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From the South Carolina Postcard Collection at the South Caroliniana Library
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.

Correspondence should be addressed to: Ex Libris, Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, 29208.

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FOREWORD

It is hard to believe that over the past 12 months, we have had such distinguished author/scholars as James McPherson, John Updike, George Plimpton, Robert Coover, and others visit our library. In addition, we have taken significant steps toward conserving our collections and making them more accessible to our patrons.

A gift by General William Westmoreland of his papers is particularly noteworthy as is the Williams-Manning-Chesnut collection, which includes a number of unpublished works by Mary Boykin Chesnut and hundreds of letters written during the Civil War period. We continue to develop and build collections in modern American literature. This past year the Center for Literary Biography was established and we opened the James Dickey Poetry Seminar Room. Both the Thomas Cooper Society and the University South Caroliniana Society have been extremely active with more events and programs this year than ever before.

The recent announcement by President John Palms and Provost Jerry Odom that a $10 million appropriation will be sought from the General Assembly next year for renovations and a special collections library building is greatly appreciated. I believe that this commitment on their part is yet another indication of their determination to build here one of the finest libraries in the Southeast.

I am quite happy to announce that in 1998 the Thomas Cooper Library ranked 49th among the Association of Research Libraries in the United States. I am also pleased, as always, to have the opportunity to work with the wonderful faculty and staff at our libraries. In addition, I am fortunate to have been able to meet and become friends with a number of our most important supporters both on campus and off.

I am proud to introduce this our fifth issue of Ex Libris.

George Terry

GEORGE D. TERRY
Vice Provost and Dean of Libraries
and Information Systems
In Search of the Charles Pinckney Library

by Terry W. Lipscomb

Latter-day descendants of Charles Pinckney (1757–1824)—signer of the United States Constitution, governor of South Carolina, and minister to Spain—liked to wax nostalgic about their ancestor's magnificent homes, personal possessions, and entertainments, which they ranked among the lost glories of antebellum South Carolina. Pinckney, an avid collector, had turned his mansion on Charleston's lower Meeting Street into a virtual museum. Among his treasures was a library with so many books that it filled a large suite of three rooms featuring rich carpets and curtains, and ceilings decorated in classical style. The library allegedly contained "near twenty thousand of the rarest and choicest books, collected from every part of the Continent, and in every language spoken in the enlightened world."
A natural question then arises, "Where is the great Pinckney library today?" Surprisingly, the most recent evidence suggests that a large remnant still exists and that for the past 65 years it has been sitting almost unnoticed on shelves in the University of South Carolina library system. The story has emerged from manuscripts in the Thomas Evelle Richardson Collection, recently the focus of a grant project at the South Caroliniana Library. Richardson described his library as the ancestral collection of a colonial South Carolina family. William Pinckney (1704–1766), who served as deputy secretary of the province under Governor James Glen, had begun the collection and, upon his death, the library descended to his son Colonel Charles Pinckney (1732–1782). Thence it was passed on to his grandson Governor Charles Pinckney, to his great-grandson Henry Laurens Pinckney (1794–1863), and to his great-great-grandson Henry Laurens Pinckney Jr. (d. 1902). Although each generation added books to the collection, the large number of volumes collected by Governor Pinckney justified calling it the Charles Pinckney library.

The mansion on Meeting Street that housed the books during the "age of the Pinckneys" passed out of the family, fell into disrepair, and was pulled down in the 1850s by a new owner. At mid-century the collection graced a dwelling that lay further to the north and in the swath of destruction which the 1861 Charleston fire cut across the peninsula. Unfortunately, most of the books and manuscripts of Charles Pinckney's library perished in the flames. Forty years later, "Charlie" Pinckney, son of Henry Laurens Pinckney Jr., inherited the main remnant of the library from his father and decided to settle personal and estate debts by selling it. By this time the books were no longer in Charleston but were at Stateburg in Sumter County. The family had moved them to Sans Souci, a plantation house built in the 18th century by Edward Rutledge. Pinckney feared this isolated location in the country put the books at risk of another fire. Later events proved him correct when Sans Souci burned on May 27, 1934. Fortunately, thanks to Thomas E. Richardson, the books were no longer there.

Richardson, a Confederate veteran, history enthusiast, patriotic South Carolinian, entrepreneur, and sometime civil servant, had survived a string of 1890s business failures and was trying to gain a foothold as a rare book dealer in Sumter. The Pinckney and Richardson families were related by marriage, and so in July 1903 Charlie Pinckney offered to sell Richardson the library. Pinckney's siblings reacted to the sale with mixed feelings. His younger brother Henry Laurens Pinckney III was livid. "He was thoroughly disgusted with his brother for selling the library," Richardson later recalled, "and mad with me for buying it." Pinckney's sister Harriott was more agreeable, but she had legal claims that complicated the transaction. Their father had willed Pinckney the library but had authorized Harriott to take a reasonable number of books for her own use. She said she wanted mainly "books not worth much money, and yet valuable in a home." But in the interest of family harmony, Pinckney and Richardson may also have allowed her to claim vintage editions of Edward Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, William Robertson's History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V, and John Latham's A General Synopsis of Birds.

On October 14, 1903, Pinckney dispatched Richardson's books from Stateburg to Sumter. The shipment consisted of two waggonloads containing nine boxes and one barrel that Richardson had packed during a visit to Sans Souci. No volume

The Pinckney-Lewdnes House was located on lower Meeting Street in Charleston until it was torn down in 1850. Here Charles Pinckney entertained many illustrious guests including George Washington in 1791. This view is from a watercolor on paper done by A.B. Bibb and is used by the kind permission of the Gibbes Museum of Art and the Carolina Art Association, owners of the copyright.

Charles Pinckney in 1787
total was mentioned, but Richardson's initial estimates before the settlement with Harriott had ranged from 1,500 to 2,000 volumes. Richardson spent the next couple of years trying to arrange a resale of the collection. Financial necessity rather than desire to dispose of the books motivated this course of action. He hated to part with any of the books, and he especially hated letting them leave South Carolina. If he had to sell them, he preferred to place them as a set in one of the state's university or college libraries. He wrote David Bancroft Johnson and offered the collection to Winthrop College, but to no avail. In 1905, Richardson saw a possible solution to his financial dilemma when he applied for the position of the first secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina—a position equivalent in today's terms to director of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. But the commission chose A.S. Salley Jr., over Richardson, and, without the salaried position, Richardson felt compelled to sacrifice part of the Pinckney collection.

The Anderson Auction Company of New York already had a consignment of the Pinckney books and in June 1905 offered the titles for sale in auction catalog no. 404. Among the items was a bound set of 18th-century plays, including an imprint of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's *The School for Scandal* which may have been a first edition. At the last minute, Richardson changed his mind about disposing of some titles and authorized the auctioneers to withdraw them or bid up to specified amounts in his own name, provided that previous lots had brought acceptable bids.

By 1907, Richardson achieved a measure of financial security when he became probate judge of Sumter County, a job he held until he died more than a quarter of a century later. Consequently, he had no further need to dispose of items from the Pinckney library. In 1909 Richardson wrote that he had "nearly all the books belonging to the Library of Charles Pinckney, which survived the Great fire at Charleston in 1861 (possibly a thousand volumes). Since the publication of Chief Justice Nott's 'Mystery of the Pinckney Draught,'" he added, "I have had an enquiry from the Authorities in Washington after these books, but knowing that I have something unique I am in no hurry to sell, especially so as many of the books may be extremely rare."

In 1932, USC professor of history, Robert L. Meriwether, took a delegation from the University of South Carolina's Caroliniana Committee to Sumter to view Richardson's holdings which included not only Pinckney books but other rare South Carolina imprints and manuscripts. On December 3rd, Meriwether wrote Richardson of their conclusions.

*Our committee has talked over the possibilities of an offer for some or all of your books, and we were forced to the conclusion that our finances would not permit us to make any offer for the Pinckney books. The volumes themselves would add few titles to our Caroliniana collection which we must concentrate on. Let me hope you may still be able to think of our library as a place to deposit them, for as the library of Charles Pinckney these books would be of great interest, and, kept together as a separate collection, they would be very useful to the student, and a very proper memorial to yourself.*

That was how matters stood when Richardson died in July 1933 at the age of 86.
His correspondence ended leaving no evidence as to the eventual fate or whereabouts of the Charles Pinckney library.

In 1998, when the Richardson manuscript collection was being processed at the South Caroliniana Library, the frequent references to rare book titles and authors led to periodic checks in the University’s USCAN library catalog. The online descriptions consistently showed that the University owned copies autographed by Charles Pinckney and other members of his family. Letters in the University archives revealed what had happened after Richardson’s death. Faced with an estate sale that would have broken up the Richardson collection, the University had appealed to financier Bernard M. Baruch and had gotten authorization for a donation not to exceed $4,900. This amount was stipulated because a gift of more than $5,000 would be subject to tax, and Baruch wanted the gift to remain anonymous.

The University paid Richardson’s estate $3,800 for “all the books, papers, pamphlets, bound newspaper files, other newspapers, letters, documents and account books which were the property of the late Judge Thomas E. Richardson at the time of his death.” University President L.T. Baker wrote Baruch, “As far as we are informed, this is the most valuable contribution to the library by an individual in the one hundred and twenty-nine years of the life of this institution.”

Despite Meriwether’s suggestion that the Charles Pinckney books ought to be kept apart as a group, they went into the general collection and, in time, information about their origin was lost. Periodically, members of the University community would find Pinckney-inscribed titles in the library’s stacks. Thanks to discoveries by librarian Davy-Jo Ridge and faculty members Walter Edgar and David Rembert, about 90 titles were pulled from the stacks over the years and transferred to special collections. Strangely, no accession list of the Pinckney library seems to have been made at the time of purchase, or, if such a list was made, it was not kept on file. When...
Richardson's own lists as an antiquarian book dealer turned up in his papers, they provided the first real guide to the collection. Using his inventories as road maps, special collections staff at Thomas Cooper Library have now located the last of the Pinckney books in the general stacks and moved them to the Rare Book Room. Other titles from the collection are housed in closed stacks at the Law Library and the South Caroliniana Library. One of these volumes is a copy of Isaac Stockton Keith's *Sermons, Addresses, and Letters* (1816) which is signed by Mary Eleanor Laurens Pinckney, daughter of Charles Pinckney.

Richardson's lists provide firm documentation of what was in the collection. They provide the conjectural basis for identifying the University's books as possible or probable Pinckney titles in cases where later damage or rebinding has removed or concealed the signed inscriptions. Richardson's papers also reveal additional interesting details about the books. The University's sole copy of *Reflections on the Painting and Sculpture of the Greeks* (1765), written by the German art historian Johann J. Winckelmann and translated into English by the artist Henry Fuseli, is an accession from the Pinckney library autographed by Charles Pinckney in 1791. This volume was nearly lost to the University in 1905 when Richardson listed it in the auction catalog. In the end, however, he saved it from the auctioneer's gavel because he prized it too highly to let it go.

For the historian, the Charles Pinckney library offers a new angle for the study of the man himself. His signed inscriptions in the books often included dates and addresses connected with their acquisition. One can learn that Pinckney's reading material at the time of the 1787 federal convention may have included Jacques Necker's *Treatise on the Administration of the Finances of France* (1785) as he bought a copy in New York just one week before the convention assembled in Philadelphia. In 1803 Pinckney acquired the first volume of Henry Swinburne's *Travels in the Two Sicilies* (1783–86) while he was at the court of Madrid. On another occasion a fellow diplomat gave him a copy of Neville Wyndham's *Travels through Europe* (ca. 1790) at Bordeaux, France. Apparently, Pinckney sometimes had books delivered or presented to him at Snee Farm (now the Charles Pinckney National Historic Site), his country property outside Charleston. Works containing his name and the inscription "Snee Farm" included Luis de Camoes' *The Lusiad* (1791), Joseph Addison's and Richard Steele's *The Spectator* (1754), Vicesimus Knox's *Elegant Epistles* (1791), and *The Life of Baron Frederic Trench* (1788–93).

Pinckney's library represented a remarkable and perhaps exceptional range of subjects for his day. Walter Edgar's *The Libraries of Colonial South Carolina* (1969) added greatly to prior knowledge of the subject but yielded few surprises regarding
the reading matter of the period. The most common titles were classics, popular literary best sellers, works on law, government, English history, anatomy, and theology. In contrast, Pinckney’s tastes covered the full range of human knowledge. His collecting habits may have developed when the American Revolution interrupted his formal education. For Pinckney, the printing press became his university.

