1986

Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1986

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1986.

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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Friday, May 30, 1986

DR. WALTER B. EDGAR, President, Presiding

Reception and Exhibit ........................................ 5:30
South Caroliniana Library

Dinner ......................................................... 7:30
Radisson Hotel

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

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary
Address ....................................................... DR. LEWIS P. JONES
Professor of History, Wofford College
UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL MEMBERS
1937 TO THE PRESENT

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Mr. William Boyce White, Jr.
Mrs. Virginia S. White
Dr. Robert H. Wienefeld
Mr. Horace G. Williams
Mr. William D. Workman, Jr.
Mr. Marion W. Wright
Being here tonight is very much a homecoming for me. For several years, I spent more time in Columbia than I did at my real home, or at least it seemed that way to my wife. It's good to return to the beautiful campus of the University of South Carolina, to renew the friendships I made while I worked here. But it is a particular pleasure to be asked to participate in this annual meeting of the University South Caroliniana Society, for it provides me a rare opportunity. Few historians have occasion to thank personally the people who have made their work possible.

We try, of course, to express our appreciation in the acknowledgments that appear in our books. The lists are often lengthy: archivists who guided our research, scholars who offered sarcastic comments in the margins of our manuscripts, department chairs who reluctantly gave us reduced teaching loads, spouses who put up with our eccentric preoccupations, children who without permission rearranged our note cards, even dogs and cats who suffered neglect in our absences. To my knowledge, however, no one—including me—has remembered to express gratitude to the University South Caroliniana Society. This is not just an occasional oversight, since one would be hard pressed to identify a single significant book on southern history published recently that did not exploit the resources of the South Caroliniana.

Despite our silence, your role in scholarship is crucial. Like modern-day Medicis, you are patrons of scholars. Unlike that fifteenth-century Florentine family, however, you are quiet benefactors, going about your tasks inconspicuously, so inconspicuously I fear that you are often completely forgotten. By your example, you act as ambassadors for historic preservation. Your concern for the records of the past stimulates others in your communities to risk a trip up into the attic to investigate the contents of old trunks and to donate the valuable materials that sometimes rest there to proper repositories, where they can be preserved and made available to scholars. And when funds are needed to purchase manuscripts, your generous financial support helps make that possible.

Tonight's meeting marks 49 years of this Society's participation in archive building. I hope you are proud of your achievement. The South Caroliniana Library ranks among the finest archives in the region. Its collections are rich, and growing richer each year. Having worked in most of the major institutions from Virginia to Texas, I can say confidently that no archive has a better staff, one that is more hospitable, more knowledgeable, more eager to join in the cooperative enterprise of scholarship.

All of this leads me wonder, what in the world did historians do before there were people like you, before there were archives, good ones at least? No one, after all, is more dependent on documents than historians.
We're not novelists; we can't just make it up, or at least we're not supposed to. We're not social scientists — sociologists and psychologists — who can through surveys, polls, and interviews generate their own sources. We're not humanists who can ponder the human heart in a single poem or story. And, unlike scientists, our subject matter is not reproducible in laboratories. No, historians are absolutely at the mercy of their sources, fragments of the past. Again, then, how did historians, particularly those who studied the South, do history before there were archives?

Painfully — let me assure you. In 1912, Walter Lynwood Fleming, that great southern historian who was then at Louisiana State University, complained that his university library lacked the material necessary even “to form the basis for an adequate course in Southern history.” The South’s first great collector of primary documents, North Carolina’s Stephen B. Weeks, became discouraged with the regional apathy toward his efforts to build archival collections. “If I had studied Egyptian history in Idaho as thoroughly as I have North Carolina history,” he remarked in 1899, “I should have been much more appreciated in my native State.” Because of the southern states’ negligence in preserving primary sources, historians of the South were at a marked disadvantage in writing the region’s history.

Under such circumstances, doing southern history required the grit of a frontiersman, the drive of a Gilded Age entrepreneur, the endurance of a suffragette, and the faith of a saint. The fundamental problem was not so much a poverty of sources as an inability to get at them. Many families preserved valuable records, but they kept them in what we might call euphemistically “family archives” — attics, outbuildings, even quite literally corncribs. The first step in doing research was to gather a list of families in whose hands documents existed, then to pore over maps to see if there were roads to get you there. As you bounced over rutted tracks and trails in the hinterlands, you could ponder the problem of how you were going to persuade the family to open their papers to a total stranger. Each year, fire, rats, and rot beat historians to the sources, and valuable history was lost, irretrievably.

No early southern historian was more heroic in searching out the sources than Ulrich Bonnell Phillips. He sought, he said, “the plain facts and nothing else,” and he was the first student of the plantation South to exploit primary sources on a large scale. According to one observer, Phillips possessed the “same zest for manuscripts that a fisherman might have for a trout stream.” And like good fishermen, he had a nose for the big ones. His contacts gave him access to valuable records, his charm persuaded people to part with them, and his affluence allowed him to purchase the material himself. His office and home became an archive, and he shared his treasures generously with other scholars. He also encouraged those individuals who were building public archives. In 1905, he told his friend, Yates Snowden of the University of South Carolina, to continue his efforts to collect plantation records. And he implored, “For God’s sake ... Keep ‘em in a fire-proof vault.”

A delightful account of one of Phillips’ manuscript-hunting expeditions has been preserved by Herbert Kellar, a friend who shared Phillips’
passion for collecting and who often accompanied him. On this particular foray, they were joined by a third collector, James Rion McKissick, who later served as president of the University of South Carolina. This little story demonstrates something of the lengths to which Phillips and other early southern historians had to go to procure documents — price of scholarship.

In the late winter of 1926, this intrepid trio set out into the wilds of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley on the trail of historical records. Fortified by two quarts of bootleg whiskey which the resourceful McKissick had acquired, they visited the home of a man they had heard owned a collection of old documents, only to find when they arrived that the man had been dead three years. Not easily discouraged, the men convinced the dead man’s sister to take them out to her late brother’s tenant farms, so that they could poke around a bit.

The three hunters, the woman, and a driver crowded into the woman’s Ford. As Kellar later remembered, “... we had a rather full load, but we did not care[,] for adventure lay ahead. The ride was not all it might have been[,] for the wind was cold and raw and we were half frozen before we reached our destination. Ulrich with his long arms vainly attempted to hold down the curtains of the car to keep out the cold wind. Eventually descending into a deep valley, we stopped at the edge of a bawling creek, where the Ford disgorged its passengers, and we made preparations to cross a rickety foot bridge of the suspension type.... The bridge did not look particularly trustworthy, but McKissick bravely volunteered to try it first. Our apprehension proved correct[,] for McKissick almost fell into the water, but finally to the accompaniment of free advice, he crossed safely and profiting by his example we quickly followed.”

They knocked on the door of the cabin and asked the woman who answered if the late owner had left any papers around. “... the woman nodded an assent and presently reappeared dragging a large and disreputable looking gunny sack. Like feasters at a banquet we eagerly gathered around the sack and opened it. At once we perceived that it was full of old letters and papers. Digging down into the mass, I pulled out a letter and looking at it found that it was dated 1732. I asked the woman if there were any more bags, and eventually she brought out four other sacks similar to the first.” Very excited now, the men carried the five gunny sacks out of the house and carefully recrossed the stream. “Tying the sacks on the fenders and on the top of the car, and presenting a most bizarre appearance to anyone who might happen to meet us on the road, we started back,” Kellar remembered.

The men conferred quietly about what they should offer the sister for the documents and decided to bid $5 per sack, which she accepted. Fearing all the while that she might change her mind, they fled the valley with their prizes. When they arrived at the railroad station, however, they discovered that one problem remained. The agent “regretfully imparted the information that he could not accept the bags for shipment.” He explained that after looking in his rule book he could “find no designation which covered the contents,” which he called “old papers.” Since the sacks were too bulky to take into the passenger car
with them, they seemed to be at an impasse. But just then the agent had an idea and asked “if we objected to his shipping them as ‘corn shucks.’” Phillips promptly reached in his pocket and forked over 30 cents to ship five bags of “corn shucks.” Those five bags yielded some 25,000 documents, including such gems as a signed contract in the handwriting of one Daniel Boone.

Southern history has changed. Southern historians have changed even more. Today, compared to Phillips and his friends, we’re a tender, soft-handed lot, accustomed to sitting comfortably in air-conditioned libraries, waiting for professional archivists to place before us carefully-organized collections. Our greatest hazard is an occasional paper cut. This is prosaic business, when juxtaposed with the rollicking adventures of earlier generations of historians. But I for one am mighty glad of it. I count it progress.

And, despite this new breed of historians, important historical finds continue to be made. Allen Stokes and Tom Johnson and many of you still coax documents out of private family archives and into public libraries. These discoveries expand our understanding of the past, make more detailed and precise the history of this region and nation. And sometimes they do more. New finds can make new history.

In the spring of 1979, I was the beneficiary of such a discovery. I was cheerfully working away in the South Caroliniana when a new acquisition arrived. As collections go, it was rather puny, just three dozen letters or so. I learned later that the letters had been discovered in the summer of 1935 by three little girls who were playing under their house in Stateburg, which is 25 miles east of Columbia. They took the letters to their father, who was interested in history even though he was a northerner, and he saved them. More than 40 years later, one of his daughters presented the correspondence of the William Ellison family to the South Caroliniana Library.

What the correspondence lacked in size, it more than made up in significance. There are precious few historical documents that record what free Afro-Americans in the antebellum South did, much less what they thought, believed, feared, and dreamed. We knew free Negroes only from the outside — from the laws that governed them, from the whites who observed them. Without a voice, they could not speak for themselves. A voice is what the Ellison letters provided. As my friend and partner, Mike Johnson, and I listened, we were drawn into a new world, that of free mulattoes, the elite fraction of the antebellum free Negro population. The letters were just the first step in recovering the history of these people, but they proved indispensable. We discovered that the Ellisons and their friends are very easy to misread. If we had had to observe them from the outside, without the letters, we would have gotten important things dead wrong.

To illustrate how easy it would have been to misinterpret their lives and how crucial the letters are, let me lift up briefly a little slice of the Ellisons’ experience — the Civil War years.

When the Civil War erupted in Charleston Harbor in April 1861, William Ellison was 70 years old. He was one of the 260,000 southerners
who were known as free Negroes or free people of color. Nearly 4,000,000 other Afro-Americans were slaves in 1860, as Ellison himself had been when he was born in 1790 near Winnsboro. As a boy his master had apprenticed him to a local cotton gin maker, and the boy proved to be a mechanical genius. His master permitted him to work after hours and on Sundays to accumulate money with which to buy his freedom, which he did in 1816 when he was 26 years old. He moved to Stateburg and established himself as an independent tradesman, a gin maker. When he had earned enough money, he bought his wife and daughter out of slavery. He and Matilda then had several free-born sons. Over the next few decades, Ellison rode the cotton boom to real prosperity. In time, he became a planter, who owned in 1860 900 acres and 63 slaves, more slaves than any other free Negro outside Louisiana, more slaves than 90 percent of white slaveholders. Although whites in the High Hills held Ellison at arms’ length because he was black, they permitted him to rent a pew in their own Episcopal church and recognized him as an honest, sober, hard-working, and respectable man.

William Ellison’s Confederate experience was brief. He died at his home on December 5, 1861. He left behind a daughter, two sons, and several grandchildren, all of whom continued to live and work in the family compound. The Ellisons encountered all of the practical problems that bedeviled most southerners. One local resident recalled that even families that had lived in baronial splendor before the war began making dresses from homespun, parching cotton seeds as ersatz coffee, writing letters with pokeberry ink, and reading by the light of lard lamps. These deprivations called forth uncomfortable changes in private life, but the Ellisons could not meet all of the challenges they encountered within the privacy of their home. They had to venture out, and South Carolina was dangerous territory during the Civil War for Southerners who were black and free.

Cotton was an early casualty of the war. The federal naval blockade of southern ports and the Confederate embargo on shipping cotton outside the South sent cotton production into a tailspin. As cotton production fell, so too did the planters’ need for gins. After the first year of the war, the Ellisons neither sold gins nor advertised to try. They continued to do a brisk local trade in general blacksmithing, but still the income from their shop fell sharply.

Fortunately for the Ellisons, their income did not rest entirely on their shop. Before the war, revenue from cotton planting surpassed the gin shop as the family’s chief source of income. But the war strangled the Ellisons’ cotton production just as it did other planters’. After a few early sales, they sold no more cotton for the duration of the conflict. Like most Confederate states, South Carolina limited the number of acres a planter could legally seed in cotton. The duty of every planter, newspapers proclaimed, was to grow food to sustain the Southern Cause. Some planters stubbornly defended their right to grow what they wished, but those who grew cotton often received unwelcomed visits from local committees who came to inquire about their “priorities.” The Ellisons avoided these nighttime callers because they did not plant even their allotment.
Instead, they converted their entire plantation to food production. Almost all planters boosted their acreage of provision crops, but few matched the Ellisons' metamorphosis. Before the war, the family had grown enough corn, sweet potatoes, peas, and beans to make their plantation self-sufficient. But now they began to produce huge surpluses of provisions, and local planters came to the Ellison place to purchase the food they did not grow themselves. Wagons loaded with provisions rolled from the Ellisons' fields to plantations and farms throughout the High Hills and beyond.

On the Ellison plantation, corn became king. If corn could sustain the Confederacy, as the newspapers declared, then the Ellisons were doing their part. And in 1863, the Ellisons began growing another crop — sorghum. Military events and the disruption of slavery in Louisiana caused sugar production to collapse even more rapidly than cotton. Lacking sugar, southerners with a sweet tooth searched for a substitute. One neighbor of the Ellisons remembered: "Everybody planted sorghum, a kind of sugar cane, the juice of which was pressed out by a small wooden mill in the barnyard, and then boiled in large iron kettles into syrup, and this was the only sweet thing we had...." Crippled by the absence of men to oversee the cultivation of this new crop, home production seldom proved sufficient. The Ellisons nimbly stepped in to supply their neighbors with plenty of sweetener.

The Ellison place had become a giant general store for agricultural produce. In addition to corn and sorghum, they also raised bushels of surplus peas, potatoes, and peanuts. They grew large crops of fodder for local livestock and increased their production of animals for the marketplace. Local residents in need of basic supplies could satisfy their requirements by a trip to the Ellisons'.

The Ellisons enjoyed the patronage of scores of white neighbors, but by far their best customer was the Confederate Government. Seeking to keep a massive army fed, equipped, and in the field, the government needed huge quantities of the goods the Ellisons produced. The Camden branch of the South Carolina Railroad ran within three miles of their plantation, and the Ellisons filled many of the thousands of freight cars loaded with war supplies that rolled north.

A March 1863 impressment law gave Richmond officials authority to take what they needed and pay what they wanted. Planters complained that the government paid only half the going rates, and they haggled and sometimes refused to sell. With one exception — when the government impressed a favorite horse — the Ellisons evidently sold voluntarily. Whether they received the market price or only half, the Ellisons earned a solid gold reputation as loyal Confederates.

The Ellison family also offered up several of their valuable slaves, skilled artisans who had been trained in the gin shop. Whether they were hired by the government or by local businesses is not clear. Short-handed manufacturers desperately needed skilled workers, especially when they accepted government contracts. Within a few miles of Stateburg, private firms entered agreements with the government to cast field guns, make artillery harnesses, and build gun carriages and caissons, all tasks...
suitable for the Ellisons' slave mechanics. Again, it appears that the Ellisons voluntarily hired out their slaves, rather than waiting for officials to impress them.

The sources don't allow us to figure with any precision the prices the Ellisons charged their customers for the products of their plantation. Clearly, however, they were not hoarders, an accusation increasingly directed at many white planters. And it is unlikely that they were gougers either. Skyrocketing prices assured that anyone who could produce surplus food crops could do very well at market prices. Thus, while the income of most planters shriveled to a fraction of its prewar size, the Ellisons' soared. From March 1862 to November 1864, the Ellisons' income was $23,145. Only blockade runners and similar wily souls did better. Rather than begrudge the Ellisons their profits, the evidence suggests that the Confederate government and the citizens of Sumter District were grateful for such bountiful suppliers.

But the Ellisons had substantial expenses as well. Their greatest wartime expense was the Confederate government itself. What the government paid the Ellisons with one hand it very nearly took back with the other. Government purchases brought the family $5300, while taxes cost it $5000. Unlike many southerners, the Ellisons paid without hesitation. Once they even overpaid, perhaps a unique event in Confederate history.

Despite heavy expenses, the Ellisons showed a wartime profit of more than $11,000. A large portion of that profit they poured back into the Confederate war effort. At war's end, they held $1500 in Confederate bonds, $1000 in 7.30 Treasury notes, and $4700 in 4 percent certificates.

