University of South Carolina

Scholar Commons

University South Caroliniana Society Newsletter - Columns

South Caroliniana Library

Spring 2018

Caroliniana Columns - Spring 2018

University Libraries--University of South Carolina

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/columns



Part of the Library and Information Science Commons

Recommended Citation

Spring 2018.

Caroliniana Columns is published semiannually for members and friends of the University South Caroliniana Society.

Executive Committee:

Mr. Wilmot B. Irvin, President

Ms. Beryl M. Dakers, Vice-President

Ms. Lynn Robertson, Vice-President

Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Secretary/Treasurer

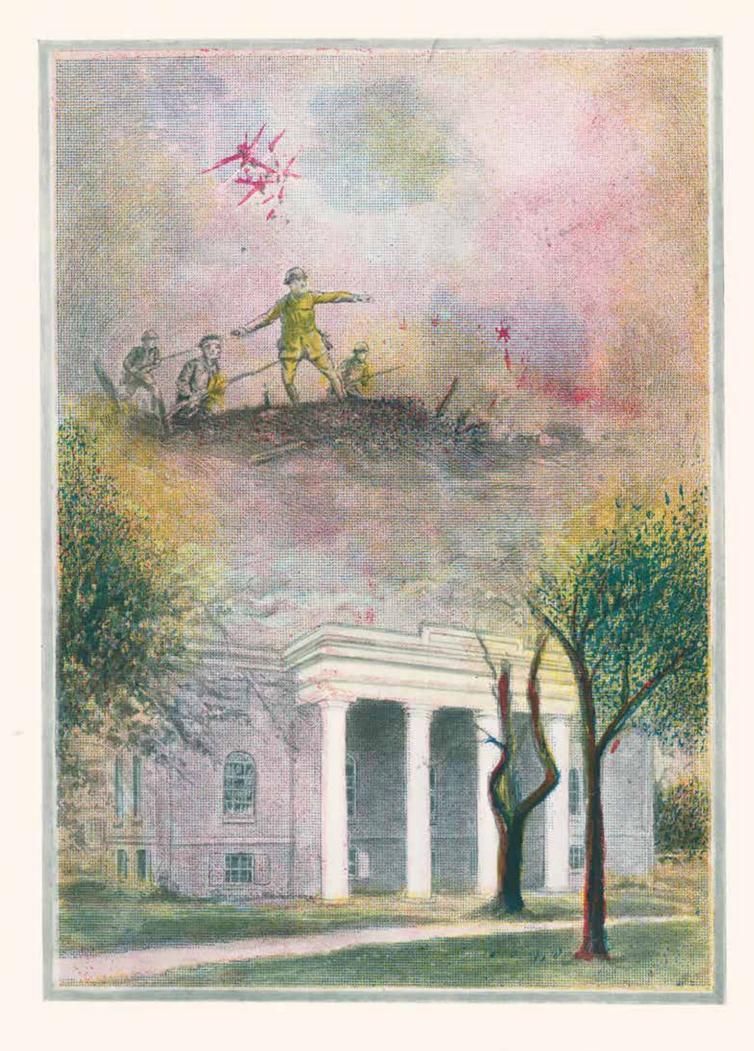
Editor:

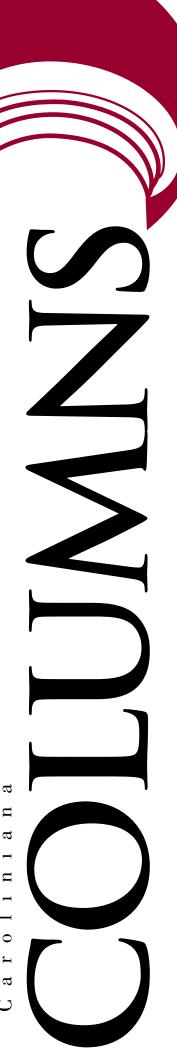
Nancy H. Washington

Graphic Designer:

Sherry Simmons

This Newsletter is brought to you by the South Caroliniana Library at Scholar Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in University South Caroliniana Society Newsletter - Columns by an authorized administrator of Scholar Commons. For more information, please contact digres@mailbox.sc.edu.





APRIL—1917

BY H.C. Brearley

I long to stand today where life and death Are met as one, where from the boundless sky On unseen wings war's eagles scream and sweep, Where charging men in long grey lines stampede Across the ragged hills that timid Spring Now fears to heap with her accustomed flowers.

Ah, I have tasted life and found its water
A bitter mockery, so flat and stale.
Belter to drink of war's red-flaming cup
For but a day, to feel life's stream at last
Come pulsing firm and strong, than for an age
To live the bonded slave of Circumstance!

This poem was published in the *Garnet and Black* yearbook in 1918. It was awarded the Carolinainian medal in 1917 for the best poem published during that year.

Cover: The 1919 *Garnet and Black* carried this illustration depicting a World War I battle scene, seemingly in the heavens above the University's Library (now the South Caroliniana Library).

Newly Acquired Charles F. Bolden, Jr., Collection

DOCUMENTS THE ASTRONAUT'S LIFE AND CAREER



Maj. Gen. Charles Frank Bolden, Jr.





Rocket models given to Bolden from foreign space programs, including ones from Russia, India, South Korea, and the European Space Agency

A list of the milestones encountered by Maj. Gen. Charles Frank Bolden, Jr., during his lifetime seems to embody more accomplishments than any one person could possibly achieve:

- Diploma from C.A. Johnson High School, Columbia, S.C.
- Bachelor of Science in electrical science, U.S. Naval Academy (President of his class)
- Master of Science in systems management, University of Southern California
- More than one hundred combat missions during the Vietnam War
- A stint as a test pilot for the Naval Air Test Center's Systems Engineering and Strike Aircraft Test Directorates (more than 6,000 hours of flight time)
- Assistant Commandant of Midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy
- Commanding General of the Marine expeditionary force attached to Operation Desert Thunder in Kuwait
- Commanding General of the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing at Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, Calif.
- Pilot and/or commander on four orbital missions aboard the Space Shuttle (more than 680 hours in space)
- Eight years as Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- Navy Astronaut Badge
- Defense Distinguished Service Medal
- Defense Superior Service Medal
- · Legion of Merit
- Distinguished Flying Cross
- Defense Meritorious Service Medal
- Air Medal
- Navy Unit Commendation
- NASA Outstanding Leadership Medal
- NASA Exceptional Service Medal

- NASA Space Flight Medal
- National Defense Service Medal
- Vietnam Service Medal
- Marine Corps Recruiting Ribbon
- Vietnam Gallantry Cross
- Vietnam Campaign Medal
- National Space Trophy
- Member of the U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame
- Member of the National Aviation Hall of Fame
- Honorary Doctor of Science, University of South Carolina
- Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Winthrop College
- Alumni Award of Merit, University of Southern California
- Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Johnson C. Smith University
- Honorary Doctor of Engineering, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
- Honorary Doctor of Laws, Monmouth University
- Honorary Doctor of Public Service, University of Maryland University College
- Honorary Doctor of Engineering, University of Bristol
- National Space Trophy
- Honorary Doctor of Science, Rochester Institute of Technology
- Honorary Doctor, Bar-Ilan University
- 2016 Nierenberg Prize
- Honorary Doctor of Science, University of Arizona
- 2017 Carl Sagan Award for Public Appreciation of Science

And, last but not least, a lifetime of devotion to family—his parents, Charles and Ethel, as well as his wife, Alexis, and their children, Anthony Che and Kelly Michelle.



THE CHARLES F. BOLDEN, JR., COLLECTION

Papers, letters, speeches, realia, and memorabilia related to Charles Bolden, Jr.'s life are included in the materials that he has recently donated to the South Caroliniana Library.

Though South Caroliniana Library staff are still in the preliminary stages of arranging and describing the collection, a number of notable items already have been identified. According to Curator of Manuscripts Graham Duncan, these include daily calendars and other manuscripts and photographs documenting Bolden's entire career in the Marines, as an astronaut, and as Administrator of NASA; personal items such as cassette tapes and toiletries taken into space; models of spacecraft, books, and other items given to him by foreign space agencies; and awards, plaques, and other tokens of thanks presented to Bolden that demonstrate his commitment to various community and professional organizations.

General Bolden visited Columbia in May to speak to students from several local high schools including his alma mater, C.A. Johnson, and also to address the annual meeting of the University Libraries' Thomas Cooper Society. Bolden told the Society members that he had chosen to leave his papers to the University because he had grown up in Columbia and also because his late mother, Mrs. Ethel Martin Bolden, a groundbreaking teacher, librarian, and community activist in South Carolina, had placed her papers here. (Please see an article about Mrs. Bolden and the Ethel Bolden Papers beginning on page 6.)

"AN HONOR AND A RESPONSIBILITY"

Dean of University Libraries Tom McNally expressed appreciation for both Bolden collections, saying, "It's an honor to steward not just Charles Bolden's collection, but to have it join his mother's collection we've held at the South Caroliniana Library for years. They're both pioneers in many aspects and their collections together document many firsts, not just for South Carolinians, but also for African Americans. General Bolden is a true role model for aiming high in establishing and accomplishing personal goals, so it is an honor and a responsibility for University Libraries to receive his collection."

Dean McNally explained that, once the items in the collection have been cataloged, many of them will be included in a traveling exhibit, thus enabling school children as well as other visitors to museums and libraries throughout South Carolina to learn about and be inspired by General Bolden's many accomplishments.

"THERE IS NO LIMIT"

In a May 14 interview, Bolden told University media reporter Peggy Binette, "I hope this collection inspires students and people of all races, creeds, and colors to look at my mom's work and mine and see that there is no limit to what they can do in their lives if they take time to study and prepare and to take risks."



Shown left to right are: Dean of University Libraries Tom McNally; General Bolden; and South Caroliniana Library Curator of Manuscripts Graham Duncan.



STANDING ON THE SHOULDERS OF GIANTS: ETHEL BOLDEN AND THE ETHEL MARTIN BOLDEN PAPERS

BY

NANCY HAYES WASHINGTON

"Standing on the shoulders of giants" is an ancient concept intimating that each generation builds on the achievements of its forbears and, in turn, supports those who come after. Just as a dwarf standing on the shoulders of a giant has a vantage point from which to see a more distant view than the giant, so each new generation has the opportunity to expand and improve the mental, social, and humanistic aspects of society.

Ethel Evangeline Martin Bolden never looked like a giant, but she was one. During her interesting, challenging, and undoubtedly satisfying life of service as a teacher, librarian and community activist, Ethel Bolden provided the psychological and educational shoulders on which hundreds, possibly thousands, of young people of all races were able to hoist themselves up and view lives of limitless possibilities. Not the least of these was her son Charles Frank Bolden, Jr., who was enabled to see further than all but a handful of other human beings—all the way to infinity.

Beginnings

Ethel Martin was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1918, one of four children (and the only daughter) of Thomas Jerry and Ethel Sinkler Martin. On the face of it, her prospects did not look promising. As an African-American child, she and the other children in her neighborhood faced an era of ruthless and systematic discrimination. The white population was not only indifferent to, but actively opposed to, providing education for African-American children. Segregated schools, churches, and shops made it possible for many white citizens to imagine that black children did not even exist.

Because of the lack of opportunity for their father to support his growing family in Charleston, he, like many black husbands and fathers at that time, went North to find better prospects. Meanwhile, Mrs. Martin and her children relocated to the Columbia area to be closer to family members. Principal among these was Ethel's paternal

COLUMNS

grandmother, Sara Martin, who held a position that was most unusual for a black woman of her day. She was head of St. Simon's Episcopal Mission School located a few miles from Columbia in Peak, S.C. The school had been established with the aid of Northern churches to educate African-American children in areas where there were publically-supported schools for white children only. As it happened, some of the white families in the area, probably wanting a religious component to their children's education, chose to enroll them in the mission school. Because of the need to segregate the races even in this tiny private school, Sara Martin divided the schoolroom with a partition and taught white children on one

side of it and black children on the other. In an interview with Jason R. Kreutner in 1999, Ethel wryly suggested that this might be considered South Carolina's first integrated school.

The fact that both of Ethel's grandmothers as well as her mother held degrees in education was almost unheard of at that time. Ethel recalled that she was often surprised when she met young people who were the first in their families to attend college. In her family, there was never a doubt that she would follow in the family tradition, get a degree, and become a teacher.

Ethel's mother was able to secure a teaching position in Columbia at St. Mary's Episcopal School, and the children settled into a routine of commuting between the two homes in Columbia and Peak. Ethel did not recall starting school—from her earliest recollections she was just

"in school," as indeed she was for most of the rest or her life, on one side of the desk or the other.

