UGA Libraries Marked the
60th Anniversary of Desegregation
at UGA with Exhibits,
Events, and More!
Universi ty Libraries
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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As part of the UGA Libraries’ commitment to affordable access to learning materials, the Libraries recently ceased the collection of late fees from students who return overdue books.

“Overdue book fines are educational materials costs borne directly by our students. Those with the least ability to pay feel the effect of fines most keenly, as do graduate students who are particularly heavy users of the Libraries’ print collections,” said Toby Graham, associate provost and university librarian. “This step will save students about $25,000 per year.”

Late fees remain in place for students who check out special materials, including course reserve materials, media and equipment such as laptops. They also may be bound to late fees from other institutions for materials borrowed via interlibrary loan.

To ensure availability of materials, students will continue to be charged fines when books that have been recalled due to a request from another patron are not returned in a timely manner, and lost book charges will apply when an item has been overdue for 56 days (after two automatic checkout renewals). (This photo was taken prior to March 2020.)
On January 9, 1961, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, surrounded by reporters and a crowd of shouting onlookers, climbed the steps to the Registrar’s office to become the first African American students to enroll at the University of Georgia. This historic event at the building that now bears their name followed eighteen months of legal wrangling and political maneuvering in attempts to bar their entry; and the events of January 9 would not be the end of the challenges they faced at the University.

January 9 was, however, a milestone in the struggle for civil rights in higher education, nationally, and a significant forerunner for other institutions in the Deep South. Hunter and Holmes entered UGA twenty-one months before James Meredith registered at Ole Miss under the protection of federal marshals and National Guard and in the midst of chaos and violence that left two dead. Georgia’s desegregation was nearly two-and-a-half years before George Wallace staged his “stand in the schoolhouse door” – a bit of segregationist theater to express his opposition to Vivian Malone and James Hood’s admission at Alabama.

At UGA, Hunter-Gault and Holmes’ often lonely and difficult days at the institution paved the way for many who would follow. Their actions—and those of Mary Frances Early who became UGA’s first Black graduate and graduate student—were essential and historic steps in UGA’s ongoing journey toward becoming a more inclusive and diverse University.

Among the most visible markers on campus of the 60th anniversary of UGA’s desegregation is the new “Georgia Trailblazers” exhibit at the Main Library on our historic north campus. The exhibit, developed by Jan Hebbard and Kaylynn Stooksbury, traces UGA’s desegregation story, including Horace Ward’s attempt to attend UGA’s Law School in 1950, Hunter-Gault and Holmes’ original denial of admission, the resulting legal challenge, and ultimate decision in their favor. The exhibit elaborates on the events of January 9, when they registered, as well as the unrest on UGA’s campus on the evening of January 11, which officials used as an excuse to temporarily suspend the two students. The “Trailblazers” exhibit also shares details about the remarkable careers of Hunter-Gault and Holmes after graduation. It includes original artifacts from the Hunter-Gault papers at the Russell Library, as well as materials on loan from the Holmes family. Graphic panels represent additional African American “firsts” at UGA.
As the pandemic abates, we look forward to welcoming many thousands of visitors to the Main Library to see the exhibit, and we thank Teresa and Charlie Friedlander for their support of the project.

A second physical and virtual exhibit at the Hargrett Library called “Making Space” explores, in part, how students followed Hunter-Gault, Holmes, and Early in effecting change and shaping our campus. Doctoral student Chanara Andrews-Bickers developed the exhibit through an internship supported by Libraries donors.

The UGA Press led a campus read of Calvin Trillin’s book on UGA desegregation, titled An Education in Georgia. The Press “bookended” its reading program with an opening virtual event with Charlayne Hunter-Gault and Trillin and a closing session featuring Mary Frances Early and Phaidra Buchanan, UGA’s first Black Rhodes Scholar.

In a notable “first” for the UGA Libraries, we also are pleased to name two new study rooms at the Main Library for William and Ellen Craft, who famously escaped from slavery in Georgia in 1848. The naming of the William and Ellen Craft rooms emerged from a longstanding collaboration with library donor David Y. Mitchell, who gifted an extensive archival collection on the history of Clinton and Jones County, Georgia, with relevance to the background of Ellen Craft. Professor Barbara McCaskill (English) has written extensively on the Crafts, and Mitchell has provided support to the Libraries both to engage students under Dr. McCaskill’s direction and to name these two rooms. The Craft namings accompany two other adjacent rooms named for Mary Blount Bowen Green, a white public school teacher whose story also is well-documented through the Jones County archive.

Mitchell shared his rationale for supporting these namings in this way: “The attempt to create something ‘fair’ was governed by the need to understand the guts, courage and imagination of many forgotten people who had names. Those names have meaning - but it is their lives, and their origins - that we need to see and speak of, now more than ever.”

Dr. McCaskill explains, “By naming rooms for a white southern woman and two formerly enslaved people, you are making visible two groups whose voices and stories have historically not always been deemed important enough for inclusion in academic archives, and honoring three people with similar Clinton, Georgia, roots whose communities, Black and white, have intersected for good and ill.”

We are pleased to share the desegregation anniversary exhibits and the new Craft and Green study rooms. It is our hope that these steps are a reminder of the rich educational experiences that the Libraries’ collections hold for students, that they will illuminate key aspects of Georgia history, and will enhance our Libraries facilities as welcoming and inclusive spaces for all of our visitors.

Many thanks to all of the Libraries’ friends and supporters who continue to help us expand our impact on research, teaching, publishing, and in our educational and cultural outreach to the state of Georgia and beyond.

P. Toby Graham
University Librarian and Associate Provost
EXHIBIT SCHEDULE

The Special Collections Exhibit Galleries featuring items on display from the collections of the Hargrett, Russell, and Brown Archives are open Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. The Special Collections Libraries Building is closed on Saturdays during the Spring semester. Be sure to check our social media regularly for gallery spotlights and virtual tours!

ILAH DUNLAP LITTLE MAIN LIBRARY

Georgia Trailblazers Exhibit
- Through 2021

RICHARD B. RUSSELL LIBRARY
FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH AND STUDIES

Election 1980: The Elephant in the Room
- Through August 2021

Lines with Power and Purpose: Editorial Cartoons
- September 1 through October 5, 2021. This exhibition was organized by ExhibitsUSA, a program of Mid-America Arts Alliance.

At War With Nature: The Battle to Control Pests in Georgia’s Fields, Forests, and Front Yards
- Harrison Feature Gallery; October 18, 2021 through June 4, 2022

HARGRETT RARE BOOK AND MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY

Hargrett Hours: Exploring Medieval Manuscripts
- Through July 2021

Making Space: Fighting for Inclusion, Building Community at UGA
- Through July 2021

Drinkable Water in Georgia
- July 2021 through December 2021

WALTER J. BROWN MEDIA ARCHIVE AND PEABODY AWARDS COLLECTION

Pylon: Tourists in Rock ‘n Roll
- Through May 31, 2021

Ted Turner Exhibition Hall
- Permanent Exhibit opened March 2021

Georgia Music Spotlight: McIntosh County Shouters
- May 2021 through December 2021
MAKING SPACE

By Jan Hebbard
Exhibits Coordinator

Archives are always playing the long game. Most people think of them as keepers of history, and they are, but in service of keeping history these institutions must think a few steps ahead. What historical anniversaries are on the horizon, and how should we honor them? What collecting areas are on the minds of researchers today, and how can we build our holdings in those areas? How does the public want to access history, and how can we adapt our content to new technologies and outreach strategies to fit these changing demands? These questions are always on the minds of archivists.

As an exhibition coordinator, I can assure you the same is true when it comes to planning schedules for gallery spaces at the UGA Special Collections Building. When I started my position with the Hargrett Library in May 2018, our exhibit calendar was already set through the 2020 calendar year. My first chance to pitch a topic was for January 2021, and my thoughts turned immediately to the 60th anniversary of desegregation of UGA. In January 1961, Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter became the first Black students to enroll at the University of Georgia. Facing down adversity, they succeeded in desegregating the campus and winning a battle in the broader struggle for civil rights. My director agreed, and we put the exhibit on the calendar, along with several digitization projects that would ensure our users had broader access to collections related to the desegregation events.

A few months later, I attended safe space training at the LGBT resource center on campus and learned that the first LGBTQ+ organization at UGA, the Committee on Gay Education, formed in 1971. As we approached fifty years since the founding of this student group, should we take time to reflect on how it, and the students who formed it, had shaped the campus as well? I began to question the proposed scope of our 2021 exhibition. Instead of focusing on one anniversary event or another, I thought maybe we should consider some of the many changes that had made UGA a more inclusive campus over time.

In the spring of 2020, I hired Chanara Andrews-Bickers, a PhD student in the department of English, as our student curator. Working remotely over the course of the summer, she worked on the concept of an exhibit in this vein – thinking and rethinking where it should start and end, and how to frame a changing campus without leaving out the diversity of voices that have existed on it across time. Together, we scoured finding aids and consulted with Steve Armour, university archives and electronic records archivist, to get a better sense of what collections we had to work with and where there were gaps. What resulted was the exhibit “Making Space: Fighting for Inclusion, Building Community at UGA,” which opened in the Hargrett Gallery on January 22, 2021.

The exhibit is anchored by the story of UGA’s desegregation in 1961. It honors Holmes and Hunter as well.
as lesser-known figures like Horace Ward, the first Black applicant to the law school, and Mary Frances Early, the first Black graduate. The display explores the stories of these trailblazing students and those that followed them in shaping the campus. The rest of the space uses photographs, documents, and artifacts to describe the ways that Black and LGBTQ+ students have cultivated space for themselves at UGA since the 1960s. The exhibit highlights their activities - how they gathered, lobbied, and protested for acceptance and change. It considers the people and places that offered support, as well as those that put up barriers to block the path forward.

Chanara says that her favorite part of the exhibit is the section focused on the formation of the Black Student Union in the late 1960s. “My favorite piece is a 1969 list of demands that shows the Black students coming together and deciding what they wanted out of their institution,” she said in a video highlighting the exhibit. For me, it was interesting to learn more about the protest culture that swept campus during the late 1960s and early 1970s that helped to build alliances between different groups. That movement is captured in stunning black and white photographs inside the Pandora yearbooks of the period (see article on page 9).

QR codes throughout the space prompt visitors to explore the libraries’ digitized resources connected to these stories, among them Pandora yearbooks dating from 1965 to 1974 and playlists of news film footage from the Walter J. Brown Media Archives and Peabody Awards Collection. A large, central case highlights the Black Alumni Oral History Project, which collects stories from Black alumni to document their experiences in hopes of expanding understanding of the Black experience on campus over the decades. The interviews are now available for streaming on UGA’s Kaltura platform. The closing room focuses on student organizations and serves as a call to action for current students and alumni. The university archives are always looking for more documentation of student groups and activity on the UGA campus, and we hope Making Space will prompt people to think about donating materials that recall their experiences.

A part of Making Space also helped to fuel another major exhibit project, Georgia Trailblazers: Honoring the 60th Anniversary of Desegregation at UGA, now on display at the Main Library on North Campus. This exhibit explores desegregation events through text, images, and original objects, as well as more recent history through a series of graphic panels that highlight moments in Black history at UGA over the decades. My colleague Kaylynn Stooksbury, outreach archivist at the Richard B. Russell Library for Political Research and Studies, and I were proud to shepherd this initiative and tell this story in one of the most highly trafficked spaces on the UGA campus.

For me, the constellation of projects that grew out of a desire to honor one historic anniversary is incredible but also a testament to the long-term planning always underway at the UGA Libraries. Each project is an achievement that drew on our extensive collections as well as the creativity and thoughtfulness of staff members – from student curators all the way up to the University Librarian – who considered new ways to engage the public with this history. I’m already looking ahead for what topic might create our next great collaboration.
The yearbook, the University of Georgia’s yearbook, has been published nearly every year since 1886, serving as a rich source of institutional and social history that has traced the growth and development of the country’s first state-chartered university. Through a partnership between the Hargrett Library, University Archives, and the Digital Library of Georgia, yearbooks that document campus life, students and faculty, clubs, and other events from 1965 to 1974 have been digitized, allowing free online access to Pandoras that document the years following desegregation and the first social movements for black students, women’s liberation, gay liberation, and campus free speech as they manifested themselves on the UGA campus. These editions are now available at https://dlg.usg.edu/collection/dlg_pandora.

