

Two Hundred Years of USC's Libraries

ARCHIVED ONLINE EXHIBIT

This exhibit was originally created in 2001 as part of the University of South Carolina's Bicentennial

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FOREWORD

The University of South Carolina has been collecting books for its library since at least 1802, before there were students or even faculty. The present exhibit displays some representative acquisitions and related documents from the past two hundred years. It cannot show the huge transformation that has taken place in the library as a whole--a transformation both in scale (from the initial 3000 volumes to nearly three million, with millions more items now accessible in microform or on-line) and in the complexity of the materials, information and services that must be provided.

The focus here, in accordance with the bicentennial occasion, is on the continuity behind the change. The books in the present exhibit are arranged chronologically, not by the date of their publication, but by the period in which they came to the library. In the earlier stages of the exhibit, books from Thomas Cooper Library's Department of Rare Books & Special Collections have been supplemented by items from USC Archives and the South Caroliniana Library, and in the later stages by occasional items from the library's own administrative files.

The materials on display range from Governor Drayton's 1807 gift of his manuscript *Carolina Florist* and of the *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences*, and such antebellum treasures as *De Bry's Greater Voyages*, the *Piranesi Opere*, *Audubon's Birds of America* and *Viviparous Quadrupeds*, *Darwin's Zoology of the Beagle*, and *Maximilian's Travels in the Interior of North America*, to selected twentieth century acquisitions, including the beautiful codex of *Higdon's Polychronicon*, the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, the *King James Bible*, the *Blaeu Atlas*, and inscribed books by Robert Burns, Thomas Carlyle, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and James Weldon Johnson. Other recent gifts on display include the *Lords Proprietors' grant* (and great seal) from 1699, a *Maria Theresa patent of nobility* (also with seal), and the sword presented to Garibaldi in 1848 by the people of Montevideo.

Manuscripts displayed include a letter from John Drayton, borrowing records from 1810, a letter of May 1840 requesting payment from the Trustees for the newly-completed library building, and an acknowledgement written on behalf of President Daniel Coit Gilman in 1875, thanking for a gift from South Carolina for the library of the new Johns Hopkins University.

This exhibition builds on earlier guides, catalogues and exhibits, and draws also on the various histories of the College, University and library.

STARTING A COLLEGE LIBRARY

South Carolina College library, Book 1

John Adolphus, 1768-1845,

The history of England, from the accession of King George the Third to the conclusion of peace in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

London: T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1802.

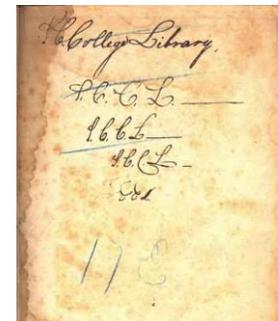


Soon after the chartering of South Carolina College, in December 1801, the legislature appropriated funds to provide both buildings and books for the new institution. In 1804, just before the college opened to students, it was reported that 5000 books had been ordered and that over \$3000 had been expended for library acquisitions. As the label indicates, this three-volume history of Britain in the period of the American Revolution was among the first books purchased.



The librarian who left his mark: Thomas Park

Thomas Park (1767-1844), a 1791 graduate from the new college president's former college, Brown, was professor of languages in South Carolina College from 1806-1835, and also served as Librarian (and Treasurer) from 1808-1823 and 1839-1844. Many of the library's books, like book 1 carry his ink inscriptions and comments, as seen here on the front endpapers of book 1.



A visitor to the library in 1805

Edward Hooker, 1785-1846

Diary of Edward Hooker, 1805-1808

from the Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association for 1896. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1897. Original wrappers. Presented to August Kohn by F. C. Woodward, South Carolina College. *From the Kohn-Hennig Collection, South Caroliniana Library.*

Edward Hooker, an 1805 Yale graduate from Farmington, Connecticut, visited the campus during its first teaching year, and reported that the library, housed at that time in Rutledge College, had something over 3000 volumes. Subsequently Hooker became a tutor at the College before returning to Yale and a law career. Franklin C. Woodward (b. 1849) was professor of English at South Carolina from 1888, president of South Carolina College 1897-1892, and, for a brief period, titular librarian. On the Kohn-Henning Collection, see case 10.

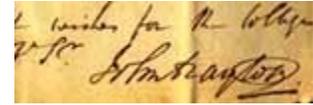


Governor Drayton and the library

John Drayton (1766-1822), of Charleston, had himself studied both at Princeton under John Witherspoon and in London. As governor, in 1801, Drayton had recommended to the South Carolina legislature the establishment of the College, and he took a continuing interest in the development of its library. The books Drayton he sent in 1807 from Charleston to Columbia were the library's first major donation.

A further gift from Governor Drayton

John Drayton, 1766-1802),
Autograph letter, signed, to the Trustees of South Carolina College,
1814 (*USC Archives*)



--This letter of 1813 accompanied a further gift to the College library, in the wake of a hurricane in coastal Carolina (upright case 1A), and still more gifts would follow, including Drayton's gift of a 1757 Virgil.



Drayton, John Jay, and a periodical subscription

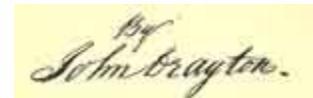
Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, volumes 1 and 2.

Boston: the Academy, 1785 and 1793.

--Drayton had been given a copy of the Academy's first volume by John Jay, which he had passed on to the College (with both men's inscriptions). In sending the second volume, Drayton included a cover note signifying his intention of keeping the series going.

Drayton and botanical research

John Drayton, 1766-1822,
The Carolina Florist in which upwards of one thousand plants are mentioned.



Illustrated bound manuscript, 1807. South Caroliniana Library (*Manuscript Department*).

--Drayton was concerned not only with a strong classical library but also with science and natural history. He himself had become a member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen, and he comments in his preface presenting the volume to the college, dated August 29, 1807, that "already botany is studied in some of our colleges." Along with this original manuscript flora, Drayton also presented copies of Michaux's *Flora Boreali-Americana* (1803) and *Shecut's Flora Carolinaensis* (1806).



How the early library worked

South Carolina College Library
Loan Records, 1810-1811.

Manuscript. *USC Archives*.

--According to the regulations of 1807, students could visit the library, by classes, and request books for loan, only once a week. Borrowing periods varied by the size of the book--one folio for four weeks, one quarto for three, an octavo for two weeks, or two little duodecimos for a week. This opening shows students borrowing Governor Drayton's book *View of Carolina* (1802),

Thomas Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia*, and William Robertson's *History of America*, as well as volumes by Anacreon, Plutarch, Vaillant, Smollett, Gibbon, and Schiller.

What South Carolina students were reading in January

1810 This page is one of several loose leaves, in the distinctive hand of the then-librarian Prof. Thomas Park, checking out books to students, once a week, class by class. Their reading was not all from the Greek and Latin classics. This week, early in 1810, students in the junior class were reading Johnson, Hume, Goldsmith's *History of England*, Tooke's *Russian Empire*, Bacon's *Essays*, and Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, while sophomores were checking out the *Life of Washington*, Adam Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, and James Macpherson's *Ossian* (*USC Archives*).



SOME ANTEBELLUM TREASURES

Henry Junius Nott

Henry Nott (1797-1837) was an 1814 graduate of South Carolina College, editor of the South Carolina Law Reports, professor of Logic, the Elements of Criticism, & Philosophy of Languages from 1824 till his death at sea, and chairman of the faculty in 1834-35. In 1821-23, he spent part of a visit to Europe finding books for the College library.



The College library in the 1830's

[Edward W. Johnston],
Catalogue of the Library of the South Carolina College.
Columbia, SC: the Telescope, 1836. Original wrappers. *Presented by Miss E. Gibbes of Charleston.*

--Johnson, librarian of the college for only two years (1834-36), had previously served as sublibrarian, publishing an article attacking the New England puritan poets in Legare's Southern Review in 1831, and being attacked by the young James Henley Thornwell in a local newspaper as Thomas Cooper's creature ("a machine in the hands of some designing Englishman"). Johnston's rather bitter preface to this self-published catalogue indicates that he had already left before its publication, presumably in the post-Cooper reorganization of 1836. Johnston's idiosyncratic subject arrangement was derived from the 17th century philosopher Francis Bacon, and he lamented that the listings are incomplete (because professors would not return books when asked), but his work remains a valuable guide to the early holdings.