Few southern families compiled a better war record than the Ellisons. This black family more than fulfilled every obligation the government imposed. As soon as the call went out, they quit growing cotton and began producing food crops. They supplied their neighbors and the southern armies with provisions. They hired out their skilled slaves for war-related work. They paid all of their taxes on time and invested their profits in government notes. Rather than slackers, backsliders, hoarders, or speculators, the Ellisons were model Confederates.

All their record lacked was a long list of family members who wore grey. According to the law, it could not be so in the Ellison family. People of color, even those who were free, could not be soldiers. In 1861, in fact, a skitterish South Carolina legislature prohibited free Negroes from having firearms. Some southern states early in the war permitted free colored men to muster into state and local militias, but no state allowed Negroes to serve as regular soldiers. The Confederate government was equally cool to dressing black and brown men in grey, until the final days of the war. Most free men of color who served in the southern military were pressed into labor battalions by the conscription act of 1862.

Nevertheless, the Ellison family contributed more than a laborer. On March 27, 1863, John Wilson Buckner, William Ellison's first grandson, enlisted as a private in the 1st South Carolina Artillery. He was wounded in action on July 12, 1863, at Battery Wagner, but remained on duty until October 19, 1864, according to his official Confederate military record.
Buckner served in the companies of two local white men who were acquaintances and customers of the Ellison family. Although everyone knew Buckner was a Negro, personal associations and a sterling family reputation nullified the law and made Buckner, for military purposes, an honorary white man.

But the Ellison family was not white, and for that reason we have to probe their motivation. Why did they work so diligently for the Confederacy? For the Ellisons, of course, southern patriotism and substantial profit went hand in hand, but there was more — much more — to it than that. It is the Ellison letters — most of which were written in 1859 and 1860, just before the war — that allow us to answer with certainty the question of what this free mulatto family and many other free people of color were up to.

We cannot take for granted what the Ellisons could not and did not — freedom itself. Unlike whites, the freedom of free Negroes had no guarantee in the South. It rested entirely on the tolerance of whites. And on the eve of the Civil War, South Carolina, like every southern state, debated legislation that would enslave all of the state’s Negroes who were free. In Charleston, city officials began demanding unimpeachable documentation of free status. Several hundred free Negroes who could not produce the necessary records were reduced to slaves.

The writing was on the wall. William Ellison’s son-in-law in Charleston reported that free Negroes in the city generally agreed that when secession came (and they were certain it would) the independent republic of South Carolina would be composed entirely of “whites and their slaves.” All free Negroes, they believed, would be pressed down into bondage.

Consequently, in the fall and winter of 1860-1861, South Carolina’s free people of color — at least the prosperous fraction that included the Ellisons — operated on both public and private levels. Publicly, they professed their undying loyalty to the Palmetto State. In memorials to the governor, they pointed out that many of them were slaveholders, that in many white blood flowed in their veins, and that they could be counted on when the going got rough. All the while, privately, they made plans to emigrate.

They had concluded that to remain free they would have to leave the state. William Ellison, just months before his death, subscribed to a secret fund to send out scouts to decide where South Carolina’s free mulattoes should go. Ellison himself quietly sent several of his grandchildren to the North, where their freedom would be secure. The rest of the family feverishly tried to decide on a permanent new home and began making the necessary preparations to leave. In the months before the firing on Fort Sumter, some 2,000 of South Carolina’s 10,000 free Negroes emigrated — some to the North, some to Canada, some to Haiti, and elsewhere. But the outbreak of war slammed shut any further exodus. The Ellisons and 8,000 other free people of color still in South Carolina were Confederates like it or not.

Conspicuous in the antebellum South, free Negroes were even more an anomaly in the new nation that proclaimed slavery as its cornerstone. No
one could safely predict that professions of loyalty to the Southern Cause would preserve the freedom of free Negroes. On the contrary, free Negroes feared that white southerners would get rid of them once and for all. The Ellisons decided that whatever security there was lay in service. As bountiful provisioners and generous investors, they sought to buy protection against enslavement.

Despite being slaveholders, the Ellisons' first commitment was not to slavery. Despite being southerners, their principal goal was not southern independence. Living precariously in a state in which 98 of every 100 Negroes were slaves, the Ellisons' first priority was the maintenance of personal freedom. They pragmatically chose behavior that promised the best chance to preserve their free status, and thus became model black Confederates.

New finds then sometimes mean new history. But lest modern historians grow cocky in their achievement, we need to hear again that wise 12th C. Englishman, John of Salisbury. "Bernard of Chartres was wont to say that we are as dwarfs mounted on the shoulders of giants, so that we can see more and farther than they; yet not by virtue of the keenness of our eyesight nor through the tallness of our stature, but because we are raised and borne aloft upon that giant mass." Indeed, we are. We stand on the shoulders of giants, of individuals like U. B. Phillips. We also stand on documents — on gunny sacks of documents — that earlier generations ferreted out and preserved. For nearly a half century, this Society has played a vital role in that endeavor. On behalf then of the historians who have used, and will continue to use, this magnificent library, I thank you.

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

SMITH AND WELLS FAMILIES, 1856-1914

This collection of one hundred twenty-four letters and five volumes contains papers of the Smith family of Charleston and the Wells family of New York and Charleston. The collection consists primarily of Civil War correspondence of Edward Laight Wells (1839-1917), attorney and Confederate cavalryman, and of Eliza Carolina Middleton Huger Smith (1824-1919), wife of William Mason Smith.

Edward Laight Wells was the son of Thomas L. and Julia Wells of New York. The bulk of his letters are addressed to his parents at their farm in New Brunswick, N. J., and date from late 1863 to 1865. Wells was present in Charleston during the secession crisis, by which time he already exhibited a strong and articulate advocacy of states rights. He characterized the mood in Charleston in a letter of 4 Dec. 1860 to his brother John — "South Carolinians are returning from all parts of the Union, determined to stand or fall with their state. From what I hear secession seems inevitable, & a peaceful one almost impossible. The air smells strongly of gun-powder." Late in 1863, facing conscription into the Union
army, Wells abandoned his nascent New York law practice and in November ran the blockade, steaming from Nassau to Wilmington, N. C., and then traveling to Columbia, S. C. On the advice of Wade Hampton and others, Wells joined a volunteer cavalry company, ensuring that he would be among gentlemen of his own class and station in life and avoiding the tedious picket duty faced by regular cavalry during the winter. Wells joined the prestigious Charleston Light Dragoons, which would become Co. K, 4th South Carolina Cavalry, in which he served to the end of the war, participating in numerous battles and engagements and earning the praise of Wade Hampton. Later in life, Wells would write a short history of the Charleston Light Dragoons and a history of Hampton's cavalry during 1864.

The correspondence of Eliza Smith is mainly with her children: William Mason Smith (1843-1864), Robert Tilghman Smith (1845-1923), Daniel Elliott Huger Smith (1846-1923), Isabella Johannes Middleton Smith (1847-1920), and Anna Mason Smith (1849-1924). Anna would marry Edward L. Wells in 1869. Living in Charleston, Greenville, Augusta, and Athens during the war, Mrs. Smith did her best to maintain her family during the hostilities, and the collection includes heartrending letters recounting the deaths of her sons, Joseph Allen Smith (1851-1863) from illness, and William Mason Smith from wounds received at Cold Harbor. The collection also includes the diary of Isabella Smith, 11 June 1865-7 Aug. 1866, containing irregular entries chiefly commenting on social visits paid and received while in Athens and Augusta.

A number of the letters included in this gift are published in *Mason Smith Family Letters* (1950) edited by Daniel E. Huger Smith, Alice R. Huger Smith, and Arney R. Childs. The published versions of the letters often exclude portions of the letters containing primarily personal news.

Letters written shortly after the surrender of Lee and his army testify to the desolation and sense of defeat of those at home, both in the South and among supporters of the Southern cause in the North. Sabina E. Wells, N. Y., lamented to Mrs. Thomas L. Wells, 10 Apr. 1865 — "I am so completely overwhelmed that I can hardly hold myself up. . . . All is over and God help the poor South. . . . If I could only leave the Country and never see it again. . . . Sister and I have been weeping all day." Dr. Benjamin Huger, Cordesville, exclaimed to Thomas L. Wells, 17 Sept. 1865 — "We hoped that when peace came, vengeance would have been satisfied & hatred glutted but it is not so; the licentious & ferocious Negro is encouraged to insult us, & no atrocity which he may commit meets with punishment. I am disarmed while every Negro on my plantation has a gun. . . . The whole labour system subverted, every relation in society violated & destroyed. . . . Yet your people do not see it. . . ."

Writing his sister on 1 May 1865, Edward L. Wells, Cheraw, noted his intention to go to Mexico with other Confederates — "If the worst comes to the worst," and in a letter of the same day to his mother noted his presence as part of the rear guard during the evacuation of Columbia — "We were obliged, being ordered not to fight in the streets, to witness tamely the entrance of the Enemy's column. . . . Of the barbarity, & cruelty of the Yankees I presume you have heard. . . . Thank God, I have
never surrendered & my arm is still free to strike against oppression & wrong. .... God bless you all but curse New England, & her subjects in other states.” Describing the immediate aftermath of hostilities, 29 July 1865, Louisa Porcher, Greenville, informed Anna Mason Smith — “The Yankee garrison are here. .... The General is here too, Van Wyke, but of course no one that we know, fraternizes with either him or his officers.” Two letters, written after the war, from Alfred Huger, Charleston, to Thomas L. Wells, are of interest for their comments upon the government. The earlier letter, 1 Sept. 1867, also recounts Wade Hampton’s praise of Edward L. Wells’ heroism at Fayetteville, N. C., where Wells, Hampton, and approximately seven other cavalrmen charged and routed a Union cavalry company, killing eight and wounding sixteen, and comments upon President Johnson — “poor man, he has been a Jacobin all his Life! Honest I believe, but like the inventor of the Guillotine, likely to fall by his own weapon.” The second letter, 30 Oct. 1868, suggests the mood of despair during the period — “Tom, the Government is a failure! .... You are totally incapable of conceiving our degradation or of measuring our anguish! and if Seymour & Blaine are by divine interposition elected, a Generation must pass away, before what has been, can be forgotten, if Genl. Grant is put over all Law, all constitutions, all Mercy & all Justice, then the American Nation is itself debased!” The emotions are quite different in a letter of 8 Nov. 1876, in which Lawrence Wells, N. Y., informs his father Thomas, New Brunswick, N. J., of the recent election of Wade Hampton as governor — “We have routed them .... never again will federal Bayonets & United States Marshalls interfere with the free expression of the People’s Will at the Ballot Box. ....”

Donor: Miss Anna Wells Rutledge.

MORRIS AND RUTHERFURD FAMILIES, 1717-1889

The papers of the Morris and Rutherfurd families consist of three hundred ninety manuscripts, primarily scientific papers and correspondence, 1849-1856 and 1866-1877, of Lewis Morris Rutherfurd (1816-1892), an astronomer famous for his pioneering work in astronomical photography and spectroscopy. The collection also contains papers of his family, descended from Lewis Morris IV, a New Yorker who, as an aide to Gen. Nathanael Greene during the Revolutionary War, came to South Carolina, where he met and married Miss Ann Barnard Elliott of Charleston, the daughter of a wealthy and influential family of planters. While the Lewis Morris family settled in South Carolina, their daughter, Sabina Elliott Morris, married her cousin Robert Walter Rutherfurd and left South Carolina to live in New York. Lewis Morris Rutherfurd was the couple’s fourth child.

The collection includes sixty-eight family letters, 1802-1849, mainly between Mrs. Rutherfurd and her children, from Morrisania, N. Y., the family plantations at Willtown Bluff on the Edisto River near Charleston, and various other places. The correspondence provides many interesting glimpses and insights into the social life and customs of the elite families of New York and the South Carolina lowcountry. And early reference to the game of chess is found in a letter from Robert Rutherfurd, Princeton, 1805, in which he expresses regret over having to aban-
don playing the game “as it requires more attention than I can pay it, after studying all day.”

Lewis Morris Rutherford entered Williams College in 1830 at age fifteen. Letters to young Rutherford are typical of the family correspondence. Those from his mother provide news of family and home and express concern for his spiritual and physical health. Writing Lewis in Auburn, N. Y., 3 Feb. 1835, his brother Walter, visiting family in South Carolina with Mrs. Rutherford, describes plantation life — “very alluring to a young man of plenty . . . living on the fat of the land — lord of all he surveys — Tom Dick and Harry [slaves] waiting behind his table and looking at him do nothing — But some how or other there is something very grating to my feelings in slavery.”

After graduation from Williams College, Rutherford studied law in the Auburn, N. Y., office of William H. Seward, who would later serve as Lincoln’s Secretary of State. His early letters, while in Seward’s employ, provide fine descriptions of life in Auburn. Rutherford was admitted to the bar in 1837, and during the 1840s, a period sparsely represented in the collection, he practiced law and pursued his interest in chemistry, mechanics, and astronomy, which he had studied while attending college. In 1849 Rutherford gave up his law practice to take his wife, Margaret Stuyvesant Chanler, who was in poor health, to travel and live in Europe. While abroad he further developed his interest in the sciences and his expertise in astronomy. Upon Rutherford’s return to New York in 1856 he built a small observatory on his property, fitted out a machine shop in his home, and began work in astronomical photography and spectroscopy, the science of spectrum analysis.

The bulk of the correspondence dates after 1856 and consists of letters received by Rutherford from fellow scientists in America, Europe, and even India. Correspondents include Henry Fitz (1808-1863), a maker of fine telescopes; Wolcott Gibbs (1822-1908), a teacher of physics and chemistry at City College of New York and at Harvard; Benjamin Apthorp Gould (1824-1896), who worked with the U. S. Coast Survey and served as director of both the Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y., and the National Observatory of Argentina; Benjamin Peirce (1809-1880), founder of the National Academy of Sciences, superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, and a teacher of astronomy and mathematics; and Nicholas Rood (1831-1902), a teacher of physics at Columbia University and a pioneer in microscopic photography. The correspondence includes detailed discussions of scientific projects, the acquisition and design of equipment, and more general comments upon the lives of these nineteenth century scientists. Typical of such comments is a letter, 17 Feb. 1867, written by Peirce shortly after his appointment to direct the Coast Survey — “I am no longer the mathematician, with my heart and head full of science, and beauty of God’s works . . . But I am a chief of topographic and hydrographic parties, with a soul ground down to estimates, and winter’s work . . . and men with jealousies and members of Congress to be properly worshipped.” Additional correspondence, 1872, with Admiral B. F. Sands of the U. S. Naval Observatory, concerns plans to photograph the transit of the planet Venus.
The collection also includes thirty-nine manuscripts and a bound volume of astronomical observations and data on lunar eclipses, 1717 and 1721; solar eclipses, 1722 and 1726; and observations on comets, 1736 and 1743, all made in the state of New York by an unidentified person. **Donor:** Mrs. Robert W. Knowles.

**WILLIAM ELLIOTT GONZALES PAPERS, 1922-1937**

William Elliott Gonzales (1866-1937) was the youngest of three brothers who founded The State Company, publishers of Columbia’s popular morning newspaper *The State*. He served as an editor at the paper from 1891 until 1913, at which time he accepted a diplomatic appointment as Minister to Cuba, where he had served during the Spanish-American War. After a term as ambassador to Peru from 1919 to 1922, he returned to South Carolina to become editor of *The State*. He became publisher and president of The State Company in 1926 upon the death of his brother Ambrose.

This collection consists of 1,837 manuscripts, 1922-1937, and is comprised chiefly of business and personal correspondence, 1926-1936. The papers document Gonzales’ management of *The State*, activities in state and local affairs, personal business interests, and family concerns.

Gonzales’ correspondence as editor dominates the collection and illustrates the vast influence of the paper at the time and its contributions to the development of Columbia and of South Carolina. In 1929 *The State* was being delivered by carrier to 132 towns, creating a dominant situation which benefitted major Columbia merchants and advertisers. In a speech presented to the Columbia Rotary Club, c. 1929, Gonzales assessed the importance and stated the goals of the paper simply and clearly — “we look upon that Newspaper [*The State*] as a Columbia institution, working everlastingly for Columbia, and not as a private commercial enterprise....”

This spirit and aim is stated repeatedly in Gonzales’ correspondence. It was a recurring complaint that local businesses did not fully exploit *The State*’s power to attract customers from outlying areas. The collection contains many letters exhorting businessmen to advertise. Included are numerous letters commending Gonzales for views expressed in editorial columns, as well as memoranda and correspondence with McDavid Horton, Frank C. Withers, and other staff members regarding circulation, advertising, personnel, and stories covered by the paper. On a more personal note, the collection contains correspondence regarding the management of Fairwold Dairy Farm, administered by Gonzales for the estate of his brother Ambrose; attempts to sell family-owned plantations as hunting preserves; the preservation of the Woodrow Wilson boyhood home; Rotary Club fund raising for Community Chest; the Woodyard Fund; Trinity Episcopal Church; and some letters concerning affairs in Latin America.