His section on religion included The Koran; Commonly Called the Alcoran of Mohammed (1764). His classical shelves contained not only Pope’s Homer but Edward Spelman’s The Roman Antiquities of Dionysius Halicarnassensis (1758). His books on language included not only Johnson’s dictionary but also James Parsons’ Remains of Japhet; Being Historical Enquiries into the Affinity and Origin of the European Languages (1767). His history and travel collection included George L. Staunton’s Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China (1798) and Baron Auckland’s History of New Holland from its First Discovery in 1616, to the Present Time (1787).

Perhaps the most revealing example of Pinckney’s wide-ranging interests was his copy of Christiaan Huygens’ Comothœmus: or, Conjectures Concerning the Inhabitants of the Planets (1762). This work had first appeared in English in 1698 as The Celestial Worlds Discover’d. Richardson’s inventory listed a copy of the 1762 edition with Charles Pinckney’s signature. Thomas Cooper Library has the identical edition rebound in modern calf without a signature, but notations on the title page strongly suggest it is from the Pinckney library. In this posthumous work, Huygens, the 17th-century Dutch astronomer who discovered the rings of Saturn, speculated on the existence of extraterrestrials. Allowing for the state of knowledge at the time, his treatment was comparable in intelligence to the works of Carl Sagan. He argued that humanoid aliens might inhabit planets circling the distant stars.

If Charles Pinckney’s interests ran to exobiology, then he may have been collecting books on a Jeffersonian scale. If his library did not in fact reach 20,000 volumes, it surely did contain many thousands of items. No doubt, a number of the foreign language editions and weighty tomes disappeared in the 1861 fire, but even the sentimental favorites and collectibles the family snatched from the flames included some very unusual titles. All in all, the books that survived certainly suggest that this South Carolina founding father had an insatiable curiosity about the wonders of civilization and the mysteries of the natural world.
One of the great joys of rare book librarianship is watching collections grow. Sometimes this is achieved through serendipitous gifts and other times through careful and thoughtful acquisition. Existing collections may harbor the seeds of new ones and thereby the enriched whole is indeed greater than the sum of its parts.

One such developing collection at Thomas Cooper Library is a group of books and manuscripts by James Weldon Johnson, noted African-American poet and statesman. This collection started with the gift of the personal library of the distinguished storyteller and librarian, Augusta Baker, which the library received in 1997. Baker had known Johnson in New York City in the 1930s and owned some of his manuscripts. Four holograph poems, one in three versions initiated by the poet, were the seeds of the new James Weldon Johnson Collection. Since receiving these first items, the Rare Books and Special Collections Department staff has been adding first editions of most of Johnson's important works. The diversity of his works—poetry, essays, lectures, speeches, song lyrics—reveals the story of Johnson's extraordinary life.

Johnson, who was born in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1871, graduated from Atlanta University in 1894. He returned to Jacksonville where he taught school, edited a newspaper, and was admitted to the bar. Encouraged by his younger brother, musician J. Rosamond Johnson, he moved to New York City in 1901. The Johnson brothers and a third musician, Bob Cole, formed a song and dance act that toured the United States and Europe for several years. During this time, Johnson, in collaboration with his brother and other musicians, wrote over 200 popular songs. Many of these, like "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground" (1901), were written for the musical stage or for the then-popular blackface minstrel shows. Johnson also wrote the lyrics for romantic ballads like "If the Sands of the Seas Were Pearls" (1914). Copies of these songs are part of the library's Johnson Collection. Perhaps the best known of all of the Johnson brothers' collaborations was the stirring "Lift Every Voice and Sing" (ca. 1920), often referred to as the Negro National Anthem. The Johnson Collection holds two early printings of this song, one of which was produced by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Johnson supported Theodore Roosevelt's re-election campaign in 1904 and subsequently was assigned to consular posts in Venezuela and Nicaragua. Following the Senate's rejection of his nomination as consul to the Azores in 1912, Johnson resigned from the diplo-
matic service to pursue a full-time career in writing. In that same year he published his novel *The Autobiography of an Ex-Coloured Man*, the story of a black man who passed for white.

In 1916, Johnson began yet another career, this time as field secretary of the NAACP. During his 14 years with the organization, Johnson was active as speaker, lobbyist, and investigator. In 1920, he was sent by the NAACP to investigate conditions in Haiti, which had been occupied by United States Marines since 1915. Johnson's articles in *The Nation* revealed the brutality of the American occupation. These articles were reprinted under the title, *Self-Determining Haiti*. Throughout his career with the NAACP, Johnson was a popular public speaker. The library owns a rare offprint of one of Johnson's speeches, the 1923 commencement address at Hampton Institute in Hampton, Virginia. In this speech, "The Larger Success," he called upon the students to remain a part of America and earn the Negro's place in American democracy.

Even while traveling, lecturing, and lobbying, Johnson made time to pursue his literary career. His second book and first volume of poetry, *Fifty Years and Other Poems* was published in 1917. Five years later, he produced *The Book of American Negro Poetry*, an anthology of contemporary African-American verse representing writers associated with the Harlem Renaissance. In his preface to the book, Johnson stated one of his best-known beliefs that "the final measure of the greatness of all peoples is the amount and standard of the literature and art they have produced." (p. vii) Also during this time period Johnson and his brother Rosamond produced two very successful collections of spirituals (in 1925 and 1926). James Weldon Johnson's scholarly and informative introductions to both volumes illuminate the history and importance of
these songs as a significant part of the black folk tradition. J. Rosamond Johnson was responsible for the musical arrangements.

In 1927, Johnson began to experiment with the free verse form and produced what may be his best-known work, God's Trombones: Seven Negro Sermons in Verse. In these retellings of Bible stories, Johnson rejected the use of traditional dialect as comic and derogatory and revealed the old-time black preacher as a folk figure of dignity and eloquence. Johnson continued to write poetry throughout his life. The holograph manuscripts of four of his poems in the collection reveal his skill in writing more traditional verse forms. Three of the manuscripts, “Moods,” “The River,” and “Man,” are fair copies (i.e., the final draft of a copy in the author’s own hand). The fourth, “The Miser” (also called “Let Down Your Hair”) is in three drafts, each initialed by the author.

Awarded a Rosenwald Fellowship in 1930, Johnson tried his hand at history and produced Black Manhattan, a lively history of the Negro in New York, emphasizing the artistic and literary accomplishments of African Americans. The final chapter of this informal history describes Harlem, home to over 200,000 blacks and center of what was then called the Negro Renaissance, as a laboratory experiment in racial equality.

After his successful career at the NAACP, Johnson returned to teaching, joining the faculty of Fisk University in Nashville as professor of creative literature. While at Fisk, he produced his autobiography, Along This Way (1933), in which he concluded that the Negro race must continue to advance, because “if the Negro is made to fail, America fails with him.” (p. 412) Johnson also denied that African Americans would embrace communism to solve the problems of prejudice and discrimination, as many whites feared. In his mind, blacks were too sensible to adopt a creed that would separate them even more from mainstream America.

The following year, Johnson published Negro Americans, What Now?, a series of lectures addressed especially to young blacks, in which he outlined possible responses to the problems of
on the occasion of the opening of the augusta baker collection of african-american children's literature & folklore at thomas cooper library, april 30, 1998

by dr. dianne johnson

when i first visited the augusta baker collection at the thomas cooper library, i was struck by one thing in particular—augusta baker alexander was a widely, widely read woman. the collection consists of children's and adult literature; books on libraries and librarianship; fiction, nonfiction, and poetry; literary criticism and art history; and folklore of american cultures and world cultures. it consists of books that i imagine she treasured along with those, such as little black sambo, with which she might have taken issue. in any case, clearly the collection reveals her to be an open-minded reader and a professional of conviction.

it is because of the strength of her convictions that augusta baker was so respected in the world of libraries, the field of african-american studies, and in the worlds of children's literature and storytelling, in particular. she is respected at home and abroad, as was made clear to me when i visited south africa in 1996 with a group of children's literature and library professionals.

those of you who know augusta baker only as usc's storyteller-in-residence, should know too...
that she was also a social activist. Her article "Reading for Democracy," for example, is part of the literature at the New York Public Library where she worked for many years. She served as committee chair for the Caldecott and Newberry Awards—the most prestigious in American children's literature. She served as president of the American Services for New York City. In short, for decades she was in many respects the most powerful individual in the world of American children's books.

Because she promoted quality, above all else, in all children's literature, she was respected by and had friendships with countless writers, illustrators, publishers, and librarians. And it is because of her reputation and very real accomplishments that the most celebrated of these enthusiastically participate in the Augusta Baker's Dozen celebration, co-sponsored each year by USC's College of Library and Information Science and the Richland County Public Library. It is because of the great affection they had for her—with her indomitable spirit, honesty, and insight—that many writers and illustrators honored her by donating some of the items you may see in the exhibit today. Among the most impressive is the very thick retirement book containing personal messages from scores of writers and illustrators.

Part of what Augusta Baker stood for and was respected for was not only her promoting of quality books, but also her huge impact on our entire society's thinking about what constitutes quality. She had immeasurable impact on the ushering in of multicultural American children's literature. This is a topic that is dear to me and I beg you a few personal comments.

I first met Augusta Baker and Professor Tom Feelings in November 1989 while interviewing for a position in the University of South Carolina's English department. In large part, it was the presence of these two people that made USC attractive to me. I had studied their careers in the course of writing my dissertation on the history of African-American children's literature and I could hardly believe that I was in their presence or that I might become their colleague. I was so awestruck that I remember very little of the conversation. What I do remember is Augusta talking about the first time she met the young writer/illustrator John Steptoe. Even more memorable was her recollection of guiding the young James Baldwin's reading of every book in the children's room of the 135th Street Branch Library in Harlem, before he moved on to the general collection. That children's collection is now part of the Schomburg Center, the largest depository of research materials on the peoples and cultures of the African diaspora.

I get a feeling of awe, too, when I see the correspondence between Augusta and Carter G. Woodson—commonly referred to as the father of Negro history, I have a similar feeling upon seeing Augusta's introduction to an illustrated 1970 volume of James Weldon Johnson's "Lift Every Voice and Sing"—the black national anthem. I was thrilled to see a biography of W.E.B. DuBois, writ-
ten by Virginia Hamilton, in this collection. DuBois, in whatever other context you might know of him, was also, along with Jessie Fauset, the editor of *The Brownies' Book*, the first magazine created especially for black children. Hamilton is, herself, the most celebrated American children's writer. I had the pleasure of getting to know her on my trip to South Africa, sponsored in part by the Association for Library Service to Children with which Augusta was closely associated. In short, I am so honored to be a link in the chain that leads from DuBois to Carter G. Woodson, Virginia Hamilton, John Steptoe, and Augusta Baker. I have a poem in a book honoring fathers illustrated by Steptoe's son, Javaka. I edited an anthology drawn from DuBois' *The Brownies' Book* published by Oxford University Press in a children's literature reprint series. And finally, I was pleased to edit a special issue of *African American Review*, an important journal for scholars of African-American literature, devoted to

African-American children's literature. It went to press the week of Augusta’s death and is dedicated to her memory. A new generation of scholars and literary historians, myself among them, is the beneficiary of her legacy. Along with many others, we are the keepers of that legacy.

Augusta Baker was a vital part of a history that lives in and through the collection of materials that the Baker family so generously donated to the Thomas Cooper Library. It is a rich, inclusive American children's literature that exists largely due to the force of the voice, vision, and leadership of Augusta Baker Alexander.
An exciting new addition to the Thomas Cooper Library's natural history collection is a premier scientific manuscript on bird migration by the 19th-century Charleston scholar and Lutheran pastor, John Bachman (1790–1874). The 28-page lecture was donated by USC alumnus and bibliophile James P. Barrow.

The manuscript, entitled "An Essay on the Migration of the Birds of North America," was originally presented by Bachman as a lecture to the Charleston Literary and Philosophical Society on March 15, 1833. The document shows many corrections, deletions, and insertions made to the original draft as Bachman revised the essay for publication. It was published in the July 1836 issue of *The American Journal of Science and Arts*, edited by Professor Benjamin Silliman of Yale University. The manuscript version was quoted by Bachman's first biographer, but it had not been available for examination by recent Audubon and Bachman scholars until it came to the library.

