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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Friday, April 26, 1974

HENRY SAVAGE, JR., President, Presiding

Reception and Exhibit .............................................. 6:30-7:30
The South Caroliniana Library

Dinner ........................................................................ 8:00
Campus Room, Capstone House

Business Meeting

Welcome ............................................................... Dr. JOHN C. GUILDS
Vice Provost, University of South Carolina

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address ................................................................. Dr. ALAN E. HEIMERT
Professor of American Literature, Harvard University
REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

THE REDCLIFFE COLLECTION OF JOHN SHAW BILLINGS, 1737-1972

This family archives of more than twenty-one thousand items, spanning five generations of Ga. and S. C. families, centers around Redcliffe, the plantation home of Governor James H. Hammond (1807-1864). The collection falls into three distinct units. The earliest unit relates principally to the family of the Governor's son, Harry Hammond (1832-1916), and his Georgia-bred wife, Emily Cumming; a second unit contains the personal papers of the present Redcliffe owner, John Shaw Billings; and a third unit reflects Billings' distinguished career with Time Inc.

The Hammond, Bryan, and Cumming Papers

The 7,085 manuscripts of this unit reveal the lives and careers of one South Carolina and two Georgia families. The circumstances which formed the connecting links between the families were the marriage in 1824 of Henry Harford Cumming of Augusta and Julia Bryan of Mount Zion, Ga., and the marriage in 1859 of their daughter Emily to Harry Hammond. The correspondence before the Civil War is primarily Bryan and Cumming; after the war the collection is largely the correspondence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hammond and three of their children—Katharine, Henry, and Julia. Although there are a significant number of letters having to do with the Civil War, politics, and European travel, the correspondence reflects for the most part family and domestic matters: personal and social relationships, illnesses, religion, the everyday activities of life in a slaveholding society, and responses to a broader world beyond their immediate surroundings. Letters after the Civil War provide a chronicle of social life as former slave owners adjusted to the post-war economic and social world. The marriage in 1897 of Katharine Hammond and John Sedgwick Billings, son of a U. S. Army doctor and a founder of the New York Public Library, adds another dimension as the correspondence between N. Y. and the family at Redcliffe presents a contrasting picture of life styles around the turn of the century.

Travel letters include Henry Harford Cumming's "Grand Tour" in 1819-1820 and Joseph Bryan Cumming's and Harry Hammond's tours in the mid-1850s. There are also letters of James H. Hammond tendering his son advice on European travel, comparing his itinerary with the one he followed in the 1830s, and urging Harry towards Italy, for "I would not ride 10 miles to see Paris or London, but 1000 to see Rome & Naples."

Family correspondence before the Civil War is primarily between Maria Bryan and her sister Julia Cumming and between Henry H. Cumming and Julia. Maria was an exceptional person who married William H. Harford, an engineer on the Ponchartrain Canal near New Orleans. She read constantly and commented on her reading, spoke and read French, and gave home instruction to Julia's children. She received mention in Harriet Martineau's book about her travels in this country, but Miss Martineau's criticisms caused Maria to remark that "as a whole [the book] has lowered her in my opinion." Maria traveled widely with
her military husband and after his death visited New England and Canada.

Civil War letters reflect both the home front and the battlefield. Harry Hammond served briefly in S. C. While stationed at Pocotaligo, his father advised him that he must make allowance for the conduct of lowcountry people who had fallen from affluence to poverty—“Genius & imbecility, chivalry and poltroonery & meanness were always strangely mixed up among the salt water people—not in each one—but in classes.” Harry later became an officer in the quartermaster department and served in McGowan’s Brigade. Two of Cumming’s sons, Julian and Thomas, were captured. Julian’s imprisonment and death at Johnson’s Island is detailed in numerous letters.

The collection features a number of unusual items. A 23 February 1819 document signed by citizens of Augusta certifies that Harry Todd, “a free black man,” was leaving Augusta with his family and recommends them “to the humanity and protection of all persons among whom they may travel or settle.” In a bound volume dated 1843, James H. Hammond recorded his religious beliefs and philosophy. Three bound volumes arranged by Mr. Billings chronicle the ownership of the Silver Bluff property from the 1700s indicating the addition of thousands of acres by the Galphin Family, the property’s acquisition by James H. Hammond in 1831, and his enlargement of the acreage until the time of his death.

The Hammond Family remained at Beech Island, S. C., after the war. They planted cotton, did some truck farming, and later operated a cotton seed oil mill. Following the deaths of Emily in 1911 and Harry Hammond in 1916, the Hammond land and Redcliffe were owned by their children. The outward splendor of the home built by James H. Hammond deteriorated, but Redcliffe continued to have an appeal to members of the family, especially John Shaw Billings who was born there in 1898.

John Shaw Billings and Frederica Wade Billings Papers

John Shaw Billings early showed an interest in writing, for at fourteen he began a lifetime diary. His mother remarked in 1919—“[He] can entertain himself endlessly with his books and typewriter.” He attended Harvard, left for service in World War I, returned to Harvard, and in 1920 became a reporter on the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. A few months later he became one of the paper’s Washington correspondents. He spent his first vacation in October 1922 with his Hammond relatives at Redcliffe, a place he had visited often during his grandparents’ lifetime. “This house,” he mused during the visit, “is so big that when a few people become separated in it, each one feels wholly alone in it.” With his Aunt Julia he visited the neighbors and met “the beautiful Frederica,” the only daughter of Gussie Black Wade and the late Peyton Lisbey Wade, Chief Justice of the Ga. Court of Appeals. A year and a half later Frederica and John were married. Aunt Julia gave the reception at Redcliffe. The first five years of the marriage, while Billings was a newspaperman in Washington, were saddened by the deaths of John’s parents and the couple’s only child, Frederica Wade Billings II.
When Time Inc. offered Billings a position in 1929, he and Frederica moved to New York where they "turned to Fifth Avenue and finally found a place at 1200." It was to be home for the next twenty-five years, fifteen of them in one of its penthouses. As John climbed the Time Inc. ladder, Frederica was often apartment-bound by a succession of illnesses. She began to step up correspondence with her devoted though widely dispersed relatives. "My letters are only fish-hooks I put out to receive others in reply," she explained in July 1942. From Massachusetts to California and Chicago to Florida, the relatives responded. Deeply sentimental, the Blacks, Wades, Billings, and Hammonds shared their daily experiences with Frederica who returned to them accounts of her life in the city. These exchanges make up the bulk of this unit's 9,781 items.

The depression forced the luxurious Redcliffe estate beyond the means of other Hammonds. On the death of Aunt Julia Hammond Richards, Billings negotiated with the family. The terms were completed late in March 1935 and thus began for the Billings a twice-annual trek to Redcliffe to spend a month in the spring and another in the fall. John restored the property to its original splendor and added comforts its builder could not envision. [This collection contains full documentation of the restoration.] By spring 1938, most of the restoration was complete, and the Billings honored Cousin Mary Gwynne Hammond with a dance reminiscent of pre-Civil War merrymaking. During John's 1943 spring vacation, Henry R. Luce spent a day and night at Redcliffe. "After 3, Luce and I set off on foot down the front road. Luce admired my pines, said he had sold a lot of his at Mepkin [Luce's Berkeley County plantation], confided that he had spent three hours with Mme. Chiang who confided that, after the war, China's capital would be moved to Peking."

At dinner, prodded by Billings' uncle Henry C. Hammond, Luce engaged in a lengthy discussion of China and the post-war world. Billings observed that "Uncle Henry was simply steamrollered." On the following day Luce departed with Bill Howland, Time's representative in Atlanta, and Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

During World War II, a common crisis struck the correspondents, north and south, at almost the same time—the servant problem. Discussion of it filled hundreds of pages. "We'll all be [cooking] if the Eleanor [Roosevelt] Clubs flourish longer," lamented Nita Black Rucker. [Eleanor Clubs were a house servants' protest movement calling for "White Women to the Kitchen." ] A more local crisis, but one of equal magnitude to the Beech Island correspondents, was the location of the Atomic Energy Commission's Savannah River Plant in Aiken and Barnwell Counties.

Restored Redcliffe offered permanent retirement to the Billings in 1954, and relatives and visitors flocked to enjoy its hospitality. "What you have done to Redcliffe is so right. So honest. No astonished eighteenth century doings. The old house just purrs and purrs," commented a guest. A homesick Hammond cousin, Catherine Eve Bryan Arveson, exclaimed—"I wish I could take a tuck in the road between here and South Carolina."

In retirement, the family correspondence continued. Both John and Frederica were interested in genealogy, and there is abundant informa-
tion on the Hammond, Billings, Wade, Black, Cumming, Lamar, Fitzsimmons, Spann, and Bryan lines, much of it contributed by the correspondents.

