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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Friday, April 8, 1988

MR. FLYNN T. HARRELL, 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. GEORGE C. ROGERS, JR.
Distinguished Professor Emeritus of History,
The University of South Carolina
Thank you for inviting me to talk with you this evening about one of my favorite topics, Elliott White Springs. I must confess I hardly know where to begin. Upon which Elliott Springs should I concentrate? The life of the Fabulous Colonel could provide material for many talks—there could be one on Elliott Springs, the author, another on Elliott Springs, the aviator, another on his famous Springmaid advertising campaign—"The Buck Well Spent on a Springmaid Sheet"—and still another of just anecdotes about Springs and the fun he had with his collection of automobiles and planes, and his Lancaster and Chester Railroad, not to speak of Springs the humanitarian and philanthropist.

Tonight, I have deliberately chosen to deal little with all those things that won him the title of Fabulous Colonel but instead to deal much with a different side of the multi-faceted Elliott Springs—the side that reflected the intense devotion and love that Springs had for "his people," who were the ordinary workers in his cotton mills, or as he called them, the "wage and hour people."

Elliott Springs headed the Springs Cotton Mills for twenty-eight years, from his father's death in 1931 until his own death in 1959. In that time he welded a bond between the workers of the mills and himself. He not only welded it, he crafted it into something unique in the annals of industry. How he did it is particularly fascinating because Springs dealt with a work force that, in his day, was of humble origins. The educational level was low. His workers were good folk but not sophisticated. Elliott Springs was of the upper class, highly educated, with every social advantage.

What made Springs, the patrician, such a champion of the common man? Part of the explanation seems to lie in Springs' inheritance—a family tradition, so to speak. An examination of the careers of his ancestors will show an unusual level of leadership.

One great grandfather was John Springs, III, who was born in the Charlotte, N.C., area about the time of the American Revolution and whose father moved down into the Catawba Indian Land of Lancaster County, S.C., a few years after the Revolution ended. From there he moved on to Fort Mill district in York County.

John Springs, III, held a large share of the stock of the Graniteville Cotton Mills, and was a major stockholder in the South Carolina Railroad and helped to establish the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. A forward looking man. About John Springs, III, a local historian, years ago, had this to say: "John Springs inherited from his father a good property for those days, and being a prudent, sagacious, intelligent, and almost perfect model of a business man, he added to it continually during the rest of his life until he became the wealthiest man in the community. His business at first was farming exclusively, after-
ward it expanded into banking and other enterprises. By reason of his good practical judgment and exact knowledge of how things should be done about farming work he became a man to whom his neighbors looked for advice and help in their difficulties."

Elliott Springs didn't personally know any of his Springs grandparents but he knew well his maternal grandfather, Samuel Elliott White. Elliott was named for White, and Elliott was his only grandchild. Grandfather White was born in 1837. He attended The Citadel but was expelled in his junior year for leading a cadet rebellion. Quick to take up arms in the Civil War, he became a hero and wounded veteran of the war.

Sam White returned to Fort Mill district after the war and became a prosperous planter but he worried about all the poor white farmers around him and took the lead in setting up the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company in order to give them employment. That was in 1887, a hundred years ago this year. A few years later White helped to set up a second cotton mill and a savings and loan bank—the first attempt in South Carolina to provide cotton mill workers with a means of buying their own homes. Samuel Elliott White's Fort Mill Manufacturing Company was the first plant of what is now Springs Industries, Inc.

Elliott Springs' mother, Grace White, died when he was eleven. Grandfather White became Elliott's close companion and good friend. White died when Elliott was fifteen years old. Elliott inherited Fort Mill Plant No. 1 and the White homestead from his grandfather, but he inherited something even more valuable from him—a high sense of civic duty and responsibility toward one's fellow citizens.

When White died in 1911, the Fort Mill newspaper reported that: "Every financial, manufacturing and educational institution in the town was silent, for he had contributed more than any other to their birth and growth. . . . Captain White was the father of Fort Mill, the father in a religious, moral, business and historical sense and the town was known through him. . . . He was the town's most timely councilor and what 'Cap'n White said' or 'used to say' will live into and be bred into another generation."

A few months after Captain White died, Leroy Springs, Elliott's father, enrolled the boy in the Culver Military Academy in Indiana. Leroy Springs wrote his good friend C. J. Shannon, Jr., of Camden, saying: "I took Elliott out to Culver and I left the little fellow there with 350 boys, not knowing a soul. He was the smallest boy there and looked very funny in his sailor hat and suit. . . . I really felt as if I had done something mean to leave him there, as he looked so small at the end of the company. . . . I am sure I did the best thing under the circumstances as I have no one here to look after him. . . ." Elliott survived at Culver. First he was the school's yo-yo champion; then he won the prize for writing the best short story and for being the most prolific writer for the school magazine; and, finally, although he was the smallest player, he was elected captain of the football team. His teammates reported that he tackled hardest and he could think of plays that confused the other teams. All of his life, Elliott was fiercely competitive.
What was Leroy Springs' influence on Elliott Springs' life? Leroy was born in Fort Mill district, a neighbor to Samuel Elliott White. Leroy dropped out of the University of North Carolina in his sophomore year to go on the road and sell wholesale groceries from a wagon. He slept in barn lofts until he got enough money to go into business for himself in Lancaster in 1882. He was twenty-one when he opened his store, Leroy Springs & Company. He took in partners; he organized a bank. He traded mules; he bought and sold cotton. He opened larger stores like Heath Springs and Company, and the largest of all, Lancaster Mercantile Company, which was soon doing more business than any other store between Charlotte and Atlanta. One year, Leroy Springs and Company, his cotton trading company, shipped more bales of cotton into Liverpool than any other American company.

Leroy Springs was precocious. Governor John Peter Richardson appointed him a colonel on the governor's staff when he was only twenty-five. He was a millionaire before he entered the cotton mill business. He was thirty-four when he became president of the Lancaster Cotton Mills.

Colonel Leroy was a scrapper, a tough mule-trader, a "hard nut." Leroy Springs poured tremendous energy into everything he did. He slept only four or five hours a night and never learned how to relax. Elliott inherited his shrewdness from Leroy. He inherited Leroy's fighting spirit. Father and son fought alike—openly and honestly, and giving no quarter. They had a fascinating correspondence. They poured out their powerful reactions to each other on paper at least once a week for twenty years. Elliott couldn't get along with his father but he admired him, nevertheless.

Elliott wanted to go to work in the mills when he finished Culver. Leroy insisted that he go to college and that he major in the liberal arts. In the spring of 1917, Elliott wrote Leroy that he would graduate from Princeton with honors in philosophy, classics, English and psychology. He reminded his father that he was the youngest man in his class. Leroy gave him a Stutz Bearcat for a graduation present.

Elliott entered the air service as a private in April of 1917 and spent the summer at a training base on Long Island. He was amazed at how little his officers knew about military organization. So, Elliott White Springs, just out of Princetown, simply took over and issued orders and organized the squadron. He didn't have the authority but he had the knowledge and if a higher-ranking officer objected, Springs looked at him with a poker face and quoted him chapter and verse of an imaginary manual and stood there as cool as a cucumber until the officer wilted. At the end of the summer, twenty-two year old Elliott Springs was the squadron commander with the rank of a top sergeant and nearly the authority of a colonel.

Elliott once remarked about his father, Colonel Leroy, that he could ride anything that had ears. Elliott could fly anything that had wings. He came out of World War I as America's fifth-ranked air ace, winning the Distinguished Service Cross from the American government and the Distinguished Flying Cross from the British government.
Elliott didn’t expect to survive the war but he did, and his letters home show he was eager to return and to go to work in the mills. Colonel Leroy welcomed him back, saw to it that all of the newspapers knew that his son was a hero, and then gave Elliott a job weighing cotton at the Lancaster Cotton Mills. Leroy believed in starting at the bottom. He had done it; Elliott could, too. Weighing cotton at Lancaster was too tame for the late war hero. Elliott quit in less than a year and took a job as a test pilot. He also crashed his plane in the first international air race, between New York and Toronto, in 1919.

Springs wrote a book about his war adventures titled *War Birds*. The book became an aviation classic. *War Birds* still sells well—especially in England where admirers consider Springs one of the great fliers of all time. *War Birds* was Springs’ first book. He wrote seven more, six of them novels, and wrote many short stories and even Hollywood screenplays. In fact, within a four-year period he sold everything he ever wrote and earned about $250,000—a magnificent sum in the 1920s. And, Elliott deposited all of the checks in his father’s bank so that Leroy would know that he could make a good living without depending on his father.

Several times Elliott tried working for his father but each time he quit after bitter quarrels. In the early 1920s Leroy seemed to lose interest in the mills. Twice, Leroy almost sold the mills to outside interests but the deals fell through. Apparently, Leroy convinced himself that Elliott would never make a cotton mill man. Leroy’s way of expressing it was to say that Elliott couldn’t plow a straight furrow.

Leroy let the mills run down. His bookkeeping was terrible and he got into tax problems over how he kept inventory. He got caught up in speculation in the stock market fever of the late 1920s. He had always played the cotton futures market. He poured large amounts of money into questionable foreign bonds. His health was not good. In 1928 he was shot on a Charlotte street by a cotton buyer who had borne a grudge for many years. The bullet penetrated Leroy Springs’ skull but he recovered remarkably fast—recovered physically, but emotionally it was very traumatic. Leroy withdrew from society and moved to an apartment in the Ritz in New York City.

Shortly before his father’s death in 1931, Elliott took over the mills and Leroy’s financial affairs. He was appalled at what he found. His father’s fortune was practically all in the hands of New York bankers and the mills were in terrible condition. Leroy had told the New Yorkers earlier that Elliott knew nothing about cotton mills or the running of them.

Elliott Springs, like Rickenbacker, could have gotten in on the ground floor of aviation or he could have stuck with writing but he didn’t. He became an industrialist instead. And not because he wanted to be, especially, but because he felt he had no choice. It was a severe test for Elliott, his greatest challenge since the World War. Just exactly how Elliott saved his inheritance from foreclosure by the New York bankers we cannot know for sure. We can’t know because by this time the wonderful once-a-week exchange of letters between Leroy and Elliott
had come to an end. A few people who knew him in those years thought that the bankers underrated Elliott by accepting his father’s statements that Elliott knew nothing about business and never would.

Elliott inherited six cotton mills with 5,000 employees. It was the bottom of the depression. One-fourth of America’s work force was unemployed. It was four years before Elliott was able to make enough profit to pay a dividend, or even to draw a salary for himself, but he held the mills together. He reorganized the mills and streamlined the management of them. Leroy had given the various mill managers a great deal of authority and encouraged them to compete with each other. Elliott centered all of the power and decision-making in his office. The mills became more efficient.

Elliott Springs vowed that he would never borrow a cent of money from a bank he did not control. And he never did. For the rest of his life he used the Bank of Lancaster, which he owned. Springs didn’t like to deal with outsiders. He bought everything locally that he possibly could. He trained his own people. He said to his workers, “We can make cloth better than anybody else and we will make only the best.” And the workers tried harder.

Once Springs had saved his mills, his second need was to upgrade the obsolete machinery. He had little money but was long on ingenuity. With the help of a couple of others, namely Lee Skipper and Walter Gayle, he haunted New England cotton mill auctions and distress sales. Springs bought hundreds of railway carloads of used machinery, much of it for only ten cents on a dollar, but, though used, the machinery was better than anything he already had. One New England plant was given to him, free for the hauling. Springs bought an old Chester plant from J. P. Stevens and started a game of musical chairs with textile machinery. When he got through he had one more cotton mill than when he started and more modern equipment everywhere. And, as any worker from those days is quick to point out, he kept everybody on the payroll. The work week may have been reduced but no one missed a payday.

For twenty years, Springs commuted from his Fort Mill home to his Lancaster office. He spent only a small percentage of his time behind his desk, but, instead, preferred to handle mill problems at the scene. Any time of the day or night he might be found inside one of his mills—in any of the towns—Fort Mill, Lancaster, Chester, or Kershaw. Third shift workers would look up and see him—sometimes at four o’clock in the morning. He might speak to them or he might not. Sometimes he went through every floor and down every aisle, like a ghost, without a word to anybody.

Elliott learned everything he could about the mills from top to bottom. He even set up a loom in the basement of his home and practiced on it until he could take it apart and put it back together as well as any loom-fixer. One machine out of a thousand might have a loose part and he would hear it. The workers believed that there wasn’t a machine that Elliott couldn’t fix as well or better than any of them. If “Cap’n” Springs was in a talking mood, he would stop and tell the operative when he
bought that particular machine, how much he paid for it, who invented it, and why it was a good invention.

The workers also believed that Elliott could fix any grievance. One of the many stories told in the years before Social Security was about an elderly woman who had worked for the mill many years before. She waited until she saw Elliott on the street in Lancaster and told him that the overseer in her old department would not take her back. When she finished her story, Springs only said, “Meet me at the gate Monday morning at ten o’clock.” She did. Without another word, they went up to her old station. Springs told the overseer to sign her on. The overseer protested that he had a waiting list for jobs; there was no vacant machine. Springs said, “Well in that case, go in your office and get your chair and bring it out here.” The overseer got the chair. Springs said to the woman, “You are on the payroll as of this minute. You sit in this chair until he finds you work.” With that, Springs walked off. The story (and dozens more of that type) circulated widely. The worker-told stories invariably cast Elliott as a hero, never as a villain. The moral of the story: If you get into real trouble, Elliott will look after you.

By 1934, Springs had met two challenges successfully, saving the mills and modernizing them. The greatest challenge of all—and this I say because Elliott Springs himself said it was his greatest challenge—was his confrontation with the unionization movement which hit a white-hot pitch in the Carolina Piedmont in the fall of 1934. The unionizers were encouraged by the U.S. Department of Labor, the N.I.R.A. and by the New Deal in general. The textile codes were in place. Elliott Springs, at first, enthusiastically accepted them.

Springs wrote an interesting letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt after one of Roosevelt’s fireside chats. In the letter, dated July 28, 1933, Springs reported what he had done to comply with the Textile Code, one hundred percent. Springs wrote President Roosevelt, “We have fixed our new rates conscientiously.... We shall employ the maximum number of people at an adequate wage... [and not] refuse employment to some of our good workers who have bad eyes, stiff fingers, or rheumatic joints. Until we are ordered to do otherwise we expect to employ these faithful workers at a rate of pay in excess of $12 a week, even though their infirmities or lack of skill prevent them from accomplishing sufficient work to receive that sum. Many of our workers are old and infirm but still they must eat.”

It took less than a year for Springs to change his attitude about the New Deal, and he became one of the leading nonconformists—a term used to describe cotton textile executives who refused to cooperate with the Cotton Textile Institute. The Cotton Textile Institute acted as a bridge between federal agencies and the mill owners. The Institute collected statistics on production, prices, supervised curtailment schedules, etc. Elliott Springs wouldn’t furnish information to the Institute because he did not want his competitors to know what he was doing. All he ever wanted his competitors to know was that he was one step ahead of them.
In September of 1934, labor organizers, most of them associated with the United Textile Workers of America, but a few more radical, attempted to recruit new members for their union from Springs-owned mills. There was much violence across the Piedmont that fall. Bloodshed occurred in the Loray Mills in nearby Gastonia, N.C. Rock Hill, less than a dozen miles from Springs' Fort Mill plants, was a hotbed of industrial unrest.

The unionizers' first target was Eureka, a Springs-owned plant in Chester. A truckload of union people were turned around outside of town by a rural policeman on a motorcycle. The group went back to Rock Hill and Gastonia for reinforcements.

On September 5, 1934, Chester was visited a second time by a “Flying Squadron” of several thousand striking union workers from other towns with the intention of shutting down the three Chester plants.

At Eureka, Joe Sanders and his friends were discussing what to do when Elliott Springs came by and instructed them to circulate among the union people and find out their plans. Later, Sanders said that Captain Springs “wasn’t afraid of the devil himself. He was cool.” The Chester loom fixers had armed themselves with picker sticks. Sanders recalled that Captain Springs saw them and said, “No, don’t use force.”

Witnesses to the action in Chester later reported that Elliott Springs met with the union organizers and invited them to address the workers who trooped out to the local baseball field to hear them. After the organizers had had their say, Captain Springs told the workers that the decision to unionize or not was theirs to make, but, as for himself, he would just as soon close the mills and go back to France and catch up with where he left off. But, Springs added, if the workers wanted him to fight, then he would move his bed into the office and stand siege with them “until men are again free from lawless tyranny,” with one shift at work and the others armed in trenches around the mill. When Springs finished his speech, according to a witness, “there was quiet and then a voice broke the silence with... ‘and the S O B means it’ and the tension broke and they trooped back to the machines, ready to stick until Hell froze over—a great personality triumph.”

On September 6, a Flying Squadron of about 1,000 union organizers from Rock Hill, Gaffney, and Gastonia attempted to march on the streets of Fort Mill where the combined work force of the two mills was about 800 workers. There was no violence but the local businessmen with shotguns and pistols blocked the key streets into the plants.

As the townspeople guarded the outskirts of Fort Mill, Elliott Springs went through Plant No. 1, instructing each supervisor to shut down the machinery and to get the workers to the back of the plant. Springs mounted a stump and spoke to the workers much in the same vein as in Chester, then told them to go home and come back when they heard the whistle. The whistle blew the next morning.