Bachman's interest in ornithology was stimulated by the visit to Charleston in 1831 of British naturalist and artist John James Audubon (1785–1851). Among the other treasures of the Thomas Cooper Library is the great "double elephant folio" Audubon series, *Birds of America*, which was published serially between 1828 and 1838. Under a special resolution of the South Carolina Legislature in December 1831, South Carolina College was provided funds to purchase the original set of 435 handcolored copperplate engravings as they were produced.

In acknowledgment of Bachman's help with both the collection of South Carolina birds and with the text for the companion series, *Ornithological Biography*, Audubon named two different bird species after him, Bachman's Finch and Bachman's Warbler. The two men later collaborated on a second great illustrated book, *The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America* (1846–1853), which also was acquired for the South Carolina College library.

A John Bachman Manuscript

by Patrick Scott

depiction of Bachman's Warbler from *Birds of America* showing full plate (this page) and detail
"Performance is better than promise."

For Fritz Hollings, this is more than a campaign motto—it is his calling card and the reason he has been so successful in politics and government.

Hollings' papers comprise an invaluable portion of the South Caroliniana Library's Modern Political Collections because of the remarkably substantive record they provide about his varied political career. Encompassing Hollings' service in the General Assembly, where he authored a major anti-lynching bill which was passed into law in 1951, his landmark term as governor of South Carolina (1959–1963), and his distinguished service in the United States Senate, 1966 to the present, the Hollings Collection is the largest collection of personal papers ever received by the University of South Carolina.

THE GOVERNORIAL SERIES

Processing of the collection will occur over a period of years, with major series such as gubernatorial papers, Senate papers, campaign records, etc., being opened for study as processing is completed. It is fitting that the Governorial Series will be available first. Hollings' governorship not only represents a major transitional period in state government, but his service as governor also set the tone for his subsequent career. Hollings proved to be an energetic, forceful, and progressive leader who altered both the face of South Carolina and the fabric of the governor's office itself. His term was characterized by unrelenting efforts to improve the state's educational system at all levels, to develop industry, and to create jobs for South Carolinians. Speaking at the Governor's Conference on Business, Industry, Education, and Agriculture, held in Columbia in October 1961, Hollings proclaimed, "Today, in
Hollings put his youthful charisma to work for many causes, such as promoting donations to the Red Cross blood bank.

Hollings maximized the authority of the office of governor and used that power to work with the General Assembly in developing the state's resources and programs. His legacy includes the establishment of the state's technical education system and educational television network. While helping prepare a skilled labor pool attractive to business, the technical education system also generally improved employment opportunities in the state. Furthermore, Hollings called for and saw sweeping changes enacted in the state's educational system including significant increases in teacher salaries which brought them closer to the regional average.

As it became clear that the courts would mandate that South Carolina bring an end to segregation in its schools, Hollings worked to ensure that integration would occur without the bloodshed and hostility that characterized this transition in some other Southern states. Against the advice of close associates who argued that he should leave this “hot potato” to incoming governor Donald Russell, Hollings used his final address to the General Assembly on January 9, 1963, to urge that the state move ahead and accept integration of higher education peacefully. In one of the best-remembered and most important addresses ever made before the General Assembly, Hollings stated, “This Assembly must look at South Carolina’s role in the nation if it is to do its job well. Whether it realizes it or not, it is a part of the Space Age. And if we are to compete, if our people are to have a chance at good jobs, if the communities are to continue to attract new industry, if our children are to be educated and skilled, and if we are to retain these children as useful leaders for the State—then it will be because this Assembly had courage. A call on this courage is imminent … If and when every legal remedy has been exhausted, this General Assembly must make clear South Carolina’s choice, a government of laws rather than a government of men.” Harvey Gantt, a black student, was admitted to Clemson University before the month was out. The University of South Carolina was integrated in the fall of the same year.

John West helped draft Hollings’ famous speech. In reflecting on it during an oral history interview for Modern Political Collections, West characterized the speech as, “a turning point, and it was a stupid political move for the immediate
situation ... It was really one of the most courageous and one of the most dramatic things I've seen in public life ... He made it because he thought it was the right thing to do. He was convinced that we shouldn't go the route of the Faubuses [Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas] and the Wallaces [Governor George Wallace of Alabama]. And he was just stubborn enough to want to get himself on the record."

Don Fowler, political scientist and former chairman of the national Democratic Party, has described Hollings the governor as, "The leader who best exemplified the creativity and leadership that transformed the South to a new era of progress and prosperity. ... While many have improved and added to the programs that he created, we still work with the basic institutional arrangements he created and we still benefit from them."

Senator Hollings is currently participating in an extensive oral history interview with Modern Political Collections, and he has spoken at length about his campaign against the repository in America. In addition, as Hollings' archivist, I have been accepted into the extended family of Hollings' associates and staff, have formed several lasting friendships, and have spent many hours with the senator recording an oral history which will build upon the documentary record chronicling his role in a period of spectacular change."

The third and final aspect of the Hollings Collection as a defining collection for me is the intellectual challenge of working with Hollings and his collected record. I've had to become familiar with disparate issues with which Hollings is and has been involved such as hunger, the complexities of the federal budget process, telecommunications, foreign affairs, environmental issues affecting the country's coasts and oceans, and the space program. The experience has changed me and forced me to grow both personally and professionally.

_Herb Hartsook, Modern Political Collections_
Hollings campaigned on a multifaceted platform for South Carolina focusing on balancing the state budget, bringing new industry to the state, improving public education at all levels, and promoting technical education. This 1962 report detailed the extensive progress toward these goals that Hollings had made during the first three years of his term as governor.

legendary Olin Johnston, whose papers also are preserved at the South Caroliniana Library. On the eve of the election, some pundits felt that the race was too close to call. In fact, Johnston out-pollled Hollings two to one. Hollings enjoys telling a story on himself in recounting his 1962 concession to Johnston and ably mimics Johnston's deep sonorous voice as, in thanking all of those who contributed to his victory, he noticed Hollings edging forward through the crowd, "and Olin looked over and pointed. He said, 'Yeah, and don't forget old Fritz Hollings there. He was a big help, too.' I never knew Olin Johnston had a sense of humor … I congratulated him and made a little talk and what have you. I told him we were going to get out and get all our friends to work for Olin Johnston." Johnston's Republican opponent in the general election was journalist Bill Workman, whose papers are held by the South Caroliniana Library. The 1962 campaign is a fascinating one and the subject of regular study as both the Democratic primary and general election featured fierce races and intriguing candidates.

One unique aspect of the documentation of Hollings' career of public service is that his gubernatorial papers are split between Modern Political Collections and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The Gubernatorial Series consists of 43.75 linear feet of material of which 28.75 feet are held by the library, and 15 feet by the archives. A single finding aid describes the gubernatorial collection in its entirety. These records offer scholars the opportunity to study the contributions of a remarkably active and visionary governor whose term came during one of the most dramatic periods of South Carolina history.

Herbert J. Hartsook is curator of the South Caroliniana Library's Modern Political Collections.
The South Carolina Postcard Collection at the South Caroliniana Library contains thousands of images depicting everyday subjects, sites, and events of the early 20th century. For many years postcards were thought of by the average person and certainly by academics as throw-away items which had little or no historical or educational value. However, this view has changed considerably in the past decade or two and now library staff members are rapidly uncovering, cataloging, and making available images of South Carolina’s small towns, past traditions, and changed lifestyles.

The cards, all too often discarded years before by their original owners, can contain valuable cultural insights and historical cues for modern-day viewers. These marvelous fragments offer visual and written reflections of South Carolina’s cultural heritage and capture the daily activities and special practices of a bygone era.

The magnetic attraction of postcards is often connected with the fond memories that they conjure up as observers recall their own experiences of family events and places. For other, perhaps younger, observers the cards foster an imaginative trip back in time to visualize the way things were in the "olden days."

For example, an observer might recall the stories of a grandmother telling about her school days when viewing "First Grade, Barnwell Public School," 1910. An account of an uncle describing his streetcar experiences might come to mind when seeing "The Wreck on Taylor Street Crossing, Columbia," September 15, 1911, which shows the collision between a streetcar and a locomotive at the Columbia freight yards.

Thus, these cards contain valuable cultural insights and historical cues for modern-day viewers who can reclaim similar personal memories from their own past.

ORIGINS OF THE POSTCARD

A brief outline of the origins of the postcard might give insight into its use. The postcard originated in Austria when, on October 1, 1869, a governmental correspondence card was authorized to be used for postal advertising or short messages.
As the artistic quality of the postcard images evolved, entrepreneurs began to produce souvenir issues. In the United States, an 1861 patent permitted a private postal card, called Lipman's Postal Card, that was used for product advertisements until 1872 when a congressional act authorized an official United States Postal Card.

Late 19th-century American travelers to Europe found beautiful postcards in tourist-related shops and souvenir stands and were prompted to publish cards of their own towns upon their return home. Initially cards were sponsored by ocean steamers, resorts, expositions, and retail and gift shops. The first sets were produced for the Chicago 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. By 1898 numerous publishers across the nation were producing souvenir cards, and Congress was prompted to authorize a private mailing card on May 19 of that year. The combination of this legislation, the rural free delivery program of 1896, and the evolution of the art and science of photography and printing set the stage for an inexpensive, mass-produced product that was both popular with the public and accessible to every village during an age before the widespread use of the telephone and radio or the extensive use of pictures in the press. Through its proliferation, this humble source of visual images became a valuable educational resource.
EARLY SOUTH CAROLINA POSTCARDS

The earliest documented South Carolina cards were a small private series made in 1898 depicting Charleston scenes such as Fort Sumter and the Calhoun Monument, as well as generic images such as the Palmetto Tree. These were followed by private mailing card issues with reprints of the earlier images, an expanded assortment of Charleston views, a series sponsored by the Clyde Steamship Company (the major Charleston to New York line) with illustrations of its ships’ modern facilities, and three official series promoting Charleston’s South Carolina Inter-state and West Indian Exposition of 1901–1902. The earliest cards in the South Caroliniana Library’s collections include the exposition’s “The Woman’s Building,” 1902, which shows the renovated colonial home loaned to this attraction for activities supervised by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Recent additions to the postcard collection include the beautiful lithographic domestic and imported cards, that were usually standard views of larger cities, such as “East Battery Parade, Charleston,” 1901, a handsome domestic issue.

A prominent factor in the successful production of early postcards was the quality of the photographers’ images. Postcard “drummers,” who were trained to take landscape pictures, photographed most of the standardized postcard views such as “East Battery Parade.” Postcards depicting activities of daily life were more often photographed by local studio, itinerant, and amateur photographers. “Laying Sewer Pipes, Orangeburg,” 1907, is an excellent amateur example that may have been made by an employee working for the plumbing contractor. Studio photographers often supplemented their major income by creating fine open-air postcard portraits. Examples of this type of card are “Volunteer Fire Department, Union,” 1906, a group portrait that may have been used to solicit funds for new equipment and “Sheriff Corly and His Faithful Horse Billy, Lexington,” 1908. These cards were exquisitely printed using the collotype process in a probable volume of 1,000 copies for widespread distribution. Sheriff Corly probably used this card in his election campaign.

The library’s staff is developing a collection of cards depicting scenes from the state’s colleges and universities. Unfortunately, except for the portrait of Professor Snowden, there has been a paucity of examples showing the University of South Carolina’s evolving academic, athletic, and social activities during this century.

Most of the images mentioned here are in the library’s collection. Many of the Charleston vicinity postcards are included in South Carolina Postcards, Volume One, 1997, edited by Thomas
STALKING THE ELUSIVE POSTCARD

My academic research into the international postcard industry along with my investigation of cards related to South Carolina (I reviewed over 200,000 state cards found in archives, private collections, and dealers' stock) have prepared me to offer an analytic interpretation of this product.

The seemingly large volume of South Carolina postcards in existence is primarily made up of remainders of the large number of cards printed which depict city views. The rarest cards with significant imagery still remain in family albums and are often under the lingering protection of the elder members of old-line South Carolina families.

One of the most meaningful facets of postcard research has been the opportunity to attend town meetings and review family picture albums, where the interaction between the various matriarchal members of a family creates a continuous flow of stories that have the flavor of a family reunion. Of course, at these meetings I only copy the images and return the cards to their owners. One meeting in Cheraw followed this pattern with residents sharing insightful commentaries on the rare images collected by past family members. This experience enabled me to immediately identify “Entrance River Bridge Cheraw,” 1907, and “Cheraw & Georgetown Boat Ghio,” 1908, when I spotted identical replicas while surveying national postcard dealers' stock. Knowing these back-ground stories, I could envision both paying the toll to cross the Pee Dee River and watching the bridge breakup and wash away in the flood of August 1908. I could also imagine traveling on the Pee Dee’s “Ghio” as it transported cotton and other goods from Cheraw to Georgetown and returned with regional freight for the upper Pee Dee and Charlotte areas. These exemplary limited-production postcards make up only the smallest portion of the remainders which are in existence, possibly as little as two percent.

