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Shown is a bucolic scene from *The Pretty Village*, a religious tract for children, published in Philadelphia by the American Sunday-School Union, probably between 1855 and 1865. This book is part of the Historical Children’s Collection in Thomas Cooper Library’s Department of Rare Books and Special Collections.
FOREWORD

The history books used in my grade school in Tidewater Virginia alluded to a specific period in that state's history as "red letter years." The title signified events that had a major impact on that area of the country.

There are few who would not say that our University's libraries have had a red letter year. As we continued to develop a fine general collection in both monographs and serials as well as increase our electronic resources, we also were most successful in dramatically enhancing our special research collections. This year, with the acquisition of the Joseph Heller papers, a collection of correspondence and other material from Robert Coover, and important acquisitions in Southern history and culture, including a very important previously unknown letter from Andrew Jackson in which he clearly acknowledges South Carolina as his birthplace, our University libraries have made major strides in cultivating new treasures for our specialized research collections. These feats were accomplished by a group of dedicated librarians and support individuals working as a team to ensure that we continue to do the very best we can to make our University community better prepared to support the research needs of our students and faculty as well as of individuals from other institutions.

I am proud to introduce our fourth issue of Ex Libris.

GEORGE D. TERRY
Vice Provost and Dean of Libraries and Information Systems
Paris in the Twenties resembled an American suburb. Between 20,000 and 40,000 Americans—many of whom were apprentice artists and writers—were there on any given day. The Paris-based expatriate imprints and little magazines provided incubators for literary modernism. The Matthew J. and Arlyn Bruccoli Collection of F. Scott Fitzgerald at the Thomas Cooper Library has significant holdings for the American expatriates of the Twenties, materials that document their connections with Fitzgerald as well as their own literary activities.

F. Scott Fitzgerald lived primarily in Europe for seven years (1924–1931) and spent more time on the French Riviera than in Paris. His connections with the expatriate American literary group in Paris were personal rather than literary: Fitzgerald found Ernest Hemingway at the Dingo bar in Montparnasse. Among the highspots of the Bruccoli Collection is a letter from Hemingway to his mother claiming that he is teaching Fitzgerald how to box. The collection also includes a photo of Hemingway, on which he has written a gag inscription to Fitzgerald.

The presence of James Joyce in Paris exerted a pull on American writers. Fitzgerald honored Joyce as the greatest living writer. The collection contains a copy of A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man (London: Cape, 1926) inscribed by Joyce to Fitzgerald and—better—Fitzgerald's annotated copy of the Paris first edition of Ulysses (1922) with a letter to him from Joyce.

Fitzgerald's friendship with Sylvia Beach, publisher of Ulysses under the imprint of her Shakespeare and Company bookstore, is commemorated by books from her shop. That Fitzgerald also charmed Gertrude Stein is evidenced by the copy of How to Write (Paris: Plain Edition, 1931) that she inscribed to him.

Everybody came to Paris—and most wrote about it. The Bruccoli Collection has strong holdings of the autobiographies and memoirs of American writers and artists for whom their Paris time was crucial. There are also small collections for certain of those figures who were Fitzgerald's particular friends—including Hemingway, Gerald Murphy, and Donald Ogden Stewart.

Many of the American writers and artists who went to France during the Twenties did so
because of the favorable exchange rate and low cost of living. Between 1920 and 1929, the franc ranged from 15 to 35 to the dollar. A meal with wine cost between four and five francs—the equivalent of 20 cents. In Montparnasse on the Left Bank, Ezra Pound rented his studios for $12 to $15 dollars a month. The Fitzgeralds made their second trip to France in 1924 to live inexpensively, efforts that he satirized in “How to Live on Practically Nothing a Year” (Saturday Evening Post, September 1924). It was not in their nature to economize, but Fitzgerald wrote The Great Gatsby (1925) in the South of France. The Bruccoli Collection includes the original galley proofs for this novel.

Most of the Americans who arrived in Paris during the 1920s were there for the food, wine, and nightlife—not the literary life. Attesting to that are the Bruccoli Collection’s holdings of guidebooks written for Americans, particularly restaurant and cabaret guides, including How to Enjoy Paris, Paris with the Lid Lifted, On the Slope of Montmartre, Where Paris Dines, and The Paris That’s Not in the Guide Books.

The exchange rate allowed literary Americans to establish their own little magazines and presses. Fiction writer Robert McAlmon launched the Contact Publishing Company in 1923. Newspaperman William Bird started Three Mountains Press that same year. In 1925, American poet Ernest Walsh and Scottish painter Ethel Moorhead brought out the first issue of This Quarter; although Walsh and Moorhead oversaw only three issues, it was one of the most influential magazines, printing fiction and poetry by Hemingway, Pound, and others. Another significant English-language magazine was Eugene Jolas’s avant-garde transition, which published segments of James Joyce’s Finnegans Wake (under the title “Work in Progress”) as well as works by Gertrude Stein and the surrealists. While the output of the expatriate presses and the print runs of the little magazines were small, they published some of the most important American writers of the century. Contact Editions brought out William Carlos Williams’ Spring and All,
Hemingway’s *Three Stories & Ten Poems*, Stein’s *The Making of Americans*, and several of McAlmon’s own books. Three Mountains Press published Hemingway’s *in our time* and Pound’s *A Draft of XVI Cantos*. The Brucoli Collection has unbound sheets for the latter title which marked the first book appearance of any part of Pound’s epic work. These Paris publishers and editors provided many of the apprentice authors the opportunity to get their work in print and thus attract the attention of American trade publishing houses.

Fitzgerald did not publish with the expatriate houses or in the little magazines because he was an established writer when he came to France. He did, however, read what was appearing in Paris. Before he met Hemingway, Fitzgerald knew the younger writer’s work by reading his Paris publications. Fitzgerald served as unpaid literary scout for his publisher, Charles Scribner’s Sons. Hemingway was his most famous recommendation, but Fitzgerald also urged his editor, Maxwell Perkins, to secure for Scribner’s works of the French authors André Chamson and René Crevel. Scribner’s published three books by Chamson but did not sign Crevel. The Brucoli Collection includes a copy of Joyce’s *Gens Du Dublin* (the French translation of *Dubliners*) inscribed by Fitzgerald to Crevel.

Fitzgerald used his relationships and experiences on the French Riviera in *Tender Is the Night* (1934). His characters Dick and Nicole Diver are partly based on Gerald and Sara Murphy, well-to-do Americans who owned a villa at Cap d’Antibes. The galley proof for the first serial installment of *Tender Is the Night* is included in the Brucoli Collection.

As befits a library collection that is committed to expansion, certain aspects of American expatriate activity in Paris have been selected for attention. *Le jazz hot* was introduced to Paris by African Americans, and the curator is seeking material about these musicians and the places they performed. This interest is appropriate for a collection named for the writer who claimed credit for christening the Jazz Age.

A good book collection must pass the test of utility. The books, letters, manuscripts, and documents are for use—not merely for display. The Brucoli Collection has provided material for a score of books. A recent example is the Dictionary of Literary Biography Documentary volume, *American Expatriate Writers: Paris in the Twenties*, edited by Brucoli and Trogdon (Detroit: Brucoli Clark Layman/Gale, 1997).

Matthew J. Brucoli is Emily Jeffies Professor of English at the University of South Carolina. Robert W. Trogdon holds a doctorate in English from the University of South Carolina and is an assistant professor of English at Kent State University.
HAMILTON’S ANTIQUITIES
OF ETRUSCAN, GREEK, AND ROMAN
ANTiquities FROM THE CABINET OF THE HON. N. HAMILTON,
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY TO THE COURT OF NAPOLEON

by Roger Mortimer
Sir William Hamilton (1730–1803), British minister to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies from 1764 to 1790, was a perceptive, accomplished, and trailblazing connoisseur of classical antiquities. In 1766 he purchased the Porcinari collection of Greek and Etruscan vases, the cornerstone of the first of his two great collections of classical ceramics, and in the same year commissioned the art historian Pierre François Hugues, who wrote under the nom-de-plume D'Hancarville, to compile a catalog of his collection.

The first of the four volumes of Collection of Etruscan, Greek and Roman Antiquities from the Cabinet of the Honorable William Hamilton, His Brittanick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Naples, dedicated to Hamilton's foster-brother and close childhood friend King George III, appeared in the same year. With its numerous copper-plate engravings of the pieces in the collection it is among the most sumptuous works of its type ever produced. The engravings, hand-colored in shades of red, gold, and matte black, reproduce the full decorative scheme of each piece in the collection. The richness of tone is striking, even after two centuries. In the fourth and final volume, the elaborate, expensive innovation of printing from plates inked in two or more colors was used. The text is superbly and legibly set, with English and French on facing pages of the first volume, French only in the remaining three.