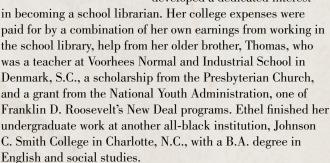
After Ethel's mother died in 1927, Ethel and her younger brother, Joseph, lived full-time with their grandmother. Only a few years later, when Ethel was about eleven, her grandmother also passed away. Again, family members stepped in to care for the Martin children. Ethel and Joseph went to live with their aunt and uncle, The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George T. Dillard, in Columbia. The Dillards lived in Edgewood, a neighborhood near downtown. The Rev. Dr. Dillard was pastor at Ladson Presbyterian Church, and Ethel soon became an active member of the congregation. Ethel's aunt Dora Dillard, who was a seamstress, did work for both black and white customers. In this situation, Ethel was able to experience a society in which the two races were able to interact in a peaceful manner. Throughout her life, Ethel gave much credit for her accomplishments to her grandmother and her aunt, both of whom took her into their homes and hearts when she was at her most vulnerable.

In Columbia, Ethel attended Sarah Nance Elementary School and then Booker T. Washington High School, whose students and faculty were all African Americans. She recalled a curriculum that included not only such academic courses as English, history, civics, geography, athletics, music, and art, but also lessons in practical skills such as cooking and sewing. The school had no central library, but the classrooms had collections of books, and the students participated in extracurricular programs such as musical and theatrical presentations. In an interview with Georgette Mayo in 2001, Ethel stated that this school, which had offered her a solid intellectual grounding, "represented a tradition of educational

> aspirations and excellence in Columbia's black community."



high school in 1936, she began the next episode in her quest to become an educator like her mother and grandmothers. And, like her mother and her grandmothers, she chose to attend a historically all-black college, Barber-Scotia Junior College in Concord, N.C. (Although Ethel lived in Columbia, not far from the campus of the University of South Carolina, this school was not open to her or to any African-American students at that time.) Barber-Scotia College had been established by the Presbyterian Church in 1867 for the express purpose of training black women for careers in education and social work. Here Ethel thrived and developed a dedicated interest



In 1940, Ethel returned to Columbia and began her academic career as a fourth-grade teacher at Waverly Elementary School. Indicating the quality of education offered at the school, she recalled that all forty-six of the children in her classroom could read.

In 1941, Ethel Martin married Charles Frank Bolden. They had been high school sweethearts and had graduated together from Johnson C. Smith College the year before. The young couple settled down in Kendalltown, near downtown



Ethel Sinkler Martin, Ethel Bolden's mother

Columbia, but their life was severely impacted when Charles was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1942. Like other members of the Greatest Generation, Charles Bolden fought for his country in both the European and Pacific theatres until the enemy was defeated and he could come home to his bride.

Becoming a Teacher

At Waverly Elementary, Ethel found a kindred soul in her administrator, John Whiteman, who shared her interest in creating a library for the school. Although she had learned a

lot about libraries because of her work at Barber-Scotia, Ethel augmented this knowledge with courses at Benedict College and Allen University. She succeeded in setting up the first black elementary school library in Columbia, assuming the dual role of teacher/librarian. One of the first challenges facing Ethel was the acquisition of books for the library. While the school district supplied books from a mandatory reading list, black educators had to be innovative in acquiring other library materials, especially those appropriate for black children. Ethel Bolden and John Whiteman found assistance from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which provided black schools with one-third of the funds to purchase collections of books called Negro History Libraries. The books were written for elementary-aged children and published by the R.L. Bryan Company. The

rest of the cost for these Libraries came from the S.C. State Department of Education and the local community. These books were of special value to the teachers at Waverly School because they gave accounts of black history which were available virtually nowhere else. In addition to gathering books for the Waverly School library, Ethel also was concerned with creating a bright, colorful, happy place for children to learn to love books and reading. She continued to pursue this goal as she worked with other school librarians in Columbia and throughout the state to create school libraries for African-American children.

More Education

Although establishing the library at Waverly School had crystalized Ethel's realization that she wanted to become a certified school librarian, she postponed this goal for a few years to give birth to and nurture her two sons, Charles Frank Bolden, Jr., born in 1946, and Warren Bolden, born in 1950. While her children were young, Ethel worked in the library at C.A. Johnson High School. At the urging of the school's principal, Dr. Johnson, she resolved to pursue a master's degree in librarianship. Again, Ethel was compelled to seek her education outside of South Carolina. One of the few accredited master's degree programs in library science open to black students was at Atlanta University. She applied and was accepted into this program in 1954. Because, as a black woman, she was barred from attending Winthrop University,

she received a grant from the state of South Carolina to attend a school out of state. She was also awarded a scholarship from the Carnegie Corporation. In an interview in 1988, Ethel told Robert V. Williams that she wanted it to be on record that their support "had not been in vain."

For Ethel to move to Atlanta for the school year required major adjustments on the part of her husband (who was then a teacher and coach at W.A. Perry Middle School) and her children. but they were willing to support her dream. During the two school years it took her to finish the degree (except for her thesis) Ethel lived in Atlanta and the family visited on weekends. She could have finished sooner if she had attended summer school, but both she and her husband knew that she needed to be at home during the summers when her boys were not in school. For this reason she did not complete her thesis and gain her degree, a Master of Science in Library

Service with a major in school librarianship, until 1959.

Ethel's thesis is entitled "Susan Dart Butler—Pioneer Librarian." It tells the life story of another innovative South Carolina librarian whose influence had been an inspiration to Ethel as she was growing up.



The Rev. Dr. George T. Dillard and his wife, Dora Rutherford Dillard, opened their home to Ethel Martin after the death of her mother and grandmother.

Becoming a Librarian

Returning to Columbia, Ethel served as school librarian at Waverly Elementary for a short time before being named head librarian at the newly-constructed W.A. Perry Junior High School where she remained for eleven years.

In 1968, the efforts Ethel and her family had made to enable her to become a librarian were rewarded in a way that offered both great opportunities and great challenges. She was selected to be head librarian at Dreher High School in Columbia at the time when both the student body and the faculty were first being integrated. If she anticipated prejudice and criticism from white parents, students, and faculty, she overcame those qualms by remembering her heritage and the long road she had travelled to reach this point, concluding, as she told Robert Williams in the 1988 interview, "If they wanted the best, they got the best." Perhaps, she recalled, they thought it was easier to integrate faculty with librarians rather than classroom teachers, but to Ethel, "A librarian is a teacher." Ethel believed in free access to the library for both teachers and students, and she made every effort to work

with the classroom teachers to enhance their educational goals. She went so far as to say that she thought children should be able to check out whatever books they wanted to, even reference books, because she saw no need for the books to be locked up in the library when some child could be learning from them at home. Vindication for this idea can be found in the fact that she encountered very few losses of materials not returned to the library.

Ethel Bolden continued as librarian at Dreher for fourteen years, but she also took an active role in promoting libraries in schools throughout the state. During this time, she taught evening and summer workshops and classes for school librarians at Benedict College, Allen University, Columbia College, South Carolina State University, and the University of South Carolina. She was active in the Palmetto Education Association (PEA) which supported black teachers and librarians, serving as chair of the librarian section. The PEA offered workshops and training sessions where black librarians could share ideas and learn from experienced librarians. One of these was

Augusta Baker, who had served as the administrator of children's services for the New York Public Libraries and later as Story-Teller-in Residence at the University of South Carolina. Ethel remembered being impressed with the way Mrs. Baker captivated the attention of children by using different voices and facial expressions to make the characters in a story come alive.

Asked once if she thought black schools had poorer libraries than white schools, she said she had no knowledge about the question because she had had no opportunity to go to white schools and no interaction with white librarians.

This lack of interaction was precipitated by the refusal of the South Carolina Library Association (SCLA) to admit black teachers and librarians. When the SCLA was finally opened to black teachers and librarians in 1967, Ethel was one of the first black librarians to join. As an active participant in the association's programs, Ethel continued her pioneering efforts to bring library services to children in Columbia and throughout South Carolina.

King 'Taurus' and Queen 'Bovina'



The first King of Home-Coming in history, Avon N. Williams, with his charming Queen, Miss Ethel E. Martin. They leave us in June.

Ethel Martin as Homecoming Queen of 1939 at Johnson C. Smith College in Charlotte, N.C.

Community Activism

In addition to her professional duties as a teacher and librarian, Ethel always participated in community organizations whose goals were to further the opportunities and wellbeing of all citizens, black and white.

Ethel was active in both the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Greater Columbia Council on Human Relations. These two organizations were formed in the early 1950s by a group of citizens from both races who were concerned that people in South Carolina find ways to effect a smooth transition to school integration. Ethel was a founding member of the Columbia Council, which was made up of one hundred business and professional leaders. The council sought to use community dialogue to address several problems including desegregation in schools and workplaces, voter registration and participation, health care needs, and inequalities in housing. In a 1999 interview Ethel told Jason Kreutner, "People from both races believed it was

possible for us to get along better than we were doing. It was a way of communicating, and being honest with what your feelings are."

Over the years, Ethel worked closely with the staff and trustees of the Richland County Public Library (RCPL, present-day Richland Library). She served as secretary to the Board of Trustees, as Librarian and Outreach Consultant, and on the Board of Directors of the Friends of the RCPL. She was also affiliated with the National Association for the





Ethel Martin in 1941, the year she married Charles Bolden

Awards and Recognition

Recognition of Ethel's contributions to education and community activism has been evidenced through the years by many awards and honors that reflect appreciation for her life of dedicated service to the city, county, and state where she chose to share her talents.

Ethel's close, thirty-nine-year association with the Richland County Public Library was recognized on May 19, 2002, which Columbia Mayor Bob Coble declared to be "Ethel M. Bolden Day." The library held a Special Recognition and Reception that day at the Main Branch honoring "Ethel Martin Bolden: A Pioneer Librarian." The flyer which was given to those attending the event read, "The Richland County Public Library and the Friends of the Richland County Public Library pay tribute to Ethel Martin Bolden and recognize the many contributions she has made to libraries and the community. Mrs. Bolden is very special to RCPL and the Friends of RCPL. She has always been an enthusiastic supporter of library programs and events. As a member of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Bolden worked tirelessly for passage of the bond referendum [to construct new public library branches throughout the county] and subsequently became a major player in the planning process. The February 1993 opening of the new Main Library and the construction of seven new branches attest to her diligent work for the passage of the referendum."

In 2010, the Richland Library Foundation established the Ethel Bolden Minority Scholarship in honor and recognition of her years of service to the Richland County community and its libraries. The scholarship seeks to encourage and to provide financial support for students from underrepresented ethnic and racial groups who are working toward the completion of a Master of Library and Information Science degree at the University of South Carolina.

Awards were also presented to Ethel from the Christian Action Council, the Board of Directors of the Columbia YWCA, the Columbia Urban League, and the Historic Columbia Foundation. In addition, she received the Order of the Silver Crescent for Volunteer and Community Service, the Johnson C. Smith University Distinguished Alumni Award, Columbia Metropolitan Magazine's "Woman of the Decade" Award in 1998-99, and the Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce Woodrow Wilson Pinnacle Award. She was inducted into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame and has been listed in Who's Who Among Black Librarians in the Southeast, Who's Who of American Women, and Who's Who in the South/Southwest.

In 2002, Ethel was presented the Order of the Palmetto, South Carolina's highest citizen award, in recognition of her pioneering service to libraries in the state.

Speeches and Other Writings

Ethel Bolden was a born teacher and she remained one her entire life, even after retiring from her professional career. She used her writings to educate young people and adults, both black and white, about the heritage of her people, about favorite children's books, and about her famous son, Charles.

African and African-American Culture and History

Ethel was an intense student of African and African-American history and culture and was often called upon to speak about these subjects. Her papers contain several files of reference materials about both of these topics. She was particularly concerned with preserving materials about African-American history so that each new generation could learn about and appreciate its origins.

In one speech she said, "I did not come here to talk about myself but you must know that this is African American History Month and for the time being this is a very important month because we are charged with a responsibility to share with all people some of our rich history because it has been for so long left out of textbooks and class discussions.

"We hope this will soon be unnecessary—that is, a special month to recognize the contributions of groups of people who helped build America."

In a 2001 interview, Ethel told Georgette Mayo, "We do have to know where we came from and what it has taken to get us this far. We definitely have a rich history, [but] though we are African Americans, we are also Americans. We are part of history. And it's incomplete when we are left out." But she insisted, "There will be a time I predict what African-American history and culture will be woven into our curriculum, our books."

