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On April 1, the University of Georgia and Habitat for Humanity International formally opened the Habitat for Humanity Archive at the Hargrett Library. In the days leading up to the event, the Athens Habitat chapter constructed the frame of a Habitat home on the lawn of the Russell Special Collections Building.

Our program culminated with a ceremonial raising of the home’s final wall. Among those who helped to raise the wall were UGA President Jere W. Morehead and Provost Pamela Whitten, HHI CEO Jonathan Reckford, Habitat cofounder Linda Fuller Degelmann, State Representative and Athens Habitat Director Spencer Frye, UGA student Kirstie Hostetter, and the future homeowners.

The wall raising was a memorable moment in the life of our University, one that had both real and symbolic value. Following the ceremony, the frame was disassembled and moved to another location, where it was completed and became the very real new home to an Athens woman and her teenage daughter, who were in need of decent and affordable housing.

The structure also serves as a useful metaphor for the building of Habitat for Humanity, itself, a history that we now can document fully at the University of Georgia. Millard and Linda Fuller founded Habitat in 1976 in Americus, Georgia. The Fullers discovered the seed of their idea for Habitat for Humanity at the Koinonia Farm Christian community in Sumter County, Georgia, inspired in part by Koinonia’s founder Clarence Jordan.

Today, Habitat, led by its CEO, Jonathan Reckford, is one of the world’s great philanthropic enterprises, with 1,400 affiliates and 70 national organizations. Habitat’s is a global story, but it also is a Georgia story. It is appropriate that the University of Georgia serve as the home to the Clarence Jordan papers, Millard and Linda Fuller papers, Fuller Center for Housing records, and, now the archives of Habitat for Humanity International.

The Habitat house has symbolic value for the UGA Libraries as well. As construction began on the library lawn with the Russell Building as a prominent backdrop, I was reminded of another day on the same site five years ago when the University broke ground for our new library. Like our Habitat house, the library building was the product of philanthropy. UGA supporters gave their labor and their
financial resources to achieve a shared vision for an edifice dedicated to the preservation and sharing of knowledge, one that would benefit our university and state for generations to come.

The story that Millard and Linda Fuller began nearly four decades ago continues. Habitat and its affiliates have built or renovated hundreds of thousands of homes worldwide to help provide decent and affordable housing like the home in which our new friends now reside.

Likewise, the work of the UGA Libraries continues. We work daily to provide the best possible access to recorded knowledge in its manifold forms. We strive to provide learning environments that contribute to the success of students at the University of Georgia, such as the Carnegie Library learning center currently under renovation at the UGA Health Sciences Campus. We are partnering with UGA faculty and others to provide new opportunities for distinctive educational experiences for our students using technology and our distinguished special collections. Through the UGA Press, the Georgia Review, and the Digital Library of Georgia, we are expanding the ways in which we contribute to the creation and sharing of knowledge in order to enrich the lives of Georgians and those well beyond our borders.

Thank you for your support. I invite you to join us in helping to build an exciting future for our University of Georgia through the work of its Libraries.

Left: UGA student Kirstie Hostetter shares the importance of the Habitat collection as an educational resource.
Right: Linda Fuller Degelmann, one of the founders of Habitat, drives one of the final nails.
Not long ago, I reached a stage in my life where it was time for me to think about what to do with my most favored possessions when I am no longer here. Among these is my personal library of books, catalogs, and documents on East Asian art, which, supplemented by materials in the University of Georgia Libraries, has been a source of much information and pleasure to me over the years.

Of course, one can always sell one’s things, and more efficiently than ever via the internet. Or give them as personal gifts, or donate them to a worthy charity that would in turn dispose of them for financial benefit. But in this era of astonishing disparity of wealth and access, I want to be certain that my book collection will be available to the widest audience possible and at the same time receive the care and attention of an institution that knows cultural assets. That institution is the UGA Libraries, and it is to the Libraries that I have decided to bequeath my collection.

The Libraries, an institution within an institution, is the linchpin of the University, essential to its functioning like no other part of the University. It is also the most egalitarian, providing access to information locally, via the University System of Georgia, and via interlibrary loan to the rest of the world. And as some of the books in my collection are unusual and in some cases fragile, they will also receive the sort of care from Special Collections that will guarantee their accessibility for a very long time.

The UGA Libraries has also been good to me personally—it was essential to my research and teaching before I retired and is essential now to providing me with materials on Asian art to which I would not otherwise have access.

I hope others will also remember the UGA Libraries when making bequests.

Dr. Stuart Katz, emeritus professor of psychology, Franklin College of Arts & Sciences

In August 2015, the Russell Library will open a new feature exhibition about the politics of tourism in the state of Georgia. The exhibit will focus on six destinations in the state, exploring issues of race, gender, and class; it will also include sections investigating the professionalization of the state’s tourism industry in the twentieth century.

We are still looking for artifacts, photographs, and other ephemera that can help to tell this story. If you have items relating to the following sites and would be willing to consider a potential loan for purposes of the exhibition, please contact Jan Hebbard at (706) 542-5788 or jlevinson@uga.edu.

Sites of interest: Okefenokee Swamp, Tallulah Gorge and Falls, Jekyll Island, Stone Mountain, Helen, and the hunting plantations in southwest Georgia’s Red Hills region.
Richard B. Russell Building Special Collections Library

EXHIBIT SCHEDULE

*Dates are subject to change

**Sidney Samuel Thomas Rotunda**

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY INTERNATIONAL – April to June 2015

**Walter J. Brown Media Archive and Peabody Awards Collection**

STEEL MICROPHONE COLLECTION – Now through August 2015

PENNINGTON ANTIQUE RADIO COLLECTION – Now through August 2015

**Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library**

THE CIVIL WAR, 1865 – April to August 2015
  (Confederate Constitution on display April 24, 2015)

FOOD FOR THOUGHT – Private Press Exhibit – April to May 2015

JACK DAVIS ART EXHIBIT – late April to July 2015

JAMES W. WOODRUFF, SR. CENTER FOR THE NATURAL HISTORY OF GEORGIA EXHIBIT – June to September 2015

WILLIAM BARTRAM EXHIBIT – August to September 2015

THE STEPHEN ELLIOT DRAPER CENTER & ARCHIVES FOR THE WATERS OF GEORGIA EXHIBIT – October 2015 through January 2016

GEORGIA WRITERS HALL OF FAME EXHIBIT – November to December 2015

**Richard B. Russell Library for Political Research and Studies**

FOOD, POWER & POLITICS: THE STORY OF SCHOOL LUNCH – Now through August 2015

THE POLITICS OF TOURISM IN GEORGIA – August 2015 through May 2016

The monthly titles are selected by special collections staff who help create these displays and lead the discussions on the books.

In recognition of Black History Month, the February selection was The King Years: Historic Moments in the Civil Rights Movement, by Taylor Branch, a 2015 inductee in the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame, which is based at the UGA Libraries.

The selection for March, Women’s History Month, Revolutionizing Expectations: Women’s Organizations, Feminism, and American Politics, 1965–1980, by Melissa Estes Blair, touches on women activists in the late 1960s, which also tied into the National School Lunch exhibit in the Russell Library for Political Research and Studies gallery.

Additional selections for the year will be announced via the UGA Libraries events calendar, www.libs.uga.edu, and other outlets.

Monthly selections are available for purchase at Avid Bookshop, http://www.avidbookshop.com/, or for checkout at the UGA Libraries.