The textile union threatened to cut off delivery of coal to the Fort Mill plants. Amelia Potts recalled that Elliott told them: “I don't care. I have enough wood on my land. We'll burn wood.”
In the meantime, workers of the giant Lancaster Cotton Mills sent word to Elliott Springs that they had armed themselves and for him not to worry because they had decided they would not be organized. The second shift men guarded the mill while the first shift worked and vice-versa. Springs felt deeply the worker’s pledge of loyalty but, fearing bloodshed, cautiously ordered that bales of cotton from the plants be moved to every bridge leading into the town and, if necessary, be dumped in the roadway to prevent the outsiders from getting near. No unionizers appeared at the Lancaster and Kershaw plants.

The United Textile Workers of America charged that Springs had discriminated against seventy-seven strikers. Springs’ reaction was typical of him. Even in anger and frustration, his sardonic humor came through. Springs asked a friend if, when the investigators come, “Should I have the girls in the spinning room dressed in red and singing the International...?” To the newspapers, Springs said that he did not believe he had seven operatives who wanted to strike, not to speak of seventy-seven.

Oldtimers say that the way Elliott handled the labor crisis of 1934 won him the undying respect of his workers. The workers never again doubted that they had a leader—and they made their leader into a folk hero. To return his workers’ loyalty, Springs was “obliged” to keep the mills running. The rest of his life—and in dozens of ways—Elliott Springs revealed the depths of his obligation and his affection for the workers.

Springs delighted in saying that his workers were “ninety-nine and forty-four one-hundredths native born” and that any spinner could be a member of Colonial Dames or the DAR or the UDC if she wanted to be. The last sentence of a radio address he wrote, but did not deliver, was: “But let this be known to all; I will never let any one drag me into a fight with my own people.”

Those words were uttered in 1934, three years after Elliott Springs took over the direction of the mills. For the next twenty-five years he was to demonstrate a personal interest and involvement in every aspect of his workers’ welfare. When Elliott Springs died, the newspapers figured out that from 1925 until 1959 Elliott Springs personally gave over $15 million, just for health care and college scholarships, to the people of Lancaster County, Chester County, and Fort Mill district of York County.

No dollar figures will ever express what Elliott Springs gave to the workers in his mills. A man who started to work at the age of nine years, who worked for Colonel Leroy and then for Colonel Elliott, stated how the workers felt about Colonel Elliott as well as anyone has. After he retired, Glen Walker reflected on his fifty-six years of employment:

“You can depend on the Springs Company. If they ain’t running, ain’t nobody running. You can watch it. I knowned Colonel Springs to run these mills when nobody else wasn’t running. He run three days in the week. He stored every yard of cloth. He had the basement full of cloth. He had all the cotton warehouses full, plumb full of cloth. Every where he could
stick a piece of cloth, it was full. He did it to give us three days a week. So we could live. Now, Colonel Springs done that. And I want you to know when the boom door opened, he boomed it out and that’s where he made his money and I’m glad of it."

Currently, industrial management experts speak of a new style of management and the gist of it is that the most successful companies are run by individuals, not boards, and by individuals who really care about their workers and who believe in such a thing as corporate integrity and who have a deep sense of social responsibility. I conclude that this marvelous new-style manager is someone who manages a great deal as Colonel Elliott White Springs did. But, personally, I doubt that they will find another one cut from the same cloth as the Fabulous Colonel.
The papers of the family of Harry Legare Watson (1876-1956) do much to document the history of Greenwood County. Harry Watson was born in Phoenix on 11 July 1876 to Johnson Sale and Charlotte Louise Moseley Watson. He attended Furman University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and received his A.B. degree from the latter in 1899. In 1900 he married Ella Dargan, a graduate of Greenville Female College. Shortly thereafter, he began a distinguished career in journalism as co-owner of the Greenwood Index. Watson soon became sole proprietor and in 1919 the Index merged with the Journal (Greenwood) to become the Index-Journal. Harry Watson remained with the Index-Journal as editor, publisher, and president until his death; the only break in his association with the paper came during 1905-1906 when he served as editor of the Spartanburg Herald. While working for the Index, Watson also entered into outside business ventures, as manager of the Carolina Melon Grower’s Agency, as partner in the Phoenix store of Adams and Watson General Merchandise in 1900, and in insurance beginning in 1903. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1908 and practiced law for one year. In addition to his work and responsibilities with the paper, Watson was prominent in local affairs, serving as a trustee of Furman University, 1912-1924; delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1912-1920; county highway commissioner; chairman of the board of Greenwood Public Schools, 1915-1952; president of the South Carolina Press Association; and director of the Chamber of Commerce. Watson was also an avid collector of South Caroliniana and a skilled genealogist who received expert assistance in these latter activities from daughters Louise and Margaret.

The Watson family collection consists of twenty-six and one-fourth linear feet of papers arranged in two series and seven sub-series. The Harry L. Watson papers are composed of correspondence files and a series of columns entitled “Our Old Roads,” on the history of Greenwood County which Watson wrote for the Index-Journal. The Watson Family papers consist of general family papers; topical files; newspaper clippings of local and topical interest; records of Louise Watson as a member of the Star Fort Historical Commission; and genealogical files containing information on local families, with one hundred eighty-seven family names represented.

Harry Watson’s correspondence files contain three and three-fourths feet of material dating from 1884 to 1972. Topics include family news, regional and national history, current events, finance, and the newspaper business. Correspondents include educators Ben E. Geer, Robert O. Lawton, William J. McGlothlin, J. Rion McKissick, and Patterson Wardlaw; historians Robert L. Meriwether, Alexander S. Salley, and William Arthur Sheppard; legislators Wyatt Aiken, James F. Byrnes, and William Jennings Bryan Dorn; and newspapermen William Watts Ball, McDavid Horton, and Emory Olin Watson. Other correspondents
include mill owners A. Foster McKissick and James C. Self; engineer and railway executive Frank H. Cothran; bookseller James Thornton Gittman; and writer James Henry Rice, Jr.

The collection of “Our Old Roads,” annotated and nearly complete, contains four hundred twenty-eight installments featuring genealogical and historical information on the inhabitants, places, and events important to Greenwood County history. An index to personal names appearing in the columns is filed with the collection. Many of the columns were collected and revised by Margaret Watson and published in 1970 under the title Greenwood County Sketches.

The general family papers, six and one-fourth linear feet, 1826-1983, consist principally of family correspondence, 1893-1952, and include papers of Harry Watson’s family as well as Ella Dargan Watson’s parents and their families, the Townes and Dargan families. Of interest among the early material is an unsigned letter of 10 December 1851, Columbia, possibly from legislator John W. Hearst, which discusses the convention to be held in Columbia to consider secession. Civil War letters, 1861-1865, of Alex S. Townes, of the Hampton Legion, and of A. O., Wesley, and Wister Watson refer to the battle of First Bull Run, the invasion of Pennsylvania, and the formation of a Christian association among the troops in 1863. Courtship letters, 1868-1872, of John Hugh Dargan and Lizzie Townes include those written by Dargan while studying at Columbia College for a career as a missionary. A letter of 23 January 1869 describes his attendance at the President’s levee in Washington and is critical of the “shocking folly” of extravagant dress which he witnessed. A broadside, ca. September 1874, announces the class schedule and fees for the Greenville Baptist Female College. Letters, February-March 1884, from Phoenix, relate news of injuries and damage caused by a cyclone in Edgefield and Abbeville counties and of subsequent relief efforts to aid the victims. Ella Dargan’s letters to Harry, November-December 1898, describe her reaction to the Phoenix race riot and election war—“It seems like some horrible dream... the majority of the negroes are still afraid to come back to their homes and work” (15 November 1898). At the same time, Watson was avidly following the fate of the University of North Carolina football team, reporting the defeat of the University of Virginia—“Nearly all the students assembled in the chapel to hear the telegraphic report of the game. Admission by ticket. Every play was reproduced on a large blackboard representing a miniature football field” (25 November 1898).

The papers contain a great deal of information on education and college life in letters written by family members attending schools within and beyond South Carolina. Watson’s letters to Ella from Furman and, later, the University of North Carolina, 1894-1899, describe his living arrangements, studies, and membership in Kappa Alpha fraternity. Ella Watson taught school in Bradley in 1896. Son John, who became a civil engineer, attended Bailey Military Institute, Furman University, the University of North Carolina, Harvard, and Duke between 1918 and 1939. Louise received an A.B. degree from Coker College in 1922; shortly thereafter, she was offered a fellowship in history by the
University of South Carolina but turned it down. She explained that she was unable to think of U.S.C. "as a great place because I've never heard of it except as a mecca for cake-eaters and tea hounds and that the boys have their co-eds with more than usual venom" (26 August 1923). Instead, she taught school in McColl between 1923 and 1925, then worked in New York as a stenographer, returning south to accept secretarial positions, in 1927 with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and in 1929 with the Clemson College Extension Service. Daughter Elizabeth attended Winthrop College in the 1920s and daughters Margaret and Ella Virginia graduated from Georgia's Agnes Scott College in 1937 and 1938 respectively.

The family papers also include a number of letters received by children John and Louise between 1910 and 1911 as members of the After School Club of Philadelphia. The club was designed to promote in the young an interest in education and particularly in reading. The weekly letters contain a thought-provoking story and recommendations of books to read, questions to bring up with parents, or projects which could be undertaken.

Many letters between Louise and her father concern family finances. These begin with his offer to her, 1 December 1927, of two farms which he bought as investments during "Boom" times. The properties held promise, and Louise accepted them and began a lengthy correspondence with her father over their management, rental, and eventual sale.

Noteworthy among letters regarding political affairs are five, 1932-1936, from officers of the Farmers' and Taxpayers' League; a list, 22 November 1932, of contributions to the Democratic Party by Greenwood County residents; a letter, 8 September 1938, from Edgar A. Brown regarding his withdrawal from the Senate race against Olin Johnston; and a letter, 23 October 1942, from Gov. Richard M. Jefferies requesting Watson's aid in getting out the vote to help sustain Jefferies' position on poll tax receipts and the anti-lynching bill.

Louise and Margaret Watson's service on the Star Fort Historical Commission is documented by one and one-fourth linear feet of records, 1958-1983. The Commission was established in 1963 "to acquire, protect, preserve and restore for historical, recreational and educational purposes the site ... containing the ruins of the Star Fort and Old Ninety Six." The records include bylaws, minutes, management plans and other records relating to the establishment of the fort as a national historic site operated by the National Park Service and studies of this revolutionary war fort and Old Ninety Six conducted by historian Marvin L. Cann, Louise Watson and archeologists from the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology.

The topical files, five linear feet, contain primarily financial and other records of the Index-Journal Company and notes and documents compiled by Harry Watson while researching the life of George McDuffie. Among the sixteen documents, 1829-1856, which Watson collected, are a letter, 1 September 1831, from Waddy Thompson, Jr., praising McDuffie; a broadside, 31 October 1832, "To The Electors of Greenville District,"
calling for a general meeting of the Union Party to determine how best to oppose the nullification movement and stating—"your Government and interests are more safe and certain in the hands of the poor and middling classes, than in the others"; and a letter, 13 March 1851, Stateburgh, from Richard Singleton to Armistead Burt, Abbeville District, informing Burt of McDuffie's death and asking him to take charge of McDuffie's papers and affairs. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Wade Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton Logan, III, and Mr. Harry L. Logan.

PALMER FAMILY PAPERS, 1812-1979

Consisting of one thousand one hundred and seventy-four manuscripts, nine manuscript volumes, and sixteen family photographs, this collection is comprised chiefly of papers relating to the family of John Saunders Palmer (1804-1881) and his wife, Esther Simons Palmer (1813-1889). A physician and planter, Palmer served in the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1828-1829 and 1832-1833, and Senate, 1848-1855, and signed the Ordinance of Secession in 1860. He held numerous local offices, including those of magistrate, commissioner of free schools and roads for St. Stephen's Parish, and vestryman of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. Palmer moved permanently to Ballsdam plantation in St. Stephen's Parish in 1835, but he acquired other plantations along the Santee River, and by 1860 owned more than six thousand acres and two hundred slaves.

John S. Palmer was educated by private tutors and attended Pineville Academy before enrolling at South Carolina College, from which he graduated in 1822. His college career included a stormy confrontation with president Thomas Cooper in which Cooper struck Palmer with a cane. Cooper reviewed the confrontation in a letter of 22 May 1822 and advised Palmer—"I shall adopt your own suggestion, and apply very shortly for a warrant against you for a riot . . . and leave the case to be settled by a court and jury." Palmer remained in school, and the dispute was resolved when an intermediary informed Palmer, 24 June 1822, that Dr. Cooper had obtained new information about Palmer's role in the affair and "begs me to say to you that he is quite willing the matter shall be buried on both sides." Following graduation from South Carolina College, Palmer studied medicine at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. A letter, 2 March 1825, informs Palmer's mother that he had successfully passed his examinations—"Tomorrow I shall lay in my scanty stock of Medicine— instruments, etc. I shall also commence writing my thesis which will occupy two or three days." Returning to South Carolina, Palmer practiced medicine and planted in St. James' Parish, Santee, and was married, 4 February 1830, to Esther Simons Palmer, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Catherine Porcher Palmer.

Letters from friends and family in the 1830s and 1840s are largely concerned with family matters, health, weather, and crops. A letter of Jacob Bond I'on, 14 July 1841, indicates Palmer's interest in horse racing and offers Palmer a full blooded colt "If you have any inclination to take
him & train him for the St. Stephens & Charleston Turf.” Elias Horlbeck thanked him for the gift of an unusual fowl in a letter, 24 August 1842, and stated that he had shown the bird to Dr. John Bachman. A letter, 13 May 1847, from naturalist Henry William Ravenel identifies a plant left by Palmer and encourages him “to take an interest in Botany.”

Correspondents during the 1840s include Richbourg Gaillard, a student at Yale; Warren DuPre and T. P. Jerman, students at Randolph-Macon College; Daniel DuPre, fellow signer of the Ordinance of Secession; and Thomas and Marianne Gaillard, who wrote detailed family letters from their plantation in Claiborne, Ala., discussing such public questions as Texas and the Mexican War. Tutors of the Palmer children, including Miss S. L. Butman, a native of Massachusetts, Charlestonian Thomas P. Lockwood, and Richard Furman Whilden, who later became a professor at Furman Institution in Greenville, appear as correspondents in the 1840s. Whilden’s letter of 10 August 1848 describes the appearance of Furman, then under construction, and discusses the faculty; another, 18 December 1848, describes Barnwell’s Healing Springs Academy as “a place which would be first rate for all who are fond of shooting.”

John Saunders Palmer was active in state politics during the late 1840s and early 1850s. Letters written to his wife while he was serving in the South Carolina Senate discuss the election and inauguration of Governor Seabrook and various issues before the legislature. Palmer was elected as a delegate to the Southern Congress to consider secession in 1851 and informed Edward Manigault, chairman of the Democratic party’s central executive committee, 15 September 1851—“To those who know me intimately it will be a matter of no surprise that I am found in the ranks of the State Action Party contending for the Rights—the Honour and the Safety of the South.”

The Palmer children were in school at Winnsboro, Columbia, and Spartanburg during the 1850s. Harriet (“Hattie”) was a student, first at Miss Obear’s school in Winnsboro and later at the South Carolina Female Institute at Barhamville. Two of the sons, Philip Gendron and James Jerman Palmer, attended Wofford College in Spartanburg. Their correspondence discusses school activities, studies, and social events. James J. Palmer left Wofford in the fall of 1860 to attend the University of Virginia. Just before leaving Spartanburg, he informed his father, 30 September 1860, of “an excitement relative to a supposed abolition plot in the village” which had resulted in the arrest of several Negroes. His first letter from Virginia, 5 October 1860, provides more information on the plot and notes that the red mud in the streets and the “moist atmosphere” reminded him of Spartanburg as did “the seemingly unquestionable right every one has to try to make as much money out of the students as they possibly can.”

The impending political crisis creeps into the letters of all correspondents in the fall of 1860. James thanked his sister Hattie for a rosette sent him in a letter of 26 November 1860—“I will wear mine until Carolina be free, or I be in my grave,” John S. Palmer attended the Secession Convention as a delegate and assured his wife, 19 December 1860—“We promise to go to work with ‘gloves off’ in a quiet, orderly &
sober way to do what we were sent for ... to pull down our government & erect another.”

James J. Palmer joined the Confederate army in 1861 and served in Virginia in Joseph Kershaw’s Second South Carolina Volunteers until April 1862 when he joined the Palmetto Sharpshooters under the command of Micah Jenkins. Letters to his family convey the excitement of the early days of the war, graphically describe the horrors of battle, provide details of camp life, and recount the movements of the army. His letter written from Camp Camden, Va., 6 December 1861, relates preparations for “perhaps the most decisive battle of this War” and thanks sister “Sall” for sending secession badges. Another letter, 9 June 1862, written near Richmond discusses a recent military action in which he was involved and enumerates objects which he collected from the battlefield, including writing equipment, a diary of a Union soldier, and a carte-de-visite of Union general Silas Casey. John S. Palmer visited his son in July 1862 shortly before James was killed in battle and wrote his wife, 9 July 1862— “No one can form an idea of the horrors of this most wicked war unless he comes to Richmond.”

John Saunders Palmer, Jr., also joined the army in 1861, and after initial service in South Carolina was transferred to Tennessee. Letters to his wife Alice and his family vividly portray camp life and military actions. A letter, 4 September 1863, written near Chattanooga, suggests— “Our government ... made a very serious blunder in depriving this department of an army until it was too late.” The Confederate army continued to fall back throughout Georgia in 1863, and J. S. Palmer, Jr., reported, 22 May 1863, that Joseph E. Johnson had been “outgeneraled.” As the Confederate army reached Atlanta in August, John S. Palmer, Jr., became the second Palmer son to die in battle. A comrade, J. Stoney Porcher, wrote that he had recovered what he thought to be John’s body, attached a piece of clothing to the letter, and reported that he had buried John in the Atlanta cemetery.

