Board met at 8:30 o'clock A. M.
The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.
The correspondence between the Secretary and Prof. Lazenby of Cornell University, touching his appointment to a chair in the University, was read.
The report of the Executive Committee was presented and approved.
A communication in writing, to the Board, concerning the qualifications of certain persons for the position of President and Professor of Latin and Greek in the University, and a readjustment of some of the studies, was presented and read by President Orton.
The resignation of Prof. Josiah R. Smith was read, and on motion, the same was accepted.
On motion, Prof. S. C. Derby, of Antioch College, Ohio, was unanimously elected Professor of Ancient Languages in the Ohio State University, the vote being by yeas and nays.
Mr. Jamison presented the resignation of C. E. Thorne as Farm Manager, to take effect at some unnamed time. The resignation was referred to the Farm Committee to report upon during the session of the Board.
On motion of Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Wing was elected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee, caused by the expiration of the term of Hon. Stephen Johnston.
On motion, the Board proceeded to the election of a President to succeed President Orton, whose resignation had been tendered the Board June 20, 1878.
Prof. Walter Q. Scott, of Easton, Pennsylvania, was nominated.
On the call of the yeas and nays, Messrs. Miller, Jamison, Wing, Godfrey, and Ellis voted aye, and Mr. Anderson voted nay. The Chair announced Mr. Scott as duly elected President of the Ohio State University and Professor of Philosophy and Political Economy.
Messrs. Wing, Godfrey and Jamison were appointed a Committee to notify Prof. Scott of his election, and ask his presence at the University at two o'clock P. M. to meet the Board.

At two o'clock P. M. the Board met in President's room at the University.
On motion, Lieutenant George Ruhlen was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics, to teach two hours each day, at a salary of $300 per annum.
On motion Miss Belle Swickard was elected Assistant Librarian on a salary of $125 per annum.

ORDERED, That the following appropriations be and the same are hereby made, viz.:
For advertising, general and special...........................................$200.00
For Library, to be distributed.................................................300.00
For Chemical Laboratory supplies.............................................300.00
For Assistant in Chemical Laboratory......................................150.00
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Columbus, Ohio, June 29, 1883.

At a called meeting of the Board of Trustees held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, the following named members were present: Messrs. Anderson, Cowgill, Ellis, Godfrey, Jamison and Miller.

Mr. Miller explained the object of the meeting to be, to lay before the Board a communication from Governor Foster, and to learn the action of the Board thereon. The following is a copy of the letter:

State of Ohio, Executive Department,
Office of the Governor,
Columbus, June 25, 1883.

Mr. T. Ewing Miller, President of the Board of Trustees
of the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio:

My dear Sir: Such representations have been made to me in personal interviews by prominent citizens and through the public press, in relation to the action of your Board in the manner and manner of selecting a successor to the late President of the Ohio State University, the Rev. Walter Q. Scott, as to convince me that the best interests of the University will be subserved by a full statement from your Board, of the causes that have induced the action that you have taken, and, of the reasons why you deemed such action advisable. I will therefore be obliged for such statement at the earliest date possible.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES FOSTER.

Mr. Cowgill moved that the chair appoint a committee of three, to prepare a statement in response to the letter of Governor Foster of June 25, the committee to report the result of their labor to the full meeting of the Board for their approval or otherwise. Passed.
The chair appointed on this committee Messrs. Cowgill, Godfrey and Ellis.

On motion of Mr. Jamison, the committee was instructed to report to the Board at 8 o'clock P. M. Recess was then taken.

On reassembling at 8:40 P. M. Mr. Cowgill announced that the committee was ready to report. Thereupon some discussion occurred as to whether the report should be considered in open session or be considered in committee of the whole. Also, what disposition should be made of the report, as to its being given to the governor first, or to allow the press to copy it.

On motion of Mr. Jamison, that the Board go into executive session, to consider the report of the committee, the ayes and nays were demanded by Mr. Anderson. On the call of the roll, Messrs. Cowgill, Ellis, Jamison and Godfrey voted aye. Mr. Anderson voted nay. The Board then went into executive session.

Mr. Cowgill then presented the following:
T. Ewing Miller, President of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University:
Your committee to whom was referred the communication of Governor Charles Foster, having attended to their
duty under the appointment, submit the accompanying report as their conclusion thereon.