It would be extremely beneficial to the South Caroliniana Library's South Carolina Postcard Collection if these precious few—along with the related memories still fresh in the minds of their present guardians—could be obtained, recorded, and saved for the enrichment of future generations studying the culture of South Carolina.

— Howard Woody

L. Johnson and Howard Woody and produced by Arcadia Publishing Company. Scenes from the Lowcountry may be found in the second volume of the series which was published in 1998. Each volume of the series includes about 210 images. Future volumes, which will be published annually, will cover every county in the state.

The library's South Carolina Postcard Collection is a valuable partial record of some of the many communities across the state. While there are significant gaps relating to some small towns, interesting sites, and important facets of the state's history, these gaps are becoming smaller and, with the continued help of historically-minded guardians of the past, will continue to shrink. The collection could be greatly enriched by the donation of cards from family albums and attics, but the staff would also appreciate the opportunity to photocopy and document any cards which the owners do not wish to donate.

Howard Woody is professor emeritus in the USC Department of Art. "South Carolina Postcards, Part 2" will appear in the 2000 issue of Ex Libris.
Great libraries are built not only book by book, but collection by collection. To its outstanding F. Scott Fitzgerald collection, the University of South Carolina has now added another major 20th-century collection, the literary archives of the distinguished American novelist Joseph Heller.

Heller has himself recently told the story of his start as a writer in his autobiography *Now and Then* (1998). He was born in Brooklyn, grew up on Coney Island, and served in World War II as a U.S. Army Air Force bombardier in North Africa and Italy. His writing career has encompassed critically-acclaimed books from *Catch-22* (1961) and *Something Happened* (1974) to *Closing Time* (1994), which comes full
The Joseph Heller Archive brings to Thomas Cooper Library the comprehensive record of the author's literary career over a period of more than 30 years. Its contents range from five early screenplays of the 1950s, drafts from the 1960s for *Something Happened*, and for his play *We Bombed in New Haven*, to the 1990s, with his final revisions for his latest books. Since the transfer of the main archive, Heller has regularly sent donations of additional material, including his *Catch-22* scrapbook of reviews and early publicity material.

Heller preserves extensive files from all stages of a book's composition, and the archive comprises over 150,000 pages of notes, outlines, research, drafts, edited typescripts, proofs, correspondence, and reviews, in over 300 separate file folders. The archive documents in extraordinary detail Heller's creative interaction with editors and publishers in the crafting of six major books.

Highlights of the Joseph Heller Archive include:

- the first handwritten 100-page draft for *Something Happened*
- the manuscript and edited typescript from the dramatization of *Catch-22*
- file boxes of the distinctive index cards that Heller used to plot his novel *God Forbid*, later retitled *God Knows*, and other books
- detailed records on late proof changes to *No Laughing Matter*, with the author's notes from telephone conversations with his editor and his two-page outline for finishing the book
- research files on the artist Rembrandt and other figures gathered for the novel *Poetics*, later retitled *Picture This*
- Heller's correspondence with fellow veterans as he drafted his *Untitled Novel (Yossarian)*, revised as *Closing Time*.

As the *Greenville News* reported, these "spider" handwritten first drafts on yellow legal pads; typewritten second and third manuscripts, crossed out and edited; the galley proofs; the scribbled notes" are the kind of raw unpublished material that can catch the imagination and draw a student into the writer's creative development. Professor
Matthew J. Bruccoli, Jefferies Professor of English at the University of South Carolina, played a major role in the university's acquisition of the Joseph Heller Archive. He describes the papers as "the documents of literary history."

How did the Heller Archive come south from Long Island to Columbia? On announcement of the transfer, Heller gave press inquirers several explanations. His links to South Carolina go back to World War II, when he trained in Columbia and Walterboro, and met "the first girl I ever fell in love with." But he had returned more recently, for the University's Fitzgerald celebration in 1996 and the War Years Symposium in 1997. He had observed the library's development and wanted to be part of it. As he told the national press, "South Carolina was more interested in my papers and manuscripts than anyone else," because "South Carolina is determined to establish an archive of American literature."

This new collection is a good match with the University's traditionally strong doctoral emphasis on modern American literature. As Dr. George Terry, vice provost and dean for the Division of Libraries and Information Systems, commented, "Libraries and universities aren't known just for gross size; they are valued for quality and what is distinctive. We're very pleased to have obtained the Joseph Heller Archive, not only for the library's growth, but for what it offers to scholars of American literature and publishing."

The archive is an acquisition that caught the eye of the press nationally, as well as in South Carolina. From coverage in the New York Times and Newsday, to dailies in Toronto, California, and Arkansas, as well as in-state papers, people sat up and took notice. Perhaps the often-skeptical Charlotte Observer put it best, contrasting the solid achievements of USC's library growth with the razzmatazz of earlier decades. USC libraries are now "building a reputation by the book."

Patrick Scott is associate University Librarian for Special Collections, Thomas Cooper Library.
Angelica Singleton Van Buren (1816–1877) was a well-read and well-bred South Carolina belle who served as hostess at the White House during the administration of her father-in-law, Martin Van Buren from 1839–1841. A portion of her eclectic personal library has recently found a home in Thomas Cooper Library. Angelica's books, together with those of her niece, Mary Carter Singleton Barnwell (1837–1863), have become the Singleton-Barnwell Collection, which gives insight into the intellectual pursuits and reading preferences of two well-educated and accomplished 19th-century Southern women.

Born in Sumter, South Carolina, and reared on the family plantation, Home Place, Angelica Singleton was the daughter of planter Richard Singleton and Rebecca Travis Coles Singleton. Angelica's upbringing incorporated many advantages such as the opportunity to attend Madame Greulud's Seminary in Philadelphia where her older sister Marion also was a student. There the young ladies received instruction in grammar, languages, deportment, history, and music.

Apparently Angelica's early schooling whetted her appetite for reading. Topics in her book collection are broad in scope: poetry, biography, history, phrenology, memoirs, and novels. Select Works of British Poets; The Poetical Works of Thomas Gray; The Life of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry; Rhonda, A Novel; Memoirs du Duc de Sully; and Household Words, A Weekly Journal are a few representative titles. Literature for children and whimsical titles are also included in her library.

Angelica's interest in buying and giving books was a lifelong passion, evidenced by the inscription that she penned in nearly every volume—name, date, and city where the volume was purchased. In her youth, on her honeymoon, to her sons, in later life—the continuity of an ongoing literary interest is clearly shown. No doubt her social and economic status also fostered her continuing love for books.

Dolly Madison, widow of President James Madison and a cousin of Angelica's mother, proved an excellent matchmaker when she introduced Miss Singleton of South Carolina to Washington society and to the unmarried sons of President Martin Van Buren. Angelica's beauty and charm soon won the heart of the president's oldest son, Abraha (Abram), whom she married in November 1838.

After an extended European honeymoon, the newly-weds returned to the White House, where Angelica ably served as hostess for the president for the remainder of his term in office. According to contemporary reports, Angelica was "universally admired" in Washington and the French minister Adolphe Fourier de
Bacourt, generally critical of Americans, remarked that in any country Angelica would be judged "an amiable woman of graceful and distinguished manners and appearance."

Angelica's niece, Mary Carter Singleton Barnwell, was also greatly admired for her beauty and intelligence, but her life was cut tragically short at the age of 26. She was the daughter of Angelica's older brother, John Coles Singleton, and May Lewis Carter, who reared their daughter with the upper-class advantages that were common for the family. Mary developed a distinctive literary taste of her own, much of it similar to that of her Aunt Angelica, but with expanded attention to works by women authors and about women's issues.

Contemporary author Caroline Gilman is represented in her collection along with Sir Walter Scott. In her school days at Mr. Archer's Academy, Mary was awarded a copy of The Female Poets of Great Britain, which is inscribed as a "premium ... for amiable deportment, June 29th 1855." Perhaps this prize gave her an early stimulus to appreciate women writers.

Because Angelica Van Buren outlived all three of her unmarried sons, her book collection came to her niece's family. Thus, the libraries of the Singleton and Barnwell families merged and were passed on through the years.

The volumes given recently to Thomas Cooper Library were for many years in the home of Miss Malinda Barnwell of Florence. They were donated by Mr. and Mrs. David Phillips of Florence, who also presented some volumes to Francis Marion University. Both campuses have displayed exhibits of this rich antebellum collection. The Singleton and Barnwell family books form part of Thomas Cooper Library's growing Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, which is indebted to two literary ladies and to their extended families.

The beauty of their books lives on.

Nancy Ashmore Cooper is former project developer for the University libraries.

Bibliography


Angelica Singleton.

THE STORY OF ROBY OF BOME. 1830
Some two hundred years ago, when South Carolina College (as the University was then called) was founded, one of the first priorities of its administrators was to establish a library capable of supporting the needs of its faculty and students. As early as November 1805, some 5,000 books had been purchased and 3,000 of them were already on site, housed in the College’s only building, Rutledge College. It is a testimony to the dedication with which this goal was pursued that, in 1840, the growing collection was given separate housing in the nation’s first free-standing college library building (today’s South Caroliniana Library).

In the early days, the primary focus was on collecting books, many of which were placed on the shelves new, with their paper textblocks and their leather and cloth bindings in pristine condition. As the collection continued to expand, through state-funded purchases and the generosity of donors, the holdings grew to include varied formats such as rare books, illuminated manuscripts, Renaissance maps, fine art prints, documents, and early photographic and archival manuscript materials, many related to some aspect of South Carolina’s history. All of these formats are subject to the effects of handling, light exposure, and unfavorable environmental conditions (such as high humidity) which accelerate the inherent deterioration of their materials. Today, as the University approaches its 200th anniversary in 2001, time has added the luster of value to the collection as a whole, particularly to the rare and unique materials, but it has also added the evidence of aging, natural deterioration, and wear and tear. As a new century arrives, the original commitment to foster and augment an outstanding collection remains, but with a new awareness of the importance of preserving this vulnerable heritage for the future.

Through the vision of Dr. George Terry, vice provost and dean for the Division of Libraries and Information Systems, a new department, Preservation and Conservation Services, has been established to care for the University’s collections. Based in a new state-of-the-art conservation laboratory at
the University's off-site Library Annex, the department is run by head conservator Holly T. Herro, librarian for preservation services, formerly of the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond, and assistant conservator, Erin V. Loftus, formerly of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. Specialists in traditional hand-bookbinding and in rare books conservation, their training includes long apprenticeships with Thomas C. Albro II, head of the Book and Paper Conservation Section at the Library of Congress. They are the first library conservators to join the University's faculty. Together they are implementing a broad program of initiatives aimed at preserving and conserving the University's collections, from the modern and mundane to the rare and treasured.

Terry views the new department's role "as part of a balance we want to create. It's one thing to be so enamored of collecting, but then you have to take care of what you've collected." His interest in conservation developed while he was curator of history and later director of the University's McKissick Museum, between 1976 and 1988. In the early 1990s, as efforts at preservation gained momentum with such endeavors as the South Carolina Newspaper Project, the University sought essential help for its rare materials from professional conservators like Don Etherington of Information Conservation, Inc., in North Carolina. Selected items from special collections holdings at the Thomas Cooper and South Caroliniana Libraries were conserved on a contract basis, a number through the generous support of funds from endowments and gifts. When the new off-site annex came into planning, Terry saw an opportunity for the University to move beyond its reliance on consultants and to build a fully-equipped conservation lab that could address the collection's needs. The lab is now one of the few in the southeastern United States with the trained staff and the facilities required for the conservation of rare materials, particularly rare books. All this has been made possible through the dedication of significant financial resources by the University and through direct gifts which have helped to purchase expensive equipment.

Conservators Herro and Loftus work closely with the University's special collections librarians to determine treatment priorities. An item's historical, aesthetic, and monetary value, its rarity or uniqueness, its physical condition, and the level of use it is expected to receive are all factors that influence decisions regarding costly conservation treatment. In some cases, minor repairs and a strong, custom-built box are sufficient to stabilize a book. Often, more complex treatments are required, which may include the use of solvents to remove adhesive tape, disbind-
MENDING A PAPER TEAR

Mending paper is a very common technique used in the conservation of rare materials. A practiced eye and skilled hands are required to select the appropriate materials and to apply the correct techniques.

