

Spring 2003

Caroliniana Columns - Spring 2003

University Libraries–University of South Carolina

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Caroliniana Columns

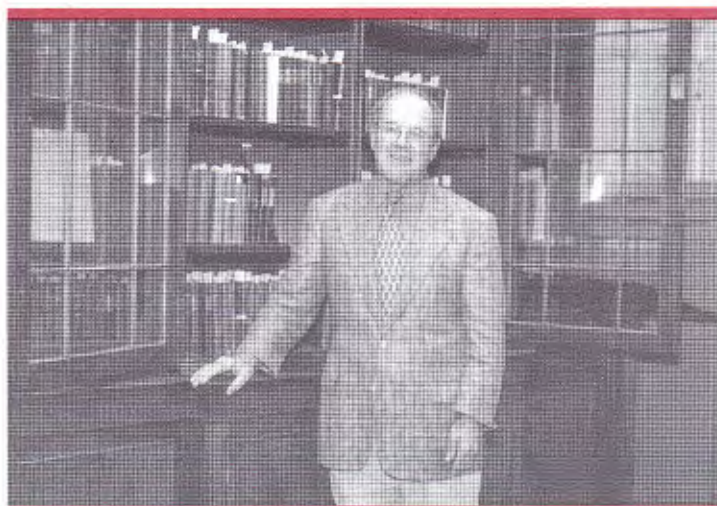
University South Caroliniana Society

Spring 2003



REMEMBERING THREE DECADES AT THE SOUTH CAROLINIANA LIBRARY

On March 1st of this year I completed thirty-one years of service at the South Caroliniana Library. If I include the year that I worked as a graduate student assistant and the time that I did research in the Library as a graduate student, I imagine that I have worked at the Library more than thirty-five years. I still remember the first day that I entered this building. As a senior at Wofford College, I came to the Caroliniana to conduct research on my senior thesis on the convict lease system in South Carolina. The date was November 22, 1963. And who could forget that date? One of the librarians returned from lunch to announce that President Kennedy had been assassinated. Today the announcement would appear instantly on computer screens.



Dr. Allen Stokes in the Caroliniana Library

I attempted to continue the research, but soon recognized that the motivation had left me. I returned to Spartanburg with a heavy heart. During the time that I served as a graduate assistant, I was privileged to work in the Manuscripts Division under the supervision of Mrs. Clara Mae Jacobs. Mrs. Jacobs shepherded many a graduate student through the Library's collections and was proud of each of them when they completed theses and dissertations. Mrs. Jacobs and Les Inabinett, who served as the Caroliniana's second director for twenty-six years, encouraged my interest in the Caroliniana's collections. When I left graduate school for military service, I knew where I wanted to return to work; and it was a memorable day when I learned while in Vietnam that a position at the Caroliniana was awaiting me.

Continues on page 2



WATCH OUT, KEN BURNS!



South Carolina has a young documentary producer who rivals Ken Burns. Katy Ferlisi, a high school student from Greenville, has already produced two award-winning documentaries for National History Day.

National History Day itself is not just a day, but an experience. And for the students involved, their participation is not only enriching, but also extremely rewarding. The NHD program is a year-long educational program that culminates in the national contest held every June at the University of Maryland in College Park. Middle and high school students engage in the discovery and interpretation of historical topics based on a central theme. They present their findings in one of four ways: a scholarly paper, an exhibit, a performance, or a documentary. These projects compete on the school, local, and state levels, the best of each competition moving on to the next level, until the top entrants convene for the national competition in June. There, over 5,000 students from fifty states meet for a week, vying for the top three places in each category and special prizes.

Last year, with the NHD theme of "Revolution, Reaction, Reform,"

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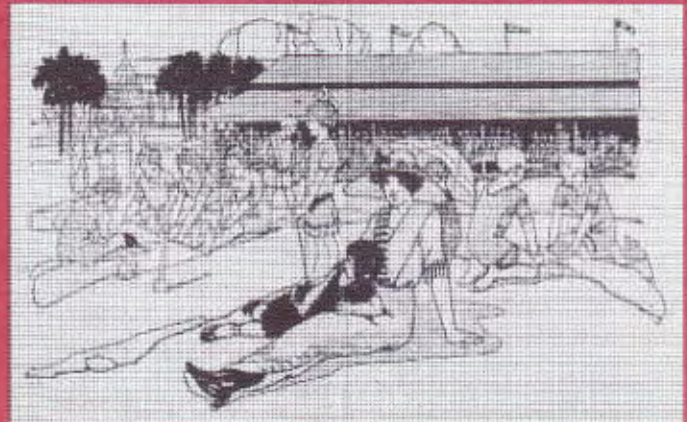
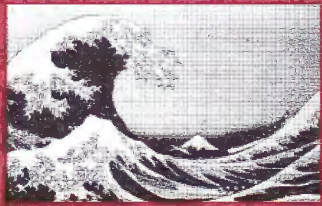
In 1972 the South Caroliniana Library had a staff of eight; today we have a full time staff of fifteen, but we also have added Modern Political Collections, the University Archives, and Micrographics. Then, there were only a few photocopy machines on campus, and photocopy orders had to be carried out of the building to be processed. Today we have our own photocopiers, scanners, and printers to process the large volume of photocopy orders turned in by Library patrons. The Library secretary, Mrs. Jane Darby, used to type all correspondence and dues statements for Caroliniana Society members on an IBM Selectric. Catalog cards in the Manuscripts Division were typed on 3 by 5 cards with a manual and later an electric typewriter. The latter was thought to be a great improvement. Neatness and accuracy were very important; Mrs. Jacobs didn't approve of whiteout. For about the last ten years descriptions have been produced electronically and are accessible online locally and on the internet. The computer introduced electronic communication which has advantages and disadvantages. I still enjoy receiving letters and respond in kind.