The Time-Life-Fortune Papers of John Shaw Billings

The 4,082 manuscripts and diary of this unit of the collection span the career of John Shaw Billings as National Affairs Editor of Time, 1929-1933; Managing Editor of Time, 1933-1936; Managing Editor of Life, 1936-1944; and Editorial Director of all Time Inc. publications, 1944-1954.

Social as well as professional association with Luce and his brilliant array of journalists and celebrities became a part of Billings’ way of life. His rise at Time Inc. was rapid. In 1933 he remarked—“I am to be managing editor of Time. I had no idea they were grooming me for this.” Two years later, he commented on Life’s beginning—“We’re to start experimenting with a new illustrated magazine for lowbrows.” He was to become its first managing editor.

Luce’s frenzied program of travel, speechmaking, and cultivating the powerful did not appeal to Billings who persuaded Luce to let him “become the Dali Lama of Time—the unknowable, the ectoplasmic force, the last stand of Time’s anonymity. My job is to pick up his [Luce’s] ideas as quickly as possible—and carry them out.” Because he was indefatigably driven by religious and philosophical ideas of changing the world, Luce needed someone he could trust.

Billings often offered hints of his labors at Time Inc. “Lunch at Cloud Club. Mild editorial complaints were dished out to me.” “I revised their [Luce’s and Dan Longwell’s] revision. You can’t leave an issue a minute without something going wrong.” “Time circulation was lousy and Luce took it out on me and Life.” “I worked like mad and made the impossible possible.” “I was in the dumps—the dull routine of my job which nobody appreciates.” Luce, however, was always aware of the talents and toils of John Shaw Billings. In a 1943 letter he expressed his regard—“John, those few of us who know about the tremendous job you have done since Pearl Harbor (to say nothing of the years before) are bound together in a private cult of esteem and affection.” A letter to “All Members of Time Inc.” on 23 July 1944 was the crowning reward of Billings’ career—“John Shaw Billings has been appointed Editorial Director of all Time Inc. publications. . . . The Editorial Director will henceforth be the only officer who is empowered to give orders or directives to a Managing Editor or Producer of any of the company’s publications.”

Through Time’s correspondents and photographers, the events of the world crossed Billings’ desk. “Justice Byrnes talked to Overseas Writers Thursday . . . he add[ed] some significant details to what we know about Yalta,” reported Robert T. Elson. And Byrnes observed to Elson—“In Teddy Roosevelt’s day the motto used to be ‘speak softly and carry a big stick’—now I am expected to shout loudly and carry a cap pistol.” In 1945 Billings explained to Luce his reservations about an argument for armament limitation. “For me, its interest lies only in the fact that
it is written by Joe Kennedy’s battle-scarred son [JFK]—and that’s not enough.”

Luce’s sponsorship of Nationalist China and Gen. Chiang Kai-chek strained his well-informed China correspondents. “Chiang is not China,” protested Frank Norris in 1945, “and wishing that he was or saying that he is, don’t alter the fact.” Allen Grover reported to Billings in 1946—“Harry thinks he’s going out to help the Generalissimo and General Marshall bring peace to China. The invitation thru the Chinese Ambassador did not actually say any such thing.”

An event to dazzle even the sophisticated Time Inc. staff was Luce’s dinner for Winston Churchill in 1946. The next year Time Inc. contracted publication of the Churchill memoirs. Walter Graebner, Time Inc. editor, reported progress—“I sat with Mr. Churchill at Chartwell. The work is wonderful . . . . [Churchill said] ‘America needs good men, for America has to save the world. America is the world.’ You can imagine how touching it was to hear him say this.”

In 1953, Allen Grover announced to Billings—“The Truman Memoirs are all signed up—$650,000.” Edward K. Thompson, another editor, wrote to Truman—“You have the power to communicate with your fellow countrymen—what you call ‘Ozark Talk.’”

Time Inc. also negotiated for the memoirs of the Duke of Windsor. Charles Murphey, the author, reported—“As we talked and searched his memory . . . . Something was missing, some central ingredient to give vitality and meaning to his growth. He moved in events without ever being part of them. He made me think of a stone in a lively brook. Then I began to understand what it was that was lacking. It was the element of struggle. There was no risk in his life . . . everything was settled for him; he slipped naturally and unprotestingly into the role prepared for him.”

On the editorial front Billings boldly reprimanded Luce in 1947—“I think your memo was right in substance, but wrong in manner and strategy. You indulged in wild exaggeration of your position and bitter sarcasm . . . I think you would have done better to think twice before you began to swing.” And Luce reminded an editor—“Billings and I have the responsibility, among other things, of being traffic cops as between the various activities of various publications when they conflict.”

Time Inc. again entertained Churchill in 1949, this time at a large banquet at the Ritz Carlton Hotel. Churchill told the audience—“Do not underrate the giant strength of Britain, and do not lose sight of the fact that Britain is an absolutely vital necessity to the strength and future of the United States. We can understand each other with greater perfection than any two great groupings of the human race have ever been able to before. The United States is my own dear mother-land.”

Luce’s opinion of Communism was legendary. In a 1946 memo to Billings, he dictated—“The only way I can make myself understood is to try to imitate a drill sergeant: I do not want any Communist sympathizers working for Time Inc. I hope that statement is plain for the record.” At the time Whittaker Chambers was a senior editor. In Dec. 1948, after being called to testify against Alger Hiss, Chambers resigned—“When
Time hired me, its editors knew that I was an ex-Communist; they did not know that espionage was involved. I believe I was helpful in alerting Time's editors to the dangers of worldwide Communism.

In 1950 McCarthyism and Red China filled many pages of Time Inc. publications. John Chamberlain stated in a memo—“McCarthyism would have you believe that a country can be done in by spying—which I don't believe. I do believe that a country can be done in if it loses the line of its tradition, its basic animating beliefs, its faith.” In Dec. 1950, Manfred Gottfried quoted General Douglas MacArthur—“We have to stop fooling and set about the destruction of Red China, consciously and deliberately. What we desperately need now in Asia is a military purpose—a war purpose.” Bertrand Russell told Walter Graebner in 1951—“Practically any Englishman when he goes to America is struck more forcibly by the absence of liberty than by any other feature of your civilization. Political, economic and religious intolerance amaze an English visitor. We know you [Americans] are very clever at technical matters, but in politics we think you rather stupid. Your immense power frightens us, and we feel as if a child had run away with a new and powerful car.” Time Inc. threw its full influence behind Eisenhower against Stevenson in the 1952 campaign. Reader wrath concentrated on Richard Nixon, vice-presidential candidate.

In addition to items by the Time Inc. writers and editors cited above, there are letters, memos, and articles from other staff members as well as by Chester Bowles, William C. Bullitt, Dwight D. Eisenhower, H. V. Kaltenborn, John F. Kennedy, Willard M. Kiplinger, Kenneth Scott Latourette, David Lawrence, John L. Lewis, Clare Boothe Luce, Douglas MacArthur, H. L. Mencken, Daniel A. Poling, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Spyras P. Skouras, Harry S. Truman, James Van Fleet, Evelyn Waugh, Sumner Welles, Rebecca West, Grover Whalen, K. C. Wu, and Darryl O. Zanuck.

The formal end of the Luce-Billings team occurred 13 Apr. 1954—“The day I told Luce I wanted to quit . . . to resign and retire . . . I want some freedom and fun.” Luce commented on the resignation to Allen Grover a few months later—“Well, John wanted to be Robinson Crusoe, and he seems to be having his wish.” He was indeed content. To Dan Longwell, July 1955, John Billings declared—“I refuse to leave Redcliffe for any purpose or any place, for profit or pleasure.”

Donor: Mr. John Shaw Billings in Memory of James Henry Hammond (1807-1864) and Harry Hammond (1832-1916). Mr. Billings' gift to the University Libraries included a book collection of nearly 10,000 items which contained many noteworthy titles in history, literature, and natural sciences and a nearly complete file of 16mm sound film of The March of Time.

HAMPTON FAMILY PAPERS, 1819-1926

Four hundred and seventy-eight manuscripts constitute an important addition to the Library's Hampton Family collection. The addition falls into two distinct units. The first is chiefly business correspondence of Wade Hampton I (1751 or 1752-1835) and Wade Hampton II (1791-1858).
The collection contains only a single letter of Wade Hampton III (1818-1902). The second unit originates in the marriage in 1855 of Sarah ("Sally") Strong Baxter (1833-1862) and Frank Hampton (1829-1863), a son of Wade II. This unit is comprised chiefly of correspondence of the Baxter Family including Sally's letters to her father and other relations. It also includes two important series of letters from the distinguished English author, William Makepeace Thackeray, and U. S. historian, Henry Adams.

