

1943

Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1943

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UNIVERSITY
SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

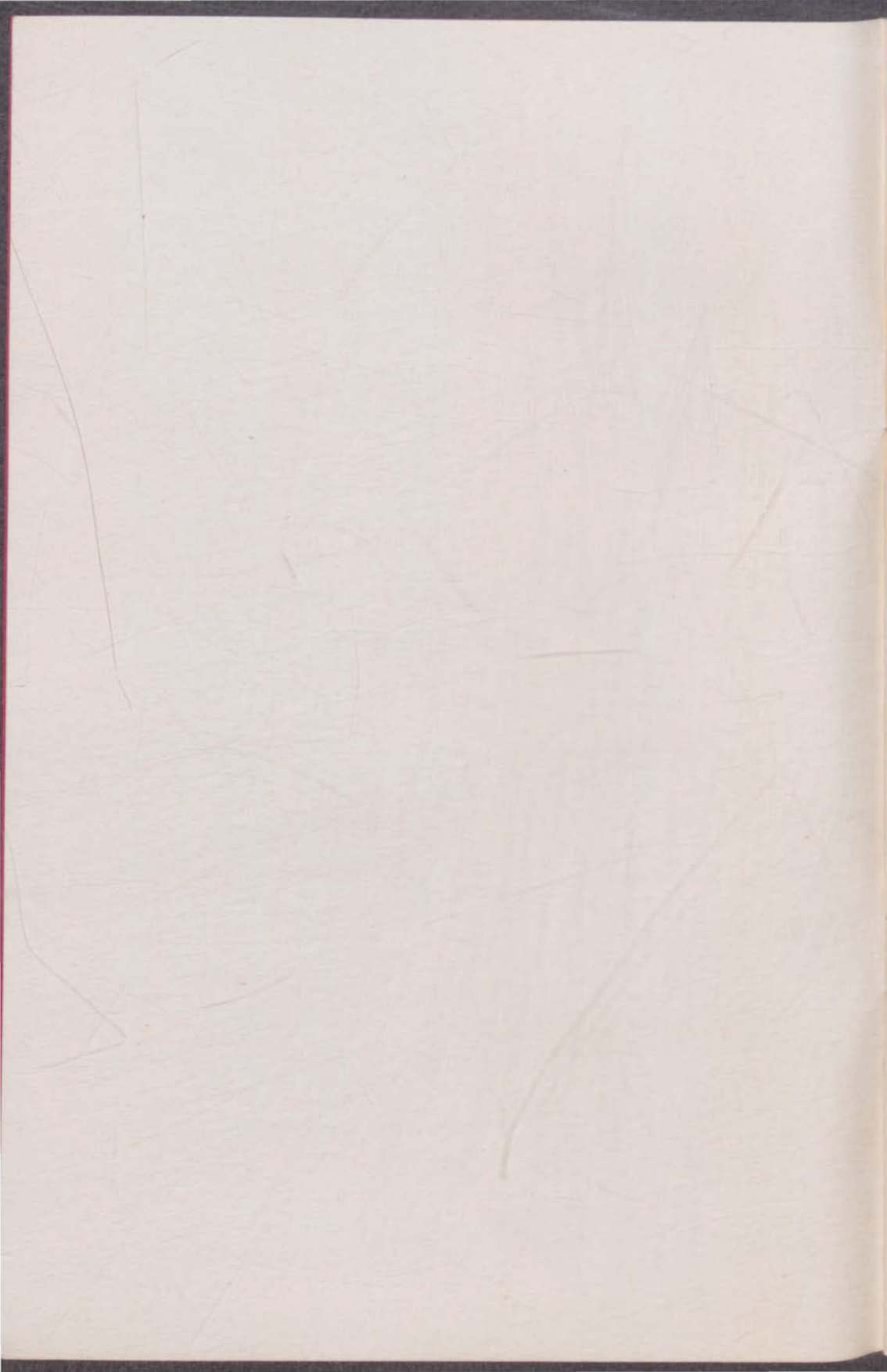


REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY AND TREASURER
FOR
1943

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

M. L. Bonham	President
<i>Chief Justice of South Carolina, Anderson</i>	
J. Heyward Gibbes	Vice-President
R. L. Meriwether	Secretary-Treasurer

REPORT FOR 1943



REPORT

To the Members of the Society:

I submit herewith my Report as Secretary and Treasurer for the year 1943. This Report and the Minutes of the 1943 meeting were read and approved at the eighth annual meeting of the Society, March 30, 1944. The delay in publication of this and the 1944 Reports has been due to the shortage of help and the additional burdens imposed on members of the Library staff during the war. It has only been by sacrificing many desirable activities that we have been able to take care of our books, newspapers and manuscripts, and to make them fully available to students and scholars. For the delay in publication the officers of the Society and of the Library beg your indulgence.

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1943

The seventh annual meeting of the Society was held in the South Caroliniana Library, April 1, 1943, Dean L. T. Baker presiding in the absence of Chief-Justice M. L. Bonham, President of the Society. Dr. Patterson Wardlaw introduced Mrs. A. D. Oliphant, of Greenville, who delivered the annual address to the Society, which was followed by the report of the Secretary and Treasurer for 1943.

Dr. J. Rion McKissick, President of the University, announced that the Society was conferring Honorary Membership upon the following: Miss Ellen FitzSimons, Charleston, Mr. James H. Hammond, Columbia, and Dr. F. D. Jones, Clinton. President McKissick announced also the presentation to the Library of a portrait of Jonathan Maxcy, first president of the University, which has been purchased by the University. Mr. C. R. MacMillan presented to the Library framed silhouettes of Jonathan Maxcy, Thomas Cooper and Henry Junius Nott, the gift of the University Alumni Association.

The following officers were elected for the year 1943: President, Chief-Justice M. L. Bonham; Vice-President, Dr. J. Heyward Gibbs; Secretary and Treasurer, R. L. Meriwether. Upon the motion of President McKissick the Society requested that the Secretary send its greetings to its President, Chief-Justice Bonham, and express regret that he was unable to be present for the annual meeting.

