Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - 1962

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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE SOUTH CAROLINIANA LIBRARY

Thursday, May 10, 1962

JAMES H. HAMMOND, President, Presiding

Buffet Supper ........................................6:30-7:30

Business Meeting .......................................8:00

Welcome ....................................................Dr. ROBERT L. SUMWALT

President, University of South Carolina

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Presentation: Williams-Chesnut-Manning Papers ...........MRS. CATO D. GLOVER

Address .....................................................Dr. AVERY O. CRAVEN

University of Chicago and Visiting Professor of
History, University of South Carolina

Exhibit


The Library: E. L. INABINETT, Director; EMILIE L. CARTER, JANE B. DARBY, JAMES F. ELLSWORTH, CORNELIA H. HENSLEY, CLARA MAE JACOBS, FRANZ KICKLIGHTER, DOROTHY O. WATERS, Administrative staff (full and part time); ETTA FRIPP, CALVERT H. HELMS, ELEANOR M. RICHARDSON, HARVEY S. TEAL, Part-time Assistants; JOAN DIETERMAN, AURELIA S. HARLEY, THOMAS G. HIERS, JO ANN JONES, MARGARET MILES and EDWIN A. SELF, Student Assistants.
REPORT OF GIFTS OF MANUSCRIPTS BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

WILLIAMS-CHESNUT-MANNING PAPERS

The 1,048 items in this collection, 1682 to 1929, are chiefly the papers and correspondence of the Chesnut and Manning Families. By connections of blood and marriage, it also contains in smaller portions papers of the Williams, Miller, Cantey, Richardson and Hampton Families, comprising the record of one of South Carolina's most important familial groups, which produced six governors and other prominent statesmen.

The majority of the papers are of the Manning Family and relate chiefly to business, plantation and family affairs. The manuscripts of Richard Irvine Manning (1789-1836) relate sparingly to his service as Governor, 1824-6, and Congressman, 1834-6, and include a detailed record of his official expenses for LaFayette's visit to South Carolina in 1825. Three letters, 1825-6, from Alexander Garden, author of Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War, discuss plans to publish additional Revolutionary material and the gallantry of Laurence Manning, the Governor's father and founder of the family in South Carolina, at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. One letter of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, 19 Jan. 1795, to Laurence Manning, as Adjutant General, cites his military experience during the Revolution and requests assistance in preparing for publication a manual of military law for the South Carolina militia. Three letters, 1847-8, from the Governor's wife, Elizabeth Peyre Richardson Manning (whose relation, as niece, sister, wife, mother, aunt and grandmother, to six South Carolina governors was featured in Ripley's Believe It or Not) are to her son, John Laurence, and his future wife, Sally Bland Clarke of Virginia.

More than half of the papers in the collection are of John Laurence Manning (1816-1889) and his immediate family. Large plantation holdings in South Carolina and his interests in extensive Mississippi River sugar plantations in Louisiana, acquired through his first marriage to the daughter of Wade Hampton I, made John L. Manning one of the richest men in the South. Correspondence with business firms in Charleston and New Orleans and overseers relating to the operation of these plantations form a substantial part of the collection. Other phases of his varied and interesting career—his education at Princeton and South Carolina College, service in the State Legislature, as governor, 1852-4, and member of the Secession Convention—are covered only in part or meagerly by the papers. In those relating to his Confederate military service as aide to General Beauregard is the "Confidential" Special Order of 20 July 1861, in Manning's hand, and signed by General Thomas Jordan, containing the plan of attack for the Battle of First Manassas, with General Joseph E. Johnston's endorsement.

Letters received by Manning from Pierce M. Butler, Andrew Gordon Magrath, Daniel E. Huger, James D. Blanding, Francis Peyre Porcher, James Warley Miles, John P. and James B. Richardson, James Polk Dickinson (hero of the Mexican War), Franklin H. Elmore, and John S. Preston embrace a variety of subjects of state and national interest, including Calhoun's presidential candidacy, Manning's governorship, slavery and duelling.

His correspondents during the Civil War years—William Henry Trescot, Generals Joseph E. Johnston and William Preston (of Ky.), John LeConte, Edward McCrady, Jr. and Sr., John J. McRae, James Simons, William Porcher Miles, Edward Boykin and Franklin J. Moses, Sr.—disclose or discuss the problems of refugees, opposition to the S. C. Executive Council, Manning's second gubernatorial candidacy, production of saltpetre, turpentine and other "medicinal" liquors, military operations in Charleston Harbor, opposition to Jefferson Davis, scarcity and exchange of food and other provisions, supplies of corn for troops in North Carolina and Virginia, operation of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad and the military career of Manning's son, Richard.

Manning's role as a slave owner is partly revealed in his draft of a letter, 17 Nov. 1856, recounting his supervision of the training of his Negro musicians (a string quartet!). His success confirmed his belief that "slavery itself is the most effective mode . . . of creating among them [the African race] the most effective civilization." Manning as a connoisseur and collector of objets d'art is seen in letters to him from P. D. Torre, Henry Inman, Bishop Stephen Elliott, Jr., J. A. Binda and August P. Belmont.

The letters of Manning's post-war correspondents—among whom were James Conner, William Pinckney Starke, Edward Boykin, George S. Cameron, William M. Shannon, Manton Marble, Wade Hampton III, and Hugh Smith Thompson—often suggest the respect of his contemporaries who solicit his assistance in their adjustment to life in a New South, and contain information on political patronage and pardon, race relations, the phosphate industry, the S. C. Constitution of 1868, the Tax
Payer's Convention of 1874, removal of the LeConte Family to California, the Patrons of Husbandry, and Tilden's presidential campaign.