Correspondents include William Watts Ball, editor of the Charleston *News and Courier*; Bernard Baruch; Gov. I. C. Blackwood; James F. Byrnes; Columbia attorney Beverly Herbert; McDavid Horton, manag-
ing editor of *The State* and Gonzales' successor as editor; North Carolina banker Hugh MacRae; Havana banker Tomas S. Mederos; author and naturalist James Henry Rice, Jr.; Gov. John G. Richards; Franklin D. Roosevelt; sculptor Frederick W. Ruchstull; Archibald Rutledge; journalist Stanhope Sams; insurance executive Edwin G. Seibels; Senator Ellison D. Smith; author Harry Worchester Smith; and textile manufacturer Leroy Springs.

Included in the collection are the following manuscripts: letter, 1 June 1928, from Henry A. Boyd, corresponding secretary of the National Negro Press Association, commending Gonzales on his editorial concerning Ben Bess, a black man wrongfully imprisoned for thirteen years; letter, 15 Oct. 1928, to Leroy Springs, describing the sentiment to preserve the Woodrow Wilson boyhood home; letter, 1 Mar. 1930, from Christie Benet, congratulating Gonzales upon his receipt of the Lavarré Award as "Columbia's Most Useful Citizen"; letter, 21 July 1930, to Judson W. Chapman, commenting on the assassination of Narciso G. Gonzales; and letter, 20 Sept. 1930, from William W. Ball, discussing the recent election and noting — "I gathered coming through the state from the mountains that there was a mortal terror of [Olin D.] Johnston. I can't say that I fully shared it. If we would only correct the pardon power, if we would put a constitutional limit about it so that it could not be left in the hands of the governor and his henchmen, I would be afraid of no executive whether personally vicious or not." Donor: Mrs. Barbara Foster.

**Frederik Holmes Christensen Diary, 1893-1944**

The sixteen manuscript volumes maintained as a diary by Frederik Holmes Christensen (1877-1944) between 22 Feb. 1893 and 30 July 1944 comprise a unique source for the historical and sociological study of the Beaufort area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Born 9 Dec. 1877, at Beaufort, Frederik Holmes Christensen was the second son of Niels Christensen (d. 1909), a native of Denmark who came to South Carolina at the close of the Civil War and served for a time as superintendent of the National Cemetery at Beaufort, and Abbie M. Holmes Christensen (1852-1938), a native of Westboro, Massachusetts, who settled with her parents at Beaufort during the Civil War. Christensen attended public schools in Brookline, Massachusetts, c. 1891-1895, before returning to Beaufort in 1895 to work in his father's hardware company and lumber yard. A Southerner by birth but not by heritage, Christensen wrote upon his return to Beaufort — "I like the southern what I have seen of them they are free, easy, open and amusing" (16 Oct. 1895). His description of Beaufort, however, was somewhat less flattering — "the town looked old and dilapidated. Not a house . . . but needed a coat of paint and more or less repairs . . . Many of the fine old trees are gone. But I will stay here . . . until Beaufort is where she should be" (17 Oct. 1895). Frederik H. Christensen spent the remainder of his life in Beaufort, with the exception of occasional trips to the North; hence the diary is concerned almost exclusively with the Beaufort area. A separate volume, 12 July-19 Sept. 1919, details a cross-country vacation taken by
Christensen and his family. Following the death of his father, Frederik managed N. Christensen & Sons Company, and in later years he and his brother, Niels, owned and operated Christensen Realty Company, which specialized in timber land and large tracts of plantation land in Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, and Jasper counties. At various other times, Christensen operated an oil distributorship, Carolina Petroleum Company, and a Buick dealership. On 12 June 1928 Frederik H. Christensen was married to Miss Helen Burr of Savannah, Georgia. They were the parents of one child, Frederik B. Christensen. At the time of his death, 5 Sept. 1944, Mr. Christensen was eulogized by the Beaufort Gazette as “truly a gentleman of the old school,” whose “extreme courtliness, gentleness and gallantry were ever present in his every day living. He commanded a great deal of prestige in a quiet dignified way.”

Frederik H. Christensen began his diary as a young man of fifteen while still in school at Brookline, Massachusetts, making daily entries with few exceptions until 1924 when he lapsed into weekly entries. His earliest entries report primarily news of the weather, family and school activities, sporting events, town meetings, and incidents of national and international importance garnered chiefly from the newspapers. Following his return to Beaufort, Christensen continued to note leisure-time activities, oftentimes including detailed accounts of meetings and entertainments held by the Ribaut Club; however, as he matured the diary began to reflect his increasing involvement in business affairs. Numerous entries describe Christensen’s lengthy rides over the countryside collecting rent on property owned by his father and in search of timber land to purchase. At the same time, Christensen was involved in other business ventures, including a corncob pipe factory and a barrel factory. Begun in 1897, the pipe factory was short lived, ceasing production in May 1898. An entry dated 24 May 1898 reports its financial gains and losses. Somewhat more successful was the barrel factory, which began producing barrels c. 1904 chiefly for the shipment of potatoes. Both factories were the object of labor strikes by black workers, details of which are recorded in entries dated 30 December 1897 and 11 May 1904. Other entries concern Christensen’s truck farming enterprises, which included shipment of local produce to other parts of the country and development of the Sea Coast Packing Company. During the Great Depression, Christensen’s businesses suffered serious financial reversals, details of which are to be found in the diary, among them accounts of the public sale of both real and personal property — “I attended the tax sale at the court house where I have attended numerous tax sales over the years and bought in many pieces of land. The only difference was ... that this time I saw all the lands of N. Christensen Sons Company sold for taxes” (19 Nov. 1930).

The diary is an excellent source of information on Beaufort area politics and contains detailed accounts of municipal and county elections as well as meetings of the Beaufort Town Council, 1909-1911, on which Christensen served, Beaufort County Commissioners, and area Democratic clubs. Other civic organizations mentioned frequently and with which Christensen was closely associated include the Beaufort County Citizens League, Beaufort Boosters Club, Beaufort Rotary Club, Beaufort Chamber of Commerce, and Beaufort Community Club. In addition
to information on local politics, the diary records information on the deaths of area citizens, court cases tried in Beaufort, weather and crop conditions, fires and other natural disasters, road/street improvements and bridge construction, economic conditions, wartime activities, and national politics, including Mr. Christensen’s candid opinions of many presidential and congressional candidates. Other entries concern the hurricane of 1893 and the efforts of Mrs. Niels Christensen, Sr., to secure clothing, food, and financial assistance from Northern churches to aid hurricane victims on the sea islands. Damage to the Christensen’s property in Beaufort is assessed in an entry dated 2 Sept. 1893. The controversy surrounding transfer of the Parris Island naval station to Charleston is also well documented, and Christensen captured the reaction of Beaufort to news of the devastating decision following months of legal battles — “A blue and discouraged looking town this was ... when we all realized we had lost the last ditch fight for the naval station, that all our money and effort had cost for nothing against Charleston’s larger pile and greater influence, and that we are facing a time of business depression which will be much worse than anything we have yet seen” (6 March 1901).

The Christensen diary also contains much valuable information on the Port Royal Agricultural and Industrial School, which was established in part through the efforts of Mrs. Niels Christensen, Sr., who, according to her son, had “long been anxious to have a colored industrial school ... here similar to Tuskegee.” On her behalf, Frederik “wrote suggesting that Mr. Washington be urged to send a young man here to make a start as a teacher of one of our country colored schools” (2 Nov. 1900) and continued to work “to get an appointment ... for Mr. Edinburgh Mahone, the young man recommended to mother by Booker T. Washington as the proper one to undertake building up an industrial school here” (8 Dec. 1900). Mahone was appointed to Laurel Bay school on 24 Oct. 1901, and on meeting him Christensen appraised Mahone as “a short, slight, dark, unprepossessing, unassuming, quiet, young man. But he seems very much in earnest. What he does say is to the point. Think he has some force and good ideas” (1 Nov. 1901).

Included in the diary too are numerous references to the political career of Frederik H. Christensen’s brother, Niels Christensen, Jr. (1876-1939), including details of his campaign for and election to the South Carolina Senate in 1904, his tenure in that chamber until 1924, and his service on the Dispensary Investigating Committee, Farmers' and Taxpayers’ League, Senate Finance Committee, and Democratic State Executive Committee. Tipped in newspaper accounts of political attacks on Niels Christensen, Jr., 22 Aug. 1906 and 3 Feb. 1914, contain references to the Union army service of Niels Christensen, Sr., during the Civil War, in particular claims of his having commanded a Negro regiment.

Of considerable interest are Christensen’s accounts of racism in the South, some of which he recorded while still at school in Massachusetts after having read of them in the newspapers. At that time, Christensen wrote — “I tell of these lynchings so that if this diary ever comes to light in after years one may see the brutal and unsettled state of the south. One notices that a white man is never lинched no matter how cruel he is, and
that those who take part in the lynchings are never arrested" (28 Sept. 1893). After returning to Beaufort, Christensen had occasion to note many racial incidents — "Half a dozen white men took a young colored man his wife and old mother in Coleton county near Broxton Bridge one night last Dec. and beat the man and old woman to death with trace straps. The young woman escaped alive, but more dead than alive. This was done because one or all of them were accused of stealing a bible from a church. Four of the men were tried and acquitted in Coleton county for the murder of the young man. Now six of them have just been found not guilty of the murder of the old woman by an Aiken jury. In neither case was any attempt made to prove them innocent and in both cases the evidence was overwhelming against them” (30 Oct. 1896). Shocked by such occurrences, Christensen lamented, “Oh this is a fine country where eleven twelfths of the people are regarded by the influential twelfth as no better than apes... and when every other man carries a pistol” (2 Jan. 1896). Other incidents of racial inequality reported by Christensen include cases of voter registration fraud, 7 July 1908. Other diary entries evidence the unusual racial balance between blacks and whites in Beaufort County during the late nineteenth century, among them a report of the death of black federal marshall John Green, “one of the most prominent colored men in town... He lead a disipated life but made an excellent marshall... Liked by none, feared by all law breakers who he chose to follow up and tolerated by the law abiding citizens as the best Marshall that could be found” (27 Aug. 1897). Christensen noted too the involvement of local blacks in cultural affairs such as a performance of the cantata, “Jephthah and His Daughter,” 18 July 1903.

Additional items of interest include accounts of the arrival of the first automobile in Beaufort (31 July 1903), a public hanging (15 Oct. 1897), a revival crusade led by Bob Jones (9 Sept. 1923), a bicycle parade in Beaufort (26 Nov. 1896), a fire which devastated Beaufort’s business district (19 Jan. 1907), Christensen’s first trip to Charleston (24 June 1904), and the drydocking of the battleship Indiana at the Parris Island naval station, an affair attended by the governors of South Carolina and Georgia — “I didn’t think much of Gov. Atkins[on] of Georgia or Gov. Evans of this state, but then it is reported that they can each drink a good deal of liquor before they have to be carried home so they must be gentlemen of the highest stamp” (13 March 1896). Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Frederik B. Christensen.

ROBERT WOODWARD BARNWELL TRAVEL JOURNAL, 1854

The travel journal of Robert Woodward Barnwell (1831-1863) consists of two volumes containing seven hundred forty-three manuscript pages and provides an account of his travels through Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and Austria with his cousin Nathaniel Barnwell Fuller.

Barnwell was born in Beaufort, the eldest son of Catherine Osborn Barnwell and the Rev. William H. W. Barnwell. He was educated in Charleston at a private school and also received instruction from the Rev. Silas Mellichamp, principal of St. Peter’s Parochial School. He graduated at the top of his class from South Carolina College in 1850.
Barnwell read law briefly before studying for the ministry under his father. When his father left St. Peter's Parish, Beaufort, in 1853 on account of his health, the vestry wanted to elect Robert to succeed his father; but the bishop thought him too young, and Robert left for Europe with his cousin to continue his education. Barnwell studied Hebrew and Theology at Heidelberg, Berlin, and Erlangen, and achieved a reputation among his professors as a brilliant student. His journal, written in the form of letters to his sisters, is a record of some of the travels of the two young men in Europe. The volumes are beautifully bound and bear the titles—"Alpine Leaves: A Token of Affection to My Sisters" and "Leaves from Italy & Tyrol." The letters date from August to October 1854.

Barnwell's broad education and extensive reading are evident in the journals, which are written in a literary style. There are frequent allusions to authors of the period, many of whom had traveled through and written about the places Barnwell visited. Barnwell relates in detail local stories, legends, and historical events. Descriptions of the scenery, hotels and inns, the people and their dress and customs, are written so lucidly that the reader can imagine himself walking beside Barnwell and his cousin and sharing their experiences.

Barnwell and Fuller toured Switzerland and Italy, largely by foot, though they also traveled by boat, coach or wagon, and rail. Their itinerary included visits to Zurich, Lucerne, Grindewald, Interlaken, St. Bernhardin Pass, Lake Maggiore, Lake Como, Milan, Venice, Verona, Bassano, Tyrol, Munich, Salzburg, and Vienna. The two traveled by themselves for the most part, but on several occasions they traveled with a German family who seemed always to be crossing their path. On one occasion Barnwell recorded a "furious talk about Slavery" after which they parted—"They thinking us cruel traffickers in Human Souls and we considering them foolish and ignorant sentimental creatures, who would weep their eyes blue if they thought the old man in the moon had the toothache." He attributed the opinions of the Germans to the writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Barnwell might have been surprised at the interest his journal will create. He notes in the letter transmitting the journal to his sisters—"You know my aversion to travelers journals. They are either destitute of incident dull & uninteresting or made up of mock adventures...[this journal] is purely a labor of brotherly love. I have thought it would be a token of Remembrance to you which you would value and if bare of any other charm would have the interest of a brother's wanderings." Donor: Dr. Robert W. Barnwell.

KELLER H. BARRON PAPERS, 1967-1985

The papers of Keller H. Barron consist of five linear feet of material, principally documenting her work with the League of Women Voters to seek ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution. In addition, the collection contains valuable information regarding Mrs. Barron's interest in the service with a number of South Carolina organizations. The bulk of the collection dates from 1973 to 1977.

The collection contains a wealth of information on efforts to ratify the ERA in South Carolina and other states, 1972-1982. Mrs. Barron also served as a member of the coordinating committee, State Women's Meeting, National Commission for the Observance of International Women's Year. The commission was federally funded and authorized in 1975 to assess progress toward equality, identify barriers to that movement, and arrange a series of state meetings to consider the progress being made by women in America. The collection contains significant records on International Women's Year, 1975-1977. Other large bodies of material within the collection document Mrs. Barron's service with the Election Systems Project and various state commissions.

In 1973 Mrs. Barron served as chair of the Election Systems Project of the L.W.V. Education Fund. The project was designed to improve voter registration and the operation of polling places. Relevant materials include correspondence, memoranda, and newspaper clippings. Similar materials document her service on several state commissions. While chair of the Commission on Civil Rights, an investigation was launched into affairs in Mullins, S.C. The commission had received complaints in 1978 that the city had failed to provide comparable services to white and black neighborhoods. In a press release dated 4 Jan. 1979, Mrs. Barron stated — "The conditions we identified in Mullins are not peculiar to Mullins. Scores of towns in South Carolina and in other southern states look much the same.” The collection documents Mrs. Barron’s service on the commission and commission activities during her tenure. Among other organizations represented by files within the collection are: Common Cause, ERAmerica, the National Organization for Women, South Carolina Coalition for Women's Rights, the Southern Regional Council, and the Task Force on Discipline, Richland County School District One. The collection also includes files of general correspondence and reference material on women. **Donor: Mrs. Keller H. Barron.**
This collection of two hundred seventy-six manuscripts consists primarily of correspondence from members of the Coker family of Hartsville, including Charles Westfield Coker, David Robert Coker, Edward Caleb Coker, James Lide Coker, Sr., James Lide Coker, Jr., Margaret Coker Lawton, Joseph J. Lawton, and Paul H. Rogers, Jr., but also contains correspondence and other papers relating to the botanical career of William Chambers Coker (1872-1953). Additional papers, chiefly letters of E. W. Gudger, document Coker's role as president of the North Carolina Academy of Science and editor of the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society*, 1904-1945.

Born 24 Oct. 1872 in Hartsville, son of James Lide Coker and Susan Armstrong Stout Coker, William Chambers Coker earned his B.S. degree from South Carolina College in 1894. After taking his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1901, Coker studied at Bonn, Germany, 1901-1902. In 1902 Coker was named associate professor of botany at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, where he remained until his retirement in 1945, having attained the rank of department chairman and Kenan research professor of botany. At the University of North Carolina he served also as director of the Coker Arboretum. The author or co-author of nine books, among them *The Plant Life of Hartsville, South Carolina*, 1912, and numerous articles on morphological botany, Coker was awarded the honorary LL.D. from the University of South Carolina in 1925 and the honorary D.Sc. from the University of North Carolina in 1947. William Chambers Coker, who was married to Louise Venable in 1934, died in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 27 June 1953.