REPORT FOR 1943

The close of the year brought the membership of the Society to 262, an increase of one over the previous year. During the year the Society lost by death the following members: Dr. Joseph

P. Ames, Mrs. J. W. Babcock, Mr. William Elliott, Mr. J. Gordon Hughes, Mr. F. C. Robinson, Mr. G. A. Wauchope, Mr. B. J. Wells, and its beloved first President, Chief-Justice M. L. Bonham. Receipts from dues and additional contributions for the year were \$644.00, \$15.50 more than for 1942.

Between 6,000 and 7,000 pieces of South Caroliniana were presented to the Library by or through members of the Society during the year. They range in size from a ten or twenty gallon earthenware jar or a ten-pound volume of the *Yorkville Enquirer* to a receipt twice the size of a postage stamp, and the range in values is even more impressive. The gifts put on exhibit for the annual meeting, like those listed in this report, are the ones which conform most readily to the limitations of space or time. Many have to be omitted from both, some of them of considerable individual value, others of mere routine significance, but nevertheless indispensable for the student of South Carolina's history.

CHIEF ITEMS AMONG THE ACQUISITIONS¹

[The use of some of the manuscripts listed has been restricted by the donors and depositors.]

MANUSCRIPTS:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Bonham, M. L., the late President of the Society, about 3,000 letters and papers of, (chiefly correspondence in regard to historical matters and patriotic societies),
By Mrs. M. L. Bonham, Anderson. | 1 |
| Briggs, B., 22 letters of, 1859-1865, (Briggs was a lightningrod agent from a northern state, a man of no education, but very positive opinions; his remarks on Columbia are interesting), | 2 |
| Calhoun, John C., 8 letters and papers of, 1812-1848 (one of them being the acceptance of honorary membership in Newton Literary Society of Baltimore). | 3 |
| Cooper, Thomas, 2 letters of, 1810 and 1836 (in the latter Dr. Cooper rejoices that Congressman Waddy Thompson, F. W. Pickens, and James H. Hammond "do us so much credit"). | 4 |
| Dargan, John J., 33 letters and miscellaneous papers of, together with 5 letters of John L. Wilson, 1828-1851,
By Mrs. John J. Dargan and Mrs. S. O. Plowden, Stateburg. | 5 |
| Furman, Richard, 5 letters, 1800-1816 (in the first of which he writes that the High Hills Academy of the Reverend Mr. Roberts has more than 50 scholars). | 6 |
| Hampton, Wade, I, deed signed and sealed by the first Wade Hampton and his wife, 1783, together with other papers,
By John P. Thomas, Jr., Columbia. | 7 |
| Hayne, Robert Y., 1 letter and a 10 page manuscript by, 1826 (Hayne's views and speeches on several questions before Congress, including the proposed Florida canal). | 8 |
| Higgins, Francis B., South Carolina College and Clariosophic Society diplomas of, 1813.
By Mrs. J. N. Conover, New Rochelle, New York. | 9 |

¹Note: The volumes and papers listed without names of donors were purchases with the annual dues of members of the Society.

Lee, Robert E., letter to General M. L. Bonham, May 20, 1861, By General Bonham's daughter, Mrs. G. E. Shand, Columbia.	10
Meares, R. A., 11 letters from the correspondence of (including 3 written in 1890 and in 1912 by B. R. Tillman about his 1890 campaign), By R. A. Meares, Columbia.	11
Marion, Francis, 3 letters of, March 23, April 5, and August 13, 1782 (the first in regard to confiscated loyalist property, the second describing the exhaustion of supplies, for man and beast, within 30 miles of Monck's Corner).	12
Napier, Thomas, letter book of, 1847-1848.	13
Pickens, Andrew, letter to, from John Noble, 1812	14
Simms, William Gilmore, 5 letters of, 1857-1864.	15
Snowden, Yates, letters and other papers of, including correspondence of Professor Snowden with A. E. Gonzales and others (chiefly about the South Carolina negro in this state and in Africa), By A. M. Trotter, New York, New York.	16
Wardlaw, A. B., 10 papers of, February-April, 1865 (including reports of Major Wardlaw and of General Samuel McGowan), By his son, Dr. Patterson Wardlaw, Columbia.	17
Wingard, S. C., 42 letters and other papers, additions to the S. P. Wingard collection, (including 15 Confederate letters and 3 of 1858-1859 on schools at or near Blackville), By Miss Mary Wingard, Lexington.	18
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS:	
<i>Camden Gazette</i> , April 1816-April 1819, By Mrs. Louise Proctor, Camden.	19
<i>Free South</i> , Vol. 1, No. 19, published by Federal Troops at Beaufort.	20

- Yorkville Enquirer*, part of the files of, including: *The Pioneer*, August 1823-August 1824; *The Compiler*, June 1840-June 1841, and the *Enquirer* file itself, January 8, 1857-December 1864.
By Mrs. A. F. McKissick and Ellison S. McKissick, Greenville. (See also 34, 37). 21

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS:

- Charleston Museum, 123 bulletins of, 1905-1936,
By James T. Penney, Columbia. 22
- Columbia concerts and plays, 250 programs and reports of,
By H. C. Davis, Columbia. 23
- Lander, Samuel, *Verbal Primer*, Greensboro, 1865, his *Primary Arithmetic*, 1863, and his *School Arithmetic*, 1863 (which Dr. Lander thought the first of exclusive Confederate authorship and publication),
By his daughter, Mrs. John O. Willson, Anderson. 24
- South Carolina state departments, 61 reports of, 1935-1943,
By Miss Charlotte Stevenson, Columbia. 25
- South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Commission, reports and records of, 11 volumes and 25 pamphlets,
By S. B. Pratt, Jr., Columbia. 26
- University of South Carolina, 300 pamphlets and reports, chiefly of or about,
By E. L. Green, Columbia. 27
- Waldo, John, *The Dictionary Spelling Book*, Georgetown, South Carolina, 1818,
By D. M. Burroughs, Conway. 28