The family letters of Governor and Mrs. Manning and their children are not only rewarding for the light they shed on state and national issues, but also for the rich details of life in ante-bellum and Confederate South Carolina. In May 1860, Manning reports at length to his wife on the social news of the Capital and Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas' position in Washington society, his visit with the President, the arrival of the first Japanese embassy, and Lincoln's victory over Seward for the presidential nomination. In July 1861 he gives Mrs. Manning his immediate and first-hand observations and details of the first great battle of the War. Mrs. Manning's letters from their Homesley plantation in Sumter County to her husband in Virginia, keep him abreast of plantation operations, state politics, family and community news, local military recruitment, and news of their son, Richard, in service under Gen. Johnston. Her post-war letters from Sumter and her former home in Virginia, are valuable for their comments on local politics, reconstruction legislation, and relations with the freedmen. Correspondence with her relations in Virginia, especially letters to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Clarke, of Warner Hall, Va., are particularly interesting for descriptions of her new life at Manning's magnificent plantation estate, Milford, her interest in Mr. Manning's public career, and reactions to South Carolina politics. The letters of the Manning children, beginning in 1858, chiefly to their parents, concern their education, travel abroad, and Confederate military service.

One hundred and fifty-six items in the collection, 1766-1885, are the family letters and papers of three generations of the Chesnut Family. They are indispensable for a study of the ante-bellum history of Camden. The manuscripts, 1766-1805, of the founder of the Chesnut Family in South Carolina, John Chesnut (1743-1813) concern his plantation, legal and business affairs, including two papers of his foster father, Jaspar Sutton, and documents relating to Chesnut's mercantile partnership with Ely Kershaw. The second Chesnut generation is represented by James Chesnut, Sr. (1773-1866), whose papers, 1801-56, include a letter from John Peter Richardson, later governor of South Carolina, discussing at length his observations on national politics while serving in Congress, and comparing the presidential aspirations of Webster, Clay and Calhoun.

Chesnut's friendship with Gov. David Rogerson Williams (1776-1830) and the marriage of his oldest daughter to Williams' son account for the inclusion of some of the Williams Family papers, the third largest family group in the collection. Three of the five letters of Gov. Williams are to James Chesnut and report on plantation affairs, prevalence of fewer in the Pee Dee region and operations of his cotton and cotton seed oil factories.

The letters of Gen. James Chesnut, Jr. (1815-1885), from his family and friends, are interesting for the details of life at Mulberry and Sandy Hill plantations, and trace in part his career from college at Princeton to his election to the U. S. Senate in 1858 and his Confederate service. There is very little data on Chesnut's duties as a member of President Davis' staff, but the close association between the Chesnuts and the Davis' is revealed in the letter of 11 Jan. 1867 from Davis' secretary, Burton N. Harrison, describing his visit to the Davis' imprisoned at Fortress Monroe. Letters, 1865-85, from Gen. John Bell Hood, Richard Lathers, William Henry Trescot, L. Q. Washington, Stephen Elliott, Joseph Blythe Allston, James McCosh (President of Princeton) and Charles C. Jones, discuss post-war conditions in the South and national politics.

Among the papers of Mrs. James Chesnut, Jr. (Mary Boykin Miller), whose published diary brought her enduring fame, is a contemporary copy in her hand of a letter, 25 May 1865, from her sister, Mrs. David R. Williams II, describing an encounter with Federal soldiers. Four letters from her friend, and first editor of the Diary, Isabella D. Martin, report on the progress of her school in Columbia and news of mutual friends. The thirteen papers, 1824-35, of Mrs. Chesnut's father, Stephen D. Miller, are chiefly letters received by him as governor and U. S. Senator and are especially important to a study of the nullification controversy.

The preservation of this remarkable collection is due largely to the donor, Mrs. Cato D. Glover, and her mother, Mrs. Ellen Manning Williams, whose marriage to David R. Williams III, joined the Manning Family archives to those of the Williams, Miller and Chesnut Families. The University of South Carolina is further indebted to the donor and her sister, Mrs. Sally Bland Metts, for depositing in the South Caroliniana Library a large collection of other Williams-Chesnut-Manning papers formerly held by the University of North Carolina.

Donors: Admiral and Mrs. Cato D. Glover.
The John Smythe Richardson Papers, 1767-1885.

This collection of 2,338 items contributes to the social, political, and economic history of South Carolina through the papers of one of the State's prominent families of the Sumter District, centering around the life of John Smythe Richardson (1828-1894), newspaper editor, lawyer, Confederate soldier, planter, State legislator, and Congressman. He received his early education under the direction of Mathew J. Williams at the Cokesbury School, Abbeville. When he expressed a desire to go to college, his father the Rev. John Smythe Richardson in a letter, [c. 1846] advised him: "Go—my Son—with a resolution to avoid dissipation & the immoralities which attend the Collegiate career of many—go, with a . . . determination to profit by the advantages afforded . . ."—advice which he apparently heeded and graduated from the S. C. College in 1850 with honors. In December of that year he married Agnes Davison McDowell, daughter of a rice planter of the Georgetown Dist., and began to study law with a firm in Sumter. Admitted to the bar in 1852, Richardson served as magistrate, and editor of The Sumter Banner. In 1855 he formed a law partnership with Col. James D. Blanding which lasted until Richardson's candidacy for Congress in 1876. School papers—including debates and speeches before the Euphradian Society, letters from classmates, correspondence with John Peter Richardson regarding articles published in The Banner, Mrs. Richardson's correspondence with her family, and legal papers cover the period, 1846-61. An appointment, 14 Dec. 1859, as bar examiner, attests to Richardson's eminence in his profession.