“The Pandora is a record created by and for students, and it naturally presents their perspective first and foremost. Not all of their views reflect our institutional values today. Still, a number of students depicted in the Pandora at this time were striving to create a more inclusive and conscientious campus, as evidenced by their writings, photos, artwork, and images of protests. The yearbooks are a crucial document for capturing the early days of student dissent and activism that continues on campus to this day,” said Steve Armour, university archivist at the Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library, one of three special collections units of the UGA Libraries.

College yearbooks can help people interested in genealogy research or sports history. They also play a role in documenting the history of UGA and, by extension, the state of Georgia and higher education in a broader sense.

The project to digitize the 1965-1975 Pandoras expands the virtual collection of materials, including the first 50 years of publication, allowing alumni, other UGA community members, or anyone with interest to explore more than six decades of UGA’s history online.

Larry Dendy, a UGA alumnus who worked in UGA’s Office of Public Affairs for 37 years (1972-2009) and wrote the book Through the Arch: An Illustrated Guide to the University of Georgia, published by UGA Press in 2013, noted that the time period was marked by university milestones as well as national trends.

“The decade of 1965-1975 was a critical period as the University dealt not only with national social and political upheavals but also with many major campus issues including enrollment increases, advances in research and academic quality, physical plant expansion, newfound athletic successes, and changing student attitudes and mores,” he said. “These and many more challenges and changes of this decade are documented by students themselves through their photos and narratives in Pandoras. Their perspective—whimsical, irreverent, ironic but often incisive—opens a revealing lens into the mood and mentality of college campuses in this time.”
DESIGN CENTER
RECONTEXTUALIZING
THE STUDENT VOICE,
PUBLISHED BY SNCC IN THE 60'S,
IN VISUAL FORM AND COMMUNICATION

By Moon Jung Jang
Associate Professor, Graphic Design, Lamar Dodd School of Art

History always continues the relation between a present and its past. The past is not for living in; it is a well of conclusions from which we draw in order to act.
– John Berger

DESIGN CENTER

Design Center is a course I redesigned through the UGA Special Collection Libraries (SCL) Faculty Fellows Program during the pandemic in 2020. This course provides students with an opportunity to investigate archive-based resources as tools to study social design and publicity by visualizing the invisible and exploring visual language, narratives, and design methods. In social design, it is essential to define what the invisible is and what should be visualized in public communication. Publicity should be reestablished and recontextualized to recognize the new quality and the value of an object, person, organization, and issue.

In 2020, we faced some of the most challenging issues in our lives, including COVID-19, systemic injustice, racism, and discrimination towards BIPOC and the marginalized, and the presidential and run-off elections. Knowing these issues are interwoven with one another, I looked into The Student Voice, a visual and historic legacy of public relations from the Student Non-violence Coordinating Committee (SNCC) as primary resources. For the course assignment, I asked questions like, “What are the impacts and nature of these newsletters and symbols on...”
AN AWARENESS KIT FOR HUMANITY
(Fig. 4, by Allaina Siler and Jae Zhang) is an educational box designed for college students created in response to an article of The Student Voice (Vol. 5, No. 14, June 9, 1964) that includes flyers, stickers, protest-buttons, and posters that use juxtaposition as a visual mode to underscore the reflective historic relationship between the Civil Rights Movement and now.

ALLY SUPPLEMENTS: A GUIDE TO ANTI-RACISM
(by Catalina Arnett, Chole Parker, Mary McKean, and Sierra Middleton) is a guidebook including information, activities, and resources that lead people to being actively anti-racist and to fight for equality. More importantly, this guide allows users to be more interactive with others by adding resources and by passing it to the next recipient.

ILLUMINATE
(by Frances Christopher, Piper Jones, Helen Kang, and Amelia Rempe). Targeting White Americans, this app helps users learn about systemic racism and to guide productive and meaningful conversations in educational settings.

ALLY CARDS: MEDITATION WITH A PURPOSE
(Fig. 5, by Isabella DeBose, Jade Long, and Rebecca Marston) is a deck of 24 action and meditation cards to help generate awareness of racism and practice everyday allyship in internal and external ways. The cards are based on the philosophical ideal of nonviolence that SNCC affirmed as their statement of purpose in the first issue of The Student Voice (Vol.1, No.1, June, 1960).

SILENCE IS VIOLENCE
(A Fig. 4) eco-clothing brand that uses images, headlines and information taken from The Student Voice (Vol. 5 No. 14, June 9, 1964) to appeal to the youth of this generation in order to spread awareness and raise funds for The Black Futures Lab, which is a Black-led organization helping with the registration process for Black voters.

ARE YOU DROWNING IN THE MAINSTREAM?
(by Sydney Shores, Bridget Walton, and Delaney Williams) opens with a group reflection from The Student Voice (Vol.3, No.3, October, 1962) on “the difference between what the general, white-dominated media were communicating vs. the things that were actually happening.” It turns into a visual installation and allows visitors to read the publications in the C-U-B-E gallery (at the School of Art) where the spirit of The Student Voice and its journalism can be seen.
SQUARE UP
(Fig.2, by Jessica Hincapie, Annah Kennedy, Sarah Northrop, and Rebecca Pearson) is a series of short GIF animations in response to the article in *The Student Voice* (Vol. 5, No. 16, July 15, 1964) that reported many atrocious attacks on SNCC workers, volunteers, Black churches, and local citizens in Mississippi in 1964. It recontextualizes *The Student Voice* and the unseen history of racism against Black people both from the 1960s and the 2010s.

**REDRAW THE LINE**
(Fig.7, by Rachel Carlson, Katy Midulla, and Melanie Quinton) is a socio-cultural campaign prototype including social media posts, posters for digital platforms, flyers, etc. in response to articles describing the fight against school segregation and provides accessible platforms for people to better understand the implications of districting and the roots of the desegregated school system (*The Student Voice*, Vol.5, No.19, August 5, 1964).

**THE TOPICAL STUDENT**
(Fig.9, by Kate Denton, Jean Hong, Caitlin Leard, and Jazmine Wilkerson) is an online zine designed to inform adolescents and young adults about Civil Rights issues specifically in Georgia. It includes seven topics: Racism, The Confederacy, Systemic Racism, Brutality, Protests, and Black Lives Matter, all reflecting on how racism relates to current events and how and why those roots are still a part of Georgia today.