Collecting incunabula in the 1820's

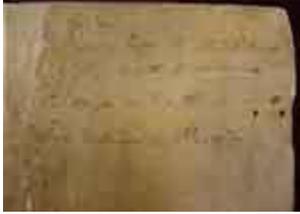
Bartholomaeus Anglicus, 13th cent.

De proprietatibus rerum.

Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 1483.

The University library includes nearly thirty incunabula, books printed during the first fifty years after Gutenberg, through 1501. This volume, which has probably been in the library since the 1820's, shows the transition between manuscript page design and early printing. Illumination has been added by hand to a printed text. This Latin account of the natural world had been written by a 14th century English Franciscan.





An early donation of incunabula

Albertus Magnus, Saint, 1193?-1280.

De celo & mundo.

[Venetiis: Joannem & Gregorius d' Gregoriis fratres, 1495]. Bound with *Phisico sive De phisico auditu libri octo* [Venetiis, 1494] and other works by the author. *Presented to South Carolina College by William Campbell Preston.*

--the works of the Dominican scholastic philosopher Albertus the Great made Aristotelian ideas on the natural sciences widely available in the later middle ages. This volume, which binds together seven early printed editions (incunabula) of works by Albertus Magnus, was presented by William Campbell Preston, later President of South Carolina College (1845-1851); it was already in the library at the time of the 1836 printed catalogue.

Audubon's *Birds of America* at South Carolina College

John James Audubon, 1785-1851,

"Brown Pelican, *Pelecanus Fuscus*,"

plate 251, from his *Birds of America*, no. 51, 1835.

Among the great glories of the library is the full set of John James Audubon's double elephant folio engravings *Birds of America*, published in parts between 1828 and 1838. A subscription to these hand-colored copperplates, engraved by Robert Havell Jr. of London from paintings by Audubon, was voted by the South Carolina legislature in December 1831, and the final installments delivered by wagon from Charleston in 1839. The original cost was \$925.50, including the binding of volume I, though an additional \$50 was spent in 1853 for binding up number parts of the remaining volumes. The library's copy was disbound for conservation in 1965, and then housed in portfolios, though the bindings have been preserved. For this plate, Audubon drew the life-sized bird, probably in the Florida Keys in April 1832, while his assistant George Lehman drew the mangrove limb on which it is perched.



The Other Audubon (*Graniteville Room*)

Audubon, John James, 1785-1851, and John Bachman, 1790-1874.

"*Sciurus sub-auratus*, the yellow-bellied squirrel,"

plate 58, from *The viviparous quadrupeds of North America*.

3 vols. New York: J.J. Audubon, 1845-1848. Contemporary half roan, cloth. *Presented to South Carolina College by General J.H. Adams.*

--less well-known than Audubon's great *Birds of America* is this late series also associated with his name, but produced collaboratively towards the end of his life. The *Quadrupends* was produced by a different process, using black and white lithography rather than engraved copperplates before the handcoloring stage. The series of 150 plates was issued in 30 parts, at a total cost of \$300. James Hopkins Adams was Governor of South Carolina, 1854-1856.

An early purchase in American history

Theodor de Bry, 1528-1598.

Brevis narratio eorum qui in Florida Americi provincia Gallis acciderunt . . .

Auctore Iacobo Le Moyne. . . .

Frankfurt: John Wechel, Theodor de Bry, 1591. Vellum.

This important source for early European exploration of the Americas was originally purchased by the College for \$35. The Renaissance German engraver Theodor de Bry issued two major series of exploration narratives, with fine illustrations and beautiful, now very rare, engraved maps. De Bry's *Greater Voyages* covered North and South America, and the *Lesser Voyages* covered Africa and Asia. This map of Florida, from the second part of the *Greater Voyages*, shows the early Spanish and French settlements of Port Royal and "Charlesfort" (near Parris Island, not the later Charlestown).



INTELLECTUAL AMBITIONS: COOPER AND LIEBER

Thomas Cooper and the College Curriculum

Thomas Cooper, 1759-1839,

Lectures on the Elements of Political Economy, by Thomas Cooper, M.D., President of the South Carolina College, and Professor of Chemistry and Political Economy.

2nd edition. Columbia, S.C.: M Morris & Wilson, 1829. Signature on title-page: "Robert N. Gourdon, S-C-C-".

--The second president of South Carolina College, Thomas Cooper, a friend of Joseph Priestley and a political ally of Thomas Jefferson, was especially concerned to modernize the College curriculum, strengthening its scientific component in lectures on chemistry and geology, and then persuading the Trustees to add the new discipline of economics. In addition to separate works by Cooper himself, the library also has a number of his volumes of scientific and political tracts.



Intellectual Ambition, I:

Allgemeine deutsche Real-Encyclopädie für die gebildeten Stände: Conversations-Lexikon. 7. Originalaufl. 12 vols. Leipzig: F.A.

Brockhaus, 1830. Original tree calf.



Shown with Lieber, Francis, 1800-1872; Wigglesworth, Edward, 1804-1876, ed.

Encyclopaedia Americana. A popular dictionary of arts, sciences, literature, history, politics and biography, brought down to the present time; including a copious collection of original articles in American biography; on the basis of the 7th ed. of the German Conversations-lexicon.

13 vols. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Carey, 1829-33.

--Soon after he arrived in America from Germany in 1827, Francis Lieber had conceived of this American rival to the great European encyclopaedias. Lieber taught history and political philosophy at South Carolina from 1835-1857. His reputation rests on his books on ethics, civil liberty and international law, but it is the *Encyclopaedia Americana* that best represents the intellectual range he brought to the College.

Intellectual ambition, II:

Charles Babbage, 1792-1871,

"Note B: On the Calculating Engine,"

from his *The Ninth Bridgwater Treatise, a fragment*

London: John Murray, 1837.

The Cambridge mathematician Charles Babbage is now known chiefly for his invention of the mechanical difference engine, first announced in 1822, foreshadowing the modern computer. Under an 1829 bequest from the eccentric Rt. Honourable and Revd. the Earl of Bridgwater, the Royal



Society had sponsored a series of eight Bridgwater Treatises by eminent scientists designed to demonstrate the "power, wisdom and goodness of God" from the complexity of the natural world. In his fragmentary Ninth Treatise, Babbage, by then Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, used his calculating engine to calculate the probabilities of random creation. This copy of Babbage's treatise is in the distinctive binding of the antebellum College library.



Intellectual Ambition, III

"Musa Galapagoensis,"

from Charles Darwin, ed.,

The Zoology of the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, under the command of Captain Fitzroy, R.N., during the years 1832 to 1836. Published with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Pt. II. Mammalia, described by George R. Waterhouse, Esq. . . . ;

with a notice of their habits and ranges, by Charles Darwin, Esq.

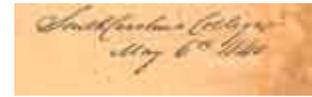
London: Smith, Elder, 1839. Contemporary calf. Stamp of South Carolina College on upper cover.

--Many of the College books that are now rare were first acquired as new publications. Darwin sent or brought back to Britain thousands of new species from the *Beagle's* voyage, and arranged for the leading naturalists in each field to describe them for this lavishly illustrated official report, published in parts over a four-year period. Waterhouse's report on the new mammal specimens was the first section to appear.