We have been fortunate over the last thirty years to receive strong support from the administration of the University Libraries. The progress that has been achieved in increasing staff and equipment would not have been possible without this support. The exterior and interior of the Library received some much-needed attention with the restoration of the buildings on the Horseshoe in the 1970s. The appearance of the building's interior was improved again in the 1980s. More recently, a new heating and air conditioning system was installed, and all the windows in the building are being refurbished.

Since its organization in 1937, the University South Caroliniana Society has provided major support for the library's acquisition of Caroliniana. Without this support, many significant documents, books, pamphlets, maps, images, and newspapers would not have been saved and made available for scholarly research. We are fortunate that hundreds of donors have placed their collections at the South Caroliniana Library to be preserved, described, and utilized by researchers. Public support through the university has maintained the integrity of this wonderful building;

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SURF'S UP!



A not unfamiliar sight at South Carolina's beaches today are cars with surfboards mounted on top. Surfing has become an increasingly popular activity in recent years and is a sport generally associated with youth, but it actually attracts participants of all ages. One might ask when South Carolinians first engaged in surfing.

A promotional booklet published by the Charleston-Isle of Palms Traction Company around 1911 reports the introduction of a new "amusement" for the summer season at the Isle of Palms. The new activity was "well known to the South African coast as 'Plank Bathing.'" Participants in this sport "are furnished a light plank, which they carry out beyond the breakers, and after mounting the plank they ride back through the surf, affording great sport."

While this may not be the first reference to surfing on South Carolina beaches, it at least dates the activity to around 1911. Perhaps someone may have seen earlier references to surfing in South Carolina. If so, let us know.

By Dr. Allen Stokes, Secretary-Treasurer

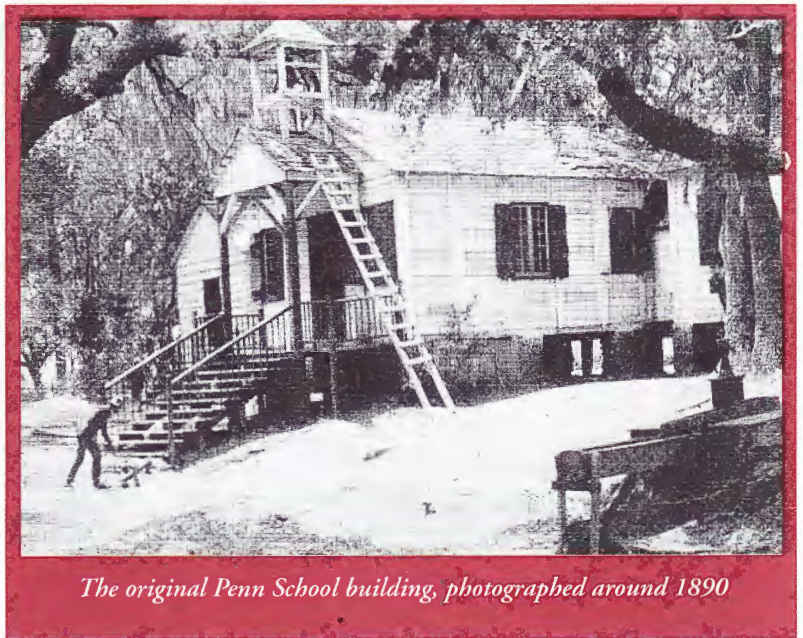
Katy made the trek to College Park with her entry, *The Port Royal Experiment: From Slavery's Whip to Citizenship*. This ten-minute video documentary traces the rehearsal for the revolution of emancipation by highlighting the social, economic and political changes that took place on South Carolina's Sea Islands after 1861.

This beautifully constructed program incorporates clips from films, paintings, and contemporary documents and photographs with excellent voice-over narration. Music appropriate to the times sets the tone and mood. The extent of Katy's research is reflected in the quality of the primary and secondary sources gathered from archives and manuscript collections across South Carolina. Equally impres-

sive are the clips from interviews she conducted with Dr. A.V. Huff of Furman University and Penn Center's Emory Campbell, which are interwoven with the archival materials to trace the evolution of Penn School. Penn School, now Penn Center, began the educational process that became a cornerstone for emancipation and reform. At the end of the program, Katy describes the use of the Center by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as a haven during the struggle for civil rights and integration, thus effectively tying past to present as well as linking her presentation to the NHD theme.

