



# A Woman's Right

January 11th - March 15th, 2020  
McKissick Museum

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# Preface

*A Woman's Right*, part one, was an exhibition developed by the McKissick Museum at the University of South Carolina, Columbia campus. Guest curated by Director, SC Collaborative for Race and Reconciliation Dr. Jennifer Gunter and Honors College student Hannah Magraw, the exhibition was cut short because the University of South Carolina closed on March 16, 2020, as a precaution to protect faculty, staff, and students from the Novel Coronavirus COVID-19.

This catalog cannot offer the same experience as seeing the exhibition in person, but it will serve as a record and a resource for those who wish to access it during the University's closure.

Part two of *A Woman's Right* will open in the fall of 2020, either physically at the McKissick Museum, or virtually, or both. We invite you to study this document and we hope you will look forward to participating in programmatic offerings for the second part, focusing on the time period of 1945 to the present, to learn more about the history of women at the University of South Carolina.

Dr. Lana A. Burgess  
Faculty Curator, McKissick Museum  
Project Manager, *A Woman's Right*  
College of Arts and Sciences



Two Female Students Sitting on the Horseshoe, circa 1948  
Photograph  
Gift of Leslie Drucker  
2013.03.08e

## Introduction

The history of women at the University of South Carolina is a complicated story filled with trials and triumphs that make a simple narrative impossible. This two-part exhibition shows how women on campus fought for basic rights and, once those were achieved, strove for equality in the classroom, on the athletic field, and in the workplace.

The first part, on exhibition from January 11 to May 17, 2020, covers the creation of South Carolina College (1801) to the end of World War II (1945). During this period, women fought for, among other things, the right to enroll as students and the right to vote.

The second part explores 1945 to the present. Women worked to create a university environment that met their needs. On campus, they vigorously campaigned for admission into majors typically considered “male,” equality in housing and athletics, and increased respect for their intelligence and capabilities. Today, women bring an incredible diversity of interests, activities, and achievements to UofSC. This exhibition celebrates the women of UofSC’s past, present, and future.

# Timeline

**1801-** South Carolina College (later to become the University of South Carolina) is founded.

**1874-** The State Normal School opens in Rutledge Chapel and classes begin.

**1895-** Frances Guignard Gibbes is the first woman to enroll in the college.

**1898-** Mattie Jean Adams is the first woman to graduate from the college.

**1903-** Jaqueline Segar Epes is the first woman to graduate from the college with a master's degree.

**1918-** Claudia James Sullivan is the first woman to graduate from the University of South Carolina Law School.

**1920-** The 19th Amendment is ratified, giving women the right to vote.

**1923-** The Equal Rights Amendment is introduced.

**1924-** The first dormitory for female students, Wade Hampton College, is built on campus. The first dean of women and female faculty member, Dr. Irene Dillard, is appointed.

**1925-** Katherine B. Hayward, the first female department head, is appointed, overseeing the Department of Fine Arts.

**1926-** Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest academic honor society in the country, charters a UofSC chapter.

**1928-** Alpha Delta Pi is chartered and becomes USC's first national sorority.

**1941-** USC chooses its first homecoming queen, Mary King.

**1942-** The nation's first Red Cross Nurse's Aide course is established at USC.

# Enslaved Women



Dress, 1842  
Cotton  
Gift of O. Holt Allen  
6.849

Very few, if any, artifacts exist belonging to the enslaved women owned by individuals or hired by South Carolina College. Consequently, period specific objects, such as this dress, serve as a surrogate or stand-in for what is missing. This is the type of dress an enslaved servant would have worn.



*View of South Carolina College, 1820.*  
Courtesy of University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina.

The Horseshoe was built by enslaved men. Enslaved men and women worked in these buildings.

Enslaved women owned by faculty and staff or leased from their owners by the college were among the earliest female inhabitants on the Horseshoe. What is known about them comes from documents written by those who enslaved them. Thus, these perspectives cannot accurately represent what enslaved women thought and felt.



Brick, 1835  
Clay  
2015.39.01

Although enslaved men built the wall around the historic Horseshoe, this brick is included here because it contains the fingerprints of the unknown individual who made it. Through extensive research some enslaved workers' names are known, but few were listed in the historical record.

Most details are unknown, but faculty writings provide some insight. The journals and letters of professor Francis Lieber tell us about Betsy and her daughter Elsa, both bought by Lieber in 1836. He was drawn to their “good looks” and “healthy, cheerful, and bright appearance.” According to his journal, Elsa, who was believed to be impregnated by a student, died in 1841 as a result of a miscarriage. Lieber wrote of Betsy’s grief and bemoaned the loss of Elsa as his property.

James Thornwell brought Amanda and others to campus when he became faculty. He believed slavery was a Christian institution and instructed those he enslaved in biblical matters. In 1849, Amanda was found to be “more than usually satisfactory [concerning] the grounds of her faith and hope,” and the board of examiners “directed that she be publicly baptized...on [the] Sabbath.”

## Wives and Daughters



*Portrait of Ellen Connelly Cooper Hanna*, 1860  
Benjamin Franklin Reinhart  
Oil on canvas  
Gift of Katherine Shippen Hanna  
1A0100

The youngest daughter of Thomas Cooper and Elizabeth Pratt Hemming was born in January 1820, the same month her father began teaching at the South Carolina College. She would have grown up on the Horseshoe while her father served as college president until 1834. This portrait was made after she passed away.

Wives and daughters of professors lived in almost every building on the Horseshoe from 1805 to 1945, when the university stopped providing on-campus faculty housing.

In 1835, faculty wife Matilda Lieber arrived with her husband and son. English-born, she struggled with the Southern convention of slavery, originally hiring German help. The day he bought a mother and daughter, Mr. Lieber recalled, “Though absolutely convinced that we did right under the given circumstances, [Matilda] had a very severe headache Friday night; she was very much moved by the matter.”

Louisa Preston, wife of the college’s fifth president, was heralded as a society queen. Recounting his American travels, author Baron von Raumer remembered lively discussions at the Prestons’ and Louisa showing off her pet peacock. On campus, “her benignity and kindness conciliated the respect and gratitude of the students.”

Emma Leconte, daughter of professor Joseph Leconte, wrote about campus life before and during the Civil War, where “the disabled, limping soldier has grown to be as familiar as was formerly the festive student in these classic grounds.” Lilla McCutcheon, granddaughter of George McCutcheon who from 1915-1945 lived in what is now Mccutcheon House, still reminisces about summer visits to campus.



## State Normal School

The Civil War brought sweeping changes to South Carolina College. Many buildings on campus were used for a Confederate hospital, and people displaced by the war inhabited almost all others. The beginning of Reconstruction returned the buildings to scholarly use. The state legislature racially integrated the college and created the South Carolina State Normal School in 1873. Its purpose was to prepare young women to be teachers of African American children who were entitled to an education under the new state constitution which was ratified in 1868.

During its short existence, the State Normal School rented Rutledge Chapel from the college and opened with seventeen students, all African American, in 1874. One of the eight women to graduate from the final class in 1877 was Celia Emma (Dial) Saxon. After graduating, Saxon embarked on a fifty-five-year teaching career. As recognition of her service, a Columbia elementary school on Blossom Street was renamed in her honor in 1930. Now, at the Strom Thurman Fitness Center, a historical marker commemorates where the school stood.



Rutledge College, circa 1870.  
Courtesy of University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina.

# Female Faculty



Miss Irene Dillard, 1928  
*Garnet and Black Yearbook*  
 Courtesy of University Archives,  
 South Caroliniana Library,  
 University of South Carolina.



Photograph of Miss Katherine Heyward, 1936  
*Garnet and Black Yearbook*  
 Courtesy of University Archives,  
 South Caroliniana Library,  
 University of South Carolina.

Research uncovered only two names of female instructors before 1920: Laura K. Perry and A.E. Bonham. Both worked for the normal school, which instructed young women how to be teachers.

Female student population growth led to the hiring of the first Dean of Women and first female faculty member, Dr. Irene Dillard, in 1924. A *Gamecock* article celebrated that “the new dean is a charming and enthusiastic woman who has already endeared herself to the hearts of the girls, and with her to back them, the co-eds will surely be stepping out.”

Katherine Heyward became the first female department head, overseeing the newly created Department of Fine Arts from 1925-1945. Heyward was so highly regarded by students that in 1940 they formed The Katherine Heyward Society, a collegiate organization dedicated to producing and exhibiting art.

In 1943, Sarah Leverette became the third woman to receive a Juris Doctorate degree from the USC School of Law, and in 1947, she became the first female faculty member there, teaching legal writing and heading the law library for 25 years. Jean Toal, a former chief justice of the S.C. Supreme Court, recounted, “I tell her, ‘I want to grow up to be just like you.’”

# Students

For almost 100 years, women could not enroll in South Carolina College. African American women could study at Benedict College. White women could attend all-female colleges, such as Chicora and Columbia College. Yet, desiring wider subject offerings and opportunities, many women pushed for admission to the state university.

In 1893, the South Carolina Legislature signed an act that required the college to admit females. The first, Frances Guignard Gibbes, arrived on campus two years later. Gibbes took several classes before leaving to become a successful poet and playwright. Her most well-known play, *The Face*, was produced in some Southern states and New York. Mattie Adams became the first female graduate in 1898, receiving a Bachelor of Arts.

After the turn of the 20th century, women became a common sight on campus, in classrooms, and in dorms. Claudia Sullivan approached administrators about enrolling in the Law School in 1917 but was denied. In response, she then lobbied the State House to create legislation allowing women to practice law. In 1918, Sullivan became the first woman to graduate from the University of South Carolina's School of Law School. By the 1920s, females made up a quarter of the university's enrollment.



First female graduate, Mattie Jean Adams (left), and two other co-eds in 1898.  
Courtesy of University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina.

# Suffrage

**What President Wilson Says**

**Stand by Our President**


and make our own glorious country a Democracy—"for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their **own** Government."

"We shall, ourselves, observe with proud punctilio, the principles we profess to be fighting for."


Show that you are a true American.

**Work for the N. Y. Woman Suffrage Amendment November 6th, 1917**

**Vote for the N. Y. Woman Suffrage Amendment November 6th, 1917**



"We are fighting for the essential part of it all, (democracy) namely . . . to have a right to a voice in the Government under which we live, and when **men and women are equally** admitted to those rights, we have the best safeguard of justice and of peace that the world affords. There is no other safeguard."—May 16, 1917.

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY  
303 Fifth Avenue  New York  
Printed by N. W. S. Pub. Co., Inc.

Pamphlet, 1917  
Gift of Charles T. Ferillo  
1995.15.65.782

At the turn of the 20th century, students deliberated what they considered pros and cons of women voting, an ongoing national conversation. The Euphradian Society, one of the university's two male literary societies, debated the matter several times beginning in 1912. Two years later, the discussion continued as female students formed a Women's Suffrage Club to advocate for their right to vote. There was also male support. For example, Professor Lewis Chamberlayne expressed his views before the Richland County Court in 1914. He argued that in every state where women could vote, progressive ideals were passed, including child labor and minimum wage laws.

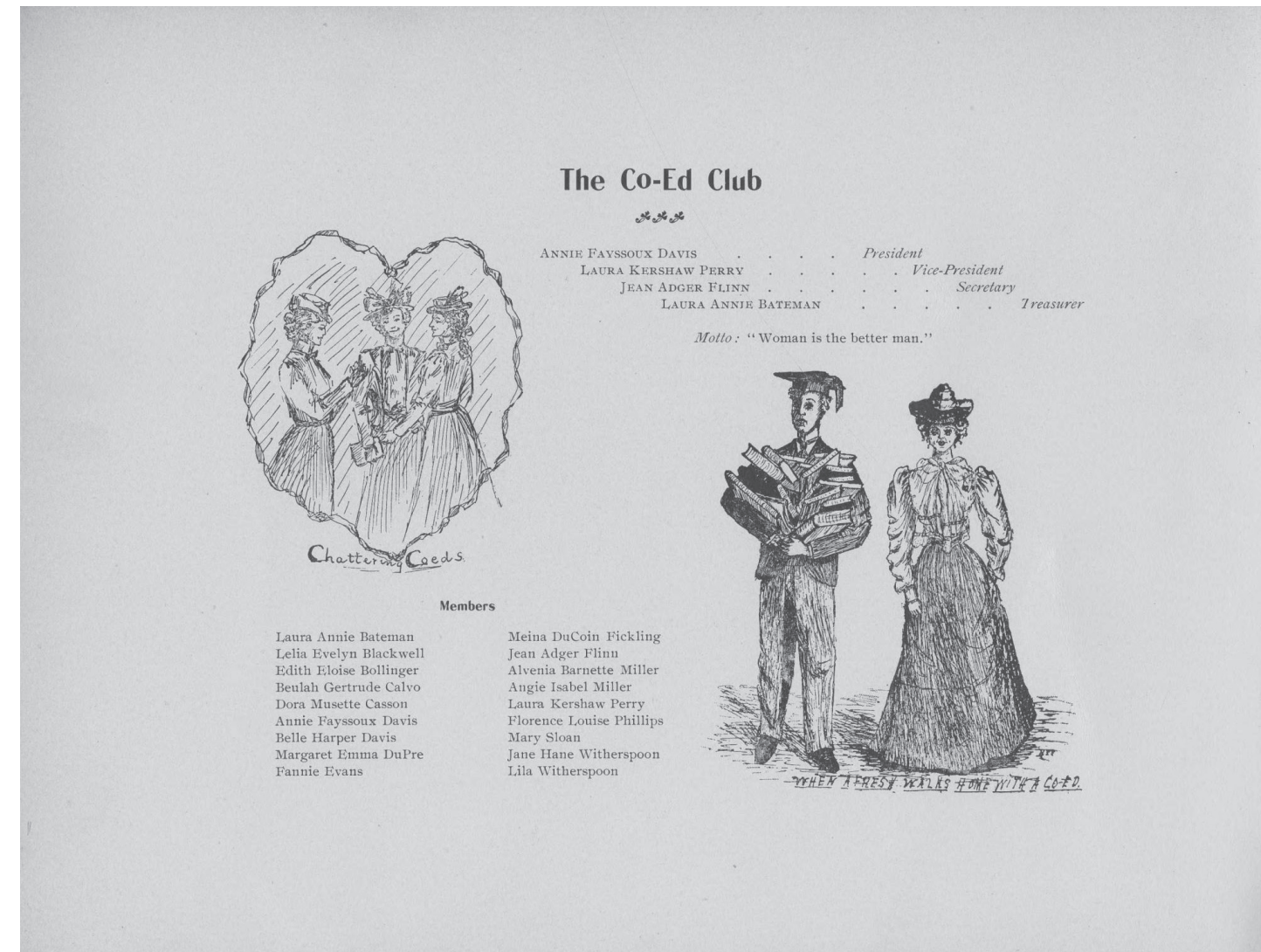
In June 1919, Congress passed a universal suffrage amendment which then needed ratification by three-fourths of the states. South Carolina voted to reject it. However, on August 18, 1920, the 19th Amendment was ratified and added to the U.S. Constitution, guaranteeing all the right to vote. Students continued discussing the issue at the 1931 Y.W.C.A. board retreat and in the literary societies. In a 1936 address on the issue to the Clariosophic Society, former Governor Cole Elease said, "Womanhood has declined in the eyes of the nation as a result." It was not until 1969 that South Carolina officially ratified the amendment.

# Co-Ed Life

When women began enrolling at the South Carolina College, they were referred to as “co-eds,” as the school was now a co-educational institution serving both genders. No more than 25 females attended per year between 1895 and 1914. Though few, the co-eds braved the barriers of matriculating despite no female faculty to support them and no dedicated on-campus housing. The sentiments expressed by several faculty and students alike only made it worse, as if women were invading their hallowed halls.

Enrollments increased to 85 by 1922, yet their only dedicated meeting space, known as the “Girls’ Room,” was in basement of the president’s house. Frustrated with this situation, co-eds successfully lobbied the state legislature to increase funding for meeting spaces and on-campus housing. In 1924, the doors of Wade Hampton, the first all-female dormitory, opened.

In 1926, the university chartered the state’s first chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest academic honor society in the United States. Among the first initiates that year was Miriam Greever, president of the Hypatian Literary Society, whose goal was to institute intercollegiate debates.

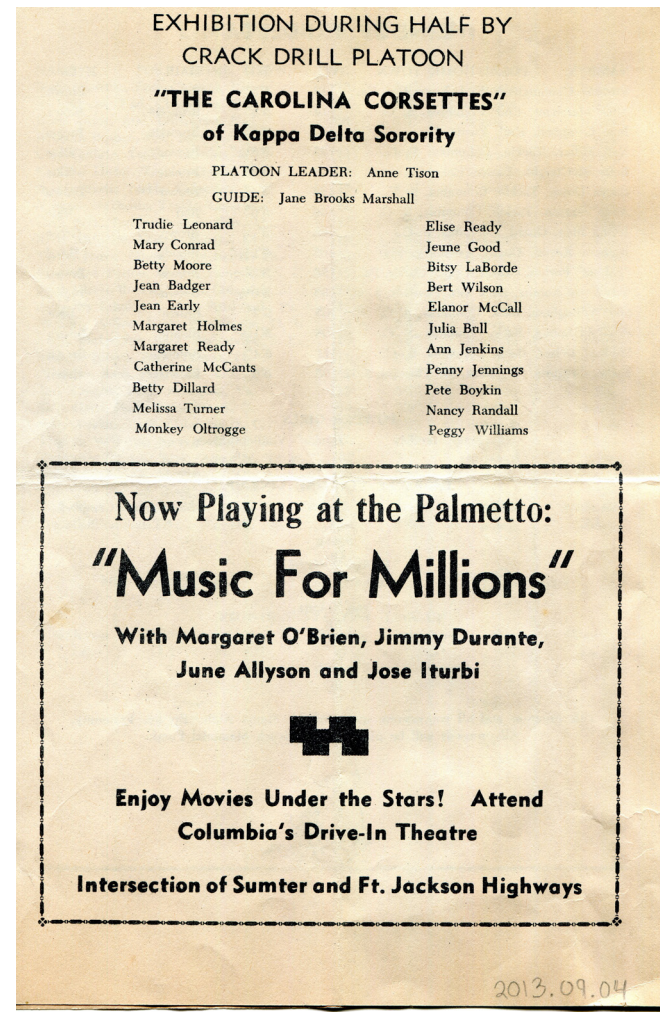


*Garnet and Black Yearbook, 1899*  
Courtesy of University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina.

# Extracurricular Activities



Powder Puff Football Game Program, 1945  
 Ink on paper  
 Museum purchase  
 2013.09.04



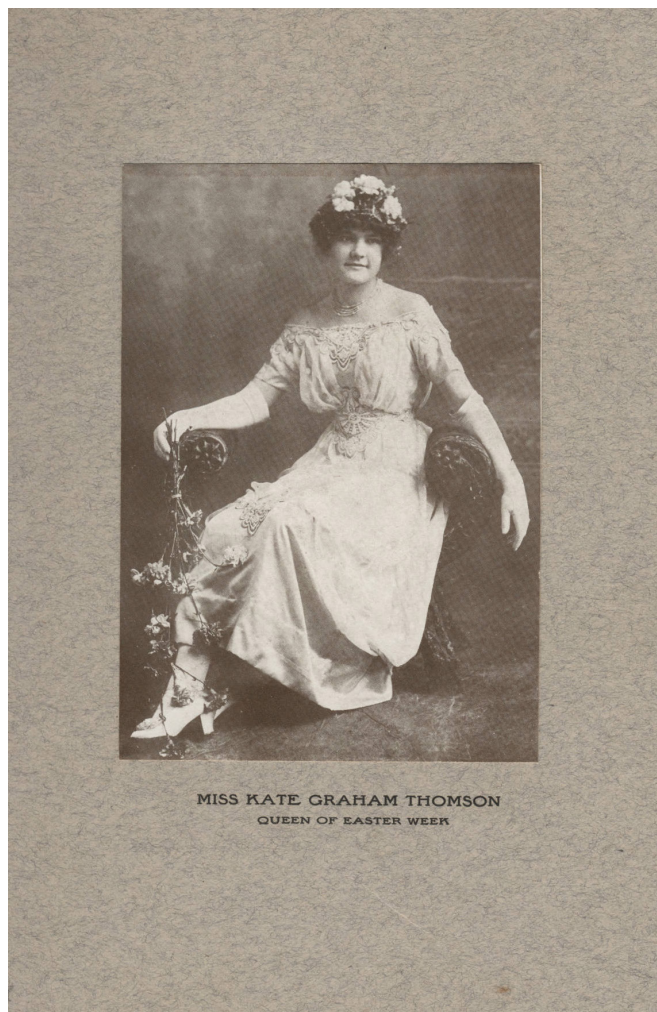
Women were involved in a variety of extracurricular activities as part of the campus community. In some instances, they joined groups that male students had established before women were admitted in 1893. Although women were allowed only to be honorary members of the Glee Club in 1899, the following year they were inducted as full members.

In other cases, when denied entry into existing organizations, female students created their own. For example, one club was the Co-Ed Club of 1899, which included all 18 female students as members. With the motto “the woman is the better man,” the club strove to protect women’s interests.

The Hypatian Society, on campus from 1915 to the 1970s, was a literary society modeled on the two established male clubs, the Clariosophic and Euphradian Societies. In 1924, the Euphrosyeon Society formed to complement and compete with the Hypatian. Literary societies functioned in place of fraternities and sororities, which were not allowed until the 1920s. Alpha Delta Pi became the university’s first national sorority in 1928.

In 1908, before starting their own athletic teams, women briefly joined the previously all-male tennis team. While women were not permitted to play on the football, basketball, or baseball teams, they could become sponsors. They could also showcase their athletic skills by playing intramural sports like basketball and field hockey.

# Beauty Pageants



Miss Kate Graham Thomson  
*Garnet and Black Yearbook*, 1913  
 Courtesy of University Archives,  
 South Caroliniana Library,  
 University of South Carolina.

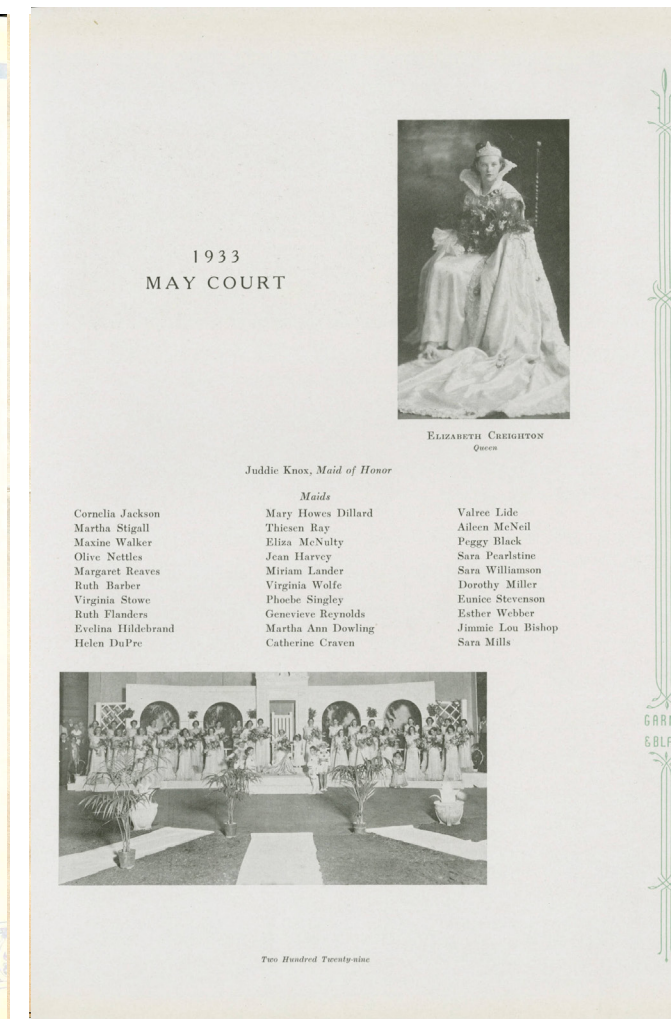
Beauty pageants were another way that women participated in campus life. The first Easter Queen, Kate Thompson, was elected in 1913 in a contested vote that had students writing editorials to the *Gamecock* newspaper.

Easter Week was a celebration that would later become May Day with a May Queen sponsored by Kappa Sigma Kappa. The event included pageants and dancing around a maypole, a tall wooden pole that celebrants wove around with colorful streamers.



Miss Cathrerine Cantwell  
*Garnet and Black Yearbook*, 1931  
 Courtesy of University Archives,  
 South Caroliniana Library,  
 University of South Carolina.

Page One Hundred Ninety-eight



*Garnet and Black Yearbook*, 1934  
 Courtesy of University Archives,  
 South Caroliniana Library,  
 University of South Carolina.

Juddie Knox, *Maid of Honor*

*Maids*

- |                    |                    |                   |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Cornelia Jackson   | Mary Howes Dillard | Valree Lile       |
| Martha Stigall     | Theresa Bay        | Aileen McNeil     |
| Maxine Walker      | Eliia McNulty      | Peggy Black       |
| Olive Nettles      | Jean Harvey        | Sara Pearlstine   |
| Margaret Reaves    | Miriam Lander      | Sara Williamson   |
| Ruth Barber        | Virginia Wolfe     | Dorothy Miller    |
| Virginia Stowe     | Phoebe Singley     | Eunice Stevenson  |
| Ruth Flanders      | Genevieve Reynolds | Esther Webber     |
| Evelina Hildebrand | Martha Ann Dowling | Jimmie Lou Bishop |
| Helen DuPre        | Catherine Craven   | Sara Mills        |

Two Hundred Twenty-nine

# World Wars I and II

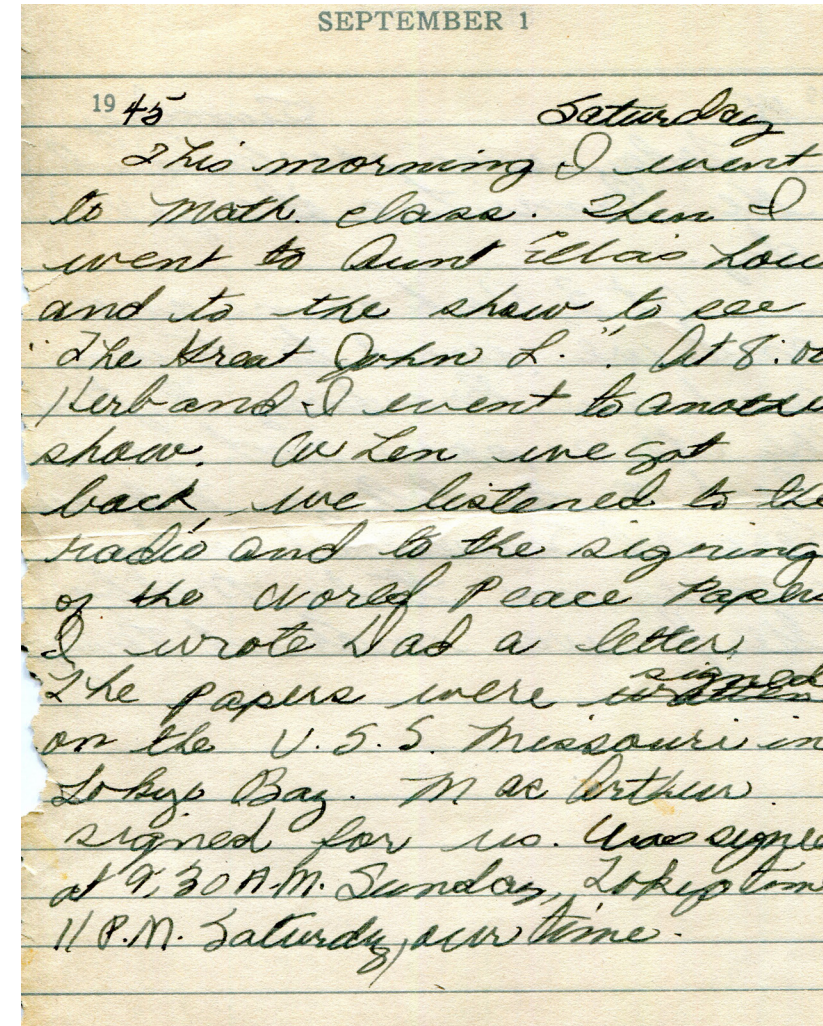


World Wars impacted all those who worked and studied at the University of South Carolina. Both times transformed campus into a military training site. When the U.S. entered World War I, young men and women from across the state enlisted, eager to serve. In all, 143 South Carolina women served in non-combat roles as nurses and ambulance drivers.

World War II also saw male students enlisted in the armed forces, and a USC Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC) program was established in 1940. In 1942, the University created the nation's first Red Cross Nurses' Aide course, offering female students a way to support the war effort. In 1944, "We installed South Carolina's first college Red Cross chapter - and to prove its worth, the co-eds gave countless hours of service."

Female students also volunteered with the United Service Organizations (USO), wrote letters, and knitted socks. A 1942 article in *The Gamecock* detailed how women's dorms were full of photographs of loved ones in uniform. Embracing wartime opportunities, female students' work was valued: "Carolina's co-eds blossomed forth, not merely as decorative ornaments of beauty, but as able executives and hard workers. This was a recognition which was new to Carolina."

World War One Victory Metal, 1919  
Metal and fabric  
2017.21.41



Diary Entries, 1945  
Ink on paper  
Gift of Leslie Drucker  
2013.03.02

Student Jeanne Goldsmith wrote daily in her diary about significant events. These two entries give insight into a female student's life as she describes her dating activities, communications with her parents, and events of national importance, which in this case was the United States' commemoration of Victory over Japan Day, ending World War II.



# Acknowledgements

This exhibition would not have been possible without the tireless efforts of the following individuals.

The staff of McKissick Museum would like to thank:

## **Guest Curators**

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## **Undergraduate Interns**

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Cheyenne Smiley, Graphic Design intern

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Elizabeth Sudduth, Irvin Rare Books and Special Collections, Hollings  
Special Collections Library

## Object checklist by section

### Enslaved Women

Dress, 1842  
Cotton  
Gift of O. Holt Allen  
6.849

Slave Badge, 1836  
Copper  
5.379

Structural Fragments, 1856  
Wood  
2010.21.01 and 2010.21.02

Photograph of Slave Quarters behind  
President's House, 1940s  
University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

Detail of Sanborn Fire Insurance  
Map of Columbia, 1884  
Published by Sanborn Map and  
Publishing Company, New York  
Digital Collections,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

Flat Iron, circa 1840s  
Cast iron  
Gift of Agnes Stone Dawsey  
1992.01.37.151

Brick, 1835  
Clay  
2015.39.01

### Wives and Daughters

Lieber Signet Stamp, circa 1835  
Metal alloy stamp with wooden  
handle  
5.280

Cream Pitcher, 1850  
Glaze and Radcliffe  
Silver  
Gift of Rufus G. Fellers  
5.1563

*Portrait of Ellen Connelly Cooper  
Hanna*, 1860  
Benjamin Franklin Reinhart  
Oil on canvas  
Gift of Katherine Shippen Hanna  
1A0100

*Portrait of Matilda O. Lieber*, 1830  
William Bradley  
Oil on canvas  
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence  
and Natalie Humphrey  
2009.07.02

*Bible*, 1869  
Leather, paper, and brass  
Gift of Caroline Eaton LeConte  
2015.16.19

Dress, 1910  
Linen and lace  
Gift of Mrs. Ross Durham  
1989.15.16.41

Mourning Brooch, 1853  
Metal, enamel, glass, and hair  
Gift of Mary Palmer Mouzon Darby  
5.176

Spoon, 1845  
Silver  
Gift of Miss Currell  
5.49

Chatelaine, circa 1857  
Ivory, mother of pearl, and metal  
5.839

### **State Normal School**

Students of the State Normal School,  
c. 1874  
University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

Unidentified students sit in front  
of Rutledge Chapel with their  
professor, Mortimer A. Warren.  
University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

Interview with Celia Dial Saxon,  
1936-37  
Lillian Buchannan  
University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

Portrait of Clarissa M. Thompson,  
1872  
Tintype photograph  
Library of Congress Prints and  
Photographs Division

State Normal School Exam  
Schedule, 1875  
University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

*McGuffey's New Fifth Eclectic  
Reader*, 1885  
William Holmes McGuffey  
Paper and leather  
Irvin Rare Books and Special  
Collections Library,  
William Savage Textbook Collection

### **Female Faculty**

Photograph of Miss Irene Dillard, 1928  
*Garnet and Black Yearbook*  
University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

Photograph of Miss Katherine  
Heyward, 1936  
*Garnet and Black Yearbook*  
University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

## Students

Workbook, 1929  
Frances Guignard Gibbes  
Manuscripts Division,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

*Lucy*  
Frances Guignard Gibbes  
Manuscripts Division,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

*The Strange Woman*  
Frances Guignard Gibbes  
Manuscripts Division,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

## Suffrage

“Votes for Women” Political Button  
Ink on paper, metal, plastic  
Gift of Charles T. Ferillo  
1995.15.65.403

Pamphlet, 1917  
Gift of Charles T. Ferillo  
1995.15.65.782

Political Button  
Ink on paper, metal, plastic  
Gift of Eulalie Chafee Salley  
5.331

Pamphlet, 1928  
Ink on paper  
6.705

## Co-Ed Life

Postcard of Sims Dormitory for  
Women, circa 1940  
Ink on paper  
Gift of Mark D. Smith  
2015.32.03

Photograph of the Interior of Wade  
Hampton College, circa 1950  
University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

Dinner Plate depicting Sims  
College, 1953  
Wedgewood of Etruria and Barlaston  
5.1999

YWCA pin  
Metal  
6.386  
Gift of Anne Carolina Gibert

*The Carolina’s Student Handbook*,  
1930-31  
University Archives,  
South Caroliniana Library,  
University of South Carolina

*The Daily Gamecock* article, 1940  
Ink on paper  
Gift of Solomon Blatt, Jr., and Brian  
Blatt  
6.2744

*Garnet and Black Yearbook*, 1938  
Leather, ink, and paper  
Gift of Richland Library Friends and  
Foundation  
2019.03.01

### **Extracurricular Activities**

Phi Beta Kappa Key

Gold

Dr. Jennifer Gunter

Alpha Delta Pi Pin

Gold, enamel with aquamarines  
and diamonds

Anonymous lender

Alpha Delta Pi Lavalier

Gold

Anonymous lender

Powder Puff Football Game

Program, 1945

Ink on paper

Museum Purchase

2013.09.04

Hypatian Society Diploma, 1922

Manuscripts Division,

South Caroliniana Library,

University of South Carolina

Hypatian Society Meeting

Minutes, 1952-55

University Archives,

South Caroliniana Library,

University of South Carolina

Hypatian Society Treasurer's

Record Books

University Archives,

South Caroliniana Library,

University of South Carolina

Euphradian Society Pin, 1923

Gold

6.214

Euphradian Society Pin, 1926

Gold

5.370

Clariosophic Society Pin, 1806

Gold

5.368

Clariosophic Society Key, 1836

Rose gold

5.732

Clariosophic Society Medal, 1885

Gold

5.1574

### **World War I and II**

"For Home or Country" Poster, 1917

James Lee

Ink on paper

1995.43.XX.01

Sheet Music, 1917

Ink on paper

2016.01.25

"His Country's Call" Poster, 1917

Ink on paper

1995.43.XX.02

World War One Victory Metal, 1919

Metal and fabric

2017.21.41

<p>“World War Memorial Building” Postcard, circa 1939 Ink on paper Gift of Mark D. Smith 2015.32.01</p>	<p>Ration Books, 1945 Paper Gift of Agnes Stone Dawsey 1990.40.37.233B, C, D, and E</p>
<p>“Share in the Victory” Poster, 1918 Haskell Coffin Ink on paper 1995.43.XX.07</p>	<p>Letter, 1963 Ink on paper Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2016.44.06</p>
<p>World War II Medal, 1945 Metal and fabric 2017.21.31</p>	<p>Red Cross Armband, 1944 Cotton and thread 2001.08.XX.04</p>
<p>Diary Entries, 1945 Ink on paper Gift of Leslie Drucker 2013.03.02</p>	<p>Hypodermic Needles, 1951 Cardboard, metal, and plastic Gift of Peggy Carven to USC College of Nursing Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2015.21.52</p>

<p>Stethoscope, circa 1940 Metal, plastic, and rubber Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2015.21.22</p>	<p>Red Cross Pin, 1945 Enamel on metal Gift from Pamela G. Ferguson to USC College of Nursing Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2016.11.04</p>
<p><i>The Principles and Practices of Nursing</i>, 1927 Leather, paper, and ink Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2015.21.24</p>	<p>Cape, circa 1944 Wool Gift of Teri Lynn Herbert 2013.18.01</p>
<p><i>A Short History of Nursing</i>, 1938 Leather, paper, and ink Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2015.21.25</p>	
<p><i>Materia Medica for Nursing</i>, 1914 Leather, paper, and ink Gift of Renatta Loquist to USC College of Nursing Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2015.21.103</p>	

**Other Ephemera**

*Garnet and Black Yearbook*, 1899  
Leather, ink, and paper  
Gift of William M. Shand  
2016.33.09

*Garnet and Black Yearbook*, 1911  
Leather, ink, and paper  
Gift of Harvey W. Shaw, III  
2015.35.02

*Garnet and Black Yearbook*, 1921  
Leather, ink, and paper  
Gift of UofSC Development and  
Alumni Relations  
2019.11.04

*Garnet and Black Yearbook*, 1939  
Leather, ink, and paper  
Gift of Richland Library Friends and  
Foundation  
2019.03.02

*Garnet and Black Yearbook*, 1942  
Leather, ink, and paper  
Gift of UofSC Development and  
Alumni Relations  
2019.11.07

Four Female Students Posing, circa  
1948  
Photograph  
Gift of Leslie Drucker  
2013.03.08d

Two Female Students Sitting on the  
Horseshoe, circa 1948  
Photograph  
Gift of Leslie Drucker  
2013.03.08e







**McKissick Museum**  
College of Arts and Sciences