The collection contains very little information on Richardson's early service during the Civil War. Special Orders, 7 Apr. 1861, issued by Lt. Col. J. D. Blanding, to Capt. Richardson, indicate he was active in mobilizing the Second Regiment, S. C. Volunteers. By Jan. 1864, Richardson was stationed in Columbia, serving as Assistant Quartermaster in charge of building and supplying military prisons, a post he filled to the end of the War. However, after 16 Feb. 1865 the papers show him at Camden and Charlotte, N. C. This service to the Confederate States Quartermaster Dept. is covered in detail by 1,733 papers. Orders and receipts for converting U. S. gold into Confederate money for prisoners; receipts for packages sent prisoners; invoices; reports of "persons and articles" employed at the prisons—Asylum, Camp Sorghum, and Killian's Mill; requisitions for supplies, equipment, transportation of prisoners; reports of articles manufactured in the department; letters of Quartermaster Gen. Alexander Robert Lawton, Gen. John Henry Winder, in charge of Military Prisons East of the Miss., and other officers, illustrate the work of the Quartermaster Dept. in building and maintenance of prisons.

After the War, Richardson resumed his law practice and served in the S. C. House of Representatives until the Radical element gained control of the State. Although the correspondence of Mrs. Richardson with her family and various publishers, chiefly of Presbyterian magazines—including letters of James Woodrow, constitutes the major part of the collection, 1865-85, the student of Reconstruction will find some valuable information. Techniques employed in Richardson's candidacy for Congress in 1876 are illustrated in John Laurence Manning's letter, 23 Aug. 1876, suggesting full attendance at meetings "both of Speakers and audience."—"the negroes like the music of fresh tongues . . . [they] are so shy here in attending our call-meetings, that it is wise to catch them at their own." Letters of George D. Tillman, Joshua Hilary Hudson, and John Hamilton Evins discuss the contested Congressional elections of 1876 and 1878, supporting Richardson in his campaigns. Hudson comments: "If it be undignified and unbecoming in a judge to make political speeches, I have certainly sinned." However, Knox Livingston, a fellow townsman, presents a different view in his letter, 14 Dec. 1881—"I have taken the liberty of changing my account [for services in the contested election case] to what I think the services were really worth," since Congress may pay these claims. Even though we have to use the official records to evaluate Richardson's Congressional career, in his refusal, 1 Sept. 1882, to run for Congress on the Greenback Labor Party ticket, he reviews his connections with and the accomplishments of the Democratic Party since 1876, which he describes "as the party of local self-government, of economy, of low taxes, of civil service reform, and the only party which promises relief to the people." Recommendations of Wade Hampton, John Laurence Manning, and Abram Stevens Hewitt failed to secure a consular appointment for Richardson, and from 1884 to his death in 1894, he served as Master of Sumter County.

Six volumes, 1837-61, "Extracts from Miss Mary Hort's Journal," copied by Mrs. Richardson, provide information on schools, religious activities of the community, and comments on many families of the area. Miss Hort served the community as a teacher.

Sixty items, 1767-1838, are the papers of Mrs. Richardson's father, Davison McDowell (1784-
1842), chiefly business papers and correspondence with the family in Ireland. In 1810 McDowell went to Ireland to settle the estate of a kinsman and wrote of his plans to buy a piano. Crop prospects, conditions of Negroes, and comments on the War of 1812 are treated in letters of Thomas Smith, Jr. Two letters of Charles Lewis of Kilkeel, Ireland, 30 Sept. 1815 and 29 May 1816, to McDowell, comment on "the unhappy differences between our Governments," and admonish him not to compare "your Farmer Jackson to our Irish Military Hero, nor your fresh Water sailors to the Conquerors of the Seas."
Donors: Mrs. Edward J. Brennen, Jr., Mrs. LeRoy Reeves, Mrs. William C. Lott, and the Caroliniana Purchase Fund.

Donors: Mrs. William H. White and Mr. E. N. Zeigler.

Three letters, 31 Mar., 6 May 1833 and 29 Apr. 1837, additions to the Iredell Jones Papers, consist of two letters from school friends in Philadelphia to Anna Iredell, Raleigh, N. C., and a letter of Moses Ashley Curtis, Hillsborough, N. C., to Mrs. Jones, informs her of his return as minister and discusses spiritual training for her boys.
Donor: Mrs. R. A. Childs.

Seven manuscripts, 1824-43, of Waddy Thompson, consist of plantation and household accounts, 1824-37, and letters, connected with his position as Minister to Mexico, concerning U. S. claims against treaty with and prisoners held by Mexico; including letter, 11 Dec. 1842, of Brantz Mayer, Secretary of the U. S. Legation, Mexico, reporting his interview with Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, regarding the proposed treaty and appraising presidential candidates Benton, Buchanan, Cass, Calhoun and Clay.
Donors: Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Allison, Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Hart, and Dr. and Mrs. W. Edwin Hemphill.

Letter of a Union soldier, Ira W. Bisbee, Port Royal, 10 Nov. 1861, written on stationery illustrated with the Maine State seal, to his parents, describes the Battle of Port Royal on Nov. 7 and the occupation of the area by his regiment.
Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Lawton.

Eighty-two manuscripts, 1822-1926, chiefly correspondence of three generations of the Mackay Family of Beaufort and Orangeburg, give a glimpse of plantation life, the Civil War and Reconstruction. Crop conditions, financial matters, price of Negro cloth, and family relationships are topics of two letters of Mungo Mackay, Pocotaligo, 1822, to his son Robert William. Letters of Robert W., from 1825 to his death in 1828 of a "violent fever," to his brother George C., Charleston, discuss a slave plot to poison a fellow slave, crop conditions and damage by caterpillars, hire of slaves and a school incident in which the teacher struck a pupil, an action "strenuously prohibited by the Trustees." Letters from the cousins Harriet and Charlotte Porcher Chisolm, Charleston, 1825-7, to Robert at McPhersonville and N. Y., comment on a Charleston fire in June 1826, Jefferson's death, organization of a musical society and a work society to aid German Lutheran theological students, the racing season, a theatre to be erected near Tivoli Garden, and her ideas on the study and writing of history. Dr. E. Horlocker of Charleston in a letter, 9 Oct. 1830, to George C. Mackay, discusses his new drug business, yellow fever, reports of a slave insurrection and the nullification controversy. John M. Chisolm writes to George from Paris, 21 Jan. 1837, for assistance in making next season's crop, discussing the salary of an overseer for the estate of Dr. E. N. Chisolm.