The first time I had the privilege of viewing Katy's entry was during the final round of judging and I was impressed with the quality. Recently, watching the video again, I realized how very good it is and what an exceptional piece of history Katy captured with sights and sounds. Katy's logical argument proves her thesis in a fascinating presentation that is historically accurate and objective. The judges at NHD came to the same conclusion, for Katy placed first in the nation for individual documentary presentation and received the History Channel Award of \$5,000. Ken Burns has a successor who at the moment is telling South Carolina's story in an exemplary style.

By Robin Copp, Head, Books Division



The original Penn School building, photographed around 1890

**WORLD AFFAIRS
COUNCIL EXHIBIT
SPOTLIGHTS
JOHN WEST**



In November 2002, the staff of Modern Political Collections was pleased to mount an exhibit featuring former governor John C. West for the World Affairs Council's 9th Annual Global Vision Award dinner. Gov. West was the recipient of this year's award, which recognizes an individual, organization, or business that has helped to expand South Carolina's international horizons. Among his many achievements, West served as U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia during the Carter Administration.

*By Kate Moore, Processing Archivist,
Modern Political Collections*

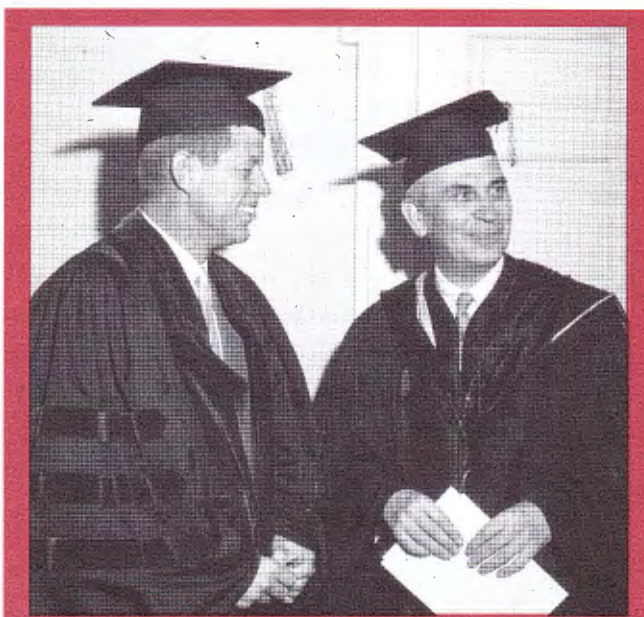
CAROLINA RENAISSANCE: Donald Russell and the Presidency of U.S.C.

Donald S. Russell was the right man at the right time for the University of South Carolina. In 1952, the University was still shaking off the post-World War II doldrums and transitioning back into a peacetime institution. When Russell took the helm as Carolina's twenty-first president, he ushered in what has been described as a Carolina renaissance.

Born in Mississippi on February 22, 1906, Russell moved with his family to his mother's hometown of Chester, South Carolina, when he was eight years old. He entered the University of South Carolina at the age of 15, earning the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1925, and the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1928. He is described in the 1925 *Garnet and Black* as "the morning star of the class of '25."

Russell joined the prestigious Spartanburg law firm of Nicholls, Wyche and Byrnes in 1930, quickly becoming the protégé of James F. Byrnes, and following him to Washington, D.C., during World War II. Russell held several key government posts before going on active duty with the U.S. Army in Europe. Upon his return to Washington, he served as Byrnes' assistant secretary of state for administration under President Harry Truman in 1945. Two years later, Russell resumed his law practice in Spartanburg, and served on the University's Board of Trustees until he was tapped for the Carolina presidency.

The youthful, vigorous, and intellectually gifted Russell brought a "sharp mind, gentlemanly manner, and quiet confidence" to the campus. He immediately set forth his vision of what he wanted Carolina to become - "a great university." To do that, Russell focused on academics, faculty, and the campus. His efforts revitalized the University's academic departments, including engineering,



Russell with John F. Kennedy, 1957

biology, education, physics, and the liberal arts; eliminated some other programs; and created new departments, notably the Institute of International Studies, one of the first of its kind in the nation. Russell's service in the U.S. State Department and the onset of the Cold War had convinced him that foreign policy and international studies should have increased emphasis in the nation's educational institutions.