Although the collection contains correspondence and other papers regarding Coker's career as a botanist, the primary significance of this collection is its information concerning the early years of Coker College, founded in 1908 by Maj. James Lide Coker, father of William Chambers. Much of Maj. Coker's correspondence with his son during the period prior to 1911 deals with the search for a president, a concern which was shared by another family member, J. J. Lawton, in a letter of 10 Mar. 1910, regarding the suggestion that Edward C. Coker fill the position — "in the event of his election and acceptance ... it might be regarded by the public that the school here was run as a family affair. You could not get the public to think that Major Coker was not responsible for Edward being elected to the Presidency of the school ... it might give a family coloring to the school, which would be very undesirable." Writing on 21 Mar. 1910, Maj. Coker apprised his son of preparations for the laying of the cornerstone of the administration building but stressed the fact that "The choice of a President concerns us now most deeply for possibly the success of the College will depend upon the wise selection of the President." Although several prospective candidates are named in his letters, Maj. Coker confided on 1 Oct. 1910 — "We have no president as yet .... We seem to be shooting at such prominent men as to be unable to reach them. Those within our range have not seemed to us to be qualified in every respect." Finally, on 16 June 1911, Maj. Coker announced — "We arranged today with Dr. A. J. Hall to serve as President of Coker
College.” Additional letters of Maj. Coker comment on the thriving condition of the college — “The school has about one hundred boarders at present . . . . I think the rooms in the dormitories will be all occupied” (25 Sept. 1911) and urge his son to visit Hartsville in order to address the college community — “We had a fine talk from Prof. Wardlaw on last Tuesday night . . . . On the next night we had an organ talk and some very fine organ music from a Mr. Vincent . . . . I wish you would make an appointment for a talk at some early day” (9 Mar. 1912). Later items concerning Coker College include a letter of J. J. Lawton, 26 June 1926, detailing the selection of Charles Sylvester Green as president of the college; a printed program, 31 Mar. 1953, for the dedication of the William Chambers Coker Science Building; and an undated “Memorandum Statement to the Members of the Coker-Lawton Families About Coker College,” from A. L. M. Wiggins, chairman, Coker College Five Year Expansion Program, proposing a course of action to ensure the fiscal soundness of the college. Letters between members of the Coker and allied families during 1940 discuss the college’s financial difficulties, attempts to raise a $300,000 endowment fund from the descendants of James Lide Coker, and the subsequent establishment of the Coker College Foundation. **Donor: Mr. Richard G. Coker.**

**PHILIP HUGH MORGAN PAPERS, 1917-1983**

Five hundred manuscripts of Philip Hugh Morgan (1890-1984) consist chiefly of correspondence, printed material, and information pertaining to Morgan’s career as a salesman for C. C. Pearce & Company, Columbia, his active role as a layman in the Roman Catholic church, and his involvement with various civic organizations.

Born in Savannah, Ga., and educated at St. Mary’s College, Belmont, N. C., Philip Morgan moved to Columbia in 1917 where he was employed by C. C. Pearce & Company (later Pearce-Young-Angel Company), a wholesale grocery business, until his retirement in 1945. Included in this collection are business correspondence, price lists, and salesmen’s reports, 1918-1945, issued regularly by the company to its salesmen.

A significant portion of the collection relates to Morgan’s active role in the Roman Catholic church. Philip Morgan and his wife, Marie Agnes Kelly (1882-1981), were among the original parishioners of St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church which was organized in 1919. As the parish grew and the need was felt for a larger and more suitable facility in which to worship, a campaign was launched under the leadership of the Rev. Alfred F. Kamler to raise funds for construction of a new church. The collection contains a printed pamphlet, c. 1948, challenging the parish to raise $100,000 for the building project and announcing that in consideration of a bequest of $125,000 from the late Monsignor Charles Dubois Wood, the new church would be named St. Joseph’s. The church was dedicated on 11 Sept. 1949. Details of the establishment and growth of St. Francis de Sales and St. Joseph’s parishes were recorded by Philip Morgan in a “History of St. Joseph’s Church,” 1970. Further resources for the study of the Roman Catholic Church in South Carolina are found in letters; invitations to ordinations, first masses, and sacerdotal anni-
versaries; obituaries, memorials; and items relating to Bishops Emmet Michael Walsh, John J. Russell, and Paul John Hallinan. Of particular interest are several items pertaining to Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, including a printed souvenir card from his ordination and first mass, 26-27 Apr. 1952.

Philip Morgan was also actively involved in such auxiliary organizations of the church as the Knights of Columbus and the Diocesan Council of Catholic Men of South Carolina. A longtime member of Bishop England Council No. 724, Knights of Columbus, Morgan served as Grand Knight, 1923-1925, and on 1 May 1977 was named Honorary Past State Deputy. In 1953 he was appointed state historian of the organization, and the collection includes histories of the Rev. P. N. Lynch Council No. 704, Charleston; Aiken Council No. 3684, Aiken; Michael O'Connor Council No. 5026, Beaufort; and the South Carolina State Council, Knights of Columbus (1920-1971), the latter compiled by Philip Morgan and J. Alex McPherson. Two items, 5 and 8 Mar. 1980, document Philip Morgan’s Fourth Degree Exemplification by the Knights of Columbus.

The collection reflects Morgan’s active participation in civic organizations, particularly following his retirement. Among them were the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 100, Columbia; Senior Citizens Association of South Carolina; Shandon Senior Citizens Center; Richland-Lexington Council on Aging, Inc.; American Association of Retired Persons; and Columbia United Service Organizations. Mr. Morgan was a longtime representative of the National Catholic Community Service on the Veterans Administration Voluntary Service Advisory Committee, having been appointed by Bishop Walsh in 1948. He was honored in 1957 for his volunteer work at Columbia’s Veterans Administration Hospital.

Other documents in the collection include the constitution of the Amateur Athletic League of Columbia, Feb. 1919, and a pamphlet and broadside, 1934, announcing the candidacy of Tom B. Pearce for governor. Reminiscences in the form of newspaper editorials written by Morgan concerning Columbia in the 1920s and 1930s, early automobile trips to Charleston and the Blue Ridge mountains, and demolition of Columbia’s Jefferson Hotel. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. J. Harold Morgan and Miss Mary L. Morgan.

HENRY SAVAGE, JR., PAPERS, 1927, 1933-1971, 1985

This collection of three and three-fourths linear feet of papers, comprised of approximately twelve hundred and seventy manuscripts, of Camden attorney Henry Savage, Jr. (b. 1903) relates primarily to his career as a writer but also attests to his interest in history and nature studies and his involvement in the affairs of municipal government.

Born in Camden, son of Henry and Helen Alexander Savage, Henry Savage, Jr., was educated at the University of Virginia, 1920-1926, where he studied engineering and law, earning the B.S. and LL.B. degrees and election to Phi Beta Kappa. Upon his return to Camden, Savage established a law practice, eventually rising to senior partner in the firm of Savage, Royall, Kinard and Sheheen. Vitally interested in municipal
affairs. Savage served as mayor of Camden, 1948-1958, president of the Municipal Association of South Carolina, 1955-1956, and as a member of the executive committee of the American Municipal Association, 1958. A recipient of the Charles H. Flory distinguished service award for outstanding contributions to forestry in 1974, Savage was actively involved in the Lynches River Soil Conservation Association. Despite numerous business and civic responsibilities, Henry Savage, Jr., found time to pursue a writing career, incorporating his wide-ranging interests in history, government, and ecology into six books published between 1933 and 1982.

Consisting chiefly of notes, manuscript drafts, typescripts, and galley proofs of three of Savage’s books, River of the Carolinas: The Santee (1956), Seeds of Time: The Background of Southern Thinking (1959), and Lost Heritage (1970), the collection also contains correspondence between Savage and his editors and publishers, contractual agreements with publishers, and newspaper reviews of the three books. Henry Savage’s correspondence with his editors, in particular with Harry Shaw and Helen King of William Morrow & Co. regarding Lost Heritage, documents the broad range of his interests and his meticulous research methods. Included in the correspondence are detailed prospectuses for River of the Carolinas: The Santee and Lost Heritage as well as letters from Carl Carmer, editor of Rinehart’s Rivers of America series, and Lamar Dodd, of the University of Georgia, who illustrated River of the Carolinas: The Santee. A scrapbook, 1933-1934, contains reviews of Mr. Savage’s earliest book, America Goes Socialist (1933). Among other papers are addresses by Savage, including “Remarks on the history of Camden’s courthouses ... on the occasion of the dedication of the new Kershaw County Courthouse, 18 May 1968”; “Remarks of Mayor Henry Savage, Jr., On the Occasion of the Laying of the Cornerstone of the new City Hall of Camden, South Carolina ... July 7, 1955”; and “The Changing South At Mid-Century,” detailing a racial incident in Camden in 1956, reportedly involving the Ku Klux Klan. Also of interest are two letters, 23 Apr. and 7 May 1961, from Francis Butler Simkins, requesting information on Mary Boykin Chesnut; and three letters from Henry Steele Commager, 11 and 19 Apr. and 15 May 1970, encouraging Savage to write an ecological history for the New American Nation Series.

Donor: Mr. Henry Savage, Jr.

WILLIAM WIGHTMAN SMOAK PAPERS, 1897-1947, 1982

The papers of William Wightman Smoak (1877-1947) consist of 1,986 manuscripts documenting the life and career of this Walterboro newspaperman and public official. The collection contains significant information on the prohibition movement, 1915-1947; the attempts to capitalize on the discovery of the high natural iodine content in South Carolina’s produce and its ability to combat disease, specifically goiter, 1929; issues before the general assembly, 1917-1944, reflecting Smoak’s particular interests in education, highways, and prohibition; and Smoak’s campaigns for office, including his unsuccessful bid for governor in 1930.
W. W. Smoak lived a rich and varied life. He taught school in Walterboro from 1900 to 1902, served as editor and publisher of the Walterboro Press and Standard from 1906 to 1913 and from 1915 until his death in 1947, was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives for seventeen years between 1917 and 1944, served as mayor of Walterboro from 1920 to 1922, and was active in a number of civic and Methodist church organizations throughout his life. As chairman of the County Organization Committee, South Carolina Natural Resources Commission, he was a major promotor of South Carolina as the Iodine State.

Among the papers are addresses, c. 1895-1900, for delivery to a literary and debating society, including one entitled “Resolved That Womans Suffrage Would be a Benefit to our State”; and reports, 1922, of an operative of the Southern Detective Agency, hired by Mayor Smoak to identify and aid in arresting bootleggers operating in Walterboro. Correspondence and sales reports, 1926-1927, document Smoak’s connection with the Myrtle Beach Sales Company. This job was merely a sideline for Smoak, but the manuscripts provide a fascinating insight into the early efforts to publicize Myrtle Beach and to sell it to the public as an ideal resort and agricultural site, as described in a letter, 11 Oct. 1926, from sales director F. J. Parham — “Myrtle Beach is destined to become one of the largest resort cities on the South Atlantic Coast, and at the same time an agricultural center that will attract the attention of the North American continent.”

The discovery of the dietary benefits of iodine created intense interest in expanding the state’s agricultural base and enterprises. Smoak proposed establishing canneries in each county to encourage the state’s farmers to grow truck gardens and cited the certain demand for South Carolina products because of their high iodine content. Seymour Carroll, field secretary of the American Humane Education Society, wrote Smoak, 1 Oct. 1929, encouraging his County Organization Committee to include blacks in “the great iodine campaign” and recommending the formation of a Negro iodine committee or commission, to secure publicity in the black press and to encourage black farmers to participate in the movement by growing produce for local canneries. Correspondence in 1932 includes letters of Niels Christensen and J. K. Breedin, officers of the Farmers’ and Taxpayers’ League, searching for a common ground from which to recommend cuts in the state budget to reduce the impact of the depression on the state’s citizens and arguing against Smoak’s determination to continue to fund educational and other progressive programs rather than jeopardize the state’s future for the sake of short-term reduction in expenditures. Donors: Mrs. William A. Morrall and Mr. & Mrs. Clement John Sobotka.

JOHN D. WARREN PAPERS, 1856-1885

Consisting of six hundred ninety-six manuscripts spanning the years 1856 through 1885, this collection is comprised chiefly of business and personal letters addressed to Col. John D. Warren (d. 1885) of Walterboro and Point Place plantation, St. Bartholomew’s Parish, Colleton District, as well as business, land, and legal papers relating to his
planted affairs. Although it includes correspondence from various members of Warren’s family, particularly his nieces, Eliza B. and Emma C. Warren, and his nephew, William Dalton Warren, the primary significance of the collection is its documentation of slavery in antebellum South Carolina.

Items pertaining to Negro slaves and slavery are interspersed throughout the collection, including correspondence with the Charleston firm of Capers & Heyward relating to the sale of slaves. Nine letters, 30 Dec. 1858-30 Mar. 1859, document the appraisal, transportation, and sale of slaves owned by Warren on Round O plantation. Accounts, 8 and 21 Feb. 1859, concerning this business transaction, report the public sale of seventy-seven Negro slaves by Capers & Heyward on 26 Jan. and 2 Feb. 1859. Not all of John D. Warren’s business dealings with Charleston slave auctioneers were so successful, however. A letter from Capers & Heyward, 21 Jan. 1860, informs Warren of the firm’s unsuccessful attempts to sell “your man Ben,” and a letter from Benjamin Evans, of Evans & Cogswell, 17 Feb. 1861, concerns Warren’s refusal to pay the medical bill for a slave woman, also advising him that the firm “will not be any longer tied to you for the care of this Negro.”

Of considerable interest are the experiences of two slaves, Harry and Philip. Accused in a letter, 20 Dec. 1858, of having conspired with another slave, Teffy, in an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the Mary’s Island residence of Dr. John A. Warren, Harry’s convalescence from a gunshot wound is discussed in a series of five letters, 8-19 Feb. 1859 and 1860, and his sale by Capers & Heyward is documented in an account dated 28 Mar 1859 — “Warranted Sound, and Sold with distinct understanding that he be removed from and beyond the limits of the State . . .” Philip, another slave, was hired to baker Jacob Small on 5 Nov. 1862. In an unusual letter, undated but presumably written in 1862, addressing Warren as “Dear Master,” Philip states — “I am very sorry to inform you of this but duty bounds me to tell you that I have left Mr. Smalls.” He goes on to recount in some detail Small’s reaction to an unfinished order for bread. According to Philip, the baker “struck me in the face” and later “took a tremendous large cowhide and cut me all about the face.” There is no way to determine whether this letter was written by slave Philip or by someone acting on his behalf.

Correspondence from the post-bellum period is of interest, too, because of frequent comments on the Reconstruction scene in South Carolina. A letter, 7 Aug. 1865, refers to the presence of black troops in Walterboro — “We have had a great many Negro troops here in the last month or two, ‘guarding the Village’ they say, but they do nothing but turn the darkee’s heads so that their owners cant stand them on the place.” Joshua Nicholls, a former resident of Walterboro and Combahee, writes on 29 July 1869 of his disgust with the situation in the South — “I am one of those, who dont accept the situation neither social nor political of the present times. If people had followed my notions, the y would have escaped their present troubles. It is one thing to know your rights — and quite another to know when and how to maintain them. The people . . . are just as abject now, as they were too arrogant at first.” An interesting letter, 6 June 1874, from Warren to Gen. A. J. Gonzales, New York,
concerns the sale of property in the South Carolina lowcountry for delinquent taxes — "most of the land sold in the low country, has been forfeited to the State with the view no doubt of cutting it into small farms and dividing among the Negroes at some convenient time, and thus populating the whole of the seaboard with them as they are being gradually driven from the up country by emigration. As it is my misfortune to own a large quantity of land on the Seaboard, though overburthened already with tax, I have been obliged in self defence on several occasions, to buy more land in order to protect what I have."

Letters from Warren's nieces and nephews under his legal guardianship, written chiefly from Yorkville, Rock Hill, and Erwin ton, request money for the purchase of clothing and the payment of educational and boarding expenses. Business papers, a substantial portion of the collection, include tax receipts; mortgages and leases; mercantile bills and receipts for furniture, clothing, china, art objects, carpets, and food; promissory notes; co-crop agreements; bonds and judgments; bills and receipts for tuition payments; and bills and receipts for cotton sales from the Charleston firms of Green Trapmann & Co. and Jno. Fraser & Co. Post-bellum correspondence also includes letters from various individuals, presumably former overseers, negotiating for management of Warren's plantation lands. Land and/or business papers document Warren's connection with the following plantation properties: Ashepoo, Brick House, Chatoaw, Hickory Hill, Round 0, Smiley, Spring Hill, and Warren's Island. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Charles R. Anderson, Gen. & Mrs. Harry M. Arthur, Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Batson, Mr. & Mrs. Horace E. Beach, Dr. Carol K. Bleser, Mr. & Mrs. Sam P. Bolick, Dr. & Mrs. Francis T. Borkowski, Dr. & Mrs. Matthew Bruccoli, Mrs. Louis Cassels, Mr. & Mrs. Edwin H. Cooper, Mrs. Charles F. Cooper, Mrs. P. A. Dunbar, Mrs. Margaret J. Gibbs, Mrs. J. Arnold Haderer, Mrs. Eleanor M. Hanson, Mrs. Ben C. Hough, Miss Laura B. Jones, Mrs. Sara Law Jones, Mr. Robert T. King, Mr. Lane Kirkland, Dr. & Mrs. Charles S. McCants, Miss Mary R. McMaster, Dr. Josephine M. Martin, Miss Barbara Oliver, Mrs. Robert Overing, Mrs. Chalmers W. Poston, Mr. Edward W. Richardson, and Hon. & Mrs. Donald Russell.