The Little Engine that Could

When speaking to young children, Ethel often mentioned a 1920s children's book called *The Little Engine that Could*. In one speech she said, "The Little Engine That Could is a story that is called a classic. A classic is a story that endures through the years. It is good for generations. Now this is a poem but it has also been made into a picture book. Just imagine with me a little engine going up a hill—How does it sound? Cho Cho Cho Cho. It is saying I think I can, I thought I could, I thought I could.

"If you believe you can—you can. Don't let anyone tell you that you can't when like the Little Engine, 'If you can believe it, you can achieve it."

Charles F. Bolden, Jr.

In her speeches and other writings, Ethel Bolden expressed her personal philosophy which was molded by her life experiences and reflected convictions she learned from her mother and grandmothers. This was the philosophy she sought

to instill in every student with whom she came in contact. Probably the most apt of them all was her famous astronaut son, Charles.

About Charles, Ethel Bolden said, "When I see Charles on a stage speaking or on television, I do not just see Charles. I see all of the giants upon whose shoulders he has climbed—the Tuskegee Airmen who were told they could not be the kind of flyers they later became.

"I see all of my ancestors who taught us to love people, all people, to have pride in ourselves and in our work. To look people in the eye, to speak the truth, never to let anyone set limits on what we could or could not do.

"I came also to share with you some information about a person who was once a little boy in the public schools of Richland County. Never attended school while growing up more than eight blocks from where we lived.

"He was a regular little boy. His father was his hero, his role model. He has done some things that few people have done for his country but he would be the first to tell you that he has climbed on the shoulders of giants—people who had gone on before him."

In a speech entitled "You Can Never Learn All You Need to Know in School," which was presented at Carver School in 1999, Ethel said, "I was reading a story that is in the making just a few days ago. It is a story about a young boy who grew

up in my home or should I say <u>our</u> home and some the words used to describe him were:

Hardworking

Determined

Daring

Adventurous

Studious

Ambitious

"These are all words used to describe a special kind of person with a special kind of courage. Not one describing word

is beyond your reach but you do have to be a dreamer. You have to set goals for yourself.

"You often get asked the question—What do you want to be when you grow up? Your answer may be but this little boy I know did not have the slightest idea he would be what he became when he grew up. What you may become when you grow up may not be something that is now in existence but what held true for this little boy or some little girls may still be what I want you to take from this room today. You must study hard, obey your teachers, parents—all in authority, read and do not be afraid of failure. Choice plays a very important role in your growing up.

"The ability to choose is God-given. Use it correctly."



Ethel Bolden passed away in 2002, just a few months shy of her eighty-fourth birthday. Her legacy can be found in the lives of all who knew her as teacher, librarian,

family member, colleague, friend. As she told Jason Kreutner, "I've had the best things happen to me; I've had the worst things happen to me. But it's not what happens to you; it's the way you take it, and you learn from it, and you use it to help other people. Every morning I pray, 'Lord, help me to do something today that will make the world a better place."



Charles Bolden, Sr., was a football coach and guidance counselor at Columbia high schools from 1949 to 1979. In 1980, the stadium at W.A. Perry School was named Charles F. Bolden Memorial Stadium.





Ethel Bolden in the Richland County Public Library, 1977



Ethel Bolden, 1970s

Ethel and Charles Bolden, Sr.'s sons, Warren and Charles, Jr.

Tell the Children

BY ETHEL BOLDEN

Look within yourself! You have everything you need to succeed. It was given to you by God. Why are you waiting to let the world know? You set the limits to where you can go.

Listen to your heart, not the person who says, "That's all she is capable of doing." Say to yourself, "That's what you think. I'll show you, then you'll be knowing."

No limits, no barriers, no color, no home Shall keep me from what I'll become. I have the examples of hundreds before me Who did much with less than you see.

You see only the outside and where I am from. My heart tells me more than you know. Only determination and imagination when all's said and done Will show you how far I can go.



In her copybook-perfect handwriting, Ethel wrote out her speeches on large note cards. Shown here is the first card for a speech on American History which she presented on many occasions. The text reads:

"It has been said, and well said, 'If American History had been written as it happened, in the first place, we probably would not have many of the difficulties we encounter today.

"According to William L. Katz, author of Eyewitness: The Negro in American History, early historians searched until they found records left by White Americans, but they never hunted for papers and letters about and by the Negro. Most historians since that time have simply rewritten early works, he says, perpetuating the errors and myths and leaving out what was always left out."

The Ethel Martin Bolden Papers

The collection of Ethel Bolden's papers at the South Caroliniana Library is quite extensive and contains manuscripts and other items covering a wide range of subjects besides personal materials about Ethel and her family.

An introductory description of the collection says, in part: "The collection contains an assortment of committee notes, class reunion and commencement pamphlets, and newsletters from various African-American schools in Columbia and from other towns in South Carolina. Among these is the 1969 Narrative Evaluation Report of the Directory on the Institute for the Training of Elementary Librarians, documenting the strategies and programs used by Allen University to educate librarians. Bolden served on the staff of Allen's 'Institute for Elementary Librarians' that year, and included with the report is her lecture 'Evaluation, Selection and Acquisition of Materials for the Elementary School Library.'

"Letters and newspaper clippings throughout the collection address the social, economic, and political factors that Mrs. Bolden believed affected African-American education.

"Other portions of the collection focus on public schools and colleges at which Bolden studied, taught, or volunteered her time as guest lecturer. Files on Booker T. Washington High School include the names and addresses of the school's Board of Directors, as well as minutes and financial statements, souvenir programs from celebration banquets, and specimen copies of the school's newsletter, The Comet.

"Included too is information on the history of the Edgewood neighborhood, its cultural and physical geography, and families who lived there.

"References to the plight of the African-American community following desegregation are to be found throughout the collection. Materials directly related to the social issues in the Columbia community include two bound manuscripts labeled 'Community Development Project Proposals,' 1987 and 1989 respectively, both of which attempt to address issues of crime, education, drug abuse, and poverty.

"Bolden's deep-rooted interest in history is apparent in the newspaper clippings she collected, many of which bear upon the contributions and attainments of people of African descent in the United States as well as in Africa. She remained optimistic that this history and culture would eventually be

integrated into books and other publications as well as into the school curriculum. Mrs. Bolden remained a spokesperson for the rights and responsibilities of all citizens until her death on 20 October 2002. Her collected papers bear testimony to the fact that the woman who once said 'if love rules your life you cannot help but be involved' made her voice heard by working quietly yet persistently to bring about positive social change within her community.

"Augmenting the collection is a unit of material associated with Ethel Bolden's elder son, astronaut Charles Bolden, Jr. (b. 1946)."

Sources

All resource materials cited in this article, including photographs and interviews, are available in the Ethel Martin Bolden Papers at the South Caroliniana Library.

Bolden, Ethel Evangeline Martin, "Susan Dart Butler: Pioneer Librarian." Master's thesis, Atlanta University, 1959.

Ethel Martin Bolden interview with Jason R. Kreutner, 7 April

Ethel Martin Bolden interview with Robert V. Williams, 9 June

Ethel Martin Bolden interview with Georgette Mayo, 29 June 2001.

Mayo, Georgette L. "A Voice in the Wilderness:' Ethel Evangeline Martin Bolden, Pioneer Librarian." Master's thesis, University of South Carolina, 2005.

Mayo, Georgette. "Susan Dart Butler and Ethel Martin Bolden: South Carolina's Pioneer African American Librarians," in Spruill, Marjorie Julian, et al., editors, South Carolina Women, their Lives and Times, Vol. 3 (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 2009).

—Nancy Hayes Washington retired from the University Libraries as Distinguished Librarian Emerita. She is the editor of Caroliniana Columns.

The University of South Carolina in the Great War



This image was used in the 1918 Garnet and Black.

Book HH.—Military

BY
ELIZABETH CASSIDY WEST

Visions of glory and honor called to the students and alumni of the University of South Carolina during the Great War (1914-1918), drawing them and the University into tumultuous times just when the University's future looked brighter than it had in decades.

From 1880 to 1905, the University had undergone several reorganizations and name changes reflecting varying ideas of what its purpose and focus should be. The political and organizational turmoil in the late 1800s had caused enrollment to fluctuate severely, but at the turn of the century it had stabilized and then began to grow. Carolina was just beginning to develop into a modern university when a new crisis—war in Europe—appeared on the horizon.

"Men who exalt honor..."

The students of Carolina looked upon World War I as a great adventure. Their romanticized view of the war was evident in the articles, poetry, and artwork they produced in campus publications. The staff of the *Garnet and Black* yearbook dedicated the 1918 edition to "Men who exalt honor above security, liberty above life, humanity above self." Students also demonstrated their patriotism by decorating for many

social events, such as dances, with the colors of the flag.

Although the students were eager for the country to enter the fray, the University administration feared a mass exodus of students would close down the school if the United States entered the war. University President William S. Currell and the Board of Trustees tried to maintain a sense of normalcy at the University and opposed the establishment of a military training unit on campus. Currell declared, "While I believe in a reasonable amount

> of preparedness of a purely defensive character I am entirely averse to the spirit of militarism that seems to be in the air."

> By February 1917, however, Currell was making inquiries to the War Department regarding the regulations for establishing an ROTC unit. He also expressed interest in a pamphlet titled "Military Training for School Boys" since the University was "seriously contemplating the introduction of military features at the University of South Carolina." When the United States entered the war in April 1917, Currell and the trustees put aside their fears for Carolina's survival and fully supported the country's war efforts, even though those efforts were sometimes detrimental to the University's operation.

University of South Carolina spirit of militathe air."

Founded by the State in 1801 in the Capital City

The University is organized with the following divisions

- I. School of Arts and Science, with various courses of study in Languages, History, Secience, etc., leading to the degree of A. B. and B. S. General Scholarships worth from \$100 to \$150 each.
- II. School of Education, which seeks to prepare persons to serve the State as teachers, principals, and superintendents of schools. In this course the A. B. is the degree conferred.
- III. Graduate School, with advanced courses leading to the degree of Master of Arts.
- IV. School of Civil Engineering, leading to C. E.
- V. School of Law, with course leading to the degree of LL. B. The presence of the various courts and the use of the State Law Library afford exceptional facilities:
- VI. Military Science and Tactics. Regular drill five times a week. Class-room instructions. Uniforms and Equipment furnished by the U. S. Government. Reserved Officers' Training Corns.
- VII. War Courses in Red Cross, Civilian Relief, Food Thrift and Dietetics.

College fees for the year, \$18, including medical attention. For women college fees are only \$12. For those paying tuition, \$40 additional. Room, with light and service, \$18 a year.

Loan funds available.

For catalogue address

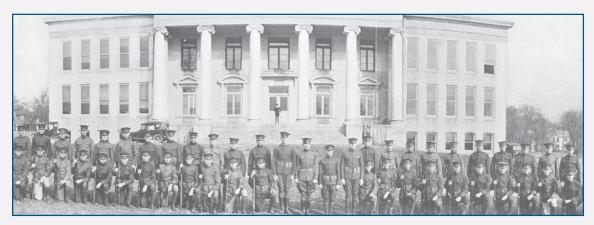
W. S. CURRELL, President, Columbia, S. C.

This advertisement shows how the war brought changes to the University's curriculum. Sections VI and VII were added as a direct result of the war.

Student Army Training Corps

A military training unit was established at Carolina a few weeks after the United States entered the conflict, and nearly three-fourths of the student body joined. At first, the program was operated by retired Brigadier General Henry T. Thompson of the South Carolina National Guard.

Thompson refused compensation for his services, which he felt honor-bound to supply. By August the program had been officially established as a Reserve Officer Training Corps with Colonel H.C. Davis as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The military training was compulsory for freshmen and sophomores and voluntary for other students.



ROTC students pose in front of Barnwell College, then named LeConte College, in 1918.

Additional military training was established at colleges and universities in September 1918 via the Student Army Training Corps (SATC). SATC students were members of the United States Army, but were on furlough status and without pay until called to duty. All members over the age of eighteen in the SATC were subject to active service at the call of the United States President. Training was performed by regular army officers. The Army wanted college graduates for officers, and the SATC would prevent "unnecessary and wasteful depletion of the colleges through indiscriminate volunteering by offering to the students a definite and immediate military status," while developing a large body of college students into a military asset.