The carefully measured cross-sections are a remarkable innovation, a significant precursor of modern archaeological method. The total cost to Hamilton of the book's production was an astonishing 6,000 pounds, a small fortune at that time.

In the preface to the 1766–67 catalog, D'Hancarville explains, in stilted translation which likely accounts for the absence of English text from later volumes, that "We should think that we had not advanced one step forward, if the monuments we publish were to the artists merely the object of fruitless admiration, but shall think we have gone something farther if it should prove that we revive an ancient art." Significantly, this was to be the lasting achievement of the catalog.

The artist and president of the Royal Academy, Sir Joshua Reynolds wrote to Hamilton, congratulating him on the publication of the Antiquities, noting, "It is not only magnificent as it should be, being published under your name, but it is likewise useful to antiquarians and will tend to the advancement of the Arts, as adding more materials for Genius to work upon."

USC'S COPY OF THE D'HANCARVILLE CATALOG

The four volumes of D'Hancarville's catalog, one of the highlights of the Thomas Cooper Library's holdings, were among the first items purchased for the library collections of the South Carolina College, predecessor of the present-day University. Their acquisition is vivid testimony to the taste and breadth of interest which went into the formation of the library's
holdings in the early 19th-century.

As with many books acquired at that time, the Hamilton catalog suffered greatly from South Carolina's climate. Internally the handmade paper remained in excellent condition, but the vulnerable points of the binding (the hinges, the corners and outer edges of the boards, and the head and foot of each spine) were weakened and damaged by numerous hot and humid Southern summers and by the strains that ongoing handling places on the binding of large, leather-bound volumes.

Damage was compounded by two further factors—the nature of the binding leather, and the execution, earlier in this century, of a well-meaning, but misguided restoration.

The volumes were bound in 18th-century tree-calf, a thinly pared brown leather, etched with acids which form a dark, dendritic pattern on the outer, polished surface of the hide. The process produces a highly attractive binding material, but the use of acids compromises the durability of the already finely pared skin.

The second factor mentioned above, an early 20th-century restoration, replaced damaged leather at the weak points, but the leather used was highly acidic in nature due to an inferior curing and tanning process. It deteriorated rapidly, causing further damage to the adjacent, original skin.

By 1996, when the volumes were shown to restoration binder Don Etherington of Brown Summit, North Carolina, the boards of all four volumes had become detached and the finely tooled spines were cracked and defective. Consultation between Mr. Etherington and the staff of the Thomas Cooper Library's Special Collections Department determined that the leather of the original binding was too damaged to be effectively restored, particularly given the size and weight of the volumes and of the strain which these factors would place on the binding under normal handling. The books were therefore rebound in an attractive, sturdy, durable brown calf skin. Internally, as was noted above, the volumes were in excellent condition and no restoration was needed.

In light of the bibliographic and aesthetic importance of the original bindings, however, Mr. Etherington lifted the surviving section of each spine and mounted these as a single panel on rounded false book-backs. These are housed, with two of the original tree-calf boards, in a custom-made clamshell box, preserving the aesthetically significant elements of the original binding in an environment which minimizes the risk of further damage.

In consequence of this restoration, a highlight of the University's collections, a book of great and lasting aesthetic, historical, and human interest, can again be safely displayed and is once more accessible to readers.

Roger Mortimer is rare book librarian at Thomas Cooper Library.
The Historical Children's Collection at Thomas Cooper Library demonstrates one way in which the use of a library collection can be expanded beyond its original mission. The core of the collection was acquired by Dean Wayne S. Yenawine to enhance the children's literature program at USC's College of Librarianship in the early 1970s. When the University libraries were merged and moved into Thomas Cooper Library in 1976, this group of several hundred mostly 19th-century titles were combined with the many early juvenile titles deposited with the library by the estate of Camden resident Alfred Chapin Rogers in the early 1970s, and the Historical Children's Collection was on its way to becoming a research tool. Later additions such as an appealing collection of titles by the renowned author of The Wizard of Oz, L. Frank Baum, departmental purchases, and donations from individuals further expanded the original holdings. The acquisition in 1997 of the Augusta Baker Collection of African-American Children's Literature and Folklore, containing many 20th-century titles helped expand the library's children's collection into new areas.

The majority of the books in this collection are works published in America and England between 1820 and 1900, of which the largest number are from the middle of the 19th-century. These books reveal the prevailing attitudes of writers and educators of the era towards children’s books. Influenced by the more didactic elements of the educational philosophy of Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778), teachers and authors wanted books written for children which would build both intellect and character. Jacob Abbott (1803–1879) was a popular and prolific author whose books were considered by educational experts to be desirable reading for young people of the time. He wrote several series of informational works thinly disguised as fiction. In the Rollo Books, the young hero may be fortunate enough to travel around the world, but he is also expected to learn such advanced subjects as economics and politics. Abbott never lost an opportunity to slip in ethical and religious
changed entirely the way children's literature was viewed. These authors and others like them are well represented in the Historical Children’s Collection. The collection also holds titles by the prolific G.A. Henty (1832–1902) and Oliver Optic (1822–1897) and their many imitators. Popular with boys, but, no doubt, often read by girls also, these exciting historical and adventure works were reprinted many times in England and America.

THE OZ BOOKS

One group of books which forms an important part of the Historical Children's Collection demonstrates the versatility of a well-known American author, L. Frank Baum (1856–1919). Baum is most famous as the author of

The Wizard of Oz and a number of other titles about that mythical land. Yielding to pressure from readers, Baum wrote many sequels to his tale of Dorothy and her adventures with the Wizard, the Scarecrow, and all the other well-loved characters. The collection contains a number of these including such delightful and imaginative titles as: Glinda of Oz, in Which Are Related the Exciting Experiences of Princess Ozma of Oz, and Dorothy, in their Hazardous Journey to the Home of the Flatheads, and to the Magic Isle of the Skeezers, and How They Were Rescued from Dire Peril by the Sorcery of Glinda the Good; The Tin Woodman of Oz: a Faithful Story of the Astonishing Adventure Undertaken by the Tin Woodman, Assisted by Woot the Wanderer, the Scarecrow of Oz, and Polychrome, the Rainbow's Daughter; The Land of Oz: Being

instruction as well. His series called the Franconia Stories contained utilitarian little morality tales about the pious children of that New Hampshire town.

Educational and moral stories by Abbott and others were reprinted well into the 1870s and 1880s. Bound in colorful gold-stamped cloth, they served as safe, morally elevating school prizes and holiday gifts. At the same time that these didactic titles continued to be sold and possibly read, however, some authors were writing new kinds of books, ones that gave young people humor, fantasy, and realism, as well as outstanding illustrations. Writers like Lewis Carroll (1832–1898), Louisa May Alcott (1832–1888), Beatrix Potter (1866–1943), Randolph Caldecott (1846–1886), and Lucretia Hale (1820–1900),
Thomas Cooper Library’s Historical Children’s Collection contains many versions of the folk and fairy tales which are a part of world culture. Shown here are the cover and a double-page illustration from a late 19th-century German edition of Charles Perrault’s tale, “Puss in Boots.” “Der gestiefelte Kater” was translated into verse by Carlo Seemann and published in Dresden.
by Capt. Hugh Fitzgerald; Queen Zixi of Ix, or The Story of the Magic Cloak; Phoebe Daring: A Story for Young Folk; The Master Key: An Electrical Fairy Tale Founded Upon the Mysteries of Electricity and the Optimism of Its Devotees, It was Written for Boys. But Others May Read It; The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus; The Last Egyptian, A Romance of the Nile; John Doug and the Cherb, A Whimsical Wonder-story; Father Goose: His Book; The Boy Fortune Hunters in Panama; and The Enchanted Island of Yew: Whereupon Prince Marvel Encountered the High Ki of Tui and Other Surprising People.

THE BAKER COLLECTION

The Historical Children's Collection has grown substantially in the last few years. The recent addition of a large number of titles from the late Augusta Baker's personal library of works on storytelling around the world and the African-American experience in children's books ensures that this collection will become an even more important scholarly resource in the future. (See p. 12.)

Jamie S. Hansen is head of cataloging and processing services in the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections of Thomas Cooper Library.
AUGUSTA BAKER AND HER WORKING LIBRARY

In 1997 Thomas Cooper Library received the personal and working collection of Augusta Baker who was children’s librarian and administrator at the New York Public Library from 1937 to 1974 and storyteller in residence at the University of South Carolina’s College of Library and Information Science from 1980 to 1995.