Wade Hampton Papers

Three hundred and forty-nine manuscripts pertaining chiefly to Wade Hampton I and II offer detailed information regarding the family's La. sugar plantations for the period 1830-1834. The collection includes bills and receipts for plantation supplies, receipts indicating payment of fees for the apprehension of runaway slaves, and bills of Dr. Josiah Nott recording medical treatments administered Wade Hampton I and his slaves. Operations of the Houmas plantations are detailed in Wade Hampton I's correspondence with his son, Houmas managers, William J. Geiger and Jesse Strong, and the commission houses of Harrison & Sterett, Baltimore, Goodhue & Co., N. Y., N. & J. Dick & Co., New Orleans, and Lippincott & Richards, Philadelphia. Letters of Hampton and his son discuss internal operations of the plantations and plans for marketing the crop; and letters of various commission houses inform Hampton of the sugar market, give accounts of sales, and review general economic conditions.

Information on the Alabama cotton market, 1845-1849, is contained in nineteen letters of the Mobile commission house, Crawford & Gowdey, informing Wade II's son, Christopher F. Hampton, of sales of his cotton.

Sarah ("Sally") Strong Baxter Hampton Papers

In the spring of 1854 Sally Baxter and her father George toured S. C. Their letters home in March indicate their reaction to conditions and life styles in S. C. After visiting a rice plantation, George Baxter wrote his son a detailed account of the various operations in growing and harvesting rice. Of the slave quarters he observed—"[the] houses looked quite clean & comfortable. In one . . . we entered a little nig was cooking Homminy for dinner." At the Mills House in Charleston, Sally met the authoress Mrs. Sue Petigru Bowen. The Baxters traveled from Charleston to Columbia by train. Baxter informed his wife that the trip "gave us a chance to see the country, which, no one need look at a second time." He regarded their hotel as "rather poor, but very Southern—lots of niggers & plenty on the Table." The lovely Sally Baxter apparently attracted many of Columbia's young men. Frank Hampton sent her strawberries, and Oscar Lieber took her for a ride. Dr. and Mrs. Francis Lieber entertained her at their home on the S. C. College campus. Sally informed her mother of Dr. Lieber's devotion to her.

After her marriage to Frank Hampton, Sally's letters relate her social activities and express complete acceptance and satisfaction with her new family. She writes of her children, her role as the mistress of a house,
and her friends including the Liebers, Prestons, and Hamptons. In 1859 she visited Cuba where she saw Theodore Parker who, like herself, was suffering from consumption. At a Cuban sugar plantation she observed “miserable savage, naked negroes, [and] brutal looking overseers armed with knife, pistol & sword besides the miserable whip.”

During the secession crisis of December 1860 and January 1861, her letters offer a perceptive analysis of events in S. C. A letter of Alfred Huger, 9 Dec. 1860, acknowledges that the South “has been sorely aggrieved ... but to join in mirthful revelry, or laugh, at the dissection of a Parent’s Body, is more than I am up to.” Huger’s emotion and reason so impressed Sally that she sent his letter to her father with the comment that “[it] dimmed my eyes in reading.” She discusses the mood in S. C. and the views of various Hampton acquaintances and remarks that “people here seem electrified at a woman’s daring to know & talk so much on such subjects.” Her letters also refer to the incidence of smallpox in Columbia, relate preparations for Christmas, “here you know Xmas is the negroes peculiar festival, criticize abolitionist fanaticism, discuss talk of war at her dinner table, and report the political climate in S. C. including the alarm of Mrs. Preston and Mrs. Hampton “about insurrection[. They] think I believe that every servant who answers the bell will shoot them thro’ the heart as he enters.” On 7 Jan. 1861, she advises her father that Northerners were inclined to be influenced by the extremist views of the Charleston Mercury and offers her assessment of the situation in the port city—“It was a . . . game of ‘Puss in the corner’, each would have remained in his niche until the last trump, had not the unlucky Major Anderson cried ‘Puss’ & set all scrabbling for the corner.” Her letters in January and February keep her family abreast of events in S. C. She recognized the possibility of war but hoped that her family could visit Woodlands in the spring to admire improvements to the house and grounds. Sally’s family evidently intended that she join them in Massachusetts, but Frank Hampton informed Mrs. Baxter in January that she would remain in South Carolina.

The war was a time of sorrow for the Baxter Family. Sally died in 1862 and Frank Hampton fell at Brandy Station the following year. The family’s difficult position during the conflict is cited in a letter of Mrs. Anna S. Baxter to Mr. Adams, 22 Aug. 1870. Recalling that he was out of the country “during the terrible war,” Mrs. Baxter refers to the “difference of feeling and opinion” in her own family and explains her reluctance to correspond—“Thus you will not wonder that I shrank from recalling myself to any friends whose political sympathies were strongly opposed.” Lucy Hampton, a daughter of Sally and Frank, maintained a friendship with Lucy Baxter, her N. Y. aunt. In a letter of 13 Feb. 1888, she comments on the mild winter in Columbia, mentions a general enthusiasm over the appearance of steamboats on the Congaree River, and discusses a renewal of the controversy between “Uncle Wade and Sherman”—“I think Sherman’s interview in the Herald is about as undignified as anybody c’d come across. . . . I don’t see why laying waste an enemy’s Country is not permisssable, when it is done with an object. But a man to lie so.”
The Baxter Family correspondence also includes nine letters of William Makepeace Thackeray, and fifty-one letters of Henry Adams to Lucy Baxter, 1887-1897. The Thackeray letters, 5 Jan. 1853 - 25 Dec. 1862, are written chiefly to Sally and Mrs. Baxter. The letters reveal his affection for Sally and depict the life style of a prominent British author and lecturer. From Genoa on 21 Sept. 1859, he informs Mrs. Baxter of completing “the dreary old Virginians at 2 o’clock on the 7th,” cites his recent ill health, and remarks that the “unhappy book is all the worse for the ill health of the author.” On 25 Dec. 1862, he replies to the Baxter’s sad letter informing him of Sally’s death—“[It] has been here for many days [but] . . . I have not had the courage to write to you about it.” The Adams letters are polite and friendly discussing his friends, gardening, travels, and progress in writing The History of the United States During the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison. Adams also conveys his pessimistic view of history and expresses disgust with the policies and tone of the McKinley administration. Donors: The Hampton Family in Memory of Mrs. Lucy Hampton Bostick.

THE CHILDs FAMILY PAPERS, 1750-1930

Three related families are represented among the 394 manuscripts which constitute a significant addition to the library’s present collection of Childs Family Papers. The major portion of the collection concerns the period after the Civil War, but there are several interesting items before the war. Author William Bobo, New York, 23 Mar. 1853, informs his mother of his situation in the city—“all I have to get is by my labor with my pen,” states that he received $40.00 for an item in the Daily Herald, comments that he lived comfortably and finds “it necessary to make a respectable and ‘business like’ appearance as there are so many loafers and swindlers in so large a City as New York, that dress has its effect,” mentions that the first edition of his book [Glimpses of New-York City] would clear over $1,000 and that he was preparing an illustrated second edition to “make it pay $500 more,” and lists various persons who paid him for including their businesses.

The Springs were a family of merchants and planters in York District, S. C. A document dated 27 Feb. 1844 represents an agreement between R. A. Springs and R. S. Moore, “copartners in the art of trade and merchandise.” When campaigning for the S. C. Legislature in 1844, John Springs addresses the voters of York District replying to the “interogatories, propounded to the candidates for the Legislature of this . . . Dist.” Springs expresses support for the popular election of Presidential electors and mentions the question of Indian lands as one of special concern to residents from the eastern section of the District—“There are matters connected with that Treaty [Nation’s Ford] still unadjusted. . . . I think therefore we present a strong claim upon your sympathy, & are entitled to your support.” The “Return & Settlement No. 1” of John Springs’ estate, 1 Aug. 1856, lists his slaves with the value assigned to each and enumerates his stocks in railroads, banks, and Graniteville Manufacturing Company.