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:

- Calhoun, John C., 11 engravings of,
By Miss Belle Williams, Monetta. (See also 35, 36) 29
- Fort Sumter and the Siege of Charleston, 2 Currier and Ives views of,
By Governor Olin D. Johnston and Bryan Lumpkin, Columbia. 30
- South Carolina College, panel belonging to Francis Lieber, from a pew of the old chapel, first building erected on the campus, with a motto in Greek,
By Dr. Lieber's grand-daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Stearns, Providence, Rhode Island. 31

South Carolina, 5 maps of, 1572-1784.	32
South Carolina, University of, scrapbooks, 1939-1941, By John A. Chase, Columbia.	33
Southern Porcelain Company, brown glazed pitcher, made at Kaolin, Aiken County, between 1850 and 1877, By Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Greenville. (See also 21, 37).	34
Southern Porcelain Company, 3 earthenware jars, made at Kaolin, Aiken County, between 1850 and 1877, By Miss Belle Williams, Monetta. (See also 29, 36).	35
Staffordshire china, plate bearing the seal of the state of South Carolina, By Miss Belle Williams, Monetta. (See also 29, 35).	36
Staffordshire scenic china, gravy tureen depicting the Charleston Exchange, made between 1814 and 1830 by J. and W. Ridgeway, By Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Greenville. (See also 22, 34).	37

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S ACQUISITIONS

Books and pamphlets: 1843-1942	624
Newspapers (single issues): 1816-1927	2,066
Manuscripts (single): 1800-1942	2,600
Manuscripts (volumes of): 1850-1943	15
Miscellaneous items: 1572-1943	800
Total	6,105

R. L. MERIWETHER,

Secretary and Treasurer,
University South Caroliniana Society.

THE JUNIOR UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA
SOCIETY

Note: Because of the disruption of student activities during the war the Junior Society temporarily suspended meetings in 1943.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

- | | |
|--|---|
| Abel, Miss C. Marguerite,
Columbia | Brunson, Miss Margaret,
Sumter |
| *Ames, Dr. J. S.,
Baltimore, Md. | Burroughs, D. M.,
Conway |
| Appelt, Mrs. Clara H.,
Manning | Cain, The Family of William,
Columbia |
| Arthur, B. F.,
Winchester, Virginia | Cain, Mrs. J. R.,
Columbia |
| *Babcock, Mrs. J. W.,
Columbia | Calcott, W. H.,
Columbia |
| Babcock, L. L.,
Buffalo, New York | Cardwell, Miss Virginia,
Columbia |
| Bacon, F. P.,
Tryon, North Carolina | Carothers, Mrs. Charles,
Citronelle, Alabama |
| Bacon, Mrs. F. P.,
Tryon, North Carolina | Carson, Mrs. A. C.,
Columbia |
| Baker, L. T.,
Columbia | Cauthen, C. E.,
Spartanburg |
| Ball, W. W.,
Charleston | Chase, J. A.,
Columbia |
| Barnwell, R. W.,
Murray, Kentucky | Childs, Mrs. Arney R.,
Columbia |
| Barnwell, Mrs. R. W.,
Murray, Kentucky | Clariosophic Literary Society,
University of South Carolina,
Columbia |
| Barron, Mrs. C. W.,
Columbia | Clippard, E. B.,
Columbia |
| Baruch, Bernard M.,
New York, New York | Coker, C. W., Jr.,
Hartsville |
| Bateman, Mrs. J. M.,
Columbia | Coker, E. C.,
Columbia |
| Benet, Christie,
Columbia | Coker, J. L.,
Hartsville |
| Blake, Eugene H.,
Greenwood | Collins, Mrs. Marie M.,
New York, New York |
| Blalock, Mrs. Stella W.,
Edgefield | Conover, Mrs. J. N.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
| Blanding, A. L.,
Fountain Inn | Cook, Vernon,
Columbia |
| Blue, Miss Kate Lilly,
Marion | Cook, Walter M.,
Brooklyn, New York |
| *Bonham, M. L.,
Anderson | Copeland, Mrs. M. L.,
Laurens |
| Bostick, Mrs. Hagood,
Columbia | Corbett, Mrs. L. G.,
Tampa, Florida |
| Boyd, J. F.,
Fort Mill | Cothran, F. H.,
Charlotte, North Carolina |
| Boyd, W. A.,
Columbia | Covington, Frank H.,
Bennettsville |
| Bradley, F. W.,
Columbia | Crook, Miss Frances,
Columbia |
| Bradley, Mrs. Lucy H.,
Washington, D. C. | Crow, O. F.,
Columbia |
| Briggs, Mrs. Dorothy S.,
Fresno, California | Culbertson, J. B.,
Greenville |