George C. Mackay died in 1861, and his wife, Abigail Martha Jenkins, was left to manage the plantation. Three sons—William A., George C., and Joseph—were in the Confederate States Army. Only nine letters are of this period. George, in a letter to his sister, 18-19 May 1863, from Camp Gregg, comments on battle action, Federal immigrant recruits, death of Pinckney Seabrook, and the Christian officers of his company. A copy of the "Roster of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery," 1861-5, is an interesting item. The papers, 1874-1926, chiefly correspondence of the children with their mother,
contain comments on contracts with the Negroes, poor business conditions, schools, family news, and illustrate the struggle to adjust to a new way of life.

Donor: Mr. C. C. Berry.

Twenty-five manuscripts, 1849-1950, of John Thomas Gaston, Confederate soldier, teacher, legislator and judge, contain information on his studies and activities at Arsenal Hill Academy, his Confederate service as related in letters and "A brief statement of incidents of the war after the lapse[e] of 45 years as I saw them & as I remember," and deeds for property in Edgefield District. These papers were the basis for Confederate War Diary of John Thomas Gaston, compiled by one of the donors. Three carte-de-visite photographs of Gaston, radical members of the S. C. Legislature in 1868 and Gov. Robert K. Scott are in the collection.

Donors: Mrs. Aliaire Gaston Walden and Mrs. Ella Gaston DuPont.

Eighteen letters, 1801-5, the correspondence of Mrs. Ralph Izard, Sr., with W. W. Burrows, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, concern the naval career of Ralph Izard, Jr., distinguished for his record in the Tripolitan War. In the draft of Mrs. Izard's letter of 20 May 1801, she reveals her reluctant consent to her son's choice of careers, and solicits Burrows' assistance in making "him perfect in his profession," especially by introducing him "to the officers of Government whom it is proper he should know." The letters which follow reveal a warm friendship between the Izards and Burrows and an eagerness to aid the young man, who was invited into the Burrows' home and treated as a member of the family. Advice to Ralph to enter a naval school to be opened by the order of the Secretary of the Navy and on the importance of "an acquaintance with members of Congress," introductions to the President and the Secretary of the Navy, forwarding letters and funds from home and securing important naval assignments show Burrows' interest in promoting his charge. In relaying news of Ralph to the Izards, Burrows often comments on current political issues and events, including congressional action in regard to U. S. naval and Marine strength, Louisiana, tribute to Morocco and Monroe's mission to Great Britain. On 10 Sept. 1804, he reports news of Lt. Izard's mission to Tripoli where he saw Capt. William Bainbridge and other American prisoners, six of whom "had become Turks" and were accused of illtreating their fellow prisoners.

Donors: Mr. Julian C. Adams, Mrs. Robert Adams, Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Cardwell, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Cooper, Mrs. J. B. Easterling, Mrs. Willis Fuller, Dr. and Mrs. Boyce M. Grier, Dr. Philip M. Hamer, Mr. Joseph E. Hart, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Henderson, Miss Laura Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke W. McCants, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McDavid, Dr. Neill W. Macaulay, Mrs. C. J. Milling, Mr. Herbert A. Moses, Dr. Robert D. Ochs, Mr. and Mrs. Julian M. Pendarvis, Miss Sarah F. Taber, Mrs. C. A. Wallace, and Mrs. Joseph B. Workman, Sr.

Letter of John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Washington, 27 Mar. 1820, to Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, discusses President Monroe's reasons for opposing the occupation of Florida, and the "indisposition" of Congress to act on the subject, induced by "the embarrassed state of the Treasury, the unfortunate Missouri question . . . . and . . . dread of war . . . . I regret this . . . . I believe the time is peculiarly favourable to do justice to ourselves by the occupation of a country of the greatest importance to us, without almost an hazard to the peace of the nation." Calhoun also comments on the good work of "your nephew" [Andrew Jackson Donelson] at the U. S. Military Academy.

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Hough, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. McNulty, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Mauldin, and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Spence.

Eleven letters, 1832-52, of Francis Lieber, illustrate his dissatisfaction with living in the South and his attempts to secure positions in the North. When his work as editor of the Encyclopædia Americana was nearing completion, Lieber refers to his daughter as "a new Americana" in his letter of 31 Jan. 1832, from Boston to Rev. James McFarlane, N. Y., and sounds out the prospects for a position at the University of New York. The Trustees of the S. C. College in 1835 elected Lieber Professor of history and political economy, a position he held until 1857 when he "finally achieved his thirty-four year goal, a professorship in a leading Northern college"—Columbia University. Six letters, 1843-52, were written from Columbia, S. C., to Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, Superintendent of Perkins Institution for the Blind at Boston. Lieber discusses his desire for a position at Harvard, his Manual of Political Ethics and other writings, political and literary figures, Longfellow's slave poems, purchase of busts of Washington, Shakespeare, Milton, Homer and others for his lecture room (only Calhoun, McDuffie and Preston were available in Columbia) ; the threat from John Belton O'Neall, in 1842,
“that he would move the abolition” of Lieber’s chair at S. C. College; the possibility of being elected secretary of the Boston Prison Discipline Society; and, in 1848, securing the librarianship of Astor Library, citing his knowledge of foreign and domestic literature and experience in purchasing books “for our library.”