Richard A. Springs married Jane Bobo in 1849. A letter of his wife,
Springstein, 20 Apr. 1864, complains of government interference affecting mail delivery and train schedules—"The Govt. has charge of the road & we poor civilians are no where. . . . None but Govt. officials & soldiers are to use our Road!—mercy knows what will be the next move." By 1870 the family was visiting the Virginia resorts which seem to have recovered their ante-bellum popularity. In a letter, 10 Aug. 1870, Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Mrs. Richard Springs relates a visit to Richmond—"the view & drives around the city are certainly beautiful—a city built like Rome only there are more than 7 hills," and comments on the springs, people there, entertainment, and the fashionable dress. A broadside, 1 Aug. 1871, advertises "Sweet Chalybeate Springs, formerly Red Sweet Springs," giving rates and transportation arrangements. From White Sulphur Springs, 14 Aug. 1871, Mrs. Springs informs her sister of being impressed by a sermon on the love of God delivered by the president of Staunton College—"It is a pity ministers neglect to impress us with the love of God when it is his distinguishing attribute—many it seems prefer to enlarge on the terror of the law" and mentions the concern for persons from S. C.—"Here and elsewhere when ever we tell we are from So. Car. so much sympathy is expressed for our political condition." A letter of 24 Aug. 1871 encloses a broadside announcing a "Grand Fancy Ball, Sweet Springs Hotel," with Mrs. Springs' account of the ball on the reverse side.

Richard A. Springs died in 1874. Three letters of Mrs. Benjamin F. Perry, Sans Souci, 9 Apr., 13 Apr., and 4 May 1874, console Mrs. Springs, recall the close ties between their families, relate the activities of her children, and comment on Benjamin F. Perry's disenchantment with the times—"[He] scarcely enters the Court House he gets so excited at the rascality permitted."

Letters of Mrs. Springs to her daughter Bessie in 1880 and 1881 report family news and local developments. On 4 Nov. 1880, she conveys her disappointment at Winfield Scott Hancock's defeat but expresses satisfaction with the results in South Carolina and the other Southern states, compares the campaign to that of 1876—"We had almost as much enthusiasm when Hampton was elected. But the darkies were not so defiant or troublesome," relates that most of the tenants voted Democratic or remained at home except John Anderson, who voted "with the Reds! (good for nothing thing) He will not be on the place next year!" In a letter of 26 Jan. 1881, she comments on the recent exodus of Negroes to Texas, stating that a land agent had stirred "up the zeal of the poor deluded darkies for emigration . . . with tales of the marvelous productiveness & cheapness of the land out there," and reports that "he carried about 40 colored families from this section 165 or 70 persons." She mentions the death of Gen. Martin W. Gary in a letter of 12 Apr. 1881 and expresses approval of her daughter's fondness for Dickens—"I relish his writings beyond expression."

Bessie Springs married Lysander D. Childs in 1881. Childs, a Columbia business man, led the legislative forces proposing prohibition in S. C. A scrapbook, 1891-1900, contains clippings reflecting his campaign in support of prohibition and tributes on his death in 1899. A resolution
of the Columbia Women's Christian Temperance Union, 7 Sept. 1892, expresses “appreciation of the noble work accomplished by Hon. L. D. Childs in his campaign for prohibition . . . which has closed with such gratifying success” and deplores his defeat at the polls “solely because he had the manliness to declare for what he believed the right, against the greatest moral evil which assails our home and altars at this day.”

European travel letters of Mrs. Bessie Childs, 1912 and 1913, and genealogical information on the Baxter, Bobo, Edmonson, Gassaway, Shelby, and Springs Families complete the collection. Donor: Miss Margaret Childs.

THOMPSON-JONES FAMILY PAPERS, 1800-1908

The Thompson-Jones collection contains land papers, family letters, correspondence relating to Waddy Thompson’s mission to Mexico in the 1840s, and Civil War letters. A large number of the 439 manuscripts are bills and receipts indicating the items featured and the prices charged by upcountry merchants. The union between the two families resulted from the marriage of John M. Jones and Eliza W. Thompson, daughter of Waddy Thompson. In a letter, 14 Sept. 1846, Waddy Thompson acknowledges his daughter’s engagement and receives Jones into the family.

Waddy Thompson (1798-1868) married the sister of Pierce Mason Butler. There are several items reflecting the relations of the two families. Pierce Mason Butler, Columbia, 9 Mar. 1831, outlines Thompson’s indebtedness to him and reviews his activities in behalf of Thompson’s business affairs. Eliza Thompson, Columbia, 16 Feb. 1838, comments on Pierce M. Butler’s illness, mentions the pleasant relationship between Dr. and Mrs. Elias Marks and herself, and expresses her delight with the school at Barhamville. Two letters of Harriet Ford Butler, Woodlawin and Stonelands, 24 June and 9 Nov. 1844, discuss activities of young friends, including a “pleasant party” at Paris Mountain and another at “Rutledge’s,” anticipate a gala affair at Spartanburg on the fourth—“there are to be several rooms opened—one part of the house appropriated to the dancers, another to the whist-players, and a third to the psalm-singers,” inform Eliza that the artist Scarborough “is painting William’s portrait,” and inquire if she plans to accompany her father to Florida.

In 1842 President John Tyler appointed Thompson to serve as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico charged with negotiating a financial settlement of awards in favor of U. S. citizens. While in Mexico, Thompson also dealt with the problem of negotiating the release of U. S. citizens captured by the Mexicans in Texas. Letters from prisoners as well as friends and relatives—some of them endorsed by Secretary of State Daniel Webster—relate the circumstances of their capture and protest the harshness of their imprisonment. One of the prisoners was a son of South Carolinian Samuel Maverick who in a letter of 8 Nov. 1842 endorsed by Barnard Bee reviews Samuel A. Maverick’s capture while attending court at San Antonio and requests Thompson’s immediate assistance in obtaining his release. George S. Houston and other congressmen, 30 Jan. 1843, urge Thompson to intercede in behalf
of Cornelius W. Peterson and protest the treatment of the prisoners who are "made to labour in the streets, being chained two and two together."

By early 1843 rumors circulated in Washington suggesting that Secretary of State Webster would become minister to China. Balie Peyton, New Orleans, 3 Mar. 1843, conveyed this information to Thompson as well as rumors "that the $40,000 appropriated by the House of Rep. will go into his breeches pocket—all slander you know." Hugh Swinton Legare became acting Secretary of State upon Webster's resignation and in a letter of 20 May 1843 discusses the prisoner situation and congratulates Thompson on the success of his negotiations regarding the "indemnity to American claimants."

Thompson's opinion of the justice of various indemnity claims is reflected in his draft dispatches to Webster. He comments on the attitude of the Mexican government and offers the opinion that claims not decided "by the late commission" could not be negotiated. In several instances he advised the Department of State that the "positions assumed . . . are so utterly untenable that I could not and would not have asserted them." Two letters of John Canfield Spencer, Treasury Dept., Washington, 4 and 5 July 1843, explain procedures regarding computation and shipment of the indemnity payments by the Mexican government and suggest strongly a dispute with Thompson over his selection of an agent responsible for representing the U. S. government.

While he was in Mexico, numerous friends and business associates wrote Thompson commenting on his mission and apprising him of domestic political developments. Charles Jared Ingersoll, Philadelphia, 8 Oct. 1842, argues that England should be made to understand that "while war is always a dreadful alternative and not the policy of our government, yet we will try it rather than let them meddle and rule in this hemisphere where the regulating policy by right is ours." James E. Harvey, Washington, 18 Oct. 1842, commends Thompson's appointment. refers to John Q. Adams' attack upon him as "outrageous & unjustifiable," relates rumors of a collusion between Santa Anna and English merchants with the ultimate design "to reduce the freedom of Texas," discusses the factionalism which shattered the Whig Party—"The Locos are dreadfully distressed for a choice between Calhoun & Van Buren & neither will sustain the other in the event of a preference," refers to a recent letter from William C. Preston expressing uncertainty about completing his Senate term, and speculates upon a successor. Benjamin F. Perry, Greenville, 29 May 1843, assures Thompson that he will attend to his business affairs, mentions Calhoun's Presidential candidacy, and suggests that a general concern with indebtedness and other pecuniary matters had lessened interest in politics. Joel Roberts Poinsett recalls his service in Mexico in a letter of 29 May 1843, expresses gratification upon being informed "that the traces of my efforts to resist the overwhelming influence of the English and enlighten the . . . Mexicans are still to be found in that Land," and sounds an optimistic note for Mexico's future. In the same letter and another of 14 July 1843, Poinsett discusses politics and states "that the candidate of So. Carolina [John C. Calhoun] will fail to realize his high hopes."
Thompson returned to the U. S. in 1844 and resumed his legal practice. He became involved as an attorney of the Cherokee nation in a settlement with the U. S. government. John Ross, the Cherokee chief, 2 June 1846, anticipates the negotiations and urges Thompson to “come to Washington in all haste.” The Cherokee settlement continued to involve Thompson in 1848. Marcellus Du Val, Washington City, 27 May 1848, notifies him of developments, excoriates an Indian agent for revising his report—“That he is an ass or a Knave is pronounced by all the Delegations,” and asserts that the Indians should cease making treaties if the commissioner were allowed to confer benefits and then “reduce them to a cypher.”