THOS. A. COWGILL,
T. J. GODFREY,
S. H. ELLIS.

(Copy of Report)

Columbus, Ohio, June 29, 1883.

To His Excellence, Charles Foster, Governor of Ohio:

Sirs: In answer to your polite letter of the 25th inst., addressed to the President of Trustees of the Ohio State University, in reference to their action in not re-electing Rev. Walter Q. Scott, President of said institution, the Board of Trustees respectfully submit the following statement:

The powers and duties vested in the Board in relation to the President and Faculty of the State University are found in section 8420, Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

Sec. 8420. The Board of Trustees shall have power to adopt by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of said college, to elect a President, to determine the number of Professors and Tutors, elect the same and fix their salaries. They shall also have power to remove the President, or any Professor or Tutor, whenever the interests of the college, in their judgments, shall require it, to fix and regulate the course of instruction and to prescribe the extent and character of experiments to be made.

Under a rule adopted by said Board in 1878, and adhered to ever since, the President and Faculty have been elected annually at the meeting of the Board, held at the close of the collegiate year. Following this rule, the Rev. Walter Q. Scott, was on the 21st day of June, 1881, by the Board elected President of the University, for one year. On the 20th day of June, 1882, he was re-elected for one year. At the meeting held on the 19th of June, at the close of the current collegiate year, his term having about expired, he failed of re-election, receiving the vote of only one member of the Board.

It is difficult to place before you and the public all the causes which resulted in such action. We deem it sufficient to say that each member of the Board who voted "no" on the proposition to re-elect Dr. Scott, acting upon his solemn oath, and looking solely to the best interests of the University, for the following, among other reasons, decided that such interests would not be subserved by his further retention:

First. He neglected, for more than one year, to carry into effect a positive resolution of the Board, the performance of the duties required by said resolution being one of the reasons for his election as President.

Second. That in public lectures at the University and elsewhere, he promulgated unsound and dangerous doctrines of Political Economy.

Third. Neglect of duty in withholding communications sent to the Board through him.

Fourth. General lack of executive ability.

T. EWING MILLER,
T. J. GODFREY,
JAMES B. JAMISON,
S. H. ELLIS,
THOS. A. COWGILL.

Columbus, June 29, 1883.

I disapprove of the foregoing report, and dissent from its conclusions, in whole and in part.

J. H. ANDERSON.

The adoption of the report above was on motion of Mr. Jamison. The ayes and nays having been demanded, Messrs. Cowgill, Ellis, Jamison, Miller and Godfrey voted "aye," and Mr. Anderson, "nay." The Board then adjourned.

T. EWING MILLER. President.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Columbus, Ohio, July 26, 1883.

A called meeting of the Trustees was held at 4 P. M. Present:
Messrs. Anderson, Ellis, Miller and Wing.

The redistribution of rooms among the departments of the University, and the removal of the washroom and closet to the east side of the building, for the accommodation of the lady students, was discussed, and, on motion, referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

The matter of supplying water from the Columbus Water Works to the Horticultural and Agricultural Hall, for temporary as well as permanent use, was considered, and Professors Lazebny and Robinson were authorized to take all necessary steps for doing the same.

A communication was read from Professor Norton, concerning some omission of details in an estimate of the Chemical Laboratory. Whereupon the Executive Committee was instructed to have the table for room 22 made; the work-table reduced, and the shutters to some of the windows cut in two pieces. Other matters, relating to purchase of chairs, etc., were referred to the executive committee.

The following communication was read and ordered filed:

Columbus, Ohio, July 4, 1883.

Albert Allen, Esq., Secretary Board of Trustees, Ohio State University:

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 2nd inst., in which you inquire if the Board of Trustees has power to divert any portion of the State funds to the improvement of High street, or pay any assessments for such improvements, is received. I do not find that the question has ever been settled by the courts. It seems to me, however, on general principles, that the Board has no power, unless specifically granted by the General Assembly. There is no doubt of the power of the Legislature to make an appropriation for the purpose, either out of the general moneys of the State, or by authorizing the Trustees to use such funds of the Institution as do not belong to the irreducible funds, or have not been otherwise specifically appropriated.

Very truly yours,

D. A. Hollingsworth, Attorney-General.

The Secretary presented a report of the manner in which he proceeded in making the repairs on the buildings authorized at a previous meeting of the Board. The report was approved and ordered filed.