In addition to the SATC students, the University's enrollment was helped by the decision to admit more women students. Prior to World War I, only a handful of women attended the University. The gradual increase in their numbers that began during the Great War gave a stronger foothold to the fledgling coeducation movement at Carolina. Although the women were not allowed in the ROTC at that time, they were able to participate in the war effort through the YWCA and the Red Cross, which

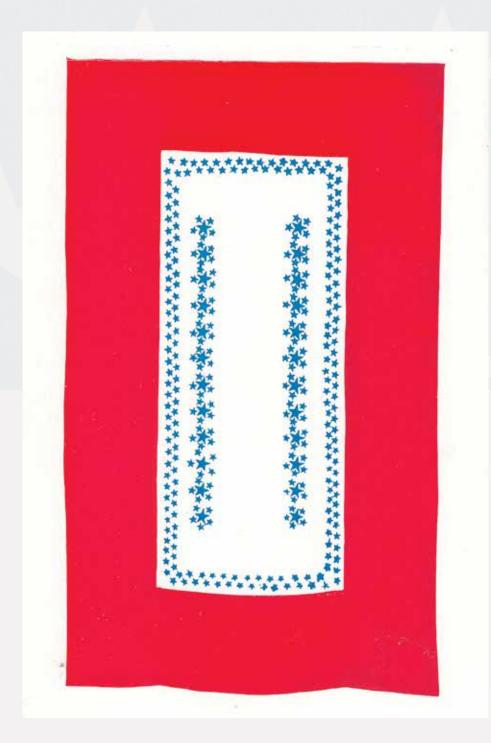
held classes at the University during the war years.

With the majority of the male students enrolled in the ROTC and the addition of the SATC, the campus resembled an army training camp, thus alleviating the administration's fears that the war would force the school's closing. However, the University did experience difficulties in continuing normal academic operations as the war effort siphoned off faculty members.

By 1918, nearly half of Carolina's faculty members were on leaves of absence to participate in wartime activities. Throughout the war, telegrams from the War Department arrived on Currell's desk, requesting the immediate services of one particular professor or another. Each request was approved, despite the crippling effect this practice had on the University's teaching effectiveness; to do otherwise could invite charges of being unpatriotic. Among faculty members serving the war were psychology and philosophy professor Josiah Morse and economics professor George McCutchen. Morse was often away from campus serving as the director for the Red Cross activities in South Carolina, while McCutchen was called away to assist the Federal Trade Commission.



Women students were not allowed in the ROTC, but they did serve at home and overseas in the Red Cross. The University offered Red Cross classes during the war to help meet the demand for this type of training. The enrollment of women helped pay the bills and keep the University open.



The University Service Flag hung in Rutledge Chapel during the war. Each star sewn on the flag represented a Carolinian in the service of his country.



Josiah Morse, professor of psychology and philosophy, served as director of the Red Cross activities in South Carolina and helped institute Red Cross courses at the University.

Carolina's administrators also attempted to keep track of the school's alumni who were serving in the armed forces. More than five hundred Carolina alumni served, and each of them had a star on the University's own blue star service flag, which was displayed in Rutledge Chapel during the war. University records do not indicate what happened to the flag afterwards. Several of the twenty-eight alumni who died during the war were killed in action; others succumbed to diseases, including the influenza pandemic that struck the entire world in 1918, forcing the University to be quarantined for a week.

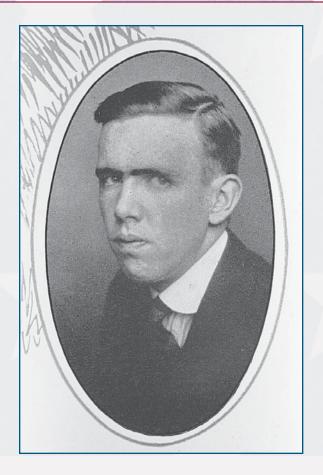
Victory!

After the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, Carolina settled back into normal civilian collegiate

activities, and support for keeping military training in peacetime waned. The SATC had been disbanded immediately after the war ended, and many of the University's administrators, supporters, and students saw no need to retain military training on campus. In 1921, the Board of Trustees abolished the ROTC program, stating it was "inconsistent with the tradition of the University."

In the years following the war, Carolina welcomed back many students who had withdrawn from school to serve their country. Other veterans entered the University for the first time, including Medal of Honor recipient Richmond H. Hilton (Class of 1924). Some of the returning veterans were destined to be leaders in South Carolina government, including future Speaker of the House Solomon Blatt and future governor and United States Senator Olin D. Johnston.





John M. McIntosh (Class of 1916) was described in the 1916 Garnet and Black as follows: "...in his work he succeeds well, doing in his own quiet way the thing that has to be done." He died on September 12, 1918, while leading his men against a machine gun nest. He was posthumously cited for bravery.

Richmond H. Hilton (Class of 1924) earned the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroics in the war. In leading an attack on a machine gun nest, Hilton advanced well ahead of his men and personally killed six of the enemy and captured ten. The wounds he received during this action resulted in the loss of an arm. After graduating from the University, he practiced law in Camden until his death in 1933.

In Memoriam

The University made several efforts to memorialize those who died in military service during the Great War, but not all of the memorials have survived the subsequent decades. On April 29, 1919, the University held a memorial service in which elm trees were planted as living memorials for each of the twenty-eight deceased alumni. In 1923, a plaque honoring them was placed at the front entrance of the South Caroliniana Library, where it remains today. In 1927, the American Legion Auxiliary sponsored the placement of markers at the bases of the elms as well as a large granite boulder on Greene Street near Melton Observatory to honor surviving veterans. However, as the campus landscape changed over the

years, many of the elm trees died and the markers were removed or destroyed. Only five markers remain, all on the Pickens Street side of Hamilton College.

Military training did not return to Carolina until the establishment of the Naval ROTC in 1940, when another world war would once again strain the University's normal operations by transforming it yet again into a military training camp. This time, the ROTC would remain a permanent fixture on campus. The Air Force ROTC was added in 1949, and after almost sixty years, the Army ROTC finally returned to Carolina in 1980.

—Elizabeth Cassidy West is the University Archivist.

Letter from the DEAN OF LIBRARIES

I am pleased to report that the renovation of the South Caroliniana Library is on schedule and within budget. Those are the important words that every building project hopes

We are currently developing the exhibit areas of the Library. We are very fortunate to have been able to secure the services of HealyKohler Design. The Design Principal, Terry Healy, has taken on the project himself. Terry has worked on almost every important exhibit project in the country for the last twenty years including the Folger Library, Emory University Library, the Washington Monument, and the Statue of Liberty, to name just a few.

The team I have assembled to work with me on this important challenge includes Henry Fulmer, Elizabeth West, and Elizabeth Sudduth. Each of us has substantial experience in exhibit design, but we have all learned a great deal from Terry in our first months of consultation.

Terry's genius is his ability to identify the potential of a variety of spaces as locations for exhibits. The challenge we all face in this project is to have beautiful exhibit spaces that are in concert with the architectural integrity of the building.

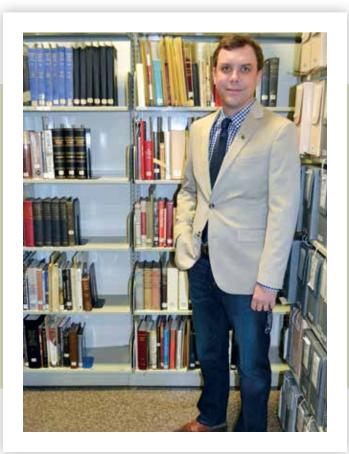
Another face of exhibits has to do with the message we are trying to communicate to the visitors to the Library. A portion of the message concerns the mission of the Library, and that will not change. To remain vibrant, exhibits must change but must change with a consistent theme that resonates throughout the building.

There is little doubt that the South Caroliniana Library has many treasures that visitors would enjoy seeing. It is also true that the Library has lacked exhibit space that allowed easy viewing of our many treasures.

In a future issue of *Columns*, we will provide renderings of our vision for exhibits. What you will see will embody variety, flexibility, and the opportunity for engagement. We intend to create exhibit spaces that will bring visitors back to the Library over and over again.

This is indeed a very exciting time in the history of our South Caroliniana Library!

Tom McNally



Graham Duncan NAMED TO NEW POSITION

Graham Duncan was named Head of Collections/Curator of Manuscripts for the South Caroliniana Library, effective August 1, 2018.

What an exciting season this is for the University South Caroliniana Society! The carefully planned renovations to the South Caroliniana Library are underway and we anticipate a timely completion by end of summer 2020. And what a joy it will be to see the panoply of staff, visitors, students, faculty, researchers, Society members and guests occupying the splendidly refurbished and vastly improved facilities of the South Caroliniana Library. I hope you will seek out an opportunity to congratulate Dean Tom McNally on the accomplishments already made in this extensive restoration project, which Tom has so ably led from its inception. Many of you have generously contributed your time, treasure, and talent to these efforts, and I thank you for doing so. We can all rightly be proud of our gem of the Horseshoe—and, really, of the entire University campus—which every member of the South Caroliniana Society has committed to support.

THE USCS "PURPOSE"

During my tenure as your President I have taken the opportunity to begin each Executive Council meeting by reading the "Purpose" section of our Society's constitution. It is a great reminder of what we as a group are called to do:

The purpose of the organization shall be to promote a better understanding and appreciation of South Carolina, its history and culture, by aiding the South Caroliniana Library through contributions of service, materials, and money to build up, preserve, and provide access to the collection; by encouraging the gift of South Caroliniana materials, including current documents that may be of historical value in later years, to the South Caroliniana Library for preservation; by cooperating with other organizations and individuals in the work of keeping South Carolina historical material in this state; by encouraging the use and publication of materials with the South Caroliniana Library; and after first considering

the needs of the South Caroliniana Library, by providing assistance to other worthwhile activities adjudged by the Executive Council to promote a better understanding of South Carolina, its history and culture.

I believe that your Executive Council is fulfilling this mandate of the Society enshrined in our Constitution. I am pleased and grateful to share with you that not a single one of the individuals we chose to nominate last year for open seats on the Executive Council turned us down. Each new council member not only graciously accepted our invitation to serve on the council, but enthusiastically committed themselves to the work ahead. What an encouragement that was for those of us who are already serving as your officers and council members. And speaking of your officers, I am indebted to the commitments of our vice-presidents, Beryl Dakers and Lynn Robertson, to lead newly formed efforts (1) to encourage contributions of materials of interest to the South Caroliniana Library, and (2) to expand both in number and diversity our Society's membership. When we make interested persons aware of the opportunities to participate in the work set before us, those opportunities sell themselves. I am personally committed to do all that I can to assist Beryl and Lynn and their respective subcommittees. Will you join us in doing what you can to support these worthy efforts?

I would like to thank the entire staff of the South Caroliniana Library for all that they do for the benefit of the Society and its members. My wife and I were humbled by the many generous offers of assistance and encouragement we received from staff members at the annual meeting this past spring. The next occasion you have to speak to one of the library staff members, please take a moment to assure them that their important efforts do not go unnoticed—and are much appreciated.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to serve.

SAVE THE DATE

Eighty-third Annual Meeting Saturday, April 6, 2019 Capstone Campus Room University of South Carolina

The speaker will be The Honorable Richard Gergel, author of *Unexampled Courage: The Blinding of Sgt. Isaac Woodard and the Awakening of President Harry S. Truman and Judge J. Waties Waring* (2019).

As I write, summer is fast approaching, the eighty-second annual meeting of the University South Caroliniana Society has come and gone, and the first of the South Caroliniana Library's five annual summer scholars to arrive is wrapping up a two-week visit. Despite the relative absence of students on campus, post-commencement springtime is hardly ever a leisurely time.

CHARLES BOLDEN VISIT AND PAPERS

Mid-May brought retired administrator of NASA and astronaut Charles F. Bolden, Jr., to campus for events celebrating the Library's acquisition of his collection. On May 14, General Bolden spoke to an enthusiastic assembly of approximately eighty high school students, including those from C.A. Johnson High School (Charles Bolden's alma mater), Columbia High School, Keenan High School, and Lower Richland High School and addressed the annual dinner meeting of the Thomas Cooper Society that evening.

Bolden was introduced at the dinner event by the South Caroliniana Library's curator of manuscripts, Graham Duncan, who concluded his remarks: "Over the last few days I've heard General Bolden remark numerous times that one of the reasons he wanted his collection here was that in 2002 he and his brother, Warren, made a similar decision with their mother's papers. Ethel Bolden was a long-time public school teacher and librarian in Columbia, and I couldn't help but look into her papers when preparing these remarks. In the collection is a draft of a speech she gave to a group of local school children about General Bolden's life, and her remarks sum up perfectly why we are so honored and excited to receive his collection: 'I came to share with you some information about a person who was once a little boy in the public schools of Richland County. Never attended school while growing up more than eight blocks from anywhere we lived. He was a regular little boy. His father was his hero, his role model. But he has done some things that few people have done for this county but he would be the first to tell you that he has climbed on the shoulders of giants."

Additional information on the library's acquisition of the papers and artifacts of Charles F. Bolden, Jr., can be found on pages 3-5 of this issue of *Caroliniana Columns*.