Donors: Mr. George L. Dial, Mrs. John B. Du Bose, Mrs. H. L. Forbes, Mrs. Ralph K. Foster, Mr. E. Smythe Gambrell, Miss Wil Lou Gray, Mr. T. C. Hanna, Mr. H. W. Hennig, Miss Katherine B. Heyward, Mrs. W. H. Jones, Mr. Richard W. Lloyd, Col. Francis P. Miller, Miss Mary G. Sledge, and Mr. H. Simmons Tate, Jr.

Twenty-six manuscripts, 1862-4, of the C. S. A. Engineer Dept., furnish information on problems of labor and securing materials to erect fortifications for defense of Charleston Harbor and area. A letter of Lt. Edwin J. White, 6 Jan. 1862, to the officers of the recently burned Institute Hall, offers to purchase the Institute’s bricks for Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney. On 20 Aug. 1862, John R. Cheves submitted plans and cost “for intercepting drifting explosives & for entangling the propellers of vessels . . . [and] stopping torpedoes.” Maj. D. B. Harris, 20 Nov. 1862, requests Gen. Beauregard to authorize payment of debts contracted by Charles Cevor for “removal and use [of a balloon] to any point within the Department.” On 16 Feb. 1863, Cevor sought authority to procure a supply of gas for the balloon. Gen. Beauregard, 27 Nov. 1862, clarified responsibilities in the Dept.—the Chief Engineer is in charge of the telegraphic lines and the “Drummond Light,” and Dr. John Cheves of the boom construction at the harbor’s entrance. Reports on work in the Second Military District, desertion of a Free Negro carpenter, the Hamburg Railroad bridge and others, “the result of Reconnoissance from Jacksonboro Crossing to the Forks of Edisto River & Four Hole Creek” illustrate the precautions taken for the security of Charleston.

Donors: Dr. Richard B. Davis, Mrs. K. G. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Herbert, Mr. E. R. Jeter, Mrs. Simons R. Lucas, Mr. Harold Moise, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Rivers, Dr. and Mrs. Robert L. Sumwalt, and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Workman, Jr.

Five letters of William Claiborne Clifton, C. S. A., captured in Dec. 1864, were written from Union prisons at Johnson’s Island, Ohio, and Camp Douglas, near Chicago, between Jan. and Apr. 1865, to his cousin, Mrs. L. G. Chipley, Louisville, Ky. In the first letter, 26 Jan., Clifton expresses appreciation for Mrs. Chipley’s kindness, eagerness for the arrival of the “‘Dixie mail’ & probabilities of an early exchange.” Letters between Clifton and Mrs. Chipley were sometimes confiscated because “they did not conform to the prison rules” or were “destroyed on account of being ‘contraband’ in length.” By Feb. 25, Clifton was at Camp Douglas serving as an agent for distributing supplies sent by the Confederate Government through sale of cotton in N. Y. His chief concern was the efforts made for his exchange by a “lady . . . of this city, who has a great deal of influence with the Yankee Government.”

Donor: Mrs. H. O. Strohecker.

Diploma, 1852, of Joshua Hilary Hudson from the South Carolina College.

Donor: Mrs. W. A. Huey and Mr. Edward H. Crosland.

Twenty-two manuscripts, 1860-78 and 1922, of the Sheppard Family contain chiefly the Civil War correspondence of the sons, John L. Thomas, and Benjamin, written from various camps in S. C., Ga. and Va., to their parents at Charleston. They describe camp life, mention friends and relatives, and give a detailed account of the Battle of Secessionville—“our first battle.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Childs, Mrs. Frank J. Dana, and Mr. Sam P. Manning.

Seventeen miscellaneous items, 1735-1870, consisting of two documents, 1812, of the American Fire Insurance Co. concerning its operation in S. C.; a plat, 1735, of Benedict Bourquin’s land in Purrysburg Township; tax return, 1784, made by Patrick Calhoun, “one of the Coll[ectors of Public Tax] in Ninety Six Dist.; $500 Columbia city bond, 1850; proceedings in 1802 of a court which imposed the death penalty for burglary on a Negro owned by James Davidson, with directions to pay him $500; legislative report, 1802, on the petition for incorporation of the Minerva Society of Richland Dist.; papers of Henry Shultz concerning the development of Hamburg; printed list of members of the S. C. Legislature, 1852-3; plat, 1785, of Bryant Spradley’s land on Pine Tree Creek, Camden Dist.; account, 1787, of Thomas Storm for weighing indigo; report of Samuel Wild’s election as solicitor, 1802; document, 1870, authorizing payment of Samuel Young’s claim as teacher.

Donor: the late Mr. Bryan Lumpkin.
“Store License” issued to John Hunter, 18 Mar. 1801, permitted him to sell liquor “in any less Quantity than three gallons.” Three manuscripts of John Black, Milton, Laurens Dist., consist of Hugh O’Neall’s mortgage, 1 Apr. 1809, listing livestock and household articles as collateral; specifications for a bridge over “Little River at Black’s Store” with bond of Robert Campbell as “Lowest Bid­der,” 7 Sept. 1830; and a printed circular letter, 19 Sept. 1835, signed by Postmaster General Amos Kendall, with postal regulations, received by Black as postmaster at Milton.

Donor: Mr. T. Wier Davis.


Donor: Mr. Paul Stevens.

Photograph album, c. 1890, of scenes in and around Beaufort.

Donor: Mrs. John L. Law.