Mrs. Baker’s books reflect her interest in storytelling and African-American children’s literature. Her collection includes anthologies of folktales and stories from around the world, many of which were used by Mrs. Baker in her programs, lectures, and workshops, as well as booklists prepared by Mrs. Baker in her work at the New York Public Library and for professional journals. The collection also includes many scarce and ephemeral African-American children’s books. Some of the children’s authors and illustrators represented in the Baker collection include: Lee Bennett Hopkins, James Hadins, Hardie Gramatky, Virginia Hamilton, and Thomas Feelings.

An influential figure in modern children’s programming in libraries, Mrs. Baker was acquainted with many outstanding authors of books for young people. Her collection contains signed presentation copies of books by Ezra Jack Keats, Uri Shulevitz, Donald Crews, Deborah Hautzig, Madeleine L’Engle, Elizabeth Burton de Treviño, and Elizabeth George Speare. These warm, personal inscriptions show the authors’ esteem for Mrs. Baker and her life as a spokesperson for children’s literature.

IN MEMORIAM

University libraries’ faculty and staff noted with sorrow the passing on February 23, 1998, of Augusta Baker whose long association with the University’s College of Library and Information Science and its Augusta Baker’s Dozen storytelling festival had endeared her to many. She will be missed.

Mrs. Baker’s son, James, and granddaughter, Pamela, worked very closely with staff of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections in transferring her collection of children’s literature and related materials to the Thomas Cooper Library.

Shown here is a 19th-century toy or pop-up book from the Alfred Chapin Rogers Collection. In this charming, but bloodthirsty, French version of Little Red Riding Hood, the heroine and her grandmother are both eaten by the wolf, who is, however, not allowed to profit by his meal, but is killed by Little Red Riding Hood’s father and two woodcutters.
A siren's song of glory and honor captured the attention of Carolina's students and alumni during The Great War (1914–18), drawing them and the University into tumultuous times just when USC's future looked brighter than it had in decades.

From 1880 to 1905, USC had undergone several reorganizations and name changes reflecting varying ideas of what its purpose and focus should be. Enrollment, which fluctuated severely during this period, stabilized and then began to increase gradually after 1905. Thus, when Carolina was just beginning to develop into a modern university, this new crisis—war in Europe—appeared on the horizon.

The students of Carolina looked upon World War I as a great adventure, believing what Wilfred Owen called "the old lie": "Dulce et Decorum Est Pro Patria Mori" ("Sweet and fitting..."
Ah, I have tasted life and found its waters
A bitter mockery, so flat and stale!
Better to drink of war's red-flaming cup
For but a day, to feel life's stream at last
Come pulsing firm and strong, than for an age
To live the bonded slave of Circumstance!

The 1918 yearbook was dedicated to “Men who exalt honor above security, liberty above life, humanity above self.” Students also demonstrated their patriotism by decorating for many social events, such as dances, with the colors of the flag.

Although the students were eager for the country to enter the fray, the University administration was not. From 1914 to 1916, a trickle of students left USC to enlist. Fearful of a mass exodus of students that would close down the University if the United States entered the war, President William S. Currell and the Board of Trustees tried to maintain a sense of normalcy at the University and opposed the establishment of a military training unit on campus. Currell declared, “While I believe in a reasonable amount of preparedness of a purely defensive character I am entirely averse to the spirit of militarism that seems to be in the air.” However, once the nation did declare war in April of 1917, Currell and the trustees put aside their fears for Carolina's survival and fully supported the country's war efforts, even though those efforts were sometimes detrimental to the University's operation.

By 1918, nearly half of USC's faculty members...
were on leaves of absence to participate in wartime activities. Throughout the war, telegrams from the war department arrived on Currell’s desk, requesting the immediate services of a particular professor. Despite the crippling effect this practice had on USC’s teaching effectiveness, each request was approved. Among faculty members serving in the war were psychology and philosophy professor Josiah Morse and economics professor George McCutchen. Morse was often away from campus serving as the director for the Red Cross activities in South Carolina, while McCutchen was called away to assist the Federal Trade Commission.

United States participation in the war swept aside opposition to on-campus military training. A military training unit was established at Carolina less than a month after war was declared and nearly three-fourths of the student body joined. At first, the program was operated by retired Brigadier General Henry T. Thompson of the South Carolina National Guard. Thompson refused compensation for his services, which he felt honor-bound to supply. This unit became the first Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) program at USC. With the majority of the students enrolled in the ROTC and the Student Army Training Corps (SATC), which was established in 1918, the campus resembled an army training camp. Fortunately, the fears of Currell and the trustees regarding the possible closing of USC proved to be unfounded.

The ROTC and SATC more than made up for the loss of civilian students and kept most students in school, since the United States Army wanted college graduates. In addition, more women students were allowed to enter Carolina, thus giving a stronger foothold to the fledgling coeducation movement at USC. Prior to World War I, only a handful of women attended the University. The gradual increase in their numbers that began during The Great War continued in the following decades, so much so that since 1981 there...
JOHN SCHREINER REYNOLDS, JR.

Over 500 students and alumni of the University of South Carolina served in World War I, with many stories of duty and honor and sacrifice among them. One tragic story is that of journalist John Schreiner Reynolds, Jr. (class of 1907). Reynolds began his career at The State newspaper while still a student at USC. When the United States entered World War I in 1917, Reynolds, then 29 years old, had risen to the position of news editor at The State. The young but already well-respected journalist quickly heeded the call to serve his country.

After volunteering for service in the United States Army and earning a commission as a first lieutenant, Reynolds was assigned to the 30th Infantry, 3rd Division. He married Emily Bellinger on November 28, 1917, and was shipped overseas in April of 1918. He continued to contribute to The State newspaper by sending first-hand accounts from the trenches. Reynolds also wrote numerous letters to his wife and family members, describing camp life, trench warfare, and his longing to be reunited with his new bride. In one letter to a relative he states he and the other soldiers, "...must await that great and glorious day when, victory gained, we shall come marching home — I hope most of the marching will be by motor truck or something. Then I'll have lots of foolish stories to tell and I trust you will find them interesting."

Reynolds died on October 10, 1918, from wounds received while attacking a German machine-gun nest in the Argonne, France. Six weeks later his daughter, Joan, was born. Official word of his death was not received until January of 1919.

Reynolds' papers were donated to the South Caroliniana Library in 1975, by his widow, Emily Bellinger Reynolds.

have been more women students than men. Although the women were not allowed in the ROTC at that time, they were able to serve their country through the YWCA and the Red Cross, which held classes at USC during the war years.

After the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, Carolina settled back into normal civilian collegiate activities and support for keeping the ROTC in peacetime faded. The SATC had been disbanded immediately after the war ended, and many of the University's administrators, supporters, and students saw no need to retain military training on campus. In 1921, the Board of Trustees abolished the ROTC program, stating it was "inconsistent with the tradition of the University." Military training did not return to USC until the establishment of the Naval ROTC in 1940 and the Air Force ROTC in 1949. After almost 60 years, the Army ROTC finally returned to Carolina in 1980.

The University made several efforts to memorialize those who died in military service during the Great War. Unfortunately, not all of these memorials have survived the subsequent decades. On April 29, 1919, USC held a memorial service in which elm trees were planted as living memorials for each of the 28 alumni who died in the service of their country. In 1927, the American Legion Auxiliary sponsored the placement of markers at the bases of the elms as well as a large granite boulder on Greene Street near Melton Observatory to honor surviving veterans. Sadly, many of the trees and markers have been removed or destroyed as the campus landscape has changed over the years. In 1923 another plaque honoring those who served and listing the names of the 28 deceased Carolinians was placed at the front entrance of the South Caroliniana Library where it remains today.

© Elizabeth Cassidy is assistant University archivist in the USC Archives and Records Management program.
NEW USES FOR OLD MAPS

by Allen D. Bushong

The celebration of the nation's bicentennial in 1976 provided an enduring stimulus to studying diverse aspects of the American past. Given the fact that most contemporary Americans live and grow up in cities and towns, it is not surprising that many recent studies of an earlier America have focused on reconstructing urban built environments. A variety of sources have contributed to those reconstructions, including the printed word, manuscripts, oral recollections, paintings and drawings, photographs, and maps. No single map source offers so much detailed data for this task as fire insurance maps.

For a century, beginning in the 1860s, fire insurance underwriters used maps to record the information they needed on the structures they insured in every American city, amassing hundreds of thousands of sheets. Yet, despite the large numbers produced, fire insurance maps (or simply Sanborn maps as they are referred to generically) remain little known to most people because of the specialized subscription market they served. Now, however, those same maps have taken on new uses, and for three groups in particular—architectural historians, historic preservationists, and urban historical geographers—they offer a mother lode of information for reconstructing the American urban built environment created in the years between the Civil War and the Second World War.