Civilian correspondence during the Civil War includes letters of Harriet Rebecca Palmer’s wide circle of friends, among them former Barhamville classmates Anna Kirtland and Amanda Sims. There are also letters of John, Jr.’s wife, Alice; James’ fiancee, Clemmie Legg; and her sister Mary. In the early days of the war the tone of their letters was often strident. They were generally involved in fundraising efforts for the relief of soldiers and their families. Writing 8 September 1862, shortly after the death of James J. Palmer, Mary Legg vowed— “My love for my country now burns with a more brilliant flame & would it were in my power to strike one blow for our invaded land.” But as casualties mounted and invading armies moved closer to South Carolina, soldiers and civilians alike began to despair. Philip G. Palmer, stationed at Mt. Pleasant, wrote his father, 4 January 1865, that invasion and no pay had demoralized the troops to the point that “Some have even said that they do not care which side was victorious.”

Correspondence of the Palmer family and their friends in the postwar years conveys the sense of shock and despair which beset white southerners as they sought to feed their families and resume the production of
a cash crop. Family letters in 1865 and 1866 reflect the immediate aftermath of defeat. A further cause of concern were the recently freed Negroes. Alice Palmer related several racial incidents in Charleston in a letter, 6 July 1866, and mentioned the murder of Ben Rhett for which two Negroes had been arrested on suspicion. Blacks and whites alike were forced to adjust to a new system of labor and economic pressures forced people to consider employment. A letter of 22 January 1870 reports that the Negroes at Oakland plantation had not gone to work in the New Year—"they all wanted the contract changed, they did not wish their wives to work at all & the men only wanted to work the day & a half." Letters written between 1866 and 1880 document the Palmer family's adjustment to the changing economic and social conditions. Members of the family resumed life on their plantations after the war, but the women became more involved in the economic system. They taught school, sewed clothing for sale to Negroes and for consignment in Charleston, raised and sold produce, and canned preserves for sale. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Robert DuBose Palmer and Miss Marianne E. Palmer.

CHARLES HENRY MOOREFIELD PAPERS, 1914-1984

During the 1920s the state of South Carolina initiated a massive and at times highly controversial road-building campaign under the supervision of civil engineer Charles Henry Moorefield, Sr. (1883-1936), who served as state highway engineer from 1920 until 1935. In announcing Moorefield's imminent receipt of an honorary doctorate from the University of South Carolina, The State wrote—"Mr. Moorefield came to great responsibility in a critical moment and it is no more than remarking a commonplace of general knowledge to say that the great road-building program he has supervised could not have been put through nearly so successfully but for the faith that the public came to repose in his ability and integrity" (19 May 1931).

A native of Virginia and graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Moorefield began his distinguished career with the United States Bureau of Public Roads, where he worked from 1910 to 1917. He then joined the Navy's Civil Engineering Corps and supervised road construction in Haiti between 1917 and 1920. He resigned his position as South Carolina State Highway Engineer in 1935 to return to the Bureau of Public Roads and take charge of a newly created roads district which included South Carolina.

The collection, one and one-fourth linear feet of papers, relates primarily to Moorefield's professional career and consists principally of correspondence and other papers, writings and speeches, and photographs. The correspondence, 1917-1940 and 1969-1984, includes letters, 22 June 1920, from R. Goodwyn Rhett, Chairman of the South Carolina Highway Commission, describing the program to be undertaken by the Commission—"The duty of laying out a Highway System in the State is imposed upon the Commission 'under the advice of the State Highway Engineer,' and it seems to me we should earnestly concentrate all of our
attention and efforts to this end”; and 10 March 1930, from then commis-
sion chairman Cyril E. Jones to Gov. John G. Richards describing the
extraordinary effort made to retain Moorefield’s services as Moorefield
considered a return to the federal Bureau of Roads.

The texts of more than forty speeches and articles, 1914-1935, chiefly
describe the state highway program and particulars thereof but also
consider such topics as engineering as a career and the use of labor-
intensive construction practices in highway projects during the Depres-
sion to boost employment within the state. Moorefield viewed engineers
as particularly well suited to helping resolve the problems of the day due
to their training as problem solvers and their pragmatic natures, stating
an engineering background encouraged “rational processes of thought to
greater extent than any other kind of training” (1932). “Can Govern-
ment Consciously Influence the Economic Situation of the Country” was
delivered to the Kosmos Club of Columbia in 1932. Later that year
Moorefield spoke on “The Engineer’s Job in Times of Economic Depres-
sion” to a University of South Carolina audience.

One hundred and eighty-six photographs, 1914-ca. 1935, chiefly depict
roadways, bridges, and road construction and include photographs of
work on the old National Road in Ohio during 1914. That project is also
described in a brief paper. Later photographs feature South Carolina
roads and bridges in various stages of construction, and illustrate such
problems as flooding and safety hazards. Donor: Mr. Charles H.
Moorefield, Jr.

JAMES JONATHAN LUCAS PAPERS, 1870-1947

This collection of two thousand seventy-six manuscripts consists pri-
marily of personal and business correspondence of Society Hill resident
James Jonathan Lucas (1831-1914) documenting his involvement in
matters of state and national politics, agriculture, and railroads as well
as affairs of the Episcopal church and the South Carolina Military
Academy. The collection also includes family correspondence of Lucas’
wife, Carolina (“Carrie”) McIver Lucas (1834-1901); their seven children;
and numerous members of the extended family.

Born 21 November 1831 at Tiller’s Ferry, twenty miles east of Camden,
son of Dr. Benjamin Simons Lucas (1804-1890) and Melita Eleanor Tiller
Lucas (1811-1886), James Jonathan Lucas received his primary educa-
tion at Turkey Creek Academy before attending the South Carolina
Military Academy. Following his graduation from The Citadel in 1851,
Lucas remained in Charleston, learned the hardware trade, and was
elected to the General Assembly, 1856-1862. At the outbreak of the Civil
War, Maj. Lucas raised and commanded an artillery unit known as
Lucas’ Battalion of Heavy Artillery which served in the defense of
Charleston. After the war, he moved to Society Hill, Darlington County,
where he farmed and served as a director of the Atlantic Coast Line
Railroad Company, a member of the board of visitors of the South
Carolina Military Academy, a trustee of Porter Military Academy, and
warden of Trinity Episcopal Church until his death, 10 June 1914.
Family correspondence, chiefly letters to J. J. and Carrie Lucas from their children living away from home, comprises a major portion of this collection, and includes letters of eldest son Thomas Smith Lucas (1863-1939), a West Point graduate, as a teacher in military schools in Georgia, Florida, and Illinois, 1890-1913; his wife, Olive Herty Lucas; and their son, James Herty Lucas, as a student at Georgia Institute of Technology and later, 1925-1939, as a professor of highway engineering at Georgia Tech. World War I letters document T. S. and Olive Lucas' work for the American Red Cross in France, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

Letters of the Lucas' second son, James Jonathan ("Jon") Lucas, Jr. (1866-1901), chiefly discuss his work as a railroad agent with the Brunswick and Western Railroad Company, Brunswick, Ga.; Port Royal and Augusta Railway, Port Royal; Gulf Terminal & Navigation Company, Carrabelle, Fla.; and Plant System, Savannah, Ga. They comment frequently on his courtship experiences and leisure activities, but also provide details of interesting events in Georgia, including a political rally in Ware County (12 June 1892); political corruption in Brunswick (11 December 1892); and the reaction of the Tifton City Council to an outbreak of yellow fever at nearby Brunswick (25 August 1893).

Correspondence of Mary McIver Lucas (d. 1914) as a student at South Carolina College for Women, Columbia, 1891-1893, and Melita ("Lita") Eleanor Lucas (1877-1907) as a student at Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn., 1894-1895, discusses school activities, fashions, and cultural events. Letters of Melita Lucas, written while teaching school at Blacksburg, 1897-1898, and Florence, 1899, provide a first-hand view of school life in rural South Carolina and details of boarding house life. Additional family correspondence concerns the destruction by fire of the Lucas family home, 4 February 1892, and their rebuilding efforts.

Topics frequently discussed in family correspondence include health, church affairs, social activities, and state and national politics, including presidential elections and the Spanish-American War. More than any other single issue, however, the family's unanimous disdain for Gov. Benjamin Ryan Tillman and his state dispensary system dominate their letters. Writing 25 November 1893, J. J. Lucas, Jr., provides a humorous account of a confrontation near Beaufort between Tillman's dispensary agents and citizens attempting to smuggle in beer. Less humorous is the younger Lucas' reaction, 7 April 1894, to news of the Darlington dispensary riot—"Cranks can be found to assassinate good men and true, can no one be found to perform a like office for his Excellency (?) Ben Tillman?" An account of Gov. Tillman's behavior while travelling via train with one of Lucas' daughters is related in a letter, 9 July 1894—"he behaved like a 'tackey' put his head on the arm of the seat & his feet up in the window & had his mouth open & went fast asleep." A letter from attorney J. H. Hudson, 9 October 1898, concerns accusations brought against Lucas for having broken the state dispensary law, presumably by the sale of his home-manufactured wine. Martin Ernst, who acted as middleman for the sale of Lucas' wine in Northern markets, advised his friend, 15 January 1899, to appeal directly to the president concerning
the accusations, but finally conceded, 29 January 1900—"there is no hope for wine makers in Tillmania." Writing to son Tom, 11 January 1906, Lucas rejoiced over the prospects of a bill before the legislature which would abolish "State grogshops," allow for the home production of wine without fee or license, and establish local option. At the same time, he lamented—"Gov. [Heyward] has had the execrable taste to recommend a continuance of the Dispensary."

Maj. Lucas' disagreements with the Tillman administration extended to the political arena. In 1892 he announced his intention of running for Congress on the anti-Tillman "Chicago platform." Letters, 27 June 1892, from Henry T. Thompson, editor of the Darlington News, and S. A. Nettles, editor of the Manning Times, respond to Lucas' announcement but refuse to publicly endorse his candidacy. Writing from Panola Post Office, 27 July 1892, T. P. Richardson appraised the political situation in South Carolina during the Tillman era—"What a spectacle these false & designing leaders have made of poor old South Carolina... How changed the picture within less a period than two brief years... she has been led into paths that are recreant to her ancient honor & faith... She must be again redeemed." Unsuccessful in his bid for Congress, Lucas soon turned his attention to another political venture. Numerous letters, 1892-1893, concern his attempts to secure appointment as collector of internal revenue in South Carolina. An incomplete draft of a letter, 26 June 1893, from Lucas "To the President" presents his credentials; and three letters, 25 August, 30 August, and 1 September 1893, of John M. Waddill, Washington, D. C., discuss Waddill's intercession on Lucas' behalf with Congressman William H. Brawley. Waddill's 25 August letter points to the corruption of a political system which thrived on bribery. "I think extremely well of you personally," wrote Waddill, "and would help you, if by so doing would not injure myself, or my party. I am getting selfish. No one ever helps me unless I compell or force recognition by some service or action." Writing from Atlanta, 26 August 1898, however, Waddill confessed regret for having participated in South Carolina's "reform movement"—"While the principles are correct the leaders have prostituted their success to their own pocket filling and sold the people out."

In addition to politics, J. J. Lucas was involved in numerous business and civic affairs. A trustee of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company from 1900 until his death, he served prior to that time as a director of the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad Company. The collection includes letters of Atlantic Coast Line officials, notices of stockholders' meetings, and letters written by Lucas to family members while attending stockholders' meetings in New York. Additional railroad correspondence concerns consolidation of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, Florence, and Manchester & Augusta railroads. Maj. Lucas served also as a member of the South Carolina Military Academy board of visitors and the Porter Military Academy board of trustees. As a member of The Citadel's board of visitors, Lucas received frequent appeals from parents of cadets requesting that their sons be reinstated or considered for beneficiary status, and a letter, 19 May 1909, from C. H. Jordan, Union, questions The Citadel's policy requiring cadets to attend
religious services as a group rather than allowing them to attend the church of their choice. Other Citadel correspondence concerns physical maintenance and Lucas’ efforts to establish a chair of electrical engineering. Writing 10 July 1911, J. J. Lucas’ younger brother, T. E. Lucas, also a Citadel alumnus, commented on the dilapidated condition into which the school had fallen—“The old citadel needs a new suit of clothes, it should throw off that dull red and come out in modest steel gray or something suggestive of high toned manhood, it was enough to give me the blues... to look at its defaced walls and black parade ground.” Items indicative of Lucas’ involvement in affairs of the Episcopal church include letters of Bishop William Bell White Howe, 24 December 1872 and 30 January 1873, discussing the call of a priest to Trinity Church, Society Hill, and correspondence of a number of Episcopal clergymen, including Albert Sidney Thomas, Ellison Capers, William A. Guerry, A. Toomer Porter, and Alexander R. Mitchell.

Perhaps the most interesting correspondence among the papers is a series of letters from Martin Ernst, a German, of Vineland, N. J., chiefly concerning alternatives to cotton and other traditionally Southern agricultural products. Ernst advised planting sugar beets and fruit trees and suggested that Lucas consider hiring German immigrants to work his farm lands rather than relying upon local blacks. The Lucas family’s financial reversals, which are evident from their 1890s correspondence, forced them to seek markets outside South Carolina for the sale of their wine, flowers, and other products. Correspondence, 1894-1895, from the Texas Pecan & Seed Company indicates Lucas’ consideration of pecans as an alternate agricultural product, and a prospectus of the Southern Canning Company, 1 June 1901, describes the canning of fruits and vegetables for export to Northern and European markets, another option which Lucas explored with Martin Ernst’s encouragement.

Additional items of interest include legal correspondence concerning the partitioning and sale of Rice Hope plantation; letters regarding maintenance of a bridge across the Great Pee Dee River owned by the Society Hill and Marlboro Bridge Company; business correspondence from the Adams Cotton Company, Charleston, and issues of their Weekly Cotton Circular; miscellaneous items concerning J. J. Lucas’ work as a voluntary meteorological observer for the United States Weather Bureau; a circular letter issued by the Chesterfield Development Corp., Norfolk, Va., 9 October 1908, announcing the partitioning and sale of 25,000 acres of land near McBee, Chesterfield County, and the construction of a nearby turpentine plant; and promotional literature advertising the publication of J. C. Garlington’s Men of the Time, a compendium of biographical sketches of eminent South Carolinians, which Maj. Lucas assessed in a letter to his son, 27 March 1901—“I have not been asked for a sketch! [Garlington] is a provincial I fear, and imagines all greatness in S. C. to be found only in the piedmont section!!”

Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.
"To know him is to esteem him for his ability as a student and as an athlete, to envy him for his record, to respect him for his justice, to admire him for his control of himself in every way, and to love him for his friendship" (10 December 1910). Thus wrote University of South Carolina student body president Cyril Granville Wyche in recommending Irvine Furman Belser (1889-1969) for a Rhodes scholarship. In a class that included E. DeTreville Ellis, Robert Elliott Gonzales, Clinton T. Graydon, James H. Hammond, and Richard Manning Jefferies, Belser stood out. He did receive the scholarship and following his graduation from the University of South Carolina received degrees from Yale (1911) and Oxford (1914 and 1919). A native of Summerton, Belser was admitted to the state bar in 1915 and practiced law in Columbia until his retirement in 1967. In addition to his private practice he served as counsel for the Public Service Commission from 1932 until 1962, and was a professor in the University of South Carolina Law School, 1919-1920 and 1930-1932. He served actively in both world wars, attaining the rank of colonel.

Two and one-half linear feet of business and personal papers primarily reflect on Belser’s investments in, and management of, property in Clarendon, Fairfield, and Richland counties, his education, and community service. Extensive records, 1946-1969, regard his ownership of Hickory Hill plantation in Clarendon County which was farmed by tenants on the sharecropping system and produced additional income through the sale of timber. The records include correspondence, leases, and other papers relating to the planting, harvesting, and sale of crops, principally cotton; and to the maintenance of dwellings, improvements to the property, payment of rent and repayment of personal loans, and preparation of the fields to attract doves for sport. The correspondence documents the dependence of tenants upon Belser for cash advances against their crops to pay for medical bills and other expenses and for assistance in dealing with the world at large, as illustrated in the following instances. The tenant homes were wired for electricity in the early 1950s and Belser was requested to intercede when the Black River Electric Cooperative refused to run its lines onto the plantation to connect the first home in 1950; the process of electrifying the homes continued through 1952. Similarly, when the tenants received what they felt was an inadequate cotton allotment, one of them wrote—"8 acers to be devided will not be nothing for one man to plant. So I am depending on you to see what you can do."

