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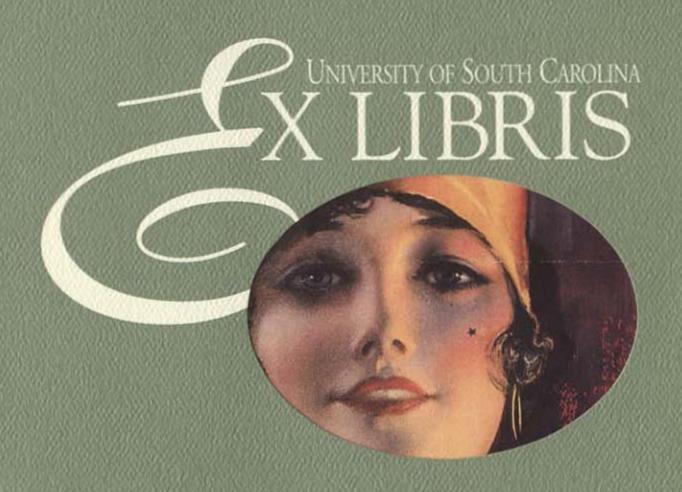


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An Annual Publication of the Division of Libraries and Information Systems

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA X LIBRIS

Illustration from the cover of a song entitled "Dear Heart," music by W.C. Polla and words by Jean LeFevre, published in 1919 by C.C. Church and Company of Hartford, Connecticut. A copy of this piece is located in USC's Music Library.





X LIBRIS 1996 Ex Libris is an annual publicate

Ex Libris is an annual publication of the Division of Libraries and Information Systems of the University of South Carolina. It is devoted to showcasing the University's library collections and to presenting the activities of the libraries' two support groups, the University South Caroliniana Society and the Thomas Cooper Society.

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FOREWORD

he University of South Carolina libraries and the Division of Libraries and Information Systems are proud to present the third issue of Ex Libris.

Although the University of South Carolina has made great strides in capitalizing upon the newest technology to provide greater access to information resources, we continue to devote considerable attention to collecting and preserving our important and unique Special Collections. It is our belief that these collections will ultimately enhance the libraries' national and international reputation in a number of fields. The South Caroliniana collection and our collections of Scottish literature and natural history are already internationally known. Our modern American literature collection is one of the most rapidly growing collections of its kind in the United States.

The University of South Carolina libraries will continue to invest resources in building and maintaining these important collections, a few of which we are happy to introduce to you in this issue of Ex Libris.

GEORGE D. TERRY

Vice Provost and Dean of Libraries and Information Systems

Deorge Terry

The Francis Lord Civil War Collection

BY GARY GEER

ber, record, and preserve to pass on to the future.

A grandfather tells stories to a young boy about the war in which he fought half a century before.

A young soldier writes a diary of his horrifying experiences. An old woman recalls the patriotic



Dr. Francis Lord with Dr. George Terry

fervor of her younger days that stirred her to find a way to serve her country. Historical accounts and stories such as these can be found in the Francis Lord Collection of Civil War materials held at the Thomas Cooper Library.

The Lord Collection is one of the major collections in the United States of regimental histories and military manuals relating to the Civil War. The 1993 edition of the reference book, Subject Collections: A Guide to Special Book Collections ... reported that the Lord collection "is said to be the finest south of the Potomac River." The collection of regimental histories is especially strong on Northern army regiments, making it very unusual in the South. It also includes a large number of first editions, general histories, and reference books on the Civil War, such as Lord's major work, The Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia. In the early 1970s Lord decided to donate his collection of Civil War books to the Thomas Cooper Library so that future scholars could continue to learn and pass on the stories he collected. In all, the Lord Collection has more than 5000 cataloged items.

Francis Lord's interest in the Civil War began as he listened to the stories of his grandfather, who was a Civil War veteran. Lord started collecting books and artifacts at age 14. He remembers the first book he acquired, My

Days and Nights on the Battlefield: A

Book for Boys, by Charles C. Coffin.

The first artifact he collected was a

Colt pistol he bought for \$1.50 in

Pittsfield, Massachusetts and
carried home on the bus. Lord
attributes his success as a

collector to two main factors.

First, he began collecting at a
time when there was not
much interest in the Civil

War as history. Veterans of
the Civil War were still alive as was

the war in people's memories. (Lord grew up knowing many people who had experienced the war firsthand.) Prices of books were low as the materials were often available for purchase in secondhand stores, and artifacts could sometimes be found for free in and around battle sites. The second factor that helped young Lord in building his collection was his knowledge of what was valuable and what was not. "I knew what it [an object] was," he said, "and I knew books."

Lord has many recollections of putting
his collecting skills to use. When he lived in
Washington, D.C., he became acquainted with
two sisters who ran an "opportunity shop"
or secondhand store in Georgetown to benefit
Catholic charities. It so happened that these
women were daughters of the Union general,
Philip Sheridan. The sisters had many items which
had belonged to their father as well as

signed copies of his

books. As the sisters learned of Lord's interest in their father and the war, they brought out other items to show him and they told him many stories. One item in particular he remembers buying from the sisters was a copy of Sheridan's memoir signed by four Union generals. Lord also remembers an arrangement he made with the manager of Loudermilk's bookstore in Washington. In exchange for cataloging and arranging the Civil War books at Loudermilk's, Lord

was given some selected titles.

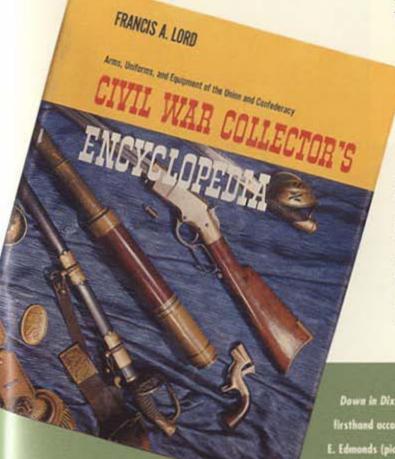
Knowing what to look for is only part of what makes a good collector. Knowing where to look can be just as important. Lord says he prefers to look for artifacts on land surrounding battle sites, where soldiers camped before battles, rather than on the battle sites themselves. This is because the actual battle sites have now been gone over many times by collectors and some are now protected as historical sites. Lord suggests that it pays not to look for objects only at ground level. He once found a gun stashed in a tree near Ball's Bluff in Virginia. The pistol was still loaded and Lord believes that a retreating officer prob-

ably hid the pistol so that if he were captured, the enemy would not get his weapon.

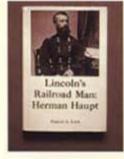
Lord's major work is the five-volume Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia. Much more than just pictures of Civil War weapons and uniforms, the

Encyclopedia is a comprehensive catalog of artifacts of the war. It includes reproductions of discharge papers and paroles, together with pictures of engineering tools, horse equipment, liquor flasks, playing cards, a horrifying set of surgeons' tools, religious items, "housewives" or sewing kits prepared by a soldier's wife or mother to help with uniform repairs, and thousands of other objects which, in Lord's words, "make history live."

Lord's path to South Carolina presents an interesting story. After receiving his Ph.D. in history from the University of Michigan, he took a teaching job at a college in Mississippi, partly just to "see what the South was like." Lord left this position when a fire destroyed his family's home and he was left with no insurance and no offer of help from the college. He next took a position with the CIA where he worked for 12 years. After retiring from the CIA, Lord received several offers of university positions, one of which was from



Down in Dixie (p. 6) is an example of a regimental history. One of the interesting features of the Lord callection is the great number of these firsthand accounts of the Gvil War written by ordinary soldiers. Nurse and Spy is another example of a firsthand account where S. Emma E. Edmonds (pictured above) conducted 11 espionage missions for the Union, often disguised as a man.



Dean Nicholas Mitchell of USC extension programs. Dean Mitchell offered Lord the opportunity to head the USC Lancaster campus.

Lord was reluctant to return to the South, partly because of the bad memories of the Mississippi fire, but Dean Mitchell was persistent and eventually convinced Lord to take the position at USC. In 1965, Lord moved to the Columbia campus to become curator of the University museum and a lecturer in the history department. He is very proud of his connection to the USC Columbia history department, especially of the opportunity to work with Professor Thomas Connelly, the author of Army of the Heartland: The Army of Tennessee, 1861-1862.

Lord's latest collecting interest is in items carried by soldiers which were not part of the government issue. These items tell the stories of what was most important to the soldiers and those stories reveal the human element in an historical event. The collection includes letters, Bibles, rings, and other personal items of daily life. Recently Lord showed some of this collection at the Historic Savannah Civil War Relic Show (Lord jokes that he himself was once referred to as a Civil War relic). His collection won the "Most Educational Display" honor.

What are the most unusual items Lord has collected? One is a gun owned by a murderous Confederate defector who killed Union soldiers when they got separated from their comrades. The defector later suffered from delirium tremens and

While Dr. Lord is best known for his Gvil War Collector's Encyclopedia, he is most proud of his biography of Herman Haupt, whom, Lord argues, is responsible for the North's successful use of railroads during the war.

was haunted in this psychotic state by all the men he had killed. Lord collected that story and the weapon from a Civil War veteran who knew the defector. Then there is the "big one that got away." Lord says he once had the opportunity to buy Rienzi, General Sheridan's famous horse. Rienzi was the subject of a well-known poem, "Sheridan's Ride," by Thomas Buchanan Reed, verses of which Dr. Lord can recite from memory. The horse, long

EXCERPTS FROM THE DIARY OF PRIVATE ROBERT A. MOORE, 17TH MISSISSIPPI RGMT. CONFEDERATE GUARDS:

Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, 1861, camp near Leesburg.

"I am on guard again to-day, think I have to stand too often. With all could be well so that such duties would be lighter. Nearly all have been looking for marching orders today, but they have no idea to what point. There are great quantities of apples & peaches brought in camp now, also any quantity of green corn. We had for supper last night boiled corn & coffee.

With I had invited the Cpt. to take test with us. All of us very larg."

Wednesday, Dec. 25th, 1861, camp near Swan's.

"This is Christmas & a very dull Christmas it has been to me. Had egg nog to-night but did not enjoy it much as we had no ladies to share it with us. Several boys a little tight in camp & some have been sent to the guardhouse. Spent a few hours very pleasantly at the residence of Swan's. It is a model of architecture. The situation is very romantic. Several fountains but they are not in operation, beautiful flower wases, lion & deer in front of the house, they are cast in iron. Have a guard out. Major a little tight."

Thursday, July 3rd, 1863 in line of the battle on the battlefield.

"Had a desperate encounter with the enemy this evening for 2 hours. Drove them before we for 1.1/4 miles but were forced to fall back for lack of support. Captured several batteries & stand of colors. Our low was heavy in the Regt. 223 killed & wounded, in our Co. 29. Several of them were my dear friends. Every man acted the hero. Miss, has lost many of her best & bravest sons. How thankful should all be to God who have escaped. Oh! the horrors of war."

Tuesday Sept. 15th, 1863, Columbia, S. Car.

"Charlotte to Columbia 110 miles. We arrived here at 9 A.M. & I with several friends proceeded from the depot to the City. The train left us and we had to remain here all day. This is a pleasant and heautiful city. The State house, when completed, will be a magnificent building. The city is handsomely laid off, the streets are wide and most heautifully shaded. Have spent the day quite agreeably."

On Sunday, September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, Private Moore was killed in action.

since stuffed, was owned by a museum in Virginia that was closing. Lord heard about it and expressed an interest in what undoubtedly was a bargain. However, when Mrs. Lord learned of his plan she told him, "If that horse comes in the front door, I'm going out the back!"



In a lifetime of collecting books and artifacts, Francis Lord has built collections that will long be used by historians as they construct bridges between past and future. Thanks to Lord's willingness to share his collections, these stories will live on as long as there are people to tell them and others to listen.

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 Gary Geer is Humanities Bibliographer at Thomas Cooper Library.

EXCERPT FROM "JULIA S. THOMPKINS" In Our Army Nurses, c. 1895

My war record is much shorter than it would have been had I been able to carry out the earnest desire of my heart. From the time the first call for volunteer nurses was issued my heart burned with patriotic longings to do something for our country and the dear old flag; and why not? My ancestors on both sides were descendants of the Puritan and Revolutionary stock. My husband was at the front and I kept writing for his consent to go where I could help the sick and wounded; but as we had a little boy, and no one with whom to leave him, he would not hear of any such proposition until he was left in a hospital with most of his regiment, as they were returning to the front m Camp Douglas where they had been taken prisoners. After he became consulescent I

from Camp Douglas where they had been taken prisoners. After he became consulescent I visited him at Benton Barracks, where he had been assigned to take charge of the kitchens and procure supplies. Again my very soul stirred with longing to do something for the patient sufferers, and I begged to stay. When the soldiers learned of my desire, they added their own entreaties to mine, as they had become very attached to our little boy, who took the place of those left behind, and enlivened many lonely bours. My husband at last consented, and I received my appointment.