One hundred eighty-nine manuscript of the King’s Mountain Centennial Association, 1880-1910, are chiefly the correspondence of Col. Asbury Coward, Chairman of the Centennial Committee, and Miss Lesslie D. Witherspoon, of York, President of the Association, concerning plans and publicity for the Centennial celebration, 7 Oct. 1880, of the Battle of King’s Mountain, and the dedication, 7 Oct. 1909, of the monument erected by the U. S. Government. Nine letters of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Copse Hill, Ga., 12 Mar. — 23 Sept. 1880, to Col. Coward, discuss the preparation of an ode to be delivered at the Centennial. Letters from various Ga., N. C., and Tenn. officials show the cooperation of these states. Letters of Gows. Martin F. Ansel, Thomas B. Jeter, Johnson Hagood; and Ellison Capers, John P. Thomas, Herbert Ravenel Sass, John S. Preston, John Calvin Hemphill and correspondence with various officials in the War Dept. show the interest and efforts of government officials and private citizens in the centennial observance and dedication of a monument to an outstanding achievement of our Revolutionary forces.

Donor: Mrs. W. S. Moore.

Eight manuscripts, 1802-30, of the Wadsworthville School at Milton, Laurens Dist., established “for the poor boys of Dunlap’s Battallion” by Thomas Wadsworth through a bequest of “thousands of acres of land,” consist of minutes of the trustees’ meetings, agreements with teachers, lease of land, receipt for tuition, offer to purchase land, and a history of the school by Mrs. John C. Davis.

Donor: T. Wier Davis.

Three manuscripts of John Rutledge, 1776-80, consist of his own “Accoun’t as Presiden’t & Gov. of the State of So. Carolina,” 26 Mar. 1776 — 5 Apr. 1780; and two letters, 29 Apr. and 5 May 1780, written from Georgetown shortly before the surrender of Charleston, to Col. Joseph Kershaw, showing Rutledge’s efforts to keep an active force in the State. He urges Kershaw to collect supplies and “as great a force as possible, to meet, at Wrights Bluff,” and promises “the Public will thankfully reimburse you.” “No. Carolina is preparing to send us considerable aid. The Virginians are roused. I wish our infatuated people w[oul]d be so.” Rutledge also refers to his letter to the “overseer of my Negros . . . at the Iron-Works w[hich Col. [William?] Henderson & I bought . . .”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bolick, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cantey, Mrs. R. C. Gray, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Hensley, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Holman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lyles, Mr. and Mrs. Starr J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Rubin, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Ridgeway, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gettys Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mr. Paul Stevens, Gen. and Mrs. Andrew C. Tychsen, Dr. and Mrs. J. I. Waring.

One hundred eighty-six manuscripts, 1779 and 1859-1953, of the Bratton Family of York County, include family correspondence; Civil War letters; correspondence and papers of Mrs. Virginia Mason Bratton regarding articles for publication, her work in the Daughters of the American Revolution, her interest in the Tamassee School, her efforts to secure for S. C. the silver service from the Battleship South Carolina, and her campaign to have another ship bear the same name. Two letters of Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass., 4 and 7 Oct. 1898, to Mrs. Bratton, thank her for calling attention to
George Bancroft's erroneous account of the Revolutionary engagement at Fishing Creek which resulted in changes in Lodge's account. An unusual item, a copy of a letter of Betty Randolph, Philadelphia, 12 Jan. 1779, to Tabitha Elliott, concerns the military career of Benedict Arnold and his marriage to Margaret Shippen. Historical sketches of Brattonsville and Bethesda Presbyterian Church contribute information on events and families of York County.

Donor: Mrs. Margaret B. Moore.

Three letters of Francis Marion give a glimpse of his trials as a Revolutionary Partisan leader and as commander of Fort Johnson following the Revolution. Writing from Sullivan's Island, 26 July 1776, to [Col. William Moultrie?], Marion discusses the inadequate food supplies and poor quality of the beef which "Occasions a good deal of murmuring" from the troops. On 18 Jan. 1781, Marion reports from Snow Island, in the Pee Dee River, to [Gen. Nathanael Greene], on the retreat of the enemy to Georgetown, a skirmish at Wright's Bluff, and informs Greene of the difficulty in collecting "fifty horses... as the British has taken all that was good for any thing." From Fort Johnson, 24 July 1789, Marion writes to Maj. Albert A. Muller regarding "a return of all white Inhabitants in...[this] District," and remarks "time I find is greatly altered... I thought I was an old Almanack out of date with the Public."

Donor: Mr. Edward W. Richardson.

Five manuscript volumes, 1862-76, of Isaac Donnorn Witherspoon, consist of his records kept as Capt. of Subsistence, C. S. A., Columbia, listing amount of food issued, funds received and disbursed; letter book of his official C. S. A. correspondence; and accounts, 1870-6, of fees for legal services. Five manuscripts, 1 Feb. — 20 Mar. 1876, are bills and receipts for sale of Life and Letters of James Henley Thornwell.

Donor: Mrs. W. S. Moore.

Ninety items, 1841-1909, of William James Rivers, educator and author, include his salutatory address, Dec. 1841, delivered as first honor graduate of the S. C. College. Correspondence with Hugh Smith Thompson, James H. Carlisle, Ellison Capers, James Woods Davidson, Frederick Adolphus Porcher and others shows Rivers' effort to publish "A Little Book: to obtain means for placing a memorial stone upon the grave of the poet Henry Timrod." Correspondence, 1884-5, with William L. Saunders and Samuel A. Ashe discusses Rivers' chapter on the Carolinas in Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America. Two unpublished manuscripts "Milliminta or Two Years in Boeotia" and "Harbor Cove or a sequel to a 'Real Robinson Crusoe'" reveal Rivers as a novelist as well as an historian and Latin scholar. Two scrapbooks kept by Rivers, 1861-1909, contain miscellaneous pictures and clippings chiefly of literary and historical significance—a poem written by Rivers "On the Death of The Rev. Dr. Bachman," "Poems of The Domestic Affections...Edited by James Laurence Reynolds," and an article with a list of ships running the blockade, 1861-5, are of special interest. Reminiscences, written in 1891, as "A letter to my grandson" present a picture of his early life.