As chairman of the Trinity Episcopal Church Property Purchase Committee, Belser worked to purchase those lots on the church block which were still privately owned. The success of the committee is documented by correspondence, memoranda, and other records, 1957-1966. Files of correspondence and clippings, 1954-1957, regard the 1954 United States Supreme Court decision ruling segregated schools to be unconstitutional. Belser proposed in a letter to the editor which appeared in The State (11 July 1955) that South Carolina should accept the Court’s finding and integrate its public schools but also allow the creation of "cooperative educational associations" which would establish segre-
gated schools for those who wished them. Association members would “be exempt from direct state taxes levied for the support of the state public schools.” Edgar A. Brown and L. Marion Gressette corresponded with Belser on this issue. The collection also contains genealogical information on the Belser, Gignilliat and allied families; papers regarding reunions of the 1908 and 1909 University of South Carolina football teams and reunions and the publication of a history of the class of 1910; and family photographs. **Donor: Mrs. Peggy Belser Hollis.**

**Roux Family Papers, 1658-1929**

In the mid-1730s emigration from Switzerland to South Carolina had reached such proportions that one Bernese official referred to the phenomenon as “Rabies Carolinae.” The Roux family appears to have been among a slightly later generation of Huguenot emigrants. Fifty manuscripts, 1658-1929, document the family’s history in Switzerland, Charleston, and Florida. The collection consists mainly of correspondence, commissions and other documents, and genealogical notes on the Roux and Dawson families. Among the earlier items are a “Traité de mariage,” ca. 1711, setting forth terms for the marriage of Daniel Roux, a minister in Crissier, to Elizabet DeCrousar, and an “Acte de Bourgeoise,” 15 January 1745, which proclaims Jean Daniel Roux and his future descendants to be burghers of Crissier. Members of the Roux family achieved prominence in America as they did in Switzerland. A commission, 10 October 1789, appoints Lewis Roux (ca. 1761-1838) a “Captain of the George Town Company in the Lower Craven County Regiment of Militia” and is signed by Gov. Charles Pinckney. A letter of July 1797 from Thomas Maitland (ca. 1759-1824), Commander-in-Chief of the British forces on Santo Domingo, thanks Francis Roux for “the great assistance you have afforded me in my situation, since I commanded in this District.” A commission, 24 June 1798, appoints Roux a Captain of Dragoons in the Colonial Forces of Santo Domingo and is signed by Maitland. Correspondence with family members in Switzerland includes a letter, 13 July 1850, with its translation, from Helene DeLessert, Morges, to cousin Ann Roux, Charleston, which illustrates the continuing attraction of America—“The rumors that reach here relative to the Fortunes that are made in California induce our young people to desire to go and enrich themselves.” A newspaper clipping, 1862, notes the death of Harry S. Roux, a member of the Hampton Legion; another clipping, [1929], celebrates the ninetieth birthday of Confederate veteran Edwin T. Roux of Florida. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. John H. Dawson.**

**Gignilliat Family Papers, 1828-1901**

This collection of two thousand six hundred five manuscripts and fifteen volumes contains business correspondence and papers of Darien, Ga., rice planter Norman Page Gignilliat (1809-1871) and family correspondence of Gignilliat and his wife, Charlotte Trezevant (1819-1905).
Following the Civil War, Gignilliat and his wife settled in Marietta, Ga. The family later located in Seneca, S. C.

The son of Mary and Gilbert Gignilliat, Norman Page Gignilliat was born 28 October 1809 at Ardock plantation, near Darien. From 1816 to 1820 he was a student in the school of Josiah Dunham in Windsor, Vt., and attended the “academy” at Norwich, Vt., from 1820 to 1824. At age eighteen Gignilliat acquired full control of his family’s property and was appointed guardian over his younger brother.

The estate of Norman Gignilliat’s parents was in debt when he assumed control of the property, but by the outbreak of the Civil War, with over ten thousand acres, he had become one of the largest landowners in Georgia. A volume in the collection contains a “List of Negroes owned by N. P. Gignilliat,” 1864-1865, recording the names of some one hundred twenty-two slaves. He also owned a considerable quantity of stock in the Roswell Manufacturing Company, a cotton factory operated in Roswell, Ga., by his relative Barrington King (1798-1866). Gignilliat lost his home and planting investments during the war, as well as his investment in the Roswell Manufacturing Company, which was burned by Federal troops under the command of Gen. William T. Sherman.

The collection contains some two thousand one hundred twenty-two bills and receipts for the purchase of plantation and household supplies, 1828-1901. The accounts of Charlotte Trezevant Gignilliat after her husband’s death in 1871 are especially interesting as they reveal the difficult economic situation of the family after the Civil War and provide a striking contrast with the antebellum business papers of a large slaveowner and planter. Planting operations on Gignilliat’s rice plantations in the 1850s may be followed through six pocket plantation diaries which contain notes on dates of planting and harvesting, quantities of rice, corn, and potatoes harvested, and weather conditions. An extensive correspondence with a number of Charleston and Savannah factors provides information on the rice market and factor-planter relations. Among the factors represented are George Anderson & Son, Savannah; Hall & Bonnell, Charleston; Samuel Palmer, Savannah; William M. Lawton & Company, Charleston; and J. H. Fiske, Savannah. Their letters are indicative of the wide range of services which factors performed for planters. A letter, 31 January 1839, of the Charleston firm of Hall & Bonnell advises Gignilliat that they had been unable to find a buyer for his mulberry cuttings. Two letters, 24 April and 28 September 1847, of William Lawton & Company concern efforts to purchase plantation slaves for Gignilliat. In the former, Lawton advises that “the Season is now over for selling Plantation gangs but sometimes they come into the market.” The latter reassures Gignilliat that they had not forgotten his “wish to buy some twenty or thirty negroes.” Lawton & Company gave advice politely, as in a letter of 1 February 1850, which suggested that “in harvesting if you were to cut a little sooner, it would probably cause the grain to be harder and pound to greater advantage.” A letter of 14 February 1860 discusses the prices and markets for different types of rice and the procedures for weighing the rice. Most of the factors’ letters note the domestic and foreign demand for rice as well as the political and
economic conditions affecting the price. There are also occasional refer-
ences to politics. The sectional crisis of the late 1840s and early 1850s is
evident in a letter of 14 March 1850 in which William Lawton observed—
"I would be glad to know how the Yankee's would stand a non intercourse
act of the South; if they persist in their fanatical folly, I am ready to bind
myself to use, or buy nothing that comes north of Maryland. God grant
that the union may be preserved, on proper terms."

Gignilliat apparently invested in the Roswell Manufacturing Com-
pany in 1850. Barrington King's letter of 5 August, written from Roswell,
acknowledges Gignilliat's interest in acquiring stock "in our new Fac-
tory." Gignilliat responded by inquiring about the organization of the
company and the type of goods to be manufactured. King's letter of 29
August 1850 responded in detail to Gignilliat's queries, and his letters
throughout 1851 and 1852 apprised Gignilliat of the progress that was
being made in preparations to start the factory. A letter of 19 April 1851
notes— "one thing [is] pretty certain, we can at the South with heavy
goods, make from 8 to 12 pr ct pr annum, while the Factories at the North
may have to stop work, or do a losing business." King was a regular
correspondent through the 1850s and the Civil War. His fifty-two letters
contain information on earnings, production, and other facets of the
factory's operations. A letter of 2 November 1857 discusses the economic
depression which was affecting the national economy, including the
textile industry in the North and the South— "We are doing a first rate
business, but the money storm north, extended South so rapidly—that of
late [I] thought it most prudent to run our mills half time, so as to feed
our hands & keep them at home." Conditions had improved by 25 June
1858— "we have cause to be thankful get[ting] through the late crises so
well." But, King chided, "you expect too much from your investment. I
know of no better stock in this State."

The Civil War placed a severe strain upon the South's limited man-
facturing capabilities. Barrington King's letters elaborate upon this
thesis, especially that of 14 February 1863 in which he complained of the
policies of Georgia governor Joseph Brown— "I am sick of doing such
business, trust the day is not far off when matters may be in such a
condition, that business can be conducted as in former days when it was a
pleasure—now everything inflated & no satisfaction." The Roswell Man-
facturing Company was destroyed during the war and King died in
January 1866 as the result of a riding accident. Norman Gignilliat's
brother William lamented the condition of the company in a letter of 29
March 1866 and criticized the president who had succeeded King.

The collection also contains a number of letters from Charleston
attorney and Unionist James Louis Petigru who represented the Gig-
nilliats' interests in Trezevant v. Broughton, an English estate case
involving Charlotte Trezevant Gignilliat. Petigru's final letter to Gig-
nilliat, written from Charleston, 13 April 1861, concludes— "I am writing
in solitude while all the world is gone to witness the bombardment of
Fort Sumter by the collective forces of South Carolina. All which I
witness with a heavy heart."

Correspondence relating to the education of N. P. Gignilliat's children
includes three letters, 1857-1858, of Elias Marks, president of the South
Carolina Female Collegiate Institute at Barhamville, concerning daughter Caroline B. Gignilliat's withdrawal from the school in 1858 because of illness. Marks explained in a letter of 3 April 1858 the regulations concerning students who did not finish the course and stated that Caroline could receive a diploma by providing proof that she had completed courses at another institution. Fifteen manuscripts, 1874-1875, include correspondence between James J. Slade, principal of Slade's School for Boys in Columbus, Ga., and Charlotte Trezevant Gignilliat, concerning Farquhar Gignilliat's dismissal from school following a fight with Slade's son. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Charles N. Gignilliat, Jr.

**ELLIOTT FAMILY PAPERS, 1710-1944**

This collection of six hundred nineteen manuscripts and five volumes centers chiefly around the Civil War activities of brothers Stephen (1830-1866) and William (1838-1907) Elliott, sons of the Rev. Stephen Elliott (1804-1866). Of some three hundred fifty letters of Stephen and William Elliott, approximately three hundred twenty-five were written while the brothers were serving in the Confederate army. Two other brothers, Ralph Emms (1834-1864) and Middleton Stuart (1841-1921), also fought in the Civil War and are represented by a small number of letters.

Stephen Elliott, Jr., was born in Beaufort, attended Harvard, and graduated from South Carolina College in 1850. During the 1850s he became a planter on Parris Island. Well known as a yachtsman and sportsman, Elliott also served as captain in the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he served along the South Carolina coast from 1861 to 1864, taking part in the defense of Port Royal and commanding Ft. Sumter in Charleston harbor. Col. Elliott was transferred to Virginia in 1864 as commander of Holcombe's Legion, and after being promoted to brigadier general he assumed command of Gen. N. G. Evans' brigade. Seriously wounded at the battle of the Crater, Elliott retired from service, but rejoined Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's command at Bentonville, N. C., where he suffered additional wounds. Gen. Elliott died in 1866 as a result of wounds sustained in the war.

William Elliott was born in Beaufort, attended Harvard in 1854, and transferred to the University of Virginia in 1856 for two years. He read law in Charleston and was admitted to the bar in 1861, but at the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned a first lieutenant on the staff of Gov. F. W. Pickens and served until May on coastal fortifications around Charleston. Elliott was mustered into Confederate service in May and transferred to Virginia with Co. K (Brooks Volunteer Guards), 2nd Regiment, South Carolina Infantry. In 1862 he assumed command of the Guards and upon the promotion to general of regimental commander Stephen D. Lee was promoted to captain and transferred to Vicksburg as Lee's assistant adjutant general in January 1863. Elliott was promoted to major in August 1863 and subsequently fought with the Army of Atlanta under Joseph E. Johnston and John B. Hood in battles throughout Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. The close of the war found
William Elliott a lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general with Gen. Hood in North Carolina where, like his brother Stephen, he was severely wounded in fighting at Bentonville.

William Elliott first appears as a correspondent in 1859 with courtship letters to his fiancee, Isabella (“Belle”) Elliott Barnwell (1841-1867), written from Charleston where he was reading law. His correspondence is indicative of the courtship mores of the time but also contains comments on his activities, prominent people, social events, and public affairs. Two letters, 13 and 15 December 1859, concern the deterioration of relations between North and South and express William’s hope that any separation would be “a peacable one.” Letters written during January and February 1860 describe the social scene in Charleston as people gathered for the races and dress balls, and a letter of 16 February 1860 recounts Elliott’s attendance at one of the balls as well as a fox hunt hosted by the Middletons. William attended sessions of the Democratic convention in Charleston in April 1860 and reported that the hotel keepers were big losers financially owing to the small crowds.

The sectional crisis loomed large in William Elliott’s correspondence of November and December 1860. Writing 16 November, he commented on the movement toward secession—“I have not the slightest doubt but that it will be peacable as far as the revolution is concerned, for no one can point out to me where the war is to come from.” He noted, 23 November, “I am not a hot Secessionist, but I will cast my vote for secession: 1st because the State is pledged to secede and secondly because I think that Secession at present will produce Co-operation.”

By early 1861 William had accepted a military commission on Gov. Pickens’ staff. Letters dating from February, March, and April provide an account of events in Charleston, including the surrender of Ft. Sumter and Elliott’s fall from a gun on which he was sleeping—“I considered myself in far more danger in Sumter after the fight than during it on Morris Island” (17 April 1861). The month of May was devoted to recruiting and other preparations before leaving for Virginia. By 19 May Elliott was in Richmond with the Brooks Volunteer Guards. Letters written in June discuss their training and camp life as well as political news. Concerning the adjustment to military life, he noted 10 June—“As usual those who complain loudest are the ones who have been accustomed to nothing else all their life.” He also mentioned a Charleston company formed by those “who are not particularly anxious to fight anywhere . . . the young ladies, we hear, made them each a petticoat for a uniform.”

William Elliott’s unit participated in active combat for the first time at Manassas, which he described in a letter of 31 July—“The fight to me was one of the most matter of fact proceedings that I ever engaged in, for I was employed all the time in keeping the men in order and directing them where to fire. And after the fight, Oh it was an awful sight — too dreadful to describe.” Letters for the remainder of the summer and fall of 1861 relate the army’s movements, discuss personnel and camp life, and give accounts of military actions.
William’s brother Stephen was stationed along the coast from where he informed his wife, Charlotte, 11 November 1861, that the Yankees were in possession of Beaufort and that Negroes were plundering stores and houses. In a letter of 5 December Stephen detailed a scouting expedition that he led into Beaufort. Another letter, 26 December, describes how Elliott and eleven men were forced to hide their boat along a river bank as four Union boats, loaded with troops, passed by and includes a sketch showing the positions of the boats. Other letters to Charlotte discuss details of camp life, living arrangements and rations, religious services for the troops, and his own frustration as he sought promotion and a transfer to a more active field of operations. A letter of 28 December 1861 from Elliott’s father-in-law, Henry M. Stuart, provides some insight into the war’s impact on civilians, complains of the destruction of private property by Confederate soldiers, and mentions the detention of one of his slaves who “was considered an unsafe person on account of his reading & writing.”

William remained in Virginia during this period and was almost continuously involved in military activities. In a letter to Belle, 8 October 1862, Elliott reflected on the horrors of war and its potential long-range impact and described his reaction to a recent battle—“I was perfectly shocked…to find myself actually laughing at the ridiculous appearance of a terrified soldier while the work of slaughter was going on within two hundred yards in front of us at a rate that was fearful…If the war lasts much longer I am afraid that our country will be almost ruined not by the loss of those who died in battle but by the demoralization of those who will survive the war.”

William Elliott was transferred to Vicksburg, Miss., in January 1863 to serve as assistant adjutant to Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and his letters describe the situation in the besieged town. Writing 7 April 1863, he advised—“Every one in this Department is as busy as possible now, as the enemy is making Herculean efforts to get possession of Vicksburg and there are so many ways in which their prospect is feasible, that everything depends on activity and energy on our part.” William was promoted to major by Gen. S. D. Lee in August 1863 “for distinguished gallantry at Baker’s Creek and during the seige at Vicksburg.” By August he was home in Camden and planning to wed Belle in Augusta, Ga. An “unfortunate accident,” however, postponed their wedding until December 1863, and William was forced to convalesce in Camden, where he played chess with the ladies. Writing from Charleston, 20 August 1863, he lamented the sad appearance of Ft. Sumter and the likelihood that it would have to be abandoned. There were fears that the fort’s surrender would open Charleston harbor to the enemy, and Beauregard’s determination to fight did not encourage him—“he is a man of no decision and anything may change him.”

Shortly thereafter, Stephen Elliott was appointed commander of Ft. Sumter, a position he held until 1864. Frequent letters to Charlotte discuss Yankee shellings and attacks, actions taken to improve the fort’s defenses, the training of soldiers, the stream of visitors, his occasional fishing expeditions, and other leisure activities. By November Elliott
had become somewhat discouraged by the constant shelling of the fort which was taking a toll, and informed his wife, 4 November 1863, that he had conveyed his “private” opinions to Col. Harris that the fort should be blown up. Letters, 2 and 4 February 1864, advise that the shelling had apparently concluded.

Following his marriage to Isabella Barnwell in December 1863, William Elliott returned to the army in Mississippi. From Grenada, 7 April 1864, he informed Belle of their movement toward Tennessee to assist Gen. Forrest, noted that the general populace was becoming increasingly demoralized, and doubted that they would return to Canton—“There is very little to be done in that country except to keep citizens from trading with the enemy which they are very much in favor of doing—particularly the women.”

In the spring of 1864, Stephen Elliott was promoted to brigadier general and transferred to Virginia. His letters of May and June include discussions of various general officers. He supported Stephen D. Lee for commander of the cavalry—“Stuart was not much and had no head and I know that Hampton is not much of a military man” (29 May 1864), but dismissed Bushrod Johnson as “a very slow old cock” whose “affairs are not conducted properly to my eye at all” (6 June 1864). Elliott recognized as early as June that the Confederates must take the offensive if they were to break out from around Petersburg—“If we continue to act strictly on the defensive we will be beaten in the end as is always the fate of an army acting in that way” (10 June 1864). Many of Stephen Elliott’s letters in the summer of 1864 were headed “In the trenches near Petersburg.” A letter of 25 June compares duck hunting to trench warfare—“duck-hunting ... was a noble training for operations in the trenches for to see without being seen and to surprise are the great fundamental maxims in both instances.” Elliott was severely wounded at the battle of the Crater. Shortly thereafter, 14 July 1864, he wrote his wife that he was opposed to any move into Maryland, criticized the conduct of the campaign, and labeled Col. Fitz William McMaster a “hypocrite.... I suspect that his regard for his hide is paramount.”