Thompson hoped to restore his financial position through his legal practice. On 14 Feb. 1849, he explains to Eliza his decision to remain in Washington “during the sitting of the Mexican commission. I hope to realize from it quite as much money as we shall need.” On 18 Apr. 1849, he advises Eliza that “cotton sells so low & I am in debt” and that it is necessary to “make money in some other way ... in our country [S. C.] no money can be made.” A letter of John Ross, 23 Jan. 1852, instructs David Vann, national treasurer, to pay Waddy Thompson $23,057.24.

In 1861 Thompson’s son-in-law, John M. Jones, immediately joined the Confederate army. Thomas Laurens Jones, Newport, Ky., 3 May 1861, congratulates his brother on the prompt manner in which he responded to the call of his state, comments that although the South had no right to secede, “that matters not now,” asserts that Ky. would remain neutral for a time “but if she is forced to take the field she will be with the South,” and discusses his painful position of being with his brother “in heart. . . . But my duty is to stand by my home my wife & children.” Civil War letters from Jones’ family, especially daughters Emmie and Lizzie, relate family news, comment on activities in Greenville, and the war. In a letter of 21 July 1861, Lizzie urges her father to “get behind the wall[!] so the yankees cant kill you.” John Jones was captured and imprisoned at Fort Delaware in the fall of 1864. Thomas L. Jones made arrangements for an exchange of prisoners and informed his wife on 22 Feb. 1865 that he had waited at Pres. Lincoln’s office five hours and “then saw him for 3 minutes and got all I asked for. He asked me not a question and I said not a word upon any other business.” Special Orders 98, 23 Feb. 1865, states the terms of Jones’ parole instructing him to proceed to Richmond “to procure the exchange of Capt. A. C. Paul . . . or an Officer of equal rank.”

The collection after the Civil War contains chiefly family correspondence including European travel letters of Thomas L. Jones in 1883 and letters of Lizzie and Emmie Jones in 1886 commenting on the effects of the Charleston earthquake in the Greenville area. A letter of P. M. B. Young, Washington, 24 Feb. 1880, informs John Jones that he had discussed his request for a position with Sen. M. C. Butler, who advised that “No one but the Staunchest Republican, active in politics could succeed as the Radicals are preparing for the Presidential campaign.”

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Three manuscripts of John Durant Ashmore, Anderson C. H., 8 Nov.
1859 and c. 1859, to Charles Lanman, Georgetown, D. C., discuss a mis­
derstanding between themselves; commend his Dictionary of the United States Congress; and review his career as a planter and politician with a comment reflecting his political position—"I belong to the States Rights Jeffersonian School of Politics—am as much opposed to the ultra­
ism of the South, as I am to the aggressive fanaticism of the North." Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Ellison,
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Forty-eight manuscripts of James M. Baxter, 1846-1896, reflect his
career as a Newberry lawyer during the Reconstruction period. Baxter
(1825-1881) graduated from Erskine College in 1846. He gained admittance to the S. C. Bar, 5 Dec. 1849. During the 1850s, Baxter practiced law in Newberry and served in the state militia as a member of the 39th Regiment. Between the secession of S. C. in Dec. 1860 and the firing on Fort Sumter, Baxter received a commission as major in the 3rd Regt., S. C. Volunteers. The following year that regiment was mustered into Confederate service, and Baxter was commissioned Lt. Col. Shortly be­
fore the end of the war, Baxter, Abbeville, 2 Apr. 1865, informs his wife of the constantly rising prices which caused him to fear that many people would suffer, discusses his return home and plans to plant a garden, and expresses discouragement regarding the future—"Mendacity among our people seems on the increase and to now exceed anything which the Yankees have ever exhibited."

When S. C.'s first post-war legislature convened in 1865, Baxter at­
tended apparently for the purpose of seeking a position. On 2 Dec. 1865,
he seemed pleased with the appointment of Gen. Daniel Sickles as mili­
tary commander in S. C.—"he is disposed to give the Whites a better chance." In a letter of 5 Dec. 1865, Baxter comments on his wife's report of a theft—"There is something humiliating in the thought that our pro­visions ... cannot be enjoyed by us in peace," reports on political activi­
ties concerning a vacant judgeship—"The Rev. Mr. [James Petigru] Boyce better suited for a black leg than a preacher is here spoiling all our plans by running his friend [B. C.] Pressley of Charleston," but expresses his hope that Simeon Fair would be successful for "every one of my friends says I will certainly fill his place."

While practicing law, Baxter continued to farm in Newberry. He informs his wife on 29 Oct. 1866 that all the Negroes were working well
"except Tom who is exceedingly trifling," opposes the family attending a circus—"The circus is no fit place for a lady in the present condition of society," and remarks that he would perhaps suspend work so that the Negroes could attend. Baxter, 25 Sept. 1868, reports an address at Newberry by Judge Solomon L. Hoge before a small crowd of Negroes, states that "none of his people attended or seemed to take any interest," comments on the shooting of a Negro—"I regretted the sad fate of the negro not for himself but for the deep interest we all have in the issue. Some fool to gratify a momentary impulse will prejudice the interests of a whole people," and observe that whiskey and the whites' natural resentment at the elevation of the Negroes might mar the approaching elections.” A letter of Junius H. Chapman, Amity Lodge No. 87, Ancient Free Masons, Newberry, 15 Feb. 1881, to Mrs. James Baxter, encloses a tribute to her husband. Donor: Miss Frances McIntosh.


Letter of Ellen Chapman Black, Charleston, 18 July 1842, to Mrs. Catharine Chapman, Midway Rail Road, relates the "melancholy tidings" of Olivia's death, states that her infant survives, and reports the declining health of their brother. Donor: Dr. Josephine W. Martin.

Five manuscripts of Hon. Solomon Blatt, 1973, include a speech honoring Judge Julian B. Ness; his address upon resigning as Speaker of the S. C. House of Representatives; and his remarks at the dedication of the Solomon Blatt Physical Education Center at the University of South Carolina. Donor: Hon. Solomon Blatt.

Letter of William W. Boyce, Washington, 6 May 1858, to Charles Lanman, gives an autobiographical sketch citing his early life and education, mentioning two duels in which he fought, explaining his political philosophy—"I wish the South to pursue a prudent and wise course, so as if possible, by acting in concert with the conservative section of the North, [to] protect the interests of the South," advocating Southern secession if his policy failed, and outlining his views on other political questions. Donors: Miss Nancy Vance Ashmore, Mr. Robert E. Bell, Dr. Everetta L. Blair, Miss Rebecca Bryan, Mrs. Charles D. Davis, Mrs. Azile M. Fletcher, Miss Mary Fitch, Mrs. John A. Gibert, Mrs. W. H. Hodges, Jr., and Miss Lucile Huggin.

Photograph (unmounted proof) by Mathew Brady, c. 1858-1859, identified as William Waters Boyce by Charles Lanman, compiler of the 1859 edition of the Dictionary of the U. S. Congress. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. L. Arlen Cotter, Dr. and Mrs. John Richard Craft, Mrs. C. B. Dawsey, and Mr. and Mrs. Butler C. Derrick, Jr.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, War Dept., Washington, 13 Apr. 1818, to William Cumming, explains Congress' creation of the offices of Quartermaster General, Surgeon General, and Commissary General and informs him that he has submitted his name for the post of Quartermaster General. Donor: Mr. John Shaw Billings.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Washington, 15 Feb. 1835, to John Stuart
Skinner, states that he has read his letter with interest, remarks that the last elections revealed the need for a curbing of executive patronage or "resistance to Executive . . . usurpation is hopeless," and asserts that "Every branch of the administration requires review, retrenchment, & reform." **Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Aubrey E. Brooks.**

**Five volumes** of W. N. Clarkson, Heinemann, S. C., 1909-1932, consist of four ledger books and an invoice book, 1914-1918, indicating wholesale prices and the firms from which Clarkson purchased his general merchandise and grocery stocks. **Donor: Mr. W. N. Clarkson.**

**Letter** of Manuel Simeon Corley, 28 July 1868, to Charles Lanman, acknowledges his request for biographical information, reminds Lanman—"I am only a Tailor you know, and since Andrew Johnson is one, that is not saying much," and encloses a broadside, 4 Apr. 1868, "To the Voters of the Third Congressional District of South Carolina" relating his opposition to slavery and secession, asserting—"I was nevertheless, at the peril of life, compelled to take refuge in the rebel army," denouncing the policies of the Democratic Party, defending the constitution adopted by the convention of 1867-1868, and stating—"I have stood by the rights of the people, without distinction of race or color." **Donors: Mr. and Mrs. George R. Rembert, Mrs. George H. Rhodes, and Mr. and Mrs. Ransom S. Richardson.**

