ARCHIVES HISTORY

The first professional archivist was hired in 1965. Prior to this date, James Pollard, University Historian, gathered material and was writing the histories of the University. History of the department begins in 1959. (Rai Goerler—Archivist, Dec. 1985).

The Archives became part of the Library System on July 1, 1978. Had been under the Board of Trustees prior to that.
OSU Collection

Originated under Mr. Mansfield in the late 30's to the best of my knowledge. Its history 1953 is virtually non-existent.

In February 1953 a committee composed of Morton Coburn, Mrs. Edna Blotz, and Miss O'dufothe submitted to Dr. Broomscomb a series of recommendations regarding the acquisition, processing, and securing of materials for the collection plus some miscellaneous recommendations. These recommendations, which were noted by ASC in the same month read in part as follows:
OSU Collection

Originated under Mr. Mansfield in the late 1930’s to the best of my knowledge. Its history to 1953 is virtually non-existent.

In February 1953 a committee composed of Mr. Morton Colburn, Mrs. Edna Klotz, and Miss Delfathia submitted to Dr. Brenscomb a series of recommendations regarding the Acquisition, Processing, and Storage of materials for the collection plus some Miscellaneous Recommendations. These recommendations, which were adopted by ASC in the same month, read, in part, as follows:
A. Acquisition.

1) Aim for complete coverage. All OSU publications, programs, broadsides, pictures, etc. including faculty, student and alumni publications and faculty reprints. (Exclude faculty and alumni monographs not in university series unless issued by the university press)

2) Unique copy, in general, be kept in OSU Collection.

3) More than 2 copies: 1 in OSU Collection, 1 or more in general collection (exceptions include the Makio, Pollard's History of The Ohio State University and a few other titles)

4) Reprints of OSU faculty. Keep 2 copies alphabetically arranged in an unclassified file.

5) New OSU mimeographed or processed serial titles be put in Unclassified Serial Collection with title card in dictionary catalog until such time as they can be classified and cataloged.
B. Processing.
1) In general, classify material in LD h200-h249 (L.C. number for OSU)
2) Give full cataloging to monographs and most serial titles.
3) Give brief and/or group cataloging to minor publications and much of the processed material.
4) Copy OSU shelf list in LD h200-h249 and LH 1 036-37 to provide the start of a shelf list to be kept with the collection. For each new title cataloged for this collection after March 1 the Catalog Department will provide one extra half-sized shelf card.

During the following years the scope of the collection broadened to include manuscripts such as the Chartres and Thirlwall papers, the Thompson papers and others. Slowly but inevitably the collection took on aspects of a self-styled Archives.
The addition of the University Archivist to the administrative structure of the University brought about a necessary realignment and delineation of the areas of responsibility of the two agencies.

At the end of January, 1966 a working policy statement was approved by Vice Presidents Mount and Weaver.
January 15, 1957

Memorandum to Mr. Stevens

This morning I saw Dr. Bevis and received verbal approval from him to make a microfilm copy of the memorial book to him and Mrs. Bevis.

I shall appreciate your proceeding with this reproduction job as agreed upon earlier. Since this negative microfilm copy will be the only copy to which the University has access, I suggest that it be placed in the vault for safe keeping as an important bit of University history.

LCB:sp

cc.
Mr. Wilder
Mr. Kann
Mrs. Klotz

Lewis C. Branscomb
Director of Libraries
January 24, 1957

Mr. George H. Toler
249 Rugg Avenue
Newark, Ohio

Dear Mr. Toler:

I am delighted to receive from you through Mrs. Martin the eight letters written by President Edward Orton in 1875 to A.C. Lindenmuth.

We are anxious to acquire all such manuscripts dealing with Presidents of this University and I want to express my keen appreciation to you for this gift.

If in the future other similar materials should fall into your hands I should be most grateful if you would consider placing them in the Ohio State University Libraries where they will be permanently preserved and made available as part of the history of the Ohio State University.

Yours sincerely,

Lewis C. Branscomb
Director of Libraries

LGB:sp

cc. Mrs. Elizabeth Martin

bc. Professor James Pollard
    Mrs. Klotz
    Mr. Pearce
    Mr. Stevens
PROPOSALS FOR THE AGENDA
PRESIDENT'S CABINET

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM:

The possible establishment of a new and officially recognized position of "University Historian."

SUMMARY OF PERTINENT FACTS:

Unofficially, Jim Pollard has been regarded as our historian. However, the office has never been formally recognized. Neither has there been an established policy with regard to the preservation of materials of great importance in the history of the University.

We also have a problem with regard to the tremendous bulk of records kept in literally scores of offices on this campus. Perhaps we should follow the practice of some state and federal agencies in establishing agencies concerned with all records. These agencies formulate policies and procedures, investigate such possibilities as the use of microfilm and, in some cases, operate dead storage facilities which are used to conserve valuable office space and filing equipment.

TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATION:

(a) That, as at least a first step, we give official recognition (perhaps by Board action) to the office of University Historian.
(b) That, as an advisory body, there be established a Standing Committee on University Records and History. This committee would have either the Historian or the Director of University Relations as its chairman (the other would be a member) and would include the Director of Libraries, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, the Secretary of the Faculty and the Chairman of the History Department. The Registrar and at least one representative from a college office should be included if we are ready to tackle the larger problem of trying to make sense out of our whole record system.

SUBMITTED BY  Frederic Heimberger               DATE  February 4, 1958
THE monumental task of rescuing 90 years of University records and correspondence before they decay has been undertaken by University Historian James E. Pollard.

The papers, stored for years in basements and vaults scattered about the campus, are slowly being destroyed with age. Many of the boxes containing the records have long ago collapsed and spilled their contents in a heap on a damp cellar floor. Other records have provided homes for rats, and have been shredded by gnawing teeth.

The sight of these wasting records prompted Dr. Pollard almost two years ago to secure permission to establish a University Archives. A portion of the twelfth deck of the Main Library was set aside for this purpose in mid-1959 and by the first of this year Dr. Pollard had started the job of sorting through a mountain of dilapidated file drawers stored in the basement of the Administration Building.

In nine months of work he has managed to save 24 file drawers of the University records and personal correspondence kept by Dr. William Oxley Thompson.

Papers already weeded through by Dr. Pollard disclose many ideas behind changes and growth of the University and many of the ideas and personal interests of Dr. Thompson. Some of the papers provide insight into the University careers of the people who were associated with Ohio State during its early years.

The late Reverend G. Glenn Atkins, BA'38, D.Litt. (Hon) '33, a prominent clergyman and close follower of the University was visibly disturbed in July, 1915, as plans progressed toward the establishment of a medical school at the corner of Neil and Eleventh Avenues.

In a letter to Dr. Thompson, Rev. Atkins said, "The older alumni of the University feel strongly that the proposed location of the medical school of buildings is wholly wrong and we are strongly anxious that the University administration do not commit itself till the matter has a thorough reconsideration... Hospitals have no place on a college campus — or a university campus either — least of all ought they to be put at the entrance of the campus... Eleventh toward High is by far the better place."

The medical group, of course, was established on the Neil Avenue site and has been growing and expanding ever since. Eleventh Avenue is now well filled with dormitories and the corner of Eleventh and High is occupied by the new law building.

The expansion of the University along Eleventh Avenue was evidently the subject of much comment and speculation during the early part of the twentieth century.

In December, 1911, faculty members circulated a petition "for a walk to be built from the corner of Eleventh and Neil Avenues to the Ohio Union." The walk — which was authorized by President Thompson — has long ago disappeared as dormitories sprang up between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues.

The petition, which is a veritable treasure of signatures of some of the University's outstanding faculty members, still remains.

The expanse of land along Eleventh Avenue was also the subject of much comment in 1916 as residents on the south side of the street protested the students using the area as a "baseball grounds."

Among Dr. Thompson's papers was also found a letter of resignation written by the late A. B. Graham, w'90, LLD (Hon) '33, a University faculty member who gained prominence as the founder of the 4-H Clubs.

In his letter of resignation, Graham hinted of a personality conflict between himself and other members of the College of Agriculture. He wrote Dr. Thompson that "I find it impossible to serve faithfully and agreeably two masters, one the best interests of the Ohio State University and the other the demands of the Agricultural Commission."

Mr. A. B. Graham of his resignation... (and) hereby respectfully requests Mr. Graham to reconsider his action and to withdraw his resignation."

Graham promptly acknowledged receipt of the Executive Committee resolution but said, "While I am considerate of the expression of appreciation therein, I feel that for reasons already stated I cannot withdraw my resignation."