EXCERPTS FROM THE DIARY OF CHARLES H. LYNCH, 18TH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTIERS:

"September 30th 1864. At Harper's Ferry with the prisoners, having been on duty all night. Had a great time talking to the rebs over past experiences. Met one, formerly from our home town, Norwich, Conn."

"February 8th 1865. While everything is quiet with us, time goes on. This is my birthday, twenty years old. Weather cold at this time."

"July 7th, 1865. "The Eighteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, dishanded. Its members free citizens again. The separation was somewhat sad. We were happy that the end had come. Now came the last good-bye, as we grasped each other by the hand, looking into each other's face, sad but happy. Our soldier life had come to an end. No more picket and guard duty. No more marching by day and night in all kinds of weather. No more camp life sleeping on the ground in all kinds of weather. No more the long roll to call us out in the night. No more the danger from battle, sickness, or suffering from hunger and thirst. These things all helped to make the life of a soldier a very serious one. Left Hartford at 6 P.M. bound for Norwich, singing 'Oh Happy Day."

A Literary Phoenix:

EXAMINING A SOUTHERN INTELLECTUAL

BY NANCY ASHMORE COOPER

The William Gilmore Simms Visiting Research Profesorship Contributes to the Restoration of a Nineteenth-Centrory Author

he setting is the South Caroliniana Library where resources about South Carolina are unsurpassed. The academic detective, Dr. John Caldwell Guilds, spends countless hours in this literary laboratory inspecting the works of his long-overlooked hero, William

Gilmore Simms. Appropriate attention is once again being focused on a Carolina literary legend.

Simms at age 38 in a por-

trait painted by Kentucky

artist William West in 1844.

Guilds, distinguished professor of humanities at the University of Arkansas, was appointed the William Gilmore Simms Visiting Research Professor at the University of South Carolina for the summer of 1995 and again for 1996. This research award allowed Guilds, as he explains, "to work daily on my favorite author in my favorite library." His time has been well spent. The 1995 research will soon be published by the University Press of Virginia as Simms Sampler,

> Selections from the Writings of Simms, a part of the Southern Texts Series, Much

> > interest has already been shown in Guilds' 1996 study of Simms' writings which show sympathetic treatment of American Indians.

> > Guilds, a recognized authority on the works of Simms, has actively contributed to the recent renewed interest in Simms through some 20 publications which he has authored or edited. His "Long Years of Neglect:" The Works and Reputation of William Gilmore Simms was well received just as was his more recent award-winning volume, Simms, A Literary Life, which

represents the culmination of three decades of research. Pursuing research in Columbia for two summers was something of a homecoming for Guilds who served as chair of USC's Department of English from 1964 to 1970 and as vice provost of the University from 1970 to 1975.

THE SIMMS PROFESSORSHIP

Mary C. Simms Oliphant, recipient of an honorary doctorate from USC and editor of The Letters of William Gilmore Simms, which honors the memory of her grandfather, established the William Gilmore Simms Visiting Research Professorship in 1974. In subsequent years, family and friends contributed to the endowed fund sufficiently to allow the inaugural presentation in 1995 to Guilds. More recently, a matching gift by Mrs. Alester G. Furman III, of Greenville, daughter of Mrs. Oliphant and great-granddaughter of Simms, has significantly increased the endowment for this award. Her



Professor John C. Guilds and Mrs. Alester G. Furman III.



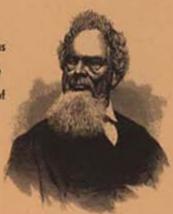


Simms is shown (seated, far left) in an engraving entitled "Washington Irving and His Literary Friends at Sunnyside." Left to right, Henry T. Tuckerman, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Gilmore Simms, Fitz Greene Halleck, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Nathaniel Parker Willis, William H. Prescott, Washington Irving, James K. Paulding, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Cullen Bryant, John P. Kennedy, James Fenimore Cooper, and George Bancroft. (Photo courtesy of Mrs. Alester G. Furman III).

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS

William Gilmore Simms (1806-1870) was a native South Carolinian who gained far-ranging literary acclaim as the most prolific Southern antebellum writer of his day. Hailed as the man of letters of the Old South, Simms garnered the respect of readers in the North and South, including such contemporaries as Edgar Allan Poe and James Fenimore Cooper. Simms' versatility and talent were evidenced in some 72 book-length works, including novels, short-story collections, poetry, drama, literary criticism, essays, history, and biography. Among his better known works are The Yemassee, his most popular Indian novel; The Partisan, the first of seven Revolutionary War romances: Richard Hurdis, one of eight border romances; and The Wigwam and the Cabin, a collection of short stories. In his later years, following the Civil War and after his death, Simmi' works fell out of favor. Fortunately, recent research by a core of Southern scholars has revived interest in and appreciation for the valuable writings of William Gilmore Simms.

This etching of Simms first appeared in the July 2, 1870 issue of Harper's Weekly.



efforts coupled with the scholastic publications of the Simms researchers will focus renewed attention on Simms and his works.

THE SIMMS COLLECTION

William Gilmore Simms was a prolific writer. He is "no quick read," according to Guilds. Upon Simms' death in 1870, Harper's Weekly described him as one of the country's "time-honored band of authors" and also as "one of the most indefatigable authors of this or any age." The South Caroliniana Library is fortunate to be the repository of an extensive collection of Simmsiana, in both published and manuscript form.

The A. S. Salley Collection of Simms books and materials, the result of a 60-year collecting obsession by a Palmetto State admirer, forms the core of the standard bibliography of the author. Recently catalogued, this collection is a windfall for any student of Simms. The collection is housed in a large breakfront in the Kendall Room. In the manuscript area is yet another valuable resource, the Charles Carroll Simms Collection of family papers, letters, and manuscripts. Rescued from destruction in a warehouse by Simms' youngest son, these

family treasures provide more insight into the life of the Charleston-born writer. All of these materials have aided Guilds and others in scrutinizing Simms' life and works.

In recent weeks Mrs. Furman has made an additional donation of Simms materials to the library. Included are volumes from Simms' personal library at Woodlands, many inscribed by his own hand; extensive Simmsiana and other related nineteenth century literature, collected and preserved by Mrs. Oliphant; and two family Bibles. One particularly interesting item is a copy of Charles Dickens' A Christmas Carol which is inscribed to Simms by the author.

Despite his national reputation and the respect afforded him in the mid-19th century,





Simms was later ignored and virtually forgotten by Northern readers and publishers, due largely to his political views on slavery and secession. However, like the phoenix, Simms' reputation is rising again in the late 20th century. Scholars are once again recognizing his literary merit, his command of language, his use of history to tell a

fictional story, and his progressive views about Native Americans. Simms has proven to be a great American treasure, not just a Southern one.

In 1993 an appreciative audience of scholars from across the country founded the William Gilmore Simms Society and elected Guilds its first president. Membership now totals more than 100 Simms aficionados nationwide with a sprinkling of international members. Through meetings and publications, these like-minded Simms fans stay in touch with each other and often make pilgrimages to the South Caroliniana Library to further their research.

The William Gilmore Simms Visiting
Research Professorship at the South Caroliniana
Library promises to recruit an appropriate
scholarly student of Simms each year, thus
building on Guilds' foundation of research and
expanding the appreciation of an author whose
day has finally returned.

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 Nancy Ashmore Cooper is project developer for the University Libraries.

From the previous page: Woodlands, the Bamberg County hame of William Gilmore Simms, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. Above: Simms' granddoughter,
Mary C. Simms Oliphant, in her Greenville library surrounded by Simms volumes and other research materials. In 1974, Oliphant established the William Gilmore Simms Professorship, honoring
the memory of her grandfather. (Both photos courtesy of Mrs. Alester G. Furman III).

Priceless Trunes: PRESERVING MELODIES AND MEMORIES

BY KATHY HENRY DOWELL

usic reaches through generations, draws families together and forms a deep and abiding connection among all of us. But it is not enough for the melodies to simply live in our hearts. We must somehow preserve them for future generations.



USC's music library is located in the state-of-the-art School of Music.

USC has found a way to do just that. Its vast music collections are both protected and made accessible to users, thanks to modern technology.

Housed within the various University libraries, the USC music collections are catalogued, preserved, and made available to the public. Scholars will find many of the items to be invaluable research tools; the rest of us will simply find them fascinating. Here are some of the musical memories, being preserved at USC.

A NEW JEWEL

In 1995, the University added a new jewel to its scrown of libraries when the music library was moved to the new School of Music adjacent to the Koger Center. Portraits of jazz greats painted by former art department chair Edmund Yaghjian adorn its walls and a special security system ensures that valuable items remain safe. The music library is still a relatively unknown jewel, however. It has not been officially named, as yet, and it seems that few people outside the University community know it exists. The library's relative anonymity, however, will not last long. As a technological wonderland complete

with mixing and composition labs, numerous listening stations, and a dubbing studio, the music library's fame is spreading fast.

FROM DISC TO DAT

The library is home to several of the University's special music collections, one of which is a 6,000-item, 78-rpm record collection. Behind the main circulation desk, in a climate-controlled room, sit row after row of the collection's albums.

Because 78s run only

three to five minutes
each, a concerto could fill a
thick album. Many of the
records have beautiful
cardboard covers or
colorful center stamps,
but some of the covers
are decaying, thus
threatening the
sound quality of

To preserve the discs,

the recordings.

SCHUMANI

Substitute "one moldy book" for "one bad apple" in the well-known adage, and you will get a clearer picture of the challenge USC librarians face. Protective sleeves, archival boxes, and climate-controlled rooms in the new music library are critical to the preservation of the collections.

library staff members are putting the records into specially-designed preservation sleeves. To increase accessibility, the recordings are also being transferred to Digital Audio Tape, or DAT.

"We are transferring our 78s onto DAT, which works essentially like a compact disc. Anyone can listen to the tapes, and they can skip tracks to listen to individual songs. None of the recordings we have dubbed has ever been re-issued," said music

> librarian Jennifer Ottervik. And that means the talents of Billie

Holiday and Miles
Davis, whose works
are featured in the
collection, will live on.
"Many of our
78-rpm albums are jazz,"

said Ottervik, "but we also have the standards: Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms."

Also part of the collection are Ira Gershwin's An American in Paris, conducted by Artur Rodzinski, and Marlene Dietrich Sings, a

German recording of rather risqué songs. A disclaimer on the cover of this recording reminds, "These were never meant for the ears of children."

A PIANO IN THE PARLOR

"People come into the music library and say something like, 'When I was a child we sang around the piano. My favorite song went something like this' Then they'll hum a few bars. Very often, we'll have the sheet music, or an original recording, and they can hear the song again," said Ottervik, whose principal job has been to oversee the organization and

preservation of the music library's collections. "It's like helping people recapture some of their childhood,"

Memory-evoking tunes found in USC's sheet music collection include Irving Berlin's Music Box Revue (1922-23), and Florenz Ziegfeld's production of Showboat, with lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein and music by Jerome

Kern (1927). Older items include *The Burning* of Rome (1903) by E.T. Paull, Mister Moon Please Go Away (1907) with words by Leo Kaufman and music by Maurice Porcelain, and Dear Heart (1919) with words by Jean LeFavre and music by W. C. Polla. Also included are well-known compositions by Mendelssohn, Mozart, Bruckner, and Beethoven.

"The collection has a lot of sheet music from the war effort," said Ottervik, "and the covers tell so much about those times." This music includes After the War Is Over (Will There Be Any 'Home Sweet Home?') (1917) and When Alexander Took His Ragtime Band to France by Alfred Bryan (1918).

More contemporary music in the collection includes compositions by Richard Rodgers and

Oscar Hammerstein, such as Getting

Enchanted Evening (1953).

Tommy Dorsey looks
dreamy on the cover
of 1 Dream of You

More Than You
Dream I Do
(1944); Bing
Crosby strikes a
sultry pose on the

The illustrations accompanying this article are of items from USC's music collections. These include: above, an embassed 78 rpm recording and a 1917 Edison cylinder recording as well as illustrated sleeves and labels from vinyl recordings, and covers from sheet music and music compilations.



An important collection located in the music library contains items given by noted cellist Lucien De Groote and his wife, violinist Helen Wilkin De Groote.

Lucien De Groote, farmer conductor of the

Charleston Symphony Orchestra, served on the USC music faculty from 1968 to 1978. After his death in 1994, Mrs. De Groote donated several thousand scores from his collection to the library.

"The De Groote Collection includes not only a lot of out-ofprint American scores, but also numerous valuable European publications, many of them with inscriptions," said Ottervik. "One reads, 'To Maestro De Groote' and is signed by composer Benjamin Gutierrez. Another reads, 'To the Distinguished Cellist Lucien De Groote in appreciation of his many beautiful performances. Isadore Freed, Aspen 1958." Robert Ward's Third Symphony, an orchestral score containing De Groote's handwritten instructions, is inscribed "For Lucien, with thanks for the very exciting Charleston premiere. Bob Want, 1960."