These programs are open and free to the public, cosponsored by the University of Georgia Libraries and the University of Georgia Press. Light refreshments will be served.

For more information email Jan Hebbard at jlevinso@uga.edu or call (706) 542-5788.
The Georgia Writers Hall of Fame at the University of Georgia Libraries is launching a new initiative to honor Georgia literature by encouraging Georgia residents to read at least one book by each inductee before the annual November ceremony.

Vereen Bell, Taylor Branch, Paul Hemphill and Janisse Ray are the 2015 inductees. The ceremony will be held November 9 at 10:00 a.m. at the Richard B. Russell Building Special Collections Libraries. An author event will be held on Sunday, November 8, at 4:00 p.m. Additional programming will be added later in the year.

“It is second nature for librarians to encourage reading,” said P. Toby Graham, university librarian and associate provost. “With the addition of a suggested reading list to our Georgia Writers Hall of Fame events, it is our hope that the recommendations will introduce each year’s inductees to a wider audience.”

This year’s selections are:

Vereen Bell—Swamp Water, a coming-of-age novel set in the Okefenokee Swamp, was published in 1940 and is now available in paperback from the University of Georgia Press.

Taylor Branch—At Canaan’s Edge is the final installment of Branch’s award-winning trilogy of books chronicling the life of Martin Luther King Jr. and much of the history of the American civil rights movement.

Paul Hemphill—Nashville Sound, being reissued by the UGA Press, recounts the clash between traditional country music and the 1960s invasion of pop performers. Hemphill focused on the blue-collar South, and his subjects touched on NASCAR racing, country music, college football, and the region’s long struggle for racial equality and justice.

Janisse Ray—Drifting into Darien, also available from the UGA Press, is Ray’s account of paddling the Altamaha River, a passageway including many rare and endangered species, which led the Nature Conservancy to designate it as one of the world’s last great places.

“The Altamaha is Ray’s river, and from childhood she dreamed of paddling its entire length to where it empties into the sea. Drifting into Darien begins with an account of finally making that journey, turning to meditations on the many ways we accept a world that contains both good and evil. With praise, biting satire, and hope, Ray contemplates transformation and attemps with every page to settle peacefully into the now,” according to the UGA Press catalog.

The Georgia Writers Hall of Fame induction ceremony is a part of the UGA Spotlight on the Arts, which fosters awareness and appreciation of the arts and an environment conducive to artistic innovation.

For more information on these authors and organizations, visit the following websites:
www.georgiacenterforthelibrary.org | www.ugapress.org
Since 2012, the Richard B. Russell Building Special Collections Libraries have hosted a biannual symposium on the book. A book contains its content, of course, but it is also an object. A nineteenth-century book of sermons might have attempted to guide the spiritual development of its reader, while its margins might have been used as scratch paper for a math problem. A phone book or dictionary might be used as a doorstop or as a booster seat for a small child. An e-book’s value might change when the next technological leap renders it unreadable. The Symposium on the Book explores the history and the future of the many ways books may be made, read, and used.

At our first symposium, Adam Smyth, senior lecturer at Birkbeck College, University of London, delivered the plenary address, “Cutting and Remaking the Early Modern Book.” Since then we have hosted other experts from the United States and Canada: Brian Croxall (Emory University), Randall McLeod (University of Toronto), Katherine Rowe (Bryn Mawr College), and Michael Witmore (Folger Shakespeare Library). University of Georgia faculty members also speak at each symposium, and lively question-and-answer sessions follow each presentation. Exhibitions of books from the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library reflect the themes of these symposiums.

November 12–14, 2015, the Symposium on the Book will work in collaboration with an international conference celebrating Borrowers and Lenders: The Journal of Shakespeare and Appropriation. This conference, Appropriation in an Age of Global Shakespeare, will explore the many ways in which the works of William Shakespeare may be remade, reread, and reused.

This year marks the tenth anniversary of Borrowers and Lenders. Founded at UGA and co-edited by UGA professors Christy Desmet and Sujata Iyengar, this international journal is internationally recognized as the leading venue for publications on the topic of Shakespearean appropriation: prequels, sequels, recyclings, and rewritings of all kinds from across the globe. The journal, which won the Best New Journal Award from the Council of Editors of Learned Journals in 2007, publishes original criticism from leading scholars around the world and from emerging scholars.

The Appropriation in the Age of Global Shakespeare conference will examine the ways in which Shakespeare’s works have been presented and interpreted over time and around the world. How does a Renaissance play change when the costuming is contemporary? What happens when minor characters from Hamlet become central characters in Tom Stoppard’s absurdist Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead? What becomes of Shakespeare’s puns when Love’s Labour’s Lost is presented in British Sign Language? And though Akira Kurosawa’s film Throne of Blood is an adaptation of Macbeth, how much of the original remains when the language, setting in time and place, and the media for which the two works were created are so different? What do the changes add to our understanding of Shakespeare? The

By Anne DeVine, Outreach and Access Coordinator for Rare Books
intercultural conversation produced by asking such questions and from reading, presenting, and viewing Shakespeare creates a new Shakespeare, one for our global, digital age.

The Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library holds materials that might address Shakespearean appropriation: the eighteenth-century Shakespeare forgeries of William Henry Ireland; an 1814 program from the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane in London shows that “Shakspeare’s Tragedy of King Richard the Third” amended by a selection of extra scenes written by others to be “exhibited in the Course of the Tragedy”; and many examples in our private press collection of book artists illustrating and interpreting the works of the Bard.

Invited speakers at the conference this November will include Eric Rasmussen, professor of English at the University of Nevada, Reno, who recently authenticated a long-lost Shakespeare folio in an eighteenth-century French archive; Alexa Huang of George Washington University, author of Chinese Shakespeares and a Fulbright Distinguished Chair in Global Shakespeare at Queen Mary University of London and University of Warwick; Sheila Cavanagh, professor of English at Emory University and director of the World Shakespeare Project; and Sharon O’Dair, Hudson Strode Professor of English and director of the Strode Program at the University of Alabama.

The Symposium on the Book series and this conference, Appropriation in the Age of Global Shakespeare, are both sponsored by the Willson Center for Humanities and Arts, the Department of English, and the University of Georgia Libraries. Additional support for this conference comes from the Office of Academic Programs and the Office of Service Learning. All events will be free and open to the public. A full schedule will be published in early November. Please contact Anne DeVine for more information (acme@uga.edu).
Is civic beauty in the eye of a bird? From the mid-nineteenth-century to the early twentieth, a mark of civic attainment was having a lithographed birds-eye view of your city offered for display. Sometimes printed in simple black and white, at other times in full color, these panoramic views proudly showed rising business districts, bustling rivers, bold new railways, and expanding streets bristling with new homes. Panorama companies competed to offer the first views of both huge cities and new boom towns of the West. Many were offered in large format—St. Louis even received a multipage atlas treatment that almost allows the reader to walk its 1875 streets.

Athens received its aerial tribute late. In 1909 Fowler & Downs of Morrisville, Pennsylvania, issued The Birds Eye View of Athens, Georgia, that is held in the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library. It is fairly modest in size and printed in dull greenish–grey tones. It lacks the crispness of the traditional panorama because it was printed using the newer offset printing process that did not demand the same degree of expensive artistry as the traditional lithograph.

The head of the company, Thaddeus Mortimer Fowler (1842–1922), was an early and prolific practitioner of the art form, working largely in the northern states of the East. In 1908–1909 his firm tried to expand business into the South but was unsuccessful. Hargrett holds the one listed copy of the Athens view. The Library of Congress holds Fowler views of Ocilla and Fitzgerald, and a commercial service on the Internet offers reproductions of a view of Cordele. I have not found other Fowler views of Georgia.