*Deceased.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY—Continued

Daniel, J. McT., Columbia	Gibbes, J. H., Columbia
Dargan, G. E., Darlington	Gibbes, Mrs. J. H., Columbia
Dargan, Mrs. John J., Stateburg	Gibbes, R. W., Columbia
Davis, H. C., Columbia	Gibbes, Mrs. R. W., Columbia
Davis, Miss Nora M., Columbia	Gilbert, J. B., Hartsville
Davis, R. B., Columbia	Gilland, Flinn, Columbia
DePass, S. C., Columbia	Gist, Miss Margaret A., York
Derrick, S. M., Columbia	Glenn, L. C., Nashville, Tennessee
Donaldson, Mrs. T. Q., New York, New York	Goodwin, Mrs. G. M., New York, New York
DuBose, Mrs. Louise J., Columbia	Green, E. L., Columbia
Dudley, J. S., New York, New York	Gregorie, Miss Anne K., Mt. Pleasant
Duke, Mrs. Charles H., Columbia	Groves, Mrs. Earl, Gastonia, North Carolina
Easterby, J. H., Charleston	Guignard, Miss Caroline, Columbia
Elliott, C. B., Columbia	Guignard, Miss Susan, Columbia
Elliott, Mrs. C. B., Columbia	Hall, W. E., Anderson
*Elliott, William, Columbia	Hallman, E. B., Spartanburg
Ellis, Mrs. R. L., Columbia	Hammond, J. H., Columbia
Euphradian Literary Society, University of South Carolina, Columbia	Hammond, H. C., Augusta, Ga.
Ferrell, C. M., Columbia	Hanahan, J. R., Charleston
Finley, D. E., Washington, D. C.	Hare, L. M., Leesville
Fitch, Mrs. F. B., Columbia	Haynsworth, H. C., Sumter
FitzSimons, Miss Ellen, Charleston	Hazel, W. G., Bennettsville
Foran, W. A., Columbia	Henderson, Mrs. P. F., Aiken
Gambrell, E. S., Atlanta, Georgia	Hendley, W. S., Columbia
Gambrell, W. H., New York, New York	Hendley, Mrs. W. S., Columbia
Gary, F. B., Washington, D. C.	Hennig, Mrs. Helen K., Columbia
Gaston, A. L., Chester	Hennig, H. W., Darlington
Gayden, Miss Joyce, Eastover	Herbert, R. B., Columbia
	Heslep, Mrs. J. C., Columbia

*Deceased.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY—Continued

Heyward, Miss Katherine B., Columbia	Lyles, Miss Mary E., Columbia
Holmes, Calvin, Knoxville, Tennessee	Macaulay, A. H., Chester
Holmes, Mrs. J. G., Columbia	Manning, W. M., Columbia
Holmes, Miss Madeline, Columbia	Marion, J. H., Charlotte, North Carolina
Hough, Mrs. Ben C., Lancaster	Marshall, M. C., Montgomery, Alabama
*Hughes, J. G., Union	Marshall, Miss M. C., Columbia
Hutson, F. M., Columbia	Mauldin, Mrs. T. F., Columbia
Inglesby, Mrs. Legare Columbia	May, J. A., Columbia
Jackson, J. B., Columbia	Mays, C. A., Greenwood
Jeter, E. R., Rock Hill	McCaw, Mrs. W. H., Columbia
Johnson, Miss Leila G., Columbia	McColl, Mrs. D. D., Bennettsville
Johnson, Mrs. P. W., Marion	McGowan, F. P., Columbia
Johnston, O. D., Washington, D. C.	McKissick, Mrs. A. F., Greenville
Johnstone, Francis, Jr., Auburn, Alabama	McKissick, E. S., Greenville
Jones, F. D., Clinton	McKissick, J. R., Columbia
Jordan, A. B., Dillon	McMaster, F. H., Columbia
Kendall, H. P., Camden	McMaster, The Family of Colonel Fitz William Columbia
Kennedy, Perrin, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida	McMaster, Miss Louise, Columbia
Knowlton, Mrs. B. A., Columbia	McMaster, Mrs. S. B., Columbia
Lee, C. E., Asheville, North Carolina	Meares, Miss Kate deR., Columbia
Lesesne, J. M., Due West	Meares, R. A., Columbia
Lewis, A. R., Columbia	Meriwether, R. L., Columbia
Lewis, Ralph, Columbia	Meriwether, Mrs. R. L., Columbia
Lieber, Miss Mary, Newport, Rhode Island	Milling, C. J., Columbia
Lott, Mrs. J. C., Columbia	Mills, J. E., Hartsville
Lowrance, W. B., Madison, Tennessee	Mims, Mrs. J. L., Edgefield
Lucas, Mrs. E. R., Williamsburg, Virginia	Moise, Harold, Sumter
Lucas, S. R., Florence	Montgomery, Miss Mabel, Marion
Lumpkin, Bryan, Columbia	Moore, W. B., Jr., Columbia

*Deceased.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY—Continued

Moore, Mrs. W. B., Jr., Columbia	Shand, G. E., Columbia
Morgan, Miss Katherine G., Georgetown	Shand, Mrs. G. E., Columbia
Morris, J. B., St. Matthews	Shand, Miss Louly, Columbia
Moses, H. A., Sumter	Shand, Mrs. William, Columbia
Murchison, Hugh R., Columbia	Shaw, A. E., Columbia
Nettles, J. B., Columbia	Sheppard, J. O., Edgefield
Nicholson, Allan, Union	Sherrill, George R., Columbia
Oliphant, Mrs. A. D., Greenville	Simons, Mrs. A. St. J., Columbia
Ott, Miss Ruby Columbia	Simons, E. H. H., New York, New York
Plowden, Mrs. O. S., Sumter	Simons, Miss Katherine D. M., Charleston
Poplar Springs Baptist Church, Ware Shoals	Sledge, Miss Mary G., Chester
Pratt, S. B., Jr., Columbia	Society for Orphan and Destitute Children Columbia
Prince, S. L., Anderson	Spivey, D. A., Conway
Proctor, Mrs. Louise, Camden	Stackhouse, Mrs. T. B., Columbia
Ravenel, Miss Mary H., Aiken	Stearns, Mrs. Charles F., Providence, Rhode Island
Reams, Miss Mary E., Greenville, Florida	Stokes, The Family of Lt. Col. William Columbia
Reed, Mrs. Mary S., Columbia	Stukes, T. H., Manning
Reid, Miss Thelma M., Columbia	Surles, Miss Flora B., Mt. Pleasant
Reynolds, Mark, Jr., Sumter	Sumwalt, R. L., Columbia
Richardson, Mrs. H. B., Columbia	Swaffield, Miss Caroline, Columbia
Rion, Mrs. W. C., Columbia	Taylor, G. L., Georgetown
Roberts, Carlisle, Columbia	Taylor, J. P., Columbia
Robinson, D. W., Columbia	Taylor, Mrs. Thomas, Columbia
*Robinson, F. C., Columbia	Thomas, J. P., Jr., Columbia
Scott, Mrs. Florence J., Rio Grande City, Texas	Thompson, Broadus, Columbia
Scott, Mrs. Irene A., Columbia	Thompson, Mrs. Broadus, Columbia
Seibels, Mrs. Alice C., Columbia	Thornley, Fant, Columbia
Seibels, E. G., Columbia	Tilghman, Mrs. H. L., Marion
Seibels, Mrs. E. G., Columbia	Tillman, B. R., Washington, D. C.