Reparis to the two dormitories was referred to Prof. McFarland and the Secretary, with power to act.

On motion, it was

ORDERED, That the sum of $200 be and is hereby appropriated for advertising the University, under the direction of the President.

Mr. Ellis offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the qualifying term "pro tem," as used in the resolution electing Rev. Wm. H. Scott, President, and Professor of Philosophy and Political Econo-
President's Room.

To the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University:

Gentlemen,

The closing term of the current year comes to its end with a state of feeling existing in the minds of some of the Trustees of the University that is greatly to be regretted. As far as that feeling is due to the action of the faculty, as a body, they have only to say, that they have simply endeavored to do their duty, painless as it has been at times, with an eye singular to the true interests of the student and of the University.

Much, however, of the present ill feeling is due to what is, we are compelled with regret to believe, a more or less organized effort to disarray the President of the University, and to disparage his efficiency and his fittests for the high position which he holds.

The faculty of the university have no doubt that the trustees will appreciate such an attack at its
true worth. They feel, however, that it will be an act of justice to President Storer, as well as a pleasure to themselves, to express formally to you their high appreciation of his character and of his fitness for his position. They desire to express their sense of the fairness and kindness that has at all times characterized his dealings alike with students and with teachers of the University; of his sincerity and earnestness and the consequent success of his efforts to understand and to adapt himself to the organization and usages of the institution; and of the sincere, unselfish and conscientious manner in which he has discharged every duty, pleasant or painful, that has devolved upon him.

Edward Norton
Sidney A. Norton
N. S. Goodwin

These faculty are all listed in Annual Report for 1883.
R. W. McIsaac
Altar St. Trinit.
S.W. Robinson
T. C. Munckhall
M. Lord
S. C. Derby
William R. Layton
Dwight R. Smith
George. McIlwain
W. H. Scudder
C. A. Wild
A. R. Williams

In the 5th class, upon the 20th. Day of June, 1855.
May 21, 1882, to the great surprise and deep regret of his people, Doctor Hutchins offered his resignation, that he might accept a call to Plymouth Church, Minneapolis. The call seemed so plainly providential that the church could offer no valid objection to the dissolution of the pastorate, which was consummated by advice of council, and took effect on the first of June.

[Robert G. Hutchins was born at West Killingly, Connecticut, April 23, 1838; graduated at Williams College in 1861, and Andover Theological Seminary in 1864. He was ordained June 13, 1866, over the Bedford Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New York, which he served until his removal to Columbus. His subsequent settlements have been at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Oberlin, Ohio, and Los Angeles, California.]

The pulpit was supplied during the summer and fall of 1882 by a Rev. Dr. Walter O. Scott, President of The Ohio State University, while the church was making careful search for a successor to Doctor Hutchins. At last Rev. Washington Gladden, of Springfield, Massachusetts, was invited to fill the vacancy. He accepted the call November 15, and began his work here December 24, 1882. His installation took place March 22, 1883.

[Washington Gladden was born of New England stock, at Pott's Grove, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. His youth was spent in Owego, New York. He graduated from Williams College in 1859, and after teaching one year was ordained November 15, 1860, as pastor of the State Street Congregational Church in Brooklyn, New York. He spent one year with this church, five years with the church in Morrisania, New York; five years with that in North Adams, Massachusetts; four years on the staff of The Independent, and about eight years as pastor of the North Church in Springfield, Massachusetts. Doctor Gladden is a vigorous and independent thinker, and is always busy with his pen. Besides many contributions to our current periodical literature he has published the following volumes: Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living; From the Hudson to the Hudson; Workingmen and Their Employers; Being a Christian—translated into the Japanese; The Christian Way; The Lord's Prayer; Things Old and New; Young Men and the Churches; Applied Christianity; Parish Problems; Burning Questions; and Who Wrote the Bible?]