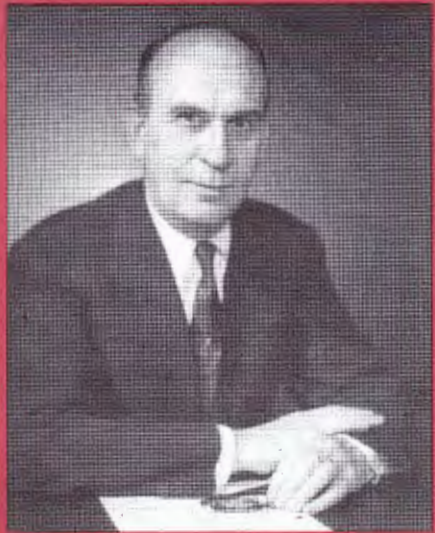
Russell also recruited outstanding new faculty members, pushed for the

development of a faculty research program, and established an impressive program of visiting lecturers and professorships that drew eminent scholars from around the world. Russell also brought nationally prominent figures to the campus, including a young rising star in the Democratic Party who gave the 1957 USC commencement address - Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

The first USC regional campuses were established during the Russell administration. The University had sporadically operated an Extension Division since 1915, which offered "field" courses for people who were unable to attend college in Columbia or go to school full-time. Russell wanted to expand higher education opportunities throughout the state. The establishment of a system of regional campuses across the state was originally intended to enable students to obtain two years of university-quality education in their home communities before transferring to the Columbia campus. In 1957 USC-

Florence (now Francis Marion University) became the first regional campus. Within the next five years, four other campuses joined the system: Aiken, Lancaster, Beaufort, and Conway (now Coastal Carolina University).

When Russell became president in 1952, the University campus consisted of the Horseshoe and the buildings bounded by Pendleton, Pickens, and Greene streets. Russell instigated an unprecedented expansion of the campus as a result of the Tuition Bond Act, which he had



Donald S. Russell

was so successful that it was copied by other state-supported schools. New land was acquired and a building boom began, which included the construction of LeConte, Callcott, and McClintock Colleges, Sumwalt Engineering building, the McBryde Quadrangle, and a new student union building, named for Russell and his wife, Virginia. Other projects begun under the Russell administration and completed under his successor, Robert L. Sumwalt, include the initial structure of Thomas Cooper Library and the second Wade Hampton dormitory (replacing the original 1924 structure).

The University benefited from Russell's personal generosity as well. He refused to accept a salary, personally funded several scholarships and

endowed professorships, and paid for the renovation that transformed a former faculty duplex on the Horseshoe into today's President's House. The Russells frequently entertained faculty and students in the elegant home, and invited every Carolina senior to dinner there at least once during his or her final year.

Much to the sadness of the University community, Russell resigned on December 1, 1957, in order to run for governor in 1958. Rutledge L. Osborne, chairman of the Board of Trustees, stated, "It is doubtful that the University has ever sustained a greater loss in the one hundred and fifty-five years of its existence. No man ever accomplished so much in so short a time as Donald Russell."

By Elizabeth West, University Archivist

proposed to the state legislature as a way of financing needed construction. The new law allowed a portion of tuition fees to be designated for the support of bond indebtedness; it

TIMELINE: RUSSELL AFTER USC

1957 - Resigned as president to run for governor. First attempt unsuccessful.

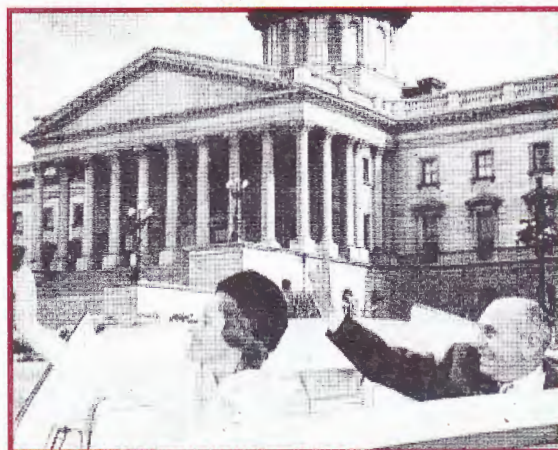
1962 - Elected governor. Opened his inaugural reception and barbecue to all South Carolinians and personally greeted many black and white well-wishers who attended the event - the first integrated political event held in South Carolina since Reconstruction.

1963 - One of the first challenges Russell faced as governor was the court-ordered integration of Clemson College. Russell received high praise when he refused the offer of federal troops from U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy. As reported in *The State* newspaper, he assured Kennedy "South Carolina is 'perfectly capable' itself of maintaining law and order 'and we are not going to have any violence'" (25 Jan. 1963).

1965 - Upon the death of U.S. Senator Olin Johnston, Russell stepped down as governor. He was succeeded by his Lieutenant Governor, Robert McNair, who appointed Russell to serve as South Carolina's senator until such time as a special election could be held. Russell was praised for his acumen and activities as senator but was defeated by Fritz Hollings in the 1966 special election.

1967 - President Lyndon Johnson appointed Russell a U.S. District Court judge.

1971 - Russell was appointed to the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals. He served as an appellate court judge until the time of his death, in 1998, on his 92nd birthday. He never took senior status or lightened his case load.



NEH GRANT FUNDS PHOTO COLLECTION IMPROVEMENTS

It is hard to believe that more than two years have passed since the Library began its National Endowment for the Humanities grant to work on the photograph collection. When Joe Long joined us as project archivist, it seemed we had plenty of time to do all we wanted and possibly more. Joe and his team of three graduate students managed to accomplish most of the work designated by the project.