*Deceased

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY—Continued

Tillman, Mrs. Mamie N.,
Edgefield
Timberlake, J. E.,
Columbia
Timberlake, Mrs. J. E.,
Columbia
Todd, M. A.,
Charleston
Townsend, Miss Leah,
Florence
Trotter, A. M.,
New York, New York
Trotti, M. W.,
West Columbia
Ward, W. H.,
Columbia
Ward, W. T.,
Columbia
Wardlaw, F. H.,
Columbia
Wardlaw, Patterson,
Columbia
Wasdin, Mrs. Agnes M.,
Georgetown
Watkins, H. H.,
Anderson
Watson, H. L.,
Greenwood
*Wauchope, G. A.,
Columbia
*Wells, B. J.,
Nashville, Tennessee
Weston, Mrs. A. D.,
Columbia

*Deceased

Wheeler, Miss Mary P.,
Columbia
White, Mrs. W. C.,
Stateburg
White, Mrs. W. H.,
Abbeville
Wienefeld, R. H.,
Columbia
Wiggins, A. L. M.,
Hartsville
Wilds, J. L.,
Chicago, Illinois
Williams, Miss Belle,
Monetta
Williams, G. C.,
Columbia
Williams, Miss Julia,
Chester
Willson, Mrs. J. O.,
Anderson
Wilson, Mrs. C. C.,
Columbia
Wilson, J. M.,
Columbia
Wingard, Miss Mary C.,
Lexington
Woods, W. S.,
Chester
Woodson, Miss Hortense,
Edgefield
Wright, M. A.,
Conway
Wyeth, M. S.,
Palm Beach
Yeargin, Mrs. W. W.,
Laurens

ANNUAL ADDRESS*

ROBERT WILSON

President-Emeritus Medical College of South Carolina

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA PHYSICIANS TO SCIENCE AND LITERATURE

When I was honored with the invitation to address you this evening I felt some hesitation in accepting, being conscious of limitations which seemed to render me unqualified to speak before an audience such as this, composed of so many whose knowledge of our local history far surpasses my own. But since the profession to which I have devoted my life has something to offer outside the range of strictly medical activities, it seemed that I might appropriately talk to you about some of our South Carolina physicians and their contributions to science and literature which constitute a part of our local culture.

It is difficult to define culture in specific terms; it is a concept of values which elude strict formulation. In general we may say that cultural pursuits include science, and art which embraces literature, and history which should provide an understanding of the deeper currents which determine the direction and course of human progress.

In all ages physicians have made significant contributions to science and literature. Medicine inculcates the faculty, or as Osler terms it, the art of observation which is basic in the pursuit of science, and Jaeger probably is correct in saying that modern philosophical empiricism is the child not of Greek philosophy but of Greek medicine which reached the heights attained by the Hippocratic school through careful observation of nature.

According to Professor Breasted, "the first outstanding individual in human history" was a physician. He was the Grand Vizier of the Egyptian pharaoh Zoser and his construction of the first stone pyramid, the pyramid of Zaccara, initiated an unprecedented development of the mechanical arts. As a physician his deified memory lived for many centuries in the hearts of his people.

The early history of South Carolina was identified with the medical profession. It was a physician who wrote the Fundamental Constitutions and before the first permanent settlement was made on the Ashley River, we may recall the conspicuous figure of Dr. Henry Woodward, adventurous pioneer and courageous explorer, whose voluntary residence among the Indians later proved so helpful to the infant colony. A little later, with the first settlers, came Stephen Bull, of Warwickshire England, whose grandson William, born in 1710, obtained a degree in medicine at the University of Leyden. There is no record that William Bull ever practiced his profession, but upon returning home he entered

*On the occasion of the eighth annual meeting of the University South Caroliniana Society, the South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, March 30, 1944.

public life and became lieutenant-governor of the province. He merits reference here because of his efforts to improve the public schools and his vision in urging the establishment of a college in the colony. It was while he was speaker of the House that the Charleston Library Society was organized in 1748, and we may feel assured that he was one of the leading spirits in the enterprise. This society was "composed of many classical, literary and other scholars, besides men of scientific culture. These last were largely, though not exclusively, men of the medical profession educated abroad and equipped with the best science of the day." In 1773 Bull is president of the Charleston Library Society and acting governor of the province in the absence of Lord Charles Montagu. The minutes of a meeting held on January 12 of that year record that "His Honour the President proposed that a special committee should be appointed for collecting materials for promoting a Natural History of the Province which was agreed to." In less than three months the committee had outlined the plan and scope of the museum and elected four curators of whom two were physicians, Alexander Baron and Peter Fayssoux. Thus was born the Charleston Museum.