Under the guidance of this new leader the church has gone forward with fresh zeal, growing stronger numerically, financially and spiritually. To its roll 546 new names have been added during the past nine years, 310 of them representing persons joining on confession. The number on the rolls January 1, 1892, is 814, of whom about 790 are resident members. Only two or three Congregational churches in the State have larger membership. The financial strength of the society is shown in its liberal support of the public services of the sanctuary, and in the recent improvement in the church building. In June, 1886, it was voted to improve and refurnish the church. This movement led to a thorough remodeling of the auditorium. A recess for the pulpit and choir was built in the space west of the church; an entire new stone front was constructed, the gift of a single member; the roof was opened and the ceiling lighted from above; large windows of cathedral glass were set in the north and south ends; a rising floor was laid, and the whole interior was reseated amphitheatrically and decorated anew. The entire cost of this improvement, including organ, carpets and furniture, with pav-
This position he held until after repeated requests to be relieved from administrative duties, his resignation as president was accepted in 1881. He retained the professorship of Geology until the end of his life which came on October 16, 1899. In 1869 Doctor Orton was appointed one of the assistants to Professor Newberry in the newly organized State Geological Survey and in 1882 he succeeded Newberry as director, holding that position in connection with the professorship of Geology in the University. He continued to act as director of the Survey until his death. In 1899 he was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He had previously served as president of the Geological Society of America and in many other important offices.

William Quincy Scott, second president of the University, was born on December 19, 1845, at Dayton, Ohio, of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. He was the sixth of thirteen children and of the sixth generation from Hugh Scott who founded the American branch of the family, settling in Pennsylvania in 1670. His grandfather and great-grandfather were soldiers in the War of the American Revolution. His father was a lawyer, a local leader, and a man of mental vigor and unusual physical power. He was actively interested in the education of his large family of children, teaching them to shoot, ride, and swim, as well as to be ready and skilled in the use of various agricultural implements and tools in ordinary use. When Walter was eleven years of age the family removed to the town of Fairfield, Iowa, where his earlier education was continued. In 1863, at the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Veteran Volunteers, Company M. He served until the end of the war, seeing much important service, including Sherman’s march to the sea and many minor engagements. Soon after his discharge from the army he entered Lafayette College, for which he had enjoyed no special preparation, but on account of his superior intellectual power he not only supported himself during his entire course but graduated at the head of his class at the end of four years. While a student he served as private secretary to the President of the college and also assisted Dr. F. A. March in the preparation of his “Anglo-Saxon Grammar” and “Introduction to Anglo-Saxon.”

Immediately following his graduation he was a tutor in his college and shortly afterwards was made a professor. Later he studied theology at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and temporarily filled the chair of Mathematics at his alma mater.

In 1874 he was called to the pastorate of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia and four years later he came to Wooster University at Wooster, Ohio, as professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Political Economy. From this post he was called in 1881 to the presidency of the Ohio State University, serving until the summer of 1883. By unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees in 1909 he was made president emeritus.

In 1889 he became principal of Phillips-Exeter Academy, which post he held for five years, after which he accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Albany, New York, where he remained three years.

During the next decade he lived in practical retirement, devoting himself to the education of his children and to his own private studies. During another ten years he filled the chair of Church History and Ethnic Religions in the Bible-Teachers’ Training School of New York City and was a member of the lecturing staff of the New York City Board of Education. In 1912 he retired from active life, joining his son at Ellensburg, Washington, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died on May 9, 1912.
President W. O. Thompson,
The Ohio State University,
Columbus, O.;

My dear Doctor Thompson;

The delay in replying to your very kind letter regarding the portrait has been due to the necessity of consulting with Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Malone, because your letter was so kind and considerate that it seemed to leave me no room to decline again, yet I could not get the consent of my feelings to write about the matter without consulting with the representative alumni I have named. They dined with me at my home Saturday evening.

The result is that I leave the whole matter in your hands and those of the alumni, trustees and members of the University to adopt whatever plan may seem good without any condition or preference on my part.

This leaves me free to say to you frankly in this letter some things which I have
not had a fitting opportunity to say hello, but will do so freely some time if such an opportunity should occur. Probably you may have learned something of my feelings through Professor Seibert who called upon me with Mr. Bellows several years ago, and who was so kind and considerate that I talked freely of the reasons why I could not consent to fulfilling my portrait in the University. Mr. Ma
town and Mr. Malone likewise understand.

The simple fact is that I was not in any way connected with the University at the time of Professor Seibert's visit, nor had I been connected with it since the action of the trustees had severed my relations with the University.