The Confederacy’s military fortunes were deteriorating rapidly in the deep South by the summer of 1864. William, who was with the army near Atlanta, wrote his wife, 29 July—“Gen. Hood was placed in command too late—in other words .... the mischief had already been done—and consequently .... Atlanta will go up.” As Sherman’s army marched east from Atlanta toward the coast, Gen. S. D. Lee’s command, including William Elliott, operated in Georgia and Alabama. From Florence, Ala., 2 November 1864, Elliott wrote that “the Ladies were perfectly wild with excitement at seeing the gray garb of a rebel once more.” Lee’s command apparently achieved some small successes for Elliott’s final letter from that theater predicted—“We are in for four more years of war ... so far as human foresight can determine and we may as well at once make up our minds to devote all our attention and everything else to our country” (18 November 1864). By 1865, however, the war was nearing an end, and the final Civil War letter, 3 March 1865, reports Sherman’s whereabouts and activities, mentions command changes, and notes their imminent departure for Raleigh.
Although the collection does not contain a significant amount of postwar correspondence, there are important individual documents, including a letter, 18 July 1889, from John A. Hamilton, Orangeburg, to William Elliott, relating incidents that "came either under my observation or immediately after occurrence from some participant in the exploits of your distinguished brother, Genl. Stephen Elliott." There are two letters, 12 October 1890 and 16 May 1897, of Wade Hampton, III. The former relates to South Carolina politics and a request from the Tillman convention that Hampton make an appearance. Hampton strongly opposed Tillman but could not support Haskell, "for his ticket is Independent. My impression is that he [Tillman] will be elected, but his nomination is the crowning mistake of a canvass marked only by mistakes."

Of chief interest among the collection's unpublished volumes is a "Reminiscence by William Elliott" (1872-1943), an autobiographical recollection, 1941, of Elliott's early life and career in Beaufort and his later career in Columbia as a lawyer for the Parker cotton mills. Donors: Mr. William Elliott, Jr., and Mrs. Charles H. Sackett.

**JOHN ROBERT DOYLE, JR., PAPERS, 1933-1985**

John Robert Doyle, Jr. (b. 1910), who taught English at The Citadel for more than thirty years, was at the center of Charleston's cultural and academic life. The two thousand eight hundred seventy-one manuscripts and thirty-nine volumes in this collection reflect his interests, achievements, and commitments.

His productive literary life is documented in thirty-three volumes which contain early notes, research materials, and critical essays on the poetry of Robert Frost, and drafts of his pioneering 1962 work *The Poetry of Robert Frost*; as well as various drafts of his tetralogy concerned with South African Literature in English from 1820 to 1970, completed during a nine-year period (1969-1978) and comprised of books on Thomas Pringle, William Charles Scully, Francis Carey Slater, William Plomer, and Arthur Shearly Cripps. Related volumes contain lectures written and delivered in South Africa by Doyle while there in 1958 as Visiting Professor of American Literature at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand under a Smith-Mundt Grant.

Two other volumes, 1953-1963 and 1955-1975, pertain to the Poetry Society of South Carolina, which Doyle served as president for ten years and whose writing group, the Forum, he led from 1947 to 1975. These contain board minutes, organizational records, correspondence, and poems submitted for various prize competitions. Additional materials relating to the Society are a clippings file, 1949-1973, and eighteen specimen copies of mimeographed poetry sheets, 1950-1979, which circulated as working drafts to be critiqued by members at the seasonal meetings of the Forum.

Doyle's vast correspondence reveals a lifetime of personal loyalties and professional accomplishments. In addition to his long association...
with The Citadel and the strong collegial ties developed in South Africa during his year there, his letters show that he kept in touch with friends and colleagues from other institutions where he studied or taught: Randolph-Macon College (Ashland, Va.), the University of Virginia, the Bread Loaf School of English, the University of North Carolina, Clemson University, and Stephens College. Evidence of his organizational leadership is found in correspondence written on behalf of associations having to do with the teaching of English, as well as for the Charleston Civic Ballet, The Citadel Fine Arts Series, and the Poetry Society of South Carolina. South Carolina-related correspondents include John Bennett, Harriet Gray Blackwell, James F. Byrnes, Pat Conroy, Frank Durham, Ruby Fogel (Levkoff), Helen von Kolnitz Hyer, Raven I. McDavid, Jr., Alfred S. Reid, Carew Rice, Kinloch Rivers, Louis Rubin, Archibald Rutledge, Katherine Drayton Mayrant Simons, George Coffin Taylor, and John C. West. A wider circle of literary friendships and contacts, many of them on behalf of the Poetry Society, is manifested in letters from John Malcolm Brinnin, Hardin Craig, Richard Ellmann, Paul Engle, Donald Davidson, Richard Beale Davis, Elizabeth Drew, Robert Francis, Lesley Frost, R. G. Howarth, Mary von Schrader (Mrs. Randall) Jarrell, Lawrence Lee, Andrew Lytle, Lewis Mumford, Rena L. (Mrs. John Jacob) Niles, William Plomer, John Crowe Ransom, Donald A. Stauffer, Douglas V. Steere, and Allen Tate.

Of particular interest is a group of six letters, 1954-1959, written from London and signed by T. S. Eliot. In one of them, 16 September 1959, the poet thanks Doyle for inviting him to visit Charleston and address the Poetry Society of South Carolina, declines because of the “already overcrowded” timetable of his projected trip to America, and goes on to say—“I should like to think, however, that on a future visit in a year or so I should be able to come again in the spring of the year, especially as I should like to see what I have never seen and should like to be able to show it to my wife—Charleston in the early spring. It is one of the famous sights of America which I hope we may both live to see.”

Donor: Dr. John Robert Doyle, Jr.

Alice Spearman Wright Papers, 1900-1987

The one thousand thirty-six manuscripts and eight volumes, which comprise the papers of Alice Spearman Wright (b. 1902), reveal an early commitment to education and community service which would culminate in her becoming Executive Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1955-1967, the work with which she has been most closely identified in her mature years.

Born in Marion, S. C., Alice Buck Norwood received her A.B. degree from Converse College and an M.A. from Columbia University. She did further work at Newberry College, the University of Virginia, the University of Chicago, and the Imperial University at Kyoto, Japan. In the early 1930s she traveled to the Orient and taught briefly in both the Philippines and China. She also taught school in South Carolina and later conducted experimental programs while Education Director at the
Y. M. C. A. in Philadelphia. During the Depression she worked as Administrator of the Marion County Emergency Relief Administration, functioned as Pee Dee Area Supervisor for the South Carolina Relief Administration, and ultimately served as State Supervisor of Workers' Education under the State Department of Education.

Much of this collection relates to her association with the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs as Executive Director in the early 1950s. Correspondence concerns the bequest of the Columbia home of Thomas Bascomb Stackhouse to the Federation for use as state headquarters and the efforts of Eunice Ford (Mrs. T. B.) Stackhouse to assist the Federation in such establishment. Also documented are efforts to further the Federation's Progress Foundation, founded to promote charitable, educational, literary and scientific programs and the publication of the organization's journal, *The South Carolina Clubwoman*.

Other material in the collection reflects Mrs. Wright's serious interest in gardening, and provides information on Mrs. Wright's first husband—Eugene H. Spearman, a Newberry County farmer who also became engaged in politics and real estate—and on the late Marion Allen Wright, whom she married in 1970.

Of special interest is a volume containing notes, bulletins, memoranda, programs, and miscellaneous papers which she used as a delegate to the Fourth Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held in Hangchow, China, in October 1931. And in a letter, 23 July 1987, her old friend and colleague, South Carolina native Charles G. Gomillion, writes—"I read that Mr. Wright had bequeathed $35,000.00 to the SRC [Southern Regional Council]. I am fortunate that I had the opportunity to meet you two.... Nine years ago I started assembling data for an autobiographical document for my three great-grandchildren. In four years, I was up to the year 1944.... I have not been able to do any work on it in five years.... On April 1, 1987 I was 87 years old.... In the last regular medical exam a few months ago, my doctor told me that 'You are in good health for an old man'.... I am selfish enough to want to live through 1988, when in May that awful Paine College Class of 1928 will celebrate its 60th anniversary." Donor: Mrs. Alice Spearman Wright.

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*Manuscript*, ca. 1890, speech delivered by Patrick Henry Adams (1831-1900), apparently before a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, concerns the depressed financial state of the Southern farmer and describes the "great inequality in the distribution of the wealth of the country"
and the vast accumulation of wealth by a small number of Northern capitalists since the war. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wade Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton Logan, III, and Mr. Harry L. Logan.

Manuscript, 1883, speech delivered by Alfred Proctor Aldrich (1814-1897) during the celebration of the Charleston Centennial recalls an honor roll of Charleston natives and suggests—"In your next 'Year Book,' Mr. Mayor, make Forts Moultrie and Sumter the Frontispiece... there they stand, in their ruins, the proud monuments of a peoples valor and the faithful, unconquered guardians of your peoples homes... the Scylla and Charybdis of Charleston!" Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wade Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton Logan, III, and Mr. Harry L. Logan.

Fifty-seven manuscripts and eleven volumes, 1983-1987, added to the papers of screenwriter James Lee Barrett, include personal and business correspondence and drafts of scripts for "The Defiant Ones" and "Vengeance," the latter a dramatization of the murder of South Carolina convict Rudolph Tyner by fellow prisoner Pee Wee Gaskins. Donor: Mr. James Lee Barrett.

Letter, 18 May 1862, of C. J. Bourn, Engineer's Office, Blue Ridge Railroad, Pendleton, to A[ndrew] P[ickens] Calhoun (1812-1865) seeks to mediate a personal dispute involving Calhoun, Maj. Isaac Monroe St. John, and Col. William John Grayson in which Calhoun had been misrepresented as Grayson's enemy—"we felt assured that, whatever the foundation might be which had given rise to the report, that Mr. St. John had been misunderstood, and it was nothing but right he should have an opportunity of clearing himself from the imputation which such a report would cast upon his character." Donors: Dr. Malcolm C. Clark and Mr. & Mrs. Edwin H. Cooper.

Letter, 14 Dec. 1798, of Pierce Butler (1744-1822) to Messrs. Newton, Gordon & Murdock, Madeira, concerns Butler's order for wine—"Having tasted some Wine of Your Shiping that I thought good, and as free from mixture as most wines now sent from the Island are, I am encouraged to Import from Your House Wine for my own Use... it is necessary for me to mention, that I never touch any Wine that is not of the very first quality; nor do I ever admit any other to my Table... I know it is usual with Americans to give Orders for Old Wine; but... I prefer Ordering New Wine from the South side of the Island. If Your Vintage is good, please to Ship me two Pipes of pure, high flavourd New Wine; the quantity of Brandy put into it not to exceed two Gallons in each Pipe... If the Wine You send me is genuine, and of the first flavour, I will leave a standing Order for Two Pipes Yearly for my own use; and shall be able to procure many Orders from my friends in Carolina, Georgia and Philad[elp]h[i]a." Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Manuscript volume, 1852-1857, of Mary Frances Caldwell (1836-1909) of Columbia, autograph album containing poetry clipped from newspapers and penned by friends and family members, including Mary Frances Caldwell's brothers James and Adolphus Augustus ("Gus"). Donor: Mrs. John A. Stanley.
Letter, 10 September 1837, of James E[dward] Calhoun (1826-1861), Fort Hill, to Cadet Patrick Calhoun, West Point, N. Y., reports family news and describes an encounter with Indians in Georgia during which brother Andrew Pickens Calhoun witnessed a ball game between the Valley River and Chattahoochee Indians—"he saw the field full of people they had two poles stuck up both ends of the field . . . the valley river sid[e] beat." Donors: Mr. Geddeth Smith and Miss Andrea E. Ray.

Document, 23 March 1818, signed by John C. Calhoun (1782-1850), certifies the right of the family of South Carolinian John Duncan (d. 1813), 3rd Regiment, U. S. Infantry, to receive a pension. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wade Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton Logan, III, and Mr. Harry L. Logan.

Manuscript volume, 1840-1848, 1863, and 1872, of Anna Catherine Chrietzberg (ca. 1825-1894) of Charleston, autograph album containing verse penned by friends, chiefly of Fall River, Mass., and water colors painted by Clara B. Ferguson. Donor: Mrs. John A. Stanley.

Letter, 29 January 1882, of James Conner (1829-1883) to Langdon Cheves, II, provides instructions for the transaction of certain legal business and informs Cheves of Conner's regret over having to miss Rush Gaillard's funeral because his presence was required in the General Assembly to help pass a railroad and a marine and river bill, the status of the latter described as "hanging by the eye-lids." Donor: Dr. W. Stitt Robinson.

Manuscript volume, ca. 1857-1860, of the Cokesbury Institute, Abbeville District, contains records of "delinquencies" of students for such infractions as disobedience, absences, etc., and minutes of faculty meetings, October 1859. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wade Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton Logan, III, and Mr. Harry L. Logan.

Eleven and one-fourth linear feet of genealogical files, ca. 1953-1985, compiled by Louise K. (Mrs. James W.) Crowder (d. 1986) provide information on five hundred fifty-seven South Carolina families. Mrs. Crowder's papers consist of original research files containing notes, correspondence, and completed manuscripts, chiefly on families of Chester, Lancaster, Union, and York counties; extracts of wills, deeds, and equity records for Chester, Union, and York counties; cemetery and marriage records compiled by Mrs. Crowder; and other genealogical records extracted from original sources. Donor: Mr. Robert R. Crowder.

Forty-four manuscripts, 1936-1937 and 1962-1971, of Edith Mitchell (Mrs. James McBride) Dabbs relate to her writing career and include several short works of fiction, correspondence concerning and drafts of her brief history of Penn School (Walking Tall, 1962) and portions of drafts of her history of St. Helena Island (Sea Island Diary, 1983). Donor: Mrs. Edith Mitchell Dabbs.

Manuscript volume, 9 May-10 October 1868, of the Democratic Club of Liberty Hill, Edgefield District, which was organized "to secure the
triumph of Democratic principles & thereby the salvation of our Coun-
try," contains minutes from regular and called meetings of the club,
records of the elections of officers, and a number of resolutions pre-
sent­ed and voted upon by the club membership, including that of 8
August 1868—"Whereas, All the means which have been used by the
white people of the South to convince the negro that his course at the
ballot box is contrary to his interests and to our interests . . . and . . . we
are fully satisfied that the principles and doctrines of the Radical Party
will . . . lead to a complete and total ruin of our whole country; therefore
. . . we . . . feel it to be our duty . . . to use all lawful means to rid ourselves
of the influence of this Party in our midst." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wade
Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton Logan, III, and Mr. Harry
L. Logan.

Eight manuscripts, 1971-1973, of South Carolina native James C.
Derieux (1891-1978), Cismont, Va., writer, reporter, and former senior
Washington editor of Collier's, consist primarily of letters to his lifelong
friend Robert L. McLeod (1891-1979) of Sumter and comment on current
affairs and personal plans and recollections. During the 1972 presiden-
tial campaign he wrote—"The man I think the country needs is not in
sight. The deep and widespread discontent, the lack of faith in govern-
ment, calls . . . for a leader of high inspirational power. Nixon is a strong
man, an intelligent man, a skilled politician and all of these are valuable
assets to him and to us, but he is not inspirational. He turns young people
off, not on . . . . McGovern comes closer than any other candidate to
turning them on, and probably he would make a stronger run than any
other Democrat. But I doubt that anyone can defeat Nixon" (5 July 1972).
The letters reflect Derieux's strong feeling for South Carolina and his
penchant for social and political comment—"Up to now love of the home
place has been a bedrock of patriotism. I still feel away from home
because I am away from South Carolina. Every generation adapts, not
always easily, to conditions that exist in its time, and Americans will
adapt to a country that is strikingly different from the one you and I
grew up in" (18 February 1973). Again on Nixon, Derieux wrote—"In my
whole life I have not known a period of such fast falling faith in our
government and, in a superficial sense, in our country. Probably you and
most other good South Carolina citizens are still loyal to Nixon, which
means you still believe in him. I'm loyal in the broad sense, but my faith
in him as a person is not high . . . . Nixon showed concern for me when
Collier's was abolished, and I have warm memory of that. In personal
relationships he generally is generous. But he is suspicious of those who
do not agree with him, even suspects their motivation" (29 September
1973). Donor: Mrs. Margaret M. Hunter.

Broads­ide, 1-2 April 1912, announcement of the showing of D. W.
Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation" at the Edisonia Theatre, Union,
proclaims it "The Most Stupendous Dramatic and Spectacular Enter-
prise which the Brain of Man Has Yet Visioned and Realized!" Donor:
Mr. Herbert J. Hartsook.

Letter, 15 July 1837, of Charles P[inckney] Elliott (1779-1851), Fulton
Post Office, Sumter District, to John W. Mitchell, New York, informs
Mitchell of Elliott’s unsuccessful attempts to secure scholars for Mrs. Mitchell’s New York boarding school. “The reason is simply this,” Elliott writes, “Charleston is considerably nearer to this place than New York, and there are many excellent seminaries there . . . and my impression is, that Charleston and Columbia, are the only places, where persons generally in this District have their daughters educated.” Elliott, who at the time was serving as rector of St. Mark’s Episcopal Church, Pinewood, also notes the recent establishment of a parochial library, as well as his desire to establish a Sunday school library, and requests Mitchell to purchase for him in New York and ship to Charleston such books as might be suitable for the library. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Letter, 16 October 1880, of black attorney and Reconstruction official Robert Brown Elliott (1842-1884), Charleston, to Louis Dunneman requests the loan of thirty dollars “to defray my expenses to New York.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Harry Huffman, Mr. Michael J. Hutson, and Mr. & Mrs. Guy F. Lipscomb.