Donors: Mrs. Elizabeth Rivers Armour, Mrs. Annie Rivers Fayer and Miss Leora Rivers.


Donor: Mr. George Hartness.

Two letters of John Douglas, Charlotte, N. C., 5 July 1875 and 14 July 1876, to Dr. Robert Lebby, Jr., reminisce about friends and members of the James Island Presbyterian Church when Douglas was pastor, request information of Lebby as to who fired the first shot on Fort Sumter, and comment on his recent visit to James Island and the religious situation there—"Your community is not sufficient to sustain more than one Church."

Donor: Col. E. DeTreville Ellis.

Forty-eight items, 1834-99, additions to the papers of Gov. Francis Wilkinson Pickens, contain information on his personal life and political career. A letter of Pierce M. Butler, Columbia, 26 Mar. 1834, discusses training a race horse, with comments on Franklin H. Elmore's refusal to run for Congress—"[James H.] Hammond has the field alone." President James K. Polk in a letter, 21 Apr. 1845, invited Pickens to succeed Edward Everett as Minister to England, remarking "the country will have a guaranty in your well known character and ability." Three letters of Pickens, 6 and 29 Dec. 1857 and c. Jan. 1858, written from his plantation, Edgewood, to Lucy Holcombe, Texas, shortly before their
marriage, discuss personal matters, issues involved in his defeat by Hammond for the U. S. Senate, the mission to Russia, and his public service to S. C. and the U. S. A broadside of his message to the Legislature, 16 Dec. 1861, printed on silk, thanks Ga. for her aid to the sufferers in the recent Charleston fire and for her approval of the firing on the Star of the West. A copy of resolutions presented to the Secession Convention, 1860-2, certified by B. F. Arthur, Clerk, gives the governor authority to organize military units "subject to Such of the Rules and Articles of War ... used in the Army of the United States." Correspondence of Mrs. Pickens with her mother and daughter, Douschka, and friends after the War, add information on the life of a planter family during Reconstruction. An incomplete letter of [Martin Witherspoon Gary], Columbia, 19 Dec. 1876, registers his disappointment in and opposition to "the administration of affairs under the ... new regime."

Donors: Miss Lucy F. Dugas and Misses Lucy B. and Douschka D. Thach.

Letter of Gov. Francis Wilkinson Pickens, Columbia, 21 June 1861, to the Faculty of S. C. College, grants permission reluctantly for the College Cadets to go to Va. during vacation but requires their "return to College duties ... October next ... it is said the Professors desire it, and that it is the only way to keep the College together."

Donors: Mr. A. H. Macaulay, Dr. Daniel W. Hollis and Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Russell.

Four manuscripts, 1856-78, of William Joseph Holt, consist of a letter written from Paris in 1856 describing treatment of a wounded patient during Dr. Holt's service in the Crimean War; and three letters from his father-in-law, Dr. Louis Alexander Dugas, of the Medical College of Georgia, discussing business and financial conditions, "the code of Medical Ethics" in regard to medical patents, the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans in 1878 and his ideas on the causes, cure and quarantine of the disease.

Donor: Miss Lucy F. Dugas.

Fourteen manuscripts, 1860-1906, of the Ellis Family, chiefly the correspondence of Sarah Ellen Ellis, Sarah Rose, Eugene Ellis, Jr., DeTreville Ellis and Lilly Ellis, contain remarks on the Civil War, problems of a refugee family, the Negroes, the “Soldiers Relief Association” of Grahamville, crops and prices during Reconstruction, school at Lawtonville, and the Confederate Home School in Charleston. Typed copies of ten letters, 1867-1926, privately owned, include genealogical information on the Bannard, Chaplin, Sams, Lawton and allied families.

Donors: Col. E. DeTreville Ellis and Mrs. Ben Terrell Youmans.

Six items, 1827-76, of the Dugas Family of Edgefield and Georgia, consist of a deed, 9 Jan. 1827; bills of sale for slaves; a letter book, 1845-7, in French and English, of Lewis Frederick Edward Dugas, cotton merchant at Apalachicola, Fla., including copies of letters to business firms in Charleston; prescription book, 1867-76, of Dr. Louis Alexander Dugas, including notes and comments on patients; and Dr. Dugas’ medicine chest.

Donor: Miss Lucy F. Dugas.


Donor: Mrs. Dorothea S. Jenkins.

Four manuscripts, c. 1819-27, of Robert Blair Campbell consist of notes on “Experiments made [by Dr. James McBryde] with the waters of the Warm Springs,” N. C., and tables of temperature extracted from "the register of Dr. Nelson near the Warm Springs,” and “Memoranda on a voyage from Savannah to Charleston ... May 1820.”

Donor: Mrs. Bothwell Graham, Sr.

One hundred and fifty items, 1830-1954, of the Wideman and Brown Families of the Abbeville area, contain family letters, wills, and photographs; lectures, poems, and articles of Walter Wideman Brown, including his studies of the Negro—particularly of a family slave, Judy, letters written in Latin to his sister, Sallie Acker Brown, and sheet music—"The Georgia Maid," published in 1886; genealogical records, including a history of the Acker-Brown and Patterson-Wideman Families; and newspaper clip-
pings containing information on Anderson College, Williamston, the Bradley Family, Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Brown, Col. Joseph N. Brown, Frank J. and Jerome E. Wideman, and the Wideman home at McCormick. An arrangement, 14 Aug. 1830, with Wilson Eubank to teach children “in the Neighbourhood of Mr. Leonard Wideman, Jr.” shows the importance the family attached to education. A bill, 27 July 1863, from J. H. Kinard, a Columbia merchant, includes “Mourning Bonnets.” The relationship between Sarah P. Brown and “her freedman and freed women” is illustrated by an agreement, 1 July 1865, with an exception for Judy “because of an infirmity of her system.” An account of Judy’s last days, written in 1954, by Sara Gossett Crigler, the donor, shows the family’s warm attachment to this former slave and servant.