PLANNING FOR NEW EXHIBITS

June brought the visit of consultant Terence Healy, design principal at HealyKohler Design, who engaged the staff of the Caroliniana in conversations relating to exhibit design within the renovated library space. Terry Healy has over three decades of experience in the field of exhibit design and has won numerous awards in the design industry. We look forward to additional planning sessions with him in coming weeks.

INCOMING COLLECTIONS

Recent months have also been filled with the excitement of incoming collections and collecting trips. Graham Duncan and his associates—Edward Blessing, Nicholas Doyle, and Taryn Cooksey—made three trips to Virginia to transfer the Bolden collection incrementally. Other expeditions to Anderson, Greenwood, and Waynesville, N.C., have yielded collections relating to the Beattie family, the Cunningham and Blakeley families, and the Yeadon, Palmer, Beckwith and allied families. And from closer to home, just a quick trip across town, have come additions to the papers of Sarah Graydon McCrory and her parents, Raven and Clint Graydon, as well as Korean War letters penned by Jane Brooks Marshall Mays, and a comprehensive archive of the design records of architect John W. Califf, Jr.

Other collections seem to find their own way to us, most notably a sizeable group of manuscripts and photographs documenting the lives of members of the Watson, Jones, DuBose, and Scarborough families of Ridge Spring. Of particular interest are an account book, 1857-1870, and an Italian travel diary, 1857, of portraitist William Harrison Scarborough.

It is an exhilarating time to be collecting, and the resulting successes confirm the importance of our core mission to collect, preserve, and make accessible the primary materials through which South Carolina's history and culture are documented.

Your continuing support makes all this possible. Thank you for your partnership and help in growing the collection and also in increasing the membership of the University South Caroliniana Society.

USCS ANNUAL MEETING, 2018

The eighty-second annual meeting of the University South Caroliniana Society was held on April 28, 2018. Despite having to forego the traditional reception in the historic Library, with its celebrated punch and displays of recently acquired collections, the eighty-some members and guests who gathered in the University's Capstone Campus Room for the luncheon and business meeting greeted each other in a festive mood.

Distinguished American historian Dr. Barbara L. Bellows, author of Benevolence Among Slaveholders: Assisting the Poor in Charleston, 1670-1860 (1993), A Talent for Living: Josephine Pinckney and the Charleston Literary Tradition (2006), and Two Charlestonians at War: The Civil War Odysseys of a Lowcountry Aristocrat and a Black Abolitionist (2018), delivered the keynote address titled "Chance Encounters: Serendipity and the Writing of Two Charlestonians at War."



South Caroliniana Library staff members attending the annual meeting included, front row, left to right, Jenna Conant, Kendall Hallberg, Jacinda Okoh, Taryn Cooksey, Lorrey Stewart, Elizabeth West, and Beth Bilderback; also, back row, left to right, John Quirk, Craig Keeney, Edward Blessing, Ron Bridwell, Nicholas Doyle, Todd Hoppock, Brian Cuthrell, Graham Duncan, and Henry Fulmer

LIBRARY RENOVATIONS UPDATE

Dean of Libraries Tom McNally welcomed the Society members and guests and gave a brief update on the South Caroliniana Library renovation. He noted that the project goal is to examine every square inch of the building in order to add, improve, or update electrical wiring, data cabling, heating, air conditioning, humidity controls, fire detection, fire suppression, security, and every other aspect of the structure and support infrastructure.

All of this will be done while maintaining the look and feel of the original 1840 building.

McNally reported that so far only one major issue has arisen: the trusses that maintain the ceiling of the reading room will require additional load bearing elements to better distribute the weight.

The renovation is being completed by the team of Liollio Architecture and associate project specialists of Charleston. The University's Board of Trustees has given the project Level Two approval and, while there are still many approvals to be sought and much work to be done, if all goes well, the project should be completed in about two years.

CHANGING OF THE GUARD

At the business meeting, thanks were extended to officers and councilors who concluded their terms of service. The following members were elected by acclamation: Ms. Beryl M. Dakers, of Columbia, to a second three-year term as vice-president; Dr. Allen Coles, of Columbia, to a four-year term as councilor; Mr. Brian E. Gandy, of Darlington, to a three-year term as councilor, filling the unexpired term of the late Dr. Hendrik Booraem V; Professor Mary Taylor Haque, of Clemson, to a one-year term as councilor, filling the unexpired term of Mr. Robert H. Wynn, Jr.; Mr. David G. Hodges, of Columbia, to a four-year term as councilor; and Dr. Henrie Monteith Treadwell, of Mableton, Ga., to a four-year term as councilor.

Dr. Bellows was then introduced by Dr. Lacy K. Ford, Jr., Dean of the University's College of Arts and Sciences. The text of Dr. Bellows' lecture will be published in the 2019 annual report of gifts.

USCS Annual Meeting, 2018



Chuck Lesser and Reese Carlton



Elizabeth West and Elizabeth Sudduth



Evelyn and Julian Mims



Lacy Ford and Barbara Bellows



David Hodges and Ron Bridwell



Harvey Teal



Keller Barron and Marvin Lare



May and Bob Ackerman

USCS Annual Meeting, 2018



Billy Shand and Wilmot Irvin



Henry Fulmer, Barbara Bellows, and Wilmot Irvin



Claire and Wilson Farrell



Mary Taylor, Mary Taylor Haque, and Wilmot Irvin



Todd Hoppock and Robin Copp

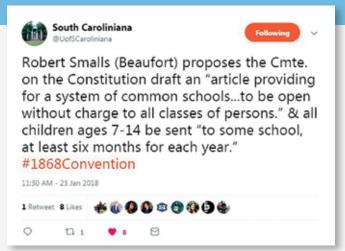


Armena Ellis and her brother, Millen Ellis



Dorothy and Lee Thomas with Graham Duncan (center)

South Caroliniana Library Commemorates the 1868 South Carolina Constitutional **Convention with Twitter Event**



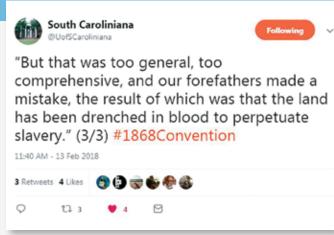
The year 2018 marked the 150th anniversary of the 1868 South Carolina Constitutional Convention. To commemorate the occasion, Curator of Manuscripts Graham Duncan and Manuscripts Specialist Taryn Cooksey planned a social media event that would allow readers to follow along with the daily proceedings of the Convention, as they had unfolded a century and a half earlier.

The 1868 Convention was an unprecedented and momentous event in the state's history. In the nearly three years since the end of the Civil War, South Carolina Democrats had made every effort to maintain the political and social systems that protected white supremacy.

1865 Convention

On June 30, 1865, President Andrew Johnson appointed Benjamin Franklin Perry as Provisional Governor of South Carolina, and within three months, delegates assembled in Columbia to hold a Constitutional Convention. Readmission into the Federal government required Southern states to repeal their Articles of Secession and accept the emancipation of enslaved people.

The delegates begrudgingly agreed to these provisions, so that their constitution could get presidential approval. However, under the leadership of newly elected governor James L. Orr, the South Carolina General Assembly quickly set to work crafting laws that ensured the antebellum power structures would remain intact. Lawmakers passed a series of regulations dubbed "The Black Codes," which barred black



South Carolinians from any real political or economic security. Under the new laws, black citizens could only travel during certain times of day, could not own weapons, and were only allowed access to specially designated black courts. Hefty fees blocked them from engaging in trade or establishing businesses, while labor contracts often forbade black laborers from leaving the land of their employers.

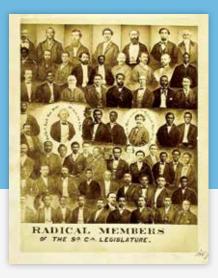
Furthermore, the state government condoned the mobs and paramilitary groups that patrolled local communities and reinforced white supremacy through terror and violence.

1868 Convention

After President Johnson's refusal to impose stricter regulations and Southern states' refusal to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, Republicans on the national level implemented new requirements that set the stage for 1868. Under the Reconstruction Acts of March 1867, South Carolina would only be readmitted to the Union once the following steps were completed: extending the vote to all male citizens, having those citizens elect delegates to a new Constitutional Convention, submitting the resulting Constitution for voter approval, ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment, and disbanding all military organizations.

South Carolina Democrats found one loophole they hoped to use to their advantage. The new Convention could only take place if a majority of all registered voters voted in favor of it. A refusal to vote was counted the same as a vote against the Convention. In an effort to stall a convention, politicians urged





Members of the Reconstruction legislature, many of whom served as delegates during the 1868 Constitutional Convention

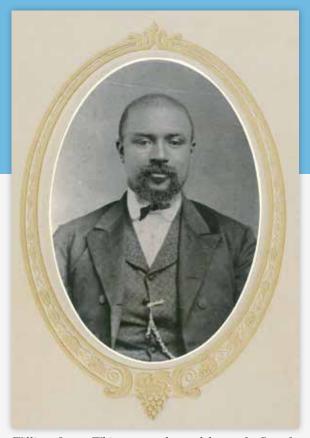
whites to register and then boycott the November election. Despite their efforts, a high turnout from black voters provided the majority needed to prompt the immediate calling of a convention. Because many white voters had simply refused to vote at all, they lost their opportunity to select any of the delegates. The result was a delegation that largely supported Reconstruction era reforms. Of the 124 delegates, seventythree were black; among the fifty-one white delegates the majority were Republicans and fifteen were Northerners who had relocated to the state. For the first time, black South Carolinians were able to participate in the legislative process. Men who had been enslaved only years earlier voted for representatives who then assembled to draft a constitution that they hoped would better protect all citizens under the law.

21st-century Technology Illuminates 19th-century Events

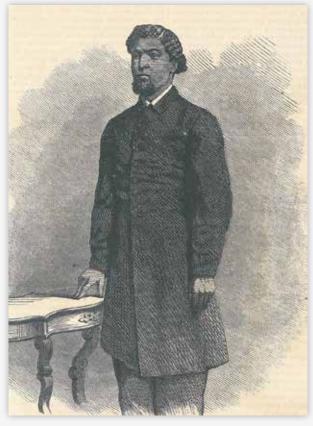
The Library's staff created a blog post which, when shared across social media, gave readers the necessary background information, and outlined the Twitter event. Between January 14 and March 17, the staff posted multiple daily Twitter updates which followed the Convention proceedings in an approximation of real time.

The updates followed key debates and the delegates' efforts to guarantee rights to all state citizens. As such, the Twitter posts prominently featured the debates over ensuring equal rights to all citizens and efforts to mitigate the impact of slavery and state-sanctioned discrimination on black South Carolinians. The well-received posts covered the effort to guarantee access to free schools for all children without regard to race, protecting voting rights for black men, and whether or not to forgive debts incurred for the purchase of enslaved persons. The Twitter event also highlighted the speeches and statements of key African-American politicians during the Reconstruction era, including Benjamin F. Randolph and Francis Lewis Cardozo.

Over the course of fifty-three days, the South Caroliniana Library posted 346 tweets on the 1868 Convention. Posts came directly from the Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, and relied heavily on quotes from the delegates. Dates that fell when the delegation did not meet were used to share information about the delegates and South Carolina during Reconstruction.



William James Whipper served as a delegate for Beaufort County and, later, as a member of the State House of Representatives.



Benjamin F. Randolph, from Harper's Weekly, November 21, 1868

Richard Theodore Greener Papers Now Available Online

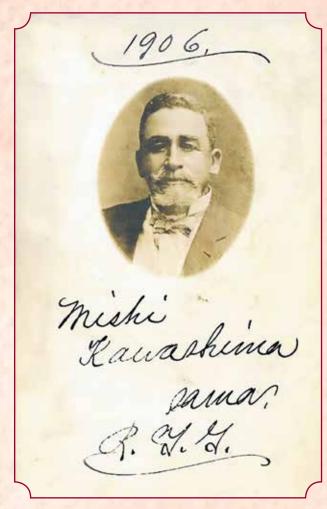


Evelyn Bausman poses with the bronze statue of her grandfather Richard Greener at the dedication of his statue last February. Ms. Bausman passed away on August 1, 2018.

On February 21, 2018, Ms. Evelyn Bausman presented a collection of papers belonging to her grandfather, Richard Theodore Greener, to University President Harris Pastides, Dean of University Libraries Tom McNally, and the South Caroliniana Library. This presentation was made in conjunction with the unveiling of a statue erected in Greener's honor on the University of South Carolina campus near Thomas Cooper Library.