JOSEPH MILLER WILSON TRAVEL MEMOIR, 1877

Joseph Miller Wilson (1838-1902) was a civil engineer and architect whose family was from Charleston, although he was a native of Philadelphia. During March 1877, Wilson, his wife, father, sister, and several friends, traveled from Philadelphia to St. Augustine, Fla., to visit family. For his young daughters, who were left behind in Philadelphia, he compiled a daily travel account, filled it with illustrations of the scenes described, and called it "To Florida and Back." The beautifully bound, handwritten volume consists of one hundred seventy-one pages of text and fifty-seven drawings — each one meticulously illustrated by this skilled draftsman.

The party, minus Wilson, who joined them in mid-month following the conclusion of pressing business, traveled by rail from Philadelphia to
Baltimore, from there by steamer to Portsmouth, and then by train again to Savannah. In Savannah they boarded a paddleboat which took them to Jacksonville, where they transferred to a smaller paddleboat for the trip to Tocoi, fifteen miles north of St. Augustine. The party made the final leg of the journey by rail, seated in quaint open cars, facing sideways.

The memoir is meant to be educational, and Wilson often provides historical commentary along with his personal narrative of the trip. Stopping off in Charleston en route from Portsmouth to Savannah, Wilson left this impression of his father’s native city which he was seeing for the first time — “Although the city was new to me, yet it seemed as if I had met an old friend.... The town did not seem like an American City, but more like some place in the old world, an Italian town.” While there he visited some of the city’s churches and for the memoir made drawings of St. Michael’s and St. Philip’s as well as of various street scenes and of Fort Sumter. The excursion to Fort Sumter provided some excitement when the small boat in which they approached the fort encountered difficulty landing — “several times running great risk of upsetting.” Wilson traveled with sketchbook in hand and selected sketches from that book to polish and reproduce in the memoir, using a single photograph of a paddleboat to supplement his own work, although he recounts buying other photographs during the trip.

The volume also includes a number of illustrations of Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, which apparently impressed the party a great deal, not only for its architecture and history but also for its service at the time as a prison for hostile Indians. Other exotic attractions were the strange and lush vegetation and animal life along the rivers in Florida — “We saw fish and turtles, and tall green reeds and rushes that waved under the water, producing the impression that we were moving over sub-marine forests, and I thought of Jules Verne.” Alligators were prime attractions and provided an opportunity for target practice which many gentlemen found irresistible. Wilson wrote that the creatures, when sighted from the boats, would “disappear very quickly, having a strict regard for their own safety, as the travellers ‘pop’ at them with their guns, pistols etc whenever they can, often to the great danger of the other passengers, as some shoot very wide of the mark.”

Donors: Mrs. Gordon Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. Holcombe H. Thomas, Mrs. LeDare H. Thompson, Miss Gertrude Thurmond, Prof. & Mrs. George Tomlin, Mrs. Maner L. Tonge, Mrs. Mary D. Toole III, Mrs. Ruth R. Trice, Dr. & Mrs. Richard K. Truluck, Miss Hilda L. Tunander, Dr. & Mrs. William C. Tuthill, Mr. & Mrs. Robert M. Vance, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Van Doren, Dr. & Mrs. James C. Vardell, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Claude Walker, Mr. & Mrs. George Walker, Dr. & Mrs. Richard L. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. Robert C. Walker, Miss Lea Walsh, Dr. & Mrs. Frank R. Warder, Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Wardlaw, Mr. & Mrs. John T. Wardlaw, Mr. & Mrs. J. O. Warren, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Robert H. Webster, Mr. & Mrs. John T. Weeks, Mr. & Mrs. Julien Weinberg, Mrs. Horry E. Wessinger, Mr. & Mrs. H. Norman West, Dr. & Mrs. W. O. Whetsell, Mrs. Lenna Shultz White, Dr. Robert M. White, Dr. & Mrs. Hardy Wickwar, Mr. George B. Wilkins, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Williams, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Williams, Mr. Benton D. Williamson,
Mrs. Frank Williamson, Mr. Robert M. Willingham, Mr. Philip Wilmeth, Dr. & Mrs. Clyde N. Wilson, Mrs. Hubert O. Wilson, Dacus Library, Winthrop College, Dr. & Mrs. Calhoun Winton, Dr. & Mrs. Edwin R. Worrell, and Mr. & Mrs. Jack Wright.

CRAWFORD FAMILY PAPERS, 1860-1984

One hundred nine manuscripts of the Crawford family of Columbia consist primarily of Civil War letters written home by Daniel McLaughlin Crawford (d. 1874) and sons David Hugh (1845-1893), John Alexander (1839-1910), and Andrew (1848-1907), to wife and mother Isabella Walker Crawford. Daniel joined his son David while stationed at Camp Elliott early in 1862 but does not appear to have performed active duty. David served in Kershaw’s Brigade in the Signal Corps detachment, John in the 2nd Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, and young Andrew appears to have enlisted early in 1865 for active service in the closing months of the war. The letters are filled with vivid and often lengthy accounts of camp life, engagements in South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and the military situation in general.

Among David’s correspondence is a letter, 24 Mar. 1862, Camp Elliott, in which he criticizes the leadership of Thomas F. Drayton — “I don’t think Drayton is much of a general ... he took us down to Bluffton to meet 2 or 3,000 of the enemy as he expected — without a piece of artillery.” On 8 Nov. 1862 he reflects the soldiers’ dependence upon their home folk for warm clothing — “Both Johnie and I need clothing very much. ... Mr. Palmer will be starting from Columbia soon again to bring clothing to the troops.” David participated in the invasion of the North and writes, 30 June 1863, “Near Chambersburg, Pa. U.S. ... This is a splendid country for crops, the wheat beats anything I ever saw. ... It would be a good thing if our army could hold this place and gather the crops. ... I think Hooker is completely fooled in this movement of Lee’s.” He describes hiring a servant for his mess in a letter of 22 Oct. 1863 — “The boy is hired by our mess of six or seven, he did belong to Lieut. DeSaussure Edwards of the 2nd Regt. His master was killed at Gettysburg, we hire him from Edward’s mother ... we pay twenty five dollars per month for him.” During the Wilderness campaign, 16 May 1864, from Spotsylvania County, Va., David relates a story concerning Robert E. Lee which illustrates the reverence in which he was held by Confederate soldiers — “In the fight the other day on the Plank Road, Gen. Lee wanted to lead the Texas brigade in a charge. The men would not allow him to do so, because we cannot afford to lose such as him. They caught his horse by the bridle and restrained the old gentleman. It is said, Gen. Lee started to cry on the occasion. ... Do tell me ... if there is any talk of peace in Richmond. I do really think it ought to come after so much bloodshed.”

During the summer of 1863 John Crawford expressed his concern over the fate of Charleston. Writing from Spotsylvania County, Va., 25 Aug. 1863, he declared — “I do hope they will burn the city before they will let it fall into the hands of the yankees. ... I wish you would send me a paper
every day until the Charleston question is settled.” Discouraged over the progress of the war, he wrote, 25 Sept. 1863 — “This war will never be ended by fighting — that is certain — and every man that we lose is thrown away.”

Andrew viewed an attack upon the forts in Charleston harbor by Federal gunboats and wrote his mother, 18 July 1863 — “While I am writing there is a battle going on between the Yankees and forts Sumter, Moultrie and Battery Wagner ... the line of ships reach from Sullivans Island to Morris Island the Yankees shoot splendidly.” On 5 Feb. 1865, while stationed near Adams Run, Andrew requested his mother to “send Doug ... you promised to let me have him. Didn’t you? For it will be pretty hard to get on without him, as I am by myself. Please Mother try to get Father to let me have him. He isn’t such a rascal as you think he is, and on long marches he could relieve me a good deal by carrying something for me.... And another thing the Negroes charge such exhorbitant prices for washing ... that a person is either obliged to have a boy or a pocket full of money, or go dirty as a dog. Doug will be impressed by the authorities in Columbia and I might as well have him as they.”

Postwar correspondence of daughter Katherine Crawford (b. 1843) who served as president, Wade Hampton Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, includes two letters received from Gen. Hampton, two from sculptor Frederick W. Ruckstull, and a letter, 23 Feb. 1909, from M. C. Adams, Congaree, regarding the controversial awarding of a prize for an essay, “Robert E. Lee, A Present Estimate,” to Christine Boyson of Minnesota, in a contest sponsored by the U.D.C. at the Teachers’ College, Columbia University. The paper, while described as basically laudatory of Gen. Lee, refers to him at one point as a traitor and also compares him favorably with Lincoln as great American heroes, much to the consternation of the Daughters who, Adams concludes, “will feel their righteous indignation.” Donors: Miss Agnes D. Crawford, Mrs. E. M. Hines, Jr., and Mrs. B. H. Perry.

**McGee and Charles Families, 1852-1930**

Ninety-one manuscripts of the McGee and Charles families consist primarily of letters, 1858-1863, written to Mary A. (Mollie) Charles by her fiancee Jesse Stead McGee (1834-1915) and brother Joe D. Charles. McGee served in Co. B, 7th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers; Joe was a cadet at The Citadel in 1860 and by September 1861 was serving in Co. G of Orr’s Regiment. The collection contains lengthy letters full of news and descriptions of the men’s soldiering experiences as well as several letters, 1858-1859, recounting the Charles family’s activities of buying and selling Negroes in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Of particular interest are the letters of 22 Apr. 1859, John H. Charles, New Orleans, to sister Mary A. Charles — “if I had had 40 good men and women [I] could have sold them at fair prices, but they are sugar planters mostly and they want stout black Negroes. ... I will go up in to Mississippi and try to dispose of some of ours before I leave for home”; 16 Nov. 1860, G. W. Caldwell, Fulton, Ark., to sister-in-law Ellen P. (Charles) Woodside, describing life in Arkansas — “This is a fine place to
make money but that is about all... [we live] in a old dilapidated looking log house that has been daubed and whitewashed... I have made 2000 bushels of corn and have out 90,000 pounds of cotton”; 19 Nov. 1860, J. D. Charles, The Citadel, to “Sister” — “The U. S. troops at Fort Moultrie are putting the fort in a state of defense and if S. C. secedes she will have to take the fort and we will have to assist which would be no pleasant job. The citizens of Charleston put more dependence in the corps of cadets than in any other company in the city. I hope we will be able to keep up our name”, 24 Apr. 1861, Jesse S. McGee, Camp Bacon, Charleston, to Mollie, writing of the possibility of volunteer troops from South Carolina having to defend Virginia and his certainty that the volunteers would be allowed to vote and that they would refuse such service — “The Col. says he wants every man to act with descretion in this matter & do nothing they will regret in [the] future”; and 2 July [1861], Joe D. Charles, The Citadel, to “Sister,” regarding the possibility of having to leave the academy, as he did not have tuition money — “If I leave here I shall take up my sojourn on board a privateer, for I have had the offer of a very good position in a first class vessel.” Donors: Mrs. Alfred Thompson Smith and Mrs. James McMurria.

SAMUEL DIBBLE PAPERS, 1866-1899, 1926-1931

Four hundred ninety-seven manuscripts of Orangeburg attorney and United States Congressman Samuel Dibble (1837-1913) consist primarily of letters, 1866-1873, received by Dibble and his law partner James Ferdinand Izlar, and correspondence, 1884-1889, of Dibble while serving in the United States House of Representatives. The collection also contains a small amount of later material consisting chiefly of family letters. The congressional correspondence includes a membership list, 1884, of the Dorchester Democratic Club of Summerville; a letter, 12 Mar. 1885, to Secretary of the Treasury Daniel Manning, concerning the financial hardship experienced by South Carolina rice planters and factors from the failure of the tariff to differentiate between broken and cleaned rice; letters, 1886-1888, regarding postal positions and the replacement of Republican job holders with loyal Democrats; a letter, 9 Apr. 1888, from Francis W. Dawson, Charleston, offering support in Dibble’s upcoming campaign for re-election — “I am sure that we shall work harmoniously & I trust, with as much success as in 1884. There is no sign of opposition to you that is worth counting, so far, though we must be prepared for mischievous movements through the agency of the other papers here”; and a confidential letter, 21 July 1888, to the chairman of the Darlington County Democratic party requesting a list of registered voters — “specifying white and colored, and estimating Democratic colored vote at each precinct... indications are that the Republicans will attempt to capture the electoral vote; and probably contest several Congressional Districts of South Carolina.” Fourteen responses to the request show that it was a statewide mailing, initiated by S. P. Holladay, supervisor of registration for Clarendon County, who noted — “For want of interest on the part of the colored voters and having failed to renew their Registration certificates I feel Satisfied that we will be able to give the whole Democratic ticket a good Majority in
November.” Letters only are present for Darlington, Edgefield, Greenville, and Orangeburg counties. Lists, with some covering letters, are present for Abbeville, Aiken, Beaufort, Berkeley, Clarendon, Horry, Pickens, Richland, Williamsburg, and York counties. Donors: Miss Mary E. Timberlake, Mrs. A. E. Tinsley, Mrs. Walter Gregg Wallace, and Mrs. David R. Williams.

Manuscript volume, 1868, of Jane Eliza Adger (1841-1925), provides a record of her tour, 4 May-17 Aug., through Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland, and Venice — “We are once more travellers seeking for enjoyment and profit and look forward to this Summer’s tour with great interest and pleasure.” She writes extensively of Munich, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin; and at each point along her tour, taken with four female companions and a guide, she comments upon the art and architecture of the locality, and occasionally on local history. Donor: Miss Clarissa Taylor.

Two hundred nine manuscripts, 1943-1945 and undated, of Benjamin Thomas Anderson, Jr. (b. 1918), document the military service of this Newberry native during World War II and consist chiefly of letters written to his family from training camps in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Louisiana and from Foggia, Italy. Donor: Mr. Jack Anderson.

Typescript, 21 Oct. 1907, of a speech, “A Brief Historical Sketch of Sumter District (Now County) Read At The Dedication of the New Court House,” given by Gov. Martin Frederick Ansel (1850-1945). Donor: Mr. George Warren.

Scrapbook, 1929-1932 and undated, of state Senator Philip Heller Arrowsmith (1888-1931) of Florence County, documents his service in the legislature and the hotly contested campaign of 1930 in which he was defeated by Peter H. McEachin. Among Arrowsmith’s achievements as senator were the establishment of a tuberculosis sanatorium to serve Florence and Darlington counties and the passage of legislation to simplify the disposition of civil court cases and to discourage loan sharkung. Donor: Ms. Philip H. Arrowsmith.

For hundred eighty-seven manuscripts, 1868-1951, added to the papers of the James Henry Aycock family of Wedgefield, document the wide ranging financial interests of Aycock (1829-1895) and his family. Among those interests were farming, especially cotton growing; timber operations in Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, including the distillation of turpentine; and a mercantile establishment in Wedgefield. The papers include a letter, 2 Sept. 1877, written to Aycock by the manager of a timber enterprise in Georgia, describing the loss of two black workers following an altercation at a “negro Frolic” which resulted in a murder; and a letter, 3 Nov. 1896, of Henrietta Aycock to her son Bob in Asheville — “This is election day & we will soon know who our next President will be. Every thing is very quiet here. The Negroes have boxes of their own & are voting whether they have registered or not. . . . I
don't suppose it will amount to anything." Later material consists primarily of family correspondence of the Aycock children concerning personal and financial matters. **Donors:** Mr. Ben Hagood, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Edwin S. James, and Mr. & Mrs. Ernest B. Meynard.


**Letter,** 31 Mar. 1850, of U.S. Senator Andrew Pickens Butler (1796-1857), to the Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate, announces the death of John C. Calhoun and informs Butler of the tentative funeral plans — "we shall of course expect your Sacred office on the melancholy occasion." **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Cooler, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Dargan, Mr. & Mrs. B. Randolph Dunlap, Mr. & Mrs. James W. Freeman, Mrs. Esther A. Graff, and Mr. & Mrs. Julian Hennig.