When De Groote became the conductor of the Charleston Symphony in 1963, Dr. John Bauer, USC professor of music since 1962, was his first violin soloist.

"Anyone who knew Lucien always felt like, gee, am I lucky to have met this guy," said Bauer. "He was such a funny guy, so urbane. and devastatingly good looking. He was a very talented man who came from a very talented family. His mother was a famous theorist in music, and his three brothers were all professional musicians. Two of his nephews won very prestigious international music prizes."

"De Groote was an important man regionally." added Ottervik. "A number of his scores include the composers' autographs and there are some arrangements written in his own hand. Many of the pieces are rare and we could not afford to purchase them. The De Groote Collection is a major resource for the serious cello student."

covers of Aren't You Glad You're You (1955) and Sunday, Monday, Or Always (1953).

Another item of interest is sheet music for What Is a Youth? (1969), from Franco Zeffirelli's production of "Romeo and Juliet."

SONGBOOKS

The University libraries own several rare and unusual songbooks and other books about music among their holdings. Some are part of the G. Ross Roy Collection of Burns, Burnsiana & Scottish Poetry housed in special collections at the Thomas Cooper Library. Several other Scottish items have been acquired to complement that collection. For example, a rare volume of

The Songs of Robert Burns and Notes on Scottish Songs by Burns (1746) by James C. Dick are part of the collection. Another valued item is Scottish Songs (1889) by John Stuart Blackie, a professor at

the University of Edinburgh, which has listed in its table of contents "Drinking-songs," "Convivial Songs," and "Songs of Love, Courtship, and Marriage."

The music library houses a selection of religious songbooks including The Scottish Psalter (1929), an unusual hymnal whose pages are cut in half horizontally so the melodies and the psalms can be interchanged. Slave hymnals are also part of this collection, including Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs (1875) and A Collection of Revival Hymns and Plantation Melodies by Marshall W. Taylor (1882). Taylor's hymnal features such songs as "Sinners, Sinners, Don't You See" and "Go Down, Moses." A hymnal of the Presbyterian Church, dated 1867, is a leatherbound, palm-sized volume with ornate gold lettering and a scroll design on front and back covers. The Southern Harmony Songbook (1939) includes songs like "Sweet River," "The

> Watchman's Call," and "Disciple." Other rare volumes in

the music library include Queens of Song (1863), a memoir of some of the most celebrated female vocalists of the time; a first edition of Charles Dickens and His Music

(1912) by James T.

Lightwood; and Wagner und Seine Werke (1896), a beautifully crafted German edition with a marbled fore-edge. More contemporary works include a 1943 photobiography of maestro Arturo Toscanini of which only 300 copies were produced.

PROTECTING THE FUTURE

A rare and treasured music composition that has been exposed to air and moisture is a heartbreaking sight. Ink bleeds onto pages, pages becomes transparent, bindings crack and disintegrate.

USC and other universities around the nation that want to protect their rare items for the future are placing their collections in protective polyethylene bags, mylar sleeves, and acid-free boxes.

USC's sheet music collections are being placed in mylar sleeves that look much like clear envelopes. One item is put into each sleeve, and the sleeves are then stacked into acid-free archival boxes. The special boxes are buffered with three percent calcium carbonate to assure safe, long-term storage. The boxes are then stored in climate-controlled areas. It is an expensive process, admits Ottervik, but a crucial one.

"McMaster College [former home of the School of Music], was originally built as an elementary school, and did not lend itself to showcasing and preserving the University's rare music collections, so those collections were housed elsewhere. Creating appropriate space for them in the new building was a priority. We now have the perfect venue for these items, and we are very happy to have them here," said Ottervik. "Now our goal is to preserve all of the materials for as long as possible. There is always a fine line for libraries: we must make the items available to today's users while at the same time preserving them for the future." Thanks to state-ofthe-art facilities and dedicated staff, the priceless melodies and memories at USC are being preserved for the enjoyment of generations to come. Kathy Henry Dowell is a freelance writer and a graduate of USC.

"The music library has expanded fremendously since its move into the new building," says music professor Dr. John Bouer. "One notable difference is in security. Materials must be deactivated before they leave the library," he said. "Another difference is that all materials are listed an-line. I can look up any record, any score, anything in the other libraries for that matter. We did not have that in McMaster. This has certainly increased my use of the library."



THE SAXON

The Saxon double harpsichord, shown here, was commissioned by the USC School of Music and built by Willard Martin of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In keeping with a common practice during the Baroque period when harpsichords were in their heyday, the inside of the lid of the Saxon reveals a painting—a highly detailed view of the USC Horseshoe in about 1850. Beautifully rendered in muted colors, the painting was done by artist Pamela Gladding.

"The Carolina Wren sits in the lower right hand corner of the painting, and the South Caroliniana Library and the Maxey Monument are easily recognizable. The painting also shows the old president's house, which stood at the head of the Horseshoe where McKissick Museum stands now." explained Dr. Jerry Curry, harpsichord musician and USC professor of music since 1970.

"While living I was silent, in death sweetly I sing" is the Latin riddle scrolled across the Saxon's painted lid. The answer is, of course, the spirit of the mighty tree that now sings in this magnificent instrument.

The Saxon can be seen by the public in performances and by arrangement with the USC School of Music.

Governor John Drayton:

USC FOUNDER AND BENEFACTOR

BY ALLEN H. STOKES, JR.

ohn Drayton, who was elected governor of South Carolina in 1800, played pivotal roles both in the establishment of the University and in the building of its library collections.

In 1801, Drayton proposed that the legislature consider chartering a state-supported college in or near Governor Drayton in 1801. From Columbia. Less than a month after a pastel by William Williams. Drayton's message, the legislature acted favorably upon his proposal when it passed the "bill to establish a college at Columbia" Charles en on December 19, 1801. Thus South Carolina Charleston College, predecessor to the present-day University of South Carolina, was established.

Drayton's lifelong interest in the flora and fauna of South Carolina precipitated his launching of the college's collection in natural history which, in the ensuing years, has become one of the subject strengths of the University Libraries' Special Collections.

DRAYTON'S LIFE

When John Drayton became governor of South Carolina, he was only 33 years of

age. Like a majority of the original trustees, he had not attended college; but he was a man of vision and energy. Drayton's father, William Henry, died in 1779 as the 12-year-

old John was preparing to enter the freshman class at Princeton College. When his mother died the following year, young John was cared for by his maternal grandmother until he was invited to live at Middleton Place by Mrs. Arthur Middleton. While there, he was instructed by the

family's French tutor until 1783 when his uncle Charles enrolled him in a grammar school in Charleston, His education continued in the law office of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney who, along with his wife, nurtured Drayton's interest in botany. John Drayton began practicing law after several years of study with Pinckney. At the age of 22 he was elected a warden of the city of Charleston. Drayton was elected to represent St. Philip's and St. Michael's parishes in the House of Representatives. He also represented both parishes in the Eleventh (1794-1795) and Thirteenth (1798-1799) General Assemblies. He resigned from the Thirteenth General Assembly when he was elected lieutenant governor in December 1798. Edward Rutledge's death in January 1800, elevated Drayton to the office of governor. He was elected to a full term in December 1800.

AN INTEREST IN NATURAL HISTORY

In 1798 Drayton presented the Charleston
Library Society with a copy
of "The Carolinian
Florist, as adapted (in
English) to the more
ready use of the 'Flora
Caroliniana' of Thomas
Walter." Drayton's manuscript
volume included translations of
Walter's plant list from the Latin, with the
addition of popular names and other information. Four years later, when Drayton published

THE TITLE PAGE FROM DRAYTON'S MANUSCRIPT VOLUME BELOW READS:

The Carolinian Florist In which

upwards of one thousand plants are mentioned and places of growth, and times of flowering of many of them, as ascertained

John Drayton

Author of Letters written during a Tour through the Northern & Eastern States of America: of a View of South Carolina, as respects her Natural & Civil Concerns: and Member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Gottingen in Hanover.

1807

A View of South Carolina, as Respects Her Natural and Civil Concerns, he included a "Botanical Catalogue" in which he listed "Plants, Shrubs and Trees" by popular names (with Latin names in parenthesis). Also included was practical information on medicinal and other uses of plants, as well as a list of the areas of the state where various plants and trees could be located. Margaret Babcock Meriwether noted in her introduction to Drayton's Carolinian Florist (USC Press, 1943) that "John Drayton was not a botanist and did not pretend to be." He considered himself a planter, lawyer, military man, and government official. Drayton's knowledge of the flora and fauna of South Carolina's lowcountry was acquired as a young boy living on several Ashley River plantations, and was augmented by his friendship with Gen, and Mrs. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and by his own travels to the northern United States and across his native South Carolina.

GIFTS TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE LIBRARY

When Drayton presented a copy of "The Carolinian Florist" to the Charleston Library Society in 1798, he retained a second copy for himself. Over the ensuing years he added notes to his copy and may have intended to publish his volume, but in 1806 Dr. John L.E.W. Shecut published the first volume of Flora Carolinaensis which, according to Margaret Meriwether, "promised to be a far more learned and exhaustive treatise than Drayton, without professional scientific training, could hope to produce." Lack of funds prevented the publication of Shecut's second volume, but the appearance of the first volume may have convinced Drayton to abandon thoughts of publication. In 1807 Drayton presented the South Carolina College library his manuscript volume, "The Carolinian Florist," Shecut's Flora Carolinaensis, and his copy of Andre Michaux, Flora Boreali-Americana (1803) which he had received as a gift from Charles Cotesworth Pinckney in 1804, and which was inscribed: "Ex dono, in rebus publicis privatisque, excellentissimi eruditissimique viri, Caroli Cotesworth Pinckney." Drayton donated a number of other volumes and maps to the library at this time, including his Letters Written During a Tour Through the Northern and Eastern States of America (1794) and A View of South Carolina, as Respects Her Natural and Civil Concerns (1802). The copy of "The Carolinian Florist" which Drayton presented to the Charleston Library Society in 1798 contains 114 pages; the volume presented to the South Carolina College library has 307 pages, reflecting the addition of Drayton's copious notes.





John Drayton bestowed other gifts upon the college library before his death in 1822. An undated letter which was copied in the trustees minutes of November 25, 1813, informed the president, faculty, and trustees that Drayton had paid the freight and dispatched a "waggon" to Columbia. The shipment contained the following volumes: Abbe Prevost, Histoire Generale des Voyages, volumes 1-2, 4-11, 13-19 (Paris 1746-1801); Philippus van Limborch, The History of the Inquisition, two volumes in one (London, 1731); and The Works of the Honourable Robert Boyle, volumes 1-2, 4-5 (London, 1744). Although these books had been damaged in a hurricane, Drayton noted "they are still valuable:

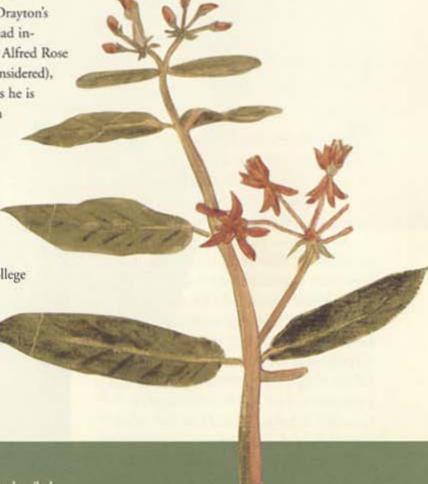
and as such, I have the honor in addition to what I have presented, to present these to the College: hoping they will be accepted." The volumes were placed in the library's collection and are in the Thomas Cooper Library's Special Collections today.

Drayton's generosity continued in 1816 with the presentation of a number of volumes, including Virgil, Publii Virgilii Maronis Bucolica, Georgica, et Aeneis (1757). Drayton's presentation note explained that he had intended to retain the book for his son Alfred Rose (b. 1809) "whom I wish (all things considered), to be educated at Columbia ... but as he is so young, I send it: there is no reason why I should retain it."

John Drayton must have been pleased with the progress of the institution that he was instrumental in establishing and to which he had been so generous by his many donations. In a letter to the trustees he noted that the South Carolina College "has carried into effect so well the objects of its Institution, and which I hope under the Patronage of Government and the assistance of willing

individuals will long continue to effect the same; to its own honor, and the great benefit of our citizens and youth."

 Allen H. Stokes, Jr. is director of the South Caroliniana Library.



Elliott White Springs Some Epic Grandeur

BY THOMAS L. JOHNSON

Iliott White Springs. James McBride Dabbs. F. Scott Fitzgerald. Why would anyone ever link the names of three such disparate men? What could they possibly have in common? As it happens, a great deal.