They severed the only bond that then had and in a manner that made it impossible for my self-respect even to enter the grounds of the University again. If I had received a degree from the University that membership in it would have enabled me retain connection with it and do my part in correcting the wrong done to the University. But there was no alternative for me except to go away and incur the burden of a debt which required years of savings to pay and to endure in silence the sorrow my fidelity to my colleagues and to the University received for
its reward. I knew very well the loyalty and good-will of my colleagues and of the students, and my affection for the University made it impossible for me to create any additional troubles. For the time would surely come, however distant, when the University would take away my reproach.

You understand, then, why I did not reply to the request for my portrait which came through my successor, and declined also when it was renewed by Dr. Canfield. I confess frankly that I never have felt any desire to have my portrait placed in any public gallery, and have declined several repeated requests of that sort. Perhaps I have been too indifferent or inconsiderate.

But the action of the Trustees, taken entirely without my knowledge of their purpose, in restoring my connection with the University by bestowing upon me the Emeritus title to my former position, made me feel deeply grateful and appreciative of their sense of justice and kindness. They were entitled to my loyal response. And when you invited me to deliver the baccalaureate sermon and receive, with Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Scott and myself into your home with such
sincere and cordial hospitality, I felt a comfort deeper than thankful words could express. You made me feel that the University really recognized my right to membership.

I appreciate the debate in your own mind regarding the presentation of your own portrait. But if I am exonerated from making any conditions in my own case because I leave it in the hands who may have charge of it, I am personally inclined to say that your portrait when presented will represent the good-will of all the officers and students and alumni of the University, however the cost may be subscribed. Of course it would be a legitimate and proper expenditure for the Trustees to incur in behalf the University, as is often done, but it is pleasant to allow any members of a University to participate, and in your case there will be the lack of cordial interest Professor Orton should certainly be allowed to take a secret interest in securing a worthy portrait of his father, though that noble man belongs to us all. I remember, and I am sure you will find a record of it in the Trustees' report, that they requested him and one also to sit for a portrait. They conferred the degree of L.L.D. upon him, but he abstained from the portrait. They also proposed to confer the degree upon me, but I said it was eminently fitting to confer honors upon President Orton at the close of his administration, but I was unwilling to receive any at the beginning of mine. Mrs. Scott joins me in kindest regards to Mrs. Thompson and yourself. I now cordially yours.
May 19, 1912.

Dr. Walter Quincy Scott,

574 Lexington Avenue,

New York City.

My dear Dr. Scott:

I am very much pleased and delighted with your letter of May 13th. I shall write Mr. Bellow to-day that I shall take the responsibility of guaranteeing the payment for his services in making the portrait. The matter between the trustees and the alumni can be taken up later at the meeting in June.

Our Commencement this year comes June 12th, which seems a little early and besides we had a spring vacation which seems to have put us all under the pressure of a hurry.

I propose to send you, in a day or two, a copy of the Maklo with my personal compliments.

With personal regards to Mrs. Scott and yourself, I remain,

Yours very cordially,
541 Lexington Ave.
New York, N. Y.
Nov. 4th 1915

My dear Dr. Thompson; address inside

Mrs. Scott is making a perfect recovery from a surgical operation which she underwent— in August, and though she appears to be in better health than for years past—and the prognosis is entirely favorable, I have deemed it wise to carry out my plan of retiring in the youth of age. I have therefore resigned and will leave New York at the beginning of next week to reside permanently in Ellensburg, Washington. I have joined with my son Quinney in the purchase of a fruit farm about two miles and a half from Ellensburg. Quinney is Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in Ellensburg.

Kittitas Valley is known as "The Valley of Content"—"The Home of the Wordless Apple," etc.

I go to freedom, independence and as much hard work as I shall want to do.

And I shall duly represent the O.S.U. Please see that O.S.U. documents are sent to my new address, Ellensburg, Washington from and after the date on which this letter is received.

Mrs. Scott joins with me in best wishes and kindest regards to yourself and Mrs. Thompson, and to all our friends of the O.S.U.

Cordially yours

President M.O. Thompson
Ohio State University
Columbus

Walter Quinney Scott
4 June 1917

The President reported the death of President Emeritus Walter Quincy Scott at his son's home in Ellensburg, Washington, on May 10, 1917.
As It Was in the Beginning

When the University was founded, Columbus was nothing more than a fair-sized town. There were but few houses north of the Union Station and in the midst of waving fields of grain and stately acres of corn, the foundations of the present school were laid.