Meteorology early claimed the attention of the settlers in South Carolina, but the first records were not based upon accurate observations. The first studies made in America with instruments were recorded by "a very curious gentleman, one Dr. John Lining," as Governor Glen calls him. This Dr. Lining was a native of Scotland who arrived in Charleston in 1730 and began the practice of medicine. He was induced to enter upon his course of making meteorological observations, he writes, that "I might arrive at some more certain knowledge of the causes of our epidemic diseases which as regularly return at their stated seasons as a good clock strikes 12 when the Sun is in the meridian and therefore must proceed from some general cause operating uniformly in the returning different seasons." Lining's instruments consisted of a Farenheit thermometer, a barometer, and a hygroscopic, which were so hung as to be completely protected from rain and sun. His observations transmitted by letter to Charles Pinckney were published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London and, says Aldredge, "established Lining as a man of science throughout Europe as well as in Charleston."^{*}

Dr. W. Ray Gregg, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, also bears testimony that "aside from the principal purposes that were served by Dr. Lining's records, they constitute the first contributions to the study of the climatic characteristics of the country." Lining was also the first to engage in physiological experimentation, making careful observations upon himself daily through the entire year, and in the spirit of the true scientist writes, "thus I have now spent one year, with no

^{*}Robert Croom Aldredge, "Weather Observers and Observations at Charleston, South Carolina, 1670-1871" (Year Book, 1940, City of Charleston).

small Labor and Loss of Practice, in Making These Experiments and Calculations, and if they will be of any service to mankind I shall then obtain all I had in view, in entering upon the course." In addition to his meteorological and physiological experiments, Lining became much interested in the investigation of electricity and repeated Franklin's kite experiment "with remarkable success." These studies led to a firm friendship between Lining and Franklin. "The death of John Lining," to quote again from Aldredge's exhaustive thesis, "closed a career of scientific investigation that would be worthy of recognition today, and when one considers the hardships under which he worked, it is realized that an ordinary person would have found them impossible.

Observations on the weather were also carried on by Dr. Lionel Chalmers another Scotchman, and at one time a partner of Dr. Lining, although not with the painstaking accuracy which characterized Lining's records. His observations were published in a book entitled, "An Account of the Weather and Diseases of South Carolina." It was he to whom William Bartram alludes: "On my arrival at Charleston I visited one Dr. Chalmers a gentleman of eminence in his profession and public employments, to whom I was recommended by my worthy patron, and to whom I was to apply for counsel and assistance for carrying into effect by intended travels." Dr. Chalmers' name also appears among the founders of the Charleston Museum.

After Dr. Lining's death there was a lapse of about thirty years in meteorological records, but when the medical society was organized in 1789 interest was revived and the treasurer was instructed to provide the necessary instruments for making observations. For a period of twenty years beginning in 1792, Dr. Robert Wilson kept daily records which included three thermometric readings, the direction of the wind, and from 1795 the daily rainfall. In later years weather records were continued by Dr. Joseph Johnson. It is of interest to note that in 1838 Dr. Lewis R. Gibbes of the College of Charleston suggested that meteorological observations and records be undertaken nationally.

Dr. Alexander Garden was also interested in meteorology and in 1759 published "Garden's Meteorological Journal and Observations." This distinguished scientist was a native of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, and received his early education at the University of Aberdeen. He studied medicine under the famous Dr. John Gregory at Edinburgh. Coming to America he settled in South Carolina, first in Prince William's Parish and later in Charleston where he practiced his profession for thirty years. His chief pleasure was the pursuit of natural history, especially botany, and he laments the limitations imposed by an exacting profession: "From seven in the morning until nine at night I cannot call a half hour my own," he writes his friend John Ellis. And again he takes a shot charged with a little good-

natured sarcasm at the good citizens of his community: "In Charleston we are a set of the busiest, most bustling, hurrying animals imaginable and yet we really do not do very much, but we appear to be doing, and this kind of important hurry appears among all ranks unless among the gentlemen planters who are absolutely above any occupation but eating, drinking, lolling, smoking, and sleeping, which five modes of action constitute the essence of their life and existence." In spite of his crowded days and the lack of congenial associates, he found time for the pursuit of botany and zoology, and his name may be found in Linnaeus' "Systema Naturae" attached to many species of fish and reptiles. We find him writing accounts of insects and tortoises to be read before the Royal Society of London, and sending to the British Museum a specimen of the Syren or mud Iguana. As a botanist he was highly regarded by Linnaeus, with whom he corresponded and who perpetuated his name in the well known "Gardenia."

When he accompanied Governor Glen in his expedition to the Cherokee country in 1752 Ramsay says "He discovered an earth, which upon trial by the manufacturers at Worchester in Great Britain, was deemed equal to the finest porcelain that was ever imported from India." Perhaps it was this discovery which induced Josiah Wedgwood in 1768 to send an agent to South Carolina and the Cherokee country in search for the manufacture of pottery. A little of this earth still is preserved in the museum of the Wedgwood factory in England. Garden's name does not appear upon the committee appointed by the Charleston Library Society in connection with the founding of the museum but his influence doubtless was an important factor in the movement.

Dr. Garden was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1772 and after his return to England was given a place on the Council and later became Vice-President.

A whimsical and versatile character was Dr. John Linnaeus Edward Whitridge Shecut who was born in Beaufort in 1770 of French Huguenot parentage. He studied medicine under Dr. David Ramsay and later at the University of Pennsylvania, but there is no record of his graduation and he probably began to practice before receiving a degree. Dr. Shecut's scientific tastes first turned to botany and in 1806 he published in two volumes the "Flora Carolinaensis, an Historical Medical and Economical Display of the Vegetable Kingdom according to the Linnaean or Sexual System of Botany" which Wilson Gee says is "The most extensive work on botany of the state published up to that time." This work apparently was never finished for he says in his "Historical and Literary Sketch of Charleston:" "This work was honored with a numerous patronage and was continued to the completion of a volume of seven numbers at which time I was compelled to relinquish the undertaking with the loss of twenty months close devotion to its progress and also of \$1,800 and upwards." In 1819 he published a volume entitled "Medical

and Philosophical Essays" which included topographical, historical, and other sketches together with several essays on medical subjects. This volume was dedicated to Hon. John Drayton "as the first native Carolinian who has conceived the noble design of rescuing from oblivion the fast decaying materials on which much of the important History of South Carolina depends, and of which your invaluable view of South Carolina is a perspicuous proof." Shecut organized the Antiquarian Society of South Carolina primarily for "the collection, arrangement and preservation of specimens in natural history; and of things rare, antique, curious, and useful, and secondly for the promotion and encouragement of the arts, sciences, and literature generally." The name of this society was changed shortly to the "Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina and it became an important factor in the further development of the Charleston Museum.