Donor: Mrs. Henry Towles Crigler.

Letter of J. Burnley Hume, Charleston, 20 May 1853, to Gov. John Laurence Manning, sends a volume of poems as a gift and requests Manning to plant “a live oak . . . as a remembrance of the pleasure I could have taken in helping you to improve your beautifully situated place [Milford];” and letter of William Henry Trescot, 9 Aug. 1859, to James Chesnut, solicits support for an illustrated edition of Grayson’s Hireling and the Slave “so as to make the book a picture of our Southern life.”

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Craft.


Donor: Dr. James H. Hammond.

One hundred eighty-one manuscripts, 1834-1912, of the Childs Family of Columbia, are chiefly the business papers of Lysander D. and William Gibbes Childs. A letter of Gov. James L. Orr, 8 Dec. 1865, to L. D. Childs, concerns the sale of the State’s interest in the Columbia Canal and its “importance to the speedy rebuilding of Columbia and to the General interest of the State.” The varied business connections of the family are illustrated by deeds relating to Carolina Hall (meeting place of the Wallace House in 1876); stock certificates of the Broad River Bridge Co., State Auxiliary Joint Stock Co. of S. C., Union Bank of Columbia, Columbia Suburban Land Co.; agreement, 29 Dec. 1911, with the Columbia Bridge Co., for the sale of the bridge; and correspondence regarding Blue Ridge Railroad Co. bonds.

Donor: Mr. D. W. Robinson.

SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Constitution and By-laws of the Upper Long-Cane Society of Abbeville District with a Short Sketch of its Organization, Abbeville, 1881.

Donor: Mr. Claude Neuffer.

Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson’s Syllabus Prepared for the Use of the Class . . . in the Medical College of the State of South-Carolina, Charleston, 1834.

Donor: Miss Margaret W. Meriwether.

Jacob Eckhardt’s Choral Book Containing Psalms, Hymns, Anthems and Chants, used in the Episcopal Churches of Charleston, South Carolina . . . , Boston, 1816.

Donors: Admiral and Mrs. Cato D. Glover.

Silas Pinckney Holbrook’s Sketches by a Traveller, Boston, 1830.

Donors: Mr. A. L. Geiseheimer and Mrs. W. F. Tapp.

Laws and Regulations for the Militia of the State of South-Carolina, Directed to be Presented to Each Commissioned Officer, by the Legislature, Charleston, 1794.

Donor: Mr. Joseph Earle Birnie.

William James River’s, Topics in the History of South Carolina Continued, Charleston, 1853.

Donors: Mrs. Elizabeth Rivers Armour, Mrs. Annie Rivers Faver and Miss Leora Rivers.

Seventeen volume set of William Gilmore Simms’ Border Romances, Chicago, 1890, in its original box.

Donors: Miss Ruth S. Green and Miss Wylma Wates.


Donor: Mr. Harold Moise.
Gifts of other published material were made to the Library by the following Society members: Mrs. I. F. Belser, Mrs. E. J. Brennen, Dr. W. H. Callcott, Mrs. Henry Towles Crigler, Dr. Chalmers G. Davidson, Mr. T. Wier Davis, Mr. John Duncan, Miss Elizabette D. English, Mr. William Freehling, Mr. Milton M. Freeman, Miss Mary Gayle Robertson, Admiral and Mrs. Cato D. Glover, Mrs. Bothwell Graham, Dr. Philip M. Hamer, Mr. James H. Hammond, Mrs. James G. Holmes, Mr. E. L. Inabinett, Mrs. Clara Mae Jacobs, Miss Laura Jones, Dr. James B. Meriwether, Mrs. Margaret B. Moore, Mr. Edwin Peacock, Mr. Paul Quattlebaum, Mr. Mitchell Reames, Mrs. LeRoy Reeves, Mrs. J. S. Reynolds, Mr. William M. Scheaff, Mr. Paul Stevens, Mr. Harvey S. Teal, Mrs. W. C. Tuthill, Mrs. Alfaire Gaston Walden, Miss Alice A. B. Walker, and Mr. A. L. M. Wiggins. The Library is also grateful to Mr. Charles E. Thomas for his gift of a series of official publications (annual reports, official registers, etc.) of The Citadel and the Carolina Military Institute and Diocesan Convention Journals and other publications relative to the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina which were missing in the Library’s files.

Recent publications by the following members of the Society are now in the Library’s Collection: Dr. Robert D. Bass, Mrs. Everetta Love Blair, Mr. Julian S. Bolick, Dr. Chalmers G. Davidson, Dr. Richard B. Davis, Mr. Lee R. Gandee, Mr. A. Mason Gibbes, Miss Anne C. Gibert, Miss Ruth S. Green, Dr. Philip M. Hamer, Dr. James H. Hammond, Mr. E. Don Herd, Miss Laura J. Hopkins, Capt. Robert W. McNeeley, Mrs. J. I. Mazursky, Dr. James B. Meriwether, Mr. Harold Moise, Dr. George C. Rogers, Mr. Paul Stevens, Sen. Strom Thurmond, Mrs. A. L. Waring, Dr. Joseph I. Waring, Mr. A. L. M. Wiggins, and Mr. David McCord Wright.

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