The grant had three main objectives: re-housing the collection for preservation purposes; reorganizing the collection to recreate original groupings lost over time; and creating Machine Readable Cataloging - Visual Materials (MARC VM) records in OCLC (an international database) and NOTIS, the University of South Carolina's on-line public access catalogue. Also, a preservation plan was to be completed and implemented.

During the two years of the grant,

Joe and the students re-housed and reorganized the photograph collection. This involved removing non-photographic materials such as newspaper clippings, magazine tear sheets, original artwork and prints, and negatives from the photograph files and making notes of what was removed. Most of these materials were then placed in archival cartons for processing at a later date; the negatives were re-housed and stored with other negatives, and the artwork was moved to the works of art collection. Over 13,000 images were re-housed during the project. Add those to the more recent additions to the collection as well as the collections of negatives, cased images, and stereographs already in appropriate storage materials, and the rows of acid-free boxes on the shelves are impressive.

Originally, the photographs were organized by People, Places, and Things which was a Federal Writers'

LIBRARY WISH LIST

Help the Library and be eligible for a tax break! We would welcome monetary contributions toward new equipment or donations of used items. The Library is in need of:

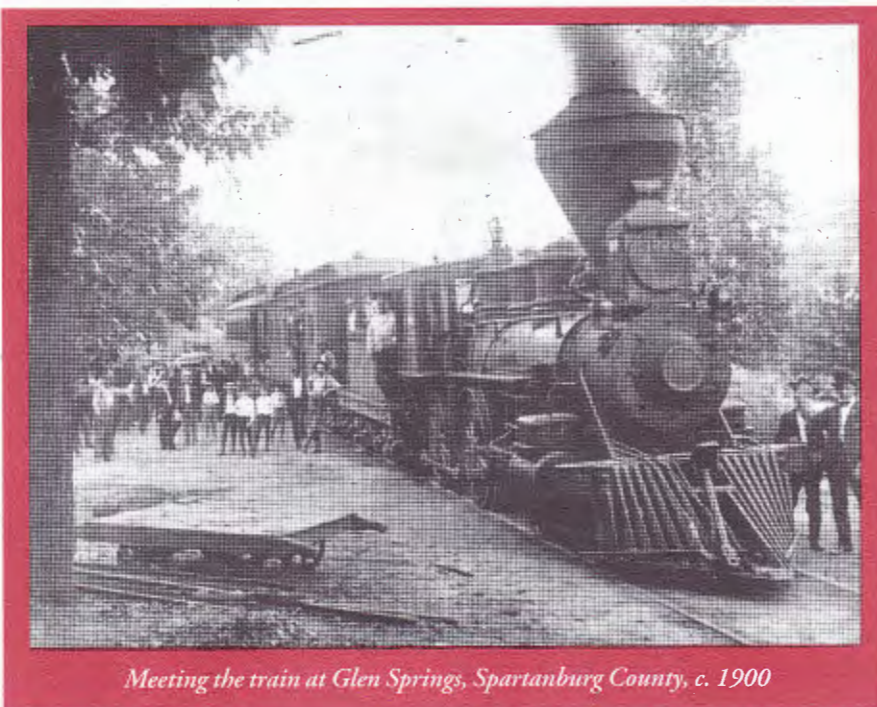
- ✱ Professional recorder for taping oral histories
- ✱ Tape player with headphones for use in Manuscripts reading room
- ✱ Laptop computer, Windows95 or higher

If you are able to help, please contact Ann Troyer at 777-3131.



Project (S.C.) scheme (hereinafter referred to as FWP.) Photographs were separated into these categories even if they came to the Library as a group, and the FWP (S.C.) Collection held all sorts of images not created or collected by the FWP. As part of the reorganization, non-FWP images were grouped together by accession number or collection name and stored in upright pamphlet boxes, drop-front flat boxes, or flat file drawers depending upon image size. Photographs without accession numbers or collection names were grouped by subject in a general file or by surname in the people file. In this way, groups of photographs that had been dispersed throughout a general photograph collection are now reassembled as separate collections, and the FWP (S.C.) Collection is once again its own group.

A description form was completed for each photograph as it was re-housed. The existing card catalogue information was verified and transferred, but usually that information



Meeting the train at Glen Springs, Spartanburg County, c. 1900

was minimal. The information compiled on the form includes title, size, process, format, photographer, and any information on the photograph or in the accession record. Research was done on some items to confirm identification or provide more description. Occasionally a mystery photograph was run in the Library's newsletter, and readers helped to identify it.

The description forms were used to create MARC VM records. Working with two USC Library cataloguers, a template was devised for recording the information.

Records were created on the accession group or collection group level. The FWP (S.C.) Collection was catalogued on a folder level due to its size. Electronic or paper records were sent to the cataloguers who verified formatting and added subject headings as necessary. The cataloguers then created MARC VM records in OCLC and NOTIS. There are over 300 records in the Library's catalogue to date, but much work remains to be done before the cataloguing is complete. The information is there, and the cataloguer is working to get the records into electronic format. However, without project personnel to assist, the work is going slowly.