He laments the failure after a few years of the Botanic Society, whose foundation emanated from the Medical Society, "notwithstanding all the advantages and delights that this most pleasing and instructive science offered to the citizens;" but his hope for Charleston revived after the organization of the Literary and Philosophical Society. "The surpassing progress of this Society," he writes, "is a guarantee that the citizens of Charleston are awakening from their slumber to the active promotion of science and literature."

Dipping into speculative philosophy he published "The Elements of Natural Philosophy and a New Theory of the Earth." In addition to his scientific labours this versatile physician left the manuscript of two novels: "The Eagle of the Mohawks—a tale of the Seventeenth Century," dedicated "to the honoured and truly respected descendants of the venerated Knickerbockers;" and "The Scout or the Fast of St. Nicholas; a Tale of the Seventeenth Century." Both were Indian romances. We may pass over his venture into theological fields and his effort to establish a new religious sect "The Trinitarian Universalists" which was very short-lived, and record his more significant undertaking in organizing the South Carolina Homespun Company of Charleston which was the first cotton mill industry in the state. In 1827 he received the honor of having conferred upon him the Diploma of Associate of the Linnaean Society of Paris.

Bluffton was the home of a modest and busy country doctor whose ardent love of nature made him a botanist of world renown, Dr. Joseph Hinson Mellichamp, a graduate of the South Carolina College and of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. George Englemann speaks enthusiastically of the assistance rendered by Dr. Mellichamp. In notes on the genus *Yucca*, he writes "Within the past two years an unpretending physician of South Carolina, Dr. J. H. Mellichamp, who does not even claim to be a botanist, but is imbued with arduous zeal and keen sagacity and who lives right among the yuccas, has won-

derfully improved his opportunities and has greatly aided me in my investigations by specimens as well as by observations." And in his discussion of the coniferae he further writes that "without his diligent investigations, ample information and copious specimens this paper could not have been written." Sargent of North Carolina speaks of the valuable assistance rendered by Mellichamp in his study of trees "especially the oaks of the Carolina coast region," and a Mexican asclepiad was named Mellichampia in his honor by Asa Gray. His friend W. H. Camby pays tribute to his poetic spirit and winning personality. "Without ever a selfish thought or hope of fame he opened his mind to the inexhaustible inspirations of nature and transmuted them into a faith and love that warmed the hearts of all who knew him."

A contemporary of Stephen Elliott was Dr. James Macbride who was born in Williamsburg County in 1784. Macbride was an ardent botanist and contributed papers to the transactions of the Linnaean Society and elsewhere. Elliott dedicated the second volume of his sketch of the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia to Macbride "as a testimonial of long continued friendship and unabated respect."

Another botanist of high distinction was Francis Peyre Porcher. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Walter, author of "Flora Caroliniana" published in 1788, was also a noted botanist. Dr. Porcher's early education was obtained at the famous Mt. Zion Academy at Winnsboro where he laid the secure foundation of his knowledge of Latin and Greek. His education was continued at the South Carolina College and the Medical College of the state of South Carolina. He manifested very early an interest in botany which was pursued diligently throughout his life. His first work was his graduating thesis entitled a "Catalogue of Phenogamous Plants and Flowers, native, naturalized and exotic, collected in the Parish of St. Johns, Berkeley, South Carolina." This thesis won the prize and also the distinction of publication. This was followed by a "Sketch of the Medical Botany of South Carolina," and "The Medical Poisonous and Dietetic properties of the Cryptogamic Plants of the United State." In 1863 was published the "Resources of Southern Fields and Forests" which was written for the Confederacy and designed to point out the richness of the South in medicinal plants. Dr. Porcher belonged to the old type of scholarly men of science who are too rare today. Osler in his essay on the great French physician, Louis, named among his pupils Peter C. Gaillard, Gibbes and Peyre Porcher of Charleston as men "who felt the strong impulsion to know the best that the world offered, everyone of whom has left a deep and enduring impression in his field of work." When Louis Agassiz visited Charleston in 1850 "he found," says Professor Easterby, "a well and long established scientific community waiting to welcome him." In this congenial atmosphere he remained until 1854 having accepted

the chair of Comparative Anatomy in the medical college which he held for two years. Among his associates on the faculty was Dr. John Edwards Holbrook, professor of anatomy and one of the foremost scientists of his time. Dr. Holbrook was born in Beaufort and received his literary education at Brown University and his degree in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. After a brief attempt to practice medicine in Boston he visited Europe and at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris met Valenciennes, Duméril and Bibron who fired his enthusiasm for biology, particularly herpetology. After two years in Europe he returned to America and settled in Charleston where he soon established himself in the practice of medicine and when the medical college was founded he accepted the chair of Anatomy. His personal charm and the beauty of his anatomical lectures and demonstrations lingered as a tradition almost to the present time. In addition to his professional labors he devoted much time to the collection and study of the reptiles of North America; and when the results of his investigations were published in his "North American Herpetology," he was immediately recognized universally as a leading authority. He planned a similar monograph on the fishes of the southern states, but circumstances obliged him to confine himself to the fishes of South Carolina. One volume of "Ichthyology of South Carolina" was issued in 1855 and a revised edition in 1860.

The outbreak of the Confederate War brought his scientific work to an end.

Dr. Holbrook is described by his friend Agassiz as "a man of singular modest nature, eluding rather than courting notice, he nevertheless first compelled European recognition of American science. In that branch (herpetology) of his investigations Europe had at that time nothing which could compare with it."