**Letter,** 24 Oct. 1775, of Pierce Butler, Charleston, to a merchant in Savannah, Ga., orders supplies for his plantation following action by the Continental Congress "to allow your Province to sell all the goods on hand." Butler ordered 1,000 yards of Negro cloth, 50,000 nails, two casks of porter, 200 weight of English loaf sugar, twenty yards of buff and white cassimere fabric, and patterns for waistcoats and breeches. Butler also requested that "If you should not have all these articles at your own store I must beg the favour of You to secure them at all events..." **Donors:** Mrs. G. Heber Ballentine, Dr. Arney R. Childs, Mr. E. Carlyle Epps, Sr., Mrs. Esther A. Graff, and Mr. & Mrs. Holcombe H. Thomas.

**Letter,** 24 July 1824, of Secretary of War John C. Calhoun (1782-1850), Washington, to President James Monroe, transmits a letter and a copy of the *National Gazette* of Mexico (both missing), recommends that Monroe take no action against John Conard, the marshall of Pennsylvania, without giving Conard an opportunity to explain the charges against him, describes him as having "the confidence of a large portion of the people of Pennsylvania," comments on the situation with Mexico — "There can be no doubt but that French intrigue is at work there," and informs Monroe of the receipt of a letter from Joel R. Poinsett who "is disposed to accept [the position of Minister to Mexico] but has come to no conclusion." **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. William R. Bruce, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. R. El Freeman, Mr. & Mrs. E. O. Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. Holcombe H. Thomas, Mr. Othniel H. Wienges, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Workman, Jr.

**Letter,** 13 Feb. 1846, of John Caldwell Calhoun (1782-1850), Washington, to F[ranklin] H[arper] Elmore, Charleston, introduces N. K. Stevenson of Nashville, who "has taken a very active & prominent part in forwarding the plan of extending the rail road from Chatanooga to Nashville & visits Charleston in connection with its prosecution," and
advises — “I regard the extension of vast importance to both cities ... I do hope Charleston will enter Zealously into the support of the proposed plan.”

Donors: Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Campbell.

Letter, 6 Mar. 1877, from Governor Daniel Henry Chamberlain (1835-1907), to William Maxwell Evarts (1818-1901), soon to be appointed Secretary of State by President Hayes, pleads the case of the Republican party in South Carolina and of his right to retain the office of governor, following the contested election of 1876 and the creation of a dual government in the state headed by Chamberlain and Wade Hampton. Chamberlain forcefully argues that if Hampton and his party are allowed to assume office — “Peace will come, — the peace of political servitude, the peace of Georgia, of Alabama and Mississippi.” Recognizing the slim chance of Federal support for his cause, Chamberlain implicitly states that he will peacefully surrender the office only when and if the United States government acknowledges the state’s Democratic government headed by Hampton. He asserts — “I am by every title Governor of this state. In that capacity I am the representative of the people, and I cannot voluntarily yield my office when the result will be to imperil the rights of hundreds of thousands of others...”

Donors: Mrs. Kristin W. Hook, Mrs. Marshall G. Ligon, and Mr. & Mrs. Walton McLeod, Jr.

Twenty-nine manuscripts, 1817-1880 and undated, added to the papers of the Coit and McLean families, consist primarily of personal correspondence. The papers include a letter, 2 Apr. 1844, of Henry Clay, Columbia, to Murdoch MacLean, Cheraw, declining the offer of a public dinner by the Clay Club of Cheraw; and a letter, 5 Dec. 1876, of James Campbell Coit, Columbia, to wife Sarah McLean Coit, recounting recent events in the battle to gain control of the General Assembly following the contested election of 1876 — “Yesterday morning our presiding officer [Wallace House] was officially notified that the State constabulary, backed by one hundred men, would during the morning enter the Hall and forcibly eject us.”

Donor: Mrs. W. G. Moore.

Manuscript volume, 1833-1874, of Caleb Coker, records receipts of Coker & Gregg, cotton brokers, 1833-1836; of C. Coker & Brother, 1837-1874; and of Coker as treasurer of the Society Hill School. Donor: Mr. Richard G. Coker.

Letter, 28 July 1856, to the Rev. [John Hamilton] Cornish (1815-1878), from Edw[ar]d F. Randall, Cokesbury, notes the latter’s satisfaction with the beauty and health of Cokesbury as well as with his instructors — “I have very fine teachers here both in Mathematics & the Languages” and commends Cornish for “the good advice you gave me when I was going to school to you.” Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.


Donor: Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar.

Thirty manuscripts, June-Aug. 1938, of Lucius Alexander Denny (1891-1982), consist primarily of correspondence regarding the 1938 U. S.
Senate campaign of Edgar A. Brown against Ellison D. Smith and Olin D. Johnston. Mr. Denny, who later became a prominent realtor in Columbia, apparently served as manager of Brown’s Columbia campaign office. Included among the papers are discussions of the recruitment of campaign workers and the timetable for Brown’s speaking engagements. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Broadwater and Mr. Doug Broadwater.**

**One hundred thirteen manuscripts, 1899-1957,** of Georgetown native William Ehrich (b. 1881), a prominent urologist in Evansville, Indiana, includes correspondence, primarily regarding his medical practice, and a number of articles and drafts of articles and speeches regarding such topics as venereal disease and the treatment of prostate disorders. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Julien Weinberg.**

**Eighty-five manuscripts, 1983-1984,** of Tom J. Ervin (b. 1952), member of the South Carolina House of Representatives from Anderson County, consist of constituent mail opposing legislation to legalize pari-mutual gambling, which Rep. Ervin also opposed. **Donor: The Honorable Tom J. Ervin.**

**One thousand ninety-eight manuscripts and four volumes, 1934-1975,** of Wayne Woodrow Freeman (b. 1916), document the newspaper career and public service of this upstate journalist. Born in Pickens County, Wayne Freeman was educated at Furman University and joined the Greenville Piedmont as a reporter in June 1939. Following military service in World War II, he returned as assistant city editor in 1946. Freeman was then assigned for two years to Columbia as capital correspondent for the Greenville News before being recalled as editor of the Piedmont in 1948. In August 1955 he was named editor of the Greenville News, a position in which Freeman continued until his retirement in 1969.

Included in this collection are papers concerning Freeman’s service as a United States Army officer in World War II and subsequently as a member of the Reserve Corps; correspondence, minutes, newsletters, agendas, official reports and other papers concerning the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission, 1960-1975, and Freeman’s participation as a member of the Executive Committee of the Upstate Committee, focusing upon the development of the Tricentennial program in the Piedmont, problems relating to the construction of the upstate center, R. Buckminster Fuller’s architectural design for the center, and the concept of an ongoing Piedmont Panorama or American Textile Center; correspondence, minutes, reports, and other papers documenting Freeman’s tenure on Gov. Robert E. McNair’s Committee on Criminal Administration and Juvenile Delinquency, 1968-1969; correspondence, minutes, and other papers concerning the South Carolina Bar Association’s Committee on Law Enforcement and Community Relations, 1968-1969, on which Freeman served; and miscellaneous papers, 1966-1969, reflecting Freeman’s interest in urban development and renewal, including papers of the Greenville County Planning Commission. Also included are editorials written by Freeman as editor of the Greenville High News, 1934-1935. Photocopies of two scrapbooks include congratulatory letters, telegrams, and newspaper clippings regarding the honorary Doctor of Laws degree awarded Freeman by Clemson college, 7 June 1959, and the
celebration of “Wayne W. Freeman Day,” 28 Oct. 1970, as part of Greenville’s Tricentennial festivities. The earlier scrapbook also includes the text of Freeman’s commencement address to the graduating class of 1959 at Clemson College. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wayne W. Freeman.**

**Fourteen manuscripts,** 1851-1891 and undated, added to the papers of Presbyterian minister David Ethan Frierson (1818-1896), include texts of eleven sermons, delivered chiefly at Anderson, with such titles as “The Atonement,” “Paradise to Come,” “Peace With God,” and “Christianity and Women.” **Donor: Mrs. James R. Keith.**

**Two manuscripts,** 5 Nov. 1789 and 5 June 1818, include a pardon issued to Thomas P. Davis, 1818, convicted in Georgetown “of a riot.” **Donor: Mr. George Warren.**

**Letter,** 30 July 1781, to Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene (1742-1786), from Gen. Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee (1756-1818), near Charleston, reports on the movement of British troops commanded by Lord Cornwallis and recommends a plan to allow concerted action against those troops — “If your cavalry could affect a junction with the Marquis [de Lafayette] it is not improbable but an advantageous action might take place before the British army could reach their fortified town ... On a proclamation from you, the disaffected [militia] both here & in Georgia would return to their allegiance ... if our friends in Georgia would be persuaded to relinquish the ways of murder & robbery, & by a vigorous exertion create a powerful diversion in their country, I am confident that the close of October would bring about decisive advantages in favour of America, let Cornwallis return or not. Your proclamation will be necessary in Georgia to check the licentious appetite of those people.” **Donors: Mrs. Josephine Abney, Mr. R. Trippett Boineau, Col. Grover C. Criswell, Dr. & Mrs. A. C. Flora, Jr., Mrs. George S. King, Sr., Dr. Robert N. Milling, Mr. & Mrs. Perry Randle, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Robinson, and Dr. & Mrs. George H. Widner.**

**One hundred thirty-seven manuscripts,** 1842-1879, of Henry Pinckney Hammett (1822-1891), include correspondence and other papers reflecting personal and family affairs and his activities as partner in William Bates & Co., a cotton factory, 1849-1863; as president of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 1866-1870; and as founder and president of Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Greenville, 1873-1891. Among the papers are a letter, 9 June 1847, from John Wood, Lithonia, Ga., to Hammett, in which Wood notes sending wheat, corn, and oats to “the suffering Irish”; an agreement, 1 Feb. 1849, between Hammett and his father-in-law William Bates and Thomas M. Cox, to form a partnership as William Bates & Co.; letters, 1859, written home by Hammett while on an extended northern trip to visit cotton factories and machinery companies; a letter, 17 Sept. 1867, from cotton manufacturer Andrew Baxter Springs, Fort Mill, relating news of William Gregg’s death and discussing the need for a qualified successor to head the Graniteville company; letters, 1867, reporting the malfeasance of conductors aboard the Greenville & Columbia Railroad; and a letter, 2 Dec. [1876], written by Hammett’s son-in-law and newly elected member of the Wallace House, James Lawrence Orr (b. 1852), to Bettie Hammett
Orr — "It is now six o'clock Saturday morning and we have been in continuous session since Ten o'clock Thursday morning. I... have taken my meals and slept on the floor here. We have our blankets and do the best we can... They did not put us out as we anticipated.... I feel more hopeful than when I wrote last but God only knows what the result will be." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Frank Barron, Jr., Mr. Johnathan Bryan, Mrs. W. H. Calcott, Mr. M. Bothwell Crigler, Mr. Alderman Duncan, Mrs. Nancy Fox, and Dr. Wilbur Zeigler.

Letter, 13-15 May 1877, of Gov. Wade Hampton (1818-1902), Columbia, to United States Secretary of State William Maxwell Evarts (1818-1901), comments upon the local political situation, particularly controversial appointments to the judiciary, and states — "I sustain Willard, a Northern man & a Republican, because I wish to show that we do not intend to be prescriptive, & that our fight here has not been against Northern men but only against a band of plunderers." Hampton concludes by noting — "All is going smoothly here & I hope that we shall have no further trouble here." Donors: Mrs. Kristin W. Hook, Mrs. Marshall G. Ligon, and Mr. & Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, Jr.

Letter, 25 Sept. 1826, of United States Congressman Moses Hayden (1786-1830) of New York, to "Dear Howe," concerns the latter's rejection as a nominee for a judgeship and comments on the poor quality of the oratory in the House, particularly that of William Drayton (1776-1846) — "he came here with a great reputation most of which he has since lost by much speaking — a feeble & deluted & drawling manner — I have become a detestee of long speeches." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Julian Hennig.

Letter, 6 Mar. 1863, of Union soldier Melville Howard, Pinckney Island, to his brother Nathan in New Hampshire, describes his daily life in the army, notes his interest in the "rebs or secesh as some term them," whose pickets were within shouting distance, states — "I wanted to go over to them, that I might see what they were and what they had to eat & wear, but I was a little too afraid to for fear they would not let me come back," and concludes — "It is a hard life that of the soldier but I love [it] with all its hardships, trials, and dangers." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Arpad Darazs.

Letter, 20 May [18]69, of Hannah Hunn, apparently a northern Quaker and a teacher, Seaside plantation, Beaufort, to "my dear cousin," relates news of local crops and entertainments. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Poinsett Exum and Dr. Cole Blease Graham.

Manuscript, 4 Mar. 1851, Anderson District, bond recording the apprenticeship of "Mrs. E.G. Starke's Negro boy Alfred" to Samuel H. Langston "for three years to learn him the carpenter's trade." Donors: Mrs. T. C. Callison and Mr. & Mrs. Warren Darby.

Letter, 13 July 1835, of E. Lartique, Blackville, to Mrs. Pascalis, Barnwell District, refers to her interest in establishing an academy for young ladies, recommends that "she apply for the Academy [at] Barnwell... the Lady that is there now... is not very well liked," describes the building housing the academy, and characterizes the inhabitants as "very friendly to strangers, and a kind hearted sort." Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.
Letter, 20 Mar. 1778, to Henry Laurens (1724-1792), Yorktown, [Pa.], from Baron [Louis-Casimir de] Holzendorff (b. 1728), Richmond, Va., expresses the hope that Laurens might soon return home from Yorktown, where the Continental Congress was meeting in exile — “I wished this could determine you to return ... as soon as possible, notwithstanding the honour you have to be president of congress ... indeed it would be much better for you to live in Charles, than in York, town.” Donors: Mrs. W. R. Chastain, Mr. Melvin L. Manwarring, Miss Pattie L. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Rawl, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Stebinger, and Mr. George Warren.

Three manuscripts, 1869-1870 and undated, of Robert E. Lee (1800-1870), president of Washington College, Lexington, Va., consist of two letters to the parent of Society Hill native Murray McIntosh, commending him for “distinguished industry and success in his studies” and an undated invitation requesting the “Pleasure of Mr. McIntosh’s society to tea.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. J. Rieman McIntosh.

Letter, 30 Mar. 1862, of Francis Lieber (1800-1872), New York, to William Maxwell Evarts, New York, a prominent attorney and later Secretary of State under President Hayes, thanks Evarts for a volume apparently attacking the philosophy of states rights — “It is an important work ... which relates to our Strengths and Weakness — a nationalizing union of state governments — a bulwark against absorbing centralism and ... poisonous state sovereignty.” Donors: Mr. C. J. Cambre, Mr. & Mrs. Henry L. Fuller, Miss Louise Heriot, and Mrs. Ann Fripp Hampton.

Manuscript, c. 1923, of John McLaren McBryde (1841-1923), an address delivered in New Orleans, recounting his Civil War experiences early in 1861 as a member of Gregg’s Regiment, First S. C. Infantry, stationed on Sullivan’s Island and Morris Island, as well as his subsequent military service with the “Richland Rifles” in Virginia. McBryde also notes having seen Jefferson Davis and members of the Confederate Cabinet at the Burt House in Abbeville during the last days of the war. Donor: Mrs. Suzanne Seymour.

Three hundred eighty-seven manuscripts, 1946-1984, of Greenville native, Raven Ioor McDavid, Jr. (1911-1984), document the career and scholarly endeavors of this linguist and educator who enjoyed an international reputation as one of the foremost authorities on the way Americans speak the English language. Graduated from Furman University in 1931 with a B.A. in English, McDavid pursued graduate studies at Duke University, from which he received the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1933 and 1935 respectively. During his subsequent teaching career McDavid held positions at various schools, including The Citadel, Michigan State University, Western Reserve University, and the University of Chicago; in addition, he held Fulbright professorships in Germany, Denmark, and Norway.

A student of Hans Kurath, editor-in-chief of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada, Raven McDavid was associated with the Linguistic Atlas project as field investigator and associate editor, 1941-1964. In 1964 he succeeded Kurath as editor-in-chief of the Lin-
guistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States (LAMSAS), a position in which he continued until his death. From 1974 until 1981 LAMSAS was headquartered at the University of South Carolina. While a visiting professor in 1974 McDavid directly supervised the project; at other times he oversaw its progress from his home in Chicago.

The collection is comprised of personal correspondence, chiefly with W. D. Workman, Jr., regarding linguistic research as well as state and national politics; project summaries, memoranda, and other papers relating to LAMSAS; published articles, manuscripts, and addresses by McDavid; and newspaper clippings concerning McDavid and his linguistic research. There are also letters of Raymond O'Cain, Kenneth E. Toombs, and Milledge B. Seigler. Donor: Mr. William D. Workman, Jr.