Unlike the 1914 panoramic photograph of Athens recently featured in the fall 2013 issue of Beyond the Pages, this perspective is from far above Athens’s two great monuments of 1909, the elegant Southern Mutual skyscraper and the pragmatic water tank behind the city hall. One might suspect the use of a balloon, but the process was much more abstract and artistic.

Having determined his perspective, the panoramic artist, in this case Albert E. Downs, would walk the streets of the town for days, making sketches of all buildings that should be seen in his imagined view. He would then use the drawings and a map of the town to create his grand conception of what a bird would see from a fixed point in the sky. Those raw sketches of Athens would be of enormous interest today, but it’s all too likely they were used to kindle stoves in Morrisville once the view was completed and the weather turned cold.

With this careful planning and vivid imagination, the details in the view can be delightfully accurate. Landmarks of today’s city are clearly visible, and long-lost features are vivid. On the detail of the north campus it is easy to spot buildings such as the Chapel and the Holmes-Hunter Academic Building. Many viewers are surprised to see how many houses have disappeared from the vicinity of the campus, including the home of the university president replaced by the Main Library in 1950. Other changes are apparent:
the Chapel still sports its bell tower (removed in 1913) and Professor Leon Charbonnier’s weather instrument shack can still be seen atop Moore College.

In spite of the meticulous work of Downs, mistakes crept in. For example, the back wing of the 1905 Library Building, today’s Administration Building, is shown as off center. In the greatest mistake on campus, Downs completely forgot to include Candler Hall, built in 1901. The campus and city seem oddly deserted, but perhaps everyone has left on the train for an away football game?

Mistakes aside, this chance to look into the past is fascinating. In the detail of south campus, the recently-completed Conner Hall sits in isolated grandeur, accompanied only by its original power plant and, of course, the Wilson Lumpkin mansion. Tanyard Branch can be seen snaking its way into woods that would be replaced by Sanford Stadium in 1929.

But unseen in the 1909 view, in an electrician’s shop on Washington Street, the demise of artistic panorama was moving forward. Young Athens inventor Ben Epps was completing his first experimental airplane, and within a few years the progress of aviation and aerial photography would make the painstaking sketching and imaginative rendering of the traditional views a lost art. According to the Library of Congress poor Thaddeus Fowler, some seventy-six years old, tried to borrow a bit of modernity for a 1918 drawing of Allentown, Pennsylvania, by sketching in imagined airplanes and an airship. With the anxiety of the ongoing First World War, this innocent technological addition was enough to provoke Allentown citizens to suspect Fowler of being a German spy and to jail him overnight.

Those who want to walk the streets of 1909 Athens at leisure, in greater detail, and unmenaced by the Kaiser are invited to visit the original, full-sized map at the Hargrett Library. Those who want to learn more about panoramas and see other examples may want to consult the source for this article, the Library of Congress website http://www.loc.gov/collections/panoramic-maps/about-this-collection/. To learn more about Hargrett’s map collections visit www.libs.uga.edu /Hargrett/maps.
In January 2014, Margie Compton got a call from a colleague at the National Film Preservation Foundation who had been contacted by a Georgia resident with some historic family films. After getting in touch with Kathy Hubert, who held the materials, and after talking with her and seeing the material, it was agreed that the films were very much worth preserving, for they show the lives of traveling movie tent show men.

While tent show exhibitions of films are known to film scholars, and there are a few collections of ephemera and business records of such exhibitors, having home movies and photographs made by those men showing their advertising methods, the projectors, their trucks, the tents, their families, and their customers is a rare and special treat. The family papers, donated by Kathy Hubert, Lynda Hester, Scott Reeves, Jeff Reeves, and their cousins Laura Jean Young and Clinton Clay, consist of photographs of the Clay Comedy Show, Clay Cinema Show, and other items about members of the family; two scrapbooks documenting the tent shows; and genealogical research. Conversations with scholars who have researched other collections without these images donated here prove that this is a boon to their studies.

The donors’ grandfather, Ernest Paris Clay (1892–1959), son of William Salathial Clay and Ethel Ann Walker, married Katherine Maddox (1905–1941) and they had one child, Martha Ann Clay (1930–1975). Prior to the First World War, Ernest Clay was a professional photographer, and after the war, he and his brother Cappy (Alvin) opened a theater in Windsor, Ill. Later, Ernest purchased a tent show renaming it Clay’s Comedy Show and traveled throughout Tennessee, Georgia, northern Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana from 1923 into the late 1940s, showing silent films. Ernest Clay and his family settled in McDonough, Georgia, and opened the McDonough Theater.

Ernest’s brother James Eldridge (1903–1962) assisted him with the tent show and later began his own traveling show, Clay’s Cinema Show. As the show travelled from town to town, James would rent a vacant lot to set up the tent, arrange for water to be either pur chased or brought from a townsperson’s well, and run a generator to provide electricity. The huge tent, made by the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill, had a seating capacity of 300, and during the cooler months the tent would be heated with oil drums filled with coke. In 1932 Clay’s Cinema Show came to Rockdale County and set up at Milstead, and it was during this time that James decided to settle his wife, Alice, and two children in Conyers. James continued to travel with the show while Alice remained with the children and operated a theater at the Milstead School. In 1941, James and Alice opened a 400-seat theater in Conyers, which closed in 1969, and the first picture shown in theater was Warner Bros.’ “The Strawberry Blonde.”

According to the family, Ernest “spiced up his attraction by traveling ahead of the show and filming the inhabitants of the towns where the tent show was scheduled to stop several weeks later. He would mail the exposed film to the Kodak laboratory and have it sent back in care of the local post office so the film could be retrieved when the show reached that town and then exhibited to a paying audience. Many of the films were lost when a fire destroyed the truck in the 1940s, but the town portraits that survived, although brief, are wonderful slices of life in the late 1920s and early 1930s. The earliest film is a home movie of Ernest and Katherine’s wedding in 1929.

Kathy and her brother, Jeff Reeves, grandchildren of Ernest Clay, donated his 16mm Cine-Kodak camera and thirty-seven reels of home movies, five of which are films made during tent show travels. Other films include students at the McDonough School in 1956, scenes around Mt. Berry School (now Berry College), and even one reel showing Mickey Rooney in Los Angeles around 1936 or 1937.

Their cousin, Clinton Clay, grandson of James Clay, has donated sixteen films, several of which James made of towns in 1929 Mississippi—Egypt, Nettleton, Ellsiveille, Missouri, and Prairie. Two other reels are scenes Clay filmed around Conyers in the 1930s and 1940s that he used to show in the theatre and to civic groups. After his death, Alice also showed them to raise money for the American Heart Association. Clinton wisely had these Conyers films duplicated to new film in the 1970s and those duplicates survive where the original films have deteriorated. Also included in the donation are some early 1930s comedy shorts reels and sound discs that go along with films from the bridge period before talkies were pervasive.

This collection is important documentation of some of the social and cultural aspects of rural Southern life when most small communities had no movie theatre and depended on the traveling tent shows for special entertainment.
Richard Nixon once ate six hot dogs at a baseball game when he was twelve years old. He was the master of ceremonies of the glee club during college. He made a mean hamburger. He always kept track of what foreign dignitaries doodled during meetings (while he scribbled diamonds and squares on his own papers). He really, really wished that he had just burned those incriminating Watergate tapes. These are all facts that I never expected to know about Richard Nixon but learned while working with the Nixon-Gannon interviews at the Walter J. Brown Media Archives and Peabody Awards Collection.