Fire insurance maps date from the late 18th-century; the earliest known United States example is a map of Charleston, South Carolina, published in London in 1790 for the aptly named Phoenix Fire-Company. Prior to the Civil War, most fire insurance maps of the few American cities that
had them were made by mapping companies in those cities. Following the Civil War, however, a rapidly urbanizing America required fire insurance maps for cities throughout the nation. There was great competition to supply these maps, and those map makers who operated nationally were the most successful. By 1920, one company, the Sanborn Map Company, founded in 1867, virtually monopolized the insurance map industry.

The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress holds the most complete collection of Sanborn maps, over 700,000 sheets. The Library of Congress has distributed its surplus duplicate Sanborn maps of cities in each state to a designated library in that state. In 1963, the South Caroliniana Library became the depository for over 4,600 sheets covering 97 South Carolina cities from 1884 to the 1960s. Later, in the mid-1980s, when a South Carolina insurance firm closed, the South Caroliniana Library received the manuscript maps it had produced of 229 small South Carolina towns, most of them drawn in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.

Allen D. Bushong is professor emeritus of geography at the University of South Carolina.

Bibliography

Columbia, 1919. Sanborn maps are rich in information about urban land use, showing the numbers and types of commercial enterprises as well as public and private structures. Because many South Carolina cities were mapped more than once by Sanborn (as many as nine times for the largest cities), the map user is able to see the dynamics of land use change by comparing two or more maps. Sanborn maps are large-scale, usually 50 feet to the inch. Each structure is shown and color coded according to the materials of construction. Other features such as number of stories and window openings, along with heating and water sources, are also included. Below is a typical square block within the central business district. More than 70 land use functions are recorded.
South Carolina State Hospital, 1919.
Sanborn maps offer insights into social patterns such as racial and sexual segregation. Even the names given to institutions of an earlier time tell about society's changing use of language. The hospital's original building (inset), built between 1822 and 1828, was designed by Robert Mills, native of South Carolina and America's first professional architect.
Ft. Mill, 1926. A particularly distinctive feature of many South Carolina cities is the mill village. The details of the work areas of the mill itself (inset) contrast with the simple, repetitive pattern of the adjacent homesites of the mill workers.
SMALL

Cradle one of Frank Anderson’s charming miniature books in your hand and you will need no further proof that good things come in small packages. The tiny books are mesmerizing. Some of them are palm-sized, while others are no larger than a thumbnail. Bound in everything from rich leathers to delicate Japanese parchment, many are filled with Anderson’s imaginative text and original illustrations. Others are nicely reproduced translations or historical works.

Behind these tiny books lie enormous passion and creativity. An academic librarian for more than 30 years, Anderson is also a true artisan. His skills include book designing, typesetting, printing, papermaking, printmaking, and bookbinding. The fruits of his passion—posters, notecards, and miniature books—have been lovingly handcrafted on his private press for the past 33 years.

Anderson has generously given many of these printed materials to the South Caroliniana Library. The entire collection is a reflection of one man’s extraordinary dedication to the art of printing. But it is the miniature books themselves that excite the imagination.

A SMALL ENTERPRISE

“Frank Anderson is an extraordinarily creative individual,” said Dr. Allen Stokes, director of South Caroliniana Library. “Many of his miniature books are of great interest, particularly some of the bindings and original illustrations.”

Anderson cannot explain his passion for miniatures, although he knows he has always loved books. That love led him to pursue a bachelor’s degree in
American literature and, between years of service in World War II and the Korean War, a master's degree in library science from Syracuse University.

A self-described “itinerant librarian,” Anderson held several librarian posts before arriving at Wofford College in 1966. Charged with running its existing library and planning a new one, he played an instrumental role in building the college’s Sandor Teszler Library.

Just a year before coming to Wofford, Anderson established Kitemaug Press. Pronounced “kitty-mawg,” this Mohegan Indian word means “the place of good fishing.” It is a fitting name, says Anderson, because working on his press is as relaxing for him as fishing is for a fisherman.

“Printing is a hobby for me,” he explained. “It’s an especially therapeutic hobby for a librarian. In printing, you work and have a finished product. In a library, the work is never finished.”

Anderson and Stokes worked together to bring the books and other items to USC. “We are thrilled to have this collection,” said Stokes. “We have nothing else like it and, as with most of our collections, it has definite research potential, especially for students in English and librarianship.”

That would please Anderson immensely. He is eager to educate people on the fine art of printing. While at Wofford, he also served as the college’s printer-in-residence. For 15 years he taught the popular Printing for Pleasure, a month-long interim semester workshop for students.

**TINY TOMES**

By definition, a miniature book is one that measures no more than three inches in any direction. Most collectors consider the smaller books, those measuring two inches or less, to be the most valuable.

The earliest miniature books date back to the Middle Ages. In the 15th and 16th centuries, during the early years of printing, almost all of the great printers tried their hand at printing miniatures. Though the technical challenges were great, many printers produced at least one volume. Today, those books are rare and highly prized.

What captures the imagination of contemporary collectors is the history behind the books. For example, many collectors are fascinated by the miniature books made for young Queen Mary’s dollhouse and others are intrigued by the miniature Hebrew prayer books that Jews were able to hide from Nazi soldiers during World War II.

“Interest in miniature books is international,” said Anne Bromer, a book collector and longtime Anderson friend. She and her husband David own Bromer Booksellers, Inc., a Boston-based company specializing in rare and unusual books. The company’s sales catalog has featured several Anderson miniatures over the years.

“The factors that determine value in miniature books are factors that determine value in other areas of book collecting: how rare it is, what
is the condition, what is the subject matter, how finely the book is made, if it is hand-printed, the type of binding, the type of illustrations,” explained Bromer. “Of course, in miniature books, size is also a factor.”

NO SMALL FEAT
Incredibly, there are books in the Anderson collection that are no larger than a postage stamp. One of these is a pretty little volume bound in burgundy leather and protected by a cloth-covered slipcase. The Sayings of Gertrude Stein (1992) features two words on each petite page. At that rate, there is room for only four witticisms, including, “A rose is a rose is a rose” and “When you get there you’ll find there isn’t any there there.” Stein’s wisdom is a favorite with Anderson and he has also printed it on posters and note cards.

Another tiny creation is The Stork (1993), a white volume with a red stork on the cover. Measuring approximately one inch square, the book’s text is based on a Christmas tale reportedly found on the flyleaf of a 16th-century prayer book. Anderson kept the archaic spelling of the original and printed the story on handmade paper. The book is bound in shiny Tyvek material, which Anderson calls “the poor man’s vellum.” Seventy-five copies of The Stork were produced, of which USC has number eight.

There are also several historical offerings among Anderson’s miniature books, including A Letter to Bushrod (1987). This volume features an interesting but little-known letter of advice written by George Washington to his nephew. The paperback William Parks, Williamsburg Printer (1991) is a biography of the English printer who pioneered the publication of newspapers. Parks, who established the Maryland Gazette, became Maryland’s public printer in
At the far left on page 24, Catherine's Counting Book is not your typical preschool primer; it teaches children to count to ten in five different languages. On page 25 is an original etching from Anderson's The Cat Lady. In addition to his miniatures, Anderson has published numerous articles and books about the printing process, including Private Presses in the Southeastern United States (1972) and Private Presswork (1977).

1727. The text for this book was excerpted from the Dictionary of American Biography. One hundred fifty copies were made as a keepsake of the Miniature Book Society's Convalece IX. One of the newest additions to the collection is The Skunk Story (1997) by John James Audubon.

Cats are a favorite topic for Anderson. Tabitha's Tale (1994) is the story of a cat's misadventures. The light-blue book is hardbound and measures about two inches square. Anderson wrote this story, set and printed the type, and bound the book himself. The University has number eight of 100 copies. The Boy Who Drew Cats (1979), for which Anderson created the illustrations, is a Japanese tale translated into English by American writer Lafcadio Hearn. After using a Japanese binding technique, Anderson continued the oriental theme by folding the pages in half to create double pages. He then housed the book in an orange Tarei paper-sleeve flecked with gold paint. The books sold for $40 apiece the year they were printed. USC now has one of these books. In 1996 another copy was sold by Bromer Booksellers, along with an original etching block, for over $200.

WEE WHIMSY
Among those who are familiar with miniature books, Kitemaug Press is known for its whimsical wit. Anderson's ability to generate a grin is seen in many of his books, including the humorous What I Know and Love About Camping (1986). The slim volume has no words. Fryin' Fun (1977) is a funny, original ballad meant to be sung aloud.