Born in Philadelphia in 1844, Greener rose to relative prominence early in his academic career, as the first black graduate of Harvard University in 1870. Three years later, he accepted a position at the University of South Carolina, where he taught philosophy, Latin, and Greek, and served as the school's Librarian. He was the first and only African-American member of the faculty, and served until 1877 when newly elected Governor Wade Hampton III closed the University. During his tenure, Greener earned a law degree from the University and was admitted to the practice of law in the state by the South Carolina Supreme Court.

Following his departure from Carolina, Greener took positions as a professor at Howard Law School and eventually as the Dean of the Law School. In 1880, he began a twoyear stint as a law clerk to the first comptroller of the United States Treasury. After a series of other civil service positions,



Greener sent this photograph postcard to his daughter Mishi Kawashima in 1906.

A letter dated July 20, 1917, from Greener to his daughter Mishi Kawashima

Greener was appointed the United States Commercial Agent in Vladivostok, Russia.

Greener's personal life was marked by frequent upheaval. In 1874 he married Genevieve Ida Fleet with whom he had six children. Greener and his wife separated when he relocated to Russia, and he became estranged from his family. In Vladivostok, he took a common-law wife, Mishi Kawashima, and fathered three children. When Greener's diplomatic position ended, he returned to the United States, but Mishi and the children remained and eventually settled in China. By 1917, Greener made his to way to Chicago, where he moved in with distant relatives.

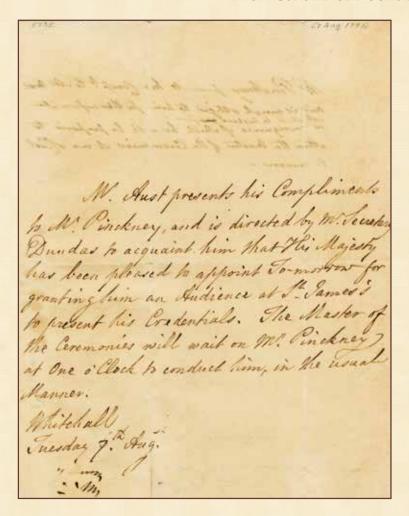
huch tirul h elapsed reice ? Lausing us much

The Greener Collection

The newly-acquired Greener papers include eight letters and one postcard, written by Greener to his oldest daughter with Kawashima (also called Mishi). Within his correspondence, Greener detailed his daily life in the United States, offered Mishi advice about school, and asked often about her two younger brothers. The Greener collection also includes his University of South Carolina Law School diploma and his law license from the South Carolina Supreme Court. The entire collection has been transcribed and digitized, guaranteeing researchers across the globe access to these materials.

Papers of the Revolutionary Era Pinckney Statesmen

BY DR. CONSTANCE B. SCHULZ



A document recently added to the digital collection is this August 7, 1792, letter from George Aust to Thomas Pinckney. Aust, who served as secretary to one of the members of King George III's Privy Council, is writing to arrange for Pinckney's formal presentation to the king to deliver his credentials as the first U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain under the new constitution.

One of the scholarly efforts using the American Revolutionary War and Early National manuscript collections at the South Caroliniana Library is the digital edition of the Papers of the Revolutionary Era Pinckney Statesmen. Included in the digital edition (which comprises more than 10,000 documents) are nearly three hundred items from the thirty-eight collections at the South Caroliniana Library, which contain material written by or sent to the three Pinckney statesmen, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Thomas Pinckney, and Charles Pinckney. (An article in the Fall 2016 issue of Caroliniana Columns described the edition in more detail.)

The editorial work for Pinckney Papers project is supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC).

The staff of the project want to express their heartfelt thanks to the members of the University South Caroliniana Society for pledging a substantial gift of \$7,500 to this project toward a \$40,000 "match" award challenge that was included as part of the most recent three-year (2017-2020) NEH grant. The Society's gift provides not only an important financial benefit for the editorial work, it also gives evidence to these federal funding agencies that the members of the Society value and support the documentary record of South Carolina's history.

—Dr. Constance B. Schulz is a Distinguished Professor Emerita, University of South Carolina Department of History. She is editor of The Papers of Eliza Lucas Pinckney and Harriott Pinckney Horry (University of Virginia Press, 2012) and The Papers of the Revolutionary Era Pinckney Statesmen (University of Virginia Press, 2016 –).

"Worth a Thousand Words" The George Armstrong Wauchope Portrait Wauchope is perhaps best remembered today as the author

A portrait from the South Caroliniana Library's collection, that of George Armstrong Wauchope, has recently been restored and returned to the Library.

George Armstrong Wauchope

George Wauchope has a storied place in the history of the University. He came to Carolina in 1898 as an associate professor in the Department of Language and Literature and taught until retiring in 1943. During his career, he made major contributions to the scholarship of his discipline, including published works such as The Writers of South Carolina with a Critical Introduction, Biographical Sketches, and Selections in Prose and Verse (1910), Henry Timrod: Man and Poet, a Critical Study (1915), Essays of Charles Lamb, Selected and Edited with Introduction and Notes (1904), and Spenser's The Faerie Oueene, Book I: Edited with Introduction and Notes (1903).

The South Caroliniana Library holds the George Armstrong Wauchope papers, 1862-1943, which include family letters and photographs,

personal and professional correspondence (with such luminaries as Ellen Glasgow, DuBose Heyward, Julia Peterkin, Archibald Rutledge, and Woodrow Wilson), academic papers, and newspaper clippings. The collection also houses manuscripts titled "Literary South Carolina: A Short Account of the Progress of Literature and the Principal Writers and Books from 1700 to 1923," "Theories about Shakespeare" (lecture), "A Syllabus of Lectures on Nineteenth Century Literature," "Outline of English Literature," "The New Irish Drama: A Program of Study for the South Carolina Federations of Women's Clubs," and "The Confederate Women" (poem).



George Armstrong Wauchope

of the poem "A Health to Carolina," the University's official Alma Mater, which is sung to the tune composed by Jonathan E. Spilman in 1837 to accompany the Robert Burns poem, "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton."

> (The Spring 2017 issue of Caroliniana Columns includes an article, "Memories of the Wauchope House," which was written by Professor Wauchope's grandson, George F. Bass. The article records information about the Wauchope and Bass families and features a number of photographs from 1912 to 2003.)

Conservation and Restoration

The Wauchope portrait was conserved by Ginny Newell at her ReNewell, Inc., Fine Art Conservation studio, located in Columbia since 1983. Newell's specialty is the treatment and preservation of oil paintings. The Wauchope portrait required surface cleaning and localized consolidation and repair of damaged areas.

The South Caroliniana Library Portrait Collection

The South Caroliniana Library Portrait Collection contains works of art collected by the University since its founding in 1801, as well as many acquired through donation or purchase in more recent years. Continuing to grow and expand in importance, the collection currently consists of over one hundred works in oil, pastel, and watercolor. Portraits in the collection depict the men and women who influenced politics, learning, religion, culture, and the economy of South Carolina from the 18th through the 20th centuries. Many of these portraits are connected to family papers and archival collections held by the Library.

New Face in the South Caroliniana Library

BY JANE OLSGAARD

In October 2017, Dean McNally made a surprise visit to my office. He was there to ask me if I would be willing to take on a new job of cataloging materials for the South Caroliniana collection. Without hesitating, I agreed to this challenge. It has turned out to be a new and exciting direction in my career as a librarian.

The materials in the collection are vast and unique but not always easily discoverable using the card catalog. I was tasked with working within the collection to make the items easily identifiable from the online catalog. This is not a new task, as others are currently doing this on a daily basis. However, it was a new task for me. I have been a librarian for over forty years and while I have done some book cataloging, in medical libraries, it isn't an area I was very familiar with.

KEEPING THE BRAIN ACTIVE

I was very fortunate to be assigned to work with Craig Keeney, Cataloging Librarian, as my supervisor, someone I have known for many years. His thought was to have me work with the manuscripts collections. I decided that learning to catalog manuscripts would be similar to learning a foreign language, something that is supposed to be good for keeping the brain active.

My computer was set up with specialized programs to allow me to access the local online catalog and WorldCat, the global database of bibliographic records. Having the Library's records in both of these catalogs allows researchers anywhere in the world to find out what books, maps, photos, and manuscript material can be found here.

From the very first, I asked questions and wrote down everything Craig told me. I used computer screen shots to create templates for the types of manuscripts that I would frequently encounter: land plats, genealogy material, family papers, correspondence, and business records. While the Library uses standard headings to describe what is contained in a manuscript folder, the vast number of headings that are available can be daunting at first.

Family Correspondence—Then and Now

You always remember your first record. Mine was a letter, March 12, 1848, written by Anna C. Gaillard to her son, John K. Gaillard, in Anderson County encouraging him to pursue an education, live a godly life, and buy a new pair of pants. It was typical family correspondence. (My mother was a great letter writer, and I have stacks of her letters that I've held on to. That got me thinking about today's methods of correspondence when the end result is rarely a printed copy or something that can be preserved. What does this lack of a printed copy mean for future historians who may or may not want to know about what was going on in my hometown, Brookings, S.D., during the years 1976-2004?)

Each folder I open is a new surprise both in learning history and in learning the art of manuscript cataloging. This job has been a perfect match for me. Making use of



Jane Olsgaard with some of the manuscript materials she is cataloging currently

my undergraduate history degree and my master's in library science has made this a job that appeals to me on multiple levels. Also, I know I am making the collection more accessible to everyone who needs it.

Some of the collections I have cataloged so far include:

Gilliland, A., active 1864—Letter to his mother giving an account of the first days of the Siege of Petersburg, with a comment on the morale of the Confederate troops: "Our army is in the best of spirits. We have left all the croakers at home. There is no such thing as fail. Petersburg is safe."

Hafer, William, active 1847—Indenture papers for the Orphan House in Charleston and then, six years later, apprenticing him to the Nesbitt Iron Works and detailing his responsibilities during his indenture.

Hamlin, Beattie—Letter to a business in Philadelphia explaining why they probably would not be paid due to the large number of other debts and that fact that W. Patterson had run away to Missouri.

Hammond, Leroy—Letters to his wife during the Revolutionary War reporting no signs of the British or of Indians "since we came on the frontiers."

Harrison, James, active 1819—Bill of sale of an enslaved man, "a yellow Negro fellow by the name of William, shoe and bootmaker by trade," from James Harrison of Fairfield District, S.C., to James Myers of Edgefield District for \$1,200.

Hawkins, John, 1774-1834—Marriage certificate for him and Sarah Kenworthy, July 2, 1796. (This item was of particular interest to me because I cataloged it on July 2, 2018, exactly two hundred twenty-two years after it was issued.)

SCOLUMNS ...

IN MEMORIAM

The Reverend John Hurst Adams

We shall overcome. We shall overcome. Deep in my heart I do believe we shall overcome.

And I believe it because somehow the arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends towards justice.

—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Memphis, Tenn., March 31, 1968

The Reverend John Hurst Adams, civil rights leader, social justice advocate, and Columbia native died on January 10, 2018, at the age of ninety. Adams' personal and family papers are held by the South Caroliniana Library.

Adams, who was a contemporary of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., personally participated in a number of Dr. King's marches, and became a spokesperson in his own right among activists, not solely for removing the Confederate flag from the dome and the two chambers of the South Carolina State House, but also for social justice issues throughout the state and nation.

Education and Career

John Hurst Adams was born on November 27, 1927, to Charity Nash Adams and The Reverend Eugene Avery Adams, an African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) minister and educator. Young Adams grew up in Columbia's Waverly neighborhood and graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in Columbia. He studied at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N.C., where he earned an A.B. degree in history, and went on to Boston University for his Bachelor of Sacred Theology and Master of Sacred Theology degrees. Adams also studied at Union Theological Seminary and Harvard University—as a classmate of King.

He shepherded African Methodist Episcopal churches across the country, notably First A.M.E. Church, Seattle, Wash., and Grant A.M.E. Church in Los Angeles, Calif., before being elected the eighty-seventh bishop of the A.M.E. Church in 1972.

Beyond his religious and political pulpits, Adams' career included serving as president of Paul Quinn College in Waco, Tex., and as a member of the board of trustees for Allen University in Columbia. He also founded the Congress of National Black Churches, Inc., which coordinated the efforts of historically black churches of all denominations from around the country.



The Reverend John Hurst Adams

The E.A. Adams Papers

Among the South Caroliniana Library's holdings is a collection of over a thousand items, 1892 and 1940-1968, comprising the papers of Bishop Adams' father, Eugene Avery Adams. The collection documents the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Allen University, Victory Savings Bank, Good Samaritan-Waverly Hospital, and other aspects of social, religious, and political life in the African-American community of South Carolina during the middle decades of the twentieth century.