Last year, I began indexing and synchronizing the more than thirty hours of Frank Gannon’s interviews with Richard Nixon, using the Oral History Metadata Synchronizer (OHMS) application. OHMS, technology developed at the University of Kentucky Libraries, allows the creation of a web-based system that gives users word-level search capability and a time-synched transcript of the interview, linking the search term to the corresponding moment in the recorded interview.

When I started, I knew very little about Nixon. I knew that he said he was not a crook, that his illegal activities had led to the Watergate scandal, and that the scandal forced his resignation from the presidency. I did not know, for example, that he once had Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev as a house-guest (he stayed in Tricia’s little pink room) or even that he was the first president to visit the People’s Republic of China. All of these facts (and many more) are covered in the interviews.

Frank Gannon was a friend of Richard Nixon. Before he was a historian conducting the interviews, he had been a Nixon White House aide. The dialogue is professional and even addresses strong criticisms of Nixon, but in between questions the two men are friendly and often tell jokes. The interviews took place in 1983, years after Nixon resigned, and cover everything from his first memories to his political career and how he would like to be remembered. “Yes, there was Watergate, the first president ever to resign the office. That’s part of history. But there’s also a more positive part,” Nixon answers and lists what he considers to be his greatest achievements as president: opening China, starting détente with the Soviet Union, ending the Vietnam War, creating programs focusing on the environment, hunger, cancer, drugs, and more. He concludes by saying “my proudest legacy is something else... my best memorial are [sic] my children.”

Taking into account what I learned listening to Nixon himself in the interviews and through less biased, outside resources, all I can say definitively is that “Tricky Dick” is an apt moniker. His political career was complicated and contradictory. His legacy is hard to define. He certainly seems to be of the opinion that, while he may have done some things wrong, he was no worse than any other politician. The Johnson and Kennedy administrations, he is quick to point out, had the Oval Office bugged before he did. Though he was accused of having a questionable fund of donations when running for vice president, Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson abused his own fund much more heinously. And while it is possible that he once attempted to use the IRS to audit his political enemies, it was nothing compared to the auditing of himself and others instigated by the Kennedys. To the end Nixon stands by his decision to end the war in Vietnam “on an honorable basis” and his conviction that antiwar protests only encouraged the enemy.

While I cannot say that I always agree with Nixon, I did enjoy listening to him speak. My job was to use new technology to index each interview, providing a table of contents of sorts. Each segment includes a summary as well as a list of searchable names and keywords mentioned in that section, and transcripts are synched to the interview, making it possible to search even for specific spoken words and jump to the nearest minute.
of interview. All of this greatly adds to the accessibility of information not otherwise easily found within the hours and hours of video. Though it was meticulous work, I really enjoyed it.

My favorite parts of the interviews are when Nixon tells stories about himself. The first tapes cover his childhood and his family, and he spends additional hours talking about his great admiration for Pat Nixon, his wife (whom he proposed to instantly, and then again many more times before she finally agreed to marry him), and their daughters. Later he talks about his international travels and gives accounts of the relationships that he built with foreign leaders. These little anecdotes are fascinating and personal and are what really make the Nixon/Gannon interviews special.

Our thirty-seventh president may have been complex and morally questionable, but in these interviews he is also relatable and even likable. I’m not the only one who thinks so, either—apparently Barbara Walters thought that he was the most attractive man she ever met. Nixon’s response: ‘Well, maybe she doesn’t know many other men.’

KC Carter is an intern working in the Walter J. Brown Media Archives and Peabody Awards Collection. She graduated from Texas A&M University—Corpus Christi last year and plans to further her education in library science in the fall.

The Nixon/Gannon videotapes were largely unseen outside of the group that produced them in 1983 until they were donated to the UGA Libraries by Jesse Raiford, president of Raiford Communications, nearly fifteen years ago. Raiford selected the UGA Libraries as the recipient of the tapes because he wanted them to be housed at an educational institution that would make them accessible to the public.

To watch some of the Nixon/Gannon interviews, download the free app as directed and follow the directions.

If you would like to make a gift in support of an internship at the UGA Libraries or to the Media Archives, please contact Chantel Dunham, director of development at (706) 542-0628 for more information.
About five hundred yards from the Richard B. Russell Building housing UGA’s Special Collections Libraries, there is a place in downtown Athens that is unknown to the vast majority of UGA students and alumni. Its history is one of struggle and triumph, ingenuity and community, each renewed on a daily basis. This is Hot Corner, and for most people in Athens, it hides in plain sight.

For the better part of the twentieth century, Hot Corner was the center of commerce and culture for black communities in the Athens area. The Morton Theatre, which opened in 1910, was the crowning achievement of local entrepreneur Monroe Bowers “Pink” Morton. It became the creative center of the Hot Corner district, and thanks to Athenians who forged a partnership between the Morton Theatre Corporation and Athens-Clarke County, it remains vital to Athens civic life. But there always was, and still is, much more to Hot Corner than the Morton Theatre. As Homer Wilson puts it, there is a unique spirit that courses through this section of downtown. For him, the owner of Wilson’s Styling Shop on Hull Street, this spirit has never faded. The commitments of the Wilson family, the Browns, the Wades, and countless others have embedded this area deep within the beating heart of Athens history. For this reason, Hot Corner is one of the community spaces at the center of the Athens Oral History Project, an initiative of the Richard B. Russell Library for Political Research and Studies designed to ensure that the history of our town reflects the people who call it home.

Wilson first began working as a barber in his father’s shop in the early 1960s. Wilson’s Styling Shop and neighboring Brown’s Barber Shop have kept local residents looking their best for fifty years. But more than that, these establishments are centers of social and political life. As Wilson told us in our first interview for the Athens Oral History Project, these barber shops have always been forums for community debates and regular stops for local politicians looking to hear people’s thoughts and make things happen. Whether Athenians go to Hot Corner to talk politics at Wilson’s, have a drink at Manhattan Café, or compete in world-class checkers matches at Brown’s, the intersection of Hull Street and Washington Street remains vital to the overall composition of our town. Some of the families with roots at Hot Corner joined together in 2000 to form the Hot Corner Association, an organization dedicated to honoring the district’s history and promoting minority entrepreneurship. The Russell Library’s goal is to support efforts like these by documenting the history of important community members and spaces—the ways things have changed and the ways they have remained the same.