YEARS of accumulated dirt which covers the papers is vacuumed off before they are moved from the Administration Building basement to the library. Dr. Pollard then sorts through them, cleans them as best he can, repairs any that are torn, and reads them for historical content. They are then separated into one of a multitude of different categories, and re-filed in moisture- and dust-resistant boxes. Each item is indexed and cross-indexed in a card file before it is placed among the rows of metal shelves that have been constructed.

Dr. Pollard has already scoured through old vaults in three campus buildings which contained old records at one time. Vaults in University Hall, which contained the President's and Business Office Records, have been long empty. A vault in Derby Hall still contains many old financial records, and a vault in Brown Hall contains records and blueprints stored by the architect's office.

An attic in the Main Library has also been found to contain a wealth of Ohio State history. Among the items are a number of paintings. Two of them, neatly wrapped in brown paper are of William Oxley Thompson: he never liked them and they were never hung.

The future of the University Archives is somewhat uncertain. Although a number of the big universities have already undertaken long-range archives projects, little interest has been shown at Ohio State. Whether original Ohio State history will be preserved or be lost will undoubtedly be determined by what is done within the next few months.
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

JAY COOKE JOURNALS

To

Remarks

Mrs. Martin, Ohio State Museum, called on 2 December 60 for information about the "Jay Cooke Ledgers from Gilbralter Island."

Catalogue revealed that Dr. Pollard had published the Jay Cooke "Journals".

Dr. Pollard, contacted on 9 December 60, said that he knew of no Ledgers, undoubtedly Mrs. Martin meant Journals.

The Journals are the property of the University and are locked in the vault at the Business Office.

There was also a "Guest Book" kept by Cooke, and, after his death, a scrapbook kept by the family. These were returned to the family, who hinted that eventually the University might have them. They are still in possession of the family, probably in the Philadelphia area.

JRKK.
O.S.U. Collection
9 December 1960

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Martin, Librarian
Ohio Historical Society
Ohio State Museum
Columbus.

Dear Mrs. Martin:—

With reference to your phone call of last week for information on the Jay Cooke Gibraltar Island "Ledgers", have come up with the following:

Dr. Pollard, the University Historian, published *The Journal of Jay Cooke; or, the Gibraltar Records, 1866-1905*. Thinking that perhaps he would know about the "Ledgers" I called him and learned that he knew of no "Ledgers", suggested that you might have the "Journals" in mind.

The "Journals" are the property of the University, and are housed in the vault of the Business Office.

Dr. Pollard also told me that along with the "Journals" were a "Guest Book", which Cooke kept at Gibraltar Island, and, after Cooke's death, a family-kept scrapbook. Both of these latter items were returned to the family with the possibility that eventually the University might receive them; as yet they have not been given to the University.

Hope this information is of help.

Incidentally, I sent the Hayes letters to be photostated for Dr. Marchman. He has agreed to send us microfilm copies of the materials he has in re. the University, so it is a beneficial trade.

Sincerely yours,

J.R.K. Kantor, Librarian.
December 19, 1960

Mr. J.R.K. Kantor, Librarian
Ohio State University Libraries
1853 Neil Avenue
Columbus 10, Ohio

Dear Mr. Kantor:

Thank you very much for the helpful information with regard to the Jay Cooke journals which are, I am sure, the "ledgers" to which I referred.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Elizabeth R. Martin
Librarian

Merry Christmas.
October 1, 1965

TO: John T. Mount, Vice President, Office of Educational Services
    Lewis C. Branscomb, Director of Libraries

FROM: Bruce G. Harding, University Archivist
      Richard A. Ploch, Curator of Rare Books and Special Collections

SUBJECT: Proposed transfer of certain material to the University Archives and a draft of a statement outlining the future relationships of the OSU collection and the University Archives

Please find attached two items which we have prepared for your consideration. These statements represent our joint thinking on these two matters and we feel that the interest of the University would be well served if adopted.

ECH/RAP: jcm
Attach.
RELATIONSHIP OF THE OSU COLLECTION AND THE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Area I. - Joint Responsibility

A. Published Materials Relating to the University

1. Issued by the University

   a. The Archives will have primary responsibility in this area from a preservation viewpoint and serving the research needs of the University administration.

   b. The OSU Collection will secure those items needed for other researchers to conduct projects relating to the University but would not be obligated to maintain a permanent collection of this type of material.

2. Issued by non-University Agency

   a. The OSU Collection of the General Library would have primary responsibility in this area.

   b. The Archives would receive this class of material only as a part of a routine records transfer from a department of the University.

   Example:
   Faculty publications
   Alumni publications

B. Non-published Materials Relating to the University

1. Personal papers - When the bulk of the material relates to the person's role as a University employee, the Archives will assume the custody of the papers. If the person was not an employee of the University or if the collection is primarily non-University in nature, the OSU Collection will assume custody of the papers.

2. Photographic Materials - At present, the Department of Photography maintains a file of those materials which it produces. Both the OSU Collection and the University Archives should check with this agency before accessioning photographic materials so as to avoid duplication of those items. However, those items which are not available at that agency may be retained under the provisions of "Personal Papers" (see I-B-1 above) or as stated under Section II-A given below.

3. Audio-Visual Materials - If produced by an office of the University or used in the performance of its functions, these items shall be transferred to the Archives when they are no longer current value to the agency. Those materials otherwise produced shall be deposited with the OSU Collection if that agency desires them.

4. Organizational Files - Those organizations closely allied with the University, such as the Faculty Club, Alumni Association, student groups, etc., may arrange for the deposit of their materials with either the University Archives or the OSU Collection.
Area II. - Archival Responsibility

A. Except as provided under "Joint Responsibility" as defined in Area I above, the University Archives shall be the depository for all official records of the University as defined in Section 149.40 of the Ohio Revised Code:

"Any document, device or item, regardless of physical form or characteristic, created or received by our coming under the jurisdiction of any public office of the state or its political subdivisions which serves to document the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the office is a record . . . ."

B. Trophies, Plaques and other display items - When an office of the University has no further use for this type of material, it may be deposited in the University Archives if deemed to be of sufficient value to warrant its being accepted.

Area III. - OSU Collection Responsibilities

Except as provided under "Joint Responsibility" as outlined in Area I above, the OSU Collection shall be the depository for all documentary material other than those included in the definition of records by Section 149.40 of the Ohio Revised Code (see Area II-A above).

[Signatures]
Bruce A. Harding, University Archivist
Richard A. Flech, Curator of Rare Books and Special Collections
MEMORANDUM

TO: Deans, Department Chairmen and Administrative Heads

FROM: Mr. John T. Mount, Vice President of Educational Services

DATE: October 8, 1965

SUBJECT: The University Archives

For the past several years, we have received many expressions of deep concern regarding the amount of paperwork which seems to be necessary to operate the University and to preserve its historical documentation. While records are the lifeblood of any organization, they may become a heavy burden and negative influence upon the operational activity of the institution. The primary purpose of a record is to provide data for the use of scholars, researchers, and administrators so that they may accomplish their tasks in an efficient and effective manner. Therefore, records should be created, filed, and preserved in the most usable way possible. To achieve these goals, the Board of Trustees has approved the position of "University Archivist."

At its September meeting, the Board approved the appointment of Mr. Bruce C. Harding as University Archivist. His office is located on the 12th Deck of the Main Library. As a principal administrative officer in the Office of Educational Services, Mr. Harding is to provide leadership for the development of a program which is designed to produce an effective system for the creation, use, maintenance, and disposition of University records and also provide an effective procedure for selecting, preserving, and servicing those records which are of permanent administrative, legal, and/or research value.

Until records-retention and disposition schedules can be developed for each office, it is requested that the University Archivist be notified of any contemplated records disposals so he has an opportunity to examine the material and select any which has archival value. Those offices having a pressing need for file space or having records with the characteristics of "old age" are encouraged to notify Mr. Harding so that an examination may be scheduled which could result in releasing some space and equipment. This may be done by inter-office memo addressed to the University Archives, 12th Deck, Main Library or by calling Extension 2409.

Mr. Harding will be visiting many of your offices in the next several weeks to discuss the details of this program with you. If there are matters you wish to bring to his attention prior to his coming, please inform him of your desire to meet with him. With your full cooperation and assistance, we are confident that the University's historical documents will be placed in good order for use in planning for the Centennial Celebration which will soon be with us.
The university archivist, Bruce C. Harding has the highest office on campus. It is located on the twelfth floor of the library.

Harding, who became the first Ohio State archivist in September, is responsible for the collection, organization, and preservation of all University records.

He holds a bachelor of education degree and a master of arts degree and was the archivist for the Michigan Historical Commission before coming here.

"The University archives contain about 320 cubic feet of processed material and about the same amount of unprocessed records," Harding said. "Most of the material is correspondence and official files. Papers of all the University presidents including William Oxley Thompson and Novice G. Fawcett are on file along with those of Col. Ralph Merilon."