The John Hurst Adams Papers

It is through the John Hurst Adams Papers at the South Caroliniana Library, however, that one can follow Bishop Adams' career in the A.M.E. church, from his time as a pastor involved in the struggle for civil rights in Seattle to the many episcopal districts he oversaw as bishop, including those in South Carolina.

The collection constitutes a vital resource for those interested in the financial, legal, and judicial operations of the A.M.E. Church throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Likewise, the founding and operation of the Congress of National Black Churches, as well as its many programs focusing upon health, education, and ecumenism, are well-documented through this collection. Also included are minutes and programs highlighting Adams' many additional engagements, among them the Black Community Crusade for Children, the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, and his antiapartheid activism.

SCOLUMNS

IN MEMORIAM

John W. Califf, Jr.

Build to-day, then, strong and sure, With a firm and ample base; And ascending and secure Shall to-morrow find its place.

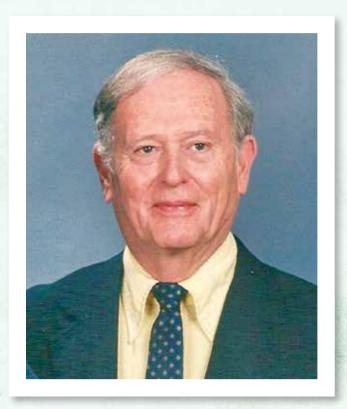
Thus alone can we attain To those turrets, where the eye Sees the world as one vast plain, And one boundless reach of sky.

-Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, "The Builders"

John W. Califf, Jr., one of Columbia's most highly-regarded architects and proponents of historic preservation, died on October 30, 2017. Born in Charleston on December 18, 1922, Califf was the son of Caroline Sellers and John W. Califf, Sr.

Anyone who spent much time in his company likely knew of the fond memories John had of his youth in Charleston and the way in which his childhood there influenced his career. Califf earned B.S. and B.A. degrees in architecture with honors from Clemson University. During the Second World War, he served with U.S. Army Intelligence and Reconnaissance and participated in the Battle of the Bulge. After graduation from Clemson, Califf worked for Clemson in publications and was the founder and first editor of the alumni newsletter. A particular point of pride was the fact that it was his lettering design that was used for the neon sign at the Clemson House, constructed in 1950 as a hotel and later used as a residence hall until its demolition in 2017.

John Califf's architectural design work extended to commercial, institutional, residential, and educational projects in the state, including the South Carolina State Library, South Carolina Welcome Centers, the Federal Building in Charleston, Richland Northeast High School, and the Clemson University Alumni Center. He was also active in various downtown restoration and adaptive reuse projects in Columbia and other South Carolina municipalities.



John W. Califf, Jr.

USC Horseshoe Restoration Project

At the University, John Califf is probably best remembered for his involvement with the Horseshoe restoration projects of the 1970s and 1980s.

In his book, Renovation and Restoration of the USC Horseshoe (2002), Hal Brunton said,

"In my opinion, John Califf was one of the most important contributors to the success of the Horseshoe restoration. John had a Charleston background and was convinced that the Horseshoe buildings had their roots in that 'Holy City'particularly McCutchen and DeSaussure. Rutledge had been extensively modified after a fire so DeSaussure, which was a mirror-image to the original Rutledge, was a main link to the initial buildings.

"When I joined USC in 1963, DeSaussure had a very plain, rather austere exterior....Before 1972, I certainly would not waste any of the University's scarce funds on beautification of this building. My re-education came from John Califf, a Columbia architect who had left private practice and joined our University staff about the time we became involved in the Horseshoe.

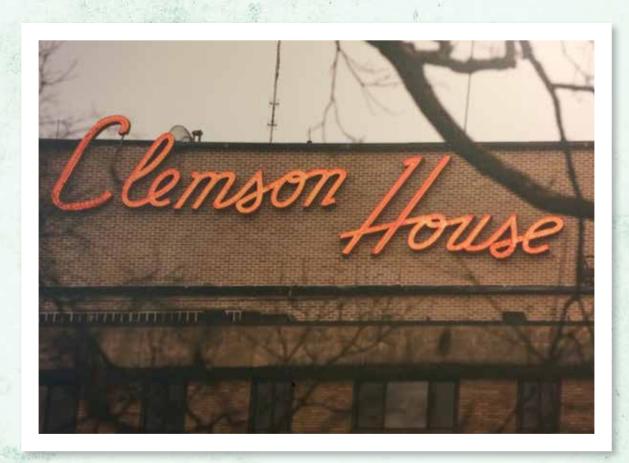
"John is a painstaking perfectionist. He studied old paintings and etchings and concluded that the original building had attractive arches over the windows and columns with rather elaborate pedementation. DeSaussure had received heavy damage in an 1811 earthquake and in 1851, the west wing was destroyed by fire. I would guess that after one of these catastrophes, the stucco was repaired in the most economical way which resulted in a very plain, unadorned structure.

"John Califf had unearthed the 125 year old secret of how handsome DeSaussure had once been."

Publications and Honors

Califf was editor of the SCAIA Review of Architecture, 1966-1982, and authored a manuscript titled Millwood: Its Architecture and Ambiences, which was issued by Triad Architectural Associates in 1982. He received the SCAIA Recognition Award for service as editor of Review in 1982 and the SCAIA Preservation Merit Award for restoration and adaptive reuse of the historic Horseshoe in 1983.

A member of Historic Columbia Foundation, John Califf was an avid student of history and continued to research and work on projects up until his death. Through the years, that research brought him regularly to the South Caroliniana Library, and he was keenly aware of and interested in the present renovations to the landmark building.



John Califf created this lettering design for Clemson House.

SCOLUMNS

IN MEMORIAM

Caroline Legare Judson

A writer, I think, is someone who pays attention to the world.

-Susan Sontag

Longtime resident of Columbia and enduring friend of the South Caroliniana Library, Caroline Legare Judson passed away on April 18, 2018. Caroline was born in the capital city on August 3, 1922. She attended Annie Bonham's Bon Air School, graduated from University High School, and went on to continue her education at Converse College in Spartanburg. Soon after the outbreak of World War II, she met her future husband, Paul F. Judson, a young soldier from Potsdam, N.Y., who was in training at Fort Jackson.

As the wife of a career Army officer, Caroline had the opportunity to travel the world, but it was the civic and cultural institutions associated with her hometown that were to become the focus of her life over its last four decades. Caroline started her writing career early in her life and wrote for newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations in the Midlands and elsewhere. Most recently, she provided a weekly column for *The Columbia Star* newspaper.

Caroline was active in the life of St. John's Episcopal Church in Shandon and Trinity Episcopal Cathedral. She and her best friend, Bessie Boykin Heyward Clarkson, were instrumental in starting The Shepherd's Center of Columbia. As part of this continuing education program for senior citizens, Caroline taught a class on old movies and also a class that featured speakers on various topics. She also loved theatre and dance and often acted in local community theatres.

Family, Past and Present

Among the research materials Caroline placed with the South Caroliniana Library is a unit of papers documenting the accomplishments of her younger son, Jeffry Judson, an internationally recognized professional ballet dancer who studied under Columbia's Ann Brodie.

Caroline took great pride in her family's history and long association with Columbia. Her father, Thomas Keith Legare, who is recognized as having contributed to the start of Boy Scouts in South Carolina, was also a pioneer in the field of civil engineering. A substantial collection of his personal papers, deposited by Caroline with the Library, reveal T. Keith Legare's involvement with improving and updating the municipal



Caroline Legare Judson (Photo by Christie Funchess, courtesy of The Columbia Star)

infrastructure in Columbia and elsewhere in South Carolina.

Caroline Judson's great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson Goodwyn, was mayor of Columbia at the time the city was surrendered to occupying Federal troops on February 17, 1865. In 2013, the South Caroliniana Library acquired from Caroline a portrait of Thomas Jefferson Goodwyn painted by William Harrison Scarborough around 1837-1840.

Those who knew Carole Legare Judson best will remember her as a talented, independent, and strong woman who spoke her mind, a voracious reader who kept up with the news and politics, and an indefatigable worker who persevered to the end.

SCOLUMNS

IN MEMORIAM

Robert Nicholson Milling

History is not everything, but it is a starting point. History is a clock that people use to tell their political and cultural time of day. It is a compass they use to find themselves on the map of human geography. It tells them where they are but, more importantly, what they must be.

—John Henrik Clarke

Robert N. Milling, M.D., former vice-president of the University South Caroliniana Society and devoted friend of the South Caroliniana Library, died on May 2, 2018. Born on July 5, 1933, in Greenwood, S.C., he moved as a child with his family to Columbia, which was to be his home for the rest of his life. Robert Milling was a graduate of Eau Claire High School and the University of South Carolina, where he was a member of Phi Kappa Sigma and the national premedical honor society, Alpha Epsilon Delta. He attended the Medical University of South Carolina, from which he graduated in 1958.

Dr. Milling had a long and distinguished career as a psychiatrist. It included both private practice and public service. A former Deputy Director of William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute, he also served on the faculty of the University of South Carolina's School of Medicine. Dr. Milling was active for many years in the American Psychiatric Association, the Columbia Area Mental Health Center Board, the Southern Psychiatric Association, and the Columbia Medical Society. He was a past president of the latter two organizations. In addition, Dr. Milling served as a Captain in the United States Public Health Service.

An Eagle Scout, Bob Milling was an avid outdoorsman throughout his life and maintained these interests as a member of the Greater Piedmont Chapter of The Explorers Club. While his interests were far-reaching, he had a particular passion for the history of South Carolina and the Native American tribes that once peopled it.

"A Passion for History"

Dr. Milling was enrolled as a member of the University South Caroliniana Society in 1970 and served in a leadership capacity as vice-president from 2013 to 2015. He was equally passionate about the South Caroliniana Library's historic building and its collection. Library staff recall the interest he took in viewing the portrait of his ancestor John Hugh Means each time he visited. Means, a graduate of South Carolina College and governor of South Carolina from 1850 to 1852, signed the state's Ordinance of Secession and commanded Confederate troops of the 17th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry. He died from wounds sustained in the Second Battle of Manassas. Beyond his passion for history as an academic pursuit, Dr. Milling was fervent about his heritage and genealogy. Associates marveled that he was capable of recalling even the most obscure connections off the top of his head. Most of all, however, his friendship was cherished by those acquainted with his gentle, soft-spoken, and friendly demeanor and his infectious smile.



Dr. Robert Nicholson Milling

"A Gift of Enduring Friendship"

Dr. Milling's lifelong friend C. Robert Jones, of Mars Hill, N.C., offered the following words of remembrance and appreciation:

"The recent death of Dr. Robert N. Milling ('Bobby' to me) reminded me of one of the great bonuses in life: the gift of enduring friendship. Bobby and I grew up together in Columbia, we went to the same church, we were fraternity brothers at USC, our families were close, and we were life-long friends. When I was a teen-ager, he patiently taught me how to fly cast, how to drive, and he even lent me his automatic-transmission car for the driver's exam lest I 'choke' while shifting gears to parallel park.

"Bobby was an outdoor enthusiast, and while he might be spending his summer at an archeological dig at Mulberry Plantation, he would quietly be cheering me on in my pursuits of piano study and writing short stories. It was his great love of films and the classics of literature that bound us together for at least a hundred movies over the years, followed by long and lively discussions about themes, plots, and the great issues of the Universe. We both edited The Carolina Review (literary magazine) at USC, in tandem years, and also shared a memorable serendipity: corralling the great Carl Sandburg backstage at Drayton Hall after his lecture for a chat and an autograph of his great Lincoln biography.

Bobby saw life in Technicolor—and with a great sense of humor. When I finally chose to marry at age 78, who was there with a great smile on his face? Bobby, of course. He was much admired by the medical profession and his patients there. He was also an exemplary citizen, husband, and father. Most of all, however, he was the embodiment of that magical word 'friend.' Bravo for a life well lived!"

IN MEMORIAM

Donald Lionel Roper

For most of us "Lintheads" growing up on the Cotton Mill Hill and in that Environment was the best thing that could have happened to us. We didn't think so then and some probably don't today, but if you stop to think about it, the generation just before ours and ours had it better than anyone living today.

—Saluda Sam [Don Roper], "Cotton Mill Toys and Other Thing-a-ma Jigs," 4 March 1994, Don Roper Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina

The South Caroliniana Library lost a good friend and ardent supporter with the death of Don Roper on April 11, 2018. A local history enthusiast and ambassador for the textile industry of South Carolina, Roper served on the University South Caroliniana Society's Executive Council between 1999 and 2003.