But preservation is not our only goal. The Athens Oral History Project is also about learning to see what we normally don’t, the blocks that we may walk by every day without thinking about the people who live and work there. It’s these places, the ones perhaps least likely to end up in a brochure, that are most important to Lemuel LaRoche. Known around town as “Life,” LaRoche has been working in Athens communities for fifteen years. As an undergraduate and later a master’s student in the UGA School of Social Work, LaRoche began looking for ways to bridge the gaps that he observed between local black communities and the university. He helped form the Dreaded Mindz Collective, a group of artists and activists who used spoken-word poetry and hip hop to forge a closer bond between UGA and the town. LaRoche still uses poetry and music as a way to reach people in performances throughout the Southeast, but for a number of years his main method for connecting people around town has been the game of chess. LaRoche founded the Chess and Community Conference in 2012 to bring together youth from all over the Athens area. Chanting the mantra, “Think before you move,” he carries chess sets wherever he goes, inciting spontaneous play and honest conversations among people who otherwise might have never met. He has an uncanny ability to provoke introspection in both kids and adults while sitting at the chess board. And people are starting to notice. LaRoche received the 2015 President’s Fulfilling the Dream Award presented by UGA
for his efforts to “build bridges of unity and understanding” in the tradition of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

This building process, though exciting and often joyful, is also marked by pain. In our recent interview, LaRoche demonstrated that oral history is not only about recalling the past. This research method causes time to twist. In the act of remembering, past and present and future meld into fears and hopes and visions. This became clear when LaRoche spoke about his aspirations for Athens, the place where he and his wife will raise their son, now just fifteen months old. Evoking the concerns that scholar W. E. B. Du Bois expressed for his son in Atlanta in 1903 and echoing lessons that Homer Wilson’s father taught him in the 1950s, LaRoche spoke of wanting to live in a community—and in a world—where his son can grow into a man and not have to fear for his life because of the color of his skin. After a year marked by the violent deaths of young black men around the country, our interview with LaRoche reminds us of the stakes history holds for the present.

Oral history has the potential to amplify voices that have been muted in the historical record. In some cases, interviewees offer new takes on familiar events, as Rev. Archibald Killian did when he spoke of hosting Hamilton Holmes, one of the first two African-American students admitted to UGA, in his house during Holmes’s years at UGA. In other instances, interviewees shed light on aspects of our past that might otherwise be forgotten, as Bennie McKinley demonstrated when she talked about the support that Hot Corner businesses offered her and other high school students who led local civil rights actions in the 1960s. The Russell Library’s Athens Oral History Project is about bringing together these voices—from political leaders like Gwen O’Looney to business owners like Homer Wilson to educators like Anne Brightwell—so that history will reflect not just the people who have made headlines but the people who have made history happen every day.

To view these oral histories visit the Russell Library website at libs.uga.edu/Russell and search the collections by name or by Athens Oral History Project.

Photos clockwise from top right: Homer Wilson, Rev. Archibald Killian, and Lemuel LaRoche.

To see Lemuel LaRoche’s oral history, download the free app and click on the logo above.
THE DIGITAL LIBRARY OF GEORGIA, DPLA SERVICE HUB

Since 2013, the Digital Library of Georgia (DLG), based at the University of Georgia Libraries, has served as one of the first six service hubs for the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA), an all-digital library that provides a single point of access to millions of items from libraries, archives, and museums around the United States. DPLA service hubs are a network of state and regional digital libraries that help bring together digital content into a single place; they function by hosting, gathering, or otherwise joining digitized historic materials from regional cultural heritage institutions.

As a service hub for the DPLA, the DLG provides digitization and descriptive assistance for its partner institutions around the state of Georgia. The DLG also gathers and shares descriptive information about digital items with the DPLA; this allows the DPLA to act as a portal by providing access to these materials from a single location. In addition to serving as the point of contact for the maintenance and enhancement of these digitized cultural materials, some hubs provide services to smaller institutions that include professional development and outreach. DPLA’s service hubs model makes it possible for small libraries to make their materials accessible in DPLA by partnering with a hub that can administer the necessary work or provide the resources that a small institution might not be able to obtain on its own.

The Public Library Partnerships Project (PLPP) is an implementation of the DPLA hubs model that serves as a collaborative template for local public libraries, the DLG, and DPLA that will facilitate the ongoing inclusion of historic materials from public libraries in DPLA.

STRENGTHENING OUR SERVICE TO GEORGIA PUBLIC LIBRARIES WITH THE PUBLIC LIBRARY PARTNERSHIPS PROJECT (PLPP)

DLG has long worked closely with a wide variety of our state’s cultural heritage institutions. Through our longstanding Georgia HomePLACE (Providing Library and Archives Collections Electronically) program, DLG has partnered with the Georgia Public Library Services and GALILEO to digitize historic materials found in the state’s public libraries and collections of state-wide impact that are of particular interest to public library patrons such as the Georgia Archives’ “Vanishing Georgia,” the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Georgia Towns and Cities, and various full-text searchable historic newspaper databases. Over the course of this partnership, the Digital Library of Georgia has worked with fourteen different public library systems.

When approached by the DPLA as potential participants in the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation-funded Public Libraries Partnerships Project, DLG staff jumped at the chance, recognizing that PLPP would help further extend our reach into the public library community and provide us with the opportunity to connect directly with public librarians to make sure that we were providing the training and other services they required as partners.

The DLG received $100,000 from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Digital Public Library of America for PLPP and is one of four service hubs spearheading this project for the DPLA; the other hubs include Digital Commonwealth, Minnesota Digital Library, and Mountain West Digital Library. Each hub has hosted a series of one-day workshops to teach public librarians the fundamentals of digitization and to connect participants to resources for further assistance. Since the launch of the first PLPP workshop in April 2014 at the Boston Public Library, the project has continued to mature and have an impact on public libraries across the country seeking to make their cultural heritage content discoverable.
THE ROLE OF THE DIGITAL LIBRARY OF GEORGIA

As a DPLA service hub, the DLG plays a major role in PLPP by training librarians around the state and helping digitize their historic materials so that they can be found online. The DLG has already hosted three regional workshops for public librarians as part of this project. The first workshop was held in Macon, at Middle Georgia Regional Libraries on May 28, 2014; the second in Savannah, at Live Oak Public Libraries on August 6, 2014; and the third in Augusta, at the East Central Georgia Regional Library System on September 30, 2014. A total of forty-four librarians attended these conferences, where they learned how to best select, describe, and digitize the materials they wanted to have included in DPLA. We were pleased that two-thirds of this group of librarians represented library systems that had not yet worked with the DLG on digital projects, thus opening up opportunities for new partnerships. After these training sessions ended, the DLG has continued to plan and perform site visits to individual libraries across Georgia. At these visits, staff from the DLG work collaboratively with public librarians, who can then apply what they have learned in the PLPP workshops by assessing suitable materials for digitization and providing some of the descriptive information that they require. The selected materials are then brought back to the DLG office to be digitized. As of February 2015, the DLG has completed eighteen site visits and has come away with over 3,500 objects to be digitized; over half of these items have been scanned. We hope to make six more site visits and gather a total of 5,000 objects for digitization as part of this project.

By following through with on-site visits to each participating library around the state and by providing further training and engagement with institutions that lack the resources to digitize or host their own materials, the DLG has continued to maintain close ties with the public librarians who participated in the 2014 PLPP workshops.

Recently, staff from the DLG visited with Cynthia Kilby, the assistant director of the Pine Mountain Regional Library System in Manchester, Georgia. Ms. Kilby emphasized the importance of the training workshop and her plans for her library’s collections. “The workshop in Savannah was a big draw for me,” she said. “I wanted to digitize the library’s scrapbooks, and the project just seemed very interesting. The online aspect is very appealing.” Ms. Kilby also looked forward to the opportunities the digitization of her library’s materials would provide for patrons of her library. “I think this project will be helpful for patrons and they will enjoy it. Patrons can look and see images of their parents and grandparents and enjoy that. And children can use this as a resource for school projects.”

The DLG hopes that the PLPP will help strengthen and promote lasting relationships with public librarians throughout Georgia that will endure long after the Public Library Partnerships Project.