A more serious-looking creation is the elegant A Rose By Any Other Name (1971), bound in marbled paper. The classic Shakespearean title belies the book's contents: page after page of "Wofford College" misspellings. Anderson culled the errors—which include the ever-popular "Wofford College" and the easily recognizable "Wafferd College"—from correspondence he received over the years.

Anderson's family serves as inspiration for some of his books, including Boulangerie (1986), a bread cookbook dedicated to his wife, Jeanette. For granddaughter Catherine, Anderson created a number of miniature books, including the schoolbus-yellow Catherine's Counting Book (1991).

Other books in the USC collection include holiday-themed books like A Visit from Saint Nicholas (1981) and Trees and Stockings (1990), a story excerpted from the
January 1883 issue of *Life* magazine. Also included in the collection are numerous editions of *A Booklover’s Calendar*, printed annually for many years. These miniature calendars feature motivational or humorous sayings of well-known writers. Each year, Anderson prints a limited number of the calendars to give to lucky friends.

**MASTER OF MINIATURES**

The international headquarters of Kitemaug Press is a narrow, well-ventilated room off the garage of Anderson’s home. There, he uses a Craftsman Machinery Company Superior Platen Press and more than 75 fonts of foundry type to create his mini-masterpieces. Anderson works the press by pulling a large lever on the left of the machine, an action which is smooth but not altogether quiet. To complete the book making process, he uses an etching press, papermaking equipment, numerous inks and art supplies, and hand-binding equipment.

For Anderson, learning what makes a fine book often means discovering what does not make a fine book. “Early on, I learned what not to do: never use rubber cement (it bleeds through pages), and never use staples (they rust),” revealed Anderson, holding up one of his first books that now has tell-tale rust marks on its pages. “Later I learned to bind by center-sewing the pages.”

His first attempts at center-sewing came in 1969 with *Do Not Despair*. This book, which measures 2-1/8 inches by 1-7/8 inches, was described in a 1997 Bromer Booksellers catalog as “very fine in red cloth with printed dust jacket.” The book’s pages are slit into three horizontal sections, and each section features one word. By turning the sections separately, some very amusing combinations of words can be made. Sold for $3 in 1969, *Do Not Despair* was priced in the 1997 catalog at $75.

In 1972, Anderson learned to bind by signature, a technique that involves sewing not each page but every four, or eight, or twelve pages. *The Strawberry Story* (1972), a true Native American legend, is one of his first attempts at using this technique.

**SPREADING THE WORD**

Not content merely to craft miniature books, Anderson also promotes them. He is a founding member of the Miniature Book Society and a charter member of the national American Printing History Association (APHA). To commemorate the eighth Grand Conclave of the Miniature Book Society, Anderson crafted *Glasgow, U.S.A.* (1990). The book features the 13 villages and cities in the United States named for the Scottish city. The palm-sized volume is fittingly bound in Scottish plaid. USC owns number 36 of 150.

Through the Miniature Book Society, Anderson and fellow printer James Yarnell created a traveling exhibition of more than 100 miniature books. Designed to introduce contemporary miniature books to general audiences, the exhibit is loaned at no charge to libraries and museums across the United States.

All of these activities serve to promote interest in miniature books. Bromer believes a resurgence in the popularity of the books is imminent, attributable partly to the current interest in all things miniature. Stokes believes the future of the Anderson books looks just as bright. “When we display selections from the collection, the miniature books do make a very interesting exhibit,” said Stokes. “People aren’t accustomed to seeing these books and they become very interested very quickly.”

The entire Anderson collection is available for public perusal in the Manuscripts Room of the South Caroliniana Library. Visitors should come prepared to be enchanted by this collection’s small wonders.

© Kathy Henry Dowell is a free-lance writer and graduate of the University of South Carolina.
Preserving Friendship Between Libraries and Books

by Nancy Ashmore Cooper

Books—whether they are old or new—are the best friends any library can have. However, maintaining a mutually beneficial friendship between a library and its books is no easy matter. Planning and hard work are involved in deciding how to acquire additional new volumes and still have funds for preserving valuable older ones.

As the old adage says: “Make new friends, but keep the old; for one is silver and the other gold.” While new publications and collections obviously broaden the scope and depth of scholarship available in a research library, the retention of original manuscripts and antique volumes is essential because these items often possess a beauty and flavor which cannot be duplicated in print, film, tape, or on-line.

Preservation Activities at the USC Libraries

Preservation and conservation of older books and documents are gaining increasing attention at the USC Libraries. The more fragile items must be handled with extreme care if they are to stand the test of time, use, storage, and fluctuations in temperature, humidity, and lighting. Acceleration of the preservation program is one of the library’s primary goals as the University’s bicentennial year approaches. Professional conservators, highly trained in scientific methods of restoration and preservation, have literally saved the lives of many aging acquisitions which otherwise might have fallen into total disrepair. Such painstaking procedures are expensive and the libraries have benefited recently from several donations specifically earmarked for conservation projects.

In 1997, retired Columbia cardiologist, C. Warren Irvin, Jr., donated his significant collection of 120 books and other materials related to Charles Darwin to Thomas Cooper Library. Not only did he wish to keep his valuable Darwin materials together for future researchers, but he was also interested in the ongoing well-being of the collection itself. He and his wife established the C. Warren Irvin, Jr. and Josephine B. Irvin Endowment Fund to preserve and support the collection in years to come.

The Irvins followed in the footsteps of Dr. and Mrs. E. Warren Irvin, Jr., are shown with Dr. Patrick Scott, associate University librarian for special collections. At the right are some items from the Charles Darwin Collection. On page 28, Mary E. Osman, donor of preservation funds is shown reviewing a centuries-old map with rare book librarian, Roger Mortimer (left), and former Thomas Cooper Society president, Dr. Richard Layman. The map of Stockholm shown was John Osman’s favorite.
Mary E. Osman, of Columbia and her late husband, John. These two map enthusiasts presented their collection of 16th-and-17th century maps and city views to the library to create the John Osman Braun and Hogenberg Collection.

When it became evident that costly matting and archival storage boxes were necessary to protect the maps, Mrs. Osman set an important precedent by providing funds to meet these preservation needs.

The South Caroliniana Library received a valuable gift in 1996 when Arthur Elliott Holman, Jr., of Anderson, celebrated his 80th birthday. In honor of this occasion, Mr. Holman’s son, Elliott III, established the Arthur E. Holman, Jr. Preservation and Acquisition Endowment. Other family members and friends made additional contributions. This gift enables the South Caroliniana Library to purchase and conserve materials in the areas of Mr. Holman’s interests, which include the Episcopal church, music and the arts, and the history of Anderson County and the state. The first book to be conserved from this fund was J. Rion McKissick’s copy of Frederick Dalcho’s *Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina* which was published in 1820. The second gift allowed the acquisition of five much-in-demand videos from the “Music in Time” series for the Music Library. Each year an additional project of preservation or acquisition will be underwritten by the Holman Endowment, an open fund to which other individuals who share the Holmans’ interests may contribute.

Another example of a diamond-in-the-rough is the mid-19th-century personal scrapbook of William Gilmore Simms, which resides in the South Caroliniana Library as part of the Charles Carroll Simms Collection. Through heavy use by researchers this volume had become fragile and could no longer be handled safely. Under the
skilled hands of Don Etherington, an internationally known book conservator, the delicate scrapbook was treated and transformed into a stable and functional volume. The restored original is now housed in a protective clamshell box and a photocopy will be used by future scholars for routine research. The rescue of this volume was made possible through a fund established by Simms' descendants. In addition, Simms' great-great-grandson, Simms Oliphant, and his wife, Donna, of Columbia, are funding the restoration of one document, an unpublished manuscript by William Gilmore Simms entitled Don Carlos: Prince of Spain, a Tragedy in Five Acts.

As the preeminent historian of the University of South Carolina, Professor Emeritus Daniel W. Hollis made extensive use of vital early historical records related to the University and to statewide development. He recognized the necessity for obtaining and preserving such historical and cultural records for future generations. Thus, he has created a trust in his will to permanently endow a fund charged with the dual goal of expanding the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library while protecting the papers of the past for scholars yet-to-come.

Mary C. Anderson, daughter of long-time USC faculty member, Orin F. Crow, together with her husband, Dick, has pledged an endowment which embraces both the preservation of existing materials and the acquisition of new ones for the South Caroliniana Library. This concept is in keeping with the Crow tradition of broad-based education and honors well the man who served as dean of the School of Education, dean of the faculty, and as an active member of the University South Caroliniana Society.

PRESERVATION LABORATORY

Until recently it had been necessary to send threatened library materials out to conservators in private industry for repair. However, in the fall of 1997 a major step forward was taken when the library hired its first in-house librarian for Preservation Services, Holly T. Herro. Educated at Virginia Commonwealth University and the Catholic University of America, Ms. Herro has had vital experience and "bench training" at the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and the Virginia Historical Society. Her expertise in bookbinding, paper conservation, and film repair will be a tremendous asset to the University libraries—now and in the future.

Ms. Herro and her staff will work from a laboratory located in the new library annex in northeast Columbia. Here they will repair damaged holdings while educating library staff and patrons about proper methods for preventing the onset of deterioration.

Handling, housing, environment, storage, and conservation—all take on new meaning for the caretakers of the University libraries' "best friends" as they work to insure that a former generation's heritage will be passed on—intact and useable—to the next.

• Nancy Ashmore Cooper is project developer for the University libraries.
The University South Caroliniana Society Annual Meeting, 1997

The University South Caroliniana Society's 61st annual meeting was held on Saturday, May 17, 1997. This was the society's first-ever Saturday meeting. Members and their guests attended a reception at the South Caroliniana Library to view exhibits of collections acquired during 1996. The papers of civil rights leader and businesswoman Modjesa Simkins and Edisto Island planter Townsend Mikell and an extensive collection of early photographs of Harbison Agricultural College buildings and students were among the many collections of printed and manuscript acquisitions on exhibit. Also exhibited were two volumes which have been conserved through the use of endowed funds. J. Rion McKissick's copy of Frederick Dalcho's *Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina* and a scrapbook containing writings, clip-
visual, and manuscript material for the South Caroliniana Library.

Dr. Carol K. Bleser, the Kathryn and Calhoun Lemon Distinguished Professor of United States History at Clemson University, delivered the annual address. Based upon the correspondence of Maria Bryan in the South Caroliniana Library's collection of papers of the Hammond, Bryan, and Cumming families, Dr. Bleser's address was entitled "Treasures from the South Caroliniana Library: The Letters of a Planter's Daughter." Maria Bryan died at the age of 36 in January 1844, but for almost two decades she had corresponded regularly with her sister Julia who married Augusta lawyer, Henry Harford Cumming. Writing chiefly from the family plantation in a remote frontier community 75 miles from Augusta, Maria Bryan's letters reveal, Dr. Bleser remarked, "a woman of remarkable education and taste" who "works at housekeeping, tends the sick at home and in the neighborhood ... cuts out and sews clothing of the family's slaves ... tutors her younger siblings, grades papers for teachers at the local academy, entertains a continuous procession of visiting ministers, teachers, relatives, and friends, regularly attends church and revivals, makes countless social calls to friends and acquaintances in nearby towns, and still finds time to copiously devour novels, biographies, and autobiographies."

The program for the annual meeting contained the text of the address at the 60th annual meeting on James McBride Dabbs by Thomas L. Johnson, a description of acquisitions for the year 1996, and a report on the activities of the library's Modern Political Collections division.

USCS ANNUAL MEETING, 1998

The University South Caroliniana Society celebrated its 62nd annual meeting on Saturday, May 16, 1998, with a morning reception and exhibit at the South Caroliniana Library followed by a luncheon and business meeting in the Russell House ballroom. The exhibit of manuscript, printed, and visual materials acquired by the library during 1997 as a result of gifts by society members and acquisitions through the use of dues and other income highlighted the reception. The Dick Goodwin jazz trio provided music, and the library's special "Reception Punch" provided sustenance. Among the collections on exhibit were the papers of Stanley F. Morse, Mrs. Caroline McKissick Dial, the Pinckney and Hayne families, and Clements and Katharine Ball Ripley. Selections from recently acquired visual materials, including stereographs and daguerreotypes were also featured in the exhibit. Modern Political Collections was represented by selections from the William Jennings Bryan Dorn and C. Bruce Littlejohn papers.

Society President Harvey S. Teal presided at the luncheon and business session. Retiring executive council members Carol Bleser, Isadore Lourie, and Rex Wilson were recognized for their service. Elected to succeed them were
South Caroliniana Library Hosts Book Signing Event

The South Caroliniana Library was the setting in November 1997 for a multiple book signing by authors whose works celebrate diverse aspects of the history and culture of South Carolina.


Standing on the back row are (left to right): Howard Woody and Thomas L. Johnson, South Carolina Postcards: The Golden Era, 1898–1930, Charleston and Environs; and Charles R. Mack and Lynn Robertson, editors, The Roman Remains, John Izard Middleton's Visual Souvenirs of 1820–1823, with Additional Views of Italy, France and Switzerland.

Belinda Gergel, Harry Lightsey, and John McLeod. President Teal's report to the membership entitled "Raindrops and Silent Drums" called attention to the fact that during its history, the University South Caroliniana Society "has showered the University with ... gifts of money and South Carolina historical materials such as manuscripts, books, pamphlets, maps, photographs, sheet music, picture postcards, and works of art on paper in a manner that might be described as raindrops falling on a receptive host. ... As a society we quietly went about the business of preserving South Carolina's history and heritage and had less concern about 'beating the drums' to publicize what we were doing. ... Let me hasten to add that the true value of our 'Raindrops' is not monetary. It is historical. Collectively, these 'Raindrops' have formed into a tremendous stream of South Carolina historical materials flowing into the South Caroliniana Library, and thereby creating a critical mass to justify scholars from far and wide.
to come and use them. What the library has become is an historical research laboratory."

Following his remarks, President Teal called upon the society to honor and recognize several individuals who have made gifts and bequests that will enable the library to acquire collections and to conserve what has already been collected. Dr. Daniel W. Hollis, USC Distinguished Professor Emeritus of History and author of the sesquicentennial history of the University, has established the Daniel Walker Hollis Endowment for the Acquisition and Preservation of Materials on South Carolina History. Dr. Robert K. Phillips, who teaches English at Lander University, has established the Robert I. and Swannanoa Kenney Phillips Libraries Endowment to honor his parents’ and his family’s long commitment to the University of South Carolina. Mrs. Gladys Ingram of Hartsville is a daughter of Professor John C Hungerpiller who had a long and distinguished career in public education in South Carolina. Professor Hungerpiller was also a poet and editor of a 1931 anthology entitled South Carolina Literature. Mrs. Ingram has made a bequest of $500,000 to USC’s College of Education to honor her father’s contributions in public education and a half million dollars to establish the John C Hungerpiller Library Research Fund to further the work of the South Caroliniana Library.

The secretary-treasurer reported that in 1997 the society received $22,410 in dues and endowment contributions and $37,623 in interest and dividend income. The fund’s balance at the end of the year was $859,308, an increase of $297,711 since 1996. The fund’s market value stood at $1,477,132, an increase of $304,476 during the year. The society contributed $34,350 of accumulated dues and investment income to purchase

Dr. Mary Anderson and her husband, Dick, are shown at the University South Caroliniana Society’s 1998 annual luncheon. The Andersons have established the Orin E. Crow Acquisition and Preservation Endowment in memory of Dr. Anderson’s father, a former dean of the School of Education and dean of the faculty at USC.
Visiting Researchers at the South Caroliniana Library—Summer 1998

Research positions for the William Gilmore Simms Visiting Research Professorship and the Lewis P. Jones Fellowship for 1998 were filled respectively by Miriam J. Shillingsburg and Jack Irby Hayes. The researchers each spent several weeks this summer at the South Caroliniana Library accessing the library’s unique collections in pursuit of their respective projects.

SIMMS PROFESSORSHIP
Dr. Shillingsburg, who is dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Lamar University in Beaumont, Texas, received both her master’s and doctoral degrees from the USC Department of English in 1966 and 1969 respectively. Her research interests have focused on 19th-century American literature and Southern American literature with emphasis on William Faulkner and William Gilmore Simms.

Dr. Shillingsburg spent her research time this summer transcribing and editing five lectures written by Simms in 1856–57. The lectures, some of which have never been published include: “Idylls of the Apalachian (sic) I and II,” “South Carolina and the Revolution,” “The Social Moral,” and “Antagonism of the Social Moral, North and South.” She will provide a narrative introduction to the lectures and prepare them for publication.

In her proposal Dr. Shillingsburg writes: “These five lectures together provide a candid view, not only of Simms’ reactions to the hostilities he had felt, but also his warning to fellow Southerners of growing dangers in the misrepresentations, slander, sectionalism, abolitionism, and personal animosity arising within the Union. Publication of this series will be invaluable to the historian, sociologist, political scientist, literary critic, and the general reading public.”

JONES FELLOWSHIP
Dr. Hayes, who received his Ph.D. from USC’s Department of History in 1972, is a professor of history at Averett College in Danville, Virginia. His research topic is South Carolina and the New Deal, 1932–1938. He made use of issues of county newspapers and collections of private papers from the 1930s which are housed in the South Caroliniana Library and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.
Library Annex

Provide needed storage

After the addition of more than a million books and bound periodicals over the last 20 years, to say nothing of thousands of items in other formats, the shelves in the stack areas of the South Caroliniana and Thomas Cooper Libraries are full to overflowing and new materials are being ordered every day. Rather than move to larger buildings or add to the existing structures, it was decided to build a new facility designed specifically to house a large number of items such as duplicates and little-used materials. The new storage annex will house materials in a compact manner arranged by size, so that many more items can be stored per square foot than is possible in library stack areas. In addition, the structure's location off Farrow Road near the new South Carolina History Center has space to allow for additional storage units to be built in the future.

The building will also house a state-of-the-art preservation lab which will enable librarians to treat fragile and deteriorating items and also to store them in such a way as to prolong their usefulness. Much of the type of work which will be done in the lab has been sent off to commercial labs in the past. Doing preservation in-house should be more cost-effective and will allow materials to be returned to use more quickly.

The University South Caroliniana Society 1996-98 Membership

The following members joined The University South Caroliniana Society between January 1 and December 31, 1997:

Mr. & Mrs. William S. Durham, Jr.
Mr. M. L. Dusac
Mr. Edgar Corn, Jr.
Col. H. W. C. Furman
Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Gibbs
Mr. William L. Gillispie
Ms. Betty R. Glaz
Mr. Benjamin Goldberg
Mr. J. Bland Goodwin, Jr.
Mr. J. Rogers Grant
Dr. John C. Guilds
Ms. Frances G. Hanahan
Dr. & Mrs. O. Frank Hart III
Mrs. Robert W. Hemphill
Mr. & Mrs. David Hodgen
Sen. & Mrs. Donald H. Holland
Brig. Gen. W. S. Hollis
Mr. & Mrs. David Hopkins
Mr. & Mrs. C. Watson Horton
Mrs. Martha Coker Huntley
Mr. & Mrs. Glen Inabinett
Mr. Edward B. Jones
Mr. Douglas Johnston
Mr. Chris Judge
Mrs. Robert Kaless
Mr. Robert O. King
Mr. James R. Mason
Mr. & Mrs. Steve A. Matthews
Mr. & Mrs. Marshall T. Mays
Mr. John L. McGuire
Mr. Thomas F. McNally
Mr. & Mrs. Mary L. McQueen

Mrs. Henrietta McWillie
Mrs. David H. Means
Mr. Marion David Neuhoff
Mr. David W. Nix
Mrs. Ruth G. Norton
Ms. John B. Palmer
Miss Lienie Perritt
Mrs. Roberta C. Quattlebaum
Dr. Thomas P. Price
Ms. Ruth O. Reddick
Mr. Edward Vanderbilt Robins
Mr. William Roefi
Mr. John Herbert Roper
Mrs. Sandra Roosblum
Mr. Edward W. Schepker III
Mr. Edward Wernert Schaefer
Mr. & Mrs. James W. Scott
Mrs. Beverly Carol Simon
Mr. John H. Simons Jr.
Mr. Robert F. Skidner
Mr. Mary Ann Turner
Mr. Steve Wier
Mr. & Mrs. Roy W. Whitney
Mr. Charles H. Wickenburg, Jr.
Mr. James T. Wilds, Jr.
Dr. & Mrs. George R. Wilkinson
Mr. Pinckney S. Wilkinson
Mr. & Mrs. Enos Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. Angus H. Wilson III
Ms. Marsha Wincheart
Mrs. Jean Wood
Mrs. Ernestine E. Youmans
The Thomas Cooper Society Events, 1996–97
By Ronald E. Bridwell, president, 1996–1997

The past year was an important and memorable one for the Thomas Cooper Society. In addition to the traditional fall and spring programs for members, the society also sponsored several other events that proved popular.

Two Thomas Cooper Medals for Distinction in the Arts and Sciences were awarded during the year. The first was presented to the distinguished author of the classic American novel Catch 22, Joseph Heller, who was the speaker at the society's fall banquet in September 1996. At its January 16, 1997, meeting the society's board of directors voted to present the Thomas Cooper Medal to James Dickey as soon as his health permitted. Unfortunately, Mr. Dickey passed away a few days later, but the medal was presented to his children, Chris, Kevin, and Bronwen, during a memorial service held for the University family on the Horseshoe on January 27. The society's first Thomas Cooper Medalist, Pat Conroy, who was selected to receive the honor in 1995 before the medal was struck, returned to campus in May 1997 and was presented the medal at a special ceremony in the Graniteville Room of the Thomas Cooper Library.

The society was honored to participate in the events of the F. Scott
THE JOSEPH HELLER ARCHIVE

The Modern American Fiction collection at Thomas Cooper Library has received a major literary archive from the distinguished American novelist, Joseph Heller.

The archive contains over 150,000 pages of notes, outlines, research drafts, edited typescripts, proofs, correspondence and reviews concerning the following of Mr. Heller's works: Something Happened (1974) 35 folders; Good as Gold (1979) 50 folders; God Knows (1984) 76 folders; No Laughing Matter (1986) 67 folders; Picture This (1986) 51 folders; and Closing Time (1996) 56 folders. In addition there are folders of materials relating to Heller's dramatization of Catch-22 and collaborative film treatments and screenplays.

Mr. Heller, shown here with Dr. John Palms (left) and Dr. Matthew J. Bruccoli (right), was presented the Thomas Cooper Medal for Distinction in the Arts and Sciences in 1996.

Fitzgerald Centenary in September. Among the speakers at the three-day celebration were Joseph Heller, Budd Schulberg, Frederick Bausch, Richard Bausch, Vance Bourjaily, George Garrett, and Sydney Blair. The opening of the Matthew J. and Arlyn Bruccoli Collection of F. Scott Fitzgerald at the Thomas Cooper Library was the centerpiece of the celebration. The acquisition of the Bruccoli Collection vividly illustrates the success of the library in attracting major collections for the benefit of the University's students and faculty.

All members of the society can be proud of their roles in supporting the goals of the library through the transfer of a significant portion of annual dues into the society's endowment. As of December 1996, the endowment totaled more than $30,000. The income from this fund can be used for collection enhancement as well as for other special needs of the library.

Another valuable program sponsored by the society is the Student Book Collecting Contest. The competition this year attracted seven entries. Because of the high quality of the entries, it was decided to present two awards. The first prize went to Matthew Guinn and the second to Tracy Bittoni. Both winners were graduate students in USC's Department of English.

High school students were encouraged to become involved in the world of books through the Writers-on-Main-Street program. The focus this year was on the work of W. S. Merwin. The film Witness: the Ecological Poetry of W. S. Merwin set the tone for the discussions and writing experiences about environmental concerns that followed.
The Thomas Cooper Society Events, 1997-98

By Patrick Scott, president, 1997-1998

The Thomas Cooper Society’s aims are (1) to encourage community interest in and support for the library, (2) to contribute to the acquisition of significant research materials, and (3) to sponsor programs and publications that highlight the library’s collections. This year’s Board of Directors can report success in all three areas, with varied programs and a very positive contribution to the library’s future. The society’s year began in September, with a cosponsored program and publication that...

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"Book Care and Conservation for the Private Collector." Mr. Ethington has restored a number of items from the library’s collections.

The culmination of an exciting year was the annual meeting and dinner in April. Buell Schuberg, who has fascinated so many members with his stories about E. Scott Fitzgerald during the Fitzgerald Centenary in September, was invited back to give the after-dinner address. He again delighted the audience with his reminiscences, charm, and sharp wit.

For me to serve as your president during 1996-1997 has been an honor. It has been especially rewarding to work with an outstanding board of directors. To each of them I extend my appreciation for their willingness to serve and for their support of the society and its goals. The administrative staff of the library have been most helpful during the year and to all of them I am most grateful.

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The program committee did an outstanding job in arranging a diverse and stimulating series of on-campus programs for the society’s members. In October, the University South Carolina Society sponsored a reception honoring Senator Jadore Laurine, who had donated his political papers to the South Carolina Library’s Modern Political Collections. This event attracted an overflow crowd to the Granville Room and featured the unexpected appearance of United States Senator Richard Riley, who stopped by to honor his friend Senator Laurine. In December, Roy Thomas, a comic book writer and illustrator, gave a delightful talk to members about his career and also brought along some rare items from his large collection of comic books. In January, Don Ethington, one of the most respected book conservators in the country, gave a presentation entitled...
photographic exhibit and reception to launch a new USC Press book of interviews and portraits, *Southern Writers*. Both the photographer, David G. Spielman, and the author, William W. Starr, were present to sign copies for members.

In October, the society held two events. The first was a coffee-morning for University retirees, with a well-attended talk by Dr. Francis A. Lord about the Civil War collection he formed, now housed in Special Collections. The second event, the fall dinner with long-famed science-fiction writer Ray Bradbury, author of *The Martian Chronicles* and *Fahrenheit 451*, attracted nearly 300 members and guests for a pre-dinner reception and a most memorable after-dinner address. A special exhibition from the collection of Ann Hardin displayed the stunning range of Mr. Bradbury's accomplishments, and society members and guests were most grateful for the kindness he showed to the long lines of fans wanting books signed. At the dinner, a certificate denoting Honorary Life Membership was presented to Dr. C. Warren Irvin, Jr.

In November the society participated in a different kind of blockbuster event. This was the Great War Symposium, centered on the dazzling display of books and other materials about World War I, drawn from the Joseph M. Brucoli Great War Collection at the University of Virginia, with additional displays of First World War posters loaned by Piggamutton Plantation and of other items drawn from the library's own archives and special collections. Two afternoon keynote speakers, Peter Liddle and Hugh Cecil, both of the University of Leeds, drew a full house for talks on the history and literature of the war which were followed by a very animated reception.

In December, the society and the Department of Philosophy cosponsored a reception to honor Professor James Willard Oliver, whose David Hume collection, the first major philosophy collection to be acquired by the library, was on display. Professor Oliver gave a brief and much-appreciated talk about Hume and the collection and was presented with an Honorary Life Membership in the society.

In February, again with USC Press cosponsorship, a small but interested group heard an illustrated talk by Jonathan Poston, author of *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture*.

Both March and April brought multiple society events. In March, the second retirees' coffee-morning included a gallery tour of the Irish writers exhibition; many members had also enjoyed events at the Irish Studies conference in February for which the exhibit was originally prepared. The society's main event for spring, the spring luncheon, focused attention on Thomas Cooper Library's important Natural History collections, with a fascinating slide lecture on early South Carolina naturalists by Professor David Rembert, the society's first president.

In mid-April, substantial national media coverage about the
Joseph Heller Archive often cited the society's Thomas Cooper Medal, presented to Mr. Heller in 1996, as establishing a positive atmosphere for negotiations on this important new acquisition. Finally, following the society's annual meeting in late April, a full-scale exhibit and reception introduced the recently-donated Augusta Baker Collection of African-American Children's Literature and Folklore. Brief talks about Mrs. Baker and the collection were given by Professor Diane Johnson-Feelings and by the librarian chiefly involved in its acquisition and cataloging, Jamie S. Hansen. Also presented at this meeting were the society's annual Student Book Collecting Awards, sponsored by the publishers Brucoli-Clark-Layman. Joint first prizes went to Jan P. Van Rosevelt for his collection of Michael Arlen and to Barbara A. Brannon for her collection on the Hampshire Bookshop.

Other aspects of the society's activities are perhaps less visible to the membership but equally essential. Particularly valuable were the efforts of Gene Herterick, chair of the membership committee.

Membership totals remain around 550, with a significant increase in new life memberships. An exhibit stand at the 1998 South Carolina Book Festival and Antiquarian Book Fair in April allowed society members to greet old friends, meet new ones, and advertise both the library and the society. In addition to other benefits, members received two quite substantial publications: the prize-winning third issue of Ex Libris, edited by Nancy Washington, and the exhibit catalog, The Great War, 1914-1918. In finance, the new treasurer, Lynn Barron, took over from her excellent predecessor, Cravens Ravenel. Steady membership figures and fiscal prudence in programming allowed the board both to transfer an additional $10,000 from the operating account to the endowment account, and to pay for the library's acquisition of important Darwin items at auction and of three prints of the Royal Library's Catesby water colors from the new Alecto series. The society's direct support for these significant purchases is very encouraging.
The Board of Directors' thanks are due to Dr. Terry and the library administration for support; to President Palms and Provost Odom, who made an unprecedented three visits each to society events this year; and to the library faculty and staff who make its functioning possible, especially Reda Rieveld, for membership and office support.

Jamie Hansen and Paul Schultz of Special Collections, who made the Society's reception programs possible; Roger Mortimer, as board secretary; Tom McNally for help with major events; and Nancy Cooper, this year's program committee chair, who also coordinated the retirees' programs.

ROBERT I. AND SWANNANOA KENNEY PHILLIPS LIBRARIES ENDOWMENT

Dr. Robert Kenney Phillips has established a permanent endowment in memory of his mother, Swannanoa Kenney Phillips and in honor of his father, Robert I. Phillips, who are pictured here. Dr. Phillips' gift reflects his parents' long-time support of and interest in the University libraries. Mr. Phillips is a life member of the University South Caroliniana Society as was his wife, and Dr. Phillips and his wife are life members of the Thomas Cooper Society.

Funds generated from the Phillips endowment will be used to preserve historic materials and to acquire new materials for both the South Caroliniana and Thomas Cooper Libraries. A particular area of collecting emphasis will be literature representing the various majority and minority cultures of Great Britain and America to support undergraduate education.

EX LIBRIS WINS AWARDS

Ex Libris, has been chosen to receive three awards from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. On the national level the publication received a Gold Medal in the Individual Institutional Relations Publications category of the 1998 Recognition Program. There were seven awards made in this category out of 189 entries which came from institutions all across the country.

In the council's District III competition which represents the Southeastern states, Ex Libris won an Award of Excellence (one of four) in the category of Annual Reports II, and an Award of Special Merit (one of five) in the category of Design for Print/Visual Design.

The publication is produced by University Publications: Renée Zeide, editor; Jennifer McSwain, designer; and Michael Brown and Jonathan Bové, photographers.
LIBRARIES EXECUTIVE BICENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

The official kickoff for the University Bicentennial Campaign was held on April 30, 1998. At that time the libraries had raised approximately 30 percent of a $7.5 million goal. The Libraries Executive Committee for the Bicentennial Campaign is providing necessary guidance and leadership to ensure the success of the campaign.

Members of the committee are pictured, left to right. First row, Dr. C. Warren Irvin, Jr., Columbia; Dr. George D. Terry, dean of USC Libraries and Information Systems, Columbia; Betsy G. Miller, Columbia; and Carroll Peters, administrative assistant for library development. Second row, Carol D. Benfield, director of library development; Dr. John M. Herr, Jr., Columbia; Dr. Robert K. Ackerman, Lexington, S.C.; C. Poinsett Exum, Columbia; Isadore Lourie, Columbia; and Scott Derrick, Johnston, S.C.


Naming opportunities and a list of established endowments are available from Carol D. Benfield, director of library development, at 803-777-3142.
EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY GRANT OF NOBILITY

The 18th-century Austrian grant of nobility pictured here was recently presented to the University by Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Rast, Jr., of Columbia. The grant, an impressive illuminated manuscript on parchment, was issued at Vienna in March 1760, by Empress Maria Theresa (1717-1780).

Shown is a full-page, hand-painted and gilded representation of the arms of the recipient, Franz Nicolás de S. Giorgio. The central shield, reflecting the grantee’s name, bears a banner with the cross of St. George on a gold field. The final page of text bears the Empress Maria Theresa’s autograph signature.

Also shown is the empress’ red beeswax great seal, contained in the original, circular, gilt-brass “skip” (seal box). The seal, originally attached to the document by a cord of silk and gold thread, depicts the double-headed eagle of the Holy Roman Empire, surmounted by the Hapsburg shield, surrounded by shields of 12 imperial territories, and framed by two outer rows of text, detailing the empress’ extensive titles.

ENHANCEMENTS FOR USC’S BUSINESS LIBRARY

USC’s Elliott White Springs Business Library will expand its electronic research capabilities immensely with the creation of the new First Union On-line Business Center which is in the initial planning stages.

According to Sharon W. Bryant, senior vice president and Midlands area president for the bank, “First Union recognizes the critical role the library plays in the University community and it is our continued commitment to this valuable resource that will ensure academic excellence for our future leaders.”

Access to the Dow Jones News Retrieval Service via the Internet will provide researchers with same-day business information, full-text for such publications as The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times, extensive information about companies and industries, and up-to-date stock market data.

In addition to bolstering the University’s business program, the center will also be available to support research needs of businesses and industries throughout the state.
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