**One hundred and thirty manuscripts** of Charles Mason Crowson, 1916-1973, portraitist of "governors, university presidents, business executives, sportsmen, bankers, judges, ministers, artists, writers" doctors, generals, statesmen, and their wives and children, include greetings from an aunt at the time of his birth, 19 May 1916, predicting "you have a lot to live for and a big destiny to fulfill." Howard Chandler Christy, who adopted Crowson as his only protege, forecast that he would "be the greatest portrait painter in America." Of his methods, Crowson confides in an interview with Doris Ackerman, 1961—"I study each person thoroughly" to determine the "finest, strongest presence." Included in the collection are letters from an early sponsor, bibliopolist J. T. Gittman, and artist Russell Henderson, and preliminary sketches for a painting of "The Coffee Club." Ten volumes include Crowson's ledger, 1938-1972, recording payments received for portraits; four albums, 1939-1971, of photographs of portraits; and two volumes, 1939-1973, of newspaper clippings, chiefly relating to portrait-unveiling ceremonies. **Donor: Mrs. Elizabeth Crowson Moureaux.**

**Letter** of Henry William DeSaussure, Charleston, 13 May 1805, to Robert Goodloe Harper, Baltimore, introduces John C. Calhoun, states that he "has acquired more knowledge than is usual at his age—and there are indications of a superior mind," requests his attentions to Calhoun and Mrs. John Ewing Colhoun, and congratulates him on the acquittal of Judge Samuel Chase—"A Dignified Senate, of considerable permanency, & high responsibility is an important check . . . on the wild measures of democracy." **Donors: Mr. and Mrs. John B. DuBose, Mrs. Lewis E. Hendricks, and Col. John M. J. Holliday.**
Letter of Robert Dickinson, Camp Ford, Charleston, 6 June 1862, gives an account of activities on James Island where a Union force had landed near Legare's plantation, reviews an engagement in which twenty Union soldiers were taken prisoner, describes the soldiers' appearance—"they were a good looking sett of men all young and well built and rosy faces," points out that there were no Mass. men among them—"they all run at the sight of our boys. The prisoners were Pennsylvanians and farmers at home . . . there is not one genuine yankee among them," and reports the prisoners' reaction to the "good treatment" accorded them—"we had been represented as cut throats and barbarians to them."

Donors: Mr. H. L. Forbes and Mr. E. R. Jeter.

Twenty-two letters of Samuel Green, Columbia, 3 Jan. - 24 Apr. 1796, to Timothy Green, New York and Worcester, Mass., relate to their speculation in lands of the Yazoo companies of James Gunn and William Blount, their association with a Mr. Fitzpatrick in the purchase of Ga. lands, their involvement in the sale of lands in which Wade Hampton I was interested, and Samuel Green's mercantile business in Columbia. Green's letters reveal the uncertainties of land speculation, especially when the partners were separated by a distance of about 700 miles. The letters contain occasional references to the depressed economic conditions of the state and suggest that declining markets for tobacco and indigo contributed to a greater interest in land speculation among merchants and planters. On 10 Jan., Green furnishes information concerning lands owned by William Blount's company. James Taylor, who had visited Knoxville the previous year, gave Green the details. Green informs his brother on 20 Jan. that he is sending three shares in the Tenn. company representing 10,000 acres each and costing five cents per acre, remarks that the Ga. assembly would likely repeal the Yazoo act, expresses distaste for land speculation, and reports that a freshet destroyed Wade Hampton's new bridge across the Congaree River. He thanks Timothy, 28 Jan., for sending him medicines—"the Medicinal [business] affords a pretty income, without much Capital, and is constantly increasing." On 4 Feb., he reports the repeal of the Yazoo act by the Ga. legislature and requests advice on how the action would affect their contract. In a letter of 9 Feb., he relates his entering into a contract for 90,000 acres in Gunn's company. The contract was valid only if Wade Hampton had not already sold the lands. He notifies his brother on 14 Feb. that Congressman Richard Winn had visited Tenn. to investigate land, and "if you could see him I dare say you might pump some useful information," expresses anxiety regarding speculation—"It is a very Troublesome companion. . . . I think it much worse than Love," and encloses a list of Columbia current prices with a comment that the indigo market "has been at almost nothing this Season." In a letter of 27 March, he expresses concern over the Rives' purchase, vows "never [to] commit myself for as much again," states that regardless of the outcome of their speculation "I am utterly averse to opening a Store in any part of this State," mentions the adverse indigo and tobacco markets, and laments—"I do believe our Family are all born under a bad Planit, and that Misfortunes are always to follow us."

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Mrs. George W. Brunson, Mrs. George R. Cuthbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dorn, and Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Dunbar.

One hundred and eighty-three manuscripts, 1920-1973, of Dr. Joseph Decherd Guess, a founding fellow of the American Academy of Obstetrics and Gynecology, reveal his pioneer role in ob-gyn specialization in S. C. He recalls in an address of 3 Apr. 1950—"Thirty years ago . . . there was not a single specialist limiting his work to either ob or gyn in the state"; and in an address, 4 Dec. 1956, he notes further—"Forty years ago, medicine knew only one completely specific drug . . . quinine . . . for malaria." Articles on public health and medical insurance, most of which were published, show his leadership in their development in S. C., and his club papers and addresses disclose his wider interest in community progress, education, history, travel, ethics, and philosophy. Donor: Dr. Joseph Decherd Guess.

Three manuscripts of James Hamilton, Washington and New York, 17 Apr., 23-24 Apr., and 27 Apr. 1824, consist of a letter to Charles K. Gardner, editor of the New York Patriot, contesting his publication of "a false and prejudicial statement" regarding a controversy between Congressman John Tod and himself; Gardner's draft letters to Samuel Townsend and Hamilton explaining the latter's reaction, stating his intention to clear up the erroneous report in his paper, and explaining the circumstances that led to publication; and Hamilton's letter accepting his explanation and published apology and informing him of their concurrent opinion on public questions excepting the tariff "which measure I cannot tolerate because if pushed to the extent to which its Advocates carry their opinions . . . the section of the Union which I represent will be driven either into ruin or disunion." Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Weston Adams, Dr. and Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dickson, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. Andrew C. Tychsen, and Mr. and Mrs. Wesley M. Walker.

Letter of Wade Hampton, from John H. Sitrous, Savannah, 20 Jan. 1873, written "In behalf of the members of the German Artillery," requests an interview "to enable us once more to grasp our Beloved Commander by the Hand." Donor: Mr. Harry R. E. Hampton.

Letter of Wade Hampton, from Jefferson Davis, Louisville, 20 Sept. 1873, discusses an insurance company in which he and Hampton had an interest, criticizes the failure of the home office "to provide agents with their due compensation as well as with full information," refers to a previous letter explaining his apprehensions regarding conduct of the business, estimates the stock's value to be very low, and agrees that Hampton owes the company nothing and has been treated "worse than anybody." Donor: Mr. Harry R. E. Hampton.

Cup and saucer, bearing the likeness of Wade Hampton over a banner with the date 1877. Donor: Mrs. Videau B. Kirk.

Letter of Arthur P. Hayne, Washington, 15 Oct. 1858, to Charles Lanman, Washington, informs him that his brother, Robert Y. Hayne, prepared a sketch of his career in the War of 1812 for publication in
"Longacres Lives"... but for want of patronage, the work has been suspended, and never resumed." Donors: Mrs. J. Richard Allison, Mrs. Henry G. Carrison, Jr., and Mr. William L. Otis, Jr.

Letter of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Augusta, 18 Dec. 1867, to the editors of Southern Society, lists editorials he had contributed, informs them that the latest issue had not arrived, and requests "very especially to have a copy or two mailed me." Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Guerard, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff C. Hatcher III, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Haynsworth, and Mrs. Paul H. Leonard.

Postal card of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Copse Hill, 10 Dec. 1879, to R. Thomson, Beaufort, comments on his lyric—"The idea is good, well & simply expressed, & the rhymes perfect" and suggests a revision of one line. Donors: Dr. and Mrs. George H. Bunch, Jr.


Twelve manuscripts of Hon. Robert W. Hemphill, 1961-1968, include a letter from O. Frank Thornton transmitting the certificate of the vote of South Carolina's electors in 1968 and two letters from Robert Kennedy thanking him for an endorsement and "all your help both during the campaign and since" and acknowledging his support of the "New Frontier." Donor: Hon. Robert W. Hemphill.

Cup and saucer, 1876, with scene depicting Sgt. William Jasper planting the flag on the ramparts of Fort Moultrie, made for sale at the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Fort Moultrie. Donor: Mrs. Videau B. Kirk.