PUBLIC LIBRARIAN INVOLVEMENT IN PLPP

WHAT’S NEXT: PLPP EXHIBITS AND WEBINARS

The DLG will continue to make site visits through early 2015, and digitization of PLPP partner materials will continue through the spring of 2016. Beginning in May 2015, the DLG will collaborate with public librarians to create two online exhibits using the open source web-publishing platform Omeka to present a curated selection of their digitized materials. The DLG will provide a training webinar on Omeka for the public librarians participating in this project. Once librarians learn how to use Omeka, they will be capable of showcasing their own digital content; these online exhibits will be completed by October 2015. The DPLA will then host these exhibits, and librarians will be able to access them from their own public library websites. The ultimate goal of this component of the project is to publicize the valuable archival collections held by public libraries around the country and to provide DLG with the opportunity to determine if it is feasible to provide regular webinars to our project partners as an ongoing service.
The Miller Learning Center (MLC) 24/7 operations have proven to be a significant hit with the student population. This past semester, we have seen thousands of students using the building to study overnight, and we have gathered feedback in several creative ways to find out what impact our new hours had on their academic life.

To gather narrative information on how students were using the MLC overnight, we held contests via social media, collected comments on white boards, and surveyed students. MLC staff and student workers voted on our favorite response during final exams and awarded use of a study room to the winner for a full twenty-four hours. The students’ comments included reworked lyrics of popular songs, statements about how extended hours have allowed them to study more and improved their grades, declarations of eternal love and devotion, and jokes about no longer having to pay for rent now that they live at the MLC. Student comments on whiteboards regarding 24/7 impacts provided both humorous and serious perspectives such as ‘Not sure if I should go home or set up a tent,’ ‘One of the best UGA decisions of 2014,’ and ‘My computer broke & I have a crazy schedule—it saved my buns.’

Statistics show that moving to a 24/7 operation has shown an overall increase in patrons during all hours of the day and night, with people coming and staying past 2:00 a.m. Our highest number for the new 2:00 a.m.-6:00 a.m. period was 1,241 patrons, and we saw an additional 26,000 people overall during fall 2014 due to our new hours.

Looking at the busy final exam period also shows an impressive increase in the number of students using the MLC with over 55,000 more people studying in the building this year during finals compared to last year. MLC staff was also able to provide a midnight popcorn event for overnight patrons during finals, in addition to our typical popcorn event during the day on Reading Day, to show our support! Our students love the MLC, as evidenced by their messages of appreciation and their attendance at all hours. Now that we are open 24/7, they have even more to love!
The Science Library has seen increased foot traffic since the 2012 renovations that completely transformed the main floor into an inviting, adaptable space conducive for group study. The main floor is now a magnet for students seeking a welcoming spot for study or a place to relax between classes. It’s not uncommon to see every chair on the floor occupied.

The Science Library isn’t just a hub for study space on South Campus but also plays an integral supporting role in scientific research at UGA. Every semester, science librarians teach an average of six hundred students in introductory biology classes, which are composed in part of premed majors and students in other science-related fields such as genetics, biological engineering, and ecology. These aspiring scientists are introduced to advanced research techniques that will be invaluable in keeping current in their fields post-graduation.

The Science Library’s outreach and teaching efforts aren’t limited to science majors. Many of the First Year Odyssey classes, which are required for all students, include a library instruction session to introduce these new students to conducting research at the college level. The introductory science classes that nonscience majors take to fulfill their environmental literacy requirement, such as Ecology 1000 and Marine Sciences 1010 and 1020, and which usually have about three hundred students per class, require their labs to attend a library instruction session. Science librarians are also involved in the ongoing efforts to secure grant funding for research at UGA by helping the Office of the Vice President for Research (OVPR) train local scholars on effective ways to find grant funding. Through these continued efforts to support research at UGA, the Science Library staff hopes to not only ensure that students are successful at UGA but also in their future careers in Georgia and beyond.

Imminent plans for the Science Library include the opening of a MakerSpace, which will include 3-D scanning and printing capabilities, a laser cutter, and other emerging technologies. Initial equipment for this space was provided through OVPR, and science librarians sought and received additional funding through the Center for Teaching and Learning (CTL). The Science Library and its professional staff are an important resource for our South Campus students.
The Georgia Review was once again a finalist for a National Magazine Award, the industry’s equivalent of the Oscars or Emmys. Carol Ann Davis’s essay “The One I Get and Other Artifacts” (Winter 2014) put the Review into the spotlight with the other four finalists for the Essays and Criticism award: The Atlantic, The New Yorker, Vanity Fair, and Virginia Quarterly Review. Editor Stephen Corey attended the NMA ceremony in New York City on February 2 and was accompanied by Davis, who teaches at Fairfield University in Connecticut and lives in Sandy Hook, site of the 2012 mass murder at Sandy Hook Elementary School. As someone who was deeply but not directly touched by the tragedy, Davis manages to speak of the unspeakable so as to offer a new perspective both on that day’s focus and on the world in which it transpired.

The New Yorker was the winner, with an essay by veteran Roger Angell, but the honor for Davis and the Georgia Review was little diminished. Since first entering the competition in 1984, the Review has been a finalist nineteen times—most often in Fiction and in Essays but also in General Excellence—came away as a winner for Fiction in 1985 and for Essays in 2007, both time besting (among others) the New Yorker.

A highlight of the winter 2014 issue was an unusual interdisciplinary essay by retired UGA Romance language professor Doris Kadish, “A Young Communist in Love: Philip Rahv, Partisan Review, and My Mother.” While going through recently acquired materials that had belonged to her long-deceased mother, Kadish discovered a bundle of love letters written to her in the late 1920s and early 1930s—letters that proved to have been penned (see photo) and typed by a young man who just a few years later would change his name from Philip Greenberg to Philip Rahv—and become a founding editor of Partisan Review, which T. S. Eliot would soon declare “the best American literary periodical.” Kadish’s resulting study—something she had no inkling she might be going to write—offers tales of genealogical research, insights on cultural, religious, and political values around the country in the early-middle twentieth century, and valuable, heretofore unknown information about an important American literary editor and critic.

Under the sponsorship of the Georgia Review, Kadish gave a presentation on her research and her essay at the Russell Special Collections Library on March 2. Other recent public Review programs have included a Winter 2014 issue-release reception, held at the Lamar Dodd School of Art in conjunction with Mequitta Ahuja’s residency (January 30); Georgia Poetry Circuit readings by Noah Blaustein (February 4) and Charles Hanzlick (April 16); and the journal’s eighth annual Earth Day program at the State Botanical Garden, featuring environmental writer and activist Gary Ferguson (April 22).

The winning poem in the second annual Loraine Williams Poetry Competition, “Of Yalta” by Erin Adair-Hodges, leads off the recently released spring 2015 issue—and is her first work ever to see print. Among the other notable contents: poetry by Pulitzer Prize winner Stephen Dunn and Georgia poet laureate / Georgia Writers Hall of Fame inductee Judson Mitcham; a chilling environmental essay by Scott Russell Sanders, “Writing While the World Burns”; and a whimsically serious art portfolio by Bianca Stone, “We Dust the Walls: A Poetry Comic.”

In March the Georgia Review announced a special discounted annual subscription rate for all UGA employees who receive mail on campus—$30 plus tax for four issues, a savings of 25 percent on the regular cost of $40.
If you are ever in London, taking a small rest from your day of sightseeing to sit on a bench across from Big Ben while regaining your energy, you might notice something: the trees.

David J. Elliot, one of the editors of *The Curious Mister Catesby*, calls these trees “the finest sight in London in the summer” and “Catesby’s gift to gardeners throughout the temperate world.”