The preservation plan for the photograph collection was completed. Drawing upon recommendations by photograph conservators Marion Hunter in Charleston and Mary Shobert at the Conservation Center for Historic Art and Artifacts in Philadelphia, the plan outlines appropriate storage, handling, and access to the collection. It is now part of the policies and procedures of the Library. The description forms also contain condition information

and will be retained as a preservation record of the collection.

Another aspect of the grant was the duplication and conservation of nitrate and acetate negatives. These negatives are part of the FWP (S.C.) Collection. The unstable nature of these negatives necessitates duplication, since they tend to deteriorate to the point of total information loss. Some negatives had reached this

the emulsion takes on a wrinkled appearance. Over time the wrinkling becomes worse, and the emulsion cracks and falls off the support. Conservation stripping involves floating the emulsion off the original support and placing it on a more stable support material, usually polyester film. This is a time-consuming and technical method, as well as costly, so only a few negatives



Depot and Main Street in Calico, Spartanburg County, 1918

stage already, so before the remainder of the negatives experienced loss, it was decided to duplicate them. The bulk of the negatives are nitrate. Project personnel identified 609 to have interpositives made. Of those, 303 also had duplicate negatives made. An interpositive is a positive film image made from direct contact with the original negative; a duplicate negative can be made by direct contact with the interpositive. There is no loss due to compression (copying using a smaller film size) with this method.

Also, 9 channeled negatives had their emulsions stripped and reattached to polyester supports. Chicago Albumen Works in Housatonic, Massachusetts, did the work. Channeling occurs in deteriorating acetate negatives where the emulsion shrinks but the plastic support does not, so

were treated.

As a result of the work done by Joe Long and the graduate students, it is easier for staff to find images and researchers to search for images. So despite the short time estimates and budget constraints that made it impossible to finish the project completely, the photograph collection is safely housed and access is improving every day. We still have our mystery photographs, but we now know more about the types of photographs we have and who created them. And we are sharing this knowledge with people all over the world through OCLC and the Library's on-line catalogue.

By Beth Bilderback,

Assistant Manuscripts Librarian

THE MARY BOYKIN CHESNUT PAPERS

This is the 3rd of 3 installments

In the last few years of her life (between 1881 and 1884), Mrs. Chesnut achieved the apex of her literary career by substantially revising, expanding, and polishing her wartime journals, which had been written some 20 years earlier. She completed drafts of the book totaling nearly one million words (5,000 pages in 50 copybooks). Often she used purple pencil for very rough drafts. Then she inserted "after-the-fact" knowledge to add perspective and expanded brief remarks to a full scene by adding dialogue and description, the techniques she had practiced in her fiction writing. In the revision, Mrs. Chesnut made every effort to remove herself, to edit out references to her personal moods, slights, or health. She wanted her book to picture an entire society, not just daily trivia.

The work was exacting and must have felt never-ending. In a June 1883 letter to Varina Davis, a good



Varina (Mrs. Jefferson) Davis

friend and former first lady of the Confederacy, Mrs. Chesnut said she would like her friend to see her journal, but not yet, "for I must overhaul it again, and again." She never completed the overhauling task she had set for herself. A strong opening and closing, more editing and a good title were yet to come, but, as her biographer concludes, her work "represents achievement of a high order." Literary critic Louis Rubin declared the work "a massive and intelligent book which retains the diary form and remains faithful to her original journal, but which is also an important literary portrait of the Confederacy."

Life and death circumstances intervened making it impossible for Mrs. Chesnut to refine the journal any further after 1884. Her husband died on February 1, 1885, and her mother, Mary Boykin Miller, died a week later. Their deaths prompted a simple entry in her daybook: "February 1885 - the bleak year of my life." Poor health and financial difficulties left her no time or inclination to write. Mary Boykin Miller Chesnut died at the age of 63 on November 23, 1886.

Prior to her death Mrs. Chesnut had indicated that her journals and the 50 notebooks of tedious revisions should go to Miss Isabella Martin, long-time friend, scholar, and Columbia schoolteacher. They languished in Miss Martin's care for many years until she met New York writer and journalist, Myrta Lockett Avary, who had a keen interest in collaborating on their publication. The *Saturday Evening Post* first published five excerpts on January 28, 1905, under the title, "A Diary from Dixie." In March of that year, D. Appleton published the book



Miss Isabella Martin

which bore the same title. While readers were generally fascinated with the book, the editors had taken liberties, distorting Mrs. Chesnut's work by abridging, cutting, and over-editing anything that appeared unseemly or embarrassing to them. Nevertheless, Mary Boykin Chesnut's Pandora was out of the box: Her treasure was available for all the world to see; her journal was in print, at last.

Novelist Ben Ames Williams gained access to the manuscripts in the 1940s and prepared a new and more complete edition. Unfortunately, he also applied cosmetic changes such as rewording and updating grammar and punctuation and made no delineation between the unexpurgated original and the 20-year later revisions. His 1949 edition of *A Diary from Dixie* failed to satisfy scholars.