Thirty-one manuscripts of Cornelius Kollock, 1853-1897, pertain chiefly to his activities as a naturalist and plans for the fortieth anniversary of the Brown University class of 1845. Kollock (1824-1897) was born in Marlboro County, educated at Brown and the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania, 1848, and also studied in Europe, 1848-1850, before settling in Cheraw to practice medicine. He was a specialist in surgery and a pioneer in obstetrics and gynecology. He pursued his hobby of gathering bird eggs and other natural specimens until he became a recognized naturalist, sending specimens to the Smithsonian, Brown University Museum, and the Museum of Natural History of the Boston Athenaeum. A letter of Thomas M. Brewer, Boston, 27 June 1853, states—"I was glad to learn that the Chuck-Wills Widow is found with you. Dr. Bachman of Charleston wrote me that it was not to be found there—also to learn that the Whip-Poor-Will is met with so far south." S. F. Baird of the Smithsonian inquired of Kollock on 20 Feb. 1854, regarding "a complete series of all the reptile fishes in your neighborhood" and wished to know when he could expect "a keg of specimens." On 16 June 1854, Brewer gives directions for collecting egg
specimens—"when I get anyone to climb to a nest for me I usually get them to take up a basket with cotton in it, which they lower down to me by a string." Francis Wayland (1796-1865), 20 Jan. 1857, declares—"I am glad to know that there are a few people in South Carolina who would be willing to see a person from the north who had no affection for the 'peculiar Institution'. . . . I should like to visit the South myself although some of the newspaper articles . . . indicate that I should not be particularly welcome." Kollock's surgical innovations, which he described in medical journals, were acclaimed by members of the profession, including his former professor, W. Gammel. On 10 Nov. 1884, he expressed amazement "at the splendid triumph" recorded by Kollock in "a case of ovarian tumor." J. C. Seagrave, 17 Feb. 1885, recalls their college days "when your jolly face and side splitting wit redeemed the class of '45 from dreadful propriety and intolerable dullness." Francis Wayland (1826-1904) informs Kollock on 3 June 1885—"By this mail I send you my photograph. . . . Reciprocate my boy—let me see if successful ovariotomy has made an old man of you." Donor: Miss Mary B. Kollock.

Sixty-eight manuscripts of Cornelius Kollock (1892-1949) of Darlington, are chiefly family letters, 1917-1920. The correspondence pertains to his experiences in various camps, battlefields, and hospitals during training and service in World War I. In Europe, Kollock served with Company C, 322d Infantry, 81st "Wildcat" Division. In a letter of 30 Sept. 1918, he relates—"We are now billeted in a little ruined [French] village behind the lines. . . . a desolate place, all the houses except five or six are ruined. But the people whose homes are standing are still here. It is wonderful to see them go out to work in the field in the morning right under the guns, old men and women and little children. It is enough to make a man fight." Donor: Miss Mary B. Kollock.

Letter of Charles Lining, Charleston, 30 Jan. 1797, to William Vernon, expresses regret that his suit against a Mr. Hart of Georgetown remained unsettled, explains that he did not visit the Georgetown circuit and had employed a third lawyer to handle the case, and requests Vernon to deliver a list of questions to one of the commissioners. Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Buford Chappell.

Sixty-one manuscripts of the McIntosh Family, 1845-1944, relate primarily to the medical careers of Dr. James McIntosh (1838-1919) and his son, Dr. James Higgins McIntosh (1866-1944). The father served as a surgeon in the Confederate army. He certifies, 7 June 1863, that he has examined Col. James D. Nance and "find him unfit for service on account of Gunshot wounds." Four twenty dollar bills issued at Charlottesville, Va., 27 Jan. 1865, represent his last salary payment from the Confederate government. James H. McIntosh graduated from Newberry College in 1884 and began preparing for medical study at Johns Hopkins. A statement of H. Newell Martin, 7 June 1886, acknowledges his completion of the two-year biology course and mentions that "his record for laboratory work in Physiology and Histology is exceptionally good." From Johns Hopkins, McIntosh went to New York for further study. A certificate signed by the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, 1 Apr.
1890, attests to the satisfactory performance of his duties as a member of the hospital's house staff. McIntosh returned to S. C. and established a practice at Newberry in 1890. While in Newberry he acted as agent for Martha McIntosh in negotiating contracts with tenant farmers. An agreement between McIntosh and Thomas J. Davenport, 1 Dec. 1894, relates to "a three & a half horse farm" having three tenant houses and two barns "in a state of fair repair." Davenport agreed to deliver 2,300 pounds of "Good Middling Lint Cotton . . . on the public square of Newberry . . . on or before the 15th day of October of each year." A letter of Lucas McIntosh, Society Hill, 8 Aug. 1896, urges Dr. McIntosh to move to Society Hill as "We are without a Doctor," estimates that he could make $1,800 a year, and explains that there would be only a small percentage of delinquent accounts "because [Dr.] Trippett has educated the people . . . to pay, he is a good collector & dont practice for people who wont pay him." Donor: Miss Frances McIntosh.

Letter of Andrew Gordon Magrath, Charleston, 15 May 1862, to Gov. Francis W. Pickens and the Executive Council, assails the government's failure to formulate a policy for Charleston's defense, demands that a policy be developed for the benefit of the city's citizens—"Are they to be allowed to defend the City; or are they to be marched out . . . when the fleet of the Enemy shall come in sight," protests—"Is it not humiliating to know, that in Savannah, the will is declared: while here it is neither formed nor expressed," and asserts that the state convention would have acted to assure the city's defense and did not imagine that the governor and council would do otherwise. Donors: Mr. Victor E. Barrett, Mrs. John H. Bollin, Mr. T. S. Buie, Mr. Howard L. Burns, Mr. Hennig Cohen, Mr. P. A. Dunbar, Mrs. Clint Graydon, Mr. Walter W. Gregg, Mr. Joseph E. Hart, Jr., and Mrs. Benjamin D. Hodges.

Letter of Staats Morris, New York, 29 Jan. 1788, to his brother Lewis Morris, Charleston, acknowledges his letter delivered by Stephen Elliott, inquires—"How comes the new Constitution," relates that "it is a subject of much conversation in our part of the world," and informs him of the Mass. convention—"from the large number of vile Insurgents who compose a great part of that Body of People, it is feared it will not go down," with Lewis Morris' draft reply on a conjugal leaf, discussing family matters, shipping him coffee, brandy, and wine, announcing S. C.'s ratification of the Constitution—"all parties united in a determination to give it respectability and support," and concluding—"South Carolina is now the 8th pillar of the Federal Union." Donors: Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Graydon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Haltiwanger, and Dr. and Mrs. George C. Hart


Volume of engravings by Italian painter Salvatore Rosa (1615-1673), contains Pawley Family accounts, 1780-1783, dealing chiefly with the sales of salt and rice and indigo seeds. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Prevost.

Letter of Benjamin F. Perry, Greenville, 22 Apr. 1859, to Charles
Lanman, compiler of the 1859 edition of the *Dictionary of the U. S. Congress*, clarifies Lanman's confusions of identity with reference to the William Butlers, the William Smiths, and the Andrew Pickens. **Donors:** Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Dibble, Rev. Thomas F. Hudson, and Miss Mali Korgen.

*Letter* of Thomas Pinckney, Clermont, 31 July 1822, to William Dobein James, discusses his disagreement with the treatment of Gen. Horatio Gates in William Johnson's life of Nathanael Greene, offers his evaluation of Col. Otho Williams' book and compliments him as "a man of the most respectable military talents . . . but he was not informed of the Generals [Gates] views and intentions, nor of one or two facts of military import," gives detailed replies to eighteen questions posed by James concerning the march to Camden and the battle there, and comments on his imprisonment and treatment by the British. **Donor:** Mr. John Shaw Billings.

*Letter* of Joel Roberts Poinsett, Madeira, 27 Feb. 1815, to William Harris Crawford, states that he is enclosing a letter for Mr. Preble advising him that a "Yankee privateer" was carried into the port of San Salvador by the crew, asserts that Preble must act immediately to save his property, informs him that "the news of Peace induces me to remain here until a direct opportunity offers," but requests him to order "any of our cruisers bound home from France to touch at this Island" should the treaty not be ratified by the President. **Donors:** Mrs. W. H. Callcott, Dr. James W. Dewsnop, and Mrs. Willis Fuller.


*Letter* of D. Govan Roach, Baltimore, 11 Nov. 1835, to Henry Rowe, Orangeburg, relates his extensive travels over the country, reminds him of his negligence in letter writing, advises him to "come out to Mississippi to live it is the finest country in the whole world," and asks to be remembered "to John & all the family & village folks." **Donor:** Dr. Josephine W. Martin.

*Manuscript poem*, 19 Mar. 1939, by Archibald Rutledge. **Donor:** Dr. Wayne Yenawine.

