gaylord Donnelley, Miss Ruth Pierce, and Mr. & Mrs. Peter R. Ramsey.


Lorraine Minton and Donald M. Law, Connections: The Story of the First Presbyterian Church of Aiken, South Carolina, Columbia, 1984. Donors: Mrs. Lorraine Minton and Mr. Donald M. Law.

Anna Cora Mowatt, Autobiography of an Actress; or, Eight Years on the Stage, Boston, 1854. Donors: Mrs. Carol Watson Croft and Miss Eleanor McColl Memorial Funds.

Edmond Neuman, "Polka-Mazurka ohne Namen" (sheet music), n.p., [c. 1860s]. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Joel Patrick.

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