Letter, 18 April 1881, of Robert Brown Elliott, Charleston, to H. F. French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., responds to accusations against Elliott, Special Agent for the Treasury Department, brought by Louis Dunneman of Charleston for nonpayment of a loan. The letter refutes Dunneman’s claim that Elliott misrepresented himself as soliciting money “for Government purposes” and explains that his tardiness in discharging the debt was due to “the very large expenses entailed upon me by reason of my wife’s ill-health which compelled me to keep her at a long distance from home for many months under surgical treatment.” Donor: Louise A. Mader Memorial Fund.

Manuscript, 2 August [1863], of Union navy commander Donald MacNeill Fairfax (1821-1894) issues orders “To the officer of deck” concerning nighttime maneuvers near the wreck of the Keokuk, a Federal ironclad which sank in Charleston harbor 8 April 1863. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. J. Emory Smith, Mrs. Coy Stroud, and Mrs. Ralph M. Magoffin.

Manuscript diary, 1865-1879, of Union soldier Michael Fitzpatrick of Holmesburg, Pa., includes brief entries, 8 January-26 May 1865, made during Gen. William T. Sherman’s march through Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, which provide information on weather conditions, number of miles marched, skirmishes, drills and inspections, and reviews, 23 and 24 May 1865, by President Andrew Johnson and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Donors: Dr. Carol K. Bleser and Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Wesley Cooler.

Letter, 20 May 1861, of Charleston native Edward Frost (1801-1868), Confederate States of America, Treasury Department, Second Auditor’s Office, Montgomery, [Ala.], to W. H. S. Taylor, Second Auditor of the Treasury, reports that “The Statements of the Expenditures made by the State of South Carolina for military defenses, have been audited by the Paymaster General of that State, and Certified to be correct by the Member of the Executive Council, of the Governor of South Carolina, who had charge of the particular Department of Expenditure,” and
recommends that “the evidence of audit and allowance by the Executive Department of the State of South Carolina, should be received as satisfactory proof of the Expenditures, without again going through the details of an Audit by the accounting officer of the Confederate States.”

Donors: Dr. & Mrs. George Brunson, Dr. David Carlton, Prof. Granville W. Hough, Mr. & Mrs. Edwin S. James, and Mr. Harry L. McDowell.

_Broadside_, ca. 1897, “Reasons for the Organization of the Proposed New Greenwood County.” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wade Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton Logan, III, and Mr. Harry L. Logan.

_Manuscript volume_, 1898-1904, of the Greenwood County Ladies’ Memorial Association contains the constitution and minutes of this organization dedicated to memorializing the Confederate soldier. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wade Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton Logan, III, and Mr. Harry L. Logan.

_Printed manuscript_, 19 May 1832, of James Hamilton, Jr. (1786-1857), to Tho[ma]s Salmond, Camden, invitation to a public dinner in honor of Gov. Hamilton to be held at Hamburg, 26 May 1832. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

_Manuscript volume_, 4 November 1885-17 August 1886, of Henry Pinckney Hammett (1822-1891), letterpress copybook containing letters of Hammett as president of Piedmont Manufacturing Company, provides an account of business affairs at the mill, Hammett’s reaction to an organized strike by the Knights of Labor in Augusta, Ga., and his interest in the construction of a railroad from Greenville to Augusta. A letter, 10 November 1885, to William J. Kirk, Cokesbury, expresses Hammett’s unwillingness to serve as president of the Greenville & Port Royal Railroad Company despite his support for the projected construction of a line from Ninety Six to Johnston via Fruit Hill. Other letters comment on an outbreak of measles which affected several hundred mill hands at the company (8 January, 29 January, and 1 February 1886), the acquisition of books “suitable for a factory village library” (25 January 1886), and the purchase of Camperdown Mills (27 January 1886). Writing to R. L. McCaughrin, 17 February 1886, Hammett pointed out the advantages of well-equipped factories during the recent economic slump—“All the mills in this part of the country . . . that were filled with machinery and were fully organized before the recent depression in trade began, have made money continuously through the whole season of the depression.” Letters, 30 March, 23 April, 3 May, 19 June, and 14 August 1886, concern labor disputes in southern cotton mills. That of 23 April 1886 to Ellison A. Smyth, Pelzer, notes Hammett’s instructions to his mill superintendents that at the first sign of labor organizations they “nip it in the bud, by promptly discharging the leaders . . . & not taking them back.” Another letter, 3 May 1886, to Woodward, Baldwin & Norris, Baltimore, attributes labor unrest to “the unwise policy of inviting emigrants of all classes from Europe, criminals, vagabonds, tramps & all the worst & lowest elements of society . . . bringing with them all the poisonous influences of the lower classes of the country they came from.”

Donor: Mr. Don Roper.
One hundred seventy-two manuscripts, 1806, 1826-1963 and undated, of the Hammond and Walker families consist chiefly of family and personal correspondence of three generations of these two Beech Island families related through the marriage in 1882 of Annie Sarah Hammond (1846-1927) to George Osborne Walker (1846-1897). Among the collection’s earlier documents are a sworn statement, 24 October 1826, of Superintendent of Public Works A[bram] Blanding attesting that “Mr. Eliasha Hammond has been engaged in business in Columbia and has been distinguished for his industry and ability” and “will perform with fidelity any contract he may enter into” ; and a letter, 22 August 1834, from John F[ox] Hammond to his brother, Cadet M. C. M. Hammond, West Point, expressing brotherly affection—“you are the only Brother I have that I can love dearly—Brother James it is true I Love but I cannot nor co[uld] not love him as affectionate as I do you.” Another letter to Cadet Hammond, presumably written by sister Caroline, 23 October 1834, comments on the impropriety of his romance with a married woman.

Marcus Claudius Marcellus Hammond (1814-1876), younger brother of South Carolina governor and United States senator James Henry Hammond (1807-1864), was married to Harriett P. Davies in 1842. Harriett Davies’ brother, Thomas Jones Davies (1830-1902), is represented here by two letters: 15 March [18]47, Lawrenceville, N. J., to Mrs. Sarah] A[nn] Starke, Savannah, Ga., providing an account of his expulsion from Princeton along with the entire sophomore class for staging a mock commencement; and 15 May 1861, Camp Davis, Richmond, Va., commenting on the unpopularity of the field staff and the dismal military outlook—“Our Staff are not popular. We are looked upon as the gentlemen soldiers & not as coming here to fight but only to ‘swell’ about the reviews & dress parades in the afternoons. Such mild apppellations as ‘Bonham Dogs’ the ‘Brigadier Dogs’ &c are applied to all the Staff.”

Other items of interest include a letter, [1849], of William] Gilmore Simms commending M. C. M. Hammond for his literary pursuits, particularly his contributions to the Southern Quarterly Review; a letter, 18 July 1855, from [James Henry Hammond], Redcliffe, advising his brother—“Do not give way to despondency.... McDuffie said once, that for several years before he left congress he never got up to make a speech without feeling it was probable he would fall dead before he got through it. I have felt that way ten thousand times”; and a fragment of a secession speech of James H. Hammond before the U. S. Senate, 1859. Post-bellum items include invitations to entertainments sponsored by the Cotton States Mechanics & Agricultural Fair Association, Augusta, Ga., and letters to Annie Stella Hammond Walker, daughter of M. C. M. and Harriett P. Davies Hammond, and Stella Walker Blalock, daughter of George Osborne and Annie Stella Hammond Walker. The collection also includes twenty-three family photographs, 1867, 1904, 1940 and undated.

Donor: Mrs. Stella Walker Dickinson.

Letter, 9 May 1811, of Wade Hampton (1751-1835), Head Q[uarte]r[s], near Baton Rouge, [La.], to Col. Leonard Covington (1768-1813) concerns military forces under the command of Col. Constant which were to be placed at Covington's disposal in addition to those troops already under
his command—"The force placed under your immediate command is to be resorted to in the first instance, but if in your judgement a greater is necessary, your orders to Col. Constant will be promptly executed." Additionally, Hampton advised—"Next to being prepared at all points to meet whatever exigency may occur, the present object is to preserve the health and comfort of the Troops," and suggested that it was Covington's duty "to have a strict eye upon the Contractor's agent, to see that my General orders relating to his issues are rigidly fulfilled; and to have a strict watch over the Suttler's, regulating their prices, and inspecting the quality of their supplies." **Donor: Dr. W. Magruder Drake.**

**Letter,** 23 June 1879, of Wade Hampton, III (1818-1902), Washington, D. C., to Dr. W. H. White, Springfield, Mass., declines an invitation to spend the fourth of July with White—"My health is very far from being restored and it is necessary on many accounts that I should return home as soon as I can leave my post here." **Donors:** Dr. & Mrs. Ronald E. Bridwell, Mrs. Lucien V. Bruno, Dr. & Mrs. Travis Chappell, and Mrs. W. Dixon Foster.

**Letter,** 22 May 1897, of Wade Hampton, III, to Gen. [Thomas] [Taylor] Munford (1831-1918) states, apparently regarding the Hydrostatic Roller Compress—"The delay in getting funds is a serious obstacle in our way, for Deane should be at work now: could not some stock be sold?—if Deane could begin work I could go to Texas later in the season if the Co. could let me have some funds"; and comments on the recent fire—"All my papers & notes are gone & nothing of value was saved." **Donors:** Capt. Ernest C. Castle, Mrs. C. Dwight Cathcart, Mr. Christopher H. Craft, Mrs. Maurice L. Farrell, Jr., Miss Margie E. Herron, Miss Harriett Lowe, and Mr. & Mrs. Charles S. Norwood.

**Letter,** 11 February 1900, of Wade Hampton, III, Columbia, to Gen. [Thomas Taylor] Munford concerns their interest in a cotton press, probably the "Hydrostatic Roller Cotton Compress" invented by F. B. Deane—"It would be a great misfortune should any hitch prevent a trial of our press for the prospects of success are so promising that failure now would ruin us." **Donors:** Mrs. Willis Fuller, Mrs. Esther Graff, and Dr. & Mrs. Donald J. Greiner.

**Letter,** 14 January 1834, of Unitarian clergyman, antiquarian, and naturalist [Thaddeus] [Mason] Harris (1768-1842), Charleston, to his son, Dr. [Thaddeus] W[illiam] Harris, Librarian of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., describes visits in Charleston with the Rev. John Bachman, "minister of the German Lutheran Church, one of the first naturalists in this region, and a gentleman of most agreeable manners," and naturalist John James Audubon—"Mr. Audubon received me kindly, & took me at once into his apartment, where he was drawing, as was also Miss Martin, a sister of Mr. B. whose talent is scarcely less in its accuracy & finishing than that of Audubon himself. They continued their employment—saying it would not (as it did not) interfere with conversation, which was highly animated." **Donor:** Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

**Two letters,** 27 January and 24 March 1875, of J. B. Hudgens, Oconee County, to P. E. Maxwell, requests an extension of his loan—"I would
like to make one more crop & see if I can't make something I have had a bad chance both years sence I have bin hear....” Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Thomas R. Gottshall.

Letter, 5 March 1872, of Charleston Unionist Alfred Huger (1788-1872), to “My dear Sir,” comments on Huger’s political difficulties both prior to and following the Civil War—“in my afflicting ‘difficulties’ with the Government, I endeavoured, faithfully, to serve! Consciousness of my own ‘rectitude’ has alone sustained me! Even when ‘dispair’ threatened to do its work. Each ‘trial’ brought strength’ with its ‘severity’ and, I have been carried thro’ by the Especial Mercy of the Divine Spirit!” Donor: Louise A. Mader Memorial Fund.

Twelve letters, 10 February 1856-22 November 1869 and undated, of R. H. Hutchison to Mrs. Ann Jane Hutchison, Fairfield District, were written from various locations in Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and Tennessee and discuss Hutchison's travels, the availability and prices of land and provisions, and his views regarding the states and territories. Of particular interest is a letter, 12 January 1861, written from Cass County, Mo., noting his involvement in the dispute between abolitionists and pro-slavery forces in that state—“I still live in the hopes that I will see You all a gaine if the abolitions of the territory Dont hang us all out here. I in tend to stay here while I can find An abolitionist to shut at.... My horse is swift an my gun is sure [.] No house no home still roving.” Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Nine scrapbooks, 1933-1954, of James Royal Jones (b. 1886) document the career and campaigns of this Abbeville native as Commissioner of Agriculture, beginning in 1933 when the General Assembly consolidated his office as Warehouse Commissioner with that of Commissioner of Agriculture, and ending with his victorious 1954 campaign for re-election. Donor: Mr. & Mrs. J. R. McDavid.

Letter, 14 October 1842, of Tho[mas] F[oster] Jones (1791-1873), Laurens, to P[eter] Della Torre, Charleston, solicits Della Torre’s support of his candidacy for the office of secretary of state, a position which Jones was seeking in order to alleviate financial difficulties. Jones notes that he had never before been elected to “an office of profit,” but for twenty years had “been ardently engaged, discharging the duties of various public offices, civil and military, at my own expense.” Donor: Dr. Charles W. Joyner.

Broadside, 27 July 1854, “Reply to Gen. Paul Quattlebaum’s Circular,” issued by J[ohn] K[ennerly] Kneeece (1818-1898), refutes accusations against his medical practice published in Quattlebaum’s “celebrated manifesto” and includes a lengthy statement of the disagreement involving Kneeece, Quattlebaum, Adam Rish, and others, as well as sworn testimony of Joseph W. and Amelia Oswalt of Edgefield District. Donors: Mrs. H. C. Lyles, Mr. Arthur S. Lynn, Louise A. Mader, Prof. W. Y. Wagener, and Dr. Joe G. Webb Memorial Funds.

Letter, 10 May 1769, of Henry Laurens (1724-1792), Wright’s, Savannah, to Messrs. May & Habersham, Savannah, encloses three bills of exchange for forty pounds sterling to be applied to his account with May
Manuscript, [1866], editorial of Edward McCrady, Sr. (1802-1892), expresses opposition to a political question regarding Negro suffrage raised during the Rev. Anthony Toomer Porter's visit to the north to solicit funds for reopening the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of South Carolina at Camden—"The Episcopal Church North as well as South professes utterly to eschew politics. The mere question then under such circumstances ... was an offence to the sentiment of the whole church, as it did most unequivocally import that the aid sought from the Episcopal Church North for this Southern Diocesan Institution was to be connected with, perhaps made dependent upon some phase of the suffrage question." Donor: Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gudmundson.

Printed manuscript, [1952], of educator, author, theologian, and civil rights leader Benjamin E[lijah] Mays (1894-1984), a native of Greenwood County, reprints the text of his essay "Have You Forgotten God?" Originally published in Our World, this work discusses the plight of black Americans in a secular world and urges them to take the initiative in providing religious leadership for America. Donor: Mr. Clay Allen.

Seven hundred sixty-one manuscripts and thirty-five volumes, 1868-1981, document the career of Columbia resident Nell Vaughan Mellichamp (1890-1981) as a music educator and her involvement with such civic groups as the U.S.O., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Altrusa Club. Born in Fairfield County, the youngest daughter of Saint Lo Horace and Amelia McMillan Mellichamp, Nell Mellichamp was educated at South Carolina College for Women and later pursued graduate studies at the University of South Carolina, Columbia University, Julliard School of Music, and Peabody Institute. As a piano teacher in Columbia for over fifty years, Miss Mellichamp operated the Mellichamp Studio, represented here by a file of eighty-six student recital programs dating from 1917 to 1981. In addition to teaching private students, Miss Mellichamp served as a volunteer music therapy teacher at the State Hospital; taught music at Heathwood Hall Episcopal School; founded and sponsored the Mozart Junior Music Club; and published music, poetry, articles on piano pedagogy, and a children's musical play, A Gnome Passes By. Among the contents of this collection are her own music compositions, in manuscript and published forms: published and unpublished verse; music manuscripts of Columbia organist M. Berry Seay; programs from Columbia area musical and cultural events; articles, notes, and other items relating to noted piano pedagogy instructor Mrs. Crosby Adams, with whom Miss Mellichamp studied; courtship correspondence, 1868-1869, of Nell Mellichamp's parents; and photographs of Miss Mellichamp, family members, friends, and music students. A February 1929 photograph shows Miss Mellichamp with her "Music Students Band of Mercy," a children's organization promoting the humane treatment of animals. Donor: Mrs. David S. Mellichamp.

One and one-fourth linear feet of papers, 1970-1987, of journalist Fred Monk, currently business editor for The State (Columbia), consist
primarily of research files on business in South Carolina. The files contain notes, articles by Monk, reference material, and memoranda covering such topics as banking, engineering, the oil and textile industries, and the South Carolina State Development Board. Donor: Mr. Fred Monk.

Three manuscripts, 1945, of historian John Hammond Moore concern his service as quartermaster aboard a rocket-equipped U. S. Navy landing ship prior to, and during, the invasion of Okinawa and include a diary/memoir, 26 March-3 June, which describes kamikaze attacks, 11 May, upon the destroyer U.S.S. Hadley. Donor: Dr. John Hammond Moore.

Three and three-fourths linear feet of papers, 1968-1987, of environmentalist William R. Moore (b. 1921) document the efforts of this self-styled "individual nuclear activist" to inform and educate the public on what he perceived to be a major threat to human welfare in South Carolina and beyond: the proliferation of peaceful commercial nuclear fission power plants and the accumulation in fuel reprocessing plants of radioactive nuclear wastes. A retired U. S. Army officer, Moore lays claim in these papers to having been a member of more environmental and anti-nuclear power groups than anyone else in South Carolina during the 1970s. Serving as the first president of Environmentalists, Inc., a South Carolina organization established in 1972 to educate the public on ways of protecting the environment, he resigned after one year to devote himself "as a free agent and concerned citizen" to nurturing statewide support for the national campaign for a moratorium on the licensing and operation of nuclear power plants and for the acceleration of the development of fission-free technologies. The collection focuses largely upon this effort of the 1970s.