All three men have strong South Carolina connections. Dabbs and Springs were nativeborn South Carolinians who lived within a hundred miles of each other for most of their
lives. In addition, primary collections of the
letters and papers of both men are now part of
the permanent holdings of the South Caroliniana
Library. Fitzgerald's South Carolina connection is
a posthumous one, established through the
University of South Carolina Libraries' recent
acquisition of the massive Matthew J. and Arlyn
Bruccoli Collection of F. Scott Fitzgerald.

The three men received all or much of their higher education in the North. Fitzgerald and Springs both attended Princeton, entering as members of the Class of 1917. In his 1987 book War Bird: The Life and Times of Elliott White Springs, biographer Burke Davis states that Springs and Fitzgerald would have known each other, if only casually. Dabbs took a master's degree in psychology at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, and did doctoral work in English at Columbia University.

All three men served as Army lieutenants in World War I. While Fitzgerald never saw duty in Europe, Springs and Dabbs both went to France,

though Dabbs
arrived too late to
participate in any
military action.
"I remember the
disappointment
when November
11 [1918] found
me on my way to
the front," he
wrote in his 1960
autobiography,
The Road Home.
"I never got

there. There wasn't any." As for Springs, he wound up ranking among the top half dozen American pilots of World War I, made one of his careers out of telling the stories of his experiences as a "war bird," and would always keep the memory of them as a touchstone of his life. "No matter where I go or what I do," Davis quotes Springs as writing in 1918, "the best part of me will always remain" on the fighting front.

All three men were writers. If Fitzgerald was "the philosopher of the Flapper" and a principal fictional interpreter of the American experience between the wars, Dabbs, as a moral essayist, became the Southern 20th-century Emerson and, after World War II, a major prophetic voice in matters of human relations and social justice. Springs' talent was that of a great chronicler of the airman's war. Like Fitzgerald, a novelist and author of popular short stories, he too depicted the era of World War I and its aftermath of boredom, insouciance, wild good times, loss, and disappointment.

And they were all born in 1896: Dabbs in May, Springs in July, Fitzgerald in September. Special attention has been paid, regionally and nationally, to Fitzgerald and Dabbs during their centennial year. Springs merits the focus of these commemorative remarks.

The name of Elliott White Springs does not appear as a separate entry in the 1921 edition of Who's Who in South Carolina, although extensive coverage is provided on his father, Leroy, identified as a manufacturer and banker. By the time of the appearance of the 1934-35 volume, however, the senior Springs has disappeared (he died in 1931) and there is a lengthy entry on Elliott in which he is listed primarily as a manufacturer, with residence in Fort Mill, near Rock Hill. He is identified specifically as president (since 1931) of the Kershaw, Springs, Lancaster, Eureka, and Springstein cotton mills; and of Springs Mills, the banks of Lancaster and Heath Springs, Springs Banking and Mercantile Company, Columbia Compress, Leroy Springs and Company, and the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company. The fact that he began his business career as a cotton weigher in 1919 is clearly specified.

Early on, the entry makes the claim that Springs "flew first [in a] cross-country airplane race, N.Y. City to Toronto, 1919." His World War I military record is spelled out: enlistment as a private in the aviation section of the U.S. Army Signal Corps, training with the British Royal Flying Corps at Oxford, rank advancement from sergeant to first lieutenant as flight commander and squadron commander, and service with the R.F.C.'s 85th and the U.S. Aero's 148th squadrons. He is "officially credited with destroying 11 enemy airplanes."

Springs is further identified by Who's Who as a Democrat, a Presbyterian, a husband (married to Frances Hubbard Ley) and the father of two children (Leroy II and Anne Kingsley). And, of course, the entry lists his accomplishments as a writer.

These early achievements, as well as what Burke Davis refers to as "a later life crowded with trials and triumphs" up to Springs' death in 1959, are fleshed out in the voluminous Springs Collection in the South

in the South

Caroliniana Library. More
than 200 linear feet of material span
the period from the 1840s to 1981, with the
bulk falling between 1907 and 1959. The
collection includes letters, diaries, scrapbooks,
school and military records, historical documents, periodicals, photographs, and all sorts of
miscellaneous items. Though largely comprised

Elliatt White Springs, who later became one of South Carolina's premiere industrialists, would claim that "the best part of me" always remained on the fighting front of world War I. In the photo on the opposite page, Springs (at center) appears as one of "The

Three Musketeers of the American codre in British

service." The other pilots are

(left) Mac Grider, whose diary became the impetus for Springs' best-known work, War Birds, and (right) Laurence K. Callahan, "whom Springs regarded as the most skillful fighter pilot of World War I" (Davis).

of personal and business correspondence, the papers also include material relating to Springs Farms and the Marion Sims Hospital in Lancaster.

The collection traces Springs' military career, which was so central both to his public persona and his private self, and also documents his meteoric rise as an industrial giant, starting in 1931, when he took

over the mills upon the death of his father. Davis





speaks of the "playboy heir forced to take command of the family mills," building what later became Springs Industries. In the course of creating a personal estate of more than \$200 million in less than 20 years, he also transformed American advertising with his famous—to some, infamous—risqué slogans and spoofs used in the marketing of the company product: "You can't go wrong on a Springmaid Sheet".

Among the most revealing and intriguing portions of the collection—much of it involving personal correspondence between Springs and his father and stepmother, Lena Jones Springs—are those which track his career as a writer. The impetus for his experience in authorship in the twenties was severalfold: boredom with his work in the mills while learning the family business from the ground up, the cataclysmic recollection in 1925 of losing his fellow aviator and good friend Mac Grider seven years earlier, and a hostile confrontation with his father which resulted in Leroy Springs' ultimatum to Elliott to "go make some money ... I'll judge your worth by the money you earn."

Thus on January 1, 1926, young Springs launched out upon a career in authorship which resulted in the publication of seven books and more than sixty stories and articles within five years. Much of this writing was churned out during 1926. The stories and articles appeared in such magazines as Cosmopolitan, Blue Book, Redbook, College Humor, McClure's and Harper's. Most of these pieces reflected the wartime adventures of the young South Carolina ace pilot and his fellow aviators in England and France.

Springs' most significant book was his first one. Entitled War Birds: The Diary of an Un-

known Aviator, it had been serialized in the magazine Liberty with sensational results. The book combined a few paragraphs from the diary of Mac Grider with Springs' own documents and letters and the recollections of others in his flying unit about their shared exploits in the skies over England and France during a few critical months in 1918. War Birds was a powerful work, Burke Davis claims, a unique novel which "became a popular and influential American war

book of his generation." Davis goes on to document the fact that it was hailed by the critics as "magnificent," "a masterpiece," "the finest book on the war that has yet appeared," "the great classic of flying." The R.A.F. veteran and writer T. E. Lawrence praised it as "a permanent book and a real and immortal part of our war with Germany."

Springs went on to publish seven more books between 1927 and 193l. Four were collections of short stories: Nocturne Militaire (1927), Above the Bright Blue Sky (1928), In the Cool of the Evening (1930), and Pent up in a Penthouse (1931). And there were three novels: Leave Me with a Smile (1928), Contact: A Romance of the Air (1930), and The Rise and Fall of Carol Banks (1931). By 1932 he was listed

among 162 writers in the

Prentice-Hall textbook Southern Literature, edited by English professor William T. Wynn of the Georgia State College for Women. Wynn pointed out that, while Springs had for a number of years been engaged in the cotton manufacturing business, he nevertheless always found time for his writing.

At least one scholar has fleetingly compared Springs' work with Fitzgerald's. "In one reader's opinion," Clarke Olney

wrote in the Winter 1957 issue of the Georgia Review, "his people carry more conviction than the tortured souls who grapple with obscure



A rare photo of F. Scott Fitgerald (far right) in uniform..

destinies in The Beautiful and Damned." At his best, Olney continued, Springs was "preeminently a good story-teller His code is simple. ... He is seldom sentimental [His] special talent lies in a racy, colloquial style, a wry humor, and an ironic twist in plotting In his stories of combat fliers, especially, and in representing the hard-bitten humor of intelligent fighting men, he has few equals." In her 1974 USC dissertation, "The Literary Achievement of Elliott White Springs," the late Helen Vassy Callison, of Gaffney, summarized Springs' major contributions to American literature as "his treatment of the progression of fear under combat, and his perceptive statements of the debasement of civilization as a result of war, as well as his creation of the hero image of the gallant pilot facing death with a sardonic quip."

When Springs died in 1959 at the age of 63, he was described in a lengthy obituary in the New York Times as "the world's champion fun-loving business man." An anonymous writer in a Princeton alumni publication noted that none of the many obituaries "fully pictured the man thousands claimed to know, and few really did, let alone understood [He] was too complex, too

much of an enigma and a paradox for any biographer to reveal all of his many facets."

Another writer, trying to sum up the proud, enigmatic, sensitive Springs for the men's magazine Cavalier, said: "He took life as he found it and enjoyed what he found [He] will always be many things to many people. He was a show-off, or he wasn't; an under-rated ace or an over-rated one; a mill-owning tycoon or a neighbor to those who worked for him; a vulgar, crude advertiser or a man with a sense of humor who enjoyed kidding vulgar, crude advertising; a scatter-brained playboy or a man of tremendous ability who refused to take his own accomplishments too seriously. The real man is somewhere between the lines of the contradictions."

Elliott White Springs. James McBride Dabbs. F. Scott Fitzgerald. All born in 1896. All with South Carolina connections, past or present. All wholly or partly educated in the North. Each a writer. Each affected by his role in relation to World War I and by the spirit, currents, demands and limitations of his day and time. Each responding to that time in his own distinctive voice and inimitable style, determined by his peculiar strengths and weaknesses. In the final analysis, however, perhaps the primary thing which these men shared was something of that epic grandeur of which Fitzgerald wrote and which continues to define them all.

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 Thomas L. Johnson is assistant director of the South Caroliniana Library.

Elliot White Springs, James McBride Dabbs, and F. Scott Fitzgerald all served as lieutenants in World War I. In the picture at the top of p.24, Springs stands at the right with two unidentified pilots of the 148th Fighter Squadron "in from one of their planes on an air strip somewhere in France" (Davis). The rare photo of Fitzgerald in uniform (p. 24), taken at Camp Sheridan, near Montgomery, Alabama, on December 5, 1918, is found in *The Romantic Egaists*, edited by Matthew J. Bruccoli, Scottie Fitzgerald, and Joan P. Kerr (1974). The wood-backed cut-out photograph of James McBride Dabbs as a young army officer (above) is a part of the Dabbs Collection in the South Carolinana Library.

John West: ELECT A GOOD MAN GOVERNOR

BY HERBERT J. HARTSOOK

ohn West's sense of and regard for history have resulted in a historian's dream—a collection of personal papers that form a unique record of West's leadership as South Carolina's governor, together with details of his long and distin-



guished career of public service as well as of his life with his wife, Lois. West's papers, which are currently being processed by the staff of Modern Political Collections, document his campaigns for office and his service in the South Carolina Senate (1955-1966), as lieutenant governor (1967-1971),

as governor (1971-1975), and as ambassador to Saudi Arabia (1977-1981). Since returning from Saudi Arabia, West has practiced law, lectured on government at the University of South Carolina, and engaged in a number of philanthropic enterprises. Most recently, West has been working to revive the fortunes of the Seibels Bruce Insurance Company, serving as chairman of the board.

The West Collection will form a remarkable resource for future researchers at USC. West not only retained papers generated during his years of public service, but also kept a diary during three important periods of his life. He began the diary as a campaign tool shortly after he decided to run for the office of lieutenant governor. This section of the journal chiefly records the names of people he met who appeared interested in his candidacy. Upon taking office as governor, West resumed keeping his diary on an almost daily basis. His entries, at times quite lengthy, concern

The third and final segment of the diary dates from his service as ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

In addition to West's papers and diary, researchers will benefit from an oral history interview with Governor West. To date, eight interview hours have been recorded and additional sessions are planned. Interviews will also be conducted with Mrs. West and with key colleagues and staff members in the future.

The West Foundation is underwriting the processing of the West Collection by funding nine-month John Carl West Graduate Assistant-ships in Modern Political Collections. Laird Whitmire, the 1996 holder of this position, received her master's degree in applied history in August 1997 and will pursue an archival career.



The 1970 race for governor stands out among the many fascinating political contests of this century in South Carolina. The hotly contested race featured candidates with clear and important differences in their visions for the future of the state. Prior to this campaign, John West had represented Kershaw County in the state Senate, and had been an active and popular lieutenant governor under Robert McNair. West wanted the opportunity to serve as South Carolina's chief executive, and was



West campaigned with the slogan—"Elect a Good Man
Governor." As governor, he provided strong and
compassionate leadership during a time of turmoil. Asked
what gave him greatest satisfaction in recalling his term as
governor West cited improved race relations and noted—
"in a fairly critical period we made a transition and changed
a lot of attitudes."



aware that the state had developed a pattern of promoting its lieutenant governors to the governor's office. However, the Republican Party was gaining strength across the state and had recruited Albert Watson, a tough campaigner, to oppose West. Watson served in the South Carolina House (1955-1958 and 1961-1962), headed Democrats for Nixon in South Carolina in 1960 and, in 1962, was elected to Congress as a Democrat. He resigned from Congress in 1965 after being stripped of seniority following his support of Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater. Watson was reelected as a Republican in a special election, becoming the first Republican elected to Congress in South Carolina since Reconstruction.

West's papers contain three linear feet of materials documenting the 1970 campaign. These provide abundant evidence of the earnest and thoughtful manner in which West sought the governor's office. Shortly after winning the Democratic primary, West asked for advice from a core group of supporters whom he named to his campaign strategy committee. He requested the supporters to list their personal impressions of the strengths and weaknesses of the two candidates. One committee member, Ike McLeese, summarized the situation particularly well: "We have the most eminently qualified candidate ever to offer for governor of this state, who brings with him unexcelled experience and a keen insight into the workings of the state bureaucracy. This is a semimarketable commodity. We are weakened by the fact that our candidate is not Hollywood pretty, nor is he an aggressive flesh pumper."

In a recent oral history interview, West recalled, "I mapped out a program. I was going to every county in the state at least twice, forty-

latly captured the country's attention. Watson wore a white necktie throughout the campaign to signal his stand on segregation. By contrast, West was known as a progressive on racial matters: he had fought the Klan while in the state Senate and, as licutenant governor, addressed the MACR.

West won the election with approximately campaign, journalist Jack Bass wrote in The Transformation of Southern Politics [p. 263]:

"West drew support among Nixon voters, reacting to Watson's redneck appeal and the threat he posed to stability, and from [George] Wallace voters, many of them traditional Democrats reacting against the Nixon administration's economic and school policies."

West's humane and progressive administration.

tion as governor assured a peaceful improvement of affairs for most South Carolinians. Among his major accomplishments were the passage of mandatory automobile insurance for all drivers; the creation of the Advisory Council for Comprehensive Health Planning, the Coastal Zone Planning and Management Council, the Housing Authority, and the Human Affairs Commission; and the reorgani-

have fish suppers, and teas [for the] ladies."

This bitter campaign highlighted strong ideological differences between the two canditates. Race relations was a primary concern in the state and across the nation, and the highly emotional busing issue had particu-

six counties. I was going to make every hour count [My] strategy was to go out and meet the people, talk to them at every level ... And I did that. I talked to every civic club that I could, every farm bureau. [I] went door to door, house to house, encouraged people to

"The Governor's Golf Roles" is a humorous pamphlet produced by West's stall which pokes gentle fun at his love for the game. Golf was becoming an important tourist attraction in South Carolina and during West's term as governoe, South Carolina's Shakespeore Company manufactured clubs utilizing fiberglass shalts they hoped would revolutionize the golfing

industry. A set of these clubs was presented to Governor West. The well-worn clubs, along with a putter given him by then Covernor Sunny

This M. E. and before the factor of the law to the law

Corter of Georgia, were recently donated by Governor West to the University's McKlasick Museum.

Asked to reflect on a lifetime devoted to service, West commented on the impact of his service in World War II—"We spent four years in public service of a very special but very demanding kind. And ... we realized that there were satisfactions in public service ... I look back at the group that came into our university law school in 1946, many of them entered public service ... Jim Mann [and] Hugo Sims in the Congress, innumerable people in the legislature, and of course [Fritz] Hollings ..." He concluded "looking back I'm the luckiest fellow who ever got in politics."

zation of the governor's office and the Departments of Labor and of Wildlife and Marine Resources.

Oral history interviews provide an opportunity to fill gaps in the documentary record. The interview with West includes questions designed to show how he devised and pushed forward his legislative agenda as governor. Given the power exerted by the legislature in South Carolina in the 1970s, an effective governor had to rely chiefly on intellectual argument, moral persuasion, and the bully pulpit. When asked what is entailed in exercising real leadership, especially with such a diverse group of individuals as comprise the South Carolina General Assembly, West responded: "Getting people to work with you. I deliberately never use the term 'working

for you,' because people don't work for you, they work with you. That was the key, if there was one. I tried to recognize that most of the legislative leaders had carved out a niche or an expertise in a particular area, some more than one. To get something accomplished you would first have to go to that legislative leader or leaders, and bat the ideas back and forth. Of course, the ideal way was to make them think it was their idea, and give them credit for it ... I learned that from Bob McNair ... As lieutenant governor he gave me a lot of opportunities. He gave me more credit in a lot of instances for accomplishments ... than I deserved. I saw that in practice with McNair and I copied it."

Rembert Dennis was once asked about the role of West's various assistants while governor and replied, "West didn't need much help. West was very smart ... [The] only thing West needed was help with the work, he had the ideas." Fortunately for those interested in the social and political history of South Carolina, the germination and fulfillment of those ideas are well documented in the John C. West Collection.

 Herbert J. Hartsook is curator of the South Caroliniana Library's Modern Political Collections.

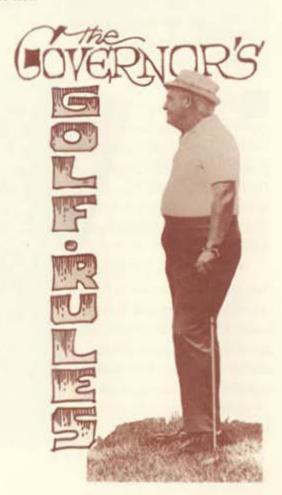
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Thomas Cooper Library's

CONTROVERSIAL CHAMPION

BY KATHY HENRY DOWELL

he Thomas Cooper Library is admired and appreciated by many people, including those of us who have sat in its carrels studying for final exams. In his 1991 book *The Campus as a Work of Art*, Thomas Gaines called it the most attractive library setting in the country. In 1963, the American Institute of Architects recognized the library with a first honor award.

Within the library's 290,000 square feet of floor space and seven levels, four of them built completely underground, are over 2.5 million books, 3.5 million microform items, and 13,825 current serials. Numerous services are also offered to students and faculty, including computer access and state-of-the-art research methods.

But building the library that now stands in the dappled shadows of crepe myrtle trees was a hard-won victory. It owes its successful existence to several university administrators who weathered the controversy surrounding the library's expansion. Chief among these administrators is Dean Harold Brunton.

Brunton served as dean of administration, and later as vice president of business affairs, from 1963 to 1983. It was a 20-year span of the greatest growth ever seen at USC.

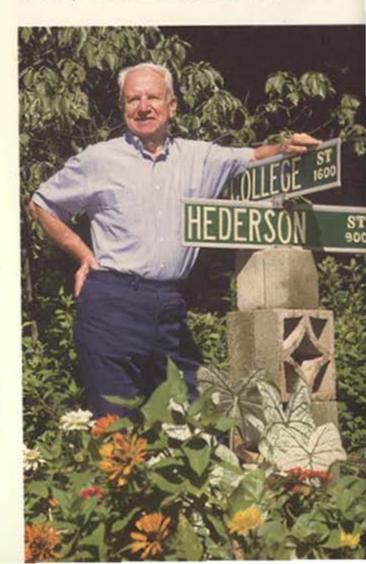
"We were expanding like mad during that era," Brunton recalled recently, "From the years 1801 to 1963, the University built 4,000,000 square feet of space. That's 162 years of growth. Incredibly, over the next 20 years I oversaw the addition of 5,000,000 square feet of space and the building of 89 new facilities on campus."

Brunton's memories of that time are laced with great development and expansion, faculty division, student unrest, and the varying leadership styles of three university presidents. But there is one five-year span during his career that Brunton remembers more vividly perhaps than any other. As he tells it, "Expanding Thomas Cooper Library was the most difficult project USC ever undertook."

"WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A DEAN?"

Brunton came to USC after 20 years in marketing and finance with General Electric Company (GE). He had an engineering degree but was turned down for a USC faculty position because he did not have a Ph.D.

"University President Tom Jones and [Dean of the University] Dr. William Patterson interviewed me for a faculty position. They called me later to say, 'We can't match you with a faculty



Harold Brunton (left) was a key figure in getting College and Henderson Streets closed on campus. When the street signs came down, Columbia's city manager gave them to Brunton. (Only then was it noted that "Henderson" is misspelled.) The signs now stand prominently in Brunton's backyard garden, which Brunton himself likens to a "campus."

slot, but how would you like to be a dean?'," laughed Brunton, who is fond of telling the story.

Though he was certainly up to a challenge, Brunton's immense responsibilities as dean included overseeing finance, police and campus security, personnel, computers, housing, and food service. He credits his staff, which included five retired military colonels, with helping the University make a smooth growth transition. "Also, I learned at GE that success doesn't necessarily mean leadership. Success is actually finding a good idea and making it better, and I used that early on at USC," said Brunton, who planned family vacations around visits to other university campuses where he could collect good ideas.

MORE SPACE FOR MORE BOOKS.

By the time the Thomas Cooper Library was constructed in 1959, McKissick Library had been the main library at USC for 18 years. Architecturally impressive, McKissick seems to command its smaller neighbors into formation on the Horseshoe.

The smaller, three-level Thomas Cooper Undergraduate Library was located in what soon became the hub of student activity, between the fraternity quadrangle and the student union. The library had 30,000 square feet of floor space and offered an array of services for University students and faculty.

"The original Thomas Cooper Library was a little jewel box," said Brunton. "It was a small library, but in my opinion a very elegant one."

By the late 1960s, however, the University had outgrown its elegant little library. There was a great need for a larger facility for both graduate and undergraduate students.

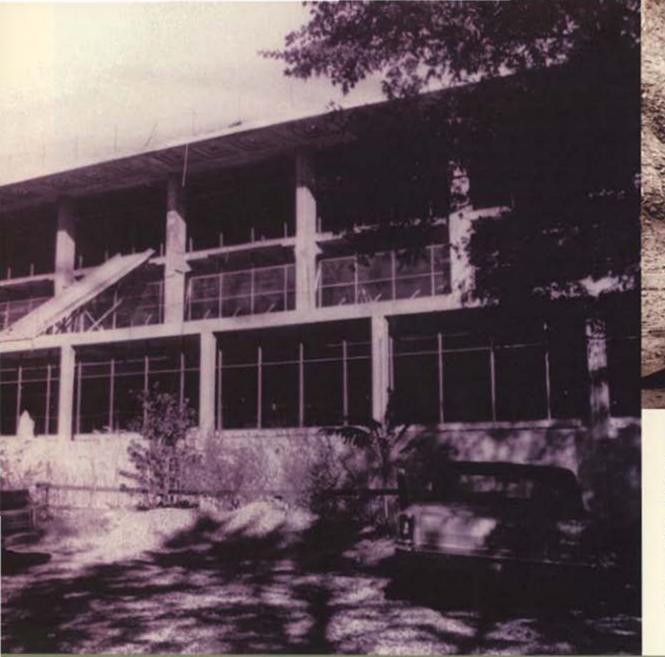
With \$6 million in hand for a new library, the board of trustees, the president of the University, and various administrators began to make plans. It was to be a difficult process.

"Tom Jones, who loved the high-rise Capstone building, wanted a tall library built behind McKissick. Ken Toombs, director of libraries at the time, explained that staffing a library of that many floors would be very expensive," said Brunton.

Next came a plan to make an addition to McKissick Library, extending the building across what is now Gibbes Green.

"Robert McNair
was governor at the
time, and he said 'no' to
that plan," said Brunton.
"He recognized that the
library and the surrounding
buildings would be too close
to each other and would spoil
the look of the area."

As evening falls, it's hard to envision Thomas Cooper Library without its lovely reflecting pool. But before the additional space was added to the library in the early 1970s, the area in front of TCL was Melton Field, a clay-encrusted intramunal playing field.





Taking a cue from Duke University and the University of Illinois, administrators then proposed a plan to build underground, behind McKissick. That proposal, which featured elaborate subway entrances jutting out of the ground, was also vetoed.

During this time, Williams Brice Stadium was planned, constructed, and almost completed. Concerned and increasingly vocal faculty across

"Expanding Thomas Cooper Library was the most difficult project USC ever undertook," Brunton recalls. (Top right) The groundbreaking for the additions to the Cooper Library signaled a victory for everyone involved. (Above) TCL during the construction to enlarge the facility. The library, now complete with seven levels, four of which are underground features state-of-the-art research methods, and offers numerous services to both students and faculty.

campus asked why USC had a new stadium before it had a much-needed library. It was a question Brunton and his administrative colleagues struggled to answer.

Plan after plan for the new library continued to come under exhausting review. Finally, Brunton made a proposal: expand behind and below Thomas Cooper Library. This plan was approved and construction began in 1974.

With the expansion underway, Brunton and internationally-famed landscape architect Richard Webel began planning the grounds that would showcase the library.

LAYING THE GROUNDWORK

"Dick Webel told us that if we didn't put something in front of the library, they surely would put in a parking lot," recalled Brunton, who then proposed a sunlight-loving reflection pool.

At first the board of trustees would not approve such an impractical use of funds. But Brunton countered with a design to make the pool an economical working component of the Russell House Student Union's cooling system. It was approved.

Armed with a common vision, Webel and Brunton worked together for many years in expanding and improving the campus.

"Carolina is large, but you get the feeling that it's not. It is not a sea of asphalt and monumental buildings. We sought to make it more intimate, with fountains and gardens and trees," said Brunton. This philosophy can be seen throughout campus—in the President's Rose Garden, the garden and fountain behind the South Caroliniana Library, the inviting Gibbes Green, the juniper bushes that soften the Pickens Street bridge, and, of course, the French-inspired crepe myrtle trees which line the reflecting pool of Thomas Cooper Library.

Brunton is now retired but continues to befriend the University. He is responsible for planning the new eye-pleasing landscape around Williams Brice Stadium's parking area. The trees and historical fencing are a fine example of Brunton's signature style and his committed, though sometimes controversial, vision for USC.

Perhaps his greatest accomplishment, and the hardest won, is the Thomas Cooper Library. Now beginning its third decade of service, it stands as proof of a grand era at the University of South Carolina.



Gibbes Green

 Kathy Henry Dowell is a freelance writer and a graduate of USC.

GIBBES GREEN

"There was no such thing as Gibbes Green when I came to USC," Brunton said of the circular brick walkways and stately trees that connect the Harseshoe to the newer East Campus. Today the Green offers shaded benches in the summer, brilliant azalea clusters in the spring, and comedic squirrels in the early fall.

Just beyond Gibbes Green lies the Pickens Street bridge and, beyond it, the Welsh Humanities Building, Capstone, the Business Administration Building, and the soon-to-be-completed National Advocacy Center. The Green is, as it was designed to be, a gentle link between the Carolina of yesteryear and the Carolina of tomorrow.

But it wasn't always so. In the 1970s, the area behind McKissick was a gnarled web of footpaths. Hundreds of students trudged through these troughs on their way to class each day.

"During a planning meeting I once made the mistake of calling these 'cow paths'," Brunton ruefully admitted. "Within days The Gamecock had quoted me and reported that I was calling the students 'cows'."

After a predictable uproar, the students became actively involved in plans to improve the area. Various plans were proposed, remembered Brunton, "but in the end the students won. They sold me on ecology. They did not want monumentality, but something more like Central Park."

Science Fiction: THE JOHN B. OWER COLLECTION

BY JAMIE S. HANSEN

nlike old style "Rare Book Rooms,"

Thomas Cooper Library contains several new, non-traditional research collections. Such collections support students in their courses and are proving increasingly valuable to scholars as well. The acquisition of these materials relies heavily on the knowledge and prescience of the pioneer collectors who donate them.

Dr. John B. Ower, retired professor of English at the University of South Carolina, describes himself as an obsessive collector. His large collection of modern science fiction has been donated to the Thomas Cooper Library's Special Collections Department. Ower taught courses in the genre and still

reads works by his favorite authors and those of newer practitioners. Although he has recently moved to other areas of collecting interest, his enthusiasm for science fiction, especially of the traditional variety, is reflected both in conversations with him and in an examination of his collection.

The Ower Collection
consists of hundreds of mostly
paperback science fiction and
science fantasy titles, published
from the 1950s through the 1970s.
Represented in the collection are

works by some of the most famous authors of this popular genre: Robert Heinlein (Ower's personal favorite), Ray Bradbury, Poul Anderson, Arthur C. Clark, Samuel Delany, Isaac Asimov, and J. G. Ballard. The collection also includes works by other writers, often now forgotten and neglected.

Difficulties exist in collecting genre fiction, especially science fiction. The topic itself suffers from a lack of an encompassing definition. Some readers include fantasy and At left: A small selection of classic titles from the

Ower collection displays the eye-catching cover art
for which the science fiction genre is famous.

Below left: Martin Caidin's novel about Colonel Steve

Austin, a Cybernetic Organism or human-machine
combination, was the basis for the highly successful
television series "The Six-Million Dollar Man."

horror in a definition of science fiction, since many writers may cross genre lines from book to book, or even within the same

book. Also, much early science fiction was published in cheap, throwaway paperback format. Tracking down first printings of nowclassic works in good, or even fair, condition can be frustrating for the would-be collector.

BETWEEN PLANETS

brain wave

> Any real collector loves a challenge; the thrill is truly in the hunt. Ower obviously accepted the challenges of determining, first, what to collect and, second, where to look. He defined his collecting interests broadly, emphasizing selected areas, while not excluding certain

other significant and attractive items. Ower's selection of books reveals much about the collector, as any good collection will. The variety and condition of his books reveal his interest in the subject. A talent for science and mathematics led him to an appreciation for speculative science fiction, those books that ask "what if...." Titles such as Martin Caidin's Cyborg, Poul Anderson's Brain Wave, and Isaac Asimov's I, Robot reflect an abiding interest in works that define the genre for many readers. Although fascinated by "hard" science fiction, Ower did not neglect other phases of the genre. His diligent searches in secondhand book shops and at flea markets and yard sales turned up such gems as early paperback printings of Lloyd Biggle's The Metallic Muse, Philip K. Dick's Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?, Andre Norton's Witch World and Philip Wylie and Edwin Balmer's When Worlds Collide.

A recent exhibition, "Yesterday's Tomorrows," at Thomas Cooper Library displayed part of the John B. Ower Collection of Science Fiction. Groups of selected titles reflected some abiding themes of modern science fiction, such as "machine dreams," "space opera," "aliens," and "sex and gender." The colorful and intrigu-

ing cover art of many of the books further enhanced the appeal of the display.

Human interest in space exploration, life on Mars, robotics, and the other themes common in science fiction are both centuries old and as fresh as today's headlines. Because speculative fiction of the recent past has examined the fantastic, the possible, and the probable, readers and researchers will find a delightful and useful resource in the Ower Collection at Thomas Cooper Library.

Jamie S. Hansen is head of cataloging and processing services in the Special Collections Department of Thomas Cooper Library.





Above right: The iconoclastic Robert Heinlein is one of the most popular and influential writers of science fiction, as well as one of the more widely collected authors. Mars, the "red planet," is a favorite setting for science fiction tales. The cover artist for Heinlein's classic work here depicts the well-known gigantic reptilion type of Martian, for removed from the quaint and quirky television character "My Favorite Martian," or Bugs Bunny's feisty adversary, Marvin.

1995 1996

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

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Carol K. Bleser Scott Derrick Wade B, Fairey David Goin Cantey Haile William Hine David H. Keller Patsie McLeod Wylma Wates Reginald D. Wilson, Jr.

The University South Caroliniana Society was founded in 1937 to attimulate and promote the development of the University's South Carolina collection. When McKistick Library opened in 1940 to serve the general library needs of the University, the old college library huilding, which was constructed in 1840 as the first free-standing academic library building in the country, was named The South Caroliniana Library. As the name implies, the library is devoted to bousing published and unpublished South Caroliniana relating to the state's history, literature, and culture. The library's collections have been enhanced by direct gifts of books and papers and by purchasing materials with dues and investment income.

Membership in the society, which is by invitation, includes the following categories: Individual, Sustaining, Patron, Sponsor, Benefactor, and Life.

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING, 1996

he 60th annual meeting of the University South Caroliniana Society convened on Friday, May 17, 1996. Over 200 members attended a reception and exhibit at the South Caroliniana Library and the banquet and business meeting in the Russell House ballroom. The exhibit at the library featured selections from collections acquired by gift and purchase during 1995. Among the collections exhibited were the papers of James McBride Dabbs (1896-1970); James E. Hagood (1826-1904); Emanuel Sternberger (1859-1924); and the plantation journal, 1815-1833, and papers, 1768-1913, of Davison McDowell (1783-1842).

The Library's Modern Political Collections Division exhibited papers of Butler Derrick, Olin D. Johnston, Elizabeth Patterson, Robert W. Hemphill, Gregory D. Shorey, Charles E. Boineau, Rembert C.

Dennis, L. Marion Gressette, and C. Bruce Littlejohn. Significant acquisitions through the use of members' dues and contributions included an 1851 letter of John Bachman; two letterbooks, December 1862-April 1865, of Alfred Ward Grayson Davis and Charles Lewis Davis, Confederate Post Quarter Masters at Greenville; a journal of the Williamsburg District Commissioners of the Poor; an 1831 letter of David James McCord; an account book, 1863-1870, of the West Point [Rice] Mill; and 29 stereograph views of Aiken, S.C. and vicinity photographed by J.A. Palmer in the 1870s.

President Jane C. Davis presided over the business session which included the election of new officers to the executive council. Harvey S. Teal of Columbia was elected to a three-year term as president. Elected to the ex-



ecutive council were William Chandler, of Hemingway; Caroline Hendricks, of Easley; and Isadore Lourie, of Columbia.

Dr. Allen Stokes, the society's secretary-treasurer and director of the South Caroliniana Library, reported that the society received \$23,506 in dues and endowment contributions and \$34,011 in interest and dividend income during 1995. The balance of

the society's fund at the end of the year was \$529,847, an increase of \$6,259 over the previous year. The fund's market increased by value \$259,043 to \$1,078,317. The year 1995 marked the first time that the fund's market value exceeded one million dollars. The society contributed \$38,269 to acquire printed, pictorial, and manuscript materials for the South Caroliniana Library and also continued its support of the university's nationally recognized editorial

projects-The Papers of John C. Calhoun and The Papers of Henry Laurens.

Dr. Thomas L. Johnson, assistant director of the South Caroliniana Library, addressed the membership on "James McBride Dabbs and the Soul of the South." The year 1996 and the month of May marked the centennial of Dabbs' birth in rural Sumter County. As a teacher, writer, lay theo-



Dr. and Mrs. Lewis P. Jones are welcomed to the annual meeting by Dr. George Terry. Jones' lifetime contributions to the teaching, writing, and support of South Carolina history have been honored by an anonymous donor through the Lewis P. Jones Research Fellowship in South Carolina History. The first fellowship was awarded to Dr. William F. Bagwell for research at The South Caroliniana Library in the summer of 1997.

logian, activist with the Southern Regional Council and the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, and farmer, Dabbs reminded generations of Southerners of their heritage.

A graduate of the University of South Carolina and veteran of World War I, Dabbs taught English at the University of South Carolina and Coker College until 1937 when he left Coker and began farming the land where he was born at Rip Raps plantation in the Mayesville section of Sumter County. He remained a farmer until his death in 1970. According to Johnson, Dabbs wrote "on the farm, from the farm," and "outagrarianed the Southern Agrarians." Dabbs wrote and spoke about and exemplified the gentleness and manners that constituted a major aspect of



Professor Louis Palmer
Towles was bonored at a
book-signing reception in the
South Caroliniana Library
in September 1996,

SOUTH CAROLINIANA LIBRARY RECEPTION HONORS REGIONAL AUTHOR

A World Timed Upside Down: the Palmers of South Santee, 1818-1881 was published in 1996 by the University of South Carolina Press with the assistance of the Caroline McKissick Dial South Caroliniana Library Endowment and The University South Caroliniana Society. The volume was

written by Professor Louis Palmer Towles and is based on materials about his family which were donated to the South Caroliniana Library by Mr. Robert Palmer and his sister, Miss Marianne Palmer. Professor Towles received his doctorate from USC and has been on the faculty of Southern Wesleyan University since 1972.

The book presents [from the book jacket] "a remarkable chronicle that features one family's thirty-year plummet from prominence to poverty. Voluminous, literate, and rich in detail, the Palmer family letters and journal entries serve as a sustained narrative of the economic pressure and wartime tragedies that shattered the South's plantation aristocracy."



Dr. Thomas L.
Johnson, assistant
director of the South
Caroliniana Library
addressed the
University South
Caroliniana Society's
1996 annual
meeting on the topic,
"James McBride
Dabbs and the Soul
of the South."

ANNUAL MEETING contrased

Southern heritage. These qualities were deeply ingrained in Dabbs who in all his activities to effect racial harmony and understanding "was ... among our most winsome leaders." Johnson also portrayed Dabbs as one of the South's principal 20th-century churchmen and theologians. Citing historian David Duncan Wallace's observation that slavery, the race problem, and one-party politics narrowed the South Carolina mind to

the point that South Carolinians became "insular and combative rather than constructive," Johnson argued that Dabbs "was ... an unwitting restorer of his state's best mind to itself. In his mind and heart and imagination, South Carolina's, and the South's, most profound intellectual and spiritual traditions once again took root and bloomed in all their power, grace, and freedom."

LIBRARY SOCIETIES HONOR SENATOR ISADORE LOURIE

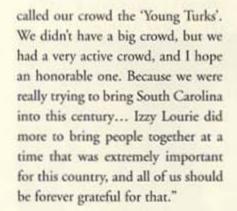
BY HERBERT J. HARTSOOK

Isadore E. Lourie was honored at a reception on October 30, 1996 when the University of South Carolina's Thomas Cooper and University South Caroliniana societies recognized him for the gift of his personal papers to the Modern Political Collections Division of the South Caroliniana Library. The gala affair held in the Graniteville Room of Thomas Cooper Library, drew a standing room only crowd that included family, friends, and members of the societies, as well as legislators and attorneys with whom Lourie has been associated over the years. The event was highlighted by a surprise visit from Lourie's close friend, United States Secretary of Education, Dick Riley.

The University is fortunate to receive Lourie's collection because his life and career span a remarkable period of change in South Carolina's government and he was among the

> key players in instituting change. His papers will form an important resource for future generations of scholars who will find our recent history just as fascinating as we now find the colonial and Civil War eras.

In his remarks Riley said: "Izzy and I have had a wonderful life together in public service They



THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM LOURIE'S REMARKS:

"My parents came to this country at the turn of the century, traveling to a place of new frontiers in pursuit of religious freedom. It made a tremendous impression upon me as they discussed these efforts with me. My mother in particular had a social conscience as wide and as long as this wonderful state. She, more so than any other person, instilled in me a sense of caring for the needy and the underprivileged, which I hope was a mainstay of my political life.

"The highlight of my legislative career was those years when I was active with the group called the 'Young Turks' Through the efforts of this group and many others, we were able to be responsible for progressive legislation in the fields of education, senior citizens, consumer protection, economic development, health care, and many other areas, all of which we believed and hoped would have a lasting impression on the social progress of South Carolina. Our commitment to the cause of social and economic justice for all of our citizens was the anchor of our entire legislative program.

"My heritage as an American, as a Jew, and as a South Carolinian, has been the nourishment of my life. These heritages were the cornerstone of my public service. I continue to be very proud of, and cherish all three of these great heritages I do not want to close my remarks without saying a word about America ... We are able to pursue to the heights of our abilities the opportunities pre-



The Honorable and Mrs. Isadore Lourie

sented to us because of freedom in America — freedom to worship, to speak, to read what we want to, freedom to think of great ideas for

tomorrow. You can feel the freedom in the air in America and South Carolina. And for that we are all blessed."

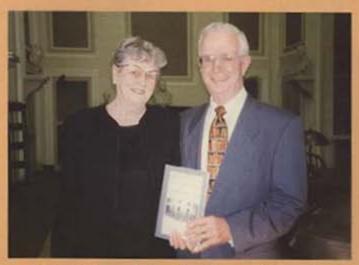


United States Secretary of Education, Dick Riley (left) and William Elliott Close (right) participate in the reception honoring Senator Ludere Lourie at the Thomas Cooper Library in October 1996. The reception was held in conjunction with the opening of the Modern Political Collections' exhibit on the life and work of Senator Lourie.

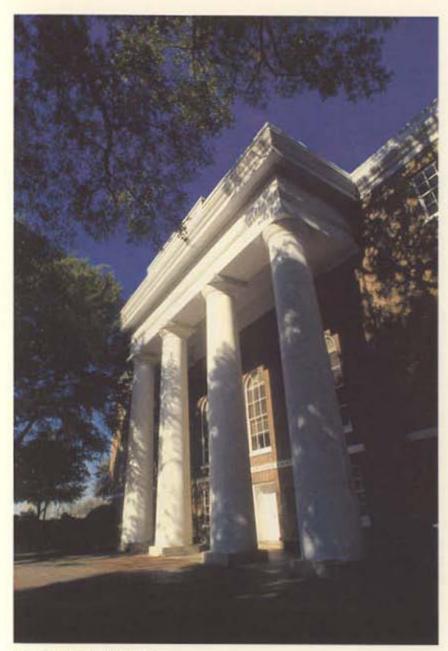
RAMSAY HONORED

Dr. Jack C. Ramsay, Jr., author of *Photographer—Under Fire, the Story of George S. Cook (1819-1902)* was honored at a reception and book-signing at The South Caroliniana Library in September 1996. Ramsay, who is Cook's great-grandson, used the photographer's Civil War era glass plates to illustrate the book. Cook was one of the first photographers to take pictures under battle conditions and was said to be one of the best Southern photographers.

Karin Ramsay, the author's wife, jokingly says, "This book belongs to me because I asked that he write it. But now it belongs to you, [the reader], also."



Dr. and Mrs. Jack Ramsay, Jr., shown here with a copy of his biography about Civil Wier photographer, George S. Cook.



The South Caroliniana Library

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY 1995-1996 MEMBERSHIP

The following members joined The University South Caroliniana Society between July 1, 1995 and December 31, 1996.

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1995 1996

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THOMAS COOPER SOCIETY EVENTS OF 1995-1996

By Rhett Jackson, President, Thomas Cooper Society 1995-96

Looking back at 1995-96, I hope you enjoyed the year as much as I did. We started with Dr. Rodger L. Tarr speaking at the opening of the Thomas Carlyle bicentenary exhibition based on the library's collection which he had formed. His address on "Collecting Carlyle" was of great interest. From there we moved to the lovely annual fall luncheon featuring the incomparable Dori Sanders. What a joy she was and how she appreciated the standing ovation at the conclusion of her entertaining, humorous, and informative talk!

After Christmas, we came back to Thomas Cooper to hear William Cagle, librarian of the Lilly Library at Indiana University speak on "The Importance of Rare Book Collections to Universities." This was a fine address and his comments about the growing rare book collection at Thomas Cooper were much appreciated. This event also marked the opening of the exhibition, "British Women Writers of the 18th and 19th Centuries." Also on display was the rare first edition of *Poems by Mr. John Milton* (London 1645), a purchase made possible with the assistance of your society.

In March we met in the new School of Music for a lecture-recital

The Thomas Cooper Society was established in 1990 to serve as a volunteer supporting organization for the University of South Carolina's Thomas Cooper Library, encounaging community interest in the library and promoting a fuller understanding of its purpose, programs, and potential. Opportunities for cultural enrichment are offered through a stimulating series of lectures, exhibitions, and special events.

The society fosters gifts, endowments, and memorials to the Thomas Cooper Library. This generosity enables the library to acquire distinctive and valuable materials for students and other scholars. Membership categories include: Individual, Family, Student, Sustaining, Patron, Life, and Corporate.

by Dr. William Penn who played some of his compositions based on literary works. Next we celebrated the opening of "A Bicentenary Exhibition from the G. Ross Roy Collection at the Thomas Cooper Library." The Scottish novelist, Alasdair Gray, introduced the opening with a most interesting speech about Burns and his times.

Our spring luncheon featured Max Childers of Winthrop University speaking about and reading from his new novel, The Congregation of the Dead. His speech inspired many of us to read this exceptional novel by one of our own. At the luncheon we presented our annual Student Book Collecting Award. We gave two awards this year to two graduate students in the USC Department of English. First place went to Catherine E. Lewis whose collection includes works of contemporary Southern literature with emphasis on the writings of Toni Morrison. The second place winner was Robert W. Trogdon for his collection entitled, "The Creation of a Myth: Ernest Hemingway in Reissues." Exhibits of materials from the students' collections were later displayed at Thomas Cooper Library. We ended the year hearing Elizabeth Wessels speak about the history and mechanics of pop-up books. These books have fascinated people for a lot longer than I realized. We have so many resource folks in our midst to tell us something about which we know almost nothing and Liz is one of these folks.

After the year's end, we started looking forward to the F. Scott Fitzgerald centennial celebration to be led by Dr. Matthew J. Bruccoli in the fall. As we all know, this was a great success which helped bring the University national publicity.

It was a joy and an honor for me to serve as your president for the 1995-96 year, and I feel privileged to be listed with the other past presidents of the Thomas Cooper Society. All of these people were dedicated to making our society one of the best library support groups on any of America's campuses. I am grateful to have been associated with all of you, as well as with the staff and leadership of our libraries. I wish I had the space to start with George Terry and list the names of all staff members of Thomas Cooper Library—what a collection of great people.



The newly appointed Feagle Hall, above, adorned with Audubon prints donated to the University by the late Jennie Haddock Feagle.

THE JENNIE HADDOCK FEAGLE HALL

The entrance to Thomas Cooper Library's Graniteville Room has been renamed for Jannie Haddock Feagle, Feagle, owner and proprietor of the Roof Lumber Company in Columbia, had a strong interest in ornithology and donated her collection of Audubon prints, along with other personal effects, to the University library. She died in 1993 at the age of 97.

South Carolina College was one of the original subscribers to John James Audubon's famous series *Birds of America* (1827-38). Feagle's gift included a set of all three elephant-folio versions of Audubon's first print for the series, "The Wild Turkey," by Lizars of Edinburgh (1826), Havell of London (1827), and Bien of Philadelphia (1859). First housed in a little-visited seminar room, the three turkey prints have now been rehung in the new Feagle Hall. The prints are set off by special track lighting and make a fitting gateway to introduce visitors to the library's natural history collections.



IN MEMORIAM

Members of the Thomas Cooper Society joined faculty, students, staff, and other members of the University community on January 27, 1997 to mourn the loss of James Dickey, noted American poet and novelist and long-time writer in residence at USC. As part of a special ceremony held on the Horseshoe, the Thomas Cooper Medal for Distinction in the Arts and Sciences was presented in Dickey's honor to his family. Featured speaker for the event was South Carolina author, Par Conroy, who had been selected as the first Cooper Medalist in 1995.

THE GARIBALDI COLLECTION: A MAJOR RESEARCH DONATION TO THOMAS COOPER LIBRARY



In late 1996, Thomas Cooper Library received a major new collection of research materials by and about the great

Italian patriot leader Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882). The collection was donated to the library by Dr. Anthony P. Campanella, a leading Garibaldi scholar whose passion for Garibaldi was first ignited in the 1930s.

For over 50 years, Campanella has devoted much of his time and energy to studying the Italian

patriot and revolutionist, who, in 1860, with his famous Thousand overthrew the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, lead-

ing soon after to the long-awaited reunification of Italy. Originally a political scientist, Campanella has assembled a collection with materials in at least nine languages, documenting Garibaldi's influence and importance both in Italy and internationally.

The collection includes more than 3,000 books, and 400 manuscript letters from and to Garibaldi, together with contemporary newspapers, pictures, maps, valuable commemorative medals, Garibaldi postage stamps, and memorabilia.

Among the books

Garibaldi

is a collection from the Garibaldi family's library, and among the memorabilia is a sword presented to Garibaldi by the people of Montevideo as he left from exile

in South America, to return to Italy in 1848.

As a research resource, the collection is unsurpassed. Preliminary cataloguing shows that as many as one third of the titles are owned by no other library in North America. "The collection's significance cannot be over-emphasized," said Dr.

> George Terry, USC's vice-provost and dean of libraries. "It is truly a first-rate addition to the world-class collections we have acquired over the past several years."

Currently being catalogued in the Department of Special Collections, the collection will become better known to the University community through a major library exhibit, and an introductory lecture by Campanella.



Dr. and Mrs. Anthony P. Campanella

CHARLES DARWIN MATERIALS DONATED TO THOMAS COOPER LIBRARY

Thomas Cooper Library has recently received a major collection of materials pertaining to the noted 19th century biologist and formulator of the theory of evolution by natural selection, Charles Darwin. The



(Above) Darwin's works featured in the library's new collection include: On the Origin of Species and The Descent of Man.

collection was presented by Dr. C. Warren Irvin, Jr. and will be called the C. Warren Irvin, Jr. Collection of Darwin and Darwin Related Books. This major collection contains an important body of first editions of works central to the development and understanding of modern scientific thought. The collection, formed over a 15-year period, includes the first editions of almost all of Darwin's writings, including On the Origin of Species (1859) and The Descent of Man (1871).

Irvin and his wife have also established the C. Warren Irvin, Jr., and Josephine B. Irvin Endowment Fund in support of the collection. The Irvins' gift of \$25,000 will be matched by an equal library contribution from non-state funds. The total endowment of \$50,000 will be used to develop and maintain the collection. It may also, at a future date, be used to support a graduate fellowship, enabling students to research the collection.



(From the left): Dr. and Mrs. C. Warren Irvin, Jr., Roger Mortimer, and Dr. Patrick Scott

Irvin's intent in building the collection was to reflect the range and variety of Darwin's writings and interests, setting them in the context of the work of his immediate predecessorshis grandfather Erasmus Darwin, Thomas Robert Malthus, Jean Baptiste Lamarck, and Sir Charles Lyell; and of his principal colleagues and followers, Alfred Russel Wallace, Thomas Henry Huxley, and Darwin's cousin Francis Galton, founder of the study of eugenics.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS ON THE WEB

The world of rare books might seem miles from cyberspace, but the two have been brought together in several recent projects using the resources of Thomas Cooper Library's Special Collections.

The most elaborate web-site is the F. Scott Fitzgerald home-page (http://www.sc.edu/fitzgerald), designed for the Fitzgerald Centenary in September 1996. The page was done in 1920s style by designers from USC's computer services. The site provides biographical and scholarly information along with an overview of the Matthew J. and Arlyn Bruccoli Collection of F. Scott Fitzgerald. New items continue to be added to the page.

The special collections site (http: //www.sc.edu/library/spcoll) was developed by Jason Pierce, a USC graduate student in the Department of English. This site lists the department's many collections and publi-

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F. SCOTT FITZGERALD CENTENARY

In September 1996, Thomas Cooper Library was at the center of the very successful F. Scott Fitzgerald Centenary Celebration. The festival highlight was the major library exhibit of manuscripts, books, pictures and memorabilia drawn from Thomas Cooper's Matthew J. and Arlyn Bruccoli Collection of F. Scott Fitzgerald.

More than a year in preparation, the exhibition focused on "Fitzgerald and the Profession of Authorship," but also included sections on the author's wife, Zelda, and their daughter, Scottie Fitzgerald Smith. The exhibition was prepared by a small group of advanced graduate students in English, working under Professor Bruccoli's guidance. A fully illustrated catalogue, published for the library by USC Press, commemorated the event, which continued to attract visitors throughout its three-month run.

During the festival, the Thomas Cooper Society hosted a banquet at the Capital City Club, at which the novelist Joseph Heller gave the centenary address and was presented with the society's Thomas Cooper Medal for Distinction in the Arts and Sciences. At a reception held in the library for the formal opening of the Fitzgerald Room in Special Collections, the novelist Frederick Busch paid tribute both to Fitzgerald and to Professor Bruccoli's role in forming the collection. The festival, which drew visitors from as far away as Japan and Germany, also featured Budd Schulberg's reminiscences of Fitzgerald, a production of Fitzgerald's musical play, Fie! Fie! Fi-Fi!, and a film series at Richland County Public Library.

THOMAS COOPER SOCIETY PRESENTS RARE MILTON VOLUME TO LIBRARY

With the help of the Thomas Cooper Society, the Thomas Cooper Library's Special Collections department has acquired an influential 17th-century volume, Poems of Mr. John Milton, published in London in 1645. This volume was the first collection of poetry by the English Puritan poet, containing such well-known poems as "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso." In it, too, is his elegy "Lycidas," recall-



ing his college days in Cambridge, before the strife-torn years of the English Civil War.

The library already owns four other early editions of Milton, including his stirring defense of a free press Areopagitica (1644) and his great Biblical epic Paradise Lost (1667). "This new volume strengthens our research holdings on a major author," said Patrick Scott, associate University librarian for Special Collections, "and it is also the kind of great book that helps special collections link up with the undergraduate teaching program. We are grateful to the Cooper Society for their support."

Shown at left is the title page of Poems of Mr. John Milton. This small format book from 1645 is a linchpin edition in Thomas Cooper Library's collection of Milton materials.

"EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED": A UNIQUE ITEM IS ADDED TO THE BURNS COLLECTION

BY G. ROSS ROY



(Dr. Roy continues to seek out materials to enhance the G. Ross Roy Collection of Burns, Burnsiana, and Scottish Poetry housed at Thomas Cooper Library. He recently discovered, acquired, and donated the item he discusses in this article, Ed.)

A unique copy of The Burns Calendar: A Manual of Burnsiana: Relating Events in the Poet's History [and] Names Associated with his Life and Writings, which was edited by James M'Kie and published in Kilmarnock in 1874, has recently been added to the G. Ross Roy Collection. The volume (No. 497 of an edition of 600, numbered and signed by the editor) is from the library of Robert B. Adam, a famous collector of the 1920s, and is unique because it has been "extra-illustrated" with 85 plates and four autograph letters not found in other copies. The volume contains Adam's leather book label and the whole is sumptuously bound in morocco gilt by W. Pratt.

The Calendar has an entry for each day of the year, with a note about important events in Burns' life, or famous people who had some connection with him. Thus, at February 1 is an entry referring to an account by Sir Walter Scott in the first issue of The Quarterly Review (February 1809) about an important new edition of Burns. Bound-in, facing this page is a proof copy of an engraving done in 1831 from a well-known portrait of Scott painted by John Watson Gordon the previous year. Bound-in also is an unpublished six-

teen-line autograph letter from Scott of May 31, 1820, a time when all of the English-speaking world eagerly awaited the next title in the Waverley novels series. The large single sheet has been folded to create an envelope, and the wax seal is still present.

Elsewhere there is a short letter from Isaac D'Israeli (father of the novelist and British Prime Minister Benjamin), himself a well-known man of letters, returning a set of Burns' works which he had borrowed, and telling his correspondent that he finds the poet's prose style, "the most astonishing I have ever read, from a Farmer!-more than his poetry!"

Fully half of the engravings are proof copies. The largest number of them are portraits of people whom

> Burns knew, or writers who spoke



page and cover of the "extra-illustrated" Burns Calender. The frontispiece, to the left of the title page, shows Burns' vision of his Scottish muse.



The Gordon portrait of Scott with his dog.

the Scottish poet Thomas Campbell painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence is apparently signed by the artist. Of the several engravings of Burns, there is an India proof of the Archibald Skirving likeness, the most romantic of the contemporary portraits. The likeness of Burns which was painted by Alexander Nasmyth, engraved by John Beugo for the Edinburgh (1787) edition of the poems, is also represented. Two contemporary reviews of this first Edinburgh edition are tipped in; one of these appeared in The Universal Magazine for May 1787, the month after Burns' poems had been published.

The Calendar also contains seven crudely printed ballad slips. One of these bears a spurious Burns poem of 16 lines, which was unknown to James Mackay when he published all of the 111 such poems which were known. The song here present, "The Sun that Lights the Roses," thus joins another previously unnoted spurious Burns poem in the Roy Collection. A further ballad slip produced by the wellknown London printer of ephemera, John Pitts (active 1802-19), publishes anonymously Allan Ramsay's popular song "The Highland Laddie." This printing of the song appears to be unrecorded.

The importance of this volume is that researchers can find in it a likeness of a large number of the people whom Burns knew. Since there is no published list of the iconography of members of the Burns circle, scholars should find the collection of great use.

Dr. G. Ross Roy is a USC professor emeritus of English and honorary curator of Thomas Cooper Library's Burns Collection.

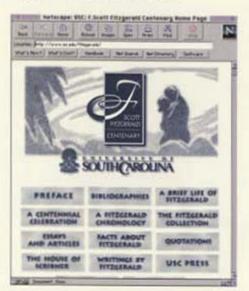
THE ROBERT BURNS BICENTENARY

The bicentenary of the birth of the Scottish poet Robert Burns (1759-1796) was celebrated round the world, but the first and biggest North American celebration was early in 1996 at the University of South Carolina, home to the G. Ross Roy Collection of Robert Burns, Burnsiana, and Scottish Literature. The celebration was also one of the USC Library's first projects at making its unique strengths better known off campus. With support from the South Carolina Humanities Council and local Scottish societies, a traveling display about Burns, drawing on materials in the Roy Collection visited six area public libraries. Professor Roy made a brief presentation at each exhibit site.

The Burns celebration continued with a major three-month exhibit of original books, manuscripts, and illustrative material at Thomas Cooper Library, curated by Professor Roy. Included were such rare items as the 1786 Kilmarnock Burns, the 1799 Merry Muses (one of only two known copies), and a letter from Burns to the fair "Clarinda." This was the library's first exhibit from the Roy Collection to focus exclusively on Burns himself. Thomas Cooper Society members received a copy of the exhibit's commemorative catalogue.

In late March, Thomas Cooper Library hosted an international research conference on Robert Burns and Literary Nationalism, that attracted scholars from Scotland and elsewhere in Europe, as well as from Canada and the United States. Talks by former Beirut hostage Tom Sutherland and leading Scottish novelist Alasdair Gray, and the concluding Saturday session at Richland County Public Library attracted substantial local participation.

WORLD WIDE WEB arrival



Above is the homepage of the Fitzgerald website: www.sc.edu/fitzgerald

cations. It also links to several on-line exhibits that can be used to supplement classroom teaching. For example, the sites featuring Renaissance printing and African exploration might be used to enhance a history course or the Walt Whitman site might be utilized for a course in American literature. A recent addition features Charles Darwin.

The third web-site is (www.sc.edu/library/scotlit). It introduces Scottish resources at USC and also gives links to Scottish sources worldwide. Special feature pages are devoted to Robert Burns and Robert Louis Stevenson.

All of these sites have proved popular and have drawn attention to the University libraries from both on and off campus. Over 16,000 browsers visited the Fitzgerald site in its first three months, and the Scottish literature site has been picked up by YAHOO, one of the World Wide Web's busiest search services, as the gateway link for this subject.

USC LIBRARIES RECEIVE GIFTS



A. Elliott Holman III with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Elliott Holman, Jr.

HOLMAN ENDOWMENT:

On August 19, 1996, the Arthur Elliott Holman, Jr. Acquisition and Preservation Endowment was established for the University South Caroliniana Library by A. Elliott Holman III. The date marked the occasion of his father's 80th birthday.

Proceeds from the endowment will be used for new acquisitions and for preservation of current holdings in the areas of Holman's interests. which include the Episcopal Church, music and the arts, Anderson County, and other aspects of South Carolina history. An Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, from the First Settlement of the Province, to the War of the Revolution was the first volume to be preserved with

story continues on page 50

GIFTS continued

funds from this account. The volume was written by Frederick Dalcho in 1820 and was presented to the University by former President, J. Rion McKissick.

The Holman family has a history of supporting the South Caroliniana Library, beginning with Mrs. Arthur Elliott Holman, who was a charter member of the University South Caroliniana Society in 1936. Mr. and Mrs. A. Elliott Holman, Jr. are currently members of the society. Mr. A. Elliott Holman III has continued his family's tradition by establishing this endowment to benefit students and researchers at the South Caroliniana Library for generations to come.

Persons interested in supporting the aquisitions and preservation goals of the Holman fund may contact Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr. at the South Carolinana Library or use the enclosed envelope.

NEH CHALLENGE GRANT: The University libraries have received over \$300,000 in matching funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Challenge

Grant. According to the terms of the grant, NEH provided one dollar for every three dollars of contributions from other sources.

Funds contributed to the University Libraries by NEH for the grant have been deposited into an endowment, the interest from which will be used to build the humanities collections, to further preservation efforts, and to purchase research-level materials. The library will benefit greatly in years to come from participating in this program. Further contributions may be made using the enclosed envelope.

UNIQUE GIFT: John Ducate, Jr., of Columbia has presented the University libraries with an unusual gift-a silver bar weighing 84.32 troy pounds. The bar was recovered by professional treasure hunter Mel Fisher from the wreck of the Spanish galleon Neustra Senora de Atocha. The ship went down in 1622 off the Florida Keys and its treasure rested on the ocean floor for 350 years before being raised by Fisher in 1972. Ducate, who serves on the University's Educational Foundation Board of Directors, gave the bar, valued at \$60,000, with the indication that the proceeds from its sale be applied toward the University's portion of the NEH Challenge Grant,

WILLIAM A. FORAN MEMORIAL FUND

Long-time USC history professor William A. Foran has been honored by the establishment of a fund to purchase materials for the South Caroliniana Library relating to Professor Foran's favorite periods of American history, the Civil War and the Reconstruction era which followed it. Foran received his undergraduate degree from USC and did graduate work both at USC and at Johns Hopkins University. He received USC's Russell Distinguished Teaching Award in 1963 in recognition of his legendary Socratic style of teaching. The Foran fund was established by an anonymous out-of-state donor who became acquainted with Foran while conducting doctoral research at the South Caroliniana Library. Other donors who wish to honor the memory of William Foran should contact Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr. at the South Caroliniana Library or use the enclosed envelope.

BICENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN

The University libraries are actively participating in the University's capital campaign which will culminate in the bicentennial celebration in 2001. Valunteeres are being recruited and plans are being made to reach the libraries' goal of five million dollars in endowment funds. Interest from these funds will be used for acquisitions, preservation, and electronic resources. The endowment funds will guarantee income for future generations and will help the libraries move toward the goal of being one of the top five academic libraries in the Southeast.

Named endowment funds may be established with a minimum contribution of \$10,000 and naming apportunities are evallable in all of the University's libraries. Contact Carol Danner Benfield, Director of Library Development at (803) 777-3142 for additional information.



Thomas Cooper Library displays a 20th anniversary banner.

THE THOMAS COOPER SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP BY CATEGORY 1995-1996

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Mes. William Carroll Beown Dr. Matthew J. Bruccoli Dr. Anthony P. Campanella Dr. C. Warren Irvin, Jr. Mes. Mary Osman Dr. D. Strother Pope Mrs. Emert Rice Dr. G. Rom Roy

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The following new Family, Individual and Studens members joined she Thomas Gooper Society between July 1, 1995 and December 31, 1996

FAMILY MEMBERSHIP

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Revs. Eric & Ellen Skidmore Mr. Robert Skinder &

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Ms. Parricia Marrin

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