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An annual publication of the Division of Libraries and Information Systems
University of South Carolina

Ex Libris

[Image of trees and buildings]
“The University of South Carolina’s libraries, whose collections total more than 6.6 million reference materials, are among the 50 largest research libraries in America. The library serves as patron of knowledge, imagination and understanding and is one of the great jewels of the community.”

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

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FOREWORD

For almost two centuries the University of South Carolina libraries have distinguished themselves by building rich collections and providing the utmost service possible for faculty, students, and staff.

The institution's library was initially housed in the Rutledge Building on the historic Horseshoe when the first volumes were acquired in 1802. By the 1830's, the collection had become one of the largest in the Southeast. In 1840, the South Carolina College Library was constructed. This building, which now houses the South Caroliniana Library, has the distinction of being the country's oldest free-standing college library building in use for public higher education. In 1861, South Carolina College's library was described as being second only to that of the University of Virginia in both size and importance. Together with the rest of the University in the period between 1865 and 1900, the library suffered from declining state appropriations and, consequently, few new volumes were purchased. By the 1930's, acquisitions had increased to the extent that more space was needed to house the collection and, with the support of the Works Progress Administration, the McKissick Library was constructed at the head of the Horseshoe.

Following the Second World War, enrollment increased dramatically, as did the Library's collections. By the mid-sixties, McKissick Library, which housed the graduate collection, was no longer adequate, and consideration was given to expansion. It was determined that the best strategy would be to expand the three-story undergraduate library to seven stories, each containing almost an acre of space. Renamed after the University's second president, the Thomas Cooper Library continues to be the central focus of the University's research and scholarship.

The University Libraries also reach out to many community users and supporters through the Thomas Cooper Society and the University South Caroliniana Society. These societies have established a tradition of support for the special collections of the libraries and have been responsible for bringing a host of distinguished literary figures to the University.

Through the use of automation, the Thomas Cooper Library has become an enthusiastic partner within the University's eight campuses and with the scores of learning centers where distance education courses are offered around the state.

This first edition of *Ex Libris* is intended to inform the University Libraries' varied audience of a few of the many treasures housed in its collections. We hope that you will enjoy these essays and news briefs and that you will want to become more actively involved in the library system.

George D. Terry
Vice Provost and Dean of Libraries
and Information Systems
POLITICAL PAST

By Diana Blackwell

Politics is inherently fascinating, and no state surpasses South Carolina for the drama and excitement of its political history. South Carolinians have played important roles in the government of the country from its inception. The South Caroliniana Library’s Modern Political Collections Division strives to collect materials that chronicle the role and impact of South Carolinians in government at the state and national levels and document all manner of political experience for the post–World War II period. Its collections include the papers of Sol Blatt, Bryan Dorn, Fritz Hollings, Olin Johnston, Isadore Lourie, Dick Riley, Floyd Spence, The League of Women Voters of South Carolina, and the Democratic and Republican state parties. These collections form a tremendously important resource documenting the modern era. As Sir John Seeley wrote, “History is past politics, and politics present history.”

(The Growth of British Policy, 1895.)

The collections of Dorn, Hollings, and Johnston are among the largest ever received by the library. The library’s John C. Calhoun papers occupy approximately 12 linear feet. While an extensive body of papers for its time, they represent a tiny fraction of what is available for a contemporary statesman such as Fritz Hollings. To date, the library has received over 1,350 linear feet of material documenting Hollings’ life and gubernatorial and Senate service. Modern records also come in diverse formats. Senator Hollings’ records include papers, photographs and photographic negatives, audio recordings, film, videotape in a variety of formats, and computer tapes and disks.

The breadth of research opportunities presented in these political collections is extraordinary. They document all aspects of modern society, not just government or political affairs. Johnston’s papers include remarkable material on the civil rights movement in South Carolina.
while Hollings' hold important documentation on the war with Vietnam and the federal budget. Constituent letters on a wide variety of subjects, such as civil rights, religious freedom, and gun control, provide incomparable insights into the mood of the public and the form of their concerns, unfiltered by the biases of the press or the haze of personal recollection. The difficulty for researchers in dealing with such collections is not finding documents to study and cite; it is finding, among the mass of documentation, records of high informational quality pertinent to their subject. This places a premium on the work of the Library's staff in arranging and describing these very complex collections.

Modern Political Collections maintains an active and broad collecting program. Its oral history project is designed to supplement the documentary record; typical interview subjects include legislators, staff members, and political activists. The division is garnering a national reputation for its collections and the manner in which it is administering those holdings. Herb Hartsook, curator of Modern Political Collections, recently completed a three-year term as Chair of the Congressional Papers Roundtable of the Society of American Archivists. He also conceived and presents a workshop that the Society offers archivists interested in acquiring and working with legislative collections. The workshop builds on and shares the experience gained in inaugurating a major legislative collection and has focused additional national attention on the fine work being carried out at the South Caroliniana Library.
Mrs. William Carroll Brown Jr., née Ethelind Pope, fondly remembers her years as an undergraduate at the University of South Carolina. Her loyalty to her alma mater inspired her to make a gift of 18th-century natural history watercolors to Thomas Cooper Library in 1991—a gift that is celebrated both for its historic value and the intriguing mystery that surrounds it.

According to Mrs. Brown, the late Mr. Brown purchased the paintings of birds, plants, and fish native to South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia from a New York antiques dealer in 1952. While the dealer had certified the paintings as the work of early 19th-century English naturalist John Abbott, the artist's identity remains a mystery. "We sent them everywhere in the United States," she remembers, "but we could not confirm whether they were Abbott's. I finally stored them in a safe." Later Mrs. Brown showed the hand-tooled, leather-bound pad to family friend Dr. David H. Rembert, Jr., professor and associate chair of the Department of Biological Sciences, and decided to offer it to the University.

There is speculation that the watercolors may be the work of John Laurens, son of Charlestonian Henry Laurens, a founding father of South Carolina and president of the continental Congress. Roger Mortimer, special collections and rare books librarian, notes that the younger Laurens, who was a student in England about the time the paintings were done, traveled as an illustrator with Capt. James Cook. Other artists who have been considered and dismissed are Englishman Mark Catesby and Philadelphia-born William Bartram, an 18th-century artist and naturalist who traveled throughout the Southeast.

Mortimer and Rembert believe that minor errors in the botanical paintings' technical accuracy suggest that the artist was an amateur, al-
beit an accomplished one. "The artist may have worked on the paintings over time, because the quality improves through the album," Mortimer observes. "The inaccuracies in observation mean that this was not someone who was a trained botanist, but the fact that technique does improve during the course of the work makes us believe that this was the work of a fairly young person."

The portfolio, which features 32 original watercolors, is perhaps the most significant document of its kind donated to a public institution in this century. "With the exception of Catesby's Natural History in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle which dates from the 1730s or '40s, this is the earliest significant book of South Carolina birds and flowers that we're aware of," says Mortimer. "We believe it dates from 1765-1775. It is also probably the largest existing group of natural history watercolors on South Carolina in this country."

Now professionally restored in preparation for matting and framing, the watercolors will be presented in a major exhibition. Restoration was vital, Mortimer notes, because the paintings were done on insubstantial paper. "They were actually on sketchbook paper—too thin for water—and all of them had buckled. The artist had used eggwhite on the magnolia leaves to make them glisten, which is rather difficult to preserve. Handling also contributed to their deterioration. Light is the main problem with fading in watercolors, but because these were kept closed in a book, it wasn't too much of a problem."
It is well known that eighteenth century writers produced two corpora of work, one which bore the name of the author, the other anonymous. The reasons for withholding the author's name could be political, financial, ethical, or legal. Erotic or pornographic material fell mostly into the last two of these categories. When we know the circumstances of his life, it is not surprising that Robert Burns did not widely advertise the fact that he wrote bawdy poetry.

The details of this activity have long been known to scholars, but it was generally concealed from the public. It was not until 1968 that a complete edition of the poetry and songs of Robert Burns was made available to everyone, although letters in which he speaks to intimate acquaintances of his collection of bawdy poems had been published earlier than this. Soon after the poet's death in 1796, there appeared a volume entitled The Merry Muses of Caledonia; A Collection of Favourite Scots Songs, Ancient and Modern; Selected for the Use of the Crochallan Fencibles. When Burns was living in Edinburgh he probably read to the Fencibles several of the poems which appear in the volume, and there is good reason to believe that the book was printed in Edinburgh, although no place of publication is present in it.

Of the 120 pages of text, only six items are known to be the work of Burns, but since all of the poems and songs are printed without attribution, it is possible that some few more were written by him. In any event, he was certainly the most famous person who could have composed any of the poems in The Merry Muses, and it has always been his name which is associated with this collection.

For many years this work was known in only one copy, which belonged to the Earl of Rosebery (it is now in the National Library of Scotland). Unfortunately, that copy has a torn title-page with the date of publication missing, although it was generally assumed that it had appeared in 1799 or 1800. This book and other sources, such as the poet's letters and manuscript copies of bawdy poems which he had sent to intimates, were compiled in 1959 (the bicentenary of Burns' birth) as an accurate edition of The Merry Muses. But censorship was still such that the book could not be offered to the public. In order to obtain a copy, a person was obliged to join the Auk Society, whose sole purpose was to publish the book. Soon after, restrictions on the publication of works which were adjudged ob-
scene were relaxed, and in 1964 in the United States and 1965 in Great Britain, commercial editions of this famous book appeared.

In 1965, a second copy of *The Merry Muses* was discovered, and I was fortunate enough to acquire it. The most significant thing about the book was that it had a complete title-page, which enabled me to establish the year of publication of the book as 1799. One of the world's rarest books, it now forms part of the University's collection of Burns and Burnsiana.

By about 1820, there began to appear further editions of Burns' bawdy poetry, sometimes bearing the original title and other times with such titillating titles as *Forbidden Fruit*. The best known of these works, all of them *sub rosa* editions, was spuriously dated 1827. In all there are seventeen known variants of this so-called "1827 edition," of which the University's collection contains fourteen — the largest collection in the world.

This additional material provides depth to the interest and research potential of the Burns' collection, but the gem of all the volumes is the original, the first edition of *The Merry Muses of Caledonia*.
A World Turned Upside Down
The Palmers of South Santee, 1818–1881
By Allen H. Stokes, Jr.

In March 1883, Sarah J. Williams retrieved the box that contained the letters of her family with the intention of reviewing them one more time before destroying them. But as she read and recognized that the letters revived thoughts of "things long forgotten," she determined that they were "too sacred to burn."

Although reading the letters altered her original intention, the documents in her possession apparently were lost. Her sister Hattie Palmer also possessed a large file of family correspondence which was preserved and was eventually donated to the South Caroliniana Library by Robert DuBose Palmer and Marianne E. Palmer in 1986. Another Palmer descendant, Dr. Louis Palmer Towles, has edited the letters, and in the spring of 1995 the University of South Carolina Press will publish A World Turned Upside Down: The Palmers of South Santee, 1818–1881, the second volume in the Caroliniana publication series funded by the South Caroliniana Library/Caroline McKissick Dial Endowment Fund.

While there is some uncertainty about the origin of the Palmer family and the date of the family’s arrival in the colony of South Carolina, it is presumed that the progenitor of the South Carolina Palmers was Joseph Palmer, who held land in Berkeley County in 1698. The Palmer family thus was associated with St. Stephens Parish at an early date and also was involved in earning an income from the land. Dr. John Saunders Palmer (1804–1881) and his brother Samuel Jerman Palmer (1807–1853) were fifth-generation planters when they began developing their holdings in the 1820s. John, a graduate of South Carolina College and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, began planting on the lower Santee in the 1820s; Samuel devoted his attention to planting at Gravel Hill which had been owned by the family since 1729.

The brothers decided to collaborate in 1833 and began developing their holdings in the area of Lenud’s Ferry. Until his death in 1853, Samuel was more involved in active management of the planting operations while John served in the state legislature, functioned as business manager, and handled correspondence. In 1850, three years before his death, Samuel Palmer owned Mt. Moriah; his homeplace, Gravel Hill; Pinetree; Polebridge; and The Seashore (McClellanville), for a total of 18,500 acres and a labor force of over 200 slaves. John Palmer owned Balls Dam, his homeplace; Betaw; Laurel Hill; Wee Nee, and other lands near Jerseyville (McClellanville) and Cashier’s Valley, N.C. His holdings amounted to over 9,000 acres, and in 1860 his labor force exceeded 200 slaves.

The Palmer correspondence documents the family’s landholdings and agricultural operations, but the collection also reveals the development of a family. Lenud’s Ferry was located somewhat off the beaten path and visitors were infrequent; most were family and entertainment was generally elaborate. Marriages and holidays such as Christmas were festive occasions and often necessitated special arrangements for food and other provisions.

Travel for leisure and education also was an important family activity. Extended family and friends were accessible in Charleston, Pineville,
Winnsboro, Columbia, The Seashore, The Folly (Cashier's Valley), and Somerset, Wood Pond, Valencia, The Rocks, and Springfield plantations. John Palmer traveled while studying medicine in New York in 1823. In the fall of 1847, Samuel Palmer, his wife Marianne, their eight children, and one niece left Charleston for a three-week trip to New York which included visits in Boston, New Haven, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, and Wilmington on the way home. Resident tutors provided the Palmer children's early education, but as they grew older, they were sent to Charleston (Miss Murden's), Abbeville (Willington), Winnsboro (Josiah Obear and Mt. Zion), Columbia (Barhamville and South Carolina College), Spartanburg (Wofford College), and Charlottesville (University of Virginia).

The correspondence offers insights into the parents' expectations for their children. The girls were reprimanded in 1847 for an improper escort at night and for vanity, in 1857 for telling falsehoods and for attending a ball, and for unnecessary expenditures in 1857. The Palmer boys were cautioned about insolence and pride in 1858, instructed about duty and responsibility in 1860, and reminded about unnecessary travel in 1861. The children did not want for necessities, but they were not indulged. The girls' dresses were purchased in Charleston; the boys were presented with horses and guns. John Palmer's only known vice was horses, which he raced in the 1840s and 1850s. He wagered within his means, but neither intemperate language nor overindulgence in alcohol was tolerated within the family or among guests.

Four years of war from 1861 to 1865 upset the Palmer family system and the survivors never recovered sufficiently to restore it. John Palmer's sons, James and John, Jr., were killed in 1862 and 1864; Samuel's son Stephen also was a casualty in 1864. John S. Palmer had never relished active management of the plantations, but the absence and deaths of two sons and a nephew forced him to assume this duty. Shortages, the unavailability of overseers, inflated currency, government bureaucracy, and the requisitioning of slaves for work on roads and fortifications slowly overwhelmed the elder Palmer, who was devastated by the deaths of John, Jr., and Stephen. The women also were affected by the war. Crops were grown to provide food and clothes were made from wool and cotton grown on the plantations. The war similarly affected the Palmers' extended circle of family and friends in cities like Charleston and Columbia.

By the end of the war cash reserves had been depleted, and there were virtually no horses, mules, or seed to resume planting nearly 25,000 acres of land. Cotton production never reached prewar levels, and the Palmers soon were wedded to the credit cycle to continue planting. Experienced servants and field hands eventually drifted away to be replaced by younger, less experienced laborers. As the years passed, plantation houses and outbuildings went unpainted and unrepaird.

Inevitably, family members, both male and female, turned to other employment to supplement their incomes. Several of the women taught school or took in sewing. Among the men, Edward Palmer served as tax collector and road commissioner, J.J. Williams and his sons cut and hauled timber and harvested turpentine, and Philip and Bacot Allston were magistrates. The only other source of raising additional income was the sale or division of property which was resorted to on several occasions in the 1870s.

The death of John S. Palmer in 1881 dissolved a link to the past, and while there was not an immediate exodus from Lenud's Ferry, various family members began to drift away to opportunities for employment in Charleston and Mt. Pleasant. Philip Palmer remained at Lenud's Ferry trying to eke out an existence from the land until 1911, when he, too, reluctantly departed.
How would you like to take a magic carpet ride back through time and space to swoop down on 16th century Rome, London, or Moscow? Or perhaps you would prefer to hover over dozens of cities in Europe, Asia, and North Africa or even look down on imagined views of Mexico City or Cuzco, Peru.

While the Thomas Cooper Library Special Collections Department does not, in fact, own a magic carpet, the staff there can provide you with a similar and very exciting experience by showing you some of the hundreds of maps and urban views which make up the John Osman Braun and Hogenberg Collection. You can see meticulously drawn architectural and topographical details as well as features of the surrounding landscape, and views of industry and agriculture. Often there are foreground figures whose clothing and accessories provide accurate information about costumes and customs of the day.

The maps were originally published in six bound volumes between 1572 and 1618 by Georg and Franz Hogenberg in Germany, but over the years most of the volumes were split up and the maps sold individually to collectors. The first volume, Civitates Orbis Terrarum (Cities of the World) is considered the first modern urban atlas. The Osman Collection includes a copy of this volume and of the last volume of the series, as well as almost 400 individual maps and city views. While the maps were printed in black and white, the Osman Collection contains many which previous owners had colored by noted artists of the day. Duplicate copies of some maps appear strikingly different because of the varia-
tions in the artists’ choice of colors. Although complete sets of the original volumes are extremely rare (the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library each has a set), Thomas Cooper Library has acquired a facsimile edition of all six volumes.

Even though the Osman Collection bears only her husband’s name, Mrs. John (Mary Ella) Osman was also instrumental in building the collection while the couple lived and traveled in Europe, and it was she who presented the maps to the University of South Carolina in 1989. Mrs. Osman recalled that she felt very relieved on the day she actually handed the maps over to Thomas Cooper Special Collections Librarian, Roger Mortimer. Hurricane Hugo had just visited South Carolina and Mrs. Osman remembers her concern that her precious collection might be damaged by future storms if it remained in her home.

Mrs. Osman recalls that her husband’s favorite map was the one of Stockholm. In spite of diligent searching, they were never able to obtain a map of the city of Paris. There are, however, several views of Rome both in the original black and white and colored. Mrs. Osman revealed the amusing fact that while the lithographers took great pains to assure that the maps reflected actual knowledge of the cities pictured, they did not hesitate to give free reign to imagination when actual experience was lacking. Thus, views of Mexico City and Cuzco, Peru are included, although the artists never visited these cities.

All of the single maps in the Osman Collection have been matted to preserve and protect them, and they will be cataloged for inclusion in the University of South Carolina Access Network.

In the meantime, however, the Special Collections staff invite you to come see the maps and take your own magic carpet ride.
"Man makes no progress if he follows set and established patterns. The power to dream was not given to man to mock him; man must allow himself to follow his imagination. Man's creative ability is bedded in his power to dream and imagine."


I am a Negro. Proud and happy in my being a Negro," declared A. J. Clement, Jr., in a 1947 letter of protest. Characterizing himself as a man dedicating his life to working in the South—"the area of the greatest opportunities in America," Clement went on to state that because he had kept his spirit "free from and higher than the narrow attitudes of the prejudiced White Man," he was "freer than he 'thinks' he is. It is unfortunate," he concluded, "that so many White Americans who laboriously pay secular and spiritual lip service at the altars of Democracy and Christianity have not yet been educated to the point where they can understand and recognize that the COLOR of a man does not DETERMINE his MORAL CHARACTER."

When the Charleston-born Clement died in 1986 at the age of 78, the city's mayor, Joseph P. Riley, Jr., described him as a pioneer among black business leaders "during a time of changing attitudes of the white race toward race relations. There were no community concerns that did not have his interest. I served on many boards and commissions with Mr. Clement, and he never attended a meeting without making a positive contribution."

The papers of Arthur John Howard Clement, Jr., comprising some 22.5 linear feet, have recently come to the University's South Caroliniana Library at his own behest—the result of an overture made to him 20 years ago through the Library's field archival program. The breadth and depth of the papers place them among the most valuable 20th-century research collections at the University. And their addition to the
papers of such figures as E. A. Adams, J. A. DeLaine, Minnie Walker Johnson, John H. McCray, James T. "Nooker" McCain, Modjeska Simkins, and Cladys "Jabbo" Smith confirms and expands the South Caroliniana Library's importance as one of the preeminent research centers in the South for the study of the region's African-American history and culture.

The Clement papers, consisting of the range of materials typical of such collections and invaluable for scholarly research—letters, speeches, news clippings, reports, programs, photographs, and miscellaneous printed items—reflect the life and interest of their subject. Family-related items reveal Clement's father, Arthur, Sr., as a figure whose pattern of business success and public service was one to be emulated. A 1905 graduate of Biddle University in Charlotte, Arthur, Sr., completed 40 years with the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company (1909–1949). He served as a ruling elder and clerk of session of Zion Presbyterian Church, Charleston, and as president of the Charleston Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and of the Colored Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. In a letter of May 5, 1971, Arthur, Jr., recalls that his father had started the YMCA in Charleston in the early 1900s: "He was amongst the men who selected and bought the land on Cannon St. When the YMCA was dormant, he paid the notes on the property and sponsored programs to keep it going."

The largest single unit in the collection has to do with North Carolina Mutual Life, the insurance firm which provided Clement, like his father, with a career. These papers document not only the life of the company itself, but Clement's association with it over a period of 37 years (1930–1967). Among the most interesting early business-related items is a copy of the program from the first meeting of the South Carolina Negro Life Insurance Association, which was held in Charleston on April 24, 1936.

Education is another topical focus of the collection. There is an Avery Institute file because Clement attended Avery until the ninth grade (1923) and maintained a lifelong interest in this historic private school for Negroes in Charleston. Because he graduated both from high school (1926) and from college (1930, B.S. in mathematics) at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, the collection contains a sizable unit on this institution, on whose board of trustees he served from 1952 to 1975 (part of that time as chairman).

Voorhees College in Denmark, S. C., figures prominently because Clement was employed there as director of admissions and career counseling (1967–1973). Especially interesting and valuable is his extensive file on the student boycott and unrest at the college during 1970, which includes copies of the statements and demands of the dissident students, as well as a record of the response of the college faculty and administration and of the state of South Carolina, which at one point sent National Guardsmen onto the campus. Earlier, in a letter to students of May 8, 1968, Clement had written that it was foolish "to support any RACIST idea that all of our associates [at Voorhees] should be BLACK, WHITE, or any other COLOR... In the kind of every day world in which you will have to survive, ability will be far more important than color."

"There were no community concerns that did not have his interest. I served on many boards and commissions with Mr. Clement, and he never attended a meeting without making a positive contribution."

JOSEPH P. RILEY
Mayor, Charleston

In 1976 Clement was appointed to the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, and in the collection are the working papers from his tenure on the commission, which lasted until 1980. There is also material on The Citadel, Hampton Institute (Virginia), Howard University (which his sons, William J. and Arthur J. H. III, attended), the Medical University of South Carolina (with whose Area Health Education Center he served as a member of its advisory council), South Carolina State College—and even on the Charles Towne Montessori School and Porter-Gaud (to whose Advancement Fund he contributed). And a file on the Charleston County School
District (1973–1986) indicates his vital interest in the welfare and quality of public education in Charleston and his direct role in promoting it.

Several small but key segments of Clement's papers underscore his basic interest in politics. Among the most significant of these topical files are those relating to the South Carolina Progressive Democratic Party (1944–1953). In a letter published in the May 24, 1973, issue of Osceola, Clement stated that there were "two organizations of independent Negroes in South Carolina, who raised the necessary monies, then legally and successfully fought through the courts for admission into the South Carolina Democratic Primary." One of these was the PDP.

The other was the NAACP, the Charleston branch of which Clement headed from 1948 to 1955, when his company transferred him to New Jersey. Subsequently he served on NAACP boards in Newark, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and "back in Charleston, when I retired there in 1967." Among his papers is a letter of October 25, 1985, in which he wrote Benjamin Hooks, then the organization's national executive secretary, that it had "a vital and viable service to render our total society. "I see no reason why NAACP should not set a program to recapture the status that brought it to its peak in 1954 when it was the key organization in bringing America to the fullness of its Declaration of Independence and its Constitution. You should return to that PEAK."

The collection includes a file on the South Carolina Republican Party and Clement's association with it from 1972 to 1985. It documents his unsuccessful race as a Republican for the South Carolina House of Representatives. In 1975 he addressed the party convention, and told the delegates that South Carolina and Charleston needed "an alert, dynamic two-party system." Among his chief correspondents in this association was Governor James B. Edwards, who in a letter of April 8, 1974, thanked Clement for his "offer of support in my campaign for Governor."

But 27 years earlier, in addition to his organizational involvement with the Progressive Democrats, he had run for local office as a Democrat. In 1948 he offered against 19 white candidates for one of seven slots on the then newly-authorized Charleston County Council. Placing fifth in the primary, he was defeated in the election held on October 21. Then, in 1950 he opposed incumbent L. Mendel Rivers as congressional representative from the First Dis-
trict, the first African-American in the history of South Carolina to run for Congress as a Democrat.

Although he was heavily defeated in the election, his running was considered a positive initiative on behalf of black Southerners. In the Atlanta World of July 16, 1950, the editor congratulated Clement and wrote that although he was badly beaten, "his race... served to educate white voters and to give Negroes a keener interest and appreciation for the right of the franchise." And Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, was one of several who wrote to congratulate him. "I think you showed a lot of courage and that the results of your campaigning will be most helpful in the future," McGill remarked in a letter of July 22, 1950.

Clement’s extensive City of Charleston letter files, especially his correspondence with Mayor Riley, as well as that with the local newspapers, particularly with editor Thomas R. Waring, attest to his multiple concerns for the welfare of all the citizens of his native place. One essential file is that containing Clement’s published letters and columns which appeared sporadically in the Charleston News and Courier and with some regularity in the Evening Post between 1977 and 1986.

In addition to the organizations already mentioned through which Clement channeled his commitments in business, education, politics and race relations, the collection reveals the many other outlets which served the wide range of his civic, social and cultural interests. For instance, he was an avid supporter of the Boy Scouts, and his files on this organization, spanning more than half his life (1936–1986), comprise a virtual history of black Boy Scouting in South Carolina and of his own leadership in this endeavor. Among the final items in the paper chronologically is the acknowledgement of a gift made in 1986 to the Coastal Carolina Council of the Boy Scouts of America in memory of Clement.

Furthermore, among many others, there are files on Alpha Phi Alpha, the fraternity of which he was a loyal member from his college days in the late 1920s right up to his death; and on such social groups as the Athenians and the exclusive Owls Whist Club — the latter founded in Charleston in 1914. Material on the Stagecrafters, a group made up “of persons sincerely interested in the theatre and allied arts,” attests to his involvement in Charleston drama circles (he himself appeared in local productions). His extensive files on Spoleto U.S.A. (1976–1986) may be among the only ones in private hands documenting the work of the original Festival Foundation board of directors, to which he was appointed in 1976. And during the last decade of his life, Clement was an active Charleston Rotarian who kept the club’s letters, board minutes, publications, and miscellaneous mail-outs from 1977, when he joined, to 1986.


Transferred through the agency and with the gracious assistance of Clement’s widow, the late Irma Robinson Clement, and of their son William J. Clement, these papers preserve the record of the achievement of many of the goals, hopes and dreams which defined the life of this vital and multi-faceted South Carolinian. In years to come the Clement collection will no doubt prove to be one of the South Caroliniana Library’s most heavily used resources, providing scholars with a myriad of research possibilities.
In 1949, a young man's passion for literature launched one of the nation's most significant contemporary literary collections. Some 45 years later, that treasured collection has become part of the University's growing special collections division.

Intrigued in the early 1940s by the radio dramatization of a short story by F. Scott Fitzgerald, young Matthew J. Bruccoli searched for and found *The Portable F. Scott Fitzgerald*, a compilation of the writer's works.

"If ever a book changed a man's life, that book changed this man's life, which is what literature is all about," said Bruccoli, now the University's Emily Brown Jeffries Chair of English.

And if, as he insists, men are meant to fall in love with books the way they fall in love with women, then Bruccoli fell hard. Hopelessly smitten, he bought his first collector's item while in college. It was a first edition of *The Great Gatsby*.

"As an undergraduate at Yale, I remember buying different editions of *The Great Gatsby* and being ashamed, certainly not for buying them, but for not being able to explain why I had these different copies of Gatsby," he said. "I knew I was doing the right thing, but I couldn't explain why."

Guided by this unexplained passion, Bruccoli built a career as a preeminent Fitzgerald scholar. He also built a magnificent literary collection that found a new home at USC's Thomas Cooper Library in 1994.

"The three major special collections here at the Thomas Cooper Library are natural history, Scottish literature, and modern American literature, of which the Fitzgerald collection is the real foundation," said George D. Terry, vice provost and dean of libraries and information systems. "It will only expand in importance and become much more significant in the years to come."

The vastness of the Fitzgerald collection is astounding. Each of its more than 12,000 items offers a glimpse into the life of Fitzgerald, who is now recognized as one of the finest American writers of the 20th century.

The University has acquired the collection through a gift/purchase agreement with Bruccoli and his wife, Arlyn. "My wife is at least as addicted to literature as I am," said Bruccoli. "She enabled me to turn from book buyer to serious book collector."

Through this new partnership, USC and the Bruccolis have created a literary legacy that will live in perpetuity. Special events are being scheduled for 1996 to celebrate the collection's new home and to commemorate the centennial of the writer's birth. Items are being catalogued and arrangements are being made to house the collection in a special room in the Thomas Cooper Library. Students and researchers will have access to the collection on a per-item request within the library's rare book reading room.

The collection's revised manuscripts and typescripts will be of great interest to scholars studying Fitzgerald and the craft of writing in general. "These are crucial for examining a developing work in progress, and they offer insight into the literary genius of a great American writer," said Bruccoli, who teaches courses on Fitzgerald's work and is the author of numerous articles and books about him. "Fitzgerald was a hard-working writer who, despite his reputation as a playboy, regarded the process of writing as coming closer and closer to the ideal
thing that existed in his mind," said Bruccoli. "He was not someone who dashed off a masterpiece while dancing the Charleston."

Beyond its great significance to the literary world, the true beauty of the collection may be its ability to recreate an era. Fitzgerald wrote principally in the 1920s, when America was between wars and some Americans did dance the Charleston. He named it the "Jazz Age," and his work forever captured the mood of the time.

Perhaps none of his works does that as successfully as *The Great Gatsby*, Fitzgerald's signature story of the American dream gone awry. The one-of-a-kind galley proofs of the novel are a highlight of the collection.

Another highlight is one of only two existing copies of *Fie! Fie! Fi-Fi*, a play Fitzgerald wrote and then produced in 1915 while at Princeton University.

Among the collection's original manuscripts and papers are several revised pages from early short stories. "These show the wit, complexity, charm, inventiveness, and quality of imagination that are the hallmarks of Fitzgerald's short stories," said Bruccoli.

The collection also contains hundreds of rare books, many of them with inscriptions. Among these is a copy of *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, inscribed to Fitzgerald by its author, American writer Ernest Hemingway. The two had an interesting relationship that is brought to life by several items in the collection.

Another item is an inscribed copy of Fitzgerald's *Taps at Reveille*, which was presented to Bruccoli by Fitzgerald's only child, Scottie. She and Bruccoli maintained a close friendship for many years.

The collection also includes Fitzgerald's correspondence with other writers of the time, such as humorist Ring Lardner and novelist John O'Hara. Bruccoli is especially proud of letters to Maxwell Perkins, the famous editor who worked closely with Fitzgerald.

Other items include notes of encouragement from Fitzgerald to now-forgotten writers, and a pocket-sized notebook filled with Fitzgerald's comments about the novel he was writing at the time of his death. Other items, such as a briefcase and whiskey flask, provide a more personal glimpse of the man.

That such a complete collection can be amassed during a lifetime is remarkable. "It seems that my life has progressed from auction to auction," said Bruccoli, who appears to love the chase almost as much as he loves the items themselves.

Now appraised at $2 million, the collection was never intended solely as an investment. "You don't buy books as an investment," said Bruccoli. "You buy them because it gives you pleasure to read them, to touch them, to look at them, to see them on the shelves."

Interestingly, offering the cherished items to the University presented no dilemma for Bruccoli. "I have no second thoughts about the arrangements. I was being wooed by other universities in other states, and I was unhappy at the prospect of the books going elsewhere. USC has fully supported my work since I came here as a faculty member in 1969. The collection belongs here," he firmly stated.

While it is true that the prized items are no longer in his home, says Bruccoli, it is not an ending. He bristles at the mere suggestion that this might be the end of a great and enduring passion.

"No," he said, "it just means I now have more shelf space to fill with more Fitzgerald books."
Starting in January 1994, the University of South Carolina's South Caroliniana Library launched an ambitious project linking computer technology and historical documents in an effort to increase access to its 18th, 19th, and 20th century manuscript collections.

In a collaborative effort with three Charleston institutions—the South Carolina Historical Society, the Special Collections Department of the College of Charleston's Robert Scott Small Library, and the Avery Research Center for African-American History—the South Caroliniana Library was awarded a twelve-month grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to fund the conversion of selected existing collection-level catalog descriptions into electronic form using USMARC (machine-readable cataloging) Archives and Manuscript Control format.

Two separate teams have been assembled to complete the project under the guidance of South Caroliniana Library director Allen Stokes, who serves as project director. Local site coordinator Henry Fulmer, who heads the South Caroliniana Library's manuscripts division, works closely with retrospective conversion archivist Christopher Hoebke and a graduate assistant from the University's dual degree program in applied history and library science in an effort to coordinate work flow and assure the level of accuracy. The cataloging department of Thomas Cooper Library provides additional support to the Columbia team.

The project's goal is to make the manuscript collections of the participating institutions more accessible to members of the national research community. Each repository holds collections of great research value, yet many of these resources remain largely untapped because of their limited bibliographic access, which is presently, but not comprehensively, supplied through printed collection guides and the National Union Catalog for Manuscript Collections (NUCMC).

In creating machine-readable records, the partner institutions are following national bibliographic standards as embodied in the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2), Archives, Personal Papers, and Manuscripts (APPM), Library of Congress Subject Headings, and the Library of Congress Subject Cataloging Manual in an effort to ensure their smooth integration into library-based bibliographic networks.

The partner institutions have selected approximately 1,700 collections for the retrospective conversion project, using the criteria of research value and collection size. The South Caroliniana Library will contribute 850 collection-level descriptions, while the contribution of the combined Charleston institutions will total 850. The conversion from manual catalog to electronic database is a multi-step process. The cataloging teams first create USMARC AMC records based upon data available from existing descriptions, then input records into the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) national bibliographic utility. Finally the MARC records are exported into each
institution's local catalog system. South Caroliniana Library records are being loaded into the University of South Carolina's NOTIS system and are available via USCAN, the online public-access catalog (OPAC).

Although the partner institutions have gathered the same types of archival materials for years, they have done so independently, and the resulting descriptions in card catalogs and published manuscript guides, not to mention their collection inventories, calendars, and other finding aids, vary considerably from repository to repository. Through its collaborative approach this project will allow them to pool their resources and knowledge in order to solve a common problem — poor bibliographic access to extremely important documentary materials.

All too often, knowledge of these important manuscript collections has been spread by word-of-mouth within the research community, by reading footnotes and bibliographies, through written requests for information, and by consulting the printed guides of the Historical Society and the South Caroliniana Library, issued in 1979 and 1982, respectively.

The addition of descriptive records for the manuscript holdings of the partner institutions will greatly augment the OCLC database for South Carolina manuscript and archival holdings. Once these records are entered into the national database, thousands of researchers who have access to OCLC, both in this country and abroad, will be able to learn of the existence of research materials which may previously have been unknown to them.

In July 1994, the University of South Carolina and its Library System lost one of its best friends and staunchest supporters. The death of Mrs. Caroline McKissick Dial at the age of 93 marked the end of an era at the University. The widow of J. Rion McKissick, who served as the University's president from 1936 until his death in 1944, was involved in almost every aspect of the University until the time of her death.

"Miss Caroline," as she was fondly known, chaired the USC Board of Visitors for many years. She endowed professorships in both the College of Journalism and Mass Communications and the Department of History within the College of Humanities and Social Sciences. She was a long-standing supporter of our libraries, donating numerous items to our special collections at the Thomas Cooper and the South Caroliniana libraries. She was also the last surviving founding member of the South Caroliniana Society, which is now approaching its 55th year of existence. In 1986, the McKissick Library Building, named for her late husband, was re-dedicated as McKissick Museum in honor of both her and the former president. Two years later, the South Caroliniana Library established a special publication endowment in her honor which has led to the establishment of a new South Caroliniana Library series published by the University of South Carolina Press.

Mrs. Dial's support and interest in our University libraries remained constant until her death. She will be greatly missed by her friends and family within the University community.
The University South Caroliniana Society was founded in 1937 to stimulate and promote the development of the University's 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 freestanding academic library building in the country, was named The South Caroliniana Library. As 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, and Life.

Officers
Jane C. Davis, President
Constance B. Scoggin, Vice President
Harvey S. Teal, Vice President
Walton J. McLeod, III, Past President
Allen H. Stokos, Jr., Secretary/Treasurer

Executive Council
Carol K. Bleser
Sarah B. Clarkson
Wade B. Fairley
David Goin
Frederick C. Holker
Adair Keller
Donald M. Law
Patricia McLeod
Wilma Waters
Reginald D. Wilson

The University South Caroliniana Society held its 58th annual meeting on Friday, May 27, 1994. Two hundred twenty-five members attended a reception at the South Caroliniana Library and the banquet/business meeting in the Russell House Ballroom. The reception featured selections of printed and published materials that were acquired by the library in 1993 as a result of direct gifts by Society members or by purchases with dues and investment income.

Dr. John Hammond Moore, a native of Maine who has lived in South Carolina on three occasions—briefly as a seaman in Charleston during World War II, as a history professor at Winthrop College during the 1960s, and as a writer with the Thomas Cooper Library and with the University of South Carolina from the 1980s until the present—addressed the Society "On Becoming a South Carolinian." Between growing up in Maine where the only known Democrat was the postmaster ("I was very disappointed. He looked just like a Republican"), and his periods of residency in South Carolina, Dr. Moore has lived and worked in Williamsburg, Va., New York City, Atlanta, Ga., Sydney, Australia, and Washington, D.C. His experiences have convinced him that "our great social divide is not regional north-south (meaning northern and southern hemispheres as well) but urban-rural" and secondly, that "the past has to be given a local or personal focus before it piques anyone's interest." Thus, although South Carolina and Maine are separated by 1,200 miles and seemingly worlds apart, a kinship can be understood when considering the rural landscape and local focus of both states. One notable appeal of South Carolina, however, is that "it's warmer here than in Maine and this place doesn't close in the winter."
President Jane C. Davis presided over the business session which included election of new members to the Executive Council and the adoption of revisions to the Society's constitution. The revised constitution is reprinted on the following pages. Dr. Constance B. Schulz of Columbia was elected to a three-year term as vice president; elected to four-year terms on the Executive Council were Dr. Carol K. Bleser of Clemson; Mr. Reginald D. Wilson of Columbia; and Mr. David Goin of Charleston. Mr. Wade B. Fairey of Columbia; Mr. Wilson Goin of the South Carolinia and Director of the College Library, presented the Society's 59th annual meeting will be held on Friday, May 19, 1995. Dr. Charles W. Joyner, professor of history at Coastal Carolina University and the author of Down by the Riverside: A South Carolina Slave Community, will be the speaker.

**Constitution of the University South Caroliniana Society**

*(as amended May 27, 1994)*

**ARTICLE I — PURPOSE**

The purpose of the organization shall be to promote a better understanding and appreciation of South Carolina, its history and culture, by aiding the South Caroliniana Library through contributions of service, materials, and money to build up, preserve, and provide access to the collection; by encouraging the gift of South Caroliniana materials, including current documents that may be of historical value in later years, to the South Caroliniana Library for preservation; by cooperating with other organizations and individuals in the work of keeping South Carolina historical material in this state; by encouraging the use and publication of materials with the South Caroliniana Library; and after first considering the needs of the South Caroliniana Library, by providing assistance to other worthwhile activities adjudged by the Executive Council to promote a better understanding of South Carolina, its history and culture.

**ARTICLE II — OFFICERS**

Section 1. There shall be a President, two Vice Presidents and a Secretary-Treasurer elected at the annual meeting by the members of the Society. The Director of the South Caroliniana Library shall be the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 2. With the exception of the Secretary-Treasurer, all officers are to be elected for three-year terms and are not eligible to succeed themselves. The term of officers shall be arranged so that only one of them is retired each year. The retiring President will be an ex-officio member of the Executive Council during the year following his/her retirement, and all retiring officers shall be eligible for election to the Executive Council after an interval of one year.

Section 3. The officers shall constitute an Executive Committee to conduct the ordinary affairs of the Society between the meetings of the Society and those of the Executive Council, hereinafter provided.

Section 4. It will be the duty of the Executive Committee to plan the meetings of the Society, outline the programs, determine publicity, procure speakers and determine any matters that come before it.

Section 5. The Executive Committee is authorized to establish a Publications Committee and appoint such other committees as are consistent with the purpose of the Society.

Section 6. The duties of the officers and Executive Committee are those ordi-
ARTICLE III – EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
Section 1. There shall be an Executive Council, composed of the officers and 10 members of the Society, who shall serve for four years. Their successors are to be elected at the annual meetings by members of the Society.

Section 2. No member of the Executive Council shall be eligible to succeed himself/herself, but all retiring members are eligible for reelection after the interval of one year.

Section 3. The Executive Council shall constitute a nominating committee submitting at the annual meeting the names of officers and Councilors to be elected by the Society. Additional nominations may be received from the floor.

ARTICLE IV – MEETINGS
Section 1. The Council shall meet at least once a year and shall make a report to the Society at the annual meeting. The President may call the Council together at other times at his/her discretion.

Section 2. There shall be an annual meeting of all members of the Society prior to June first of each year, and at such other times as the Council deems desirable.

ARTICLE V – QUORUMS
Three members of the Executive Committee and five members of the Executive Council shall constitute, respectively, a quorum, provided that two of the non-office holding members of the Council are present, and further that the entire membership of both Committee and Council be notified in writing 10 days in advance.

ARTICLE VI – MEMBERSHIP
On nomination by members of the Society, persons or organizations who pay the annual dues fixed by the Executive Council or who contribute to the South Caroliniana Library South Carolina material equivalent in value to the annual dues shall be members of the Society.

ARTICLE VII – FISCAL AFFAIRS
Section 1. In addition to the duties and responsibilities devolved upon the Executive Committee under the provisions of Article II above, it shall be charged with the management of the fiscal affairs of the Society, pursuant to and within the following provisions:

(a) Expenses incurred in acquiring materials for the South Caroliniana Library and in carrying out the normal operations of the University South Caroliniana Society, insofar as practicable, shall be derived from the annual dues of the membership and investment income. The Secretary-Treasurer is authorized to issue checks for these purposes.

(b) With the approval of the Executive Committee, the Secretary-Treasurer is authorized to pay other expenditures of the University South Caroliniana Society not enumerated in Section (a) above.

(c) Under the policy directions of the Executive Committee, those empowered under Section (d) below, or the Secretary-Treasurer and President (or a Vice-President) of the University South Caroliniana Society, shall have the authority to create and manage an investment account, or fund, to produce income for the Society's purposes, including the right to buy and sell securities and do those things incidental thereof.

(d) The Executive Committee is empowered to delegate the day-to-day fiscal management of the University South Caroliniana Society to:

(1) a trust company, bank, or brokerage company with the authority to engage in financial management operations;

(2) a financial committee; or

(3) a combination of those agents named in Section (d)(1) and Section (d)(2), provided, however, that an annual audit of the financial activities of the Society as directed by the officers, directors, or agents (or any combination thereof) be approved yearly by the Executive Council of the University South Caroliniana Society.

(e) The Executive Council shall approve on a yearly basis the employment or re-employment of a qualified accountant or accounting firm to prepare a statement of the fiscal affairs of the Society, the appointment or reappointment of persons serving on a financial committee, and the Executive Committee's delegation of day-to-day fiscal management of Society funds.

(f) The Executive Committee shall have the right to apportion or restrict the use of certain funds within the investment account, or fund, to comply with the terms and conditions under which donated funds may be received, or for other purposes deemed advisable by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII – AMENDMENTS
Section 1. The Executive Council, upon a majority vote, may submit amendments to the annual meeting for adoption by a majority vote of the members present.

Section 2. An amendment may also be made from the floor at the meeting of the Society and adopted by a vote of not less than four-fifths of the members present.
The following members joined the University South Carolina Society between June 30, 1993 and July 1, 1994.

**LIFE MEMBERS**
Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E., Jr.
Bleich, Mr. Edmund M.
Britt, Mrs. Jane C.
Burgess, Mrs. Thomas L.
Cain, Mr. D. Jamison
Cain, Mr. John D.
Chesier, Mrs. Allan
Compton, Mr. John M.
Cooper, Dr. Rose Marie
Crooks, Mr. T. James
Dennis, Mrs. Natalie
Derrick, Mrs. Sidelle C.
Dibble, Mrs. R. W.
Edens, Mr. Robert M.
Fitzsimons, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher
Gaillard, Mrs. Richard O.
Gilstrap, Ms. Robin M.
Gordon, Mrs. Lorraine
Hutto, Mrs. Merle
Johnson, Dr. George Dean
Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell A.
Mason, Mrs. Mary Louise
McClain, The Rev. and Mrs. Howard
McDonald, Prof. Edgar E.
Paddock, Mrs. Jenny Edens

**INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS**
Armstrong, Dr. Thomas S.
Beattie, Mr. Kevin A.
Beckrell, Mr. Mike
Bellman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul R.
Brown, Mrs. Kathleen H.
Bruner, Dr. and Mrs. Allen H., III
Buchanan, Mrs. Julie Colgin
Butts, Mr. and Mrs. Halleck A.
Candler, The Rev. and Mrs. S. C.
Caughen, Mrs. Jane H.
Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene, Jr.
Coker, Mrs. Margaret S.
Crawford, Mrs. R. L.
Crider, Mrs. Ann Salley
Cushman, Mrs. R. L.
Dann, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker F.
Davis, Dr. and Mrs. S. Perry
Delphin, Mrs. Irene
Dickert, Mrs. Margaret Anne
Duke, Mrs. Vera M.
Elliott, Mr. W. Talley, Jr.
Elliott, Ms. Betsy F.
Ferguson, Mr. Benny
Findley, Mr. Robert L.
Garrington, Mrs. Helen
Glymph, Dr. Thavolia
Greenspan, Dr. Ezra
Hendricks, Dr. J. Edwin
Jeffords, Mrs. Joe
Jeter, Mrs. Edwin R.
Koumourek, Mr. and Mrs. Karol O.
Lander, Mr. and Mrs. James A.
Layman, Dr. and Mrs. Richard
Lee, Mr. Dan R.
Lindley, Mrs. James G.
Long, Mr. Charles G.
Maksymowicz, Mrs. Melinda
Marion, Dr. A. Douglas
Matthews, Dr. and Mrs. Manton M.
McCants, Mr. Clyde T.
McKown, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan
Meadows, Mrs. Warren
Mischa, Mr. and Mrs. William C.
Murray, Mrs. Walker
Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. William H.
Owen, Dr. and Mrs. David
Owens, Dr. and Mrs. Jennings K.
Pfefferkorn, Mrs. Laura B.
Purvis, Mrs. Edith A.
Revels, Dr. Tracey J.
Rich, Mrs. Peggy B.
Sheriff, Mrs. Anne
Smith, Mr. J. Allen
Stevens, Mrs. Henry B.
Stoecker, Mr. Peter J.
Suggs, Mrs. Sandra B.
Thomas, Mr. Sum
Ulmer, Mr. Ephraim
Williamson, Dr. Gus
Wise, Mr. L. Anthony

Allen Stokes greets Jane Davis at the Society's 1994 annual meeting.
The Thomas Cooper Society's extensive and varied program for 1993–94 began in mid-September with "James Dickey at 70: a Tribute," a celebration of Dickey's achievements, timed for his 70th birthday, his twenty-fifth year at the University of South Carolina, and the publication of his third novel To the White Sea. Facets of a thirty-five year literary career were explored in three symposia: "James Dickey as Critic and Teacher," led by Richard Howard, Joyce Paire, and Gordon Van Ness; "James Dickey as Fiction Writer," featuring R. W. B. Lewis, Richard Calhoun, and Robert Hill; and "James Dickey as Poet," with Monroe Spears, Susan Ludvigson, and Elizabeth Adams. The visiting literary scholars came together for a summary presentation: a "Critics Roundtable Discussion," led by Robert Kirschten. Also on hand for the celebration were John Gallogly, producer/director, and Brigette Hanley, actress, nationally acclaimed creators of a dramatic rendering of Dickey's poem, "May Day Sermon."

The highlight of the weekend's festivities was a glittering Friday evening event at the Capitol City Club. Guests moved from a welcoming reception to a formal dinner, which opened with a multimedia presentation prepared by the Media Arts Department of the College of Applied and Professional Sciences. Participants included President John M. Palms and Provost James C. Moeser. Provost Moeser served as master of ceremonies for an artistically and emotionally full program and introduced the principal speaker, George Plimpton. In response, James Dickey offered personal reflections on his life and career. He read an excerpt from a poem in progress "The Drift-Spell," which was included in the souvenir program for the banquet, as well as a selection from his new novel.

Co-sponsors of the tribute to James Dickey included the College...
of Humanities and Social Sciences, University Libraries, the Department of English, and the Institute for Southern Studies, as well as the Friends of the Richland County Public Library and various local businesses.

The annual Fall Luncheon was held on October 20 in the President's Room at Williams-Brice Stadium. The featured speaker was Mary Lee Settle, winner of the 1978 National Book Award for Fiction for Blood Ties and author of the Beulah Quintet. Ms. Settle read a selection from her latest work in progress.

During the year the Society co-sponsored receptions for the opening of three exhibitions mounted by the Thomas Cooper Library's Special Collections Department:

A December reception honoring John and Rachel Jakes marked the opening of "John Jakes: the People's Author," mounted in recognition of Mr. Jakes' substantial generosity to the University Libraries through the gift of the working drafts of his most recent novels and of correspondence relating to their composition and marketing. The exhibition, which covered the varied facets of Mr. Jakes' writing career, was prepared by graduate students Barbara Brannon and Vanessa Farr. Its contents were supplemented by loans and gifts from Mr. Jakes' private collection.

"Gifts of Love: Literary Annuals of the Nineteenth Century" opened in February 1994. The exhibition, prepared by Lisa McDavid of the Thomas Cooper Library and Katherine Ledbetter, Department of English, drew on the Library's important collection of American and British literary annuals, placing them in the social and literary context of their time.

Christopher Harvie, University of Tubingen; Annette Federico, James Madison University; and Ina Rae Hark, USC Department of English; participated in a symposium co-sponsored by the Thomas Cooper Society, the Department of English, and the South Carolina Humanities Council marking the opening of "Robert Louis Stevenson, 1850-1894: A Centenary Exhibition." The exhibition was prepared by Patrick Scott, Department of English, with assistance from Bruce Bowlin and Roger Mortimer.

On March 21 the Society, in conjunction with the Women's Studies Department, the Institute for Southern Studies, the Office of the Provost, the College of Library and Information Science, the Department of English, South Carolina Honors College, Bluestocking Books, and the South Carolina Gay and Lesbian Business Guild, co-sponsored a visit by expatriate South Carolina author Dorothy Allison, author of Bastard Out of Carolina. Ms. Allison met with Society members at a reception in her honor in the Graniteville Room in the late afternoon, and delivered an extremely well-attended and well-received public reading later that evening in the Belk Auditorium.

A Russian theme added variety and interest to the program for the Annual Dinner on April 28. Prior to the banquet, the Society sponsored a "Showcase of Russian Programs," which illustrated the depth and breadth of scholarly activities at USC associated with the former Soviet Union. Presentations included "Preparing for an Emerging Market in Russia," Prof. James Kuhlman; "Building Bridges: the Russian Language and Literature Program at USC," Prof. Marilyn Nelson; "Tracking Social and Political Changes in the Former Soviet Union," Prof. Gordon Smith; "Opening Oil and Gas Provinces of the Former Soviet Union to Western Investment," Dr. Steven Schamel; "Breaking New Ground in Nuclear Physics with Russian Scientists," Prof.
Frank T. Avignone, III; and “Exploring Global Environmental Changes in Lake Baikal, the World’s Greatest Lake,” Prof. Douglas Williams. A printed census of Russian scholarly activities at USC provided details of the Showcase projects, along with summaries of Russian-related activities in mathematics, seismology and engineering. The Showcase was co-sponsored by the Columbia World Affairs Council. Watercolors by Siberian artist Yrma Khudyakova were displayed at the reception in the Graniteville Room prior to the dinner in the Russell House ballroom. The artist’s son Julius, a historian and a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, was on hand for the occasion and presented an extensive collection of his mother’s work to the University. The establishment of a Russian library at Thomas Cooper was announced that evening and books and other materials were donated to that collection by visiting Russian scholars. The reception was co-sponsored by NationsBank.

At the Annual Dinner, Prof. Matthew J. Bruccoli was presented an honorary life membership in the Society. Prof. Bruccoli was recognized for his “vital role in the planning and establishment of the Thomas Cooper Society; long-term commitment to the University Library system and dedicated support as one of its most important benefactors; distinguished tenure as Emily Brown Jeffeties Professor of English, and international renown as a scholar, publisher and book-collector.” Other recognition given at the banquet was to Mr. Matt Theado, winner of the student book collecting award. Mr. Theado was cited for the scope and quality of his collection pertaining to author Jack Kerouac.

The principal speaker at the dinner was the prominent Russian poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, who was introduced by Henry Cauthen, President and General Manager of South Carolina Educational Television. Mr. Yevtushenko expounded a fascinating, highly personal view of the current social and political situation in Russia.

Mr. Yevtushenko’s visit was co-sponsored by the Writers’ Series of the Master of Fine Arts program in the Department of English. On April 29, the poet met with student groups and, in a joint performance with his translator/collaborator, Prof. Albert Todd, presented an animated and dramatically-delivered reading of his own work and the work of other Russian poets.

At the Society’s 1994 Business Meeting, approval was given for a policy of rolling membership, i.e., society privileges will be valid for twelve month from the payment of annual membership dues. Also approved was a contribution to the Thomas Cooper Society’s Endowment Fund, a newly established means through which individual members and the Society as a whole can help to guarantee support for the Library into the future.

Another way the Society benefited the Library during 1993-94 was by underwriting restoration expenses for the first book ever owned by the University. The three volume set of the History of England by John Adolphus was restored by preservationist Don Etherington and returned to its home in the Special Collections Department at Thomas Cooper Library.
MEMBERSHIP OF THE THOMAS COOPER SOCIETY 1993–94

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP
Bruccoli, Dr. Matthew J.
Osman, Mrs. Mary E.
Rawlinson, Mr. Alfred H.
Roy, Dr. G. Ross

LIFE MEMBERSHIP
Anderson, Mr. Dick and Dr. Mary
Bridwell, Dr. Ronald E. and Mrs. Susan E.
Bruccoli, Dr. Matthew J. and Mrs. Arlyn
Bayek, Mr. Mark W.
Cambre, Mr. C.J. and Mrs. Jan
Durig, Dr. James R. and Mrs. Marlene
Fowler, Jr., Mr. Thomas K. and Mrs. Peggy J.
Graydon, Mr. Augustus T. and Mrs. Ann
Herr, Dr. John M. and Mrs. Lucrencia L.
Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas K.
Osman, Mrs. Mary E.
Pennell, Jr., Mr. J. Roy
Ravenel, Mr. D. Cravens and Mrs. Sandra
Rawlinson, Mr. Alfred H. and Mrs. Mary M.
Rembert, Dr. and Mrs. David H.
Ridge, Mrs. Davy-Jo
Roy, Dr. G. Ross
Terry, Dr. George D.
Toombs, Mr. Kenneth E.
Walton, Mr. Homer J.
Winberry, Dr. John and Mrs. Carol
Young, Dr. Arthur P.

SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP
Ackerman, Dr. Stephen H. and
Mrs. Dorothy P.
Bennett, Dr. Colin
Byrne, Mr. Horace F. and Mrs. Eleanor
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Carol Danner Benfield has joined the USC Columbia Libraries as Director of Library Development.

Ms. Benfield graduated from USC in 1981 with a B.S. degree in Business Administration. She has worked for the University in the area of special events for the past thirteen years.

Concerning her new duties Ms. Benfield says, “I am extremely pleased and excited about the opportunity to enhance support for the University Libraries’ collections. Together we can develop a substantial endowment to meet the many demands made on the libraries. This effort, in turn, will enable us to continue to serve a world-wide community of scholars.”

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NEH Humanities Grant
By Virginia Weathers

The Thomas Cooper Library was recently awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant to strengthen and preserve its humanities collection. The Library proposes to establish an endowment of $1,700,000 to enhance its ability to purchase and preserve materials which support teaching and research in the humanities. The endowment income will supplement the existing humanities library budget. A total of $425,000 was offered by the NEH Office of Challenge Grants. Three-to-one matching funds will be raised by the University to meet the Challenge.

The funds generated from the endowment will provide financial stability for acquiring materials which support present and future humanities course work at the University of South Carolina. The scope of the humanities collection will be expanded to include information in a variety of formats which will better support course design, teaching, learning, and research data collection. Interdisciplinary, research-level, and Honors College materials are specifically targeted in the proposal.

The Library will also support preservation of its humanities materials with funds from the endowment, notably older, fragile, and increasingly valuable materials which are critical resources for students and other scholars.

For information on the content of the grant proposal, contact Virginia Weathers at 777-2807. Any interested donors are encouraged to contact Carol D. Benfield at 777-3142.
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JAMES C. MOESER

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IN MEMORIAM

ALFRED HARRIS RAWLINSON
1908–1994

The University family noted with sorrow the passing of Alfred H. Rawlinson, Professor Emeritus, who served as director of the University libraries from 1947 to 1967.

Mr. Rawlinson’s tenure coincided with a period of growth and expansion for the University and its library collections. He was particularly diligent in building up retrospective collections by the purchase of microforms and was an avid supporter of the rare books collection. Mr. Rawlinson was also interested in creating worthwhile collections at the University’s satellite campuses and in supporting the work of public libraries in the Midlands area.

In 1993 Mr. Rawlinson was named an Honorary Life Member of the Thomas Cooper Society “in recognition of his forty-five years of exemplary service to the library profession.”

Mr. Rawlinson’s legacy to today’s students and faculty becomes evident whenever a researcher seeks out and finds one of the thousands of items this consummate librarian and bookman had the foresight to acquire.
"ANDREW CARNEGIE WAS THE FIRST, BUT CERTAINLY NOT THE LAST, TO SAY THAT A PUBLIC LIBRARY WAS THE WORLD’S GREATEST UNIVERSITY FREE TO THOSE WHO STUDY THERE. IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO WRITE MY NOVELS WITHOUT THE RESOURCES, AND THE HELP, OF LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS. MORE IMPORTANT, IT’S IMPOSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN A FREE SOCIETY, WITH ITS FREE FLOW OF IDEAS AND INFORMATION, WITHOUT OUR LIBRARIES, LARGE AND SMALL. LIBRARIES NEED AND DESERVE THE FINANCIAL AND MORAL SUPPORT OF EVERY CITIZEN."

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MARY ELLEN O'LEARY
PRESIDENT, 1993–1998
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