1. Using a microspatula to reveal a tear in an 18th-century fold-out map
2. Brushing out a mending strip of Japanese paper with wheat starch paste
3. Applying the mend using a microspatula and tweezers
4. Burnishing the mend with a bone folder
5. After drying under pressure, the finished mend

...ing, controlled washing to remove stains and discoloration from the paper, deacidification, paper repair, the consolidation of paint and other media, and the extensive repair (and in some cases, replacement) of gilded leather bindings. These procedures require specialized laboratory equipment such as fume hoods for the extraction of solvents, oversized sinks for washing, a binocular microscope for the examination and treatment of surfaces, and a “leaf caster” for the suspension of paper pulp used to fill gaps and losses in pages. Other mandatory tools, such as sewing frames and brass “finishing tools” for gold tooling, are fixtures straight from the traditional hand-bindery and connect the modern conservator to an ancient craft.

Numerous treatment priorities have already been identified within the University's Special Collections holdings at the Thomas Cooper Library, the Music Library, and the South Caroliniana Library. The formats in question range from bound volumes and oversized maps to music rolls for old-time player pianos. At Thomas Cooper, rare books require joint repairs, new leather spines, the replacement of modern buckram covers with fine leather bindings, and the removal of old adhesive labels, carrying library call numbers, which were applied when the books still occupied open stacks. Customized
Traditional brass finishing tools for gold tooling, part of the Roberts Collection

See related story on page 55.

boxes need to be made for portions of the prized John Osman Braun and Hogenberg Collection of Renaissance Maps as well as for the Anthony P. Campanella Collection of literature relating to the life and career of the Italian political and military hero Giuseppe Garibaldi. Priorities at the South Caroliniana Library include the repair and rehousing of the important 19th- and 20th-century Sanborn Fire Insurance maps which document South Carolina’s cities and towns, and the rare 17th- and 18th-century maps belonging to the Kendall Collection.

In the Manuscripts Division at South Caroliniana, candidates for full conservation include the richly detailed, early 19th-century journal kept by Davison McDowell, owner of Asylum Plantation (located in present-day Georgetown County), and an original 18th-century engraving portraying the embassy of Cherokee Indian chiefs who left the Carolinas to visit England in 1730. This print needs washing and deacidification, paper repair, a lining of Japanese paper, and the support of a new, archivally sound mat and frame. The plantation journal, damaged in the past by mold, exhibits many tears and losses which can be filled by adding a layer of new paper pulp to original pages using the leaf caster. The journal will receive a new binding which incorporates all salvageable components of the original, such as the decorative marbled paper on the covers. These are only a few of the many items in the collections which will require extensive conservation treatment.

One category of interest in the Manuscripts Division at the South Caroliniana Library is scrapbooks. These unique holdings include volumes assembled by author William Gilmore Simms, by members of the prominent Butler Family, and by South Carolina native and former Time, Incorporated editor John Shaw Billings. The presence of autograph annotations on crumbling, acidic pages poses a challenge for conservators, as does the eclectic nature of the sometimes incompatible materials—newsprint, photographs, documents, ephemera, and a variety of adhesives—that scrapbooks typically contain. In some cases, the scrapbook's pages can be deacidified, repaired, and "encapsulated" in sheet polyester so that they are protected from handling; the encapsulated pages can then be incorporated into a binding that preserves the look, feel, and function of the original format.

For conservators Herro and Loftus, one of the most satisfying aspects of hands-on work with collections is the link it forges between past, present, and future. Browsing the open and closed stacks at the Thomas Cooper Library, one may encounter 19th-century bindings of polished calf, their front covers emblazoned "South Carolina College" in gilded lettering. Currently, efforts are underway to identify books that comprised the original library prior to the post-Civil War rechartering of the College as the University of South Carolina.

Bindings dating from the 1830s to the 1850s (the College's collecting heydays) are of particular interest, as many of them may have been crafted by hand-binders working in Columbia. Special collections staff at the Thomas Cooper Library recognize three binding styles which typify the group: polished full calf, half-leather with cloth on the boards, and full calf decorated with stippled or marbled patterns. The Columbia City Directory for 1859 lists two binderies, the Carolinian Bindery on Washington Street, between Richardson (today's Main Street) and Sumter streets, and that of E.R. Stokes, at 117 Richardson Street. The Carolinian Bindery disappeared from the directories following the Civil War, but E.R. Stokes was still listed as late as 1876. It is tantalizing to speculate that some of the original South Carolina College bindings, extant today, might have been made so close to home. Now, almost 150 years later, with the establishment of the University's own conservation facility, the skills of this traditional craft—practiced by modern conservators—will once again leave their lasting imprint on an exceptional and historic collection.

Erin V. Loftus is assistant conservator for the University of South Carolina libraries.
It is improper for me to accept an award for a lifetime of self-indulgence. The pleasure and excitement I have taken from making books and collecting books exceeds whatever I have paid back.

The best thing I got from books was Scottie Fitzgerald, with whom I worked on Daddy from 1969—the year I joined the USC faculty—until her death 16 years later. Let me tell you about Scottie: she was different from you and me. Scottie had the ability to discern a person’s secret self-appraisal and treat him or her accordingly. Scottie was the most influential Fitzgerald scholar of us all. Fitzgerald research is as strong as it is because, as a Vassar student, she prevented her father’s manuscripts and correspondence from being sold piecemeal in 1941 and 1942—acting against the advice of Fitzgerald’s literary executors.

Scottie did not make a career out of being daughter of; but her kindness to Fitzgerald students, scholars, groups, and borderline loonies was endless. The term papers, theses, dissertations, articles, and books she fostered cannot be tallied. To my horror she would lend Fitzgerald documents to itinerant strangers because she could not believe that the materials would not be returned. Some of it disappeared.

Scottie made special efforts with the damaged and unhappy. She was gracious at the Fitzgerald events she reluctantly attended and answered redundant intrusive questions as though she had never heard them before. Scottie once remarked that she had the feeling that the same “pimply girl” was turning up at every event to ask the same questions, but that it was necessary to be attentive to her because Daddy was probably the most interesting thing in her life. And if Scottie were here she’d reprimand me for telling the anecdote: “Angel, if you must use that story, please change the word ‘pimply.’ It sounds so unkind.” When she addressed me as “Angel,” I was usually in mild trouble.

Initially, Scottie was rather puzzled by my commitment to Fitzgerald. Not that she failed to recognize his genius and his stature as a major American literary figure; but she worried that my horizons were too narrow, that I wasn’t sufficiently aware of the truly important things in life—like the Democratic Party. That Scottie did not rank literature as highly on the scale of human endeavor as I did does not indicate that she was insensitive to the claims of literature. Commenting on her own writing, but obliquely referring to her father’s, Scottie observed in 1949:

It is such a wonderful feeling to write when you know what you want to say, however trivial, and how the plot is going to work out, that I can’t work...
up too much sympathy for the trials of genius. I suppose it is agonizing to have to grind out little pieces of your bones to pay huge bills and commitments, but on the other hand, there can't be anything—can there—in the "business" world to compare with the elation of writing a decent paragraph. Discovering an oil well, perhaps.

She was a highly talented writer—much more so than I—and one of my regrets about Scottie is that she was prevented from getting her writing done. When we were discussing the way to express something in a book we were working on, she could go to her typewriter and bang out the right paragraph. Like her father, Scottie had paragraph sense. One of the same things Gertrude Stein stated was that Fitzgerald wrote "naturally in sentences." So did Scottie.

Scottie forgave my indifference to genealogy, although she chided me by writing my pedigree:

Archibald Shuttleworth's Studies of Ancient Bandit Families states in a footnote that Matthew de Brookeleigh married into the Spinacchio family, not out of it. It was his illegitimate son Legumo who led the revolution which caused, ultimately, the bastardization of the name Brookeleigh, or Bookleigh, as it was called in ancient times, meaning a person who sells books by a "lea," or so to speak in a vacuum.

In her foreword to Bits of Paradise, the collection of her parents' stories we edited, Scottie wrote:

"Though it was Professor Bruccoli who conceived, delivered, and nursed this volume—he loves "his" authors so much I do believe if he found all their grocery bills he'd put them out in an annotated edition—it is I who claim the credit for the title. It's a bit corny, but then so are some of the things in these stories, which have some mighty unbelievable heroes and heroines. The only way you'll get through them all, I think, is to imagine my father and mother as two bright meteors streaking across a starry sky back in the days when wars and moons seemed equally far away, and then these stories as a sort of fall-out. For they all have one thing in common: a sense of breathlessness, as if even their authors still were gasping at the wonders glimpsed as they flew past Heaven." Her joke about grocery lists brought me...
letters from humorless dopes. Scottie could also write sharply, as in her response to *A Moveable Feast*: “Mr. Hemingway with his piercing jabs at that prone body.”

Scottie accepted title-page credit for only two of our six books, but she worked on all of them. Her careful vettings of my drafts were always valuable. She shared Daddy’s attention to every word. Her most frequent editorial comments were “Professorial!” Or: “We’re back to your classroom again.” Or: “Again this incredible mish of footnotes.” She never ordered me to delete anything—even when the material was “unattractive”: a word that carried a strong meaning for her. Sometimes she provided alternative wording for my approval. When I wrote that “the people who had to handle a drunken Fitzgerald usually forgave his misconduct,” Scottie supplied this replacement: “Talent and charm, perhaps unfortunately for him, usually pulled him out of the social morasses he created for himself.”

Scottie was sharp about catching my violations of objectivity. “I am countering the antagonism one sees or hears so often lately to biographers who interpret for the reader rather than allowing him/her to come to a conclusion. You have been good about this so I have jumped at it when you aren’t.” My brilliant explication of point-of-view in Fitzgerald’s fiction elicited this response: “Matt, I think this is boring.”

The people you care about are the people you laugh with. To remember Scottie is to remember laughter. We shared a fondness for running gags, one of which involved Gatsby’s car. Scottie couldn’t tell a Ford from a Duesenberg, but she would keep showing me pictures of what she thought must have been the inspiration for Gatsby’s car. It was always an impossible candidate, and she would pretend to be dismayed by my rejection. After her death a crate was delivered to me with a stained-glass rendering of a 1936 Mercedes-Benz convertible, accompanied by a note explaining that Scottie had bought it on her last outing and left instructions for it to be sent to me after she died. The matter is now permanently settled: in 1922 Jay Gatsby was driving a pre-production model of the 1936 Mercedes.

There came the time when it didn’t really matter whose daughter she was. She was Scottie. In my happy memories I am on my way to meet Scottie at some attractive resort where she is waiting with a dry vermouth (“and just a drop of the sweet”) and laughter: “Matt, wouldn’t it be fun to...” It was.
The 1850s were, in many ways, a golden age in the life of South Carolina College, and the foundations of this productive era were rooted in the administration of William Campbell Preston, who served as president from 1846 to 1851. Under his guidance, new buildings appeared, old ones were repaired, and in 1849 enrollment reached a peak of 237, a number not surpassed until the opening decade of this century.

In that same year, A.S. Johnston, co-publisher of Columbia's Daily South Carolinian, produced an impressive Catalogue of the Library of the South Carolina College. Totaling 151 pages, with titles stretching from Abaillart et Heloise (two volumes) to Aiken's Life of Junius, the catalog contains an estimated 6,600 titles, plus a list of law books and a brief "addendum." At least two copies of this unusual work still exist—one in the Thomas Cooper Library's collection of rare books, the other in the University archives. But, strangely, these two catalogs are quite different.

The first catalog is exactly what one would expect, a simple but truly impressive list of titles. The archives' copy, on the other hand, presumably bound at the librarian's request, is twice as long with alternate blank pages on which new acquisitions are inscribed. Nor all of these handwritten entries are dated, but it appears that by the year 1858 some 1,850 titles had been added. These include travel accounts (often those written about the New World by citizens of the Old, such as three volumes of American Notes by Charles Dickens), numerous biographies, 14 volumes of the Southern Literary Messenger, an illustrated edition of Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," the electoral laws of Belgium.
Connecticut's blue laws, and 22 volumes of the *Bulletin de la Société de Moscou*, 1829-1848.