Eleven volumes, 1917-1975, of Samuel Buchanan “Buck” McMaster (1874-1939) and family, owners of Goodwill plantation, located in Richland County, include accounts of sales of timber from Goodwill and records of S. B. McMaster, Inc., a Columbia sporting goods store. Four guest registers, 1920-1939 and 1962-1969, contain the signatures of guests at Goodwill and comments on their visits to hunt, fish, or simply to enjoy the natural beauty of the place. Donor: Mr. Ian McIntyre.

Broadside, 10 Feb. 1858, of the Makelaars firm of Rotterdam, Holland, announces the forthcoming sale at auction of large quantities of rice recently arrived from Charleston aboard the ship Lydia. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Edmund R. Taylor, Mr. Alexander Tunstall, and Mrs. William H. White.

Two hundred twenty manuscripts, 1964-1985, of internationally known printmaker Robert R. Malone (b. 1933), a native of McColl, S. C., consist of exhibit programs, studio catalogs, pamphlets, newspaper clippings, posters, and other printed items, together with a small number of letters and photographs, documenting his career as a studio and teaching artist. Donor: Mr. Robert R. Malone.

Eight manuscripts, 1877-1888, of Benjamin Harper Massey (1819-1888), relate primarily to political matters in South Carolina. The collection includes a letter, 17 May 1877, from John Doby Kennedy, regarding strategy for a caucus — “let me suggest that [Joseph Brevard] Kershaw be run everytime . . . to keep him before the caucus as a rallying point”; a letter, 25 Jan. 1881, from penitentiary superintendent T. J. Lipscomb, requesting Massey’s opinion, as a member of the board, on hiring convict labor to a shoe manufacturer; and letters, 20 Feb. and 23 July 1882, from Secretary of State R. W. Sims, concerning the candidacy of John C. Haskell for attorney general. Donors: Dr. John C. Buchanan, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, III, and Mrs. J. J. Pringle, Jr.

Manuscript volume, 1880-1885, of Summerton Methodist Church, Clarendon County, contains minutes of quarterly church conferences and records of baptisms, deaths, and members received and dismissed. Donor: Mrs. Ilene B. Rowe.

Two hundred twelve manuscripts, 1930-1939, of James Franklin Miles (b. 1913), adult education student and educator, consist chiefly of
correspondence received while at the Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, 1934-1936, the University of South Carolina, 1936-1938, and as a teacher at Parker District High School, Greenville, 1938-1939. Miles was an exemplary student in South Carolina's struggling adult education system. Reared in Olympia, a mill village on the outskirts of Columbia, he left school after the fifth grade to work as a doffer in a mill. Several years later he attended the Clemson Opportunity School and earned sufficient credits to be enrolled at the Textile Industrial Institute. In 1936 he transferred to the University of South Carolina as a junior. He received federal financial aid through the National Youth Administration and supplemented that money with earnings from a paper route. Miles was active in university organizations and became secretary of the Clariosophic Literary Society. Upon receipt of his bachelor's degree he accepted a teaching position with the Greenville High School. He received his Master's degree from U.S.C. in 1939 and continued his teaching duties through 1941 when he began a series of jobs with the State Department of Education, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Extension Service. In 1947 he joined the faculty of Clemson University and remained there as professor of Agricultural Economics until his retirement. He received a doctorate from Cornell University in 1951.

The collection includes letters from mother Fannie Miles, sister Pearl, classmates from the Clemson Opportunity School, friends from Columbia, teachers and others who helped him along the way, and numerous letters from Wil Lou Gray, the driving force behind adult education in South Carolina. Miles occasionally appeared with Miss Gray to speak on behalf of adult education, and she regularly encouraged him to write members of the general assembly during budget debates to request support in funding adult education. In addition to the correspondence the collection contains many undated drafts of speeches and papers prepared by Miles while studying at U.S.C. Of particular interest among the correspondence are letters: 30 Aug. 1933, from Wil Lou Gray, Columbia — "Often I feel that the work we are trying to do is not valued by those who need it most, but when I run across a boy like you ... I am convinced that the years spent in this work do bring forth real fruit"; Sept. 1934, from mother Fannie Miles, citing the fine example of Olin D. Johnston, as a religious man who worked his way through school to become governor; and 28 Feb. 1939, from Wil Lou Gray, Columbia thanking Miles for writing his legislator — "I have felt for a long time that we would never be able to get the support for adult education that we need until our pupils were able themselves to be heard." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. H. Arthur Brown, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Jack S. Graybill, and Mr. David Moltke-Hansen.

Broadside, c. 1880, advertisement for a variety show featuring Billy Arlington, "America's Greatest Comedian," the Arlingtons' Concert and Comedy Company, and other entertainers, reprints the text of a poem, "Charleston Then and Now," by Mrs. Margie P. Moseley, of Rome, Ga. The poem is a reminiscence of Charleston at the time of the Civil War. Donors: Mr. Donald Keith Fraley and Mr. H. J. Kaufmann.

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Printed manuscript, 1899-1900, of Mount Pleasant School, Glymphville, Newberry County, souvenir card listing the names of students and teacher L. A. Riser. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Charles H. P. Duell.

Six hundred thirty-three manuscripts, 1919-1985, of Walter Monroe Newton (b. 1904), mayor of Bennettsville, 1939-1951, and probate judge, Marlboro County, 1951-1979, consist of personal correspondence, newspaper clippings, photographs, genealogical information on the Adams, Guerry, McCall, and Newton families, and topical files, including those on the Advisory Committee on Aging of the Pee Dee Regional Council of Governments, 1976, 1980-1982; Bennettsville; the Marlboro County Historical Society; and the Tri-County Mental Health Center, Bennettsville. Among the correspondence are three letters, May-June 1951, from United States Senator Burnett R. Maybank, regarding the rejection of Bennettsville as a site for a U. S. air base or flying school; and two letters, 7 and 15 Oct. 1954, from State Senator Edgar A. Brown, encouraging Newton to help get out the vote in the upcoming Democratic primary — “The drive is on to break up the Democratic Party and they don’t mind crucifying me as the nominee for the United States Senate in order to do so.” Thirty-five photographs include family portraits and scenes from the Augusta Military Academy, Ft. Defiance, Va., where Judge Newton was enrolled as a youth. Donor: Judge Walter M. Newton.

Two letters, 28 Aug. 1820 and 21 Sept. 1839, of the Noble family, consist of a letter of Elizabeth Boineau Noble to her husband Patrick, Abbeville, informing him of the appointment of her uncle as a commis­sioner to negotiate with the Creek Indians; and a letter from Attorney General Henry Bailey, Charleston, regarding a court case involving a slave stolen from Robert T. Chisolm and transported to Virginia and discussing protocol and plans to send an agent to effect the return of the slave and the men responsible for the theft. Donor: Mrs. Robert C. Taylor.

Thirty-three manuscripts, 1837-1853 and undated, of Cunningham Mason Pennington (1812-1885), a native of Spartanburg District who removed to Rome, Ga., in 1845, consist chiefly of bills and receipts for construction materials and Negro hire contracted for the repair of the Broad River Bridge near Columbia. Donor: Mrs. Archibald Farrar.

One hundred sixty manuscripts, Mar. 1895-Feb. 1896, of Francis Winslow Poe (1853-1926), document the beginnings of the Poe Manufac­turing Company, of Greenville, and construction of the mill. Poe, a Greenville businessman and entrepreneur, served as president and trea­surer of the company, capitalized at $100,000. The mill was designed by the Boston firm of Lockwood, Greene & Co. The collection, which is comprised almost entirely of incoming correspondence regarding the company, contains many letters and telegrams from the architects concerning the details of the design, construction, and selection of mill equipment. The papers also contain letters from contractors bidding for and supplying goods and services, stockholders and prospective stock­holders, prospective clients, and letters regarding the cotton market and trade in general. Much of the mill’s equipment was purchased from firms in the Northeast, although Poe also corresponded and did business with
firms in Georgia and Virginia. By March 1895, when the collection begins, Poe had already established his company and had apparently selected Lockwood, Greene & Co. to design the plant. While obviously a mere fragment of the papers generated in starting up the mill, the collection reveals the leadership, expertise, and practical sense that were important in creating the textile industry in the South in the late nineteenth century. **Donor: Mr. Otis Taylor.**

**Manuscript volume, c. 1789-1793,** of James Pugh (1771-1814), son of the Rev. Evan Pugh (1729-1802), is a handwritten “Musick Book” containing late eighteenth-century metrical psalm tunes, many of which are still sung today. The book also includes “Lessons for Tuning the Voice” and “Rules for Singing by Note.” **Donor: Mrs. W. G. Moore.**

**Twenty-four manuscripts and one volume, 1739-1935,** of Henry William Ravenel (1814-1887), include a scrapbook/commonplace book kept by Ravenel and family papers, among which are two bonds, 1739 and 1747, of Catharine Taylor, an account, 1748, of goods sold for Mary St. Julien, and an account 1759, of Henry Ravenel with René Ravenel. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Charles Venning and Mr. Fred G. Ashhurst.**

**Letter, 4 Nov. 1939,** of Alexander Samuel Salley, Jr. (1871-1961), to William H. Biggs, Williamston, N. C., concerns an interest in purchasing copies of *Guy Rivers* by William Gilmore Simms. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William R. Ballou.**

**Three hundred five manuscripts, 1940, 1965-1983,** of Mary Verner Schlaefer (Mrs. Edward M., Jr.), consist of material collected by Mrs. Schlaefer, primarily reflecting her membership and interest in the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia. The papers relate chiefly to the church’s decision not to join in the union of the Presbyterian Church U. S. with the United Presbyterian Church U.S.A., but to affiliate instead with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Included in the collection are correspondence and memoranda, church bulletins and other publications, resolutions adopted by the church, financial reports, and newspaper clippings. Letters and memoranda issued by Hugh Walker McClure, III, minister of First Presbyterian Church during this “crisis,” document his efforts to carry the church into the Evangelical Presbyterian Church, of which he was a founder, and his resignation as minister in 1982 during the debates over the future of the church. **Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Edward M. Schlaefer, Jr.**

**Letter, 6 May 1846,** of Virginia Congressman James Alexander Seddon (1815-1880), to Shawn Minor, informs Minor that he would receive a copy of a “great speech” delivered by John C. Calhoun before Congress, praises Calhoun, and laments that he should be “so maligned by the foul underlings of party and by mere partizan management.” **Donor: Mr. Philip L. Edwards.**

of poems “in press at this moment, the gathered fugitives of 30 years,” and requests to be remembered “when you publish any thing of particular interest in your Journal.” **Donors: Col. & Mrs. James E. Altman, Mrs. W. T. Cassels, Dr. Drew G. Faust, Mrs. Willis Fuller, and Dr. & Mrs. Francis H. Gay.**

**Thirty-six letters, 1827-1865, 1931 and undated, of Joseph Starke Sims (1801-1875), lawyer and statesman of Union District, consist chiefly of letters between Sims and his wife Jane E. Fernandis and include interesting comments regarding the secession crisis. Ten letters, 1864-1865, to son Charles, serving with Confederate forces, provide insights into the lives of Union District’s elite during the late years of the war. The collection includes a letter, 22 Feb. 1852, of son Henry Fernandis Sims, informing his parents of his experiences as a cadet at The Citadel. Joseph Starke Sims was a delegate to the Secession Convention. Writing from Charleston, 22 Dec. 1860, Sims provided his wife with news of the proceedings and discussed the possibility of “a fight for the forts.” In letters of 9 and 11 Apr. 1861, Sims informed his wife of the near certainty of a fight over control of the forts in Charleston harbor and described the mobilization and concentration near Charleston of state troops. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Campbell.**

**Seven manuscripts and three scrapbooks, 1876-1914 and undated, of Methodist minister Richard Davis Smart (1846-1914), consist of sermons and addresses delivered by the Rev. Smart and scrapbooks containing articles on religion and the careers of Smart’s father-in-law David Wyatt Aiken (1828-1887) and brother-in-law Wyatt Aiken (1863-1923), both of whom served in the United States House of Representatives. **Donors: Mrs. Adair Keller, Mrs. C. Fletcher Watson and Mrs. J. S. Culver.**

**Twenty-four letters, 1810-1825 and undated, of William Mason Smith (1788-1838), London and Charleston, consist chiefly of letters written to Smith in London by English cousins Ann Smith and Catherine Webber Wells. The letters are personal and provide Smith with news of family and friends, including the difficulty of a young relative in finding employment following the Napoleonic Wars when an “immense number of young men [were] thrown out of employment in consequence of the peace” and the medical treatment administered another relative who suffered an apparent stroke. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. C. Nevin Betts, Mr. & Mrs. Dennis S. Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. Howard L. Burns, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Gignilliat, Mr. & Mrs. Winston A. Lawton, Dr. & Mrs. F. DeVere Smith, and Mrs. Marion E. Stevenson.**

**Manuscript, 13 Feb. 1845, of the South Carolina Canal & Railroad Company, printed bill considered in the United States Senate “to authorize the Carolina Railroad Company to import certain pipes and machinery free of duty ... for the application of the atmospheric pressure, as a propelling power on railroads, not to exceed what is sufficient for a road one mile in length.” **Donors: Mr. Willoughby Dixon, Jr. and Dr. & Mrs. Rufus C. Fellers.**

**Two hundred ninety-one manuscripts, 1925, 1945-1946, 1949-1959, and 1984, of social worker Charlotte Stevenson (1902-1983) consist chiefly of letters from Miss Stevenson to her mother and her sisters,**
Lalla, Peurifoy, and Sarah. Born near Loris, in Horry County, the eldest child of James Edwin and Mary Leoma Lewis Stevenson, Charlotte Stevenson was graduated from Columbia College in 1923 and in 1925 earned the M.A. degree in history from the University of South Carolina. Following graduate studies in religious education at Northwestern University, Miss Stevenson travelled throughout the South for the Methodist church teaching psychology and instructional methods to church workers in area training schools. From 1930 until 1933 she served as a family case worker with Associated Charities, Columbia's private charity agency. In 1933 Miss Stevenson studied at the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration before returning to Columbia to become director of the Richland County Bureau of Social Service under the Emergency Relief Act. Between 1935 and 1937 she served as secretary of South Carolina's Children's Bureau and in 1937 was named as the first director of the Richland County Department of Public Welfare. From August 1945 through March 1948 Miss Stevenson was stationed first at Dingolfing and Landau, Germany, and later at Vienna and Salzburg, Austria, as principal welfare officer for the Displaced Persons Operations of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Public Welfare Branch of United States Forces in Austria. Between July 1948 and June 1951, as chief of the Welfare Section, United States Military Government, she was stationed at Nagasaki and Kure, Japan. After leaving Japan, Miss Stevenson served from April 1953 through April 1954 as a social worker for the Alaska Native Service of the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. At Havelock, N. C., between May 1954 and July 1957, and among the Puerto Rican community of New York City, between September 1957 and December 1959, she acted as a community worker on behalf of the Woman's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions of the Methodist Church. Following her retirement in 1959, Miss Stevenson returned to Columbia where she lived with her sisters Lalla and Foy. She remained very active in retirement and enrolled in the Ph.D. program in history at the University of South Carolina. She was engaged in research on her doctoral dissertation at the time of her death.