Twentieth Century students who step from their motor cars into their class rooms; who enjoy all the comforts that fraternity houses, club rooms and private homes can afford, and who are carried from all parts of the city by rail to the very doors of the institution, are little able to realize the trials and tribulations endured by the founders of their Alma Mater.

The University was connected with the city proper by one road known as Worthington Pike when the doors of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, as it was then known, were thrown open. At what is now Eleventh Avenue, there was a stile where voyagers were compelled to pay toll. The money collected at the toll gate was used toward the upkeep of the road. Because of this financial drain and the condition of the highway, members of the Faculty were forced to reside on the campus.

Workmen were still in University Hall—the only building besides the President's residence—when the school opened. In order to take care of the out-of-town students, the lower east wing of the “Main Building” was converted into a dormitory.

President Scott shared his home with Professor Townsend, while Dr. Mendenhall and the other four members of the Faculty resided in improvised rooms on the second and third floors of University Hall. At the end of the first year, dormitories were built for the non-resident students. The dorms offered very crude accommodations and the present-day comforts were unthought of. In the basement of “U” Hall there was a kind of College Commons where many students and faculty took their meals. It was before the day of the cafeteria and tablecloths and napkins could be enjoyed.

The first year was uncertain from start to finish, but seventeen students enrolled the first day of school and the few who were admitted during the year were earnest and enthusiastic, taking things as they were offered, so the school managed to struggle through.

There were in the beginning, departments of Agriculture, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Latin and Greek, and Modern Languages. The methods of instruction were different than any being used at that time by any institutions in Ohio. The Ohio State University Faculty created a startling innovation by using laboratory methods instead of the ancient lecture style of instruction.

Apparatus and appliances for fitting out the laboratory were expensive and extremely hard to get but by perseverance and much red tape, equipment was acquired and other additions came gradually. It was an up-hill struggle for months to get sufficient funds to run the University as there was a fight being waged in the Legislature to distribute the educational fund equally among the already existing colleges of the State. After days of waiting, the act on which this institution was founded passed the Senate and Ohio State University came into its own as a flourishing institution of learning.

On the twelfth day of October, 1920, the founding of this University will be celebrated on the campus with fitting ceremonies. It is up to the present student body to give its undivided support in honor and in memory of those determined educators of another generation who so carefully and securely laid the foundations upon which the University has been built.
PRESIDENTS OF OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Ohio State has had eight presidents, all native Ohioans excepting one. The only importee was President Edward Orton, a New York-born geologist who became an Ohioan by adoption and was the first president of the University. He had served one year as president and seven years as professor at Antioch College before he was named president of the newly established Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1873. He had entered Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati following his graduation from Hamilton College but gave up thoughts of the ministry when his eyesight temporarily failed him.

Orton served as president for eight years, during which he shaped the policy of the infant institution and gave form and character to its work. Orton Hall on the campus, housing the department of geology, the geological museum, the Orton memorial library of geology and the Geological Survey of Ohio, is named in his memory.

The Rev. Walter Quincy Scott, a native of Dayton, succeeded President Orton as head of Ohio State. He was teaching mental and moral philosophy at Wooster College when called to the presidency. The trustees felt the ordained minister might allay public charges of “godlessness” directed against the University although it had compulsory daily chapel exercises. A man of unquestionable ability and great personal charm, Dr. Scott discovered his liberal philosophies and negligent attitude toward daily religious exercises aroused great criticism and he resigned after two years of service.

For the third president, the trustees chose another Ohioan, another minister and another Scott (no kin). Dr. William Henry Scott was an ordained Methodist minister serving his alma mater, Ohio University, as president when he was called to Columbus. He began his administration here when the University had an enrollment of 355 students, most of whom bitterly resented the dismissal of his predecessor. In his 12-year term he weathered the storm of religious controversy and student resentment and led the University into its first great period of material prosperity. He resigned in 1895 and his vacancy was difficult to fill. One stumbling block was
WALTER QUINCY SCOTT

It is difficult to assess with any certainty the effect that Walter Quincy Scott had upon The Ohio State University. His tenure of two years was the shortest by far any of the University's presidents had in its first century. He was easily the youngest since he was only thirty-six years old when he succeeded President Edward Orton Sr. in 1881. When he was turned out of office quite suddenly in June, 1883 he left the University in turmoil. The resulting furore was such that Governor Charles "Calico" Foster asked the Trustees for a formal statement as to why they ousted Scott.