Along with other items in the Williams-Chesnut-Manning Papers, Mrs. Chesnut's letters, manuscripts, journals, and revisions came to the South Caroliniana Library from various family members as gifts, legacies, on deposit, and by purchase during the last half of the 20th century.

Not until Yale history professor C. Vann Woodward came to the Library

and delved through the entire Williams-Chesnut-Manning collection did an authoritative understanding of Mary Boykin Chesnut's work emerge. Woodward's *Mary Chesnut's Civil War* (published in 1981) provides a complete overview of her work. Heavily footnoted and annotated, it clearly distinguishes between the Civil War original and her book of the 1880s. Mary Boykin Chesnut herself shines through but, more importantly, the truth of an era has been preserved and presented to the world through proper use of well-guarded documents.

*By Nancy Ashmore Cooper,
Columbia freelance writer and former
coordinator of special projects for the
University Libraries*



SEARCH COMMITTEE WORKS TO FIND NEW LIBRARY DIRECTOR

The twelve-member search committee appointed by Dean Paul Willis to recommend the appointment of a new director to succeed Allen Stokes has been at work since September 2002. The committee's first responsibility was to draw up a position description reflecting the preferred qualifications applicants or nominees should possess: demonstrated administrative and managerial ability; the skills necessary to analyze and articulate the Library's mission and to communicate the mission effectively within the Library, the University, and the wider community; knowledge of changing technological issues and applications in relation to libraries and archives; a working knowledge of the literature, history, bibliography, and archival resources of the South; significant research, publication, and/or professional participation in one or more of the fields encompassed by the Library's collections; and successful experience in donor relations and grant development, with individuals, national agencies, and private foundations.

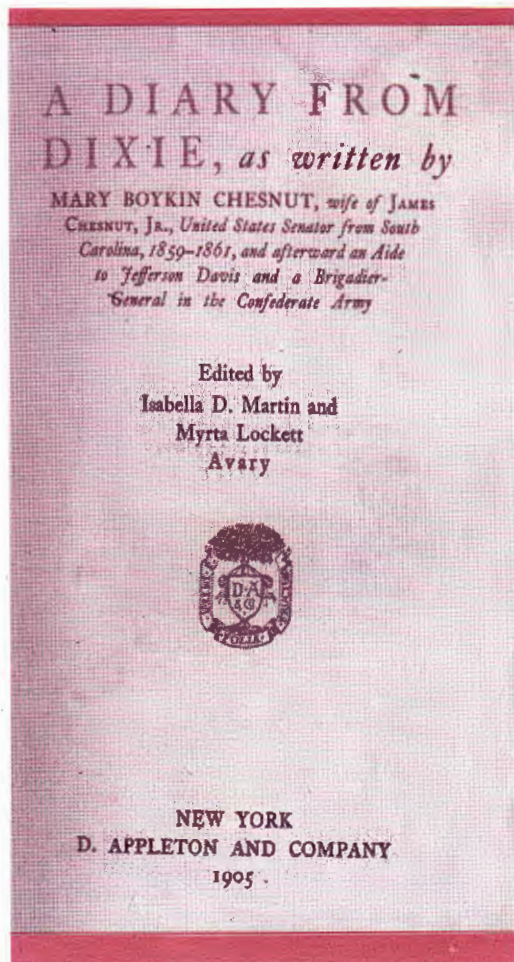
In an effort to attract a roster of diverse candidates, the search has been conducted on a national level, with position announcements posted locally and in such far-reaching publications or electronic outlets as *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, H-Net JobGuide, the Society of American Archivists' *Online Employment Bulletin*, the American Historical Association's newsletter *Perspectives*, and the Association of Research Libraries.

A careful review of applications began in mid-December, and a short list of candidates has now been forwarded by the search committee to Dean Willis. We anticipate on-campus interviews by early Spring.

Allen Stokes has consented to carry on his responsibilities as director of the South Caroliniana Library through the end of June 2003 and will continue to work as a member of the Library staff once a new director is named.

By Henry G. Fulmer, Chair,

South Caroliniana Library Director Search Committee



SUCCESS STORIES

Graduate assistants and archival interns perform important work for the Library. Drawn chiefly from the archival education program and the departments of Applied History, History, and Library and Information Science, these students also receive valuable training and experience while performing their work for the Library. We are very proud of these individuals. Many of them have gone on to forge rewarding careers working in archives and special collections repositories.

Chuck Barber and Kelly Gilbert each had extended graduate assistantships with Modern Political Collections. Jean Bischoff was employed on the grant helping to catalog the Library's extensive photograph collection and performed an internship with Modern Political Collections. We asked each of them to describe their current positions and write a bit about how their experience at the Library has helped them in these positions.