A WORKING LIBRARY

Building a library, I: the First Separate College Library Building

The library was first housed in the main College building, and from 1817 it was in a new library room over the science hall (where Legare now stands). In December 1836, at the instigation of the new President, Robert W. Barnwell, a committee of the trustees, recommended to the legislature a separate library, which was opened in 1840, at a cost of \$23,494. It was then the first separate college library building in the United States, to be followed by Harvard a year later, Yale in 1843-46, and Princeton in 1873. The library was traditionally said to have been designed by Robert Mills, architect for the Maxcy and Washington monuments; it has recently been documented that elements from his ambitious design were indeed used, in the portico and upper library hall, though the plan as a whole was severely pruned for reasons of cost. Shown here is the draft of a letter to the College trustees, presumably from President Barnwell or from Thomas Park (who also acted as College Treasurer), reporting the completion of the building, and requesting transfer of the remaining funds (*USC Archives*). The well-known painting of the Horseshoe by William Harrison Scarborough (1812-1871) shows the new library on the left, c. 1850.



President Barnwell

As President of South Carolina College in 1836-1841, Robert William Barnwell (1801-1883) took the lead not only in obtaining approval for the new library building, but also in establishing increased regular funding for new purchases. "So rapid has been the advance of modern literature," Barnwell argued in his 1836 report, "that those who have access only to the information which our library furnishes, are almost entirely excluded from the existing commonwealth of learning, and are left in profound ignorance of the very commonplaces of modern science." The trustees allocated a stable base of \$2000 a year, plus the surplus of the tuition fund, allowing some \$4000 to be spent annually. Barnwell served as president again in 1865-73 (technically chairman of the faculty), but instead of returning as president a third time in 1880, in the post-Reconstruction South Carolina A. & M., he preferred to be librarian, holding the post for the last three years of his life. He was succeeded as librarian first by his daughter Eliza (1883-1886) and then his son John (1886-1888).

A student librarian in the 1840's

At intervals during the 19th century, the librarian was one of the students. Joseph Lowry, for instance, was librarian 1806-1808. The librarian in 1844-1848 was Henry Campbell Davis, son of the physician at the asylum, who graduated from the College in 1849. His son would become professor of history, and a grandson professor of English.



Building a library, II: Buying Books

Quite early in the library's development, the College employed agents and book dealers elsewhere to procure books for the library. After Nott's buying trip in the 1820's, the College used the London dealer Henry Stevens, Auguste Vattermare of Paris, and the New York and London firm of Wiley and Putnam. Shown here is a bill Wiley and Putnam sent to President Robert Henry in the 1840's, listing their imports in British pounds, and then converting the total at just under \$4 to the pound. (*USC Archives*).

Fitz McMaster as a young man

One of the most active of the antebellum librarians was Fitz W. McMaster (1828-1899), an 1847 graduate, who was librarian from 1848-1856. McMaster subsequently served in the Confederate forces and became very active as an alumnus in the post-Civil War period.



Acquisitions in the 1840's

Fitz W. McMaster,

Report of the Librarian of the So- Car- College- Novr 29th 1848.

Manuscript, 6 leaves. *USC Archives*.

--McMaster submitted reports like this to the Trustees every six months. He listed every title purchased; in the previous half-year, he had added 264 volumes, including 8 in the huge elephant folio size, for a total cost of \$1519.82. The average cost of the books, excluding the folios, had been, \$4.50. The large folios, by contrast, had averaged \$32 each.

One of the last complete sets of Piranesi's Works

Piranesi, Giambattista, 1720-1778.

Basilica of St. Peter, Rome,

from vol. 16, *Vedute di Roma*, in *Opere di Giambattista Piranesi*.

29 vols. in 26. Parigi: Da'Torchi de' Fratelli Firmin Didot Libraij,

Stampatori dell' Instituto di

Francia, 1835-37. Quarter calf, marbled boards, stamped South Carolina College Library.

--the eighteenth-century engraver Giambattista Piranesi worked directly on the plates, rather than preparing full-scale paintings or drawings first. Now best known for his dark



views of prison vaults, and his record of classical ruins, he was most influential in his own time for his views of Rome and his engravings of classical antiquities. Following his death, his son, and then the Paris firm of Firmin-Didot, issued collected editions of his works printed from the original copper plates. The South Carolina College set, acquired during President Barnwell's tenure in late 1830's, was the final such collection. Among the library's other important large-scale illustrated antiquarian works were D'Hancarville's *Etruscan, Greek and Roman Antiquities from the Cabinet of Sir William Hamilton* (1766-67), Kingsborough's *Antiquities of Mexico* (1830-48), and Champollion's *Monuments de l'Egypte et de la Nubie* (1835-45).



"The Most Celebrated Book on Indian Life and the American Frontier"

Karl Bodmer,

"The Hunting of the Grizzly Bear," Plate 36,

from Maximilian, Prince of Wied, 1782-1867, *Travels in the interior of North America*. . . .

Translated from the German, by H. Evans Lloyd.

London: Ackermann, 1843.

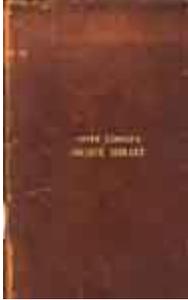
--Prince Maximilian's account of his travels in the United States in 1832-34, first published in German in 1839, is now chiefly known for its stunning illustrations. The illustrator was a previously little-known Swiss artist, Karl Bodmer, who traveled with Maximilian up the Missouri on the steamboat *Yellowstone*. The plates were hand-colored aquatints, with the legend in three languages. The library's set, originally purchased for \$150, has been mounted and framed for a previous exhibition. Other significant related works in the library include M'Kenney and Hall's *Indian Tribes of North America* (1836-44) and Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes of the United States* (1851-67).

Building a library, III: Binding

Many of the College books purchased during the 19th century were rebound in sturdy full calf, with the name of the library stamped in gold on the front cover. (For an example, see case 4.)

Shown here is a bill from April 1848, for \$61.09, both for binding recent purchases and for repairs and rebinding for older items that had been heavily used during the library's first half-century (*USC Archives*).





The College bindings

Haywood, Francis, 1796-1858.

An analysis of Kant's Critick of pure reason, by the translator of that work.

London: William Pickering, 1844. Contemporary brown calf.

--this volume represents the hundreds of current publications in many fields purchased for the College in the mid-19th century. In their handsome and distinctive College bindings, with the addition of successive layers of library shelf-marks and loan instructions, most remained in the general stacks for well over a century. The purchase of books by and about Kant is significant;

James Henley Thornwell (1812-1862), professor of philosophy and later president of the College, was concerned to build up collections in religion and philosophy following the departure of the deistic Thomas Cooper.

Building a library, IV: Cataloguing

[? Fitz W. McMaster, 1828-1899],

Catalogue of the Library of the South Carolina College.

Columbia, SC: A.S. Johnston, 1849. Recently rebound.

--the sharp increase in the library's holdings during the 1840's necessitated a new printed catalogue. The 1849 catalogue, listing some 6,600 titles (some multivolume sets), abandoned the infuriating Baconian subject-arrangement of Johnson's 1836 publication for a simple alphabetical sequence. Among very recently published books listed on this page is Tennyson's *The Princess*, which had only appeared in 1847. The library's interleaved copy of this catalogue, with manuscript insertions for further acquisitions, survives in USC Archives. By 1858, another 1,850 titles had been added. Taking account of multivolume sets, holdings before the War significantly exceeded 20,000 volumes.



The Library and students in the 1850's

Libraries, from *Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of the South Carolina College, January, MDCCCLIII.*

Columbia, SC: Steam-power press of R. W. Gibbes, 1853. Original wrappers.

--By 1853, the library was open to students three times a week. The notes on the curriculum and set texts carried over from the previous page show the range of topics now being studied in one class or another. The College library itself was supported by the libraries of the two college literary

societies, the Clariosophic and the Euphradian.

From the Clariosophic Society Library

Lockhart, John Gibson, 1794-1854.

Peter's letters to his kinsfolk.

3 vols. 3rd ed. Edinburgh: William Blackwood, 1819. Contemporary half calf.



--student intellectual (and social) life in the antebellum period relied heavily on the two college literary and debating societies, the Clariosophic (with its hall in Legare) and the Euphradian (with its hall in Harper). The libraries that the societies maintained for their members included, alongside standard texts, lighter and more contemporary reading than that available in the main college collection.



A government report of the mid-nineteenth century

United States War Dept.