In addition, this expanded catalog is accompanied by an intriguing volume listing in precise fashion all library purchases from May 1849 to May 1870. During the late winter and spring of 1860, for example, about 100 titles were ordered; among them were Darwin's *Origin of Species*, Calvin's *Letters*, and the *Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society*. Issues of the *Edinburgh Review*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the *North American Review* for 1859 also were requested, but this accounting reveals they were not delivered until the late 1860s. The final pre-war order, dated October 27, 1860, was for two rather obscure titles: an elementary course in botany and a study of fossils written in French. Just how many books the library had at that point is unclear since individual catalog entries often represent multivolume sets.

The library's purchase order record is blank from October 1860 to June 1867 when the librarian once more began to buy books. But the

**EXCEPTS FROM “SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE LIBRARY”**

*published December 15, 1853, probably in the Columbia newspaper Daily South Carolinian.*

This library was established at the opening of the College in 1805. In 1802 a resolution was passed in the Legislature appropriating the amount of $6,000, annually allowed the Professor, to be applied for the purchase of a Library and philosophical instruments, until the Professor should enter upon his duties. How much of the $18,000 thus accumulated was applied to the purchase of books for the Library it is impossible to ascertain. The records of the Trustees merely mention that a Librarian was elected with a salary of $100; but it is probable that the Library, though small, was judiciously selected, as Chancellor Johnson had charge of the fund.

In 1813 a resolution was passed by the Trustees ordering the surplus of the tuition money estimated at $520 per annum, to be applied for the increase of the Library. From this time until 1836 the expenditures amounted to $3,757. But the early records of the College are very deficient with regard to accounts, and as the Library, when Dr. Cooper was President of the College, sustained a high reputation in the South, it is probable that a larger amount than is here stated was expended upon it.

When the Hon. R.W. Barnwell was elected President of the College, he bestowed great attention upon the Library. It is to his exertions, principally, that we are indebted for the Library Hall. The Legislature, when he entered upon his duties, appropriated $10,000 for the increase of the Library, and in 1838 passed a resolution to appropriate $1,000 annually to it. During Mr. Barnwell's term these handsome supplies were expended by the Rev. Stephen Elliott, then a Professor in the College, and now Bishop of Georgia, a man as distinguished for his taste as he is for his learning and piety. The books he purchased are perhaps
The South Carolina College catalog rests on a late-20th century tool, the computer mouse, exemplifying the variety of resources available to today's scholars.

items bought through May of 1870 are of a quite different flavor than the books that were purchased previously. Now both professor and student wanted basic information in fields such as engineering, surveying, geology, and chemistry. Gone are the requests for classics, Coleridge, Calvin, and the transactions of learned societies.

The archives' copy of this intriguing mid-19th-century catalog contains yet another surprise. Pasted inside the front cover is a newspaper article that provides a succinct but revealing history of the library itself. Dated December 15, 1853, it probably appeared in Johnston's Daily South Carolinian; unfortunately, no complete copy of that issue is still in existence.

John Hammond Moore, an adopted South Carolinian, is a former writer and researcher at the Thomas Cooper and South Caroliniana Libraries and is the author of a number of books about South Carolina.

the most elegant assortment ever brought to the United States.

The Rev. Dr. Henry was elected President of the College in 1841, and made many valuable additions to the Library, among which were many works of the Fathers of the Church. During his and Mr. Barnwell's term there was a surplus from the tuition fund, amounting, upon an average, to $2,000 per annum, which was added to the annual appropriation of the Legislature.

Under the Hon. Wm. C. Preston and the present President, Rev. Dr. Thornell [sic], valuable additions have been made from the annual appropriations of the Legislature, the surplus of the tuition fund being devoted to other purposes.

From 1836 to 1853, $43,000 have been appropriated by the Legislature for the increase of the Library. In addition, $19,374 have been expended from the tuition fund, making the sum of $62,374 expended for books since 1836. Independent of this, some handsome donations have been made. The Legislature presented Audubon's Birds of America, which cost $925. Hon J. H. Adams presented Audubon's and Bachman's quadrupeds, which cost $850. Other gentlemen have made presents of less value.

The oldest printed work in the Library is Bartholomew's De Proprietatibus Rerum, 1 vol. fol., printed at Nuremberg in 1483.

The number of books now, which is constantly being increased by the annual appropriation of the Legislature, is above 20,000 volumes. The Library, though small, is well selected, and as the great majority of the books are of the best editions, in durable and elegant English and French binding, they present a very handsome appearance.
THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

1998-1999

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The University South Caroliniana Society was founded in 1937 to stimulate and promote the development of the University South Carolina collection. When McKissick Library opened in 1940 to serve the general library needs of the University, the old college library building, which was constructed in 1840 as the first free-standing academic library building in the country, was named The South Caroliniana Library. At the name implies, the collection is devoted to housing 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, 1999

Members and guests assembled at the South Caroliniana Library on Saturday, May 15, for the 63rd annual meeting of the University South Caroliniana Society. The library staff mounted exhibits of manuscript, visual, and printed materials acquired by the library in 1998. Also on display was the library's portrait of Mrs. Emily Legare Bryan by Peter Copmann. The canvas and frame were restored with private funds from the Jane Crayton Davis Endowment and the Arthur Elliott Holman, Jr. Acquisition and Preservation Endowment. Among the larger manuscript collections described in the printed program of acquisitions are those of the Christensen family of Beaufort, the Watson family of Ridge Spring, printmaker Sigmund Abeles, journalist Reid Montgomery, and Fourth District Congressmen Joseph Bryson and James Mann. Those who attended the reception were treated to music by the Dick Goodwin jazz trio, light refreshments, and Caroliniana punch.

Everyone adjourned to the Russell House for the luncheon and business meeting presided over by President Harvey Teal. Following lunch, President Teal gave the report of the nominating committee appointed by the Executive Council. The committee was comprised of officers and councilors

Shown at the University South Caroliniana Society's annual luncheon are (left to right) retired South Carolina Chief Justice C. Bruce Littlejohn and the society's retiring president, Harvey Teal.
whose terms ended with the 63rd annual meeting. President Harvey Teal, Vice President Katherine Richardson, and Councilors Scott Derrick, Cantey Haile, William Hine, and Harry Lightsey offered the following names in nomination: President, Dr. Harry Lightsey; Vice President, Mrs. Ruth Edens; Council, Mr. John Boineau, Mrs. Mary Derrick, Mrs. Virginia Meynard, and Mr. Don Roper. All nominees were elected by acclamation.

In looking back over his three-year term of office, President Teal cited accomplishments including the inauguration of a society newsletter, Caroliniana Columns, the publication of a membership roster, and the creation of two standing committees on membership and development, the acquisition through gifts and purchases of quality Caroliniana, and a more focused emphasis on the conservation of collections.

Over the summer, the University libraries will move many items into a new Library Annex that will include a fully equipped and staffed conservation laboratory. On behalf of the executive council and membership of the society, President Teal presented a check in the amount of $10,000 to assist in furnishing the laboratory. Carol Benfield, University Libraries development officer, accepted the contribution. In turn, she presented the society a print entitled “Caroliniana Library at the Horseshoe” by Guy Lipscomb in recognition of the society’s membership in USC’s Horseshoe Society which acknowledges individuals and organizations.

General William Westmoreland, who served his country in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, has donated a substantial collection of papers and printed materials documenting his military career to USC. Dating from 1917 to the present, the papers include letters from four United States presidents; books about the wars in which he participated; a draft of his autobiography, A Soldier’s Report; communications from soldiers who served under his command; and legal documents concerning his libel suit against the Columbia Broadcasting System. The general’s papers as commander of United States forces in Vietnam were donated to the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library in Austin, Texas. USC will acquire microfilm copies of this collection.

As the Westmoreland collection contains hundreds of thousands of documents and a library of about 700 books, librarians will need at least a year to catalog and process the items for use by researchers. According to Herbert Harssok, curator of Modern Political Collections, an in-house finding aid will be compiled which will eventually be available on the Internet. Once the cataloging process is completed, the South Caroliniana Library will house the collection’s papers while the books will be placed in Thomas Cooper Library.

Herbert Harssok (right), curator of Modern Political Collections, chats with General and Mrs. Westmoreland at a luncheon held in Charleston to announce the donation of the general’s papers to USC.
who have contributed in excess of $100,000 during the University's Bicentennial campaign.

Secretary-Treasurer Allen Stokes reported that the society's current membership is 2,281 and that during the year several hundred names were dropped from the rolls. The society received $27,849 in dues and endowment contributions and $45,234 in interest and dividend income during 1998. The fund's market value at year's end stood at $1,761,814, an increase of $284,682 since 1997. The secretary-treasurer spent $152,064 of accumulated dues and investment income to purchase printed, visual, and manuscript materials for the library. The most important acquisition made possible by the use of society funds was the purchase of papers of the Williams, Chesnut, and Manning families. The acquisition includes many of the unpublished writings of Mary Boykin Chesnut. The library also announced in February the gift of the papers of General William C. Westmoreland.

Retired South Carolina Chief Justice C. Bruce Littlejohn delivered the luncheon address entitled "The Re-arising of the Republican Party in South Carolina." Justice Littlejohn's remarks focused upon changes in South Carolina's political landscape since he first campaigned for the legislature in 1936, in particular those dealing with party affiliation. Beginning with the States' Rights party movement in 1948 and continuing through the present-day makeup of the South Carolina House and Senate, he narrated in detail the emergence of the Republican party and the creation of a strong two-party system in the Palmetto State.
ACTIVITIES AT THE SOUTH CAROLINIANA LIBRARY

The 1998–99 academic year was another busy one for the South Caroliniana Library. Many new collections and individual items were acquired through gift and purchase and were catalogued for the USCAN online catalog. Hundreds of students, professors, and other patrons were assisted in pursuing their South Carolina-related research projects. Preservation activities were increased and plans were made to move materials to the libraries' new annex building in the fall. The library was also the scene of several book-signings, celebrations of new donations, and receptions for visiting researchers. Some of these activities are outlined below.

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS VISITING RESEARCH PROFESSORSHIP

Each summer, the library awards the William Gilmore Simms Visiting Research Professorship to a scholar who wishes to pursue study about some aspect of the work of the renowned South Carolina author. Mrs. Alester Furman III, who is Simms' great-granddaughter, is a major supporter of the professorship along with many other Simms descendants and admirers. The summer 1999 professorship was presented to Dr. James B. Meriwether, distinguished professor emeritus of the USC Department of English. Meriwether's research focused on completing a bibliography of Simms' separate publications, including books, pamphlets, and broadsides.

KEYSERLING COLLECTION

In October, a reception was held to honor Harriet Keyserling, member of the South Carolina House of Representatives from Beaufort County from 1977 to 1992. Her book, Against the Tide, One Woman's Political Struggle, was published by USC Press in 1998. Mrs. Keyserling's political papers, which she recently donated to the South Caroliniana Library's Modern Political Collections, document her career in South Carolina politics. The Keyserling collection also provides primary resource material for researchers in South Carolina and Beaufort-area history and government, and in women's studies. In addition, the Keyserling Foundation has made contributions to the Modern Political Collections Endowment to support further documentation of contemporary South Carolina government and society.

Shown (left to right) are Dr. George Terry, Mr. Harvey Teal, Mrs. Alester Furman III, Dr. John Palms, and Mr. Alester Furman III at the Simms Professorship reception in 1998.
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN DORN ENDOWMENT

The William Jennings Bryan Dorn Endowment has been established at the South Caroliniana Library to fund preservation of the Dorn Collection, to establish a research awards program, and to support an annual assistantship in the library's Modern Political Collections Division.

Herb Hartsook, curator of Modern Political Collections, emphasized the value of the endowment to the library, "It is quite fitting that our first endowed assistantship will honor Bryan Dorn. Mr. Dorn has been a good and true friend to the South Caroliniana Library and the Dorn Papers are the most heavily used collection among the holdings of the Modern Political Collections Division. It is a remarkable testament to Mr. Dorn's character and impact that this endowment has been raised so many years after he retired from public life."

MUSIC LIBRARY RECEIVES UNIQUE MUSIC EDUCATION COLLECTION

A lifetime of research on how children learn about music is reflected in the recent gift to the Music Library of the Edwin E. Gordon Archive. The archive, which was presented by Dr. Gordon and his wife, Carol, contains more than 1,000 items including books, supervised dissertations, journal articles, professional papers, photographs, letters, and research data.

Gordon joined the USC School of Music faculty as Distinguished Professor-in-Residence in 1997. He has spent more than 20 years researching and developing his Music Learning Theory which explains how children from birth through age five ideally learn music through the cognitive process of "audiation" which allows them to become "musical thinkers."