Kelly Gilbert:

I am a Research Archivist at the Library of Virginia in Richmond, where I assist patrons in both archival and general research. We hold a large variety of state archival materials, from seventeenth-century land grant records to twenty-first century governor's papers. Many researchers pursue genealogical interests, so we hold vital statistics and census records as well as a number of private papers collections and family Bible materials. I also work on collections-related projects, including arranging

maps and developing a guide to local election records. I serve on both the Cartographic Focus Group and the Virginia Historical Resources Center Focus Group.

I worked at Modern Political Collections from 1999-2002. The processing work I did there helps me to interpret the various databases and finding aids we use to help patrons locate material. Furthermore, working with political papers gave me an appreciation for the functions of state government that continues to serve me as I work in a state archive.

Chuck Barber:

[Head, Manuscripts & Assistant Head, Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library, University of Georgia]

As Head of Manuscripts I am responsible for the daily running of the Manuscripts Section of the Hargrett Library. This includes the acquisition of materials, supervising the processing of collections, and in some instances digitizing these collections.

As Assistant Head of the Hargrett Library, I am responsible for deputizing for the Department Head when necessary, for much of the daily running of the department and for ensuring that the Department Head's wishes are carried out. The Hargrett Library includes the Georgia Collection of books and journals relating to the state, Rare Books, Archives and Records Management, and Manuscripts.

I worked at Modern Political Collections from January 1993 through June 1994.

I earned my MLIS in 1994, and the information I learned and the experience I gained working in

Modern Political Collections has stayed with me throughout my working life. I learned the nuts and bolts of working with collections, and that was very important. However, more importantly, I learned how a professional archivist must comport oneself in order to do a proper job. I learned how to be an archivist, and this knowledge carries over in all aspects of my life. Whether dealing with donors, employees, or superiors I always feel I am solidly grounded by my experiences with Modern Political Collections.

Jean Bischoff:

I work as the Dole Archivist at the Robert J. Dole Institute of Politics at the University of Kansas. On any given day I may be found double-checking the installation of archival shelving underway at our about-to-be-completed building, doing a preliminary inventory of a newly acquired set of gubernatorial papers, or talking to Senator Dole's Washington office about a document he needs from his 4,000 box collection ("immediately, if you possibly can").

I began my career as an intern in the Modern Political Collections during the summer of 2000, processing the papers of a state senator. Although the techniques of arrangement, description, and access that I learned on the job were critical to



managing the enormous congressional collection I oversee today, by far the most valuable lessons I learned as a student at the South Caroliniana involved the importance of relationships - establishing trust with present and future donors of collections, maintaining credibility, and communicating enthusiasm and goals effectively. Whether they involve sub-contractors at the job site or affluent political supporters interested in becoming part of the institution's programs, the quality of an archivist's relationships with the people involved almost always determines the outcome of a project.

*Introduction by Herbert J. Hartsook,
Curator, Modern Political Collections*



University South Caroliniana Society

67th Annual Meeting

Saturday, April 26, 2003

Reception and Exhibit at the Library: 11:00 - 12:30
Business Meeting and Luncheon at 1:00 at Capstone Conference Center

Speaker:

Dr. Philip Racine,

William J. Kenan, Jr. Professor of History, Wofford College

Address:

“joyously sad details: a priceless legacy from your father to us & our descendants”



ELLISON DURANT SMITH AWARD ANNOUNCED



The Library's Ellison Durant Smith Award for 2003 has gone to Matthew Lockhart. Lockhart is a Ph.D. candidate in the USC History Department. His dissertation, directed by Dr. Walter Edgar, will analyze the emergence of the leisure and tourism industry in South Carolina since 1960, chiefly in and around Myrtle Beach. The Library is excited to be able to support this project, particularly as it ties into an area we seek to document more fully.

The Award provides financial support to undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate scholars seeking to conduct research at the South Caroliniana Library on government, politics, and society since 1900. It honors Ellison Durant “Cotton Ed” Smith (1864-1944), who served in the U.S. Senate from 1909 to 1944. Columbia's *The State* newspaper called Smith “one of the most colorful senators in the Nation's history, a rugged individualist...” As chair of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Smith was a powerful advocate for the nation's farmers.

The Ellison Durant Smith Awards are endowed through the estate of Harold McCallum McLeod (d. 1999). Mr. McLeod was a native of Timmonsville, Wofford graduate, and World War II veteran. He was employed by the Internal Revenue Service from 1933 until his retirement as District Director in 1973. McLeod is remembered for the friendly and effective manner in which he carried out his difficult duties with the IRS, for his commitment to his church, country and Wofford College, and for his fond childhood memories of “Cotton Ed,” his famous relative.

By Herbert J. Hartsook

Curator, Modern Political Collections



MEMORIALS



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Three Decades, continued

the private support of donors and the University South Caroliniana Society has enabled us to develop collections that support research for the study of South Carolina's history, literature, and culture from the 17th century to the present.

The South Caroliniana Library building and its collections are a great resource. Unlike some resources, its value does not diminish with use; rather it is nourished and augmented as new collections are added and as researchers continue to explore its treasures.

By Dr. Allen Stokes, Secretary-Treasurer



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