Reports of explorations and surveys: to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean made under the direction of the secretary

of war, in 1853-6.

12 vols. In 13. Washington: A.O.P. Nicholson, printer, 1855-1860. Calf half-binding with marbled boards. *Alfred Chapin Rogers Collection.*

--the library has been collecting government publications and documents since at least the 1830's, though it only began to receive them systematically in the later 19th century. This spectacular supplementary volume from the military survey of routes for a transcontinental railroad, with lithographed views of the Rockies and western landscape, is not the original College copy, but a better-preserved example, from a gift collection.

What the faculty were reading: Preston and La Borde

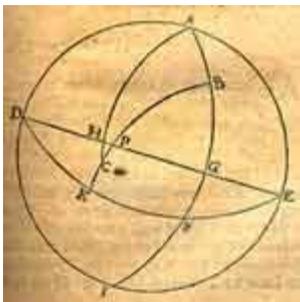
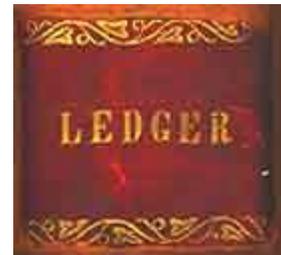
South Carolina College Library

Loan Ledger, 1837-1848. USC Archives.

--This loan ledger recording the books borrowed by the College faculty (and trustees) indicates something of the range of faculty interests.

Displayed are sample pages of loans to William Campbell Preston (1794-1850), the former governor and US senator who became

president of the College in 1845, and Maximilian La Borde (1804-1873), the long serving professor of rhetoric who would become the College's first historian. Preston was himself a notable book collector, and a 1494 volume of works by Albertus Magnus that he presented to the college is shown elsewhere in the exhibit, though most of his books, donated to the Columbia Athenaeum, were lost in a fire in 1858.



Tycho Brahe in the South Carolina College Library

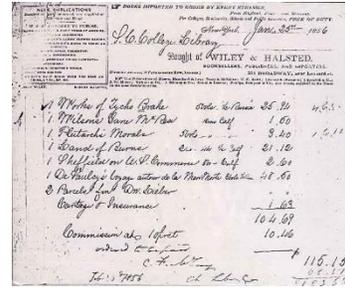
Tycho Brahe, 1546-1601.

Tychonis Brahe Dani De mundi aetherei recentoribus phaenomenis, liber secundus qui est de illustri stella caudata ab elapso fer? triente Novembris anni 1577, usq; in finem Ianuarii sequentis conspecta.

Uraniburgi: Christophorus Uveida, 1588. Contemporary manuscript annotations. Modern calf.

--the mid-19th century College did not only buy current publications but continued its quest for important books of all periods. Among its

greatest treasures are several early editions of works by the aristocratic Renaissance Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe, whose private island and observatory of Uraniborg had its own printing-house. This title prints reports on the comet of 1577. The Brahe works do not appear in the library catalogues of 1836 and 1849; the bookdealer's invoice of January 1856 also displayed shows only *Works of Brahe*, in 5 volumes (cost \$25, for the set, in quarter Russian leather bindings), but Walker's subsequent manuscript catalogue (in next case) spells out the separate volume titles, and makes clear that this 1856 purchase was indeed the early Brahe editions still in the library.



RECONSTRUCTION AND AFTER

The catalogue that might have been

The Revd. Charles Bruce Walker (1820-1875), a South Carolina graduate and Episcopal clergyman, was librarian from 1862-1873. The massive manuscript catalogue that he compiled, displayed here, gives the fullest picture of what the library's nineteenth-century supporters had accomplished, but it was never printed. In print, it would have drawn renewed national attention to the College, which as late as 1875 was still the twelfth largest college library in the country (*USC Archives*).



The library after the War, I: the report of 1874

This two-page committee report summarizes the much fuller account compiled by Major Erastus W. Everson (U.S.A.), a former Republican journalist who became librarian in 1873-1874. Everson's defensive audit found that, of the 26,819 books in Walker's catalogue, 26,186 were still on the shelves, usefully listing the missing volumes (some 90 had been on loan in 1865, and were lost in the February fires). Remarkably, "this valuable library escaped the vandalism that destroyed so many others," but its physical condition was deteriorating badly, and Everson presciently argued that "the duty of its preservation should not be lost sight of in the joy of its present existence" (*USC Archives*).

The library after the War, II: a spectacular gift

Maius, Junianus, fl. 1475.

De priscorum proprietate verborum.

Treviso: Bernardus de Colonia, 1477. Contemporary oak boards, calf spine. *Presented to the University of South Carolina by Fisk P. Brewer, June 1874.*



--Among the donations listed in Everson's report was this handsome incunabula in its original binding, for many years the oldest book owned by the library. Fisk Brewer, professor of ancient languages in the Reconstruction university, 1873-1877, also researched the library's 1479 edition of Pliny, publishing an account of his discoveries in the *New York Tribune*.



The library after the War, III: Richard Greener

Richard T. Greener (1844-1922), the first Harvard African-American graduate, was professor of philosophy in the Reconstruction university, and took over as librarian also after Everson left unexpectedly in May 1875. Everson's 1874 report had recommended recataloguing the library, in "the form . . . used in the Harvard Library, . . . that obviates continual duplicating as time wears on," but he had only succeeded in disarranging the previous system. It was Greener who, with modest

student help, rearranged the library, began the library's first card catalogue, and wrote a report for the federal Bureau of Education that showed South Carolina as still ranking twelve among college libraries nationwide. After the Reconstruction University was closed, Greener (who had taken a law degree at Carolina) became both instructor and dean in the Howard University law school, and later served as US Consul in Bombay and agent in Vladivostock. His daughter, Bella da Costa Greene, became prominent in the antiquarian book world as librarian, agent and adviser to J. Pierpont Morgan. Displayed here are a card to Greener from the great Charles A. Cutter of the Boston Athenaeum, just one year before Cutter's ground-breaking *Rules for a Printed Dictionary Catalogue* (1876), together with an acknowledgement from the newly-founded Johns Hopkins University, for a copy of La Borde's *History of South Carolina College* that Greener had sent to help found the library, expressing the hope that one day Johns Hopkins would be able to reciprocate (*USC Archives*).

The old college and new methods

Isaac Means (1826-1898), an 1846 graduate and former secretary of state (1858-61), took over the librarianship from the Barnwell family in 1888. Means's brother Beverly had been librarian in 1857-1862. Means, with his daughter as assistant, served through ten of the library's leanest years; the acquisitions budget for 1895 had totalled only \$71. His successor, Margaret H. Rion, daughter of a prominent graduate, was librarian 1898-1912, one of only two women to hold the post thus far. With the encouragement of President Woodward (who was titular librarian for her first two years), Miss Rion greatly modernized library procedures, with a card catalogue and Cutter subject-classification numbers.



A student tribute to "the new century in library administration"

This description, from the *Garnet and Black* yearbook for 1900, hails the card catalogue and the new courses being offered in "library science" (i.e. reference and research skills). The collection now totalled 32,744 volumes, but the photograph on the facing page reminds one that the building remained in its original form, without

later additions.

SOUTH CAROLINIANA AND MCKISSICK

Beginning the Second Century

Edwin L. Green, Yates Snowden and others,
Library (Bulletin of the University of South Carolina, VII).
Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina, October 1906. Original
wrappers.



--this post-centenary retrospect, published in the year the College finally took the title of University, usefully summarizes the history of the library and enumerates its treasures, but also argues that "the ordinary needs of the University demand an enlarged building" and that "a special hall . . . or a special room" was needed for the South Caroliniana collections, then being developed by a faculty committee in preparation for "extensive post-graduate work."



Robert M. Kennedy

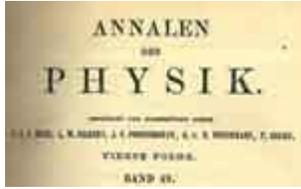
Kennedy, librarian and professor of library science for 28 years (1912-1940), was himself a South Carolina graduate (A.B. 1885, A.M. 1898). He oversaw steady growth in his first decades, and in 1928 the expansion of the 1840 library building with the addition of the two fireproof wings. By 1931, space had already again run out, and the depression years were harder, with a small staff, low budgets, and multiplying and competing faculty expectations.

The Demands of Modernity

John Dewey, 1859-1952.
The Study of Ethics, A Syllabus.
Ann Arbor, MI: The Inland Press, 1894. Original cloth. Ownership signature
of Celia M.
Patterfield, U of C, '96.



--Many of the volumes added in the early twentieth century were needed to meet the new demands of emerging disciplines--education, psychology, business (or commerce), the applied sciences. This early work by the philosopher and educationist John Dewey, arguing for a "thorough psychological examination of the process of active experience," is in surprisingly good condition, but books from this period, weakly bound and printed on acidic paper, pose some of the greatest long-term challenges in the library's third century.



The Demands of Science

Albert Einstein,
"Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie,"
Annalen der Physik, 4th series, volume 49 (1916), 769-822.

--the early twentieth-century library faced a continuing backlog in current scientific periodicals. Displayed here is one of the great works only acquired after a time-lag, Einstein's announcement of the theory of relativity, an idea that not only transformed astrophysics and led to Einstein's Nobel Prize of 1921, but also rapidly entered the general culture in the age of modernism.

Identifying South Caroliniana

Elizabeth D. English; Robert M. Kennedy, ed.,
Caroliniana in the Library of the University of South Carolina (Bulletin of the University of South Carolina, no. 134).

Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina, December 1923.

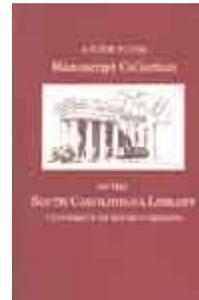
Shown with

Allen H. Stokes,

A Guide to the Manuscript Collection of the South Caroliniana Library.

With a preface and introduction by E.L. Inabinet.
SC: South Caroliniana Library, 1982.

step, the expectations of the 1906 bulletin began to be catalogue from 1923 included the collection presented the spring by B.L. Abney. By 1931, a special committee had on Caroliniana, a support organization (the South Society) was started in 1937, and when the main collections were moved out with the construction of McKissick, the old 1840 library building was wholly devoted to the separate South Caroliniana Library, with Prof. R.L. Meriwether as first Director (1940-1958), followed in turn by the introducer and compiler of the second item displayed.



Columbia,
--step by realized. This previous been created Caroliniana



The Charles Pinckney books

Vicesimus Knox, 1752-1821.

Essays, moral and literary.

New ed. 2 vols. Dublin: R. Marchbank, 1783. Signature of Charles Pinckney, dated New York, August 28, 1785.

--the new emphasis on research collections for South Caroliniana attracted a number of other valuable collections to follow the Abney library, including those of Yates Snowden and J. Rion McKissick. An anonymous gift from Bernard Baruch funded the 1934 purchase of the then-surviving personal library of Charles Pinckney (1757-1824), author of the Pinckney draft of the Constitution. This book was bought by Pinckney when he was in New York as a delegate to the congress of the earlier confederation.

J. Rion McKissick and the McKissick Library

The stasis in library development was broken by J. Rion McKissick (1884-1944), the former journalism dean who took over as President in 1936. McKissick immediately negotiated the switch of Federal Works Project Administration funding from the previously-proposed additional faculty housing to a new library building at the head of the Horseshoe, on the site of the former president's residence. Ground was broken in 1939, and the library opened in May 1941, at a total cost of \$560,374, with capacity for 350,000 books, more than twice the number then owned. As his 1939 report to the trustees shows, President McKissick was also actively lobbying for an increased acquisitions budget and for the recataloguing of the collections, from Cutter to the more modern Dewey Decimal Classification.



THE RECOGNITION OF HERITAGE: GIFTS AND TREASURES

Special Collections in the McKissick era

Elizabeth Doby English, comp.,

Special Collections in the McKissick Memorial Library, University of South Carolina.

Columbia, SC: n.p., 1952. Original wrappers.

Shown with: Davy-Jo Stribling Ridge, ed.,

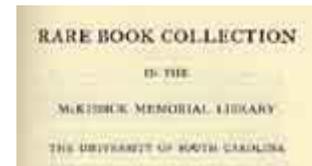
Rare Book Collection in the McKissick Memorial Library, University of South Carolina.

Columbia, SC: McKissick Memorial Library, 1966. Original cloth.

--from the 1940's to the mid-1960's, within McKissick library, increasing attention was paid to the non-South Carolinian rare books, both new acquisitions and rarities newly rescued from



general circulation. The two catalogues displayed here chart this process; the first listed 717 titles, while the second (still the fullest published record) describes 2277. In the picture of McKissick library's refurbished Treasure Room can be seen some of the Audubon plates, purchased by the library in the 1830's, which were removed from the original bound volumes for conservation in 1965, in memory of F.B. Welbourn, former treasurer of the University.



Some Gift Collections of the 1950's, I: the Phelps Collection

"No. 42: Camellia Japonica," from William Curtis, *The Botanical Magazine; or Flower-Garden Displayed: in which the most ornamental Foreign Plants, cultivated in the open ground, the Green-house, and the Stove, will be accurately represented in their natural colours*, volume II.

London: for W. Curtis, at his Botanic garden, Lambeth-Marsh, 1788.

--Among several major donations to the library in this period was the Phelps Memorial Collection, assembled by Mrs. Sheffield Phelps of Aiken, donated by her daughter Claudia Lea Phelps, in 1959. The volume displayed here, the earliest detailed handcolored engraving of a single camellia flower, must stand in for many other spectacular books from the Phelps gift, including the Curtis-Pope *Monograph on the Genus Camellia* (1819).

Some Gift Collections of the 1950's, I: the Kendall Collection

Blaeu, Willem Janzoon, 1571-1638

"India . . . orientalis,"

in vol. 11, *Asie*, of Joan Blaeu, 1596-1673, *Le grand atlas, ou, Cosmographie blaviane: en laquelle est exactement descritte la terre, la mer et le ciel.*

12 vols. Amsterdam: Jean Blaeu, 1667. Contemporary gold-stamped vellum. Kendall Collection.



--A second major donation, also in 1959, was the Henry P. Kendall Collection. The main Kendall donation, which brought over 300 maps and 2500 books and pamphlets of mainly South Carolina-related material, is located in the South Caroliniana Library, with some more general items housed in Thomas Cooper Library's Special Collections. Shown here is the spectacular Kendall copy of the Blaeu *Grand Atlas*, in which the younger Blaeu collected along with new material maps engraved by his father as much as fifty years earlier. A copy in apparently identical binding was auctioned at Sotheby's in 1999, suggesting that the vellum binding originated with the publishers. The Blaeu atlas has been featured in the library's exhibits Africa and Brazil.



An account of America in the time of the Lords Proprietors

Ogilby, John, 1600-1676.

America: being the latest, and most accurate description of the New World; containing the original of the inhabitants, and the remarkable voyages thither. . . . Collected from most authentick authors, augmented with later observations, and adorn'd with maps and sculptures.

London: Printed by the author, 1671. Large paper copy, with printed presentation leaf, "To the . . . Levant or Turkey-Company . . . by His Majesty's cosmographer John Ogilby," and with additional map by James Moxon, "A new description of Carolina by order of the Lords Proprietors," by James Moxon. Contemporary brown panelled calf, rehinged. *Kendall Collection.*

--John Ogilby was a Royalist who turned to publishing translations after losing everything in the English Civil War of the 1640s. The South Carolina College Library included Ogilby's splendid illustrated folio translations of Homer. "The most authentick authors" from whom Ogilby collected this work were essentially a single Dutch source, by Arnoldus Montanus, published in Amsterdam the previous year. The library has also a fine copy of Montanus, from the Alfred Chapin Rogers Collection.

The library and the history of the book

Ranulf Higden, d. 1364,
Polychronicon.

English manuscript on vellum, 15th century.

--This beautifully-made codex (manuscript book) was acquired by the library in 1965, in attempt to provide a more complete illustration of early book history. Its author was a Benedictine monk from Chester in England, and his *Polychronicon* is a history of the world, in Latin prose. Produced shortly before the invention of printing, the volume includes elaborate illuminated opening pages for each of the work's five main sections. The manuscript had previously been in the well-known libraries of Richard Townley (1629-1707) and C. W. Dyson Perrins. A 1965 article (*Columbia Record*, October 29, 1965), shows the *Polychronicon* being inspected by dignitaries including Prof. Alfred Rawlinson (Director of Libraries, 1947-1967, on left with Mrs. Rawlinson); President Thomas Jones (on right), and the library's rare book consultant, Mr. Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt.



The first edition of the King James Bible

The Holy Bible, conteyning the Old Testament, and the New: newly translated out of the originall tongues & with the former translations diligently compared and revised by his Maiesties special comandement; appointed to be read in churches.

London: Imprinted by Robert Barker, printed to the Kings most excellent Majestie, 1611.

Contemporary reversed calf.

--The Authorized Version or King James Bible of 1611 dominated English-speaking religion (and English prose rhythms) for three and a half centuries. This is the second issue of the first edition, known as the "She Bible" (from Ruth iii, 15: "she went into the citie."). Also, in Matthew, xxvi, 36: "Judas" is printed for "Jesus." The Thomas Cooper Library copy lacks several preliminary leaves, including the general and Old Testament title-pages; the New Testament title-page shown here simply used new letter-press in the center of the same elaborate pictorial frame.

Later books and original condition

"Boz" [Charles Dickens, 1812-1870],

The Posthumous Papers of Pickwick Club.

Part XVII. London: Chapman and Hall, 1836. Original wrappers.

--the interest in building research collections also led to extensive acquisitions of eighteenth and nineteenth-century literature. This original number-part from Dickens's first novel represents the continuing effort to acquire significant works in the form in which they were seen by their first readers.



THE MILLIONTH VOLUME

Walt Whitman, 1819-1892,
Leaves of Grass.



First edition. Brooklyn, NY: n.p., 1855. Original green cloth, gilt.

The gift of Mr. & Mrs. Charles Haltiwanger in memory of James W. Haltiwanger, Sr.

A landmark in the library's growth was reached in 1971, when for the first time holdings exceeded one million volumes. The first edition of Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* is itself a landmark in American literature, both for its poetry itself, and also for Whitman's combative preface about the nature of a democratic poetry. Whitman himself acted as publisher, salesman, publicist and even reviewer for his own volume. As the accompanying brochure explains, this copy belonged to Thomas Rome of the Rome Printing Shop, where it was produced, allegedly with Whitman also helping in the printing.



The start of the second million

Eusebius, of Caesarea, Bishop of Caesarea, ca. 260-ca. 340.

Eusebii Caesariensis Episcopi Chronico.

Paris: H. Stephano, 1518. Contemporary blind-tooled calf. *Donated by Zeta Beta Tau fraternity.*

--The second gift from this landmark occasion was a book from one of the great French Renaissance printers, Henri Estienne, in a contemporary tooled binding with the royal arms of King Henry VIII and his first queen Catherine of Aragon.

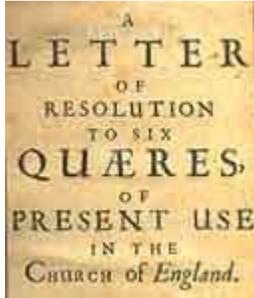
The book contains manuscript annotations by a 16th-century clergyman, John Standish, referring to the royal couple's subsequent divorce.

The opening of Thomas Cooper Library

Almost from its opening, the McKissick Library had proved difficult to operate. The size of the collections to be shelved and the numbers of students wanting study space both increased dramatically. The situation was alleviated by a separate modern undergraduate library, designed by Edward Darrell Stone, which opened in 1959. In 1968, formal planning began, in 1968, for a new main library building, designed as a seven-story expansion of the undergraduate building, to preserve the front portion of Stone's award-winning design. At a total cost of \$9.5 million (below the original budget), the new building was opened in 1975 and named for Thomas Cooper, second president of South Carolina College. Along with 45 miles of shelving, space for 1.5 million volumes, and seating capacity for 2,531 readers, it also provided such up-to-date services as 35 microform reading stations with targeted reading lamps and a computerized light-scan borrowing system, the first in any American library. Pictured examining a model of the project are (left to right) William H. Patterson, provost and later president of the University; Kenneth Toombs, Director of Libraries, 1967-1988; President Jones; and



Harold "Hal" Brunton, vice-president of business affairs. Also displayed are brochures from the library's formal dedication in December 8th, 1976, and from the opening of the new library's elegantly furnished rare book room, the Graniteville Room.



The John Shaw Billings Endowment

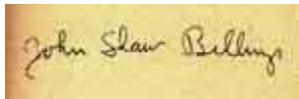
Henry Hammond, *A letter of resolution to six quæres of present use in the Church of England*.

London: J. Flesher, 1653.

Shown with: Henry R. Luce, *The Ethical Problems Facing America*. N.p.: n.p., 1946. *Specially bound copy presented to Billings by the author*.

--John Shaw Billings (1898-1975), the first managing editor of Henry

Luce's *Life* magazine, was not himself a USC graduate but had its library in his



blood. His family had included the very first librarian and later director of the New York Public Library, Elisha Hammond, and his grandfather, the assistant surgeon-general of the U.S., had donated medical reports to South Carolina College in 1874. In addition to donations of Hammond family papers, books from the library of James Henry Hammond (1807-1864), and his own important diaries, Billings set up the library's first major endowment, making possible new and significant purchases.

The first great illustrated book

Schedel, Hartmann, 1440-1514.

Liber chronicarum.

Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 12 July 1493. 17th century vellum, rebacked.

Book label of Arthur Haddaway. *Purchased from the John Shaw Billings Endowment*.



--Among the Billings Endowment purchases have been some of the great early books previously lacking in the original College collections. Shown here from the first great illustrated book, a history of the world from the creation, is one of the city views, the double-page spread representing Argentina, or Strasbourg.



A Renaissance Garden from the Richard Wingate Lloyd Collection

Passe, Crispijn van de, 1593 or 4-1667.

A garden of flowers, wherein very lively is contained a true and perfect discription of al the flowers contained in these foure followinge bookes.

Utrecht: Salomon de Roy for Crispian de Passe, 1615. Full green crushed morocco by Riviere.

--this early Dutch flower book, shown here in the rarer printing with English text, is one of an extensive collection of botanical books formed by Mr. Lloyd's mother Mary Helen Wingate Lloyd, and donated to the library in his memory in 1982, by his widow Mrs. Margaret Lloyd.

The Boston Massacre of 1770, from the Alfred Chapin Rogers Collection

John Hodgson,

The trial of William Wemms, James Hartegan, William M'Cauley, Hugh White, Matthew Killroy, William Warren, John Carrol, and Hugh Montgomery, soldiers in His Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot, for the murder of Crispus Attucks, Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, and Patrick Carr, on Monday evening, the 5th of March, 1770 . . . Taken in shorthand. Boston: J. Fleeming, 1770. Calf binding with spine lettered in gold.



--The Alfred Chapin Rogers Collection, donated in two phases by Charles French and Mrs. Elizabeth Pyne, brought to the library important works in several fields, including American history and French literature. This item documents a turning-point in British-American relations when British soldiers in Boston opened fire on a riotous crowd, leaving five dead and eight more wounded.



The Civil War, from the Francis A. Lord and Robert Chamberlain Collections

Kelton, John Cunningham, 1828-1893.

A new manual of the bayonet: for the army and militia of the United States. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1861. Original cloth, gilt. *Chamberlain Collection.*

Shown with Scott, Winfield, 1786-1866

Infantry tactics: or, Rules for the exercise and manoeuvres of the United States' Infantry. New ed. New York: Harper, 1861. Quarter calf, gilt, marbled boards. *Lord Collection.*



--Among important new research holdings in the 1970's were a large Civil War collection centered on northern regimental histories, formed by Prof. Francis A. Lord, and a more general but complementary collection of military history, donated by Dr. Robert W. Chamberlain. Recently, the University received a large residuary bequest from Dr. Chamberlain, which has been set aside as an endowment for new information resources and the support of undergraduate library needs.

Historical Children's Literature in Thomas Cooper

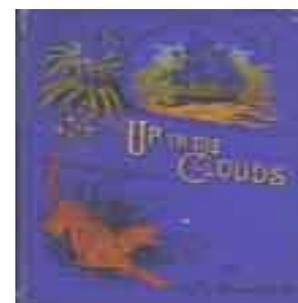
Juvenile library: containing The adventures of Valentine and Orson, Ali Baba, or, The forty thieves, Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia, and Mother Bunch's Fairy tales.

New-York: S. King, 1825. Contemporary quarter roan. *Alfred Chapin Rogers Collection.*

Shown with R.M. Ballantyne, 1825-1894,

Up in the Clouds. London: Nisbet [1870]. Original pictorial cloth.

In the nature of things, older college libraries collected very children's literature, and most books that children actually liked got read to pieces. These delightful little books, with an 1825 hand colored illustration for Ali Baba and a well-preserved late Victorian binding, stand in for the many treasures in Thomas Cooper Library's historical children's literature collection, centered



around a major group of 19th century material acquired from the children's literature scholar Ruth Baldwin, and since complemented by several other gift collections.

SOME RARE BOOKS *FROM* RECENT SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

While special collections still remain only a small part of the library's total holdings and acquisitions activity, recent years, following the recommendations of a 1985-86 Graduate Council committee ("the Greiner Report"), have brought a renewed emphasis on unique research collections of national and international significance. Many of the most valuable individual acquisitions of the 1990's were not acquired singly but came to the library as part of very large new collections.

A Robert Burns letter & inscription, from the G. Ross Roy Collection

Robert Burns, 1759-1796,

Autograph letter, signed, to Thomas Campbell, August 19, 1786.

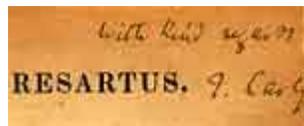
Shown with: Moore, John, 1729-1802.

Zeluco. Various views of human nature taken from life and manners, foreign and domestic.

London: A. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1789. Later 19th century morocco.

Robert Burns's copy, with his inscription and annotations.

--The G. Ross Roy Collection of Robert Burns, Burnsiana, & Scottish Poetry, the first of these large recent acquisitions, in 1989, is the most important Burns collection outside Scotland. A facsimile of the Roy Collection's *The Merry Muses of Caledonia* (1799), one of only two known copies and the only one with a complete title-page, was published in 1999. Shown here are an original letter of Burns, from 1786, just before the success of his poems changed his plans to emigrate to the West Indies, and one of Burns's own books, with his annotations, inscribed by him to his friend Mrs. Dunlop.



A Thomas Carlyle rarity, inscribed, from the Rodger L. Tarr Collection

Carlyle, Thomas, 1795-1881.

Sartor resartus: in three books.

London: J. Fraser, 1834. Modern calf.

--the Tarr Collection, acquired by purchase in 1989, was the basis for the standard bibliographies of works by and about the 19th century thinker, and friend of Emerson, Thomas Carlyle. Shown here is a copy, signed by Carlyle, of the privately-issued first edition of his most original work, one of only 58 copies printed.

The John Osman Collection of Braun & Hogenberg

Georg Braun, 1541-1622, and Franz Hogenberg, c.1536-1588,

"Caros, quae olim Babylon Aegypti Maxima Urbs,"

from *Civitates Orbis Terrarum, Liber I*

Frankfurt: Braun and Hogenberg, [1572].

--The Osman Collection, presented to the University by Mrs. Mary C. Osman in 1989, includes more than four hundred copperplate



engraved maps and views of European cities, issued by the Dutch engravers Braun and Hogenberg in six volumes over the years 1572 to 1618. This picture of Cairo (Braun & Hogenberg 1:55) is an example of how, from the first volume, the publishers sought to include also major cities from the Middle East, North Africa, India, and even the New World.



Braun and Hogenberg maps in volume form

Braun, Georg, 1541-1622, and Franz Hogenberg, 1536-1588, "Amstelrodamu, vulgo Amsterdam Hollandiae," in *Civitates orbis terrarum, Liber I*.

Frankfurt: Braun and Hogenberg, [1572]. Contemporary vellum. *John Osman Collection*.

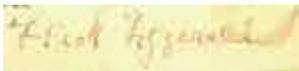
--most of the Osman Collection, like most other Renaissance map collections, consists of single specimens, but the collection also included two volumes (books 1 and 6) still preserved in volume form, in a contemporary flexible vellum binding. The volumes have recently been professionally conserved with special clamshell storage boxes.

The Ethelind Pope Brown Natural History Collection

"The Red wing Black Bird of South Carolina upon a Sevil Orange Branch."

Watercolor by an unknown artist, c. 1765.

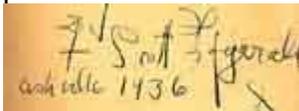
--this is one from a series of mid-18th century watercolors of South Carolina plants and birds in a sketchbook donated to Thomas Cooper Library in 1991 by Mrs. William Carroll Brown, of Belton, S.C., followed by an endowment to augment the natural history collections. When the Browns had bought the book in New York in the early 1950s, they had been attributed to the naturalist John Abbott; since their presentation to the University, various other artists have been suggested (notably Mark Catesby, William Bartram, and John Laurens), but the attribution still remains conjectural.



Two Fitzgerald inscriptions, from the Matthew J. & Arlyn Bruccoli Collection

F. Scott Fitzgerald, 1896-1940, *The Great Gatsby*.

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1925. First edition, first printing, with a signed note of presentation from Fitzgerald to the critic Van Wyck Brooks.



Shown with: F. Scott Fitzgerald,

Taps at Reveille.

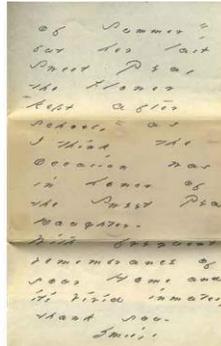
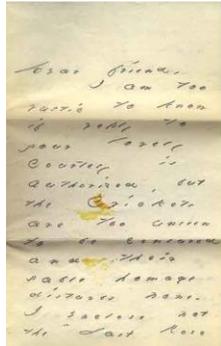
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1935. First edition, second printing, inscribed by Fitzgerald to Annah Williamson.

--the Matthew J. & Arlyn Bruccoli Collection, donated to the University in 1994, has been described as the most comprehensive single-author collection ever assembled. The collection's unique set of galley proofs for *Trimalchio*, Fitzgerald's first version of *The Great Gatsby*, were published in facsimile by USC Press in April 2000. Shown here are two of the more than forty books in the collection inscribed by Fitzgerald himself.

An Emily Dickinson letter, from the William R. Bailey Collection

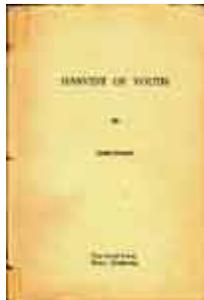
Emily Dickinson, 1830-1886, Poems . . .

Edited by . . . Mabel Loomis Todd and T. W. Higginson.



Boston: Roberts Brothers,
1890. *William R. Bailey Collection*.

The William R. Bailey Collection included, along with extensive collections from the lexicographer Noah Webster and the novelist Paul Leicester Ford, a group of material relating to Emily Fowler Ford's friendship with Emily Dickinson and the Dickinson family. This copy of Dickinson's poems includes a penciled letter from the poet to Emily Ford (ca. 1880), illustrating Dickinson's distinctive orthography.



The first copy of Jesse Stuart's first book: the Lucille Jordan Palmer Collection

Stuart, Jesse, 1907-1984.

Harvest of youth.

Howe, Okla.: Scroll Press, c1930. Inscribed by Stuart to Lucille Jordan [Palmer], 20 Aug. 1930.

--Lucille Jordan met the future Pulitzer-prize winning poet and memoirist in the registration lines at Lincoln Memorial University, on their first day as students in 1926, and he reciprocated with this inscription in his first book, one of only four copies known to survive. Late in life, Mrs. Palmer donated to the University her collection of Stuart material, including personally-inscribed first editions, more than fifty Stuart letters, and a box of periodical items, clippings and other background material.

A book printed under siege, from the Anthony P. Campanella Collection

Dall'Ongaro, Francesco, 1808-1873, ed.

Protocollo della Repubblica Romana : collezione degli atti indirizzi e proteste trasmesse all'Assemblea ed al Governo dopo l'invasione francese.

Roma: Dalla Tipografia nazionale, 1849. Contemporary half vellum, marbled boards.



--the Anthony P. Campanella Collection of Giuseppe Garibaldi, assembled over fifty years of research, was donated to the University by Dr. Campanella in 1996. It is the best collection outside Italy about Garibaldi and Italian unification. Shown here is a remarkable book of resolutions supporting the Roman Republic of 1848-49, printed in Rome in May 1849, while the city was under siege by the invading French army.



A Sword of Giuseppe Garibaldi

Sword presented to Garibaldi by the people of Montevideo in 1848, on his departure for Italy and the defense of the Roman Republic. *Anthony P. Campanella Collection of Giuseppe Garibaldi.*

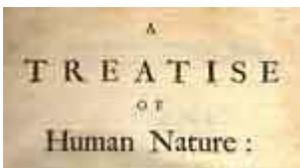
The first edition of Darwin's Origin, from the C. Warren Irvin, Jr., Collection

Charles Darwin, 1809-1882,

On the origin of the species by means of natural selection, or, The preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life.

First edition. London: John Murray, 1859. Original cloth.

--Darwin's *Origin of Species*, "the most important biological book ever written," was at first envisaged as only a brief overview of his central case, that "species have changed, and are still slowly changing by the preservation and accumulation of successive slight favorable variations." The C. Warren Irvin, Jr. Darwin Collection, donated to the University in 1996, includes not only works by and about Darwin himself, but also works by Darwin's precursors and by those he influenced.



David Hume's first book, from the James Willard Oliver Collection

David Hume, 1711-1776.

A treatise of human nature: being an attempt to introduce the experimental method of reasoning into moral subjects.

2 vols. London : Printed for J. Noon, 1739.

--Professor Oliver's collection of works by and about the Scottish philosopher David Hume came to the library in 1997, and was followed last year by his extensive Bertrand Russell Collection. Hume's first book made little immediate impact, but in time the ideas it introduced would alter the course of Western philosophy.

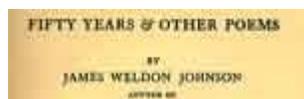
SOME RECENT GIFTS AND ACQUISITIONS

A wartime Christmas in Corsica, 1944, from the Joseph Heller Collection Everett

B. Thomas, comp., *'Round the world with the 488th: a more or less factual narrative supported by on-the-spot pictorial evidence.*

N.p.: Everett B. Thomas, 1946.

--few writers produce a first book that ranks among the top ten novels of the century, and fewer still choose a title that becomes part of the language. In 1997, the University acquired the literary archives of Joseph Heller (1923-2000), comprising over 300 file folders and 150,000 pages of Mr. Heller's drafts, revisions, and other papers over a period of nearly 30 years. Shown here, together with the keepsake announcing the acquisition, is a printed item, the "yearbook" of the wartime squadron in which Mr. Heller served; he appears in the top photo, on the right, near the typewriter.



A presentation copy from James Weldon Johnson & the Augusta Baker Collection of African-American Children's Literature

Johnson, James Weldon, 1871-1938.

Fifty years & other poems.

With an introduction by Brander Matthews.

Boston: Cornhill Company, 1917. Original quarter cloth, boards. Signed presentation copy to Frederick N. Keasley, 1918. Gift of the Thomas Cooper Society, 1999.

--the Augusta Baker Collection of African-American Children's Literature and Folklore, donated by Jame. H. Baker in 1998, included also manuscript poems by James Weldon Johnson, author of "Lift Every Voice and Sing.," Johnson had known Dr. Baker in the 1930's. With this as a base, the library has acquired other items by Johnson, including this inscribed copy of his first book of poetry, purchased by the Thomas Cooper Society.

From the Empress Maria Theresa

Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, 1717-1780.

Grant of arms to Franz Niclas di S. Georgio, March 1760.

Manuscript on parchment, signed, with the arms of the recipient, and Maria Theresa's great seal in gilt-brass skip. Bound in original olive-green velvet. Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Rast, Jr.





The Kohn-Hennig Collection

While this portion of the exhibit is focused on the special collections in Thomas Cooper Library, it is important to note the continuing donation of important materials to the South Caroliniana Library and the new program of Modern Political Collections. The bookplate reproduced here is from the outstanding collection of South Caroliniana presented in 2000 by Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hennig and family.

The Lords Proprietors' Seal and Patent to John Wyche, 1699

Donated by James P. Barrow, '62.

--Among the donations to the library just before the Bicentennial was this remarkable document, a grant or patent from the Lords Proprietors of South Carolina, dated 1699, shown closed to prevent damage from exposure to light (a full image with English translation is available on the Rare Books web-pages). The grant was issued to an Englishman named John Wyche (a relative of the then-Palatine or Chief Proprietor), and conferred on him the status of Landgrave, with the right to claim 48,000 acres of land between Cape Fear and the Savannah River. The grant is engrossed on vellum, with the Great Seal of the Proprietors still attached. It is one of only two such 17th century documents known to survive with their seal. Donated with the grant was a group of letters relating subsequent litigation over the land, and a pristine copy of the Act of Parliament by which the Lords Proprietors ceded control of South Carolina to the British crown.



Beginning the library's third century: Ernest Hemingway

In January 2001, the University announced its latest major acquisition, the Speiser and Easterling-Hallman Foundation Collection of Ernest Hemingway. Maurice J. Speiser (1880-1948) of Philadelphia and New York, was Hemingway's lawyer and effective agent in the 1930's and 1940's, and the collection brings not only a stunning collection of Hemingway's works, along with proofs, letters and typescripts, but also an extensive archive of Mr. Speiser's correspondence with other writers, artists and musicians. Its acquisition was made possible by the generosity of Ellen Speiser Katz, Mr. Speiser's granddaughter, and of Edward S. Hallman, '50.

THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

1805	Elisha Hammond
1806-1807	Joseph Lowry
1808-1823	Thomas Park
1823-1824	James Divver
1824-1829	Joseph A. Black
1829-1834	M. Michaelowitz
1834-1836	Edward W. Johnston
1836-1839	Elias Hall
1839-1844	Thomas Park
1844-1848	Henry C. Davis
1848-1856	Fitz William McMaster
1857-1862	Beverly W. Means
1862-1873	Charles Bruce Walker
1873-1875	Erastus W. Everson
1875	Richard T. Greener
1875-1877	Louis G. Smith
1877-1880	Vacant--University closed
1880-1883	Robert W. Barnwell
1883-1886	Eliza W. Barnwell
1886-1888	John G. Barnwell
1888-1898	Isaac H. Means
1898-1900	Frank C. Woodward
1900-1912	Margaret H. Rion
1912-1941	Robert M. Kennedy
1941-1942	Robert H. Weinefeld

1942-1944	Lewis C. Branscomb
1944-1945	Robert H. Weinefeld
1945-1946	John Van Male
1946-1947	W. Porter Kellam
1947-1967	Alfred H. Rawlinson
1967-1988	Kenneth E. Toombs
1988-2001	George D. Terry
2002-	Paul A. Willis

Sources: M: commemorating the acquisition of the one millionth volume by the University of South Carolina Libraries (n.p.: n.p., [1971]), insert; Edwin L. Green et al., Library: Bulletin of the University of South Carolina, VII (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina, October 1906).

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