The reasons for their action were both internal and external. Put simply, the former had to do mainly with Scott's failure to hold daily chapel exercises after the Board had formally ordered him to do so. Earlier Scott gave one excuse after another but in the end failed to comply with the Trustee clear mandate.

The other side of Scott's ouster had to do with the charge that he had been going up and down the state preaching "communist" doctrines. Actually what he had done, in effect, was to advocate Henry George's Single Tax theory which affronted both Ohio farmers and businessmen. In reply to the governor the Trustees gave four reasons for dismissing Scott: his neglect of the chapel order, his espousing "unsound and dangerous doctrines of Political Economy," failure to transmit communications sent to the Board through him, and "General lack of executive ability."

Then as now all of the faculty, including the president, were subject to annual re-election by the Trustees. Previous to June 18, 1883 when the Board met to vote, among other things, upon degrees and faculty appointments, there was no public sign of what was to follow. Thirteen faculty members were duly re-elected that day to their former chairs and salaries. A separate motion to re-elect Scott,
however, was defeated by a vote of five to one. The Board then moved on to other business.

Commencement was only two days away and Scott was supposed to preside. Other forces were at work, however, and some face was saved when Scott was permitted June 20 to offer his "resignation," effective "at the close of the Commencement exercises today." This was approved unanimously and the Trustees generously "abated" $50 "from any amount due" on his house rent. They recognized also "the zeal and earnestness" of his services to the University and testified to "their appreciation of his high scholarship and integrity of character," and to the personal regard they had for him along with "their best wishes for his future success." Legend had it that for a time he later operated a chicken farm in the vicinity of Worthington. Twenty-six years later, when the campus picture had changed greatly, the 1909 Board elected him president emeritus and in June, 1910 Scott gave the baccalaureate sermon. A photograph, presumably taken at the time, shows the two former Presidents Scott seated and President Thompson standing between them.

Scott was a Civil War veteran, having enlisted in an Iowa cavalry unit in 1863 when he was only seventeen and was on Sherman's march to the sea. He was the sixth of thirteen children. He was a graduate of Lafayette College and studied at Union Theological Seminary. For four years he was pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. From there he went to Wooster College as professor of philosophy and political economy. After leaving the University he held various school and church posts and retired in 1912. He died May 9, 1917 at the home of his son in Ellensburg, Washington. His brief tenure at the University some forty years earlier was a strange and checkered experience.
CORNELIA EDGAR SCOTT 1851-1940

Wife of WALTER QUINCY SCOTT 1845-1917, second President, and President Emeritus, of OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Daughter of Cornelius Henry Edgar 1811-1884, Pastor of the American Reformed Church of Easton, Pa., and his wife Anne Heartt Babcock Edgar 1816-1890.

Mother of Julia 1875-1876
  Edith 1876-1957 (Mrs. F. Whitney Davis)
  Cornelia 1879-1943 (Mrs. Wm H. Bull)
  Gertrude 1880-1881
  Walter Quincy b1882 known as Quincy, m Ella Beck Allen, also b 1882, h&w living and well in 1962, at Nehalem, Oregon. 3 ch, 6 gr'ch, 2 gr'gr'ch, all living in 1962.

The foregoing information furnished by

QUINCY SCOTT
ROUTE 1, BOX 182
NEHALEM, OREGON

QS 6/9/62
Another ordained Presbyterian minister and the youngest OSU president ever, at age 36, this gentleman became our second president. His tenure was the shortest of any president, only 3 years (1881-1883). He was born in Dayton, Ohio in 1845, the sixth of 13 children; served in the Civil War; and attended Lafayette College after the War. In 1878, he went to Wooster College in Wooster, Ohio to teach mental and moral philosophy and political economy. It was from here that he was chosen to be president of OSU in 1881. In 1883, he was not re-elected by the Board of Trustees to the presidency and was asked to resign. The reasons given were because he failed to hold daily chapel services after the Board had ordered him to do so; and that he seemed to lack executive ability, based on his failure to transmit communications to the Board of Trustees.

He was married to Cornelia Edgar and they had four daughters and one son. He returned to Campus in June, 1910 to give the baccalaureate sermon. Seven years later, he passed away at age 72.

The above photo and caption were used on the Bulletin Board display in the Main Library during Fall Quarter, 1990. bli: 9/90