All photographs are sent to the department of photography in Brown Hall where they are placed in the photo historical collection. Records are processed by Harding, a full-time assistant and part-time student help. The files are cross-indexed for reference.

New acquisitions include the papers of Dr. Charles B. Morrey, a former faculty member in the department of bacteriology. The collection includes pictures of his OSU class of 1890, correspondence and lecture notes from the Pasteur Institute of Paris which he attended in 1899.

The archives are used primarily for research and display. Located in the library, they are open to all students and faculty members Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Area I. - Joint Responsibility

A. Published Materials the contents of which relate to the University

1. Issued by the University
   a. The Archives will have primary responsibility in this area from a preservation viewpoint and will be the primary resource for research needs relative to archival materials.

   b. The OSU Collection may duplicate those items needed for frequency of use or because of their close relevance to other materials in the OSU Collection, but will not be obligated to maintain a permanent collection of this type of material. (e.g. Board of Trustees Minutes, Makio, University Catalogs, etc.)

2. Issued by a non-University Agency
   a. The OSU Collection will have primary responsibility in this area. This responsibility normally applies to separately published monographs, and to other substantial bibliographic units.

   b. The Archives will receive this class of material only as a part of a routine records transfer from a department of the University.

B. Non-published Materials the contents of which relate to the University.

1. Personal papers - When the bulk of the material relates to the person's role as a University employee or official, the Archives will assume the custody of the papers. If the person was not an employee or an official of the University, the OSU Collection will assume custody of the papers.

2. Organizational Files - Those organizations closely allied with the University, such as the Faculty Club, Alumni Association, student groups, etc., may arrange for the deposit of their material with either the University Archives or the OSU Collection.

3. Photographic Materials - At present, the Department of Photography maintains a file of those materials which it produces. Both the OSU Collection and the University Archives should check with this agency before accessioning photographic materials so as to avoid duplication of those items. However,
those items which are not available at that agency may be retained under the provisions of "Personal Papers" (see I-B-1 above) or as stated under Section II-A given below.

4. Audio-Visual Materials - If produced by an office of the University or used in the performance of its functions, these items shall be transferred to the Archives when they are no longer of current value to the agency. Those materials otherwise produced shall be deposited with the OSU Collection if that agency desires them.

Area II. - Archival Responsibility

A. Official Records - Except as provided under "Joint Responsibility" as defined in Area I above, the University Archives shall be the depository for all official records of the University as defined in Section 149.40 of the Ohio Revised Code:

"Any document, device or item, regardless of physical form or characteristic, created or received by our coming under the jurisdiction of any public office of the state or its political subdivisions which serves to document the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the office is a record ..."

B. Trophies, Plaques and other display items - When an office of the University has no further use for this type of material, it may be deposited in the University Archives if deemed to be of sufficient value to warrant its being accepted.

Area III. OSU Collection Responsibilities

The OSU Collection shall be the depository for all documentary material other than those excepted in Area I and those included in the definition of records by Section 149.40 of the Ohio Revised Code according to Area II-A.

No part of this agreement is to be construed as prohibiting either party from collecting, preserving and servicing documents which are the agreed upon responsibility of the other party except when the materials are unique.

Bruce C. Harding  
University Archivist

Lewis C. Branscomb  
Director of Libraries

15 December 1965  
LCB/nh
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
199 NORTH OVAL DRIVE
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43210

January 21, 1966

Mr. Bruce C. Harding
University Archivist
12th Deck - Main Library
Campus

Dr. Lewis C. Branscomb
Director of Libraries
220 Main Library
Campus

Gentlemen:

Vice President Weaver and I have conferred with regard to your communication of December 23, 1965, regarding the proposed relationship of the OSU Collection of the University Libraries and the University Archives, and we do support your moving ahead in the implementation as set forth in this communication.

We will, therefore, assume that the statement identified as "Relationship of the OSU Collection of the University Libraries and the University Archives" dated December 15, 1965, will serve as an operating policy statement as you suggest. You are to be commended for the effective manner in which you have developed this working relationship.

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED
BY
JOHN T. MOUNT.
John T. Mount

JTM:ch

cc: Dr. John C. Weaver
OSU Records Preserved

By JANICE DODGE

They call him the St. Peter of the records department and, for Bruce C. Harding, the nickname is an apt one.

Appointed University Archivist last September, he is responsible for selecting University records to be preserved for reference.

"Basically the archives serves two purposes. We help the various departments clean out the material that accumulates in their files.

"At the same time we sift through the records and decide which should be saved and which can be discarded," Harding said.

The archives' collection, located in the 12th floor of the Main Library, consists primarily of official University records. Letters, office papers, reports, tape recordings, and published materials are collected from the president, deans, department heads and faculty members.

A record's archival worth is determined by its value as a tool for researchers or administrators. "If a faculty committee is studying a particular problem, either the committee secretary or the archives keeps the minutes.

"Then, if a similar problem arises later, a new committee can refer to the minutes for a helpful idea or a possible solution," Harding said.

The various offices and departments cooperate with Harding in accessioning records for the archives. Each of the administrators lists the number of years a certain file must be kept for immediate reference.

"The archives is not a central file. Anything needed once a month or more is too active for us, so we have the departments keep their files until they are no longer used frequently," Harding said.

When the files reach the archives, Harding selects the materials to be saved and discards the others. If there are duplicate records, one copy or a microfilm copy is preserved.

Other items are saved for their display value. "The University's centennial is in 1970 and we expect to have some displays for that.

"We have a program for the OSU Glee Club concert held May 16, 1890, for the benefit of the Athletic Association. We also have a student's lecture notes for a physics course in 1904," he said.
TO: Rex Beckham, Chairman
FROM: Richard A. Flock

SUBJECT: Lantern file in the OSU Collection.

I have discussed with Dr. Branscomb the desirability of disposing of the Lantern file in the OSU Collection. It occupies valuable floor space which could be more profitably used. The paper has become so brittle that it is impossible to allow anyone to use it with the exception of the last 10-15 years and the first several years.

Special Materials has a complete microfilm run of the Lantern and has a negative microfilm master copy.

The Lantern Office has a complete file of the paper.

For these reasons I suggest the distributed Lantern be retained in the OSU Collection for ten years and then discarded. I would suggest that issues after volume 15 (1892) and preceding volume 74 (1955) be withdrawn and discarded.
TO: Pediatrics  
E301 Children's Hospital, 561 South 17th Avenue

FROM: Mr. Bruce C. Harding, University Archivist

SUBJECT: Retention and disposition of photographic negatives relating to your department

The Department of Photography and the University Archives have established the following policy relative to the retention and disposition of the photographic negatives taken by the Department of Photography for your faculty and staff:

1. All negatives will be retained by the Department of Photography for a period of ten years. The negatives will then be reviewed by the department's Photo-History Division and items selected for preservation in the Photo-History Collection.

2. The remaining negatives will be transferred to the University Archives for further analysis as follows:

   A. Each Department Chairman will be notified and a representative of his department should come and select those items which are of continuing value to the department or are of general research use.

   B. Those items selected will be retained in the University Archives where they will be available for use by University faculty, staff and students, unless the department places restrictions on their use. You will receive a listing of those items retained for your files.

   C. Those negatives not selected will be discarded or disposed of in some manner agreeable to both the University Archives and the department concerned.

Law Building, Room 19

The University Archives is located in the Main Library on the back side of the tower. The telephone number is Extension 2409. If you have any questions relative to this memo or as to the purpose and general operation of the University Archives, please call or come in and I will be happy to discuss these matters with you.
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

TO: Department Chairmen
FROM: Dr. Richard L. Meiling, Dean
SUBJECT: University Archives

1. Mr. Bruce C. Harding, University Archivist, is currently working to organize the documents relating to the University's past.

2. Departments will be asked to designate an archives officer with whom Mr. Harding may confer.

3. For the Administrative area, Mrs. Margaret Colburn will serve as Archives Officer, and will be available to the departmental appointees for help in related matters.
March 1, 1968

TO: Don Wood, Head Serials

FROM: Serena M. Bradshaw, Division of Rare Books and Special Collections

SUBJECT: Makio - 1967 and continuing

The OSU Collection had a complete run of the yearbooks of The Ohio State University until last year when, with no prior notice, the Makio staff cut the number of complimentary copies from two to one. As a result, we were unable to purchase a copy for the OSU Collection, the printing being entirely sold before we realized that the copy usually forthcoming was not. I called and explained the problem to the staff advisor of the Makio, telling her that if we had been notified of the cut in complimentary copies, we would have been happy to purchase one, as both copies are used extensively by library patrons. She promised the Libraries would receive a second 1967 Makio if any were returned.

Enclosed is an order for The Makio for 1967 and continuing for the OSU Collection. I believe that this should be purchased on General Funds if possible, there being no special fund for the OSU Collection. The item will have to be ordered each year, as the records of the Makio do not continue one year to the next because of the change of staff. The Makio cost is usually $6-$7 per issue.

The Makio is used extensively by faculty, staff, students, and alumni. The back issues are used more than the current issues. Every attempt should be made to have at least one complete run of the Makio in the Library. Copy one is very incomplete; copy two (OSU Coll.) lacks only the 1967 issue. Would it be possible to locate the 1967 issue in the O.S.U. Collection? I have discussed this with Mr. Atkinson who feels that it should be. If there are any particular reasons why it cannot be relocated I would be happy to discuss them with you.
University archivist's files
give students key to history

12 Jan 71

This story introduces a weekly feature on the history of the University as recorded in the Archives.

By LINDA HOWARD

Would you believe the Administration Building was taken over by fiery students united in a common cause—in 1877? Or that an underground newspaper was circulated on campus in the 1950s?

These and other tales are documented in the files of the University Archives, 335 Hitchcock Hall.

The Archives, containing volumes of records, microfilm, tape and disc recordings, and other items in its 1,200 cubic feet, is rated in the top 10 percent of university archives in the nation, according to William Vollmar, University archivist. Despite this, few students are familiar with it or even aware of its existence, he said.

"This is probably because it is not one of the more glamorous jobs on campus," Vollmar said. He has been archivist since 1969, and he works in the department alongside James E. Pollard, professor emeritus of journalism.

"Students expect to find a withered little man constantly at work in the basement," Vollmar said. "Actually, the University Archives is the center of information about the University. There is a tremendous research opportunity for students in the archives. I'd judge that at least 20 to 30 dissertations are possible from the material in our room."

University Archives serves as coordinator of Administration records, Vollmar explained, and as a result alleviates college departmental problems such as the piling up of old records. He added that it is an excellent learning resources tool for students wanting to do research or who are simply curious.

Since its organization in 1956, the Archives has had its share of problems, mostly in its budget.

"We don't have enough money or staffing," Vollmar said.

The main reason for this, he explained, is that with 455 different record-producing departments on campus the educational system comes first in priorities. Also, the fact that the archives is not very well known does not help them any, he said.

Asked whether anything has been stolen from the archives, Vollmar grinned and pointed to the cage-like second door of room 336 that is kept locked.

He explained that the room needs proper ventilation almost constantly, but that meant that the door had to be kept open. This resulted in the use of a special door that can be closed and locked to prevent theft, but still keep the room well-ventilated.

Vollmar said, however, that humidity and temperature control is a problem.

Room 336 is filled to the brim with directories and booklets containing such rare articles as the original blueprint and list of contractors for the construction of University Hall and the original register of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College—Ohio State's first graduating class—which contains the student's signatures, courses taken, and grades received.

"With information such as that found in the register of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, administrators can determine how the grade structure has changed through the years," Vollmar said.

In subsequent articles, some little-known aspects of the University's history will be examined.
A foothold

If someone told you to go to the University Archives and look up the minutes of a Board of Trustees meeting in 1929, you’d probably fire back two questions. First, “Where’s the University Archives?” and second, “Are you sure I’m allowed there?”

In order, the answers would be, “305 Hitchcock Hall” and “It’s always been open to the public.”

Strange. It’s generally assumed that anything having to do with the University’s history is stashed away somewhere in the University Hall. It’s also assumed that such hallowed information must be kept under 24-hour guard.

Not so. According to University Archivist William Vollmar, the archives have always been open. “It’s just that students didn’t know where to go,” he says.

Vollmar says students — or anyone doing research — are most welcome to use what he calls “the memory bank of the University since its inception — the official depository of the University’s history.”

O.K. But what if you don’t give a hang about the Board of Trustees in 1919?

Maybe you’d like to relive Spring Quarter 1970. The archives have pamphlets, articles, committee sheets — all kinds of data about the University’s most unusual quarter.

Or maybe you’re a nut on old rules: “What were women’s hours in 1954?” They’re there too.

Or maybe you have a research paper on “The Changing American College Student.” The archives may be of help.

Many faculty members have their papers on file. Colleges, clubs, old Maktos, University bulletins — to name a few — tell their stories at the archives.

Hours are 8 to 12 and 1 to 5 Monday through Friday. The archives is not open weekends.

And, as might be expected, the archives is not a lending library.

We hope the University community will make use of this impressive collection of materials.

“What’s the purpose of having all this information if nobody uses it?” Vollmar says.

Well, people, now is your chance.

If we’re to build any workable plans for the future, we’d better get a good foothold on the past.

OSU rooms to provide info

The first of four “OSU Rooms,” University information centers located on campus, was opened last week.

The new center, which provides information about the University to anyone interested, is located in the University Archives office, 305 Hitchcock Hall.

Rick McClure, coordinator of internal communication for the University, said, “We’re delighted that William Vollmar, the university archivist, has agreed to make these facilities available to the entire university community.”

The OSU Room contains annual reports of President Fawcett, proceedings of the Board of Trustees, the registrar’s annual statistical report, annual financial report, all University histories, and University directories.

There will also be a lantern clipping file, University bulletins and catalogues, copies of the Alumni Monthly magazine and the Mako, and various other publications and records.

OSU Room hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

McClure said additional materials will be provided in the OSU Room as demand indicates.

Similar rooms are planned for the Ohio Union, the main library and the Administration Building, McClure said.
OSU Room Established

In an effort to increase availability of University information to students, faculty and administrators, Ohio State has established an "OSU Room," located in University Archives, Room 305, Hitchcock Hall, on campus.

Rick McClure, coordinator of internal communication, said, "The purpose of OSU Rooms is to make available basic information about the University to any interested person. We're delighted that William Vollmar, the University archivist, has agreed to make these facilities available to the entire University community."

The OSU Room contains annual reports of the President, proceedings of the Board of Trustees, the registrar's annual statistical report, annual financial report, all University histories, University directories (faculty and student), a "Lantern" clipping file, University bulletins and catalogues, copies of the "Alumni Monthly," copies of the "Makio," University news releases, annual reports of the Research Foundation, copies of various University and student publications, records of various University departments and units, and various monographs and manuscripts of the University.

OSU Room hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday thru Friday.

McClure said additional materials will be provided in the OSU Room as demand indicates.

Other similar rooms have been planned for the Ohio Union and Main Library. "On the basis of student, faculty and administration response, we'll establish OSU Rooms in these locations, as well as the Administration Building," McClure said.

Appointment of McClure as coordinator of internal communication announced last month by Public Relations Director David Pullman.

McClure, 23, a 1970 graduate of Ohio State with a bachelor of arts degree in speech, has been on the Ohio State staff since September as assistant editor, news service. Previously he was associated with the WBNS stations in Columbus.
COLUMBUS, O., June 30.----Behind a metal-grated door on the third floor of Ohio State University's College of Engineering are stored more than a quarter of a million items recording the history of the university, all neatly packed and catalogued in cardboard boxes.

Bill Vollmar unlocks his domain, the University Archives, to reveal 1,500 cubic feet of records representing what he regards as "a complete cross-section of the university." As director, he's in charge of accumulating, sorting, cataloguing and maintaining significant reports and correspondence from each administrative office and academic department. In addition, he is responsible for about 66,000 images in the Photo Archives.

Ohio State's Archives were established in 1960, under the direction of James E. Pollard, who retired this year after 50 years of service to the university. Vollmar was named director in 1969.

Besides the research papers of distinguished faculty members and reports from administrators, the archives also includes other reference material. Vollmar lists 230 feet of bound volumes including university histories; 700 reels of microfilm, most of which were grade reports; 1,200
tapes, some made during the 1970 spring riots; 8,000 disc recordings; and 130 maps and blueprints.

One of the most intriguing items in the archives is a letter dated 1834, from the institution which later became Ohio State's College of Medicine. The archives also includes a list of academic departments planned for the university, hand-written by Joseph Sullivant and proposing their budgets. Some of these older items have been sealed in acetate to protect against deterioration.

In order to preserve the paper material, the archives is kept at a constant 70 degrees and a relative humidity of 45-55 per cent. The photo vault is kept at an even more controlled atmosphere.

Although the archives is locked at all times, anyone may use its material simply by requesting it through the archives staff. Students may use material at the archives offices.

According to Vollmar, an increasing number of graduate students are using the archives, and several have based their dissertations on its material. Vollmar said one of the most popular topics for undergraduates is the history of campus buildings, particularly the former president's residence and the Faculty Club.

"One of our little known responsibilities is that of a reference service," Vollmar added. "Of course, we don't conduct any extensive research for people here, but if someone calls with a specific question, we'll try to dig out the
answer for them."

Vollmar also spends much of his time in the accumulation and cataloguing of the material. "Most of the time we go to the departments themselves," he explained, "although sometimes they just send their old records to us. Any record on campus which is seven years old or older is officially inactive, and should go to the archives. There's a state law which says that none of this material can be destroyed or thrown out without the consent of the archivist."

The archives has somewhat of a "schizophrenic personality," according to Vollmar. "We operate under two conflicting policies, records management and learning resources. The first asks that we throw everything out that isn't really necessary. The latter says we should save everything that might help someone in his research someday."

Vollmar has one assistant to help sort through the mountains of material he receives each year. They set up their own cataloguing system, according to box and record group.

"As we sort through the papers, we can eliminate a lot of duplication," Vollmar noted. "Another advantage to having archives is that it provides cheaper storage space than an office filing system. Cardboard boxes cost a lot less than metal filing cabinets and we can pile them as high as we need to."

The class of 1923 recently presented the archives funds
to buy microfilm equipment. Beginning this fall, the archives will begin the process of microfilming some of its research material. Some of the older papers, however, will be saved as historical documents.

Vollmar said his job as archivist is becoming increasingly difficult as telecommunication improves. "Since the '30's, written documentation has gone downhill. It's easier these days to pick up the phone than to write a letter. Now correspondence leaves out 'the why,' and merely refers to 'the topic we discussed on the phone yesterday.' That's only half of the story."

He pointed out that this decline of written documentation is not unique to Ohio State, but is a problem encountered by historians throughout the world.

"It's not that we're not keeping, good, accurate records anymore," he explained. "It's just that people don't write down their reasoning as much as they used to. The archives tries to preserve that reasoning as much as possible."

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(CONTACT: William Vollmar, 303 Hitchcock Hall, 422-2409.)

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OSU archives store history

By Harry Lyons

One span of University history hard for archivist William Vollmar to store away is piled in Hitchcock Hall 083. These dusty, 1873 records of the only building then on campus still show impressions left by Old English clinging vines. The records are bricks from University Hall.

And when University Hall was razed in 1970, 500 of the bricks were delivered and the archivist agreed to give anyone five each, if they carried the bricks away themselves. About 600 bricks are left.

But University Archives does more than distribute keepsake bricks.

Since its beginning in 1960, the archives has collected and catalogued more than one-quarter million pieces of information, essential in researching the University's history.

Data extensive

This 25 tons of information includes annual reports from each college since 1870, minutes from the meetings of the Boards of Trustees since 1870, University financial reports since 1910, collections of faculty papers, administrative and academic records, and collections of papers of the University’s presidents.

In addition, behind double-locked doors, are stored more than 9,000 disc recordings, radio plays and theater materials, WOSU radio record collections from 1949 through 1950, more than 700 rolls of microfilmed records and certain “restricted” holdings.

"Less than five percent of archives research material is restricted," Vollmar said. "Virtually every record is open to the public except faculty collections, portions of University president’s collections, and the Alumni Association records."

Photos also saved

A photo archives in Brown Hall already preserves more than 66,000 negatives. In the past five years, it has received 30,000 items, including more negatives, prints, glass plates, black and white and color slides, stereo-views and glass lantern slides.

Archives material is kept permanently and never circulates. The decision to “throw something out” must be cross-checked against State Archives Center guidelines, Vollmar said.

Discarded material must be burned or shredded to prevent misuse.

Old books and records dating back to 1870 are preserved in the University Archives in Hitchcock Hall. An estimated 25 tons of information is stored for historical and research purposes. (Photo by Jack Kocka)

To make sure of the archives and its “learning resources tools,” patrons to Hitchcock Hall 385 must fill out a brief survey form before examining any material, Vollmar said.

Research material

Then, secretary Dorothy Ross or the archivist explains the use of 51 Record Group directions of research material. This year more than 600 record-producing campus agencies have submitted material to the University Archives.

In the past four years, 25 Ph.D. and M.A. theses have been written, based on archives material and 19 graduate and 63 undergraduate research projects were completed as well.

"Space, and more of it, is what the archives needs now," Vollmar said.
Archives Has Best Record
Of University, Historian Says

By Gary Kozel
Lancaster Daily News

The University Archives, the central source of material on the University, contains more than 1,500 cubic feet of manuscripts, 220 linear feet of bound volumes, and 10,000 tape and disc recordings.

William J. Vollmar, University archivist, said, "If you want to know anything about this University...not only history, but current information...this is the best place to call."

Under the authority of the State Records Commission, the University Archives, Vollmar explained, is responsible for all records created by the various academic and administrative departments.

3 Units in Archives

Vollmar said the archives has three units:

- The University Archives, in Hitchcock Hall, Room 305, which serve as the central depository for University records and the major source of historical information on the University;
- The Photo Archives, in Brown Hall, Room 75, which collects, processes, and houses all photographic material on the University, and;
- The records management services in Hitchcock Hall, Room 303, which advises various University offices on how to keep records, pointing out which can be destroyed, and which must ultimately be transferred to the archives.

Material is classified, he noted, as essential, high, medium and low priority.

Essential records include the Board of Trustees minutes, the president's annual report, faculty minutes, registrar's records and the president's papers.

High priority records include all printed histories on Ohio State, the papers of the chief administrative and academic heads, minutes of major University and college boards, yearbooks, the Lantern, and alumni publications.

Open to Public

"Ninety-five percent of our records are open to the public with no restrictions," Vollmar said. Those not open include certain faculty collections, personnel records of faculty and some alumni association records.

Persons seeking information can call or visit the archives, he said.

If the request does not require extensive long-term research, the archives will do the searching and provide the needed information.

If it is a major request, he said the person should visit the archives where he will be assisted by his staff.

In such cases, Vollmar said, "I make the documents available, help answer questions and clarify points for him. That's as far as I should go. If I go beyond that, I'm interfering. It's up to the student to evaluate it (material)."

He said inquiries have declined from 622 in 1970-71 to 606 in 1972-73. He attributed that decline to a decrease in the number of doctoral dissertations researched there.

"There are easily 100 dissertation topics waiting for people to research them," he added.

"We are very eager to assist students in using the material, particularly graduates, but also undergraduates.

"I firmly believe that material is not worth saving unless used...We are an educational institution. If the material can't be used to further education, I can't justify keeping it."
Archives not just paper world

By Rose Schwartz

William J. Vollmar, University archivist, sees the archives' chief function today as educational.

"If the archives aren't directly supporting education, then we might as well throw our information out," he said.

Vollmar said that he encourages students to use the archives, but added that there are no ready-made papers there.

He and Dorothy Ross, archives assistant, encourage and help anyone interested in the 1,650 cubic feet of manuscripts, 225 linear feet of bound volumes, 710 rolls of microfilm, 1,250 tape recordings, 8,000 disc recordings on 275 blueprints, maps and plates that make up the archives.

He estimated that there is material for 100 different dissertations in the archives for the diligent researcher.

Vollmar said he would like to see more undergraduates working in the archives, since he feels that they, too, are capable of handling manuscript material.

Interested people can call the archives reading room, Hitchcock Hall 305 where requests for information that doesn't require extensive research will be answered by the archives staff.

If the request does call for long-term research, the staff asks the inquirer to come to the archives where he can help locate the information.

According to Vollmar, another way the archives can aid education is by helping the University save money through record management.

He said it costs the University $593.50 per year to maintain a 14 drawer filing cabinet. This includes the price of the cabinet, the floor space used, the supplies that go into the cabinet, the file clerk who uses it and general supervision and overhead.

"With a program of efficient record management, we can limit the amount of records the University has to keep, therefore saving money which can be used to directly support educational programs," Vollmar said.

He has two main priorities now one of which is to secure a record center for those records that are not primarily archival in nature. According to Vollmar such a center would cut the cost of keeping records in University offices.

His second priority is to get a Board of Trustees by-law which would prevent the destruction of records before they are examined by the archivist to determine their worth. He said the by-law is needed to protect records which are being destroyed every day.
University Archives battle problems of material, space

By Aaron Clogg

There is more to Ohio State’s archives than just keeping records about the past. The world of William J. Vollmar, University archivist, contains some major problems.

The main purpose of the University Archives is to collect records for historical research and administrative use, and to serve as an efficient means of preserving and controlling records, he said.

The archives, consisting of 2,500 cubic feet of material and 220 cubic feet of bound volumes, are currently located in Brown Hall, Systems Engineering and Hitchcock Hall, Vollmar said.

Any number of things can serve as archival material, Vollmar said. Computer tapes, correspondence, grades and office memos can be considered vital University records.

Vollmar said his two most pressing problems are getting these records from the various departments, individuals and organizations into the archives; and then finding space for them.

Collecting material from the over 600 record producing units on campus, which “are proliferating like rabbits,” can be a problem, Vollmar said.

Those 694 units do not include faculty members and student organizations, which also produce archival mater-

ial, he noted.

To compound the problem of large numbers of potential archive-producing groups is the fact that not all of these organizations and individuals are anxious to turn their records over.

“ALTHOUGH UNIVERSITY records are required by law to be preserved, that is not always done,” he said. “The law is not fully enforced and there has been no major test of it, yet.”

Records should be made public, Vollmar said. However, he said, if this was required many officials would stop keeping records.

“This is a serious problem facing historians and archivists,” he said. “Since the Watergate scandal, public officials tend to be more reluctant to keep complete records.”

The other problem with the archives is a “big space problem,” Vollmar said.

LAST YEAR, the collecting of documents had to be severely curtailed due to a lack of space, he said.
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1 Not listed as appearing before the Committee but having a revised and unrevised transcript in the Committee's records.

2 Cassette of interview reused to record a meeting of the Committee, undated.
Testimonies of administrators unaccounted for

Records of 1970 OSU disturbances missing

By Mary Kropko

Some historical materials documenting the Spring 1970 campus riots may be unaccountably missing.

The portion involving the testimony of eight high-level University administrators of the Spring and Summer Quarters of 1970. It is part of the University Archives' collection of tapes and revised and unrevised transcripts of the testimony of 75 individuals who appeared before, or contributed information to, the Committee of Inquiry. The committee investigated the spring disturbances during Summer Quarters 1970.

The University archivist said he never received the materials from the committee, however the chairman of the committee, when informed by the Lantern the materials were missing, said he was "amazed."

THE LANTERN discovered a portion of the collection was missing from the archives while researching the campus riots of five years ago for two commemorative articles.

A checklist of the materials in the collection, provided by University Archivist William J. Vollmar, showed eight unrevised transcripts missing from the collection.

The missing transcripts were of eight high-level University administrators of 1970.

The eight, along with their 1970 titles, are: Novice G. Fawcett, University President; Gordon B. Carson, vice president for business and finance; Kenneth E. Krouse, special assistant to the president; Charles McLaren, executive assistant to the vice president, academic affairs; Edward Q. Moulton, vice president for administration; John T. Mount, vice president for student affairs; James A. Robinson, vice president for academic affairs; and Robert G. Smith, vice president for development.

OF THE EIGHT, the only one with a tape recording of his statements in the archives' collection is Charles McLaren.

None of the eight have a revised transcript in the collection.

Louis Nemzer, professor of political science who headed the committee, said the committee recorded the statements of the individuals who appeared before it, and a stenographer made transcripts from the recordings.

Vollmar said an unrevised transcript is created from the statements made on a tape recording. A revised transcript contains corrections of the unrevised transcript made by the person who made the recorded statements.

THE COMMITTEE wrote a 240-page report of its findings. The report, which was distributed to the public in the fall of 1970, contains a section describing the details of the spring events, and another section containing an analysis and recommendations concerning the problems facing the University.

The collection of tapes and transcripts was kept restricted from the public for a three-year period to ensure a certain amount of confidentiality to those who had provided information to the committee.

THE COLLECTION is now available to the public for research purposes in the University Archives in Hitchcock Hall 305.

Vollmar said the report of the committee is not sufficient for a serious historical study of the riots.

"Being an historian, I'd rather go to the original source of the testimony. The best way would be the tapes. The raw data is contained in the testimony of the people who appeared before the committee.

"How can you possibly understand what took place in the spring of '70 without being able to see the key testimony?" he said.

NEMZER turned the committee's materials over to Vollmar and the archives in November 1970.

Vollmar told the Lantern that in a November meeting he had with Nemzer, Nemzer told him he was removing from the collection materials relating to the testimony of certain administrators, and intended to mail the materials to those administrators.

"I remember that I disagreed with him," Vollmar said, referring to Nemzer. "I felt that the collection turned over to the archives should be complete."

However, when told of Vollmar's statement, Nemzer said, "I know that I turned everything I had over to the archives.

"IT'S DIFFICULT to remember the details of something that transpired five years ago, but I do remember that I made the original effort to get the materials into the archives. I had to call Vollmar."
“I’m amazed that there are any gaps at all in the collection,” he said. Vollmar and Nemzer have planned to meet in the archives today to check the collection.

In June 1973, four months before the restriction on the collection was to be lifted, Vollmar mailed letters to most of the eight 1970 administrators, asking that they send the tapes and transcripts, which he thought had been mailed to them, to the archives.

“I REGRET that I did not attempt to obtain the materials sooner,” Vollmar said. “I wanted the collection to be complete when the restriction was lifted.”

In the replies, the administrators indicated they did not have the tapes and transcripts Vollmar requested, and had no knowledge of their whereabouts.

Nemzer said it is possible no tape recordings were ever made of the eight administrators mentioned.

“Much of the work of the committee was done on an informal basis. For example, I was only able to speak with Novice Fawcett because he owed me a favor,” Nemzer said. “I went to his office, and he talked a lot about Ohio State, but would not talk about the riots.

“THERE WERE many administrators who were not anxious to talk,” he said.

Fawcett, now retired, when told that there are no tapes or transcripts of his testimony in the archives’ collection, said, “That must mean that I had no direct part in this committee.”

McLarnan, now president of Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn., had trouble remembering his own appearance before the committee, but said, “The committee members were mostly friends and colleagues, and I doubt if the atmosphere would have been very formal.”

HOWEVER, three of the eight administrators recollected going formally before the committee.

Mount, now vice president of regional campuses and dean of University College, said he remembered appearing before a formal session of the committee, but could not remember if he was tape recorded at the session.

Moulton, vice president for business and administration, said he appeared before the committee and his statements were tape recorded.

Smith, now working toward his doctorate at Ohio University, also remembered making formal statements before the committee and being tape recorded.

ROBINSON, president of Florida Western University in Pensacola, Fla., failed to return several telephone calls’ and Carson, executive vice president at Albion College in Albion, Mich., refused to speak with the lantern.

Krouse, currently director of the Workman’s Compensation Bureau in Columbus, was out of town and unavailable for comment.

Other members of the Committee of Inquiry contacted had trouble remembering details of what transpired, but said some of the eight did appear formally before the committee.
Missing tapes transcripts remain University mystery

By Marv Kropko
and Joe Ritchie
May 20, 1975

Materials reported in Monday's Lantern as missing from the University archives are still unaccounted for.

Eric R. Gilbertson, special assistant to President Harold L. Enarson indicated the University is interested in locating the tapes and transcripts of University administrators who testified before the Committee of Inquiry on the Spring 1970 disturbances.

LOUIS NEMZER, professor of political science and chairman of the committee, has said he turned over all the committee's materials to the archives in 1970.

Nemzer reviewed the collection Monday for more than an hour in the archives. With him were two women he referred to as "members of my staff."

University archivist William J. Vollmar was present as Nemzer examined the materials.

After reviewing the collection, Nemzer had no comment. He did say later he was "very disturbed" about the whole matter.

GILBERTSON said he doubted either Vollmar or Nemzer was not telling the truth and that the material has "got to be somewhere."

"I just asked Bill (Vollmar) if he would check in the Office of Public Affairs and see if they've been misplaced anywhere there," Gilbertson said.

"If that leads nowhere I think we have to begin to think through how we can find them," he added.

Gilbertson also said he could not imagine anyone having a motive for concealing this information.

VOLLMAR provided the Lantern with a new checklist Monday of materials in the collection. The list shows no tape recording for 12 of 75 individuals who appeared before, or contributed information to, the committee. It also shows no unrevised transcript for 10 persons and no revised transcript for 11.

The list shows no materials at all for seven high University administrators.

Vollmar said no checklist was compiled in 1970 because the testimony was not to be open to the public for three years.

Wrong tapes discovered; officials continue hunting

By Joe Ritchie
and Marv Kropko
5-21-75

University administrators said they will continue their search for tapes and transcripts missing from University Archives after the apparent discovery of some of the tapes Tuesday morning turned out to be a false alarm.

The missing tapes and transcripts are of administrators' testimony before the Committee of Inquiry, which investigated the 1970 spring disturbances.

Eric R. Gilbertson, special assistant to President Harold L. Enarson, and Edward Q. Moulton, vice president for business and administration, both said several of the tapes had apparently been found in the office of George P. Crepeau, associate provost for instruction.

HOWEVER, Crepeau said Tuesday afternoon, "This morning we thought we found tapes of about six administrators, but it turned out to be a tape recording of an open house hearing which preceded the committee tapes by several years.

"I listened to it, and none of the (1970) administrators are on it."

Gilbertson said, "When George and I went up to listen to some of them, we found out they weren't the things at all.

"I haven't any idea where to look now, but people are still looking."

"WHEN I FIRST came here there were some tapes — the ones we were looking for — and we are now searching our files," Crepeau said. "They may still be here (in the Office of Academic Affairs)."

University Archivist William J. Vollmar said, "I never thought to check Academic Affairs because they are so meticulous in record keeping, and careful in making sure everything is sent here on a regular basis."

Vollmar searched for the materials in the Office of Public Affairs Tuesday. "I went to the storage room and physically went through all the boxes of materials and records, but found nothing pertaining to the spring of 1970."

The Lantern was able to reach Beatrice A. Weaver, a former student who typed the transcripts of the tapes for the committee in 1970.

WEAVER WAS one of two women who accompanied Louis Nemzer, professor of political science and chairman of the Committee of Inquiry, to the University Archives Monday to examine the collection.

Weaver was able to remember some of the people who appeared before the committee, but was not certain about the administrators whose tapes and transcripts are unaccounted for.

"I've racked my brain trying to remember what happened," she said.

"I don't know how archives work, but I think somebody should give other people a receipt at the moment something is taken, saying exactly what is in there, and then five years later this sort of thing wouldn't happen," she added.
Do you sigh with envy when you see children slip into fantasy as they play “make-believe” while you have to deal with the harsh conditions of the “real world”? Sometimes adults slip into fantasy of their own, in the kind of nightmares that Kafka wrote about so well, and have trouble getting back to “reality.” For instance, about three weeks ago, I was in my office, getting my lectures in order and starting to prepare final examinations. I was doing what I have been told was my job, finishing the long school year and looking forward to the summer ahead. The telephone rang, and I was speaking with a nice young Lantern reporter who had recently discussed the 1970 “riots” with me. He had shown so much intelligent interest that I had suggested that he visit the University Archives and look at the report of the Committee of Inquiry on these matters, and even read some of the position papers which we had prepared then. Now he was really asking me a puzzling question about some “lost tapes.” Did I know anything about them?

I DIDN’T KNOW it then, but he had opened the door to Kafkaland. Bewildered by his questions, I called the University Archivist for an explanation. He repeated the question and brought out the implication that the reporter had hinted at: didn’t I have something to do with the loss of these tapes? I had been chairman of the Faculty Council’s Committee that had studied the 1970 events, gathering materials and interrogating those willing to appear before our Committee, and making tapes and transcripts of some testimony. The report was nearly five years old, but I seemed to be suspected with “displacing some of the materials which I had avidly gathered to be sent to the Archives. I tried to remember what had happened a half-decade ago. Of course, some of the tensions and puzzles of that terrible time were not hard to re-establish. Sometimes in the fall of that year I had sent the committee’s records to the University’s Archives, having planned that long before talking with the Archivist; in fact, I had

secure the facilities at very little cost to the University for taping and transcribing interviews.

(Now the thought suddenly hit me that maybe something wonderful was happening. With my hitherto hidden capacity to grasp the inner meaning of emerging events, which most academic Walter Mittles know they have, I asked if someone in the Administration had finally decided to try to understand what had happened in 1970, and to apply the lessons to 1975. Maybe I was on my way to the center of Kafkaland; now the many things we had not been able to use would become available: reports of people in the city and state governments which we had not seen, tapes of the speeches made on the Oval which were later made available to prosecuting attorneys, the partially taped sessions of negotiations between students, faculty and administration representatives.

Even more important, maybe there would be some serious discussion of the real causes of the ‘riots,’ the lack of understanding between people, the rejection of any serious cooperation between students, faculty and administration, the basic attitudes that only administrators know how to run a university and the soft-headed professors and callow students ought to do their thing and let people work out the directives from the Administration Building. (Lord, that will be the day when these attitudes are questioned!)

BUT ANOTHER corner of Kafkaland was beckoning, and I could not continue to daydream. The Lantern reporter decided that he could not sit on this hot story of lost tapes, and he had to report on the Archivist’s suspicions. The Lantern story, when it appeared, was actually a well-written and moderate account, only hinting at the prevailing suspicions. And, while I was blinking from the brilliance of the public limelight, I was being given assurance of some of our leaders’ faith in my good character. The Assistant to the President of the University in a busy day, took time out to say that he was not sure that Nemzer had been lying.

someone to hear my pleas, or to listen to the Archivist and me and help determine which of us was for real. I made several calls, only to discover that while I had friends and acquaintances in many offices, including several devoted to hearing the problems and grievances of students and faculty members, no one could help me. A faculty member can get a hearing if he is talking about tenure, or salary, or teaching, but when he keeps muttering that he can’t remember details but insists that he doesn’t steal tapes ... By this time, my many “friends” throughout the campus were congratulating me on my clever plan for the sale of the tapes.

IN SOME DESPAIR about my shameful memory, I asked some kind people who had worked on the committee to help me remember what had happened in September 1970. Curiously, within a few minutes after I had telephoned the University Archivist to get permission to see the files, I was called by the Lantern reporter and asked if he could get my “statement” after I had appeared before the Archivist. I tried to say that I did not expect to confess anything, and wasn’t really appearing before anyone, but I wasn’t convincing. He reported in what was now a daily story (how did I become so notorious, suddenly, after all my time-consuming efforts in the past had failed?), that I had appeared and confessed, and that the two mysterious females. We did learn that there were two dozen tapes (and many, many transcripts) in the University Archives, but the Archivist had never gone past the labels written by someone on each. Could it be that some tapes were wrongly labelled, or that some that were labelled with one man’s name actually held records of several contributions? We were also puzzled to find there were only three small boxes, mostly containing tapes and transcripts; we thought that much more material should be there — all of which had been sent.

Some of us believed that there would be broad cooperation in trying to understand the 1970 events, and had prepared to record the contributions of many
trators and members of the Board of Trustees. The one time I got through to a member of the Board, it was made plain to me that it was not the thing to do. The central administrators who did talk to our committee (and this did not mean all, by any estimate) were very bland, polite, but hardly interested in giving us new information.

BUT ARE THERE even deeper questions here? A simple minded professor believes that the central lesson of 1970 was the need for a great many people to work intensively and persistently at creating a viable and cohesive community out of the many desperate elements on the Ohio State campus. There ought to be a gradual build-up of capacity to communicate and cooperate, an improvement in our capacity to deal with our common problems, a recognition that putting the real decision-making and policy-implementing powers in the hands of a dozen men can’t solve our great problems. The fault is not alone the lack of vision in the Administration Building, but the lack of responsibility among the rest of us — especially those who could make significant contributions, such as some extraordinary Deans, many able people on our faculty, some of the ablest student leaders that we have had in years — who are really content to sit by irresponsibly and let a new version of 1970 play its course.

Maybe there is some kind of poetic justice in this silly chasing after tapes that had tragically little on what ailed us in 1970, while we ignore the ideas heard by the committee and the forces moving thousands of students and hundreds of faculty. But let’s stop this. We must get back to the “realities” of confrontations that are discussed only in order to avoid the final steps of violence, to the contempt between polarized students and faculty who can’t bother with real problem-solving, to the final examinations and the holy ritual of grades that must be observed. Or does that get us deeper into Kafkaland?

Louis Nemzer
Chairman
1970 Committee of Inquiry
Tape disappearance is no Watergate

5-28-75

Since the advent of Watergate, the words "tapes" and "transcripts" have taken on an almost mystical meaning in the United States. When it was revealed last week that our very own university was involved in a "tape incident," it was natural for many to immediately suspect foul play and scandal.

Unfortunately for fame seekers and those anxious to see their names in the Washington Post, there is little similarity between the loss of materials documenting the 1970 campus unrest and Watergate.

Of course, the disappearance of the tapes and transcripts cannot be taken lightly. The 1970 riots are now history, and the missing testimony of seven administrators is a key part of this history. The fact that this testimony is unaccounted for makes research and study of the incident impossible. In any large organization, and especially in a university, it is imperative that all records — whether of campus unrest or grades — be kept in an organized manner.

It is conceivable that some person, known or unknown to the University, has stolen the records and is keeping them for some devious purpose. It is also conceivable that University administrators are plotting to hide the tapes to keep their content from the public.

But none of these possibilities are likely. At worst, the case of the missing tapes illustrates the consequences of shoddy bookkeeping.

Because the investigations took place five years ago, most of the people involved have foggy recollections of what happened, thus confusing the issue even more.

Even if members of the University never do find the tapes, they can still learn from them. Ohio State's Board of Trustees, which is this University's governing body, has no guidelines or bylaws concerning the use of official records. Such laws would dictate the exact handling of records, and certainly could have prevented the loss that occurred. These guidelines could also outline the taping, rewriting and placement procedures of all University materials. It is necessary such rules be initiated as soon as possible.

University officials, however, are at least accepting the existence of a problem and should continue their search of the records until an answer can be found. Although the possibilities of misfiling and mislabeling are endless, it appears as though all physical attempts to locate the materials are being conducted.
University's record keeping questioned

By Joe Ritchie

To most people, record keeping has taken on a new meaning since Watergate, and the University is no exception. When the Lantern discovered in May that key portions of records made by the Committee of Inquiry which investigated the 1970 Spring Quarter disturbances were missing, University officials and some faculty members began talking about a new "mini-Watergate."

The tapes and transcripts of some high-level University administrators have not been located yet. Still, the "Watergate" handle hardly seems appropriate.

ALTHOUGH there have been no public allegations of wrongdoing, several sources have hinted this may be a possibility. Yet few have seriously suggested the tapes might have been stolen.

The biological nature of the missing material, however, prompts one to wonder, how records are kept at the University.

The records of the 1970 Committee of Inquiry were considered to have enough research or historical value to be preserved in the University Archives. Not all University documents are classified as archival records, however. There are six categories of University records.

DOCUMENTS and other materials, such as sound recordings or photographs, which help document the "organization, functions, policies, decisions or other activities of the University and its faculty and staff" are considered by the Operating Manual of the University to be records. These records fall into one or more of the following categories: Active, inactive, obsolete, archival, record series and essential records.

The operating Manual contains a timetable which dictates how long various re-

ports and statements must be kept, and whether they may be discarded or should be sent to the archives.

For instance, an annual report, audit report or financial statement is kept in the originating office for 10 years, then retained permanently in the archives. Most payroll data are kept only six years, however, and are not considered to be archival.

THE UNIVERSITY archivist, William J. Vollmar, is responsible for determining the status of or value of those records which have not yet been assessed. As a result of the confusion surrounding the Committee of Inquiry material, Vollmar said he will now do an immediate inventory for an office that requests it.

The office making the request must then countersign for the inventory.

When material is brought to the archives, the accessioning process begins. Accessioning is a process of filling out. This shows the date the material was received, from whom it was received, and a description of the material, including its quantity.

The reverse side of the form shows in detail the various processing steps which are dated and initialed by the archivist or his assistant. Older forms have only the accessioning material on the front side.

LANTERN REPORTERS examined one of these older accession record sheets which was made Nov. 18, 1970. This record seems to indicate the Committee of Inquiry sent only that material which is presently in the archives collection.

Louis Nemzer, professor of political science and chairman of the Committee of Inquiry, said he sent all the committee's materials to University Archives on that date.

In a Lantern article, Nemzer wrote that he sent five boxes of material to the archives; Vollmar says there were only three, which seems to be supported by the accessioning record.

It is possible the tapes and transcripts were lost in the moving process. Yet all the records of low-priority materials in the basement of Hitchcock Hall. The main storage areas are in rooms 306 and 308, where it is easier to control the environment.

Most archivists are schooled in the art of using special containers, such as acid-free cardboard boxes or cans for film. They also learn laboratory methods of conserving paper. Workshops such as those at the Ohio Historical Society give archivists an opportunity to exchange ideas.

The archives have not, at all times, been located in Hitchcock Hall. When established in 1956, they were located in the basement stacks. Afterwards, they were moved to the library stacks.

Vollmar said an inventory taken in June shows there are now about 2,000 cubic feet of materials in the archives, with an additional 83 linear feet of bound volumes.

There are also about 710 rolls of microfilm, 1,250 tape recordings, 8,000 disc recordings and 275 blueprints, maps and plats (flat drawings of buildings, etc.).

In addition to the materials at Hitchcock, there is a photo archive in the basement of Brown Hall. Martha R. Jones is the photo archivist, and she recently told Vollmar there were now about 175,000 prints and images in the rapidly growing collection.

VOLLMAR has lobby for several years now for a Board of Trustees bylaw which would be "more viable" and which would articulate policy on record keeping.

He is convinced a strong bylaw would prevent records from getting lost or being destroyed before someone has a chance to determine their significance.

UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES function along similar lines. Usually, Vollmar's assistant, Dorothy F. Ross, enters the name of the person doing research in a log. She then brings the materials from the storage area to Hitchcock Hall 306 where they may be examined.

Preserving material for archival purposes is just as complicated as security.

One of the biggest prob-
William J. Vollmar, Ohio State archivist, scans over a portion of University records stored in Hitchcock Hall.
Good may come from lost tapes

By Gary Hemphill

The disappearance of several University Archive tapes, found missing last Spring Quarter, which included testimony of eight high-level administrators on the 1970 campus riots, may produce some good.

Although the tapes have not been found, attempts are being made to improve the University's record keeping procedures because of the mishap, University Archivist William J. Vollmar said.

The University's present system is the "last living vassal of feudalism," he said. "Each department is responsible for its own records."

VOLLMAR BELIEVES one central individual should be responsible for maintaining records. He thinks the University Archivist should be the one central individual.

Currently, University record keeping is ruled by state records laws, which say "a proper administrative head" must be responsible for record keeping. There is some question whether these laws are applicable.

"It's a touchy legal situation because we are governed by the Board of Trustees," he said.

Vollmar said he also uses the University Operating Manual, but that is only advisory.

VOLLMAR PROPOSES to amend the University By-Laws, which are formulated by the Board of Trustees, giving the University Archives control over all records.

His proposal is being reviewed by Edward Q. Moulton, vice president of business and administration. Moulton will either send it to the trustees or back to Vollmar with suggestions for rewriting, he said.

As for the tapes, Vollmar has "very serious doubts whether they (University administrators) will find them."

But Eric R. Gilbertson, special assistant to President Harold L. Enarson, believes otherwise.

GILBERTSON SAID that the tapes will probably eventually turn up, but added that there is no active search. "I'm sure they weren't destroyed, just misplaced," Gilbertson said.

Vollmar said he did not think there was anything "Watergatish" about the tapes, and was not too concerned about their content.

The missing tapes were part of the Archives' collection of tapes and revised and unrevised transcripts of the testimony of 75 individuals before the Committee of Inquiry, formed to investigate campus disturbances during Spring Quarter 1970.
Archives feature unusual records

By Deborah Burston
11-29-76

"University Archives" usually conjures up images of old, dusty records in museum surroundings attended by scholars of the same description. But Ohio State's archives, located in 305 Hitchcock, hardly fit such visions.

Where else could you find a monogrammed derby of former President William Oxley Thompson or a crank handle threatening to sue the University? (The writer said someone on campus had a ray gun and was shooting rays into his head.)

THESE MEMORANDA are just some of the prized possessions of University Archivist William Vollmar. Vollmar assumed his position in April 1969 while still working on a doctorate degree in history.

In his sunlit office are glass cases of University bulletins and course offerings catalogs dating back to 1927. Also in his office are biographical sketches of every University instructor and president.

THE ACTUAL archives, across the hall from Vollmar's office and workroom, are located in a classroom with a mesh door. Stacked to the ceiling and stretching from one end of the room to the other are rows upon rows of University memorabilia. In numbers, it consists of 2,120 cubic feet of manuscripts, 95 linear feet of bound volumes, 720 rolls of microfilm, 1,259 tape recordings, 6,000 disc recordings and 275 blueprints, maps and plates.

The boxes contain University presidential papers, trustee's minutes, student records, commencement programs and other materials both confidential and public.

ONE BOX entitled "Student Exuberances" contains mementos from the Spring 1970 student demonstration that resulted in the closing of the campus. Contents include leaflets — some taken off of national guardsmen's bayonets or salvaged from waste cans — letters to the newspapers, pictures and the public court files. There is also a tape recording of a strategy planning meeting provided by a female with a hidden recorder.

Other boxes contain every football program ever printed, copies of the "book, the original plans for the University, honorary degrees presented, etc.

OF ALL archival materials, about 2 percent is confidential. These include student and faculty records, transcripts, court litigations and police psychological records. According to Vollmar, this material is only available to the student or to outsiders with student permission.

Other confidential materials are instructors' contracts, maps of the University tunnel system and materials donated to the University that specifies not to be opened until after the donor's death or other special conditions.

PRESENTLY, VOLLMAR is negotiating with the widow of Charles Glatf, the school desegregation expert, for his papers.

Vollmar said there are literally hundreds of possible thesis and dissertation topics the archives could provide such as the Communist investigations of students and faculty or the effects of the "student exuberances" on University policies and history.

The archives were developed in 1959 under former President Novice Fawcett, and includes the Photo Archives in 75 Brown Hall. James Pollard, former director of the School of Journalism, was the first University Archivist from 1959-65. Pollard, who lives in Upper Arlington, has been connected with the University since the early 1900s and was instrumental in the compila-
A BILL

To Establish and Maintain an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Ohio.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That
2. a college for the benefit of agriculturists and mechanic arts is hereby established.
3. In the state of Ohio, in accordance with the provisions of an act of congress of
4. