Ex Libris

The Thomas Cooper Library on the campus of the University of South Carolina (featured at right) was opened in 1976. The award winning building, which was designed by Edward Durell Stone, includes three levels above ground and four additional levels below ground. The library houses over 2.3 million books, 3.5 million microform items, and 13,825 current serials. In 1995 the library was ranked 54th in the Association of Research Libraries membership criteria index ranking.
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Foreword

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

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

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

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

George Terry
INTO AFRICA: THE POPE COLLECTION
By Kathy Henry Dowell
The Pope Collection is one of the newest treasures at the Thomas Cooper Library. Assembled through the years by Dr. D. Strother Pope, the 850-volume collection includes hundreds of books about Africa, one of Pope’s passions. The collection also includes books about anthropology, art, literature, medicine, religion, and South Carolina history.

Clearly, these volumes will be a tremendous resource for generations of students and scholars. But the collection is more than the sum total of its one million pages. It is, simply put, a collection of memories.

Strother Pope squinted at the terrain below. It was just as he remembered it, this land where lionesses lie like ragdolls on the plains. Even after some 10 medical missions, the good doctor still enjoyed flying over Africa.

As the plane approached the dirt runway, Pope saw the villagers waiting. These members of a Christian sect lived in the east African country of Ethiopia. Curiously, they were nodding their heads and swinging their arms with excitement. Standing next to them, dressed in ornate ceremonial robes, were the heads of the church.

"Well, I'll be ...," murmured Pope as he watched the unusual welcoming committee waiting in the equatorial sun.

As Pope and his party alighted, the villagers rushed forward and dropped to their knees. Pope was speechless, at first, and then amused by the mix-up.

"Finest reception I ever had," he said, chuckling at the memory. "But, you see, they were expecting the Pope."

Though he would humbly reject the notion, the philanthropic doctor from Columbia is worthy of fanfare. In addition to making a total of 16 medical missions to Africa, Pope practiced obstetrical and gynecological medicine in Columbia for over 45 years. A USC graduate, Pope and his two sisters have strong ties to Carolina. Ethelind Pope Brown graduated from USC in 1927 and Nancy Pope Rice taught at the University from 1928-1942.

Now officially retired, Pope looks back on a remarkable career. He was chief of staff at Baptist Hospital, secretary of the S.C. State Medical Association and, for 20 years, a member of the Richland County Board of Health. He also was president of the Columbia Medical Society of Richland County and served on the Board of Visitors of the S.C. Medical School in Charleston.

A lifelong bachelor, Pope was married to his humanitarian missions. He lived for those trips to Africa, and his travels yielded a vast collection of stories, maps, and photographs. During this time Pope also collected a variety of books, with titles ranging from *Towns of New England and Old England, Ireland and Scotland* (1920), to *The Standard Book of British and American Verse* (1932), to *Birds of America* (1941), to *Ninety-Six: The Struggle for the South Carolina Back Country* (1978). The titles also span the decades, from the very early *Central Africa: Naked Truths of Naked People* (1876) and *Alone in the Sleeping Sickness Country* (1915), to *Through Maker's Africa* (1954) and *Beyond the Evidence* (1971), anthropologist Louis Leakey's memoir.

Pope cannot pinpoint the exact moment he became interested in Africa. He does not know what lured him to the continent, or what intrigued him about the wildlife, or why he felt
drawn to the people. After all, Africa is an enchanting land that beckons to many. Along with its adjacent islands, Africa covers roughly 17,000,000 square miles. The continent is divided into numerous countries or states, and over 1,000 languages are spoken there.

"Africa is a continent of contrasts," noted Pope. "On the one hand, there are places like Ngorongoro Crater, a beautiful geological formation where wildlife congregate at their leisure. On the other hand, there are severe political and economic problems. Although a number of African states have considerable natural resources, few have the finances to develop their economies."

Pope made his trips to Africa in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. He saw the tremendous social, political, and economic changes going on at that time. He was fascinated by it all, and that fascination fueled both his travels and his book collection.

"Strother has created a first-class library," said long-time friend and retired Columbia surgeon Dr. Edmund Rhett Taylor. "And always, always he was collecting. And not just collecting but also loaning. He was very generous in lending his books to anyone who was interested."

The Pope Collection will continue that lending legacy at USC. Once it is cataloged, the entire collection will be available to students and scholars.

"The University has had a strong African collection for a number of years, but the Pope Collection is so comprehensive it both stands alone and augments what is already owned," said Dr. George Terry, vice provost and dean of Libraries and Information Systems. He divides the Pope African books into two parts, both of which are very valuable to the University.

"The first part is a very complete collection of materials that deals with geography, politics, travel, really the whole gamut of African culture. This is of great use to our faculty teaching African history, politics, and literature," Terry said. "The second part consists of some rare items that have been integrated into our special collections."

In fact, 11 books have been selected for the University’s special collections. Roger Mortimer, head of special collections at Thomas Cooper Library, believes the volumes represent the collection well.

"These books are rather rare volumes, and I think the first edition Stanley and Livingstone books are of particular interest," he said of In Darkest Africa, Volumes I and II (1890), by Henry Stanley, and Last Journals of Livingstone, Volumes I and II (1880), by Dr. David Livingstone.

"Another book of interest is Park’s Travels: Travels in the Interior Districts of Africa (1800), which was written by a Scottish surgeon who was one of the first modern explorers of Africa," Mortimer said. Other titles selected for the special collections area include Stanley and Africa: Travels, Adventures and Discoveries (1890); In the Footsteps of Livingstone (1924); and Far Away Up the Nile (1924).
Pope is a healer who takes the Hippocratic oath very seriously. Many titles in the collection reflect his concerns about the health of people, such as *Manual of Tropical Medicine* (1966), *Principles of Medicine in Africa* (1976), and *Health of the People* (1977). Other books about the medical profession include the Taylor Caldwell novels *Dear and Glorious Physician* (1959) and *John Morgan: Continental Doctor* (1965).

The lack of health services available to the African people troubled Pope, who arranged his trips to Africa around a visit to a clinic or hospital. He often went on rounds with the doctors there, acting as both student and teacher.

"At several clinics I was told, 'Don't send us money, send us medicine.' Another clinic in upper northeast South Africa had one needle and one syringe for 20 soldiers," Pope said. "They were trying to do good work, but they were in desperate need of supplies."

And so Pope took supplies, hundreds of cases of them over the years. Columbia-area doctors and pharmaceutical representatives gave him medicine samples and medical instruments. Pope would collect the donations, ferry them to Africa, and distribute them to needy areas.

"A master at motivating people," Pope enlisted the help of friends for his medical missions.

"He contributed to getting his friends in Columbia interested in what was going on over there," remembered Taylor, "and he organized us into groups to study and work for Africa. Strother has a way of transferring his interest and enthusiasm, and he got us all interested in what was happening a world away."

*An expert on eastern Africa and other areas, Pope added to his knowledge and his library with such titles as *Across the Great Craterland to the Congo* (1923), *Lords of the Equator* (1939), and *Zimbabwe Culture* (1971). Titles like *Gari-Gari: The Call of the African Wilderness* (1936) and *Flame Trees of Thika: Memories of an African Childhood* (1987) are intriguing enough to rouse the adventurer in each of us."

Pope is a natural-born adventurer and he collected books about other brave explorers and their discoveries.

The Pope Collection includes numerous books about the famed Nile River, the longest river in the world. *Nile Journal* (1876), *Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile* (1964), the National Geographic Society's *River Nile* (1966), and *Dwellers on the Nile* (1977) are all part of the collection.

"Strother Pope has had a long love affair with the Nile," said long-time friend and Columbia real estate broker William L. Cain, Jr., who accompanied Pope to Africa in 1974. "The river is over 4,000 miles long, but what makes it so unique is that it flows northward, and the prevailing wind always blows in the opposite direction. This makes it very navigable."

Pope has a deep fascination with another admirer of the Nile, Dr. David Livingstone, now considered one of the greatest modern
Africa is a land where water holes are playgrounds for trumpeting elephants and thirsty zebras. Leopards, cheetahs, hartebeest, Cape buffalo, and jackals are all at home in Africa; books about these creatures are at home in the Pope Collection.

“Most visitors to Africa sit in a Jeep and watch the wildlife; not many people make the trek up the mountains to see the gorillas,” said Cain. “Strother made a special trip into Rwanda to sit with the mountain gorillas.” Dian Fossey’s account of life with these animals, *Gorillas in the Mist* (1983), is part of the collection.

Pope has always loved animals and shot at them only with a camera. *African Camera Hunts* (1948) and *Hunting with a Camera* (1974) are part of the collection. So is a copy of *In the Shadow of Man* (1971), by Jane Goodall, an authority on the wild chimpanzees who inhabit the rain forests. Other books about animals include *In Quest of Gorillas* (1937), *Dangerous to Man: The Definitive Story of Wildlife’s Reputed Dangers* (1975), *Track of the Grizzly* (1979), and *Run, Rhino, Run* (1982).

The knowledge Pope gleaned from these books sometimes saved his life. He remembers with great acuity the difference between the white and black rhinoceros: white rhinos are quite docile, while black rhinos have nasty dispositions and need no excuse to charge. Among Pope’s most prized possessions is a photograph of a black rhino mother tenderly nursing her baby, a photo he took very quietly from 10 yards away.

Much like the diverse book collection that bears his name, Strother Pope defies a one-word definition. In his lifetime, he has been many things: philanthropic physician, beloved brother, faithful friend. Above all else, Pope is a humanitarian.

“He has always carried on that ancient medical premise of caring for the sick and suppressing personal greed,” remarked Taylor. “We need more people like him now.”

Part of that selfless spirit will live on at USC through a collection that mirrors a fine doctor and his memories.

Kathy Henry Dowell is a freelance writer who lives and writes in Columbia.
Generally speaking, the word “duplicate” serves librarians as “shibboleth” served the residents of biblical Israel: as the criterion separating desirable from undesirable. For the sake of Thomas Cooper Library, it is fortunate that its rare book librarian, Roger Mortimer, disregarded that rule of the profession in taking a close second look at a first edition of Emily Dickinson’s poems that he saw during a visit to the home of a potential library donor.

Thomas Cooper Library already had its own copy of that first edition in its collections. But, bibliographically speaking, the copy that Mortimer brought back to Thomas Cooper for a closer look was not like any other printed copy of the edition. He already knew that the volume contained a number of folded sheets of manuscript letters and newspaper clippings dating back to Dickinson’s time and originating with her family and friends. On closer inspection, however, he realized that the unsigned manuscript letter glued into the front pages of the volume was from the hand of Dickinson herself.

The volume in question, now part of the University’s collections along with the whole of the bequest, has a history steeped in 19th-century Americana. The donor was married to the descendant of a distinguished, long-time New England family residing in recent decades in South Carolina. Her recently deceased husband, William R. Bailey, was the great-grandson of Emily Fowler Ford, herself the granddaughter of Noah Webster and one of Dickinson’s closest girlhood friends. The two young women corresponded frequently in the 1850s. Mrs. Ford was, in fact, a woman of some literary talent who published a number of books in a variety of genres, including verse, prose, and biography. Her sons, Worthington Chauncy Ford and Paul Leicester Ford, distin-

ghished themselves early in the 20th century in the fields of history and fiction, respectively. Of more immediate relevance, as the letters and other memorabilia in the volume clearly attest, the family were also Dickinson’s admirers.

In addition to Dickinson’s own letter, the volume includes autograph letters from her brother Austin, her sister Lavinia, and her long-time friend and “preceptor” Thomas Wentworth Higginson—all addressed presumably to Emily Ford. The letter from Austin is particularly interesting. Written some time around 1850, when Austin was still at Amherst College and the religious revival on campus to which his letter refers was flaring, the letter advises his recent correspondent not to expect the favor of a return letter from his sister: “Emily, I presume, will not answer it. She is rather wild at present.”

Dickinson’s letter, also undated and unsigned but written in her remarkably unorthodox hand and manner of punctuation, is a richly allusive and figurative stream of pleasures. Her biographer, Richard Sewall, has characterized the relationship between the poet and Emily Ford as one conducted largely on the surface level of conventionalities. This letter tends to support that view. But even if not particularly significant in its own right, it gives Thomas Cooper Library what few libraries can boast of: a specimen letter from the hand of the finest woman poet and letter writer of the 19th century.

Dr. Ezra Greenspan is associate professor of English at the University of South Carolina.
In considering the transfer of their books to a university library, donors and collectors commonly express two concerns: whether their treasures will be properly looked after, and whether they will be used. A major research library like Thomas Cooper, with its own Special Collections Department, can offer assurances about the first of these concerns. The second needs a vision that great collections will attract the scholars of the future.

Certainly, this was the vision in Ross and Lucie Roy's minds when they chose USC as home for their Robert Burns collection. Started by Ross's grandfather, W. Ormiston Roy, and expanded fivefold by Ross himself, the collection is increasingly recognized as among the best anywhere. In addition to some very rare high points, like the 1786 Kilmarnock Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect and the 1799 Merry Muses of Caledonia, featured in a previous Ex Libris, the Roy collection includes a stunning array of early editions, many in their fragile original paper boards. It has, too, the song collections to which Burns contributed so much, the little Burns chapbooks that spread his popularity, and extensive holdings of later books by and about the poet. Its official title, the G. Ross Roy Collection of Burns, Burnsiana & Scottish Poetry, attests to its range, which stretches from the 16th to the 20th centuries.
The Roys wanted to ensure that USC could make its newest collection fully available to interested researchers. With the help of a federal Title IIC award, two catalogers spent nearly two years fully recording its holdings, because there were so many items never previously cataloged in North American databases. The Special Collections Department has mounted several exhibits to show off the collection's strengths, and a specialist conservator has repaired or boxed the most vulnerable volumes. A major international conference on early Scottish literature held here in 1990, soon after the transfer, brought USC's collection to the notice of over 80 scholars from 13 different countries. The Roys themselves endowed an annual short-term visiting research fellowship in memory of Ross's grandfather, which is called the W. Ormiston Roy Fellowship.

Burns scholars soon got the message, and began to travel to Columbia from Scotland and Canada as well as from the United States. A string of recent books acknowledge the help of the Roy Collection. Professor Carol McGuirk of Florida Atlantic University, for instance, came to USC as the third W. Ormiston Roy fellow in summer 1992. She had already published one respected book on Burns, but with the help of the collection she completed Selected Poems by Robert Burns which was published in 1993 by Penguin Classics. She also broke new ground with research on popular responses to Burns, both in Britain and America.
A regular visitor over the past year has been the distinguished Burns scholar Dr. Robert D. Thornton, now working with Dr. Esther Hovey on a major reexamination of the Burns song texts, following up his earlier collaboration on the well-known recordings by Jean Redpath and the late Serge Hovey. Dr. Thornton formerly taught at USC and was one of the first winners of the University's Research Award for his earlier Burns research (an award Dr. Roy has also won). Now retired from SUNY New Paltz, Dr. Thornton finds the concentration of primary printed materials in the Roy Collection sustaining fresh research projects. From the USC collection, for instance, he was able to prepare a fresh analysis of Burns' cantata *Love and Liberty* for a recent lecture in Scotland. Dr. Thornton has donated some of his own rare books to the Roy Collection, including a valuable inscribed copy of Cromek's *Reliques*.

But the Roy Collection is not just about Robert Burns, nor is it confined to the 18th century or even to literature. One early overseas visitor was Dr. Anne McKim, from New Zealand, who found at USC a 16th-century early printed edition she had never examined before, by the late medieval Scottish poet Robert Henryson. Professor Michael Montgomery, from USC's linguistics program, who is researching Scots-Irish language influences in Appalachian speech, found in the Roy Collection not only background sources, but also such early primary

Among the recurrent users have been researchers for the Stirling-South Carolina edition of the writings of the Scottish poet and novelist, James Hogg (1770-1835). USC's Scottish collections include first editions of most Hogg titles, so researchers here can check proof for accuracy directly against the original texts. Dr. Douglas Mack of the University of Stirling, the general editor, has visited Columbia twice to use USC's outstanding holdings, and the first three volumes of the new multi-volume edition were published in 1995 to very positive reviews.

USC's graduate students have found the Scottish collections provide original material for many different authors. James Washick, from Greenville, has a special interest in religion and literature, and is writing a Ph.D. dissertation on the Victorian Scottish religious poet George MacDonald. For a recent graduate course, Mary Graff, now considering dissertation topics on Romantic women writers, used the Roy Collection's large series of Scottish poetry anthologies to track reaction to Burns's near-contemporary Joanna Baillie. Others have researched such Scottish women poets as Anne Barnard, Anne Grant of Laggan, and Anne Laetitia Barbauld. Jason Pierce, from Maine, is starting research at USC after doing a master's at St. Andrew's University in Scotland. He has found Robert Louis Stevenson materials accessible to him here that were scattered or locked away in Scottish libraries.

The Roy Collection reaches forward to include 20th-century writers also. Jep Jonson, an ex-U.S. Navy graduate of the University of Edinburgh, is researching a dissertation on the prolific modern Scottish poet Hugh MacDiarmid. MacDiarmid published in myriad formats—small pamphlets, single-sheet broadsides, and obscure magazines, as well as nearly a hundred books. The Roy Collection, Jonson says, "is one of the few places in the country with anything approaching a wide coverage" of MacDiarmid's work. The Roys knew MacDiarmid personally and, as the 1993 MacDiarmid exhibit catalog prepared by special collections librarian Roger Mortimer makes clear, this personal link has brought to the USC collection many MacDiarmid letters and unique inscribed copies. Another MacDiarmid researcher, Dr. Alan Riach, came from the University of Waikato in New Zealand to use this treasure-trove.

The Roys' vision for their collection as a growth-point for future Scottish research is steadily becoming reality. There is still additional cataloging to be done, and the hunt goes on, aided by Dr. Roy as Honorary Curator, for individual items by Burns or other Scottish writers that would fill occasional gaps. The Burns bicentenary year, 1996, is drawing fresh attention to the holdings here, as will Jason "Dr. G. Ross Roy and Dr. Carol McGaith."

Pierce's Scottish literature page on the World Wide Web. But already, every year, new researchers are coming to Columbia and discovering the richness of one of Thomas Cooper Library's truly distinctive resources. And that's what every serious book-collector—donor or rare book librarian—most hopes for: a great collection that is both respected and used.

Dr. Patrick Scott is professor of English at the University of South Carolina and is coordinator of special collections exhibits for the Thomas Cooper Library.
The Kendall Collection

A South Carolina Cartographic Treasure
by John J. Winberry

When one thinks of the Kendall Collection of the South Caroliniana Library, the first thing that comes to mind is the 17th- and 18th-century maps, a rich and unique trove. Louis Karpinski, a professor at the University of Michigan who was a leading scholar on the history of cartography, once described the collection as probably including “more maps of Carolina than any other American or European library.” Still, it is important to realize that the Kendall Collection also contains a considerable array of other important materials for historical research on South Carolina and adjacent states, including some 2,500 books and pamphlets. These feature Hakluyt’s Principal Navigations; colonial promotional tracts by Blome, Ash, Coxe, and others; around 100 Confederate imprints; about a dozen manuscripts of historical value; and a number of pictures. The core of the collection, however, remains the approximately 300 maps and atlases that date from the 16th through the 19th centuries, with the bulk covering the 17th and 18th centuries.

Since I am a geographer, my interest in the Kendall Collection has focused on the maps, and this brief essay will concentrate on them. It will discuss the history of the collection and its development, provide a brief biography of the exceptional individual, Henry Plimpton Kendall, who created and donated it to the University of South Carolina, and review some of the most important maps in the collection. The Kendall Collection today is housed in the Kendall Memorial Room at the west end of the South Caroliniana Library. Inaugurated in 1961, the Kendall Memorial Room represented the culmination of a 35-year period of collecting on the part of Kendall and a 30-year association with the University of South Carolina.

History of the Kendall Collection

A native of Massachusetts, where he had lived much of his life, Henry P. Kendall began his collection of South Carolina materials only in the mid-1920s, shortly after he settled in Camden. He had become painfully aware of the fact that a great deal of the historical documentation of his adopted state was being lost to out-of-state collectors and committed himself to keeping as many South Carolina-related historical materials in the state as possible. He was guided by the advice of various individuals with whom he frequently met or corresponded. These included Karpinski and James Thornton Gittman, the much-respected Columbia book dealer and authority on South Carolina materials. Both men advised him wisely in his selections, and Karpinski himself actually owned a number of atlases that Kendall later acquired. The collection was initially housed in Kendall’s Camden home, “The Sycamores,” that he had bought in 1924, soon after relocating to South Carolina.

Kendall first publicly exhibited his maps at the South Caroliniana Library in November 1930, about five years after he had begun his
Karpinski had analyzed all the maps in the collection and had assisted in editing the exhibit's catalog. In his address he stated that this list could "serve almost as a bibliography of maps of Carolina," and give a fairly complete picture of the cartographic history of South Carolina during the 17th and 18th centuries. He also stated in reference to its significance, "The value of this exhibit lies in the pictorial development of the gradual evolution of the correct delineation of the Carolinas upon the map."

Kendall continued adding to the collection during the rest of his life, but the rate of accession declined as it became increasingly difficult to acquire such rare materials. He also was beginning to focus on another area of interest, one more among the many with which this active individual involved himself. In many ways this new interest complemented what he already had accomplished. The Kendall Collection can be seen as representing his contribution to his adopted state, South Carolina; but his new endeavor, the Kendall Whaling Museum, was a tribute to his native Massachusetts. Kendall long had loved the sea and was an avid yachtsman, and this fascination led him to an interest in New England's great maritime industry, whaling. He began to collect historical materials on whaling voyages and the technology of the industry, and laid the foundation for a whaling museum that opened in Sharon, Massachusetts, in 1960. It then was a relatively small affair, overseen by his widow and open but a few afternoons a week, but today it has grown far beyond its humble beginnings. It is a major repository of paintings, prints, scrimshaw, traditional equipment, log books, and journals related to the whaling industry, and includes materials on whaling in the United States, Europe, Japan, and among Native Americans and non-Western peoples. The museum also houses a 15,000-volume library of books and manuscripts on the history of whaling that has become a significant research collection.
Kendall apparently had always anticipated leaving his collection of South Carolina materials to the state of South Carolina, and at his death in 1959 it became a part of the South Caroliniana Library. The Kendall Memorial Room was dedicated officially on October 29, 1961, and the ceremony included a major address, “The Cartography of Colonial Carolina,” by William P. Cumming, the pre-eminent authority on the history of cartography in the Southeast. He provided a brief biography of Kendall and highlighted a number of important components of the collection and their significance. Like Karpinski before him, he remarked on the value of the collection to the cartographic history of South Carolina, and concluded, “This collection is indeed a signal addition to the resources of the University of South Carolina and of the people of the state which it serves.”

Henry Plimpton Kendall

Henry Plimpton Kendall did not move to South Carolina until his late 40s, when he settled in Camden as the president of the Kendall Company, a cotton textile maker. Kendall was born in 1878 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in a house on the slope of Bunker Hill, but grew up in Walpole, just to the north of Boston, where his father was a Congregationalist minister. His father died when Kendall was but five, and he very early began working to help support his mother and sister. Living in a rural environment, he was very much an outdoorsman and ran a trapline for furs that he would sell in Boston. He continued in school even as he earned money from different endeavors and graduated from Amherst College in 1899, where he participated in debate and athletics, from football to track. Despite his academic bent for philosophy and mathematics, he went into business at his uncle’s printing company, earning six dollars a week. He approached his duties with a freshness of perspective and questioned every aspect of the operation, using logic to develop new techniques and efficiencies to improve production. He impressed his uncle so much that he gave young Henry Kendall responsibility for another family business—one, however, that was threatened with economic failure, the Lewis Batting Company, a manufacturer of stair pads. Kendall began work there in 1903 and applied the same approach of analyzing the operation that he had used earlier. He changed the company’s production to gauze for surgical dressings that he felt more adequately fit its operation and market opportunities. By 1912 his programs and policies proved correct as the company had turned the corner and was on sound financial footing. Kendall amassed sufficient funds to buy
out the other owners of the company and soon after added a cotton bleacher in Rhode Island to his properties. In 1915 he bought the Wateree Mill, a spinning and weaving plant in Camden, a town that he had come to know as a result of vacation travels. The Kendall Company grew at a rapid pace during the succeeding years as Kendall added more factories and plants to its complex across the South and in England, Latin America, and South Africa. Kendall had become a successful businessman, recognized for his managerial acumen and leadership, and he served in World War I on a government board to organize and make more efficient the nation's production of surgical dressings and gauze.

Settled in Camden, Kendall began taking an interest in South Carolina’s history. Beginning only in the mid-1920s, he achieved within a decade the creation of a collection of considerable reputation among scholars. Karpinski noted in his review of it, “The thoughtful observer may find that light is thrown on the modern maps as well as upon many phases of Colonial exploration and development.” It already contained some major cartographic items including White’s “Virginia 1590,” Le Moyne’s “Florida 1591,” maps by Ogilby and Gascoyne, and the extremely rare Crisp map of 1711. Kendall’s success was very much a function of how he approached all of his endeavors, and he frequently quoted Daniel Burnham, a city planner in Chicago: “Make no little plans. They have no magic to stir men’s blood and probably will not themselves be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical program once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with growing intensity.”

Kendall was driven by a great range of interests, including, as noted earlier, the sea and the history of the whaling industry as well as conservation and scientific farming, making contributions to them all. He died in 1959 after an active and highly successful life in business and philanthropy. His will bequeathed to South Carolina a rich collection of historical materials and one of the finest historical map collections in the country. As the memorial plaque establishing the Kendall Memorial Room notes, he was an “Industrialist, scholar, devoted friend of South Carolina,” but most importantly he was a son who had served his adopted state to the fullest of his ability.

The Kendall Memorial Collection
In his and Priscilla Smith’s 1937 catalog for the Kendall Collection exhibit in Charleston, Karpinski noted, “The purpose of a great collection of maps, such as the one here cataloged, is first of all to preserve the historical records.” About the Kendall Collection, he stated in his opening address, “Here we have a graphical history of the Carolinas with many artistic representations of phases of Carolina’s written history.” The oldest map in the collection is “Novae Insulae,” from the 1540 edition of Ptolemy’s Geography, which includes Ptolemy’s original maps as redrawn by Sebastian Muenster and published in Basel. The collection also includes maps that are dated into the 19th century, including Robert Mills’ 1824 Atlas of the State of South Carolina and Johnson’s 1869 map of North Carolina and South Carolina.

The Kendall Collection can be divided into maps that cover the world, those that focus on the English colonies in the Americas, and
those that highlight South Carolina, each group making its contribution to the history of cartography of South Carolina and its neighboring states. For instance, as Karpinski and Smith noted, "The maps of the continents reveal how slowly the correct information concerning the location of this Carolina area was made available to the public." It was not until the DeBry maps of Virginia and Florida in 1590–1591 that the earliest information on the Carolina coast appeared, and it was a very gradual process that led ultimately to a more accurate representation. The collection is not balanced with regard to European settlement, having limited coverage, for example, of Spanish colonization attempts and place names. But it does provide a good representation of English colonies.

William P. Cumming includes about 60 maps from the Kendall Collection in his list of major historical maps of the Southeast, ranging from the 1597 Wytetl map of Florida, referred to as the first atlas of the New World because it only contained maps of the Americas, to the 1766 Cook-Port Royal map, considered by Karpinski as "one of the rarest of maps relating to the Americas." The Cumming catalog documents relationships among the various maps and points out their deficiencies; noting, for instance, that the Montanus 1671 map is a copy of Blaeu's 1640 or Jansson's 1641 map and that the Blome 1672 map "as a whole reflects the imperfect knowledge available in London at the time it was made." On the other hand, the Gascoyne map of 1682 is the "most accurate representation of the Carolina region yet to appear" with its detail of the coast and soundings reflecting the "greatly increased knowledge over the [earlier] Ogilby map." It was an improvement also over the Moxon 1672 map, which Worthington Ford notes was apparently released by the Lords Proprietors in the same year as Gascoyne's. The Gascoyne map, however, had a more accurate representation of Port Royal, included the names of "Sullivant Island" and "Combahe" for the first time, and was accompanied by a printed promotional description of Carolina for potential settlers. In fact, the map was so well done, Cumming concludes, that "No more careful or accurate printed map of the province of
Carolina as a whole was to appear until well into the 18th century."

The Crisp 1711 map, "with its detailed central part giving the names and location of nearly three hundred owners of land in the inhabited region of South Carolina ... and with its delineation of the Southeast by Captain Nairne, is one of the most important maps in the cartography of the region." It is especially important for showing the extent of settlement in Carolina, the names of colonists, and a much increased knowledge of the nature of the back country of the province, including the location of trade routes and of Indian tribes. The Popple 1733 map, "impressive in conception and elaborate in detail, if at times faulty in execution," is noteworthy for the most extensive documentation of names for coastal locations and Indian villages in the interior than any other previously available map. The very rare Moseley 1733 map is known for its accurate "delineation of the coast and nomenclature along it" and is "one of the most important type maps in the history of North Carolina cartography."

The Kendall Collection holds the only known undamaged copy of it. Charleston is platted in such detail on the Roberts-Toms 1739 map that every house, street, and wharf is shown on it. The Bowen 1740 map builds on an improved knowledge of the colony with its larger-scale rendition of "the coastal settlements in South Carolina, the Indian tribes friendly or hostile to the English, and the chief trading paths." The DeBrahm 1757 map is the first to show the southeastern provinces drafted on the basis of a scientific survey of the area, and the "great care and detail in surveying is evident." It is much more accurate along the coast and the rivers up to the limits of settlement, but does not do an equally good job of including the small streams and branches leading into the major rivers. Nevertheless, it reflects a topographical accuracy far superior to anything done before in the south.
ern district of the British colonies. As a result, it became the base map for later important maps of the Southeast, including Cook 1773, Mouzon 1775, and Stuart 1780, all of which are recognized as important contributions to the geographic knowledge of South Carolina and the Southeast.

Conclusion

The Kendall Collection is one of the most important historical map collections in South Carolina and most especially complements the other 17th- to 20th-century maps already held by the South Caroliniana Library. Additional historical maps of great value are in the collections of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia, the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, the Charleston Museum, and the Charleston Library Society. All of these collections hold
the cartographic heritage of South Carolina, but the central treasure in this richness remains the Kendall Collection itself and the memories of the exceptional man who created and bequeathed it to his adopted state.

Bibliography


Dr. John J. Winberry is professor of geography at the University of South Carolina.
A book collector assembles books, as well as periodicals, manuscripts, documents, correspondence, or graphics, according to a rationale and for a purpose. The collection should provide its response to the civilian's challenge of "What use is it?" Any affluent acquirer can write checks for copies of expensive and famous books, which are known as "high spots." Check-writers are not collectors; they are possessors or hobbyists or investors. A serious book collector brings together material to provide resources for research and scholarship. The ideal collector is a bibliographer, biographer, or historian—amateur or professional. But even when the collector does not produce publishable work, the collection provides a resource for others. The building of the collection is in itself an act of scholarship. Therefore, it is essential that good collections be preserved for the use of students and scholars. It is a terrible waste—indeed, a crime—to break up a comprehensive collection. If the collector is unable to afford the generosity of donating the collection to a library, it is the duty of a library to acquire and preserve the collection.

Most people regard book-collecting as a rich man's game because of newspaper stories about record auction prices. But knowledge, taste, judgment, and determination are as necessary as money. C.E. Frazer Clark, Jr., the distinguished collector of Nathaniel Hawthorne, has said that...
book collecting is a matter of “paying attention.” Charles E. Feinberg, who gave the Library of Congress the greatest Walt Whitman collection ever formed, began buying books with nickels and dimes he earned as a shoe-shine boy. Charles told me two of the rules I have tried to follow: “If you’ve never seen it before, buy it. You may never find another copy.” And “It costs more today than it did yesterday. But it’ll cost more tomorrow. Buy it.”

Timing is always crucial in book collecting as in all human endeavors. An unaffluent collector can achieve significant results by working on an under-valued or under-appreciated author or subject. I began collecting F. Scott Fitzgerald during my undergraduate days when there was little competition. I bought my first copy of the first printing of The Great Gatsby in dust jacket for $30—paying for it in installments. It is now worth up to $10,000. However, collecting an

author just because the books are cheap is pointless. The collector must be motivated by an understanding of the works and the significance of the author’s career.¹

There are many guides and primers to book-collecting, but they mostly provide only entertainment. If aspiring collectors are born with the right genes, they learn the profession by apprenticeship to master collectors and by handling books—thousands and tens of thousands of books every year: books in libraries, books in private collections, books at fancy antiquarian shops, books in used-book stores, books in junk shops, books in cellars and attics. Books are where you find them. Booksellers’ and auction-house catalogs are required reading. They are mostly free, and many of them are monuments to literature as well as tools of the trade. I have learned more in bookshops than I learned in classrooms; and I have learned more from book catalogs than I learned from textbooks.

My master bookman was John Cook Wyllie, then Curator of Rare Books at the University of Virginia and later University Librarian. Everything I have done as a bookman I owe to Mr. Wyllie’s tutelage and encouragement. In addition to allowing me the freedom of the rare-book stacks, he taught me the principle that bibliography is the biography of books. Accordingly, I planned a collection of F. Scott Fitzgerald that would include every printing of every edition of his books in the English language. Of course, the collection outgrew these boundaries; collections always do.

¹I tend to discuss book collecting in terms of American literature because I have done my work in that field, but my observations apply to all aspects of the noble profession of bookmanship. I also collect in other fields: World War I, the history of American publishing, and Armed Services Editions.
Inexorably I added translations, books about Fitzgerald's time, books about Princeton, material about Scribner's, books about Hollywood, books about Paris, and books by and about his writer friends (Ernest Hemingway, John O'Hara, Ring Lardner, Edmund Wilson, Budd Schulberg, Donald Ogden Stewart).