Under the guidance of music librarian Jennifer Ottervik, the materials in the Edwin E. Gordon Archive have been cataloged in USCAN and are available for use in the Music Library Special Collections room by appointment, Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

For more information about the archive, interested persons may visit the Music Library Web page: http://www.sc.edu/library/music/music.html or call the library at 803-777-5139.
BOOKS ON SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORY

Two distinguished authors of books relating to South Carolina history were honored at a book-signing and reception held at the library in February. The authors, Dr. John Hammond Moore, who wrote *Southern Homefront, 1861-1865* and Jack Bass, author of *Ol’ Strom: An Unauthorized Biography of Strom Thurmond*, gave short but intriguing glimpses into the contents of their books.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES GRANT

A grant of more than $100,000 was awarded to the South Caroliniana Library by the National Endowment for the Humanities in the spring. The grant, which will be administered by Elizabeth Bilderback of the library’s manuscripts division, will provide funds for cataloging and accessing the library’s Southern photographic collection of about 21,600 images.

LEWIS P. JONES RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORY

Two scholars pursued projects in the South Caroliniana Library in the summer of 1999 as Lewis P. Jones Research Fellows. Ms. Mary Galvin, assistant professor in the Department of African-American and African Studies at Ohio State University, furthered her research on the topic of cultural evolution in Colonial South Carolina. Dr. William E. Bagwell, retired from the faculty of Cheyney State University in Pennsylvania, continued the research he pursued as the 1998 Jones Fellow about the life and descendants of an African-American woman who lived in 18th-century Charleston.

Shown (left to right) are Dr. John Hammond Moore, Dr. Allen Stokes, and Mr. Jack Bass.
RECENT DONATIONS ENHANCE MUSIC LIBRARY’S HOLDINGS

The Music Library has recently received collections of 78-rpm recordings from two donors, Mr. David Rosmer and Dr. Anthony Campanella. These donations have brought the library’s collection of 78-rpm recordings to a total of about 8,000 disks.

The David Rosmer Collection includes about 1,600 recordings covering the genres of jazz, gospel, and blues from the early 1900s to the 1960s. Among the rarest and most valuable of the recordings are blues albums from such scarce labels as Gennett, the Okeh 8000 series, and the Victor V-38000 series. Among the jazz albums in the collection are recordings by Fats Waller, Duke Ellington, and Louis Armstrong as well as lesser-known and harder to find albums by such artists as Skillet Dick and his Frying Pans, the Chickasaw Syncopators, and Jazz-Bo’s Carolina Serenaders.

The collection presented by Dr. Campanella, which is devoted to grand opera recordings, includes rare single-sided albums featuring Enrico Caruso, Amelita Galli-Curci, Rosa Ponselle, and Titta Ruffo. The Caruso recordings include arias from some of the Italian tenor’s most famous roles such as Verdi’s Aida and Il Trovatore, Puccini’s La Boheme and Tosca, and Donizetti’s Lucia di Lammermoor and L’elisir d’amore. The collection also includes a recording from an unusual Italian producer, Societa Italiana de Fonotipia-Milano.

UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY RECEIVES HONOR

The University South Caroliniana Society has joined the ranks of USC’s prestigious Horseshoe Society. The Horseshoe Society recognizes contributors who help preserve the University’s traditions for future generations through gifts of $100,000 or more. As an active support group for the South Caroliniana Library, the University South Caroliniana Society has raised funds for library acquisitions for many years.

President John Palms expressed his appreciation to the society’s president, Harvey Teal, and to its Executive Council and members, “In supporting our libraries, the University South Caroliniana Society has helped build the jewel of the University. Their exemplary support in the 20th century has prepared the way for one of America’s great 21st-century libraries. On behalf of everyone who benefits from Carolina’s libraries, I thank the society for showing their love for this state and world resource with their gifts.”

The USC libraries have benefited in the past from the gifts of a number of donors who also qualify for membership in the Horseshoe Society. Among these are Dr. and Mrs. Matthew J. Brucoli, Dr. and Mrs. Anthony Campanella, Dr. and Mrs. C. Warren Irvin Jr., Mrs. Thomas Ingram, Dr. and Mrs. G. Ross Roy, and Dr. and Mrs. Robert K. Phillips.
This has been a very busy and exciting year for the Thomas Cooper Society.

In September, a reception was held honoring novelist Robert Coover, visiting writer-in-residence for the USC Department of English. Books and manuscripts from the library's Coover collection were on display for this event. In October, the society and the library co-sponsored a coffee reception for USC retirees. On this occasion, retirees were given a brief introduction to the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections and the new book conservation program. They also toured the exhibit, *Treasures of Carolina*. Also in October, the society co-sponsored with the South Caroliniana Library's Modern Political Collections a reception for Harriet Keyserling marking the publication of her autobiography by USC Press.

Author John Updike was awarded the Thomas Cooper Medal for Distinction in the Arts and Sciences during the society's annual fall dinner in November. The principal speaker for the dinner was Dedria Bryfonski, chief executive officer of Gale Research Company which publishes the *Dictionary of Literary Biography* (DLB).

Updike was at USC to offer the main address at "A Celebration of Literary Biography," an event...
planned in recognition of the publication of the 200th volume of the DLB. Other activities of the event included an exhibit of Updike’s works from the collection of Dr. Donald J. Greiner; an exhibit of materials about literary biography called “The Biographical Part of Literature;” an exhibit of the works of James Dickey and the dedication of the James Dickey Poetry Seminar Room in Thomas Cooper Library; the presentation of dramatizations of two of Dickey’s works, Bronwen, the Traw and the Shape-Shifter and Mayday Sermon, presentation of a video commemorating the life and work of James Dickey which was created by Ed Breland of Instructional Services; and the establishment of an American Literary Biography depositary at the library. Other sponsors of the event were The Gale Group, the Office of the Provost, Bruckoli Clark Layman, and the Department of English. “A Celebration of Literary Biography” was certainly an event which brought national recognition to the University, the library, and the Thomas Cooper Society.

A December reception in the Graniteville Room honored Converse College professor, Dr. David Taylor, upon the publication of his book South Carolina Naturalists: An Anthology, 1700-1860 (USC Press 1998). Also honored was Rudy Mancke, host of SCETV’s Nature Scene who wrote the book’s introduction. This reception was co-sponsored by USC’s Institute for Southern Studies.

In early February, the library collaborated with the South Carolina Honors College and the College of Science and Mathematics to sponsor a series of four lectures entitled Darwin Across the Disciplines. The society held a reception to launch an exhibit about Charles Darwin and to honor Dr. C. Warren Irvin Jr., one of the library’s major benefactors, who has donated many items, including a valuable collection of Darwin materials.

The society’s spring luncheon also was held in February with Pulitzer Prize winning author, James M. McPherson, as guest speaker.

Dr. Donald Greiner chats with John Updike during the literary biography celebration. Greiner, who lent a portion of his large collection of materials about Updike for an exhibit in Thomas Cooper Library, had not previously had the opportunity to meet the author.

Bridget Hanley played all the roles in a dramatization of James Dickey’s Bronwen, the Traw, and the Shape Shifter. Here, though still wearing Bronwen’s nightdress, she has metamorphosed into the King of the Squirrels. The presentation was directed by John Gallogly, with music and sound design by Nicholas Pike, and set design by Lee Bauer, all of Middletown Productions in California.
The Thomas Cooper Society Events, 1998-99 continued

speaker. The occasion featured the presentation of the Thomas Cooper Medal for Distinction in the Arts and Sciences to Dr. Matthew J. Bruccoli who, in addition to his dozens of published volumes of literary biography and criticism, has contributed greatly to the work of the society and to the development of the library's Special Collections Department. Author/editor George Plimpton gave a warm tribute to Dr. Bruccoli, reflecting upon their long friendship.

The winners of the society's annual Student Book Collecting Award also were announced at the spring luncheon. The winners were Park Bucker and Sean Busick, graduate students in the USC English and history departments respectively. Bucker's entry was "I Stay at Home with a Book: A Collection of Dorothy Parker" and Busick's collection was entitled "A Fred Chappell Collection and Bibliography."

In March, the society participated in "Colors That Will Not Fade: Watercolors by John Dos Passos," an exhibit and symposium on the life and paintings of Dos Passos. Other sponsors of the symposium included the South Carolina Humanities Council, McKissick Museum, and NationsBank. Lastly, in April, the society and Thomas Cooper Library sponsored an exhibit and information booth at the South Carolina Book Festival. Library staff and society volunteers used this opportunity to inform attendees about the library's Special Collections Department and the benefits of society membership.

At its final meeting of the year, the Thomas Cooper Society Board approved the purchase of several items for the collection including William Wordsworth's Letter to a Friend of Robert Burns, first edition. London, 1816; James Weldon Johnson's Fifty Years and Other Poems, first edition. Boston. 1917:

Shown are Rudy Mancke (left) and Dr. David Taylor. Taylor compiled the text for South Carolina Naturalists: An Anthology, 1700-1860 and Mancke wrote the foreword.
and John Milton’s *Poems &c Upon Several Occasions*, second edition, first issue, London, 1673, and *History of Britain*, first edition, first issue, London, 1670. As one of the society’s “reasons for being” is to support the library collections and provide funds to purchase items that the library operating budget cannot afford, the board was delighted to be able to provide funding for so many important items. In addition to these purchases, the society also made a substantial transfer of funds from the operating budget to the society’s endowment fund. The society and the board are extremely grateful for the many important gifts and donations presented to the library throughout the year.

Looking back over the 1998-99 year of society activities, it is clear that hundreds of people have enjoyed the wonderful exhibits and displays prepared by the staff of Thomas Cooper Library’s Special Collections Department. These included the exhibit of John Updike’s works loaned by Dr. Donald Greiner for the “Celebration of Literary Biography” and the “Culture of Camellias” exhibit in the spring. In addition, the society has benefited greatly from opportunities to partner with other University departments and community organizations. This makes it possible for the society to have outstanding speakers and programs at less expense and gives the society a higher profile. Some of

**Dr. John Points, right, and Liu Xiaoming, minister and deputy chief of mission for the People’s Republic of China Embassy in Washington, D.C., look over some of the 200 Chinese language books which the embassy donated to Thomas Cooper Library last fall. The books, which include encyclopedias, dictionaries, and literary classics, as well as volumes on history, music, travel, legends, law, culture, biography, and philosophy, will support the University’s programs in business, sciences, liberal arts, languages, and literature. This is the second group of materials the Chinese Embassy has presented to the University in recent years.**

**Irving Present $1 Million Gift to Thomas Cooper Library**

Dr. and Mrs. C. Warren Irving Jr. have again remembered Thomas Cooper Library’s needs as they presented a gift of $1 million to support the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. A lifelong interest in books and an enjoyment of USC’s library led to the couple’s decision to make the gift.

Mrs. Irvin and both of the couple’s children are graduates of USC and, since his retirement as a cardiologist, Dr. Irvin has taken numerous courses in a variety of subjects for personal enrichment. Thus the whole family appreciates the value of the University’s library to students and to the community as well. The current gift marks the Irvins’ second major contribution to Thomas Cooper Library. In 1997, they donated an extensive collection of Charles Darwin books and research materials that is called the C. Warren Irvin, Jr. Collection of Charles Darwin and Darwiniana. This collection contains 120 volumes, including first editions of Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species* (1859) and *The Descent of Man* (1871). The Irvins also contributed $25,000 to create The C. Warren Irvin, Jr. and Josephine B. Irvin Endowment Fund to develop and maintain the collection. USC’s Darwin collection encompasses an important body of works for the understanding of evolution and modern scientific thought.

**Dr. and Mrs. Irvin**
Collection of Essays Commemorates Robert Burns Conference

A volume of essays has been published commemorating the USC Libraries 1996 conference, “Burns and Literary Nationalism.” The international conference celebrating the bicentenary of the birth of Robert Burns was the first of its kind at USC and the largest North American commemoration of the author’s birth.

Volume XXX of Studies in Scottish Literature, shown here, is the volume devoted to essays presented at the Burns conference. The publication was founded by Dr. G. Ross Roy, distinguished professor emeritus of the USC Department of English. Roy edits the publication and is also curator of Thomas Cooper Library’s G. Ross Roy Collection of Burns, Burnsiana & Scottish Poetry. The volume’s cover and illustrations were created by Alasdair Gray, the Glaswegian artist and novelist who spoke at the conference.

the partners have already been mentioned. Others are USC Press and the South Caroliniana Library. Society members are grateful for these good friends.