*Letter* of William Tecumseh Sherman, Fort Moultrie, 30 Oct. 1844, to General Jones, states that he is enclosing a letter for Capt. Robert Anderson "which has been in my posession for about a week" and requests "to know what prospect there is of our society being increased by the presence of Captain Andersons family this winter." **Donors:** Miss Nancy C. Blair, Dr. Theodore W. Cart, and Dr. J. Isaac Copeland.

*Eight manuscripts* of Miss Lalla Stevenson, 1927-1930 and 1962, reflect her interest in S. C. literature and women. George Wauchope, Columbia, 30 Apr. 1927, informs her that the graduate committee has approved her thesis. Two letters of Dudley Jones, 22 and 26 Nov. 1929, relate to a lecture on S. C. women to be presented to the Columbia College Club. James Henry Rice, Brick House Plantation, 1 Jan. 1930,
acknowledges her gift of Ben Hill’s biography and informs her of Yates Snowden’s interest in delivering a lecture on S. C. women. Two letters of Archibald Rutledge, “Hampton,” 27 Apr. and 2 May 1962, concern arrangements for her group to visit. Donor: Miss Lalla Stevenson.

_Eleven manuscripts, 1846-1872,_ represent an addition to the Library’s Templeton Family Papers. The correspondence is chiefly between family members in N. C. and York County, S. C. A letter of Rufus R. Templeton, Lincolnton, N. C., 27 May 1848, mentions his “near getting Drownd in Crowders Creek” and informs Joseph of a conversation with Judge Manly regarding the school “for the Education of the Deaf & Dumb.” On 29 Oct. 1853, Rufus furnishes Joseph family news and outlines his criteria for a “sweet heart . . . she must be a Whig in politics as I would not marry any woman that Christ ever died for if she was a Democrat—I mean a Locofoco.” Mary Jane Templeton, Cedar Springs Asylum, 2 Nov. 1856, requests a letter from her father and mentions her completion of the geography course. Rufus, Mount Mourne, N. C., 13 Sept. 1860, reports to Joseph the bleak prospects for the corn and wheat crops, discusses employment opportunities available in the area, and informs him of positions with the Charlotte-Statesville railroad—“contractors . . . are paying $12.00 a month for hands.” Elizabeth Templeton, 19 Sept. 1862, expresses apprehension that provisions would become scarce if the war continued—“there is not men enuff left to work the farms.” Donors: Mr. William B. Lindsay and Mr. Calvin T. Lindsay.

_Manuscript “Policy of Assurance,” 21 Nov. 1796, for “Eight Hundred Dollars from the Port of Newport to the Port of Charleston in South Carolina on Merchandize laden on Board the Brig Friendship.”_ Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Edens.

_Manuscript volume of Malvina Sarah Black Waring, 19 Dec. 1860 - 21 Aug. 1870, contains unpublished literary compositions and occasional diary entries including an account of the meeting of the secession convention in Columbia, the outbreak of smallpox in the city, the convention’s adjournment to Charleston, and the celebration of the secession announcement—“The stores were all closed, bells rang again. Illuminations at night again bathed the city in light & splendour. We of the household of the college ascended to the cupola and beheld the sight from its summit.”_ Donor: Mrs. Clark Waring.

_Sixty-six manuscripts and two volumes of newspaper clippings of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Association, 1928-1930, document the campaign by South Carolinians which saved Woodrow Wilson’s boyhood home in Columbia. In a letter to Mrs. J. O. Wright, 4 Dec. 1928, Eleanor W. McAdoo applauds the effort—“It is a beautiful idea to preserve my father’s old home in Columbia and I am, of course, deeply interested.”_ Ray Stannard Baker, Wilson’s biographer, wired 13 Feb. 1929—“It would be a great loss if this old home so intimately associated with President Wilson’s youth should be destroyed.” A form letter issued by the association, April 1929, warns—“If $17,500 is not raised by June 7th to match $17,500 appropriated by the Legislature Woodrow Wilson’s Boyhood home in Columbia will be demolished.” The newspaper tally
of June 9, 1929, reports $18,963.12 raised. Donor: Mrs. E. Henry Cappelmann.

One hundred and sixty-four manuscripts, 1925-1973, of Edmund K. Yaghjian, artist and head of the U. S. C. Art Department, include a description of him by David H. Morrison, 1933—"I was impressed with the blunt honesty and the direct and forceful character of the man. It is these same qualities that I feel are to be met with in his paintings." Gunther Stamm, summarizes, 1972—"In reviewing Yaghjian's work from 1971 through 1972, the most amazing aspect may well be the unusual spectrum of 'styles' . . . employed in his art . . . the same freshness and openness of the sensible mind was equally devoted to all of his different 'periods.'" Also in the collection are letters from Anna H. Huntington and from Katherine Heyward regarding Yaghjian's election to the U. S. C. faculty in 1945; forty-two art exhibit programs, 1932-1972, documenting national acclaim of Yaghjian's canvasses; one album, 1930-1972, of photographs of paintings; one volume, 1931-1972, of newspaper clippings relating to Yaghjian's career. Donor: Edmund K. Yaghjian.

SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND NEWSPAPERS

The Advertiser (Greenville), 1 June 1891. Donor: Mr. Horace F. Rudisill.

Anderson Female Seminary, Catalogue . . . Session of 1884-85, Greenville, 1885. Donor: Mr. John Shaw Billings.
The Carolina Spartan (Spartanburg), 4 March 1869. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. David W. Stribling.


Chicora College (Greenville), Le Résumé 1913 (yearbook), with photographs of Henry H. Bellamann and his wife in the list of faculty. Donor: Mrs. George Rembert.


G. T. Gresham, Clarendon County Directory, Greenville, [1900]. Donor: Mr. Thomas M. Stubbs.


Nicholas Ware Hodges, A Sermon on the Scarcity of Laborers . . . Delivered before the Edgefield Association . . . , Charleston, 1838. Donor: Mr. Julian Mims.

[Charleston?], 1800. Donors: Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Crowson and Dr. John J. Duffy.


Margaret Maxwell Martin, Methodism; or Christianity in Earnest, Nashville, 1871; and Sabbath-School Offering; or, True Stories and Poems, Nashville, 1879. Her writings reflect life as wife of a prominent Methodist minister, William Martin, in Columbia. Donor: Miss Margaret Childs.


The New Carolinian (Seneca), 11 April 1897. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. David W. Stribling.

Spartanburg Piedmont Headlight, 28 Sept. 1894; and Semi-Weekly Herald, 6 Aug. 1897. Donor: Mr. Horace F. Rudisill.

The Rising Sun (Newberry), 11 May 1864. Donor: Miss Frances McIntosh.

Spartanburg Dames' Recipe Book, Spartanburg, 1902, "Published Under the Auspices of the Ladies' Kennedy Library Association." Donor: Miss Margaret Childs.

Sydney A. Story, Jr. [Mary Hayden Green Pike], Caste: A Story of Republican Equality, Boston, 1856. This novel with a S. C. setting depicts the fortunes of a young girl of unknown parentage who goes to live in S. C. where she discovers her mother was a slave. Donors: Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Bryan.


Other gifts of South Caroliniana were made to the Library by the following members: Mr. John Shaw Billings, the late Dr. Thomas S. Buie, the late Mr. Louis Cassels, Mrs. E. Henry Cappelmann, Mrs. Helen V. Callison, Mrs. Arney R. Childs, Miss Margaret Childs, Mrs. J. Preston Darby, Dr. Chalmers G. Davidson, Mr. E. H. Davis, Col. E. DeTreville Ellis, Dr. W. Edwin Hemphill, Mrs. W. A. Huey, Mr. E. L. Inabinett, Mr. Thomas L. Johnson, Miss Laura B. Jones, Dr. James E. Kibler, Mrs. Videau B. Kirk, Mrs. Marshall G. Ligon, Mrs. Dorothy K. MacDowell, Mrs. J. R. McDavid, Miss Frances McIntosh, Capt. Fitzhugh McMaster, Dr. Montagu McMillan, Rev. Arthur M. Martin, Dr. James B. Meriwether, Miss Margaret W. Meriwether, Mr. Harold Moise, Mrs. A. D. Oliphant, Mrs. Ollin J. Owens, Mr. Louis H. Parks, Mr. Edwin D. Peacock, Mrs. Cuthbert B. Prevost, Mrs. U. J. L. Peoples, Jr., Mr. E. W. Richardson, Mrs. Davy-Jo S. Ridge, Miss Florence Earle Roach, Mr. Horace F. Rudisill, Mr. Wade H. Sherard, III, Mrs. Kathleen L. Sloan, Miss Charlotte Stevenson, Mr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr., Prof. Robert H. Stou-
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