All successful collectors educate themselves in bookshops and develop special relationships with certain dealers who are living databases. In my youth the best shop in America was Seven Gables at 3 West 46th Street in New York City; it also functioned as the best book club in America. The partners—John S. Van E. Kohn for American literature and Michael Papantonio for English literature—were generous with their encouragement and knowledge. Students with $10 were as welcome as the millionaires who were in regular attendance. Other dealers who were good to me during my apprenticeship were Henry Wenning in New Haven, Peter Keisogloff in Cleveland, and Anthony Rota in London.

Collectors rely heavily on rare-book libraries and the curators who understand that the books are supposed to be used. A rare-book room is a place where a collector vets his own books. It is not a museum; it is a workshop. William Cagle, director of the superb Lilly Library at Indiana University, has provided considerable aid and comfort over many years. I have already stipulated my indissoluble debts to John Cook Wyllie.

The harder a bookman works at it, the luckier he gets. But there is an element of
miraculous luck in certain achievements. My miracle was Scottie Fitzgerald. From October 9, 1964, when she bought an inscribed copy of *Taps of Reveille* at an auction and gave it to me to console me because I had been outbid on other Fitzgerald books, she catalyzed my "Daddy projects." While she was dying she arranged for some of her father's books to be sent to me after her death so that I wouldn't be too unhappy. The party ended when she died, and the laughter stopped.

Books have provided my way of life. (The phrase is not mine.) All of the closest friendships I have formed since college have been with book people. Every place becomes a place to look for books. All the books I have written or edited have resulted from book collecting. Certainly this way of life would have been impossible without the book compatibility of my marriage. The Matthew J. and Arlyn Brucoli Collection of F. Scott Fitzgerald is so designated because Arlyn understood what I was doing. She never objected to a purchase, although she did want the books off the floor.

Serious bookmen participate in a vast conspiracy for the purpose of finding books, assembling books, preserving books, using books, and sharing bookmanship. Admittedly, there are the secretive possessors and the outright nut-cases who conceal their collections. But even they eventually serve the conspiracy because there are no coffins with bookshelves. All collections become working collections. Of collecting many books there is no end.

Every serious bookman worries about preserving his collection for use by others. It is therefore proper for me to reiterate my deep gratitude to the University of South Carolina and to the dean of libraries, George Terry. Knowing that my collection is safe has stimulated my Fitzgerald activities.

Dr. Matthew J. Brucoli is Emily Jeffries Professor of English at the University of South Carolina.

Covers from the scores of Fitzgerald's musicals "Safety First," "Fie! Fie! Fi-Fi!" and "The Evil Eye."
Dori Sanders' Caroliniana
by Thomas L. Johnson

Lillian Smith Award for its author and has appealed to hundreds of thousands of readers around the world. In addition to its huge current circulation in paperback, Clover has gone into 10 hardcover printings and is available in five foreign languages.

In 1995 the South Caroliniana Library was fortunate enough to acquire six items relating to Sanders and the publication of Clover. Among these are a photograph of the author and two promotional publications from Algonquin Books: a booklet written by Sanders entitled “Ideal Land for Farming,” and a large multi-fold flyer containing critical notices and comment on the novel and announcing publication of her second book, Her Own Place. Also included are signed printings of Clover: a hardback first edition and a softcover presentation set of folded and gathered sheets of the novel prepared for “the friends of Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill.”

The principal item in the collection, however, is an original, corrected manuscript copy of Clover in word-processed sheaf form.

On the title page are the author's name and a York mailing address, and the revelation that the book was originally called An Empty Doorway.

This collection is a significant and appropriate addition to the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, which through its field archival program has maintained a close tie with Dori Sanders since the publication of Clover. In 1993 she delivered the address at the annual meeting of the University South Caroliniana Society, the library's patron organization. In her remarks she reiterated the importance of place and family in her writing. She spoke of the inspiration of childhood re-
flections and of “our flow of customers and visiting farmers” which characterized the location of Clover. She remarked upon “meaningful lives played out without affectation by ordinary people on their own ordinary stage.”

She concluded by citing the blow she felt over the rejection of her first manuscript and then referred to “a caring editor,” Louis D. Rubin, Jr., who, instead of sending the usual rejection slip, wrote a letter. “He encouraged me,” she continued, “to write about what I knew, rather than think of some contrived melodramatic plot.”

An Empty Doorway—or rather, Clover—is the proof-in-hand of Dori Sanders’ perseverance and of her adherence to that advice and encouragement.

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

PEACH FARMER NOVELIST

by Rhett Jackson

I remember when Louis Rubin, the founder of Algonquin Books, told me that he was working with a peach farmer from South Carolina who was writing her first novel. He said that he was impressed with her writing skills, but he wanted to move her into a story about the kind of folks that she was very familiar with. The peach farmer was Dori Sanders and the result of her efforts was, of course, the delightful novel Clover.

Just before the novel was released, I found that Dori would be speaking in Columbia to a meeting of librarians. I got on the phone and asked Algonquin to have the printer ship me a case of the books by overnight air freight. They reached us an hour before Dori was to speak. I took them to the meeting and unpacked them while she was speaking. She had never seen the finished book, and was she excited! Dori is such an enthusiastic person, and I am so happy that this event marked the beginning of a very successful book tour around the entire United States.
In 1887, Alexander Samuel Salley was a 16-year-old student at the Military College of South Carolina (The Citadel) in Charleston, South Carolina. On the advice of his father, he began haunt[ing] local bookstores, in search of the "instructive and entertaining" novels of William Gilmore Simms, the prolific South Carolina novelist, poet, and biographer. At first the young man merely wished to find "reading copies" of the novels. These would replace those missing from his father's collection after the combined depredations of book borrowers and Sherman's army. In Salley's third year at college, however, a set of Simms' works in 17 volumes displayed at Isaac Hammond's bookstore on Broad Street in Charleston caught his fancy. The books, he later recalled, were "bound in attractive blue cloth, with raised figures of trees and guns on the front covers and a woodsman and gun on the spines." Salley's roommate was so enchanted with the elegant volumes that he bought a set of his own.

Salley might have remained simply an educated and entertained reader of Simms' novels, but his collecting fervor was aroused in 1892. He read William P. Trent's study of William Gilmore Simms and, although Trent's criticisms of Simms and Southern attitudes about slavery and state's rights angered Salley, the appended bibliography intrigued him. He decided to collect every first edition listed. This amusement became a collector's obsession for nearly 60 years, resulting in a substantial accumulation of material by and about Simms and the publication of what is still the standard bibliography of the South Carolina author.

Over the years, Salley acquired every printing of Simms' 80 separate works by visiting book stores and sending desiderata lists to dealers. He found first appearances of essays and poems in magazines and hunted down what he called "editions with peculiarities, such as an omitted copyright that was supplied by a printed slip pasted in." He collected binding variants, common to some publishers who issued the same sheets in cloth and in cheaper paper wrappers. Salley must have been especially pleased to add some of those choicest gems of any author collection: signed presentation copies. He discovered that existing Simms bibliographies did not list some items he found. As a result, he published a catalog of his collection in 1943, although he continued to add to his Simms collection for almost two more decades.

A.S. Salley's collection of the works of William Gilmore Simms is undoubtedly a fine author collection, containing many rare and unique
items. Much of its charm, however, lies in what it reveals about the collector. Clearly, Salley, as an historian and archivist, was a person of methodical habits. Mounting his canceled check inside the appropriate book was a customary practice. He also included any correspondence with dealers or fellow collectors with the volume in question. Salley often wrote personal notes inside his books. He noted the date and price paid, sometimes the date and cost of rebinding, and occasionally a gleeful note showing the same book offered by a dealer at a price much higher than that which he had paid. Salley enjoyed bargaining for books, for he noted in Simms' *Southern Passages and Pictures* (1839), that he swapped Gittman's Book Shop another copy of the work plus one dollar. Unfortunately, he did not include the name of the book for which he traded his duplicate. The Salley collection also reveals the serendipitous nature of book collecting. A calf-bound copy of Martin Faber: the Story of a Criminal, Simm's first well-known novel, contains an inscription in Salley's hand, describing the 1894 purchase of the book from the proprietor of a Walterboro, S.C., hotel. The $.50 price was added to his bill. The volume bears the name of the hotel stamped in gold on the upper cover.

The A.S. Salley Collection of the works of William Gilmore Simms is housed at the South Caroliniana Library. It is available for use by library patrons and is accessible through USCAN, the University Libraries’ database.

Jamie S. Hansen is a librarian in the Special Collections Department of Thomas Cooper Library.
Joanne Woodward
the collection
by Kathy Henry Dowell

Tucked away from the glitter and glare of Hollywood, the Joanne Woodward Collection is marking its 20th year at USC.

The ever-expanding collection is nourished by the Oscar-winning actress' memories of South Carolina. A graduate of Greenville High School and a veteran of the Greenville Little Theatre, Woodward has said she believes the years she spent in the Upstate are the years that most directly shaped her theatrical career. She has achieved success on stages and screens around the world, but she has never forgotten her early Carolina connection.

That connection was strengthened in 1975 when Dr. Tom Johnson, a young USC archivist, contacted Woodward. He wanted to offer USC as a repository for her personal memorabilia. Johnson had developed an extensive collection of letters, diaries, and photographs from Woodward's early career.

"Ms. Woodward wrote that she would be delighted to work with us on the preservation of her papers," said Johnson. "We received the first materials in 1976, and she continues to send us gifts."

Those gifts have created a varied collection that includes stage and film scripts with hand-written notes, videotaped performances, movie posters, and hundreds of photographs. Other items include an award from the National Society for Autistic Children and an original draft of close friend and novelist Gore Vidal's An Evening with Richard Nixon.

In 1977, Woodward provided the jewel of the collection: a large scrapbook.

"The entire collection is a rarity. But if we had nothing but the scrapbook, we still would have a very valuable item," said
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That connection was strengthened in 1975 when Dr. Tom Johnson, a young USC archivist, contacted Woodward. He wanted to offer USC as a repository for her personal memorabilia. Johnson had long known the actress was talented, dedicated to her craft—and very private. Would she respond to the offer?

"Ms. Woodward wrote that she would be delighted to work with us on the preservation of her papers," said Johnson. "We received the first materials in 1976, and she continues to send us gifts."

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In 1977, Woodward provided the jewel of the collection: a large scrapbook.

"The entire collection is a rarity. But if we had nothing but the scrapbook, we still would have a very valuable item," said Johnson, now assistant director at the South Caroliniana Library.
An intriguing yet seldom remembered chapter in the history of University of South Carolina libraries unfolded in 1875. Richard Theodore Greener, the first African-American graduate of Harvard and first person of color to serve on the faculty of the University of South Carolina became also the first African American to serve the University as librarian. Greener’s brief but important role in befriending the library at a time of crisis cannot be overestimated, for it was his commitment to the building (the present-day South Caroliniana Library) and its holdings, more than that of any other member of the University community, that rescued the library from almost certain disaster.

Born in Philadelphia in 1844 but transplanted at an early age to Boston, Richard Greener was forced to withdraw from school to help support his widowed mother. In August 1862, hoping to prepare himself for college, young Greener enrolled as a student at Oberlin in Ohio, where he received high marks for declamation, debating, and oratory. He returned to Massachusetts in 1864 and enrolled at Andover.

While a student at Harvard, Greener studied history, political ethics, and metaphysics and won prizes for oratory, elocution, and composition. He graduated with honors in 1870 and over the next three years served as principal of both the Institute for Colored Youth in Philadelphia and Sumner High School in Washington, D.C., where he worked also as assistant editor for The New National Era, a newspaper published by Frederick Douglass.

Even before Greener’s arrival in South Carolina, the University and its library were in chaos. The library, which during the war had housed a Confederate hospital and afterward served as a state legislative chamber, was in disrepair, its collection in disarray. The reorganized or “Radical University,” as it came to be known, opened its doors to African Americans in 1873 amid resignations from most of the existing faculty, including the Rev. C. Bruce Walker, who had served as librarian since 1862. At the October 1873 board meeting, Republican newspaper editor Erastus W. Everson was named Walker’s successor and Richard T. Greener was elected Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, and Evidences of Christianity.

Little is known of the backgrounds of those who served the Radical University as librarian, yet their ambitious plans for the material entrusted to them resound tellingly through the scanty surviving documentation. E.W. Everson’s hopes to recatalog library holdings—at that time accessed through Walker’s manuscript catalog of 1867—are
Photograph of the USC Horseshoe, circa 1875.
revealed in part through a statement from Professor Fisk P. Brewer, dated April 12, 1875, requesting that he be relieved from a teaching overload and allowed to assist Everson “in the preparation of a card catalogue, or index, to the classical books in the Library ... in the method adopted at Harvard (with which I have made myself somewhat familiar).”

Although Everson’s annual report, dated October 31, 1874, mentions a “most pressing need for a new catalogue,” it speaks more to the dilapidated condition in which he found both the collection and the building: “Hundreds of ... books are out of order, needing rebinding, or such repairs to the binding, as only can be done by a book-binder. ... I have found scores of books ... in a rotting condition. Indeed, some of them are decayed so that they crumble into the print beyond the margin. ... During the vacation, every book was handled, dusted, as well as the shelves but in a week’s time, in the galleries, they were covered with dust—crumbling plastering from the sides, and top of the roof, sent down by the rain that finds easy access in several places. Constant care does not suffice to keep the books in proper condition, in the present state of the building.”

Barely had Everson begun his work when, in May 1875, he left Columbia without notifying the faculty of his plans. The following month, Greener was appointed acting librarian and authorized to “take charge of the keys of the Library.” In return, Greener, who had no formal training as a librarian but certainly was familiar with the Harvard model, offered “to
assist ... in the completion of the new card catalogue” begun by Everson.

Greener acted as librarian until November 1875, when Louis G. Smith, a fellow African American, was elected his successor. The most comprehensive account of that brief tenure is found in Greener’s October 30, 1875, report. “Major Everson,” it notes, “shortly before his departure, had begun a new catalogue of the Library; but had only progressed far enough to throw everything into disorder. I determined to apply myself … to a complete re-organization of the books in the Library—no slight task—and make it possible for my successor to go at once about the preparation of a new card catalogue according to the latest methods now in vogue in the best Libraries.” To assist in the work, he hired three college students and with their help “re-arranged all the books in the Library, corrected many misclassifications of Major Everson owing to his ignorance of Greek, Latin or French, added new shelving and brackets, put all the busts into place and hung ten portraits … upon the walls.” During this time Greener also prepared a 40-page report on the library for the “Bureau of Education at Washington” and redoubled efforts to reclaim delinquent books.

What then of Greener’s accomplishments as librarian? Faculty chairman A.W. Cummings reported to the General Assembly that, although the “last incumbent left [the library] in complete disorder, [the books] are now all in the proper alcoves, and better classified than formerly. … The appearance of the Library is much improved and, by the new arrangement, its conveniences are increased.”

Greener’s successor was less complimentary. “On taking possession as Librarian … I found everything in a very disorderly condition,” Louis G. Smith claimed in his first annual report, dated October 31, 1876. “During the Summer I have been engaged in preparing a Catalogue and have succeeded in completing about half. There has been no new Catalogue made for the last twenty years.”

To some degree Greener has been commended for his actions in befriending the library, yet generally the substance of his actions has been relegated to that of custodian, “a person of conscience who took care of books and building” (Margaret B. Meriwether, “The South Caroliniana Library,” South Carolina Librarian, November 1957). However, Cornelius Chapman Scott, an 1877 graduate, writing in a lengthy editorial (“When Negroes Attended the State University,” The State, May 8, 1911) observed that “Prof. Greener, more than any other member of the faculty, rendered valuable service in rearranging the books and restoring the library to its normal condition.”

Greener remained at the University of South Carolina until 1877 when the newly-elected board called for the resignation of all faculty members and closed the doors of the school. His later life was no less auspicious. Having earned an LL.B. from the University of South Carolina in 1876, he went on to serve as both instructor and dean in the Law Department at Howard University. As a practicing attorney, Greener was involved in a number of noteworthy legal cases, among them the defense in 1881 of West Point cadet Johnson Chesnut Whittaker, an African American whom Greener, as a member of the University of South Carolina faculty, had recommended for Congressional appointment to the United States Military Academy in 1876.

Greener’s national prominence soared in 1879 when he took issue with Frederick Douglass over the exodus of freed persons from the South. Douglass advised African Americans that, in remaining where they were, they might one day wield political power. Greener took the position that they should leave and take advantage of the riches of the American West. Later Greener served as consul at Bombay, India, and as United States commercial agent at Vladivostok, Siberia. He retired from foreign service in 1905 and resided in Chicago until his death in 1922.

Henry G. Fulmer is manuscripts librarian at the South Caroliniana Library.

Postcard addressed to Greener requesting information on a University scholarship, circa 1875.
The University South Caroliniana Society Annual Meeting, 1995

The University South Caroliniana Society held its 59th annual meeting on Friday, May 19, 1995. Two hundred forty members attended a reception at the South Caroliniana Library and the banquet/business meeting in the Russell House ballroom. The exhibit at the library featured selections from collections acquired by gift and purchase during 1994. Among the collections exhibited were the papers of Arthur Clement (1908–1986), Robert McC. Figg (1901–1991), Anita Pollitzer (1894–1975), Frank Durham (1913–1971), Henry Ravenel (1814–1887), and John McCrae (1917–1986). Notable acquisitions through the use of member’s dues included a manuscript by John Preston Arthur, “Through Southern Eyes: An Historical Novel of Secession and Reconstruction”; an anonymous travel journal of an 1849 trip to Aiken; an unpublished manuscript entitled “Pauline, a Blockade-Run Ambassadeur of the Late American War”; two issues, 24 June and 1 July 1865, of the Hospital Transcript (Hilton Head); and 38 letters, 1862–64, of Calvin Shedel, Co. A, 7th New Hampshire Regiment, who served on the South Carolina coast.

Dr. Charles W. Joyner, Burroughs Distinguished Professor of Southern History and Culture at Coastal Carolina University, addressed the membership on “South Carolina as a Folk Culture.” He noted that two of the classic statements defining Southern heritage are found in C. Vann Woodward’s essay, “The Irony of Southern History,” and David Potter’s essay, “The Southern Enigma.” Woodward looks to the South’s historical experience to explain the region’s distinctiveness; Potter identifies the South’s distinc-
tiveness in "the culture of the folk," a culture that has withstood all the homogenizing onslaughts of commercial popular culture.

The historical background of South Carolina's folk culture is European, African, and Native American. The European currents included Spanish, French, English, Barbadians, Scots, French Huguenot, and Jewish. "Colonial South Carolina," according to Joyner, was made up of many ethnic groups ... The Carolina patchwork was multicultural before multicultural was fashionable. Just as these European cultures intermingled and modified one another, South Carolina's diverse African cultures did the same. While these cultures were converging with each other, both also were being influenced by Native American ethnic groups. "In the crucible of Carolina," Joyner noted, "the traditions of all Carolinians, native and newcomer alike, were stimulated and modified by one another. It was one of the world's great epics of cultural change."

Although some scholars have argued that South Carolina's folk culture is an endangered tradition, Joyner suggests that folk cultures always appear to be endangered and that in the face of such challenges they often transform themselves. Joyner concluded, "Out of the cultural triangle of Europe, Africa, and South Carolina has emerged a profound and creative exchange that has given our state a distinctive folk culture of great strength and of great beauty, a folk culture that united all our people, perhaps in deeper ways than we even yet understand."

President Jane C. Davis presided over the business session which included the election of new officers to the Executive Council. Mrs. Katherine Richardson of Sumter was elected to a three-year term as vice president; elected to four-year terms on the Executive Council were Mr. Scott Derrick of Johnston; Dr. Cantey Haile of Columbia; and Dr. William Hine of Orangeburg.
Dr. Allen J. Stokes, Jr., the society's secretary-treasurer and director of the South Caroliniana Library, reported that the society's membership stood at 3,911, an increase of 72 over the previous year. The society received $49,254 in dues and endowment contributions and $33,466 in interest and dividend income. Among the gifts to the society during the year were a bequest from the estate of Caroline McKissick Dial, president of the society from 1954 until 1960, and a memorial to Elizabeth Boatwright Coker from the Sonoco Foundation. Mrs. Coker served on the society's Executive Council. The balance of the society's fund at the end of the year was $523,588, an increase of $45,920. The fund's market value stood at $819,274, a decrease of $9,800 since 1993. The society contributed $40,939 of accumulated dues and investment income to enhance the collections of the South Caroliniana Library. The society also continued its support of two nationally recognized editorial projects, The Papers of John C. Calhoun and The Papers of Henry Laurens.

Butler Derrick represented South Carolina's Third District in the United States House of Representatives from 1975 to 1995. At his retirement he donated his congressional papers, along with campaign records and memorabilia, to the University to be administered by the South Caroliniana Library's Modern Political Collections division.

The library views the Derrick Collection as a keystone in its effort to document government and contemporary society. Derrick's lengthy tenure in Congress, his role in leadership, and his substantive nature form a rare combination ensuring that his papers will constitute a major historical resource on government and politics. Modern Political Collections also holds the papers of Derrick's predecessor, Bryan Dorn, and thus documents life in the Third District from 1948 to 1995.

Modern Political Collections was created in 1991 on the announcement that Fritz Hollings would donate his papers to the University. Other holdings include the papers of Sol Blatt, Rembert Dennis, Marion Gressette, Olin Johnston, Isadore Lourie, Dick Riley, John West, and the Democratic and Republican state parties. To date the University has received over 1,700 linear feet of material from Senator Hollings. Butler Derrick donated approximately 450 feet of papers. The size and complex nature of these collections differentiate them from the library's typical manuscript collections.

Butler Derrick donated approximately 450 feet of papers to Modern Political Collections, the publication of finding aids, and the promotion of the study of contemporary government and society.
The society’s 60th annual meeting was held on Friday, May 17, 1996. Dr. Thomas L. Johnson, assistant director and field archivist for the South Caroliniana Library and the author of “James McBride Dabbs: A Life Story,” addressed the society. The year 1996 is the centennial anniversary of Dabbs’ birth.

The following members joined the South Caroliniana Society between June 30, 1994, and July 1, 1995.

**LIFE MEMBERS**
- Miss Elizabeth R. Anderson
- Mrs. Carol D. Benfield
- Mr. Brent Breakin
- Mr. Joseph H. Burgess
- Mr. William J. Clement
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- Mrs. Mary Jane Claydon
- Mr. St. John Courtenay III
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- Miss Iva Jean Maddox

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- Ms. Lori A. Cline
- Mr. Robert E. Connolly III
- Mr. Brian Cuthrell
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- Dr. & Mrs. Hugh S. Norton
- Mrs. Johnnie U. Price
- Mr. Carey M. Roberts
- Mr. Edwin H. Stultz, Jr.
- Mr. & Mrs. William F. Wooten

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**1996 SIMMS SCHOLAR NAMED**

Dr. John C. Guilds has been named the South Caroliniana Library’s William Gilmore Simms Research Visiting Professor for 1996. Dr. Guilds, who is Distinguished Professor of Humanities at the University of Arkansas, will spend the summer of 1996, as he says, “working on my favorite author in my favorite library.” Dr. Guilds expects to make progress on several Simms-related projects and hopes to complete at least one of them.

Mrs. Alester G. Furman III has spearheaded efforts this year for additional support of this project by all of the living descendants of William Gilmore Simms, her great-grandfather.
LEWIS P. JONES RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORY

BY NANCY H. WASHINGTON

"S"ince the present is but a continuation of the past, one never sees clearly what is all about him without a look into history. Of no state is that more true than it is of South Carolina." These words from the introduction to Dr. Lewis Pinckney Jones' book South Carolina: A Synoptic History for Laymen, express the rationale for his life's work of teaching and writing about South Carolina history. They also help explain the reasoning of an anonymous donor who has endowed the Lewis P. Jones Research Fellowship in South Carolina History.

Beginning in June 1997 the fellowship will provide researchers in South Carolina history the opportunity of working in the South Caroliniana Library during the summer months. Each year's recipient will be selected by a committee comprised of the director of the South Caroliniana Library, a representative from the USC Department of History, and a representative from the South Carolina Confederation of Local Historical Societies. The fellowship, which includes a stipend of $500 and on-campus housing, is available to non-professional historical researchers, public school teachers, and teachers of history in colleges and universities.

Dr. Jones, a native of Laurens, South Carolina, received Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from Wofford College and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in history from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He served as a member of the faculty of Wofford College from 1946 to 1987, during which time he was secretary to the faculty, chair of the history department and first holder of the William R. Kenan, Jr., Professorship.

Besides the history mentioned above, some of Dr. Jones' other publications include South Carolina: One of the Fifty States; Stormy Petrel; N.G. Gonzales and His State; Books and Articles on South Carolina: A Guide; and The South Carolina Civil War of 1775. He is also a frequent contributor to Sandlapper magazine and the Spartanburg Herald-Journal.

In his efforts to promote historic preservation and awareness throughout his career, Dr. Jones has served as president of the South Carolina Historical Association, vice president of the University South Caroliniana Society, member of the South Carolina Committee for the Humanities, member of the review board of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, and member of the state board of review for the National Register of Historic Places. He has also conducted summer seminars for South Carolina teachers and administrators in areas such as folklore, country stores, Native Americans, slavery, agriculture, education, rivers, and architecture.

In 1987 Dr. Jones was presented with South Carolina's highest award, the Order of the Palmetto, and in 1993 Wofford College presented him with an honorary degree.

Participants in the Lewis P. Jones Research Fellowship in South Carolina History will have his example of dedication to the study and teaching of history to inspire them in their endeavors and will, in turn, offer their projects as a tribute to his accomplishments.

Nancy H. Washington is director of publications for the USC Libraries.
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The Thomas Cooper Society was established in 1992 to serve as a volunteer supporting organization for the University of South Carolina's Thomas Cooper Library, encouraging community interest in the library, and promoting a fuller understanding of its purpose, programs, and potential. Opportunities for cultural enrichment are offered through a stimulating series of lectures, exhibitions, and special events.

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

THOMAS COOPER SOCIETY EVENTS OF 1994–95

The Thomas Cooper Society marked the end of an eventful fifth year in June, 1995. Continuing what had become a tradition of outstanding speakers, the society was honored to welcome Terry Kay, William Baldwin, Marjorie Perloff, Pat Conroy, and Robert Rosen as guest speakers; Ronald Baughman, Libby Bernardin, Claudia Brinson, Kwame Dawes, Robert Lamb, and David Miller were resident writers who participated in society programs.

Terry Kay, author of To Dance with the White Dog (1990) was the speaker at the Fall Luncheon held at the Capital City Club in October 1994. Vice President Rhett Jackson and Program Committee member Lois Mendenhall arranged for his visit. Mr. Kay was at the end of a tour to promote his most recent novel, Shadow Song (1994). His address focused on the importance of authorial salesmanship. To write well is only part of an author's job, he submitted; unless a work is well published, which requires the author's help, it will not reach its fullest audience.

In January 1995 the society initiated the Writers on Main Street program, a day-long series of workshops conducted by writers associated with the University community. The program was held on the executive floor of the NationsBank Plaza building. Over 100 students from local public and private schools joined a like number of society members and business people in creative writing workshops on topics ranging from poetry to playwriting. Every workshop participant wrote, and every leader read from his or her work. Box lunches were served and participants were encouraged to continue their discussions as they ate. The culmination of the day's activities was a reception for society members at which award-winning McClellanville author
Professor Perloff is considered the doyenne of critical approaches to modernism. Professor Patrick Scott organized the society reception.

The society’s major event of the year was the Spring Banquet at which Pat Conroy was the featured speaker. The banquet turned out to be a Conroy family affair: his father, the model for The Great Santini, and his two brothers also attended. At the dinner, USC President John Palms introduced Alex Sanders, president of the College of Charleston and a friend of Mr. Conroy. President Sanders demonstrated his own skills as a storyteller in a fascinating introduction to a most engaging speaker. Fittingly, the society’s past president, Professor Mary Ellen O’Leary, who had been instrumental in arranging for Mr. Conroy’s visit, announced that he would receive the first Thomas Cooper Society Medal for Distinction in the Arts and Sciences.

In recognition of their significant contributions to the society, Dr. D. Strother Pope, and his sisters, Mrs. Emer Rice and Mrs. William Carroll Brown, were presented certificates commemorating their selection as honorary life members in the society. Also honored was William S. Belser, who was recognized for his many contributions to USC’s McKissick Museum and the Thomas Cooper Library.

Another highlight of the evening was the presentation of the society’s Book Collecting Award which is offered each year to the South Carolina college student who is judged to have amassed the best collection of books in a particular area. The 1995 recipient of the award was N. Allen Cornett, a graduate student in history at USC, whose entry was entitled, “A Collection of Books by Wendell Berry.”

In June 1995 society members were honored to have Robert Rosen as guest speaker for an afternoon reception. Mr. Rosen, a Charleston attorney, is author of Confederate Charleston: An Illustrated History of the City and the People During the Civil War, published by the University of South Carolina Press. Mr. Rosen spoke about his work-in-progress concerning the Jewish community in South Carolina during the Confederacy. The reception to Mr. Rosen’s remarks suggested that the book, also to be published by the USC Press, will serve an eager audience.
THOMAS COOPER SOCIETY
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JANUARY 1, 1994—DECEMBER 31, 1995

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Left to right: Drs. G. Ross Roy, George Terry, Rodger Tarr, and Richard Layman.

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Mr. John Wedeking
Dr. Richard & Dr. Sandra Werte
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Dr. Harriett Williams
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Mr. & Mrs. Robert Young

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Mr. Stephen Adams
Ms. Tammy Adams
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LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The University libraries have benefited significantly from increased fund-raising efforts during this year. Over $200,000 has been received from The National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant. This program matches a portion of contributions made to endowments that will build the humanities collections, preserve materials, and purchase research-level materials. The libraries must raise over $700,000 by July 31, 1998, to complete the NEH Challenge Grant.

The Modern Political Collections Endowment was begun in the spring of 1995 with a generous contribution from The Honorable Butler C. Derrick, Jr. Additional funds have been added throughout the year. Proceeds from this endowment will enhance the research efforts for the Modern Political Collections.

Members of the Classes of 1941-45 gathered on the University campus during Homecoming festivities in the fall of 1995. As an outreach of this effort, the War Years Acquisitions Endowment was begun with contributions in memory of Harold D. Breazeale, Sr. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson also made a substantial planned gift dedicated to this endowment. This account will provide for the ongoing acquisition and preservation of materials relating to World War II.

Planned gifts, such as the one mentioned above, have been characterized as being like eating your cake and having it too. A planned gift is one where a gift is made, but the donor keeps the income for life. For instance, in 1994 a USC friend, age 70, was earning three percent interest on his savings. He gave the savings to USC for a scholarship. USC was able to pay the donor seven percent annual interest, providing him with $200 per month more income. In addition, he was entitled to a charitable income tax deduction and the scholarship was assured. Other types of planned gifts are bequests in wills, real estate, and the gift of a home whereby the owner retains the right to remain in the home during his or her lifetime.

Plans are also underway to form individually named acquisitions endowments. For information on this or other projects, please contact Carol D. Benfield, director of development, at 803-777-3142.
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Mr. Gabriel Fernandez
Mr. Brian Ferrand
Ms. Mary Louise Ferrell
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Ms. Teresa Fishman
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Ms. Mary Arnold Garvin
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Ms. Karen Gerchick-Reiter
Mr. Farid Ghass
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Mr. Mike Gingerich
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Thomas Cooper Library members enjoy a reception in the Graniteville Room of Thomas Cooper Library.
Pat Conroy chats with USC student Jack Jordan.

Mr. David Millman
Ms. Georgeanne Mintner
Ms. Deborah Mitchell
Ms. Pearl Mitchell
Ms. Kathlyn Mohand
Mr. Darcy Moody
Mr. Brian Moneary
Ms. Gwen Moor
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Mr. Andrew Myers
Dr. Carol Myers-Sctson
Mr. Anthony Nied
Mr. Bill Nettles
Ms. Virginia Newman
Ms. Han Nguyen
Mr. Quang Nguyen
Looking Forward

On September 24, 1996, the Thomas Cooper Society will host a banquet commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of American Jazz Age author F. Scott Fitzgerald. The featured speaker will be Joseph Heller.

Several related events will be held on campus including an exhibit at McKissick Museum entitled “Double Vision: Fitzgerald’s World of Realism and Imagination,” an exhibit at Thomas Cooper Library on “F. Scott Fitzgerald and the Profession of Authorship,” and a presentation of the author’s musical “Fie! Fie! Fi-Fi!”
Ms. Carith Wilson  
Mr. Jesse Wilson  
Mr. Lewis Wilson  
Ms. Sue Ann Wilson  
Ms. Cheryl Wimberly  
Dr. Mary Ann Wimsatt  
Dr. Sandy Winseforth  
Ms. Maggie Witt  
Ms. Esther Witherspoon  
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Ms. Ann Wood  
Ms. Michelle Woodbury  
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**Mr. Paul Kelly**

**Mr. Terence Kendrick**

**Ms. Amy Leonard**

**Ms. Shannon Laverette**

**Ms. Jih-whi Lin**

**Ms. Shawn Lindsay**

**Mr. Mark Loewke**

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**Thomas Cooper Society Medal for Distinction in the Arts and Sciences**

On April 27, 1995, the Thomas Cooper Society marked a momentous event in its history when the noted South Carolina author, Pat Conroy, was named the first recipient of the Thomas Cooper Society Medal for Distinction in the Arts and Sciences. Mr. Conroy's selection was made, "In recognition of a distinguished career as a novelist; in appreciation for the underlying reverence for the human spirit and respect for worth of each person; and in celebration of a body of work which embraces tradition, yet challenges conventionalism."

A certificate was given to Mr. Conroy in lieu of the medal, which will be presented when the casting is complete. The antiqued bronze medal will feature a portrait of Thomas Cooper and hang from a red, black, and white neck ribbon.
George Terry (right) presents a certificate of appreciation to William S. Belser.

Pat Conroy autographs a copy of his latest novel, Beach Music.