Through *The Student Voice*, the whole class had an invaluable opportunity to think about what the unseen is, whose history has been voiced, what an image of our future looks like, and how design can turn the vision into action. I would like to thank the Special Collections Instructional Team for their support and for the students who took this class seriously despite the pandemic.
Four writers whose words have inspired people around the world will be celebrated as the newest members of the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame this fall. Pulitzer Prize-winning poet Jericho Brown, playwright and performance artist Pearl Cleage, and National Book Award Bronze Medal recipient Clarence Major have earned the 2021 distinction, administered by the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library at the University of Georgia to honor the state's literary legacy.

In addition, the November ceremony will include a special posthumous recognition in honor of the late civil rights leader and U.S. Rep. John Lewis, who was elected into the hall in 2019 for various works, including Flyin' West and Blues for an Alabama Sky, which enjoyed an off-Broadway run last year. Her 1998 novel What Looks Like Crazy On An Ordinary Day was an Oprah Book Club pick and spent nine weeks on The New York Times bestseller list. Along with seven additional novels, Cleage is the author of two books of poetry, a book of essays and a memoir, Things I Should Have Told My Daughter. Currently serving as Distinguished Artist in Residence at Atlanta's Alliance Theatre, Cleage recently completed her first animated film, Sit-In. She often collaborates and performs with her husband, writer Zaron W. Burnett, Jr., creator of the Live at Club Zebra Series! Their most recent project is the children's book In My Granny's Garden.

Major, who was born in Atlanta, is the author of 16 collections of poetry, including From Now On: New and Selected Poems, published by the University of Georgia Press, 11 novels, and two collections of short stories. His most recent book is The Essential Clarence Major. He is the author of the novels Dirty Bird Blues, Painted Turtle: Woman with Guitar, Such Was The Season and many other works of fiction and non-fiction. He is a painter and distinguished professor emeritus at the University of California, Davis. His many honors and awards.
include a Western States Book Award for Fiction, a Lifetime Achievement Award for Excellence in the Fine Arts from the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, the PEN-Oakland Reginald Lockett Lifetime Achievement Award in Literature, a Fulbright Fellowship, a National Council on the Arts Fellowship, and many other awards and grants. Lewis was chosen by the Hall of Fame’s Board of Judges, which consists of academics, civic leaders, librarians, and recent Hall of Fame recipients, to be included in the 2019 inductee class, but his busy congressional schedule precluded him from attending that year’s ceremony. He passed away from pancreatic cancer in 2020. Lewis’ book Walking with the Wind: A Memoir of the Movement, received a 1998 Lillian Smith Book Award, also administered by the Hargrett Library. His graphic novel series, March, co-authored by Andrew Aydin and illustrated by Nate Powell, was written as a first-hand account of his life as a civil rights activist, participating in marches with the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. as the chair of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The first and third books received Coretta Scott King Book Awards from the American Library Association, and the works have been honored with a number of other accolades, including the National Book Award for Young People’s Literature.

The 2021 induction ceremony will be held during UGA’s Spotlight on the Arts festival in November 2021. The details and format of the programming have not been finalized at this time. For more information, visit georgiawritershalloffame.org.

It’s one thing to read and study medieval stories, but it’s another for students to touch, translate and research 600-year-old manuscripts. Thanks to an innovative series of classes called The Hargrett Hours Project hosted at the University of Georgia Special Collections Libraries, students had that opportunity, and now their work is on display in the building’s galleries.

An exhibit, “The Hargrett Hours: Exploring Medieval Manuscripts,” presents the insights students gained while investigating medieval manuscripts in the collections of the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library. The display includes original items from the collections, dating back centuries, as well as the findings from the students’ in-depth study of a Book of Hours.

“It’s just so exciting. This is a 600-year-old book and I get to touch the edges and look at it,” UGA alumna Georgia Early said about taking the Hargrett Hours course with Cynthia Turner Camp, associate professor of English and inaugural member of the Special Collections

By Camie Williams

Dr. Cynthia Turner Camp, (center left) and Jason Hasty (center right), Hargrett Library staff member, share manuscripts with students. (These photos were taken prior to March 2020.)
Libraries Faculty Fellows program. “There is so little known about them, so anything you find is super exciting and had never been found before. It’s like a treasure hunt.”

A Book of Hours is a handmade devotional book, popular in the Middle Ages before the advent of printing presses. These tomes often include text, prayers and psalms that were selected by a wealthy owner and written and illustrated by hand. The book that is held at UGA, which is commonly referred to as the Hargrett Hours, dates back to 15th century Paris.

Along with the medieval texts and modern research findings, photos chronicling the students’ work are on display in the exhibit, which Early curated during an independent study with Camp in spring 2020.

“Doing this kind of research is really exciting because you never really know where to look,” said Early, who graduated with a bachelor’s degree in English last year. She explained that students delved into a number of research avenues, including embarking on scientific experiments to determine the pigments and materials used to create the text and illustrations.

Since 2016, classmates have worked together on projects to translate middle French, understand historical context, and make other discoveries. “You use every floor of the (Main) Library — you explore art, science and religion and all sorts of things to figure out what’s happening,” she said.

Camp’s undergraduate course was developed as part of the Special Collections Libraries Faculty Fellows program, which partners archivists with faculty members in a variety of disciplines to engage students in the use of historical materials housed in the special collections vault.

“From the first day of class, it was inspiring to watch my students become passionate about their research and gain new skills and insights along the way,” Camp said. “The book is 600 years old, but the knowledge about it is new and exciting, and many of my students have gone on to apply their research skills in their future work and in graduate school. I’m thankful to the Special Collections Libraries for helping craft and teach this course year after year.”

Camp, Early and other alums from Hargrett Hours classes discussed their research experiences in a recent virtual discussion on Facebook Live. You can view the event on the Special Collections Libraries Facebook page and you can also read students blog posts about their work at https://t.uga.edu/6Kn.

The exhibit will remain on display through Aug. 26.
A new website allows people to explore stories of the state, as told by people who lived through important moments and movements in the Peach State.

Georgia Oral History is the new online catalog for discovering and accessing digital oral history interviews and collections from the University of Georgia Libraries special collections units - the Richard B. Russell Library for Political Research and Studies, the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, and the Walter J. Brown Media Archives and Peabody Awards Collection.

The catalog was created in collaboration between the Russell Library Oral History Program, UGA Libraries IT, and the Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History, University of Kentucky Libraries, and it will continue to be updated with new interviews. The site integrates SPOKEdb-O (Omeka) and OHMS (Oral History Metadata Synchronizer) to increase search capabilities and user-friendly functions.

On the landing page of the site are nine “Collection Strength” tiles that serve as topical searches across all collections. For example, clicking “Politics & Public Policy” will pull a list of all collections and individual interviews that are related to that topic, including the Two-Party Georgia Oral History Project, Reflections on Georgia Politics Oral History Collection, and individual interviews from the Athens Oral History Project and other collections. Users can also find interviews by clicking on “Subjects” on the top bar, and selecting a subject of interest, such as “Cold War” or “Economic Policy.”

Additionally, users may search terms using the search bar on the top right. When using this search, all information from interviews, including descriptions, indexes, and transcripts, will be searched, so that users will get the most accurate results possible. This feature is significant because it is one of the first of its kind to include a fully integrated search. Furthermore, to enhance access, more than 750 interviews in the catalog include an OHMS index, which breaks interviews into segments, with segment titles, synopses, and keywords. These interviews, some of which also have transcripts, are available in the interview record under the tab “Access Interview.” Once there, users can select segments to listen to, search the index, and, when available, access the transcript, using the “Search this Index” bar. At this time, this catalog is the most accessible and searchable resource for oral histories at the University of Georgia, and we are proud of the progress the Oral History Program and its collaborators have made to bring oral histories more accessible to the public.
The COVID-19 pandemic has presented a slew of challenges for archives, libraries, and museums worldwide including how to engage users in safe and socially distant ways. The Russell Library and the Georgia Capitol Museum (GCM), a Russell Library unit since 2013, are no different. Following federal and state guidance, both took advantage of Zoom video conferencing, Facebook, and YouTube to provide virtual programming worldwide in 2020.

The Russell Library offered a slate of programs throughout the summer and fall. Kaylynn Washnock Stooksbury, Russell’s outreach archivist, collaborated with the Hargrett Library’s Jan Hebbard and the Georgia Museum of Art in June to showcase the work of renowned painter and muralist Art Rosenbaum, whose mural “Doors” graces the Russell’s History Lives! Showcase Gallery.

Russell staff also produced several election-themed programs. Kaylynn live-streamed a tour of the *Sign of the Times* traveling exhibition on Facebook in September. This exhibit, curated by Hal Wert and organized by Exhibits USA and the Mid-America Arts Alliance, surveyed the evolution of American presidential campaign posters. Ashton Ellett, Russell Library politics and public policy archivist, presented a 30-minute analysis of vice-presidential debates on Russell’s Facebook page in October. Finally, staff live-streamed a virtual tour of the original exhibition *Election 1980: The Elephant in the Room* in November.

Marion Nestle, professor emerita at New York University, presented the Russell Library’s inaugural Food, Power & Politics Lecture on Nov. 12 in a virtual format. In a University of Georgia Signature Lecture, Dr. Nestle spoke on the politics of food and nutrition in America and took questions from viewers in more than a dozen states and four foreign countries.

The Georgia Capitol Museum has provided generations of Georgia students, families, and day-trippers with essential historic and civic education. Approximately 25,000 students usually visit the Capitol Museum, but the pandemic prevented the GCM from matching that figure in 2020. Instead, staff sought to foster learning on virtual platforms while ensuring that digital offerings were relevant, accessible, and sustainable.

Karin Johnston Dalton, museum registrar and collection and exhibits manager, and Sophia Queen, tour and museum educator, created daily social media posts and permanently accessible tour videos and lesson plans. Social media focused on exploring Georgia history, state government, and museum collections while videos and lesson plans aligned with Georgia Standards of Excellence (GSE) provided some reprieve for teachers during this difficult time. GCM began offering live virtual tours beginning in January 2021.

Be sure to follow us on social media, and visit libs.uga.edu/russell and libs.uga.edu/capitolmuseum/ for the latest.
The Georgia Capitol Museum is among the state’s most visible educational and cultural assets. Since assuming responsibility for the GCM in 2013, the Russell Library has implemented a phased approach to establish credible, sustainable stewardship of the GCM by updating exhibits, conserving Capitol artwork, developing educational programming, and enhancing the overall visitor experience.

Since its creation in 1895, the Museum’s focus has evolved from ecology and geology to one devoted almost exclusively to Georgia history and government. The last GCM revamp occurred in 2004 during the latest restoration of the State Capitol building. This coincided with a major push to construct a new museum building focused on Georgia history, but support for this project had declined significantly by 2007 when longtime Museum Director Dorothy Olsen retired and responsibility for the Museum shifted from the Office of the Secretary of State to the Director of Georgia Archives. Declining state revenues led the House Appropriations Committee to balk at Governor Sonny Perdue’s funding request for a new museum structure. The subsequent “Great Recession” ultimately doomed the project.

In a bid to ensure the GCM’s survival, the General Assembly passed SB 190 in 2011 transferring the Museum to the Board of Regents and, specifically, the University of Georgia Libraries. The Russell Library began its tenure with GCM by hiring a temporary registrar to transport all off-exhibit collections to Athens and conduct an exhaustive collection survey and assessment. The Library then hired a professional museum manager in 2016 to work on-site at the Capitol.

Integral to the Russell Library’s stewardship is a phased project to refresh GCM exhibitions. Working with Washington D.C.-based HealeyKohler Design, the Russell Library began developing a comprehensive exhibits plan. Agriculture emerged as a keen area of interest as the GCM project began taking shape. Senators Valencia Seay and John Wilkinson led passage of the bipartisan SB...
274 in 2014, which authorized an agricultural component in the Museum. This ag-focused exhibit would encourage children, especially those residing in urban areas, to consider agriculture as a career while also teaching about food, nutrition, and Georgia’s role—past, present, and future—in feeding the state, nation, and world. A budget allocation for the project followed the next year, and the GCM project expanded further in 2017 and 2018 when Senator Emmanuel Jones helped pass SR 686, which authorized the Martin Luther King, Jr. Advisory Council, working in conjunction with the Center for Civil and Human Rights, to create an interactive video display on Georgia’s role in Women’s Suffrage and the Civil Rights movements in the United States.

The Russell Library incorporated these two new exhibits into the Museum Master Plan, which seeks to replace the nineteenth-century wooden display cases with engaging, interactive exhibits. Future GCM visitors will learn key themes in Georgia history, how a bill becomes a law, and how legislation and public policy influence Georgia citizens’ daily lives. We hope these new exhibits, and the public’s interest in them, will inspire the General Assembly and other interested parties to help make the Master Plan a reality.
Even in black and white with no audio, a home movie of families gathering and men playing trombones and marching to the beat of bass drums through the streets of Augusta, Georgia, present a vivid picture of a community often underrepresented in archival and historical materials.

Discovered in a decades-old film can, the home movie, which features a convention parade of an African American fraternal order known as the Black Elks, as well as a glimpse of life in the Laney Walker area of the city during the Jim Crow era, has been restored, digitized and preserved in the Brown Media Archives and Peabody Awards Collection at the University of Georgia, the only archives in Georgia devoted to preserving the state's moving image heritage. The footage is freely available online through the Brown Media Archives website.

“We’re always interested in preserving moving images of Georgia and home movies are one way we get to see the more personal side of important events, people and places,” said Ruta Abolins, director of Brown Media. “A recent donation of home movies includes this long-unseen, important footage of Augusta’s African American community that we are excited to preserve and share.”

The Brown Media Archives, one of three special collections units at the UGA Libraries, preserves more than 300,000 items in film, audiotape and other recording formats, including home movies and news film spanning the past 100 years, as well as 200,000 digital files. The Black Elks footage is unique among the holdings and augments other collections that portray the lives of Georgians.

The Black Elks footage was discovered in the collection of Nelle and Walter Golosky, who owned N&W Camera Exchange at 220 8th St. in Augusta from 1938 until 1998. The Goloskys’ great-grandson, UGA alumnus Sam Wilson, donated the home movie reels, which includes footage of Windsor Manor, a historic home designed by architect Willis Irvin that the Goloskys purchased in 1946.

But Wilson was unaware of the rare footage chronicling Augusta’s Black community until the film was reviewed by Brown’s film archivist.

“We see many, many parades in the home movies we preserve — pet parades, kiddie parades, holiday parades — but few images of festivities involving the Black community during this time period,” said Margaret Compton, UGA Libraries’ film archivist, who said she knew the scenes of people and life on Augusta’s 9th Street, the center of African American life in the city at that time, were unique. “The state convention footage shows music, booths and food that give insight into the culture at the time. Thanks to the Goloskys, we now have
more of a glimpse into the lives of people in the diverse communities of Georgia in the 1930s.”

The Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World is a nonprofit and one of the oldest and largest fraternal organizations with members stretching throughout the United States, the Republic of Panama, Canada and the Bahamas.

“The Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World have been holding annual conventions since its inception in 1898. The parade and marching in of the brothers and daughters are significant as they symbolize our strength and unity,” Leonard J. Polk, Esq., who holds the title Grand Exalted Ruler for the organization, said of the state convention footage. “I am always proud of the lineage and history of this great charitable organization.”

The footage is one of several historically significant finds depicting diverse communities among the home movie collections at Brown Media, including some of the oldest known footage of African American baseball players dating to around 1920.

“I am proud that this film gives voice and artifact to its community and am grateful to UGA’s Brown Media Archives for preserving this footage so that it may be shared and inform others’ histories,” Wilson said.
In every community across Georgia, there have always been individuals who stand for what is right and fight for change. Though they are not always known outside of their community, their impact is great.

Westley Wallace Law or W.W. Law was an important leader of Civil Rights in his hometown of Savannah, Georgia. Born on January 1, 1923, he recalled growing up “dirt poor.” He worked as a postman for 42 years. His passions were Civil Rights and the preservation of Black history and he devoted himself tirelessly to these causes.

W.W. Law was a member of the NAACP Youth Council while still in high school and became active in protesting segregation. While in college at Georgia State College, now known as Savannah State University, he worked at the white YMCA to finance his education and served as the president of the NAACP Youth Council. After his freshman

"I love America and I am pained by the fact that we have allowed so long for the unfinished work of democracy to exist. If we are going to be a democracy, those who are strongest must not be comfortable with suppressing and trampling on those who are weak. What we are talking about is all man up and no man down."

— W.W. Law from a videotaped interview in the W.W. Law Collection

Courtesy of the City of Savannah Municipal Archives.
year, he had to put his education on hold when he was drafted to serve in the army during World War II. After the war he used the GI Bill to pay for the rest of his education and earned a degree in biology.

In addition to his job as postman, Law also served his community by being a scoutmaster and teaching Sunday school at First Bryan Baptist Church. His work in the Civil Rights movement cost him his job as a postman in 1961; however, national-level NAACP leaders and president John F. Kennedy came to his defense and he was reinstated as postman. As president and founder of the Savannah-Yamacraw Branch of the Study of Afro-American Life and History (ASALH) Mr. Law focused on the preservation of African-American heritage in his community by establishing the Ralph Mark Gilbert Civil Rights Museum, the Negro Heritage Trail, the King-Tisdell Cottage Museum, and the Beach Institute of African American Culture.

In 2001 Lisa Friedman York saw a photo of Mr. Law on the mantel in the home of her godfather Judge H. Sol Clark, aka "the Father of State Legal Aid in Georgia," and asked to meet him. Upon meeting Mr. Law in person she knew immediately that she wanted to make a documentary about his life. There was only one problem: Friedman York is a voiceover artist, not a filmmaker. But that didn't stop her. Friedman York recruited video and sound artists to shoot the video, and she arranged for oral historian Cliff Kuhn to interview Mr. Law.

Fortunately for history, Friedman York’s crew not only interviewed Mr. Law but also interviewed other important leaders from the Savannah community: Aaron Buschbaum, Dr. Clyde W. Hall, Edna Branch Jackson, Ida Mae Bryant, Rev. Edward Lambrellis, Richard Shinholster, Tessie Rosanna Law, Dr. Amos C. Brown, Mercedes Arnold Wright, Carolyn Coleman, E.J. Josey, Walter J. Leonard, and Judge H. Sol Clark.

As so often happens with creative projects like documentaries, after depleting her own funds, Friedman York tried to secure additional funding but was never able to complete the project and Mr. Law died in 2002.

In 2020, Lisa Friendman York contacted the Brown Media Archives (BMA) to discuss what could be done with all the tapes that she had created. She was still interested in creating a documentary, but she was more worried about the preservation and digitization of the content and finding a suitable home for the tapes. Because we are the only archive in the state of Georgia devoted to solely preserving audiovisual content and we recognized the importance of the content, BMA agreed to be the home for the tapes and to digitize the content immediately.

Friedman York, who lives in the Los Angeles area, took the tapes to DC Video in Burbank, a longtime collaborator of the BMA, where they were digitized and then shipped to Georgia.

The W.W. Law Collection of photographs and papers are held at the City of Savannah Municipal Archives and some content can be accessed online at their website or via the Digital Library of Georgia, including photographs, speeches, and audio recordings.

BMA is also fortunate to have in our newsfilm collection footage from Savannah’s WTOC TV station content that features Mr. Law.

Fortunately, Friedman York also had transcripts made of the interviews and those electronic records have been shared with BMA as well. This means BMA will be able to “marry” the digitized video content and the transcripts, which means that the content will become keyword searchable.

Thanks to dedication of Friedman York, a part of the legacy of W.W. Law and the Civil Rights history in the community of Savannah will live on at the Brown Media Archive.

African American publishers in Georgia have a rich history of delivering news and recording the first-hand history of our state through newspaper journalism. Beginning in the early years of Reconstruction, Black entrepreneurs began establishing papers across the state and exercised their newly won freedoms in the face of harsh resistance. The growth of African American newspapers accelerated in the mid-twentieth century with the burgeoning of the American Civil Rights Movement, and the proud tradition of Black newspaper journalism continues in the present day.

Over the last five years, the Digital Library of Georgia (DLG) has made a concerted effort to identify and seek funding to digitize African American newspapers published in Georgia between 1865 and the early twenty-first century. Through partnerships with the Atlanta University Center, the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR), the Georgia Public Library Service (GPLS), the Library of Congress, the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the R. J. Taylor Foundation, and the University of Georgia Libraries, we have made over twenty newspaper titles published by black Georgians available for browsing and searching on the Georgia Historic Newspapers (GHN) website.

A list of these titles is available at https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/types/#africanamerican
Highlights from the collection include:

**Savannah Tribune (1886-1888)**
The most successful African American newspaper in Georgia in the nineteenth century.

**Daily Loyal Georgian (1867-1868)**
Augusta's first African American newspaper published in the early years of Reconstruction.

**The Spelman Spotlight (1957-1980)**
College newspaper published by the students of Spelman College that covered the events of the American Civil Rights Movement.

The DLG is continuing to work with partners to make African American newspapers freely available to the public through our GHN website. Upcoming titles slated for digitization in the Spring include:

A partnership with the Georgia Public Library Service.

**Savannah Tribune (1943-1960)**
A partnership with Live Oak Public Libraries and the Georgia Historical Records Advisory Council (GHRAC).
We’re currently working on our seventy-fifth issue and we’re also proud to announce that we’ve grown into a multimedia literary organization. This fall, we launched a new online platform called GR2, which will regularly feature original work suited for the internet. There are project spaces, such as one edited by Soham Patel that presents a living digital archive of last year’s Writers for Migrant Justice readings. We will be posting two standard reviews per month as well as other features, conversations, audio, and visual.

And we have books too. The spring season of Georgia Review Books is officially here. The Bauhinia Project’s Hong Kong without Us, Anne Goldman’s Stargazing in the Atomic Age, Hannah Baker Saltmarsh’s Hysterical Water, and David Woo’s Divine Fire are all available for purchase. Buy them directly from our website for GR customer service and free shipping.
New This Spring!

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@UGAPress
Chester Green began working for Kraft Foods during the Depression, starting out as an entry-level salesman. In 1942, Green enlisted in the Navy to serve during World War II and later was part of the largest naval engagement ever fought, the Battle of Leyte Gulf. After the war, Green moved three times for his job, finally settling in Chicago. He rose through the ranks at Kraft, ultimately serving as corporate senior vice president of marketing, advertising, and sales worldwide.

A marketing innovator, Green came up with the idea of having Kraft sponsor the Junior Miss Contest and to launch the Kraft Music Hall on television. He worked with the top stars of the day including Bing Crosby, Perry Como, Dinah Shore, Johnny Cash and others. Kraft Music Hall began as a radio program that ran from 1936 to 1949, before moving to television in 1958 and running until 1971.

In 1968, Green proposed that Kraft sponsor and televise the Country Music Association Awards. The popularity of country music had been in decline, but the new publicity helped expand the audience for country music, resulting in a significant increase in sales. Many country music stars credit Green with saving country music.

In retirement, Green and his wife Doris moved to Nashville and remained close with the country music community. Doris passed away in 2005, and Chester died in 2017 at the age of 102.

We learned of Green’s fascinating story through Libraries Board of Visitors member and Chester’s nephew, Walt Green. Walt introduced us to Chester’s daughter, Susan, who in 2018 donated her father’s collection to the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

Our state’s rich history is documented in the photo albums, scrap books, journals, home movies, letters and experiences of the people of our state. We are honored to preserve the story of Chester Green, the man who saved country music, and Sam Jones, the man who saved some of the souls of Nashville.

Check out the Libraries’ YouTube pages to discover some additional fascinating stories! We have oral histories, interviews, and home movies on the special collections libraries’ YouTube channel for hours of viewing pleasure.
Atlanta Student Movement Interview, 1961: purchased via auction, this audio recording of Atlanta students involved in the Civil Rights movement: Herschelle Sullivan (Spelman), Benjamin Brown (Clark Atlanta), Charles Black (Morehouse), Lonnie C. King, Jr. (Morehouse).

David Zeiger Collection: Videotapes, films, papers, photographs, and slides, from director, writer and producer David Zeiger, related to the production of the film “Displaced in the New South.”


Nelson Blackstock Collection of antiwar activist newsletters: Nelson Blackstock (1944-2018) was an Atlanta area activist and author. This collection contains correspondence, notes, newspaper clippings, handouts, and posters of the antiwar protest groups Atlanta Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the Atlanta Alliance for Peace. Photographs of the 1967 Hiroshima Day march in Atlanta are included.

Brian Lassiter Hip-hop collection: As a New York native and Howard University student, Brian Lassiter witnessed the introduction and rise of Hip-hop and Go-go music. After graduating in the 1980’s, he moved to Atlanta where he started Downstairs Productions, the first of several businesses focused on the promotion, distribution, sales, and management of Rap and Hip-hop artists in Georgia and through the South. This collection includes posters, flyers, magazines, label and artist promotional kits, and audio and video recordings featuring numerous Hip-hop and Rap musicians throughout the South compiled by Brian Lassiter, an Atlanta music producer and promoter.

Pylon Collection: In 1979, four University of Georgia art students formed the Post-Punk band Pylon. Pylon went on to tour parts of the U.S., Canada, and the U.K. with such groups as the B-52’s, R.E.M., and U2. After their second album was released in 1983, the group decided to disband and played their last show on December 1st at the Mad Hatter club in Athens. This collection is comprised of posters, art, clothing, photographs, song lyrics, fan mail, and memorabilia from the band Pylon. Also included are newspapers, magazines, zines, and articles with interviews with band members, as well as music and performance reviews.

Dennis Roberts Journal and Letters on Albany Civil Rights Movement, 1963-1965: First as a law student, and then as a new attorney, Roberts spent the summer of 1963 and 1964-65, working for the only Black attorney in southwest Georgia—C. B. King. He kept a journal and wrote letters to a law professor and attorney friends of his experiences representing activists and movement groups.

Richard A. Stogner Papers: Stogner’s political influence extended over four decades while he served as a high-level official in DeKalb and Fulton counties and served under four Atlanta mayors. He worked behind the scenes on projects related to many iconic Atlanta places and events (Atlanta’s airport and the 1996 Olympics), and worked under some of the most renowned — and infamous — local figures in recent history.

Learning Ally (Athens, Georgia) Records: Learning Ally was founded in 1948 as Recording for the Blind to help soldiers who lost their sight in combat, continue their education, by recording textbooks on vinyl phonograph disks. Renamed Learning Ally in 2011, the Athens office is one of 11 recording studios nationwide for the organization. The group’s mission has expanded over the years to include people with learning disabilities.
The Costantinos

Though Mark Costantino (’68) admits that his wife Helen (’69), a history major, spent more time in the Main Library than he did, history — and the Library — have become important in both of their lives.

The Costantinos met at Athens High School where Helen was the editor of the yearbook and Mark was the photographer. After studying together at UGA and Mark’s graduation from Emory Medical School, they married and settled in their hometown and Mark began his career as a vascular surgeon. They returned to their love of history and photography through their involvement in their community, most notably with Oconee Hill Cemetery, the 100-acre Victorian garden cemetery located across the street from Sanford Stadium, which eventually led them back to the Libraries.

“We both had connections to Oconee Hill Cemetery for many years. Mark began photographing it because of its beauty and its historic significance and my grandfather and two of my uncles were Trustees,” Helen said about their involvement. “In 1999, I was part of a small group that started the Friends of Oconee Hill Cemetery to serve as an auxiliary to the Trustees with the goal of helping to maintain and preserve the cemetery.”

Mark became a Trustee of the cemetery in 2006 and over the years both Costantinos have worked closely with high school and college students, UGA faculty, and community organizations that have chosen the cemetery as the focus of their projects.

“We have helped with projects ranging from spatial mapping and ground penetrating radar with UGA’s geology department, public relations projects with the Grady College, historic research by local high school students, and photography events,” Mark said. “Over a twenty year span the projects and involvement with the University of Georgia have been extensive.”

Of their work with students, Helen said, “I have been extremely impressed with the creativity, imagination, and interest that the students exhibited.”

The Costantinos first became involved with the UGA Libraries when they approached the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library about donating archival material relating to the cemetery, along with family materials and Mark’s photo archives.

“From that initial contact, we began to learn more about the Libraries and began attending events and lectures,” Helen said. “We have a love of history and a deep respect for education and we wanted to support what the Library was doing and we were thrilled when we were asked to join the Libraries’ Board.”

“The Libraries provide so much enrichment to our community,” Mark said. “We’ve enjoyed the lectures we’ve attended and the exhibits are always so informative, teaching and helping to piece together our history. You can never stop learning and the Library enables us to continue to grow.”

“Through the collections, we can better understand what our world has accomplished,” Helen added, “what mistakes have been made and what might lead to a better tomorrow. I wish more people were aware of the value of personal collections. Just as Mark’s photos of the 1963 flood provided a vivid account of a terrible event, records and pictures tell many stories that would otherwise remain untold.”

Toby Graham, university librarian and associate provost said, “We are so pleased that the Costantinos are a part of our efforts. They bring so much community knowledge and a real passion for history. We are fortunate to have them on our Board.”

The Costantinos have dedicated a group study room on the first floor of the Main Library. “By investing in the Libraries,” Graham said, “they are investing in the success of every student at UGA.”
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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WINNERS ANNOUNCED

CAPTURING SCIENCE

As a child living in Guinea in West Africa, Fatoumata Toure learned a hard lesson about the importance of fresh drinking water. Now as a college freshman, she has earned the top prize in the Capturing Science Contest, sponsored by the University of Georgia Libraries and the Office of Research, for making an informative and innovative video to explain the science behind the concerns.

Toure, a North Cobb High School graduate who intends to major in environmental engineering, received the top prize of $1,000, as well as a special bonus prize of $200 for this year’s contest for integrating research related to social justice in her piece.

In addition to Toure’s first-place finish, the following students will receive Capturing Science prizes.

- Second prize was awarded to doctoral students Sarah Blackwell, Zack Garza, Terrin Warren, Peter Woolfitt, and Skylar Zhang for their team project, an animated video about the mathematics of gerrymandering.
- Third place was awarded to Alex Benoit, a dual enrollment student from Oconee County High School for his video on endosymbiotic theory.
- First-year undergraduate teammates Prachi Patel, Grace Watterson, and Jasmine Querido took fourth place for their video on quantum computers.
- Graduate student Xiomy-Janira Pinchi-Davila was awarded an honorable mention for their three-dimensional crocheted model of the Covid-19 virus.

To learn more about the Capturing Science Contest and to view the entries, visit https://guides.libs.uga.edu/capturingscience.