I want to express a special thanks to the Thomas Cooper Society Board members who have served with me this year. They have been very supportive of society activities and are all keenly interested in the development of the library. I also want to thank Harriett Williams, chair of the Program Committee, and the other members of that committee for a year of wonderful programs. My thanks go as well to Gene Heterick, chair of the Membership Committee. This committee has worked hard to keep members informed and to enlist new members. Thank you also to Lynn Barron, our treasurer, who manages our finances so well.

Lastly, I want to thank the staff of Thomas Cooper Library, especially those who are instrumental in keeping the work of the society going. These include Patrick Scott, Jamie Hansen, Paul Schultz, George Terry, Tom McNally, Carol Benfield, Reda Rietveld, Nancy Washington, and Nancy Ashmore Cooper.

This has been a most enjoyable year for me and I look forward to attending many society lunches, dinners, receptions, and lectures in the coming years when I will be in the audience, not worrying about how the program will turn out.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve as your president.
THOMAS COOPER LIBRARY ACHIEVES HIGHER ARL RANKING

The heart of a great university

Thomas Cooper Library has risen to 49th place among the members of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) in the United States and, as the library’s new banner suggests, is often regarded as the heart of the University.

ARL members represent the largest and most prestigious college, university, and public libraries in the country. The ranking is based on five quantitative data elements: including number of volumes held, gross number of volumes added, number of current serial subscriptions, total library expenditures, and total number of professional and support staff. USC now ranks above Notre Dame, SUNY-Buffalo, Connecticut, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Louisiana State, Brown, Tennessee, Purdue, MIT, Ohio, and Florida State.

The library’s banner was planned by reference librarian Sharon Verba and designed by Kimberly Hamner of University Publications.

FITZGERALD COLLECTION RECEIVES UNIQUE GIFT

Among recent gifts to Thomas Cooper Library is this unique cameo portrait of F. Scott Fitzgerald’s grandfather, Philip Francis McQuillan (1834–1877). The cameo was donated to the Matthew J. & Arlyn Brucelli Collection of F. Scott Fitzgerald by Fitzgerald’s niece, Mrs. Courtney Vaughn of Monte Seeno, California.

Philip McQuillan emigrated with his parents from County Fermaragh, Ireland in the early 1840s. In 1857, he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota where, in due course, he opened a general store and built a prosperous business as a wholesale grocer. When he died, at the age of only 43, he left a personal estate of over a quarter of a million dollars and was regarded in St. Paul “with universal respect.”

Philip McQuillan was. Professor Brucelli has written, “an exemplar of the American Dream.” Fitzgerald’s mother would constantly remind her son during his father’s numerous financial struggles, “If it weren’t for your Grandfather McQuillan, where would we be now?”
BUSINESS LIBRARY
ENDOWMENT ESTABLISHED

The Everette H. Newman Business Library Endowment has been established at USC's Elliot White Springs Business Library by A. Elliott Holman III. The endowment will provide funds for support of the library through the acquisition of business reference sources and increased electronic access to business information.

Holman created the endowment to recognize and honor Newman who has been his mentor and adviser in the business world for 25 years. Both men are USC graduates and live in Anderson, South Carolina.

At present the endowment's funds are being used to purchase the database ProQuest Direct ABI-Inform Global edition. Features of this database, which may be accessed from any networked personal computer in the business school, include indexing and abstracting of over 1,000 business and economics journals, daily updates, backfiles from 1971, and the capability to search articles in 672 journals by keyword and full image (i.e., text plus graphics).

Shown at the announcement of the Everette H. Newman Business Library Endowment are (left to right), A. Elliott Holman III, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, and their daughter, Carter Newman.

VISITING RESEARCHERS AT THOMAS COOPER LIBRARY

Professor Jill Rubenstein from the University of Cincinnati was selected as the 1999 W. Ormiston Roy Memorial Fellow at Thomas Cooper Library. During her fellowship, Rubenstein continued her work on the Striding-South Carolina edition of James Hogg.

Professor Lia Hammond Rashley of USC Lancaster was awarded a Faculty Exchange fellowship. She pursued research concerning 19th-century American poetry with emphasis on the works of Frances Sargent Osgood.

Thomas Cooper Library's Augusta Baker Collection of African-American Children's Literature has recently been augmented by a gift from the James H. Baker family. The gift includes items of original artwork by children's illustrators.

Shown here is Maurice Sendak's drawing made for the literary festival, "(Augusta) Baker's Dozen" which was named in honor of Dr. Baker. The festival is sponsored annually by the Richland County Public Library and USC's College of Library and Information Science.

Earlier this year, the Thomas Cooper Society Board extended honorary life membership to the Baker family.
Libraries’ Conservation Laboratory Acquires The William G. Roberts Collection of Finishing Tools

Through the generosity of the International Paper Foundation, the USC libraries’ new conservation laboratory has acquired an extensive collection of finishing tools which were amassed by Texas bookbinder William G. Roberts during his lifetime.

The complex and delicate process known in the trade as “finishing” is the execution of gold tooling on the spines and covers of books. Gold tooling is one of the binder’s and conservator’s most prized skills, and access to a good set of finishing tools is essential to this aspect of the craft. Roberts specialized in gold tooling and avidly collected French and English tools, both antique and modern, throughout his career.

When the contents of Roberts’ bindery were sold by his estate, it was the hope of his family and those who knew him that his finishing tools could be acquired by a single purchaser, leaving the collection intact. For the USC libraries, this was a unique opportunity to acquire, in one gesture, a full, working collection of finishing tools for use in the conservation of rare leather-bound materials.

Stephen Benjamin, formerly regional manager of public affairs for International Paper Company, and the company’s South Carolina Managers’ Council were instrumental in acquiring this gift for South Carolina’s flagship university. The gift is consistent with International Paper’s goal to support educational endeavors. The appraised value of the collection is $15,000.

Holly T. Herro, USC’s librarian for preservation services and head conservator (left) with Erin V. Loftus, assistant conservator.
**The Thomas Cooper Society 1998**

**LIFE MEMBERSHIP**
- Dr. & Mrs. Stephen Ackerman
- Mr. Dick & Dr. Mary Anderson
- Col. Frank Babbit
- Dr. & Mrs. Ronald E. Bradwell
- Dr. & Mrs. Christopher Brown
- Dr. & Mrs. Matthew J. Brucoli
- Mr. Mark Byck Jr.
- Mr. & Mrs. C.J. Cambeer
- Dr. & Mrs. David Chesnut
- Ms. Nancy Rice Davis
- Dr. & Mrs. James Durig
- Ms. Augusto Graydon
- Dr. & Mrs. Donald Greiner
- Dr. & Mrs. Richard Layman
- Hon. Thomasine Mason
- Dr. Nicholas Moore
- Dr. Joel Myers
- Mr. & Mrs. John O'Leary
- Mr. J. Roy Pennell Jr.
- Dr. & Mrs. Robert K. Phillips
- Mr. & Mrs. D. Crenau Kevend
- Ms. Helen Ann Rawlins
- Dr. & Mrs. David Rembert
- Mrs. Davis-Jo Ridge
- Ms. Susan Robinson
- Dr. Craig Rogers
- Mr. Robert Skindler &
  Dr. Madelyn Fletcher
- Dr. George Terry &
  Ms. Lynn Robertson
- Ms. Kenneth Torrens
- Mr. Homer J. Watson
- Ms. Nancy H. Washington
- Mr. & Mrs. Dr. Harriet Williams
- Dr. & Mrs. John Winberry
- Dr. Arthur Young

**HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP**
- James H. Baker Family
- Dr. Matthew J. Brucoli
- Dr. Anthony Campanella
- Dr. C. Warren Irvin Jr.
- Dr. James Willard Oliver

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**SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP**
- Ms. Marian Gibson
- Mr. William Quirk
- Ms. D. Reece Williams

The following new members joined the Thomas Cooper Society during calendar year 1998:

**FAMILY MEMBERSHIP**
- Dr. & Mrs. Robert Ackerman
- Mr. & Mrs. Peter Alleyne
- Mr. & Mrs. David Andrus
- Mr. & Mrs. Brian Costner
- Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Cross
- Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Galston
- Mr. Robert & Mr. Ben Greene
- Dr. Jeremiah Hackett &
  Ms. Lila Hoef
- Ms. Jei Hafner
- Mr. James Kelly &
  Ms. Declaire Davis
- Mr. & Mrs. William Klimack
- Mr. Philip Lacy &
  Ms. Elizabeth Carpenter
- Mr. John Lauer
- Mr. & Mrs. John Lee
- Ms. Linda Miller
- Ms. Dawn Millers
- Mr. & Mrs. Anthony More
- Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd Newman
- Ms. Anna Douglass
- Mr. Eugene Egg
- Rev. Beth Wickenburg
- Mr. Amanda Elis-Brown
- Ms. Frances Parisi
- Mr. Steve Fields
- Mrs. Michelle Figgiano
- Mr. David Fischer
- Mr. George Smith
- Ms. Sylvia Foster
- Mr. Bryan Fox
- Ms. Sarah Fox
- Dr. Elaine Frank
- Mr. Andrew Gianser
- Ms. Constance Giangiorgi
- Dr. Charles Gingerich
- Mrs. Amanda Perry
- Mr. Eric Pichon
- Ms. Juana Piñero
- Ms. Beth Polkoff
- Ms. Alexandra Powell
- Ms. Donna Powell
- Mr. George Price
- Mr. Lamar Priester
- Mr. James Priester
- Mr. Robert Ramos
- Mr. Sean Rawl
- Ms. Felicia Reese
- Ms. Natasha Rezek
- Ms. Paula Rine
- Ms. Julia Richardson
- Ms. Mary Richardson
- Ms. Olivia Robertson
- Mr. Timothy Robinson
- Mr. Ken Ross
- Mr. Walter Sanford
- Ms. Pamela Sapp
- Ms. Lisa Schoen
- Ms. Heather Seagrass
- Ms. Gail Siegel
- Ms. Marilyn Simmons
- Ms. Lori Slavin
- Mr. Todd Smith
- Ms. Anne Sookian
- Mr. Glenn Stantos
- Ms. Evelyn Toman
- Mr. James Vanhouten

**INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP**
- Mr. Rufus Allen
- Ms. Stephanie Almond
- Ms. Cris Armstrong
- Mr. David Austin Jr.
- Mr. Robert Baker
- Mr. Jon Barber
- Mr. Donald Barnes
- Mr. Sonja Bartum
- Mr. James Blackmon
- Ms. Emilio Blas
- Ms. Jacqueline Bogan
- Ms. Stephen Bower
- Ms. Elaine Brown
- Mr. Merle Harris Rees
- Ms. Alice Cabanas
- Ms. Gary Carabessa
- Ms. Lisa Carmell
- Ms. Kaye Charman
- Ms. J.A. Clark
- Mrs. Margaret Clarkson
- Mr. Jason Czernik
- Mr. James Cooper
- Mr. Rob Cothran
- Mr. Troy Courrier
- Dr. Joseph Davies
- Ms. Nell Dettorre
- Mr. Christopher DeYoung
- Mr. Michael Dixon
- Ms. Angela Durr
- Ms. Anna Duskin
- Mr. Eugene Egg
- Rev. Beth Wickenburg
- Mr. Amanda Elis-Brown
- Ms. Frances Parisi
- Mr. Steve Fields
- Mrs. Michelle Figgiano
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- Ms. Lori Slavin
- Mr. Todd Smith
- Ms. Anne Sookian
- Mr. Glenn Stantos
- Ms. Evelyn Toman
- Mr. James Vanhouten

**USC STUDENT MEMBERSHIP**
- Ms. Ruth Adams
- Ms. Denise Frazier
- Ms. Bonnie Fick
- Ms. Gayle Holmes
- Mr. Mark Powell
- Ms. Michelle Watkins

**HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT MEMBERSHIP**
- Ms. Dea Attaway
- Ms. Callie Becher
- Mr. Ken Copeland
- Ms. Jennifer Holt
- Ms. Tiffany Hunter
- Ms. Jennifer Jermaine
- Ms. Catherine Lacey
- Mr. Edward Pendarvis
- Mr. David Rachels
- Ms. Laura Riley
- Ms. Miriam Rodgers
- Mr. Charlie Shipman
- Ms. Hannah Tonnison
- Ms. Erin Tyler