Another of Agassiz's associates in Charleston was Dr. Lewis R. Gibbes of the College of Charleston. Dr. Gibbes after taking his degree in medicine continued his studies in Paris, carrying letters of introduction from Dr. Holbrook to some of the leading scientists in the French capital. Upon returning home he accepted a position on the faculty of the College of Charleston where he remained throughout his life. Already in boyhood he was interested in botany and when in Columbia made a study of the plants of the neighborhood the results of which were published in a pamphlet entitled "A Catalogue of the Phenogamous Plants of Columbia, South Carolina, and its Vicinity" containing names of nine hundred species. Dr. Gibbes' main interest was in astronomy but equally at home in every field of science he made important contributions in engineering and chemistry as well as in botany, zoology, and astronomy. Professor Easterby pays a high tribute to his intellectual attainments when he says "It is very questionable if there was any man in America or even in Europe at that time who had any greater claim to being an intellectual genius than Professor Lewis R. Gibbes."

Professor R. Means Davis more picturesquely writes "His mind possessed the range of the telescope, the accuracy of the microscope, and the variety of the kaleidoscope."

A cousin of Lewis R. Gibbes was Dr. Robert W. Gibbes of Columbia. Dr. Gibbes' range of interest covered many fields of science, including paleontology, geology, mineralogy, conchology and ornithology. Between 1847 and 1850 he published eleven articles describing fossils which appeared in the *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, the *Proceedings of the Association for the Advancement of Science* and the *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*. In addition to his scientific work he published a "Documentary History of the Revolution" which received the commendation of Bancroft as being "of the deepest interest, not to Carolina only, but to the whole nation," and "A Memoir of DeVeaux," a gracious tribute of friendship to the memory of a gifted young South Carolina artist who died before the maturity of his genius could bring fulfilment of its early promise. The recognition of his work in science and in history is indicated by his membership in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Georgia Historical Society; South Carolina Historical Society; Pennsylvania Historical Society; National Institute, Washington; Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen; Boston Society of Natural History; Lyceum of Natural History of New York; National Academy of Designs, New York; Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

To the old Huguenot family of Ravenel belong two of this distinguished group—Dr. Edmund Ravenel and Dr. St. Julien Ravenel. The former was a graduate in medicine of the University of Pennsylvania and like many other Charlestonians lived on Sullivan's Island during the summer months. Here he became intensely interested in the study of shells and through his publications and correspondence acquired a wide reputation as a conchologist. His cabinet contained 3,500 specimens of land, fresh water and marine shells collected from all parts of the world. The catalogue of his shells published in 1834 was the first of such publications in America.

Dr. St. Julien Ravenel was a graduate of the Medical College in Charleston and after the customary sojourn in Paris he returned to Charleston and began to practice his profession. Inspired by Holbrook under whom he had studied and Louis Agassiz, he abandoned medicine and devoted himself to chemistry especially as applied to agriculture, and his discoveries in this field had much to do with the rehabilitation of South Carolina after the war. He submitted everything to experiment: "When in doubt," he said, "ask the plant—it alone knows." He also discovered the value of the phosphate deposits around Charleston and thus inaugurated the industry which proved to be the commercial sal-

vation of his state. His inventive genius produced the famous torpedo boat, the Little David, which ushered in the modern submarine warfare by its attack upon the Federal ship Ironsides during the blockade of Charleston Harbour.

Two physicians have left memorials of themselves in the field of history, Dr. David Ramsay and Dr. Joseph Johnson. Dr. Ramsay, one of the founders of the Medical Society of South Carolina, was extraordinarily precocious. At the age of 12 we find him teaching in an Academy at Carlisle Pennsylvania because he was too young to go to college and at 16 he received his bachelors degree at Princeton. He came to Charleston with a letter of introduction from Dr. Rush of Philadelphia who writes, "It is saying but little of him to tell you that he is far superior to any person we have ever graduated at our college; his abilities are not only good but great; his talents and knowledge universal. I never saw so much strength of memory and imagination united in so firm a judgment." Dr. Ramsay was an ardent advocate of the colonial cause and was among those who suffered deportation to St. Augustine. He is best known for his historical works; "History of South Carolina," "History of the American Revolution," and "History of the United States." He also wrote a "Life of Washington" and an eulogy of his old friend the famous Dr. Rush, an oration on the acquisition of Louisiana and a biographical chart of a new plan to facilitate the study of history. His most ambitious work was "Universal History Americanized, or An Historical View of the World, From the Earliest Records to the year 1808 with Particular References to the State of Society, Literature, Religions and Forms of Government in the United States of America." His chief scientific publication was a "Sketch of the Soil, Climate Weather and Diseases of South Carolina."

Dr. Joseph Johnson was the author of "Reminiscences of the Revolution" which has been a valuable source of information about people and incidents of the revolution in South Carolina.

A paper on the contributions of medical men of South Carolina must include Dr. Thomas Cooper, President of the South Carolina College. Cooper was an Englishman and although it is doubtful if he possessed a degree in medicine, he undoubtedly studied medicine and has a claim to recognition in this group. He has been described as an agitator and educator and assumably he was both. He was a vigorous and outspoken advocate of freedom of thought and freedom of speech, but he lived in advance of his time and his robust intellectual independence brought him into opposition with the strict orthodoxy of his day and consequently brought about his eventual resignation. Here I wish to record that it was his stimulus which precipitated the movement which led to the establishment of the medical college in Charleston.

The limitations necessarily imposed upon me forbid an exhaustive consideration of all who might have accomplished something

worthy of record in other fields, and whose names doubtless will occur to you. All I have had in mind was merely to indicate the part men of the medical profession have had in the intellectual and cultural life of our State from the earliest times, and I have selected those whose work I think was most noteworthy.

These men, most of whom were engaged in the practice of an exacting profession were animated by love of nature and moved by the impulse which impels men often to labor neither for gain nor for reputation, but for the pure joy of achievement which is the reward, frequently the only reward, of creation or discovery, and in the hope that, as Lining said, "they will be of some service to mankind." They were true humanists in the widest sense, men who, to use Huxley's language, "had learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness and to esteem others" as themselves. This I think is the real criterion of cultivated minds.