The bulk of Charlotte Stevenson's letters in this collection were written between 1945 and 1959 from Germany, Austria, Alaska, Havelock, N. C., and New York City and to some extent document her career as a welfare officer and community worker. Although they seldom reveal in detail the oftentimes sensitive nature of her work, Miss Stevenson's letters do convey an impression of the type of work in which she was engaged. They also contain vivid descriptions of her surroundings, reveal her interest in the personal and business affairs of her sisters in Columbia, and indicate her enthusiasm for native arts and crafts, travel, cooking and entertaining, and collecting artifacts and objets d'art. The collection also contains correspondence of Charlotte Stevenson while serving as a counselor at a Girl Scout camp in Vade Mecum, N. C., in 1925, and an interesting series of letters, June-Aug. 1925, written by Charlotte and Lalla Stevenson during their tour of Europe and while on board the President Roosevelt. The letters in this collection were edited and published by Lalla and Foy Stevenson in Charlotte Stevenson, Pioneer Social Worker, Her Life and Letters (1984). Donors: Miss Foy Stevenson and Miss Lalla Stevenson.
**Letter**, 28 Apr. 1862, of Thomas House Taylor (1799-1867), a South Carolina native and rector of Grace Church, New York, to Benson J. Lessing, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., comments upon the latter’s sermon of 4 Jan. 1861, delivered “when South Carolina only had seceded, and when we were in strong hopes, that her suicidal example would not be followed by her sister States.” Taylor criticizes South Carolina for her “monstrous wickedness” and argues fervently against secession. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Gaylord Donnelley.**

**Manuscript diary**, 9 Feb.-7 Sept. 1887, of Martha M. Thorn, a student at Columbia Female College, contains comments on her academic studies, including music, French, Latin, moral sciences, geometry, and zoology; her impressions of classmates and faculty, particularly the Rev. Dr. Osgood Andrew Darby (1828-1894), president of the college; and leisure time activities, including attendance at church services, temperance lectures, opera house entertainments, meetings of the Wightman Literary Society, picnics, strolls through the streets of Columbia, and encounters with male students from the University of South Carolina. Among the more interesting entries is a reference to “lecture on ‘Womans Rights’” by Dr. Darby — “He does not believe in it, I do” (23 May); a detailed account of a picnic for students from Columbia Female College and the University of South Carolina at a plantation below Columbia (7 May); and a description of her dormitory room (30 May). **Donor: Mrs. James L. Sweet.**

**Manuscript volume**, 24 June 1864-15 Apr. 1865, of Sergeant Robert A. Turner (1837-1908), Co. B, Hampton Legion, contains a company roll and diary entries during campaigns in Virginia. His entries are made at irregular intervals and note troop movements, engagements, casualties, and news of the war. His descriptions of the fighting show some sophistication, as exhibited in the following account of a fight early in October 1864 south of Petersburg — “The enemy fought with a great deal of obstinacy towards the last but was easily driven ... we infer from this that he must have been heavily reinforced.” Other entries show his unflagging spirit — “James Island Reported Captured and Charleston about to fall in the enemy’s hands. Hard Times but better coming (12 July 1864) ... God grant us a speedy peace on honorable terms and dry up the fountains of our Sorrow. amen” (27 Dec. 1864). **Donor: Mr. Stanley C. Baker.**

**Scrapbook**, 1865-1866, 1875, 1896-1897, of Co. L, 104th Regiment, United States Colored Troops, kept by Lt. Willington Wood, contains fifty documents primarily relating to Co. L, 1865-1866, while stationed near Beaufort, including invoices, returns of ordnance and supplies, volunteer enlistment forms completed by men from Columbia and Camden, and letters. A letter, 29 Sept. 1865, from Capt. Thomas H. Ferrel, near Robertsville, complains of Wood’s sending men rejected for service to him for transportation to Hilton Head for discharge — “all this may appear quite Military to you but it does not seem so to me ... do not think this letter Intended as a reprimand only advice to you as I know you a young officer.” Later material consists of certificates of membership in the Odd Fellows and advertising flyers for various wholesale commission merchants. **Donors: Judge & Mrs. Walter J. Bristow, Jr.,**
Mr. & Mrs. John H. Brooks, Dr. & Mrs. A. Keen Butterworth, Mr. & Mrs. Robert D. Cook, Mr. & Mrs. Robert N. DuRant, Mrs. Robert Farmer, and Mr. & Mrs. Luther Gower.

Three manuscript volumes, 1937-1938, of University High School, Columbia, consist of a Latin club yearbook, with photographs of members and information on monthly meetings; the script of the class play, "Experiences With a Donkey," a spoof of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Travels With a Donkey in the Cevennes," written by Mary Nininger, Neva Jackson, Elizabeth Nininger, and Mary Crow; and the 1938 class yearbook. **Donor: Mrs. Sam C. Webb.**

Forty-four documents, 1899-1900, 1936, and 1939, of the Wade Hampton Hotel, of Columbia, consist of the contents of the cornerstone, including the contents of the cornerstone of the Columbia City Hall, which was erected in 1900 and demolished in 1939 to make room for construction of the hotel. The first stone was laid by the Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina. The Masons were instrumental in having the contents of that stone, supplemented with contemporary material, placed in the hotel cornerstone in 1939. The material includes membership lists of Richland Lodge No. 39 and Acacia Lodge No. 94; A.F.M. pamphlets; and items from Columbia's Sesquicentennial celebration. **Donor: Mrs. Deb Woolley.**

Forty-four manuscripts, 1861-1865, of Private John W. Ward (b. c. 1836), Co. B, 1st Regiment, South Carolina Volunteer Cavalry, to Elizabeth ("Bettie") Floyd, provide information about his Civil War career. In addition, the collection contains several letters to Bettie from cousins David S. Floyd and John Frank Floyd, also in Confederate service. Ward and the Floyds were from Spartanburg District. Ward served throughout the war, eventually attaining the rank of sergeant, and fought in South and North Carolina and Virginia. Three letters, 28 June-2 Aug. 1864, describe the bombardment of Charleston and Fort Sumter, which Ward characterized as ineffectual. In a letter of 18 Sept. 1864, he looked forward to the election of Union Gen. McClellan as President — "I do hope it [the war] may close Soon as I think a more private life would suit me better than the one I am now living the general impression is that Mclelan will be allected & if we will not come back into the union that he will Recognize the South." In one of the last letters, 13 Mar. 1865, while riding with Hampton in North Carolina in the wake of Sherman's advancing army, Ward notes — "The yanks has had us cut off[f] for a bout two weeks but we are now traveling in there rear they have done a great deal of damage... but have not done the people as bad as I expected they would." **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. J. Philo Caldwell, Mrs. Everett Dwight, and Mr. & Mrs. Maynard S. Watson.**

Letter, 27 Oct. 1950, of Elizabeth Avery Waring, wife of Judge J. Waties Waring, Charleston, to Miss [Alma] Jones, reiterates her husband's support of civil rights for blacks despite social ostracism, harassment, and threats of physical violence, including an attack on their home on the night of 9 October — "There is a guard protecting the Judge now placed here by the Justice Department and all is well at present.... What we hope and pray is that being symbols of the persecution of the Negroes down here that the country will become aroused and insist upon
Federal laws to bring this savage part of the world back into a civilized Union." Mrs. Waring goes on to congratulate Miss Jones, a teacher, for having set a good example for her race, particularly as "the Negro people down here ... live largely vicariously through those of the Negro race who succeed and rise as few of them can down here." Donor: Mrs. Wilhelmina Roberts Wynn.

Manuscript, 13 Nov. 1857, of Henry Whitmire, bill of sale of his estate which included oxen, horses, cattle, hogs, corn, cabbage, farm implements, and other tools. Donor: Mrs. Ernest B. Allen.

Three and three-quarters linear feet of papers, 1940-1983, added to the collection of journalist William D. Workman, Jr. (b. 1914), include major topical files on James F. Byrnes, nuclear energy, and the textile industry and smaller files on such diverse topics as aviation, the state judiciary, and taxation. These research files are comprised of newspaper clippings, correspondence and memoranda, reports, brochures, statistical data, and photographs. Donor: Mr. William D. Workman, Jr.

SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA


Aiken Standard and Review, Instructions to Correspondents, Aiken, 1936. Donors: Mrs. William A. Morrall and Mr. & Mrs. Clement John Sobotka.

The American Repository; or, Lottery Magazine of Literature, Politics, and Pleasure ..., London, 1777. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Walter B. Edgar, The Rev. Maurice M. Moxley, Mrs. Wallace F. Pate, and Mr. William L. Suttles.


Robert W. Barnwell, Jr., An Address upon the Moral Claims of Temperance, Delivered before the Charleston Total Abstinence Society, Charleston, 1852. Donors: Miss Rebecca Bryan and Dr. & Mrs. Heyward Fouche.

Walter Barr, Baxter McLendon, A Biography, Bennettsville, 1928. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Kenneth I. Metz.
Beaufort Messenger, vol. 2, no. 7 (Feb. 1924). Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Fred B. Christensen.


Clemson Chronicle, vol. 1, no. 7 (Apr. 1898). Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Howard Timberlake.


Columbia Daily Register, 10 Sept. 1876 issue. Donors: Miss Agnes D. Crawford, Mrs. E. M. Hines, Jr., and Mrs. B. H. Perry.

The Columbian, vol. 2, no. 1 (Nov. 1911). Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Howard M. Perry.

Bob Conard, “Iodine: A Song of the Sunny South” (sheet music), Florence, 1929. Donors: Mrs. William A. Morrall and Mr. & Mrs. Clement John Sobotka.

Contestacion a las observaciones sobre las instrucciones Que Dio El Presidente de los Estados Unidos del Norte America a los representantes de aquella republica en el Congress de Panama en 1826: Sobre la Conducta del Senor [Joel R.] Poinsett, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Mejico, bound with Observaciones sobre las Instrucciones que dio El Presidente de los Estados Unidos del Norte America a los representantes de Aquella Republica en el Congreso de Panama in 1826: sobre la Conducta del Senor Poinsett, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Mejico, & Sobre Nuestras relaciones con la America Espanola en general, con una copia de las Instrucciones, Philadelphia, 1830. Donors: Mr. Francis Lieber and Mr. & Mrs. John Melaney.

County Record (Kingstree), 24 Feb. 1898 issue. Donor: Mr. George Warren.
Jane T. H. Cross, Azile, Nashville, Tn., 1866. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Walter M. Keenan.**

*Daily Phoenix* (Columbia), 15 June 1872 issue. **Donors: Miss Agnes D. Crawford, Mrs. E. M. Hines, Jr., and Mrs. B. H. Perry.**

*Daily Union-Herald* (Columbia), 1 July 1874 issue. **Donors: Miss Agnes D. Crawford, Mrs. E. M. Hines, Jr., and Mrs. B. H. Perry.**


*Dorchester County Record* (St. George), 12 June 1930 issue. **Donors: Mrs. William A. Morrall and Mr. & Mrs. Clement John Sobotka.**


Edgefield County Y.M.C.A., *Third Annual Convention of the Young Men’s Christian Associations, of Edgefield County, S. C., Held at Meeting Street, Sept. 10-12, 1892*, Edgefield, 1892. **Donor: Mr. Warren Ripley.**


John Christopher Faber, *An Oration on the Death of Captain Daniel Strobel, Delivered on the Seventeenth Day of December 1806, to the Members of the German Friendly Society*, Charleston, 1806. **Donors: Dr. & Mrs. William Bryan, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Richard L. Childers, Judge & Mrs. J. Bratton Davis, Dr. & Mrs. A. C. Flora, Jr., and Dr. & Mrs. J. O’Neal Humphries.**

Farmers’ State Mutual Hail Insurance Company of South Carolina, Columbia, undated. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Howard Timberlake.**

Florence Baptist Association, *Minutes of the Thirty-Eighth Annual Session, Sardis Baptist Church, October 25th and 26th, 1927*, Florence, 1927. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Charles C. Rountree, Jr.,**


*Greenville High News*, 21 issues, 1934-1939. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Freeman.**

Robert Y. Hayne, *Second Speech of Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina: In Reply to Mr. Webster . . .*, Washington, 1830 (corrected galley, with Hayne’s manuscript emendations). **Donor: Mr. G. Hamilton Mowbray.**

Sidney Holden and Roy Reber, “Charleston Cabin,” *New York*, 1924 (sheet music). **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. R. Hunter Kennedy.**

Horry Herald (Conway), 2 issues, 10 and 24 July 1930. Donors: Mrs. William A. Morrall and Mr. & Mrs. Clement John Sobotka.


Kimber's Almanac, for the Year of Our Lord 1805. Particularly Adapted to the Use of Friends, Philadelphia, 1805. Donors: Miss Cora D. Graham and Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Haley.


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Loyal National League, *Opinions of Loyalists Concerning the Great Questions of the Times; Expressed in Speeches and Letters from Prominent Citizens of All Sections and Parties, on Occasion of the Inauguration of the Loyal Union League, in Mass Meeting on Union Square, New York, on the 11th of April, 1863, the Anniversary of the Attack on Fort Sumter, New York, 1863*. Donor: Max W. Tyler Memorial Fund.


John R. McBride, *History of the Thirty-third Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the Four Years of Civil War from Sept 16, 1861, to July 21, 1865 . . . ,* Indianapolis, 1900. Donors: Dr. Lloyd G. Gibbs, Lt. Gen. & Mrs. Harris W. Hollis, Mr. & Mrs. George H. McGregor, and Dr. & Mrs. John G. Sproat.

McCray Brothers & Cheves, Map of Charleston, S. C., and Vicinity Showing Commercial & Industrial Developments, Charleston, 1915. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Guy Lipscomb, Jr.


Observer (Newberry), 23 June 1911 issue. Donors: Mrs. William A. Morrall and Mr. & Mrs. Clement John Sobotka.


**Palmetto Leader** (Columbia), 26 Aug. 1950 issue. Donor: Mrs. Rachel C. Griffin.


The *Policy-Holders' Life and Tontine Assurance Company of the South*, Charleston, 1870. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. B. E. Nicholson.

Port Royal Agricultural School, *Prospectus of the Port Royal Agricultural School*, Beaufort, South Carolina, n.p., c. 1903. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Fred B. Christensen.


"Short Account of the climate, & c. of South-Carolina, in a letter from J. Budd to a friend, dated July 28, 1787," pp. 105-106 in *The American Museum, or, Universal Magazine*, vol. 7 (Feb. 1790). Donors: Mr. Sidney K. Suggs and Mr. William B. White, Jr.


South Carolina Medical Association, Minutes ... Together with the Transactions of the Board of Counsellors and the Anniversary Oration, by Dr. T. Y. Simons, Charleston, 1851. Donor: Mrs. Harlan M. Greene.

South Carolina Motor Club, Inc., What We Do for You, Columbia, c. 1927. Donors: Mrs. William A. Morrall and Mr. & Mrs. Clement John Sobotka.

The South Carolinian (Columbia), 15 June 1872 issue. Donors: Miss Agnes D. Crawford, Mrs. E. M. Hines, Jr., and Mrs. B. H. Perry.


The Valley Times (Graniteville), 23 May 1930 issue. Donors: Mrs. William A. Morrall and Mr. & Mrs. Clement John Sobotka.

Moses Waddel, Memoirs of the Life of Miss Caroline Elizabeth Smelt, Who Died on the 21st September, 1817, in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in the 17th Year of Her Age, New York, 1818. Donors: Mrs. John A. Bollin, Dr. & Mrs. William F. Crosswell, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas B. Edmunds, Mr. Charles E. Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Gimarc, Mr. & Mrs. Terry L. Helsley, Dr. & Mrs. Charles Holmes, Mr. & Mrs. Irwin Kahn, and Mr. & Mrs. Ernest B. Meynard.


Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Map Showing the Location of the Charleston & Savannah R[ail] R[oad], Charleston, 1856. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Joel Patrick.


Gamel Woolsey, Twenty Eight Sonnets, North Walsham, Norfolk, Eng., 1977. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Alexander Grant Donald.

Gamel Woolsey, Middle Earth, New York, 1932. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. John N. Harrison, Mr. John E. Jones, and Mrs. Kevin P. Kennedy.

Young Men’s Christian Association, 15th Annual Meeting of the State Association of the Young Men’s Christian Associations of the State of South Carolina, Held at Spartanburg, April 21-24, 1892, Columbia, 1892. Donor: Mr. Oliver W. Buckles.
PICTORIAL SOUTH CAROLINIANA

Five carte-de-visite photographs, c. 1880s or 1890s, of unidentified Negroes, by Yorkville photographers John Schorb and T. B. McClain. Donors: Col. & Mrs. Richard M. Lovelace.


Six photographs, c. 1920, of the Columbia Clay Company, a brick manufacturer in Richland County. Donor: Mrs. Walter L. Shipley.

Two photographs, 1914 and undated, of James E. Dickson and his S. C. State College classmates (1914) and the Dickson homeplace in Society Hill. Donor: Mrs. Anna Mae Dickson.


Card stereograph, 1861, of Ft. Sumter showing the oven used for heating shot. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. William Walker Burns and Mrs. Harmon W. Caldwell.


Two postal cards, c. 1920, of Woodside Mill and Camp Sevier Y.M.C.A. Hostess House in Greenville County. Donor: Miss Louise Bailey.

Two nineteenth-century albums containing carte-de-visite photographs of members and friends of the Obear family of New England, South Carolina, England, and Australia. Donors: Miss Elizabeth Obear and Mr. Henry Norwood Obear.

Carte-de-visite photograph, c. 1865, of Robert Barnwell Rhett, Jr. Donors: Mrs. Maurice M. Moxley, Mr. J. Roy Pennell, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Matthew Bruccoli and Miss Betty Callaham.

Woodcut engraving, ca. 1716, by Peter Schenk, of Amsterdam, depicting “The terrible attack of the Indians on the English in Carolina... 19 April 1715...” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Adams, Mrs. Fred C. Alexander, The Rev. Dr. C. FitzSimons Allison, Mrs. Barbara H. Barnett, Miss Catherine Bass, Mr. Paul Begley, Dr. Barbara Bellows, Mr. George S. Blackburn, Dr. Carol K. Bleser, Mr. Hendrick Booraem, Mr. & Mrs. William C. Boyd, III, Mrs. Shirley B. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Hal Brunton, Mr. & Mrs. Phelps Bultman, Mrs. Olin K. Burgdorf, Mr. W. Hammond Burkalther, Mrs. George V. Burns, Mrs. William L. Cain, Mr. James N. Caldwell, Mrs. & Mrs. Albert B. Callahan, Mr. & Mrs. Theodore J. Hopkins, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Self, and Mr. & Mrs. Rodney W. Williams.


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