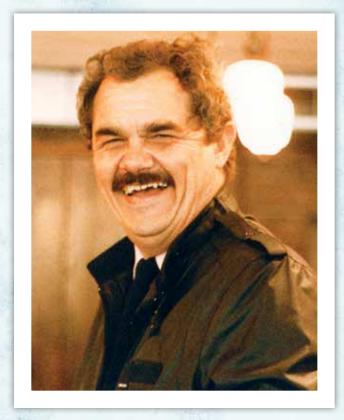
This native of Piedmont, S.C., was known throughout the region as an avid NASCAR fan and writer of both local sporting news and local history who published under the pen name of "Saluda Sam." He wrote for the Williamston Journal, and his freelance work appeared in various stock car racing publications.

The 1952 Piedmont High School graduate was a threeletter athlete in basketball, baseball, and football. He was also a member of Greenville All-County Football Team and president of the Piedmont High School student body. He later played textile baseball and basketball for the Piedmont Mill teams. Roper was inducted into the Southern Textile Sports Hall of Fame for his lifetime of work documenting and presenting the history of textile sports in the region.

Institute of Community Scholars

Roper volunteered in 1997 to become a member of the first "Institute of Community Scholars," managed by the South Carolina Arts Commission's Folklife and Traditional Arts Program, and soon began sharing his documentation of the life and work of Piedmont Mill employee Albert Smith Rowell. Within a year, Roper had completed a booklet about Rowell's life and the local community. He also helped to establish a local history museum in the Don Roper Room in Piedmont's community building.

In 2002 Don Roper was recognized for a half-century of service in the textile industry, spent working for the Piedmont Mills owned by the J.P. Stevens Company. A year later he received the Piedmont Community Achievement Award for his service and contributions to the community. The Jean Laney Harris Folk Heritage Award was bestowed on Roper in 2009 for his advocacy of textile mill culture. It was his delight to



Donald Lionel Roper

share his knowledge and love for Piedmont through programs presented to all types of audiences, especially school groups.

Don Roper Papers

Among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library is a small but important collection of Roper's papers, incuding essays on amateur baseball and basketball teams whose members were drawn from ranks of textile mill workers at Piedmont Manufacturing Company as well as brief interviews with local veterans in "Roll of Honor': Piedmont's Greatest Generation, their stories of World War Two."

Don Roper was also responsible for the South Caroliniana Library's acquisition of corporate records and other primary research materials documenting the history of Piedmont Manufacturing Company.

ECOLUMNS

IN MEMORIAM

Selden Kennedy Smith

There may be times when we are powerless to prevent injustice, but there must never be a time when we fail to protest.

-Elie Wiesel

Dr. Selden K. Smith, of Columbia, died on February 12, 2018. The native of York, S.C., was a U.S. Navy veteran of the Korean War and Professor of History at Columbia College for thirty-seven years. Selden graduated from York High School in 1947. After graduating from Erskine College in 1951 and completing Officer Candidate School, he was commissioned as Ensign in the U.S. Navy. He served aboard the U.S.S. Missouri during the Korean War and remained in the Naval Reserve until retiring in 1979 as Captain. After active duty, he completed a doctorate in history at the University of South Carolina.

Selden Smith, the Teacher

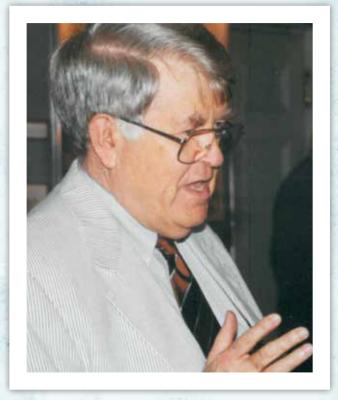
While teaching in the Department of History and Political Science at Columbia College, Dr. Smith quickly established himself as a respected colleague, mentor, and spokesperson for academic freedom.

In the late 1970s, one of his students asked Dr. Smith to teach about the Holocaust. Accordingly, he began his study of this subject, which was to provide him both a scholarly focus and a social and educational mission from that time until his death. Beginning in the summer of 1994, he organized and team-taught an annual workshop for South Carolina's public and private school teachers on how to teach young students about the Holocaust. He served on the South Carolina Council on the Holocaust from its foundation in 1989 and was named Chair Emeritus when he no longer served officially.

Selden Smith, the Activist

Dr. Smith was committed to justice and tolerance at both global and local levels and was involved in a wide range of efforts to improve his communities and the lives of individuals. Among these were the Columbia Community Relations Council and the Columbia Luncheon Club. During the 1970s, he directed the Eau Claire Community Project, a joint program of Columbia College and the Federal government.

Selden Smith was also interested and involved in politics. Though an inveterate Democrat, he was involved in nonpartisan efforts to make politics and government more responsible to the people. He served for several years on the board of Common Cause/South Carolina, an organization dedicated to those goals.



Dr. Selden Kennedy Smith

For his many contributions, Selden Smith received recognition from a range of groups and citizens. Presented the Order of the Palmetto in 1997, he was also recipient of the Columbia College Medallion and a variety of other awards for his contributions to community, education, ecumenical engagement, and justice. The South Carolina Council on the Holocaust's Foundation for Holocaust Education, which he helped to create, was named for him to honor his dedication to its mission. In 2014, he was honored with the establishment of a scholarship at Columbia College, the Selden K. Smith Endowed Scholarship for Student Global Experience.

Selden Kennedy Smith Research Files

Selden Smith's association with and commitment to the South Caroliniana Library over the course of his teaching career and beyond led him not only to introduce countless Columbia College students to the primary resources of the Caroliniana but also to deposit with the Library seven cartons of research files dating from the 1960s onward. Among those materials are research files, correspondence, publications, and other papers relating to Smith's professional and personal interests in the Civil Rights Movement and social justice issues, Holocaust studies, African-American history, Columbia College, the Eau

SCOLUMNS

Claire area and other neighborhoods in Columbia, S.C., and items pertaining to maritime and naval history.

"Consumed with Humanity's Inhumanity"

Rabbi Jonathan Case of Beth Shalom Synagogue in Columbia provided the following recollections of the life of Selden Smith:

"There comes a time in everyone's life when they feel an inner compulsion that comes from some very deep internal reservoir. This voice commands us to weep, to feel an abiding emotion that transcends the everyday. For the religious person this is a 'call.' Most of us ask for a 'second' as we dismiss this unwanted intrusion of morality.

"Selden Smith was one of those unique persons who heard the 'call' and responded as the ancient ones, 'Here am I.' He invested himself in learning of man's greatest depravity, the Holocaust. While Dr. Smith could not change the past he understood that his immediate call was to change the future. And it was so. From him, generations of students and teachers came to learn how to accept responsibility for our collective actions and fight against evil.

"Selden Smith was a man consumed with humanity's inhumanity. He railed against injustice politically. He charged against debasement of every human being, no matter where they lived. He tirelessly instructed us to fight against bigotry, hatred and indifference. He challenged each of us to do the same.

"Another moral conscience of this past century, Elie Wiesel stated, 'We must take sides. Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim. Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented. Sometimes we must interfere.'

"Any remembrance of Dr. Selden Smith is incomplete without his reminding us, yes, even now, that we are 'our brother's keeper."

Library Supporters Endow New Funds

The Harvey S. Teal South Caroliniana Library Fund

The Harvey S. Teal South Caroliniana Library Fund will provide support for the acquisition of new manuscripts and visual materials and the preservation of collection holdings housed in the manuscripts and visual materials collections at the South Caroliniana Library.

The endowment was established in 2018 with private contributions by numerous donors to honor Harvey S. Teal.

Harvey Teal is a native South Carolinian who has actively followed his passion for its history all his life. He earned a B.A. in education from the University of South Carolina in 1951 and completed graduate studies in human resources in 1953. During his time at the University, he worked as a student assistant under Dr. Robert L. Meriwether, founding director of the South Caroliniana Library. He then followed a career as an educator and school administrator.

Harvey has maintained a relationship with the South Caroliniana Library since his days as a student assistant. His enthusiasm for historical research has resulted in numerous books and articles, many of which draw upon the Library's resources. Noteworthy works are: South Carolina Postal History and Illustrated Catalog of Postmarks, 1760-1860 (1989); In the Sunny South: A Winter Colonist's View of Camden, South Carolina, and Vicinity in 1901 (1999); Partners with the Sun: South Carolina Photographers, 1840-1940 (2001); and The South Carolina Dispensary & Embossed S.C. Whiskey Bottles & Jugs, 1865-1915 (2005).

Over the years, Harvey has also developed personal relationships across the Palmetto State and has played a critical role in identifying and securing innumerable collections that greatly enhance the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library.

The W. Mullins McLeod South Caroliniana Library Endowment Fund

The W. Mullins McLeod South Caroliniana Library Endowment Fund will provide support for the processing of manuscript collections at the South Caroliniana Library, with emphasis on the McLeod family papers and related manuscript collections and including both published and unpublished material relating to the history of railroads in South Carolina.

The endowment was established in 2018 in memory of William Mullins McLeod by his daughter, Maxine Walker McLeod Miller, his son, W. Mullins McLeod, Jr., and his brother, Walton J. McLeod III.

William Mullins McLeod (1942-2003) was reared in Walterboro, S.C., and was educated at Wofford College and the University of South Carolina School of Law. After honorable service in the Army during the Vietnam War, he focused his career on the practice of law. He had a great interest in the history of railroads in South Carolina and chaired the South Carolina Public Railways Commission.

Collections related to Mr. McLeod's family held by the South Caroliniana Library include the papers of Governor Thomas Gordon McLeod and First Lady Elizabeth Alford McLeod and the 1861 Civil War letter of Sgt. William Sidney Mullins describing the Battle of First Manassas.

MEMORIALS HONORARIA

In Memory of:

Nancy Woodside Harrison Barron Daisy Woodside Barron Leland

Ms. Eleanor McGowan Byrne Ms. Deborah Babel

Jo and Allen Capers Mr. and Mrs. Jim Johnson

Mrs. Louise G. Fulmer Mrs. David A. Epting, Jr.

Dr. Will Moreau Goins Mrs. Elsie T. Goins

Dr. Robert N. Milling Mr. and Mrs. Flynn T. Harrell

Ms. Mary C. Humphries

Contribution from:

Mr. and Mrs. Z. H. Montgomery

Phi Kappa Sigma Alumni Association of

South Carolina

Mr. and Mrs. Ken Smith

Dr. and Mrs. Marcus A. Fields

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blessing

Ms. Linda C. Stewart

Mr. E. Crosby Lewis

Contribution from:

In Honor of:

Professor Claude H. Neuffer

Mr. Christopher G. Seeling

Marion H. Stewart

Col. Richard L. Tapp

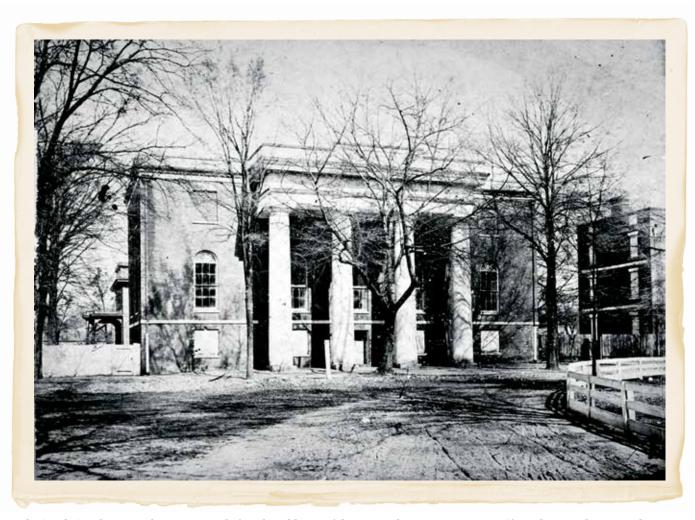
Dr. Orville Vernon Burton Mr. Joel W. Collins, Jr.

Mr. Henry G. Fulmer Mrs. David A. Epting, Jr.

Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr. Dr. and Mrs. William J. Cain, Jr.

Mr. Todd R. Taylor Taylor Foundation of Newberry, Inc.





The South Caroliniana Library in 1875 before the addition of the east and west wings in 1927 (from the recently acquired William Main photo album).



University South Caroliniana Society CAROLINIANA COLUMNS

Issue No. 43 Spring 2018

Executive Committee

Mr. Wilmot B. Irvin, president

Ms. Beryl M. Dakers, vice-president

Ms. Lynn Robertson, vice-president

Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, secretary/treasurer

Editor

Nancy H. Washington

Graphic Designer Sherry Simmons Caroliniana Columns is published semiannually for members and friends of the University South Caroliniana Society.

No part of this publication may be used without written permission.

Correspondence may be addressed to the editor at Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