Of special interest and significance are letter files containing Moore's correspondence with Senators Ernest F. Hollings, Strom Thurmond, and Mike Gravel (Alaska), and with Congressman Floyd Spence. Other correspondents include Lane L. Bonner, Jr., W. J. Bryan Dorn, Hugh P. Harris, Allan Mazur, George McGovern, Hyman Rubin, Alex Sanders, Ruth Thomas, John C. West, Eugene N. Zeigler, and officials of Allied-General Nuclear Services (Barnwell). In addition to material on Environmentalists, Inc., the collection contains information on such other South Carolina organizations as the Palmetto Alliance, Piedmont Organic Movement, Public Research Foundation, and South Carolina Environmental Action, Inc. Among the national or regional organizations represented in the papers are the Citizens' Energy Council, Committee for Nuclear Responsibility, Inc., Environmental Defense Fund, National Intervenors, New England Coalition on Nuclear Pollution, Sierra Club, Task Force Against Nuclear Pollution, and Union of Concerned Scientists. Donor: Lt. Col. William R. Moore (U. S. Army, Ret.).

Sixty-one manuscripts, 1895 and 1918, of George S[eowell] Mower (1853-1921), Newberry County representative and senator and delegate to the state constitutional convention, consist chiefly of fifty-seven printed pamphlets, 10 September-3 December 1895, proceedings of the
Also included are printed resolutions of the Illiteracy Commission of South Carolina, 16 November 1918, calling for an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars from the General Assembly; and a letter, 30 December 1918, from Wil Lou Gray, who as field worker for the commission was soliciting Mower's support of such funding. Donor: Ms. Cynthia Martin.

One-half linear foot of papers, ca. 1972-1973, of John C. Norton document his preparation of studies of segregated private academies for the N. A. A. C. P., and, with Timothy F. Rogers, of economic development in South Carolina for the Southern Regional Council. The papers include reports, notes, and for the latter study, recorded interviews with officials of the State Development Board and other governmental agencies and executives in private business. Donor: Mr. John C. Norton.

Two and one-half linear feet of papers, 1962-1985, of University of South Carolina English professor John Ower consist primarily of publication copies of Ower's verse appearing in such serials as Antigonish Review, Cimarron Review, South Carolina Review, Kudzu, and Sandlapper. The collection also includes letters of acceptance from editors; book reviews and numismatics articles authored by Ower; correspondence, publisher's contracts, and reviews concerning Ower's book of poetry, Legendary Acts, published by the University of Georgia in 1977; and letters regarding Ower's reception of the South Carolina Arts Commission Individual Artist Fellowship in 1976 and the Winthrop College Award for Excellence in Writing in 1977. Donor: Dr. John Ower.

Ninety-six manuscripts, 1872-1876, document the philosophy and activity of the Patrons of Husbandry, Phoenix Grange No. 160. The Grange, "A Secret Organization Devoted to the Interests of Agriculturists," engaged in cooperative buying and selling of agricultural produce, supplies and equipment, as well as the promotion of agricultural interests in general. The collection includes publications of the national and state offices, advertisements from merchants and manufacturers seeking the trade of the Patrons, and financial records. Among the advertisements is one, ca. 1873, for Donaldson's Cotton Seed Planter, manufactured by Gower, Cox & Markley of Greenville. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wade Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton Logan, III, and Mr. Harry L. Logan.

Broadside, 28 July 1851, of Benjamin Lane Posey (ca. 1826-1888), Abbeville, addressed "To The Public," provides a detailed explanation of the events leading to a duel with one Dr. Lomax which resulted when Posey took as an insult his having been denied a ticket to a ball hosted by Lomax. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wade Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton, III, and Mr. Harry L. Logan.

Nineteen manuscripts, 1864-1865, 1915, and undated, of John Putnam (1826-1865), a native of Laurens District, consist chiefly of Civil War letters, 13 October 1864-February 1865, written by Putnam as a private, Co. B, First South Carolina Infantry, stationed at Battery Marshall, Sullivan's Island, to his wife, Nancy Ellen Garrett Putnam. Putnam's letters comment on the shelling of Ft. Moultrie (9 November
1864), executions of deserters (20 November 1864 and 13 January 1865), fighting on James Island (February 1865), and the desertion of Confederate troops stationed on Sullivan’s Island—“thar has bin fifty men run away from this llant this weak the gard went with them from the bridge” (27 December 1864). The letters also contain advice on business affairs, express Putnam’s desire to see his wife and family, and note his pessimism concerning war prospects—“I recken we will sta her tel the yankeys gits us or peas is made if it ever is” (16 December 1864). A letter, 9 November 1864, advises his wife to send brandy hidden in sacks of flour or meal since the authorities “brake open all the boxes at the brdg.” as “some has bin seling it over her and the men giting drunke.” Letters dated February 1865 comment on the approach of Sherman’s army and note Putnam’s desire for a cessation of hostilities. John Putnam died 14 April 1865 at Raleigh, N. C., of wounds sustained in the battle of Averasboro. **Donors: Mrs. Janelle Teague Causby and Ms. Mary Heatherly.**

**Twenty-three manuscripts**, 16 September 1861-20 April 1864 and undated, of the Rauch and Ramage families consist of Civil War letters written primarily by brothers John Christian Hope Rauch (1837-1922), Henry J. Rauch (d. 1863), Samuel N. Rauch and brother-in-law James Chandler Ramage (1828-1862) from various camps in South Carolina and Virginia to family members at Frog Level, Newberry District. Their letters comment chiefly on camp life, military maneuvers, and the fate of family members and friends, but a letter of Henry J. Rauch, 6 May 1862, complains of the inequalities of Confederate conscription laws after he saw the large number of civilian men in Richmond and Petersburg. Another letter, 8 November 1862, written by J. C. Ramage from Winder Hospital, Richmond, describes in some detail the hospital and the devastation of the surrounding countryside. Of particular interest are two letters concerning the death of Henry J. Rauch. Writing 24 July 1863 from David’s Island, N. Y., where he was being held as a prisoner of war, Samuel Rauch relates details of his brother’s wounding at Gettysburg, his capture by Union troops, and his death, 17 July 1863; and a letter, 22 November 1863, from Jane Eliza Woolsey of New York describes the care that she and other Northern women had shown Rauch after his capture—“altho’ your son died in the hands of Union women he could not have had kinder attention amongst his own people. We were there as members of the Sanitary Commission giving aid & comfort to our suffering soldiers, and when our ‘enemies’ were brought in to us ‘hungry’ & ‘Thirsting’ & ‘naked,’ we fed them & clothed them, & gave them drink. You will feel comforted to know that your son’s remains were placed in a coffin, and that he was buried with the church service, and the grave marked by a head board on which was stated his name & rank.” **Donors: Mrs. Melverda P. Hook and Mrs. Willette P. Satterwhite.**

**Two letters**, 25 April and 7 May 1872, of H[enry] W[illiam] Ravenel (1814-1887), Aiken, to Mrs. [Moses Ashley] Curtis, [Hillsboro, N. C.], express sympathy upon the death of Mrs. Curtis’ husband, a fellow naturalist, and offer advice on the disposition of his herbarium which “amounted to upwards of 12000 species, about half of which were Cryptogams.” Ravenel advises Mrs. Curtis to respect her husband’s wishes
that his herbarium "go together as a whole, & not be divided" and suggests that she advertise the collection in the American Naturalist and sell her husband's botanical books, plates, and engravings separately. In closing his letter of 25 April 1872, Ravenel, who notes that he corresponded regularly with Curtis over the past twenty-seven years, requests of Mrs. Curtis a photograph of her late husband and the return of any of his own letters found among Curtis' correspondence files.

**Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

**Letter, 20 July 1850,** of R[obert B[arnwell] R]hett (1800-1876), [Charleston], to Col. H[enry] L[ewis] Benning, Columbus, Ga., concerns a speech on the Nashville convention delivered by Rhett at Hibernian Hall, 21 June 1850, and subsequently published in the Courier, 20 July 1850. According to Rhett—"It was quite extempore, without the least idea of any publication.... But a cunning and malicious whig, travestied it, under the signature of 'Curtius,' and I have been obliged to publish it.... I hope you will not entirely disapprove of it. It excited more applause & enthusiasm here than any speech I ever delivered." **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. James H. Ellison, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph A. Gibbes, and Dr. William C. Hine.**

**Letter, 10 August 1867,** of R[obert B[arnwell] R]hett, Jr. (1828-1905), Office of the Charleston Mercury, Charleston, to R[ichard L]athers, [New York], seeks Lathers' assistance in establishing Mr. J. D. Budd's identity "as a bona fide agent of the Mercury and of myself, its proprietor." Rhett, who had sent Budd north "to canvass for advertising for the Mercury," was concerned for his agent's credibility—"As he is not known there and so many imposters are afloat in large cities." **Donor: Mr. Ben Hagood, Jr.**

**Seventy-two manuscripts and one volume, 1860-1903 and undated,** added to the papers of Abbeville County physician John Andrew Robinson (1844-1903), consist chiefly of personal and family correspondence to Robinson from his father, Hugh Robinson (1818-1896); his uncles, Charles Addison Clinkscales (1829-1870) and John Franklin Clinkscales (1817-1895); and his wife, Mary Amanda Pratt Robinson (1845-1889). The collection also includes medical correspondence with Dr. S. Moffatt Wylie of Chester; letters of Robinson to his brother, James A. Robinson, Douglassville, Tex.; courtship letters between John Andrew Robinson and Mary Amanda Pratt; miscellaneous items relating to Robinson's medical education at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; bills and receipts for medical supplies; promotional literature for books, shoes, farm implements, agricultural supplies, and household appliances apparently sold by Hugh Robinson's mercantile establishment; and items documenting Robinson's involvement in the Grange movement. Among several Civil War items is a letter, 3 November 1860, of Charles Addison Clinkscales describing the excitement in Abbeville District over the election of Lincoln—"there was a call at Wickliff's Store... for minute men and there was 46 Enrolled there names." A letter from Hugh Robinson, 26 September 186[1], reports the fate of Confederate soldiers from the area and notes the formation of a ladies' aid society. Other items of interest include a letter, 19 July 1873, from Robinson to M. S.
Shirk, Osyka, Miss., responding to an advertisement seeking a Baptist physician to locate at Oyska and providing some information on his Due West medical practice; a “Roll of Members of the Due West Grange Patrons of Husbandry,” May 1872-January 1873; undated “Revised By-laws of Due West Grange No. 5, Patrons of Husbandry”; and an undated copy of the constitution and bylaws of Greenville Typographical Union No. 385. Donors: Mrs. Mamie Coggins and Mr. Wally Smith.

Twenty-four manuscripts, 14 June 1917-15 December 1918, of Nancy Robinson [Mrs. Thomas K. Ruff] consist of World War I letters and postcards to Miss Robinson, a sixteen-year-old living in Asheville, N. C.; Bradford, Mass.; and Columbia, from nineteen-year-old Asheville native Pvt. Edward G. Miles. The letters and postcards, written from battle stations and furlough points chiefly in France, provide insight into military life and conditions at the front as well as Miles’ work as an ambulance driver and his association with Allied troops and civilians. Of particular interest are three letters: 13 July 1917, detailing the capture of a German soldier from a French prisoner of war camp and noting the proximity to an “aeroplane camp of 23 planes”; 4 August 1917, providing a firsthand account of military action at the front and the hazards of his work as an ambulance driver; and 5 October 1917, written on stationery shot through by a shell fragment. Other letters provide commentary on leisure activities and living conditions—“to dress in the morning...all I have to do is to put on my shoes, coat, belt, cap, and eyeglasses,—while at the front all I have to do is put on my eyeglasses. Even sleep in my helmet...at the front sometimes” (15 August 1917) and “The horse cart which went back to the grave-yard with four dead men this morning, brought out our lunch this noon” (2 September 1917). Donor: Mrs. Thomas K. Ruff.


Letter, 23 September 1863, of the Rev. J[ames] H[odge] Saye (1808-1892), Oakly Hall, Chester, to fellow Presbyterian minister W[illiam] T. Savage relates Saye’s distress at not having heard from Savage, particularly as many South Carolinians “from different parts threatened by invasion from Yankeeland” were refugeeing in Chester. Saye’s letter also provides information concerning Chester area citizens during the course of the war and names several Presbyterian ministers serving as Confederate army chaplains. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Wightman that the faculty had selected him as their choice for Shattuck’s successor, and urges Wightman to allow his name to be placed before the board of trustees for consideration. Wightman did not accept the position, but served as the first president of Wofford College, Spartanburg, 1854-1859. Shattuck’s letter provides an excellent description of Centenary, which was founded in 1825. “The College,” he writes, “is in a flourishing condition. Upwards of two hundred students in the College and Preparatory school. . . . The College buildings are substantial, and sufficient for present purposes, but should our number be much increased it would be necessary to add to them at least one other large building. . . . there seems every opportunity one could desire for success.”

**Donor:** Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

**Letter**, 14 January 1841, of W[illiam] Branford Shubrick (1790-1874), Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., commends senior gunner George Marshall as “a capable and faithful officer” who “has all the claims that can be derived from long service, capacity in his situation, and good character.” Born on Bull’s Island, Shubrick entered the navy as a midshipman in 1806. He served on the frigates *Constellation* and *Constitution* and between 1815 and 1818 sailed around the world aboard the first American ship to do so. Promoted to captain in 1831, he commanded Pacific naval forces during the Mexican War but refused to join with his native state in service to the Confederate cause. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Robert D. Cook and Mr. & Mrs. Rhett Jackson.

**Letter**, pmk. 4 April [1843], of W[illiam] G[ilmore] Simms (1803-1870), [Charleston], to I[saiah] K[eech] Tefft (1794-1862), Savannah, Ga., forwards a letter, 25 March [18]43, from W[illiam] H[ayne] Simmons (1784-1870), St. Augustine, Fla., discussing Simms’ anticipated southern tour with William Cullen Bryant. Simmons’ letter provides information on travel arrangements and accommodations and notes—“I had not anticipated in [this] ‘obscure sojourn’—to make the acquaintance of Mr. Brya[nt] than whom there is no one out of the . . . circle of my immediate friends, whom it would give me more pleasure to meet with.” Simmons, a native of Charleston, frequent contributor to the *Magnolia* and author of *A History of the Seminoles*, was, according to Simms, a “man of decided genius, though being insulated, not laughing freely with mankind, his tastes are eccentric, and his genius has put on a moody aspect which impairs its popularity.” **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. G. Werber Bryan, Dr. & Mrs. William F. Crosswell, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Cunningham, Mr. & Mrs. Howard Cutler, Mr. & Mrs. B. Randolph Dunlap, Mr. Charles E. Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Graham, Mrs. Ann Fripp Hampton, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur E. Holman, Jr., Mrs. George D. Lott, Jr., and Mr. Arthur S. Lynn.

**Letter**, 24 May 1853, of W[illiam] G[ilmore] Simms, Charleston, to Messrs. Lippincott, Grambo & Co. concerns publication of Simms’ book, *Marie de Berniere: A Tale of the Crescent City, etc. etc. etc.*, issued by the Philadelphia publisher in 1853. Simms’ letter questions why he had not yet received copies of the book, particularly since copies had already been received in Charleston by Russell—“I will thank you for half a dozen copies—a couple in sheets, if you please. . . . Let me add that you send me
none of your books, though you promised to provide me with them. I notice... in your advertisements, a few that I should like to read, and upon which I would report in the Review." Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Robert K. Ackerman, Mr. & Mrs. Crosby L. Adams, Mr. & Mrs. Stephen R. Adams, Mr. W. Floyd Allison, Mr. & Mrs. Gayle O. Averyt, Mrs. Mary S. Bailey, Mr. F. Edward Barnwell, Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Butson, Mr. Harry M. Bayne, Mr. & Mrs. C. Nevin Betts, Mrs. Erskine D. Betts, Mr. & Mrs. James B. Black, Mr. & Mrs. Mark T. Boatwright, Mr. Randolph H. Boehm, Mrs. John H. Bollin, Mrs. Ada B. Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. Harvey Tiller, Mr. & Mrs. G. Cameron Todd, Mrs. T. L. Ulmer, Mr. L. Allen West, Mr. & Mrs. James Wheeler, Dr. & Mrs. George Widner, Mr. Phillip K. Wingard, and Mr. C. Edward Wise.

Letter, 27 November [1866], of W[illiam] Gilmore Simms (1806-1870), Charleston, to Paul [Hamilton Hayne] concerns Simms' intention of visiting "the Hammonds, yourself and Mr. Redmond...somewhere in the neighborhood of Christmas." Simms requests specific directions "as to the route by which I shall reach you—the road to be taken, the mode of conveyance, and the depot or point at which to stop," and notes—"If I do not hear from you and Mr. R. I shall certainly not extend my travel beyond Augusta, where I hope to meet with Mr. Randall and some of the Hammond family." Simms also mentions his publication in the Charleston Courier, 3 November 1866, of Hayne's sonnet "Old Friend! come to me while the woods are decked," comments on the review of his War Poetry of the South in the Round Table by Richard Henry Stoddard, and notes that he was busy at work on a new novel, Joscelyn, "the opening scene of which is placed in Augusta." In closing, he relates news regarding their mutual literary acquaintances John Dickson Bruns (1836-1883) and Henry Timrod (1828-1867)—"J. Bruns has made a great hit in New Orleans. Timrod has been on the verge of starvation. He is now acting as private secty. to Gov. Orr." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Harold Maness, Mr. & Mrs. Julian J. Nexsen, Dr. & Mrs. B. E. Nicholson, Miss Ruth Pierce, Mr. & Mrs. William L. Pope, Mr. & Mrs. D. I. Ross, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. R. Glenn Sharp, Mrs. Laurence L. Smith, Dr. & Mrs. Selden K. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Glenn A. Stackhouse, Dr. & Mrs. Rodger E. Stroup, Dr. & Mrs. Peyton C. Teague, Mr. & Mrs. Holcombe H. Thomas, and Dr. & Mrs. Bryan Walker.

Letter, 24 March 1825, of Alex[ander] Sloan (1786-1826), Greenville, to P. E. Duncan, Augusta, Ga., primarily concerns personal business but also comments—"I have no doubt ere this your City has been much gratified and had this been a town in time we would have expected a visit from the old Gen[era]l" [Marquis de Lafayette]. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wade Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton Logan, III, and Mr. Harry L. Logan.

Letter, 3 December 1881, of Yates Snowden (1858-1933), Columbia, to attorney Jos[eph] W[lake] Barnwell, Charleston, advises Barnwell that Snowden had forwarded to Mr. Williams "the Report of the Committee on Election Laws...[which] Parker, our Darkey Rep. gave...to me." Joseph Parker represented Charleston County in the General Assembly, 1880-1882. Donors: Miss Lois Barbare and Dr. James D. Camp.
Seven manuscript volumes, 1877-1879, 1888-1954, of the South Carolina State Board of Pharmacy include minutes of quarterly meetings of the board; financial records; and the names of applicants for pharmaceutical licenses, details of their educational background, and results of their examinations. Also included are records of hearings before the board concerning alleged violations of state pharmacy laws. Donor: Mr. Tom Wyatt.

Manuscript, 5 May 1858, of Joseph W. Templeton, military commission naming Templeton a first lieutenant in Beat Company No. 1, Sixth Battalion, Thirty-fourth Regiment, South Carolina Militia. Donors: Mr. Calvin T. Lindsay and Mr. William B. Lindsay.

Broadsie, 3 October 1892, of John P[eyre] Thomas (1833-1912) announces the opening of an “Academy of Lectures, Columbia, S. C.,” with separate classes for men and women to be taught in rooms above Melton & Earle’s Drug Store at a cost of three dollars per month and to include a “condensed review of South Carolina Literature, United States Literature (American) and British Literature (English) with the reading and analysis of six selected Plays of Shakespeare.” Donor: Mrs. J. G. Curry.

Sixteen manuscripts, 1831-1863, of the Townes family of Greenville consist primarily of letters to George F. (1809-1891) and John A. (1812-1862) Townes and concern militia matters. The manuscripts include a letter, 26 August 1831, announcing the appointment of Col. T. K. Huger, Col. Thomas Pinckney and Dr. William Butler as delegates from Greenville District to the Anti-Tariff Convention to be held in Philadelphia; a petition, 18 February 1833, to George F. Townes from members of the Greenville blues militia unit demanding his resignation as captain due to his offensive political principles; and a letter, 6 July 1843, to John A. Townes from Milledge Luke Bonham (1813-1890) requesting Townes’ support in Bonham’s bid to succeed George McDuffie as general of militia. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wade Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton Logan, III, and Mr. Harry L. Logan.

Manuscript, 30 April 1865, United States Army, Department of the South, Beaufort, “Inventory of Quartermaster Stores in the hands of Capt. James P. Low A.Q.M. at Beaufort S. C.,” listing alphabetically articles on hand, their quantity and condition, and occasionally giving additional remarks. Among the material listed is 3,456 pounds of hay, 2,135 pounds of cut nails, one copying press, 52,000 shingles, and one boat. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Arthur M. Parker and Miss Isabel Quattlebaum.


Five manuscripts, 1861-1862 and 1888, of the West family of Spartanburg County consist chiefly of Civil War letters from two brothers, T[heodore] J[efferson] West (d. 1862), 1st Regiment, South Carolina
Volunteers, and Baylis Earle West (d. 1864), 15th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, to a third brother, Dr. Joseph Washington West, describing conditions in Confederate camps in South Carolina and Virginia. A letter of 1 May 1861 from Glenn Bearden, Camp Ruffin, Columbia, to J. N. Verner comments on the high spirits of Confederate volunteers at the beginning of the war—"Govner Pickins has no more right to Order us out of this state then I have. I am some times almost determend to leav and go to Virginia and join the troops there, where there is a chance of giting a fight." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Henry M. Van Patton.

Manuscript, 14 May 1861, "Maryland In Chains," by Mary Scrimzeous Whitaker (1820-1906), poem published by the Richmond Examiner, encourages the South in its "battle for Liberty, Honor, and Life"—"Derided, insulted, and falsely betrayed, / On thee—the foul grasp of tyranny laid; / Astonished the nations behold thy disgrace, / While robbed and oppressed by a vile Northern race. / Where now is that spirit heroic which gave / Thy country its fame, thy warriors a grave?" Donors: Mr. Craig Carson, Mr. & Mrs. Wilson W. Farrell, and Mrs. Margaret J. Gibbs.

Letter, 3 May 1824, from U. S. Congressman John Wilson (1773-1828), Washington City, to "Dear Sir" reports on discussions of the tariff in the House and complains that "the Federal party are striving for the assen­dency with as much zeal and solicitude, as they did under the reign of J. Adams." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Wade Hampton Logan, Jr., Mr. Wade Hampton Logan, III, and Mr. Harry L. Logan.

Thirty-six manuscripts, 1979-1985, added to the papers of actress Joanne Woodward (b. 1930) include scripts of her television films "Crisis at Central High," "See How She Runs," and "Do You Remember Love"; a concurrent resolution of the South Carolina General Assembly, 1985, commending Woodward for her support of the Children's Trust Fund of South Carolina; and papers reflecting her leadership in the National Women's Conference to Prevent Nuclear War, 1984. Donor: Miss Joanne Woodward.

One and one-fourth linear feet of papers, 1936-1982, of attorney and civil rights activist Marion Allen Wright (ca. 1894-1983) consist of correspondence, texts of speeches, writings, and reference files documenting Wright's involvement in the movement to ban capital punish­ment and with the North Carolina Civil Liberties Union; the South Carolina Conference on Social Work, 1936-1941; the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association, 1939-1942; and other interests. Correspondents include Leslie M. Dunbar of the Field Foundation and Prof. Arnold Shankman of Winthrop College, who collaborated with Wright in producing Human Rights Odyssey, a collection of Wright's speeches and articles. Donor: Mrs. Alice Spearman Wright.
Acts of the Legislature Incorporating the Georgetown Railroad Company, and Amendments to Same; also, Acts to Amend the Charter of the Town of Georgetown, and Acts Incorporating Northeastern Railroad, Charleston, 1870. **Donors:** Miss Beaufort B. Copeland and Dr. & Mrs. Rufus Fellers.


Talmadge P. Callison, *Hit the Silk*, New York, 1954. **Donors:** Dr. James D. Camp and Mrs. Mary H. Funderburk.

*Camden Weekly Journal*, 6 November 1860 issue. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. John P. Carroll.

John Campbell, *Lives of the British Admirals: Containing a New and Accurate Naval History from the Earliest Periods ... With a Continuation Down to 1779, Including the Naval Transactions of the Late and Present War ...*, London, 1779, 4 volumes, Robert Heriot’s copy. **Donors:** Mr. J. Willis Cantey, Dr. Arney Robinson Childs, Mr. Lewis Elliott Hendricks, Louise A. Mader, Maj. Gen. Lewie G. Merritt, and Col. Robert Lee Waters Memorial Funds.

*Charleston Daily News*, 7 June 1870 issue. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. John P. Carroll.

*Chester Standard*, 12 June 1862 issue. **Donor:** Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Sarah Johnson Cocke, *Bypaths in Dixie*, New York, 1911. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Joseph R. Cross, Jr.

*The Columbian Muse. A Selection of American Poetry, from Various Authors of Established Reputation*, New York, 1794. **Donors:** Mr. William Hutto Brabham Memorial Fund, Mr. & Mrs. Clinch Heyward Belser, III, Mr. & Mrs. Edward Chalgren, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. William L. Hicks, and Dr. & Mrs. Warren F. Holland, Jr.


Cram’s Railroad and County Map of N[or]th & S[ou]th Carolina, Chicago, 1879. **Donors:** Mr. H. J. Kaufmann, Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Lesesne, Jr., and Dr. Joseph Edward Lee.


James Dickey, *The Zodiac*, Columbia, 1979. **Donors: Dr. & Mrs. George H. Bunch, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. John S. Hoar, Mrs. J. H. Lamb, and Mrs. Paul Palmer.**

*Edisto Messenger* (Springfield), 7, 22 June, 6, 20 July, 4, 18 August 1961, volume 1, numbers 1-6. **Donor: Mr. Robert A. Pierce.**

*The Evening Museum: A Collection of Deeply Interesting Tales and Legends. Together with Several Affecting Narratives and Surprising Adventures...*, Boston, 1836. **Donors: Mr. Thomas D. Pietras, Dr. & Mrs. Robert J. Moore, Dr. Robert D. Ochs, and Mr. & Mrs. Palmer McArthur.**

*Extracts from the Journals and Letters of Hannah Chapman Backhouse*, London, 1858. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Harold McLeod, Mr. T. Eston Marchant, Dr. & Mrs. M. L. Marion, Mr. & Mrs. Hugh Minton, Dr. John Douglas Minyard, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Norwood, and Mrs. William H. Tuller.**

Leo Mortimer Favrot, *A Study of County Training Schools for Negroes in the South*, Charlottesville, Va., 1923. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William T. Dawson and Mr. W. E. Crum.**

C. D. Franke & Company, *Illustrated Catalogue No. 20A*, Charleston, 1918. **Donors: Mr. Grady Locklear and Dr. Montague McMillan.**

Caroline Gilman, *Tales and Ballads*, Charleston, 1839. **Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Calhoun Winton.**

Home of the Mothers, Widows and Daughters of Confederate Soldiers, Charleston, *Proceedings of the Fourth Anniversary*, Charleston, 1872. **Donor: Miss Lea Walsh.**

William Jervey, "Live for Something." An Address Delivered Before the Society of the Alumni of the College of Charleston, on the 29th March, 1853, Charleston, 1853. **Donor: Mrs. J. M. Bingham.**

Edward S. Joynes, *Education After the War. A Letter Addressed to a Member of the Southern Educational Convention, Columbia, S. C., 28th April, 1863*, Richmond, 1863. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. John H. Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Cantey, Mr. & Mrs. Marion Chandler, Mr. & Mrs. Ervin Dargan, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas B. Edmunds, and Mr. & Mrs. Bruce O. Hunt.**

*Keowee Courier* (Pickens), 19 November 1864 issue. **Donors: Capt. (U.S. Navy, Ret.) & Mrs. J. C. Hayes.**

*Kingstree Star*, 18 November 1874 issue. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. John P. Carroll.**

Henry F. W. Little, *The Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion*, Concord, N. H., 1896. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Joel Patrick.**

Frederick H. McDonald, *How To Promote Community and Industrial Development*, New York, 1938. **Donor: Mrs. Lester Maclean.**
Frederick H. McDonald, *Geodetic Survey of Georgia*, Atlanta, 1938. **Donor: Mr. Lester Maclean.**

Henry McElwin, *Travels in the South. A Series of Letters...*, Elyria, Ohio, 1882, 1886. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Ellison Capers, Mr. & Mrs. Spann Hammond, and Dr. & Mrs. R. Patten Watson.**

James Harvey McKee, *Back “In War Times.” History of the 144th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, with Itinerary, Showing Contemporaneous Date of the Important Battles of the Civil War, Unadilla, N. Y., 1903. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Joel Patrick.**

Map of North and South Carolina, ca. 1850. **Donors: Miss Ruth S. Green and Mr. & Mrs. H. Dean Hall.**


John H. Morison, *Memoir of Robert Swain*, Boston, 1847. **Donors: Miss Elizabeth Clotworthy and Dr. James O. Farmer.**

National Farmers’ Alliance and Industrial Union, *Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers’ Alliance and Industrial Union, at Raleigh, N. C., February 5-8, 1895, Columbia, 1895. Donor: Mrs. J. M. Bigham.***

*The New Era (Union)*, 28 September 1897 issue. **Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

Lewis W. Parker, *Annual Address of President Lewis W. Parker to the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Charlotte, N. C., May 17, 1910, Charlotte, 1910. Donors: Mr. William Elliott, Jr., and Mrs. Charles H. Sackett.***

Louise Pike, *Southern Echoes*, Boston, 1900. **Donor: Mr. John Gettys Smith.**


Post Route Map of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina with Adjacent Parts of Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia, Washington, 1894. **Donor: Louise A. Mader Memorial Fund.**

*Premium List of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina, for the Twenty-Seventh Annual Fair, to be held in Columbia, S. C. . . . ,* Columbia, 1895. **Donor: Mr. Foster H. Yarborough, Jr.**
Speech of the Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, on the Bill to Enable the People of Kansas Territory to Form a Constitution and State Government, Preparatory to Their Admission into the Union, Etc., Delivered in the United States Senate, June 12, 1856, Washington, 1856. Donor: Louise A. Mader Memorial Fund.


Tariff of the Confederate States of America Approved by Congress, May 21, 1861. To Be of Force From and After August 31, 1861, Charleston, 1861. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Frederick M. Heath and Mrs. Jennie Dreher Evins.

Edward J. Thomas, Memoirs of a Southerner, 1840-1923, Savannah, 1923. Donors: Col. & Mrs. Richard Lovelace, Mr. & Mrs. Frank E. Myers, Jr., and Mr. William C. Schmidt, Jr.


*The Camp Meeting of Fifty-Six, One of Uncle Hiram’s Stories*, Greenwood, 1894.


Chamber of Commerce, Spartanburg, *Spartanburg City and Spartanburg County, South Carolina*, Spartanburg, 1903.


*Facts About Spartanburg, South Carolina*, Spartanburg, 1902.


*Greenwood’s Superior Advantages and Splendid Offer to the Board of Trustees of Columbia Female College*, Greenwood, 1902.

*The Index-Journal (Greenwood), 27 June 1927, 40th Anniversary Edition.*


*Monthly Circular of the State Grange of South Carolina*, 2 issues, August 1875 and March 1876.

*News & Courier (Charleston), Instructions to Correspondents*, Charleston, n.d.


*The Piedmont Magazine*, volume 1, numbers 1 and 5, March and July-August 1914.
Plumb's Georgia-Carolina Almanac and Horticultural Visitor for 1873, Augusta, 1873.


Sam H. Sherard, Corn Culture in the Philippine Islands, Manilla, 1912.

South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, Catalogo de la Exhibicion de la Carolina del Sur, Charleston, 1901.

South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, Exhibition of Fine Arts Catalogue, Charleston, 1901.

South Carolina Welfare Association, The Health of the Mill Help... To the Presidents and Treasurers of the Cotton Mills of South Carolina, Greenville, n.d.

The State (Columbia), Guide for Correspondents, Columbia, 1904.

Report of the Executive Committee on Foreign Missions, Presented to the Synod of South Carolina & Georgia at Its Sessions in Athens, 1842, with an Appendix, Charleston, 1842.


V. Richards & Brothers, Augusta, Georgia, Price List for 1875, Augusta, 1875.

Samuel A. Townes, The History of Marion, Sketches of Life, & c., in Perry County, Alabama, incomplete, Marion, Alabama, 1844.

The Thursday Study Club, Greenville, South Carolina, 1898-1899, Greenville, 1898.


PICTORIAL SOUTH CAROLINIANA

Album, inscribed “Edward Livingston Smith, Aiken,” ca. 1910, containing two hundred four photographs of cockfighting, trap shooting, golfing, boxing, and social activities. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Cyril B. Busbee, Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Laughlin McDonald, Mr. & Mrs. George H. McGregor, Mr. & Mrs. Ross S. McKenzie, Mr. & Mrs. John G. McMaster, Mr. G. Archie Martin, Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Marvin, Mr. & Mrs. Jeff Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard H. Metz, Dr. & Mrs. William H. Patterson, and Mr. & Mrs. E. Grenville Seibels.

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Album, ca. 1861-1865, compiled by Suzanne Mandeville Sparks Keitt (1834-1915), contains fifty carte-de-visite photographs of Confederate political and military leaders, including Lawrence M. Keitt, David F.

Engraving, 15 Feb. 1862, Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper, “Our Cotton Campaign in Carolina—Gathering, Ginning, Packing and Shipping the Cotton Crops of the Sea Islands, Port Royal, by the Federal Army, Under General [T. W.] Sherman.” Donors: Mrs. Hawkins King Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. Harry M. McDonald, and Dr. & Mrs. John Winberry.

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Four prints, 1985-1986, plates number 569, 575, 579, and 583, Military Uniforms in America, Company of Military Historians: South Carolina Armed Forces, 1670; South Carolina Volunteer Forces, 1861; Columbia Flying Artillery, 1854-1861; and United States Artillery, Light Battery G, 6th Artillery (Bridgeman’s Bull Battery), 1899. Donor: Capt. Fitzhugh McMaster.

Thirty post cards, 1906-1920 and undated, include: Graded School and Bass Hotel, Branchville; On the Way to Pavilion and “The Lone Fisherman,” Isle of Palms; Eutaw Hotel, Orangeburg; the Shannon House, Camden; and Birds Eye View, Charleston. Donors: Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs, Mr. & Mrs. Warren A. Darby, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Fields, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. L. Freeman, Mrs. R. Beverly Herbert, and Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E. McCutchen.

Two photographs, 1918 and 1935, of James McBride Dabbs, show him in uniform as a U. S. Army officer in World War I and in the characteristic pose of a college professor, with pipe and book (in 1935 he was teaching English at Coker College, Hartsville). Donor: Mrs. Carolyn Dabbs Moore.

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