Mark Catesby discovered the catalpa tree on one of his sojourns to the southern United States and sent its seeds, along with others, back to friends in England. The catalpa, a tree that never before grew anywhere outside of southern North America, flourished across an ocean. With heart-shaped leaves and white flowers, the catalpa is the perfect shade tree, and this earns it a place in many a garden, including right in the heart of London next to a bench across from Big Ben.

Mark Catesby’s work as a pioneering naturalist has had a wide, unrecognized influence. Elliot hopes this book will be a means for “increasing awareness of Catesby’s importance as a ‘truly ingenious’ naturalist whose work benefits us today and into the future.” *The Curious Mister Catesby* constitutes the most comprehensive study of Mark Catesby’s life and work to date and fills what has until now been a gap in the Catesby narrative.

Catesby’s illustrations of North American flora and fauna speak to the sense of curiosity and tenderness with which he regarded the landscape of North America. About his favorite of Catesby’s illustrations—that of a green lynx spider and a green tree frog—co-editor E. Charles Nelson says that he enjoys most Catesby’s “sense of humour, the story concealed in the etching, and the extraordinary sense of design.” The Mark Catesby presented in *The Curious Mister Catesby* is a man who has never been explored in such depth. A follow-up to the documentary of the same name produced by the Catesby Commemorative Trust that debuted two years ago, the twenty-two essays and accompanying notes in this richly illustrated volume tell the story of a man who was adventurous, meticulous, and above all, insatiably curious.

natural curiosity

Behind the Book, *The Curious Mister Catesby: A "Truly Ingenious" Naturalist Explores New Worlds*  
By Katherine LaMantia, *Acquisitions and Marketing Intern*
Recently Opened Collections

HARGRETT RARE BOOK & MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY

MS3907 Captain Kangaroo scripts
The collection consists of bound typescripts that include sketch dialogue, light and sound cues, props and costumes, and notations on timing, some handwritten. The 1956–1958 scripts were personally owned by Bob Keeshan. Also included is a first draft script for the twenty-fifth anniversary episode dated March 2, 1981.

MS3904 William A. Barnes photograph collection
The collection consists of six volumes of negatives (color and black and white) depicting buildings, street scenes, and aerial views of Atlanta and the surrounding area. The images include Peachtree Arcade, High Museum, Atlanta Civic Center, Fulton County Stadium, Stone Mountain, Regency Hotel, Peachtree Center, Kimball House, Atlanta Arts Institute, Merchandise Mart, and the Atlanta Jazz Festival.

MS387_8 Georgia Music Hall of Fame Collection, series 8: Artifacts
The artifacts series of the Georgia Music Hall of Fame collection consists of awards presented to Georgia music figures, textiles and clothing items, as well as various three-dimensional objects associated with musicians, producers, and others involved in the music history of Georgia.

MS3837_9 Georgia Music Hall of Fame Collection, series 9: Instruments
The instruments series of the Georgia Music Hall of Fame collection consists of musical instruments owned and played by a wide range of Georgia musicians. Guitars, violins, and other stringed instruments dominate the collection, but brass, drums, and keyboard instruments are also included.

MS3909 Basil Monroe Woolley scrapbook
Basil Monroe Woolley, Jr., served as a lieutenant in the 369th Infantry Regiment, 93 Division, in France during World War I. The 369th Infantry Regiment, known as the "Harlem Hell Fighters," were notable for being the first African-American regiment to serve with the American Expeditionary Force during World War I. Woolley was a student at the Georgia Institute of Technology and also attended the Virginia Military Institute. He was killed in action in France in 1918. The collection consists of a scrapbook, compiled by Basil Woolley’s mother, Dora. The scrapbook contains his letters from France, newspaper clippings, a letter from Woolley’s commander, Colonel William Hayward, and photographs.

MS3848 Lamar Trotti screenplays
Lamar Jefferson Trotti (1900–1952), was a screenwriter born in Atlanta, Georgia. The collection consists of five screenplays written by Lamar Trotti. They include a temporary draft and a revised final draft of To the Shores of Tripoli, a revised final draft of Thunder Birds, a revised final screenplay for I’d Climb the Highest Mountain, and a final shooting script for Stars and Stripes Forever.

MS3911 Margaret Mitchell letter to James Polhill
The collection consists of a letter from Margaret Mitchell to Louisville, Georgia, insurance agent James B. Polhill. She responds to his request for an autograph and his comparison of her to "Miss Melly" (referring to Melanie Wilkes from Gone with the Wind). Accompanying this letter is a follow-up letter from Polhill thanking her for her generosity.

MS3910 Jessie Barnett papers
Jessie W. Barnett (1913–2010) was a community organizer involved in antipoverty and civil rights efforts in Athens, Georgia, beginning in the 1960s. The collection consists of documents, photographs, and clippings related to Barnett’s work with organizations and programs such as the Athens Community Council on Aging, Inc., and the Model Cities Program.

MS3912 Swamp Water screenplay
The collection consists of a final copy screenplay for the film Swamp Water (1941), written by Dudley Nichols. Dudley Nichols was an American screenwriter who wrote or cowrote for seventy-two movies, including Stagecoach (1939), For Whom the Bell Tolls (1943), Scarlet Street (1945), And Then There Were None (1945; a mystery film), Pinky (1949), and The Tin Star (1957). Perhaps his most famous effort is his cowriting of Bringing Up Baby (1938) with Hagar Wilde.

MS3864 Susan Carlton Smith Cavanagh (1923– ) papers
The collection consists of correspondence, articles, photographs, and printed material documenting Susan Carlton Smith Cavanagh’s life and career. A botanical illustrator and sculptor of nature-themed works, Smith graduated from the University of Georgia with a bachelor’s in zoology and botany and a master of fine arts in drama. She worked as an assistant curator for the Trent Collection in the History of Medicine at the Duke University Medical Center, where her husband, Terry, was director. Her work has appeared in many exhibitions, scientific texts, journals, and children’s books.
Francis Johnstone served as the chairman of the Division of Horticulture, which was a unit within the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia. He was heavily involved in the creation of the University of Georgia Botanical Garden (later the State Botanical Garden of Georgia), serving as the first director until his retirement in 1978.

This collection consists of research project files related to peach rootstock breeding and testing to overcome disease in Georgia peach trees; photographs; administrative files regarding the Division of Horticulture and the Botanical Gardens; a Botanical Garden master plan; and correspondence related to the Callaway Building at the Botanical Gardens.

Rhett Tanner was a University of Georgia student and member of the Redcoat Marching Band (“Dixie” Redcoat Band at the time) in the 1950s. The collection consists of a folio of marching band sheet music, choreography charts, and two “rat caps,” which were supposed to be worn by freshmen.

Rhett Tanner collection


The Georgia Republican Party records

The Georgia Republican Party Records contain materials from the political organization related to the running of the state party. The records date from 1975 to 1999, with the bulk being from 1980 to 1996.

Democratic Party of Georgia records

The Democratic Party of Georgia Records include materials from the political organization related to the running of the state party, including materials related to administrative and financial departments, committee files, convention materials, and photographs. The records date from 1960 to 2008 with the bulk dating from 1968 to 1995.

Howard J. Wiarda is a scholar, consultant, think tanker, and political advisor in the fields of international relations, foreign policy, and comparative politics. His papers document his academic and political career, including his research, advising of government officials, and participation in Washington think tanks, and are predominantly composed of research files and writings.

Charles R. Crisp served in the U.S. Congress from Georgia’s third district (1913–1932). The papers contain speeches and related notes, clippings, correspondence, and a legal document.

Freedom on Film Oral History collection

Freedom on Film Oral History Collection includes three MiniDV videocassettes containing interviews from 2007 with Mary Roberts-Bailey, Pete McCommons, and Joe Willie Wyms, who discuss their experiences in the desegregation of Georgia.

Max Cleland represented Georgia in the U.S. Senate (1997–2002), with previous service as a Georgia state senator, head of the Veterans Administration, and Georgia secretary of state. Cleland’s papers predominantly document his career as a U.S. Senator. This collection is organized in 10 series: I. Constituent Services, II. Legislative Files, III. Press, IV. Political and Personal, V. Atlanta District Office, VI. Prior Political Career, VII. Photographs, VIII. Office, IX. Artifacts, X. Audiovisual Materials.

Zell Miller papers, series V.

This series documents Zell Miller’s service as a U.S. Senator for Georgia from 2000 to 2005. The series includes his correspondence with constituents, committee and legislation files, and press files.
Bill Anderson’s biography says that “if you want someone’s attention, whisper.” Taking that motto to heart, Georgia native Whisperin’ Bill Anderson became one of country music’s greatest songwriters and performers. Six-time winner of Songwriter of the Year, Male Vocalist of the Year, and many other accolades, Anderson has long had the nation’s attention. On November 14, 2014, Anderson did more than whisper when he announced the donation of his collection to the UGA Libraries at an event sponsored by the Libraries.

Anderson was joined by Peter Cooper, a music journalist and Grammy-nominated musician who currently works for the Country Music Hall of Fame in Nashville, Tennessee. Anderson and Cooper wowed the crowd with a selection of songs interspersed with stories and reminiscences about their experiences in the music business and Anderson’s Georgia days.

The world lost a wonderful man on February 28, 2015, when Tom Stanley (PhD ‘74) was killed in Atlanta in a car accident. I first met Tom Stanley in 1995 shortly after becoming the first director of development for the UGA Libraries and just before his bestselling book, The Millionaire Next Door, was published.

Born in New York in 1944, Tom completed his PhD at the University of Georgia in 1974. Afterward, he began teaching marketing at Georgia State University and published his first book, Marketing to the Affluent in 1988. He published two other books, Selling to the Affluent and Networking with the Affluent, which initially outlined his belief that most of the millionaires in the United States are those you would least suspect—the hardworking, frugal people who didn’t live in the biggest house or drive the fanciest car. These books were the foundation of The Millionaire Next Door.

Millionaire attracted the attention of a generation, with many referring to it as their bible of personal finance. The success of the book landed him on Oprah’s television show and the New York Times bestseller list for 170 weeks.

An academic at heart, Tom understood the importance of libraries and invested in the UGA Libraries. For this, he and his family have a group study room named in their honor in the Miller Learning Center. Tom also donated the original manuscript for The Millionaire Next Door to the Hargrett Library.

Tom was working on another book project with his daughter, Sarah (AB, MS ‘98; PhD ’03), who plans to finish the project, a perfect way to honor this special man.

Remembering Tom Stanley

by Chantel Dunham, UGA Libraries director of development

Tom Stanley and Chantel Dunham
Hundreds of thousands of students enter Sanford Stadium each football season. The stadium itself holds just under 100,000 people per game. It’s a big stadium with a big impact on UGA’s student body, but how does it compare with the impact of the UGA Libraries? We researched the gate counts of Sanford Stadium and the UGA Libraries to get an idea.

- Sanford Stadium: Approximately 100,000 per game x 7 home games = nearly 700,000 people per year.

- UGA Libraries: A total of 2,790,111 people walk through the doors of the UGA Libraries per year.
It is a dynamic and exciting time to be on campus, working for the very heart of the University of Georgia. Information production is at an all-time high and navigating the vast and in some cases unreliable sources takes specialists. Your UGA Library has an army of trained and responsive librarians available to help access the right stuff in this ever-changing, technology-filled world.

The quality of a research library is determined in part by the unique collections, or special collections, they contain. Yet it is not only housing these first-hand and personal accounts (a collection can consist of thousands of items) but also providing the cataloguing and descriptive overview of these materials that makes them accessible to the world. Having a state-of-the-art archive that is open and available to our students, professors, and researchers has changed our world. Since it opened three years ago, more than 450 classes have been taught in the Russell building, allowing undergraduates an intimate experience with history.

The magic continues to amaze us all and will no doubt only continue to do so as new forms of communication and scholarship are developed. I am so pleased that Dr. Toby Graham is at the helm of the UGA Libraries. His many accomplishments include: scholarly author of Right to Read: Segregation and Civil Rights in Alabama’s Public Libraries (University of Alabama Press, 2002, winner of the 2004 Alabama Author Award for Non-Fiction); director of the Digital Library of Georgia, where he codirected the Civil Rights Digital Library, an award-winning nationwide portal on the Civil Rights Movement; Director of the Hargrett Library, integrating technology in new ways to better access the collections; and serving on many statewide boards—Sonny Perdue and later Gov. Nathan Deal requested his service on the Georgia Records Advisory Council, which he now chairs. Dr. Graham brings real vision, expertise (he has secured millions in grant funding for his previous institution, University of Alabama, and for UGA), and he brings a spirit of collaboration and big ideas that will take us to new heights.

The Digital Humanities Lab that Dr. Graham describes in his letter on page four is a very exciting opportunity to again be among the first in the country, as we were with GALILEO and the Civil Rights Digital Library. We are seeking investors who wish to help us provide the foundation for this ’collaboratory’ that will foster creativity and engaging scholarship for our students and faculty.

Internships are another way to provide amazing, enriching experiences for students. The UGA Libraries have the vast collections we do because of generous donors who have helped and continue to help us build an archive of distinction. We receive collections monthly, some only a few boxes, while others consume a pallet, and these are in addition to the materials obtained as part of our strategic collection development plan. Matching students to collections in their areas of study provides a terrific experiential learning opportunity, now a requirement for every student. Gifts of $3,000 fund an internship for a semester and help us process and promote our collections while providing an opportunity for students to work one-on-one with primary materials.

The Library has no alumni of our own, yet last fiscal year (July 2013 to June 2014) 191 people gave to the Libraries’ Annual Fund, with most gifts averaging between $50 and $100. These gifts, combined with several larger investments from a few generous donors, brought our Annual Fund total to $218,548. Thank you so much!

We hope you are inspired to include the heart of campus in your giving plans. If a lot give a little and a few give a lot, we can compete with the top university research libraries in the country.

I welcome your ideas and suggestions. Please contact me for more information on internships or other library initiatives at (706) 542-0628 or at cdunham@uga.edu.

Chartrle Dunham
Established eighteen years ago, the Libraries’ Board of Visitors includes alumni and friends from across the state and around the country. The board has been a tremendous help to us in securing the private funding for the Special Collections Libraries Building as well as various library projects including an endowment for the Miller Learning Center, enhancing our collection endowment, and acquiring special materials for our collections. We wish to acknowledge and thank this devoted group of volunteers whose efforts will have a lasting impact on the success of the University of Georgia Libraries.

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*Denotes current BOV chair
**Denotes past chair
Can you help us identify these students enjoying a spring day in Athens?
This photo is from the 1969 Pandora materials in the University Archives, a division of the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Please contact Leandra Nessel at lnesel@uga.edu or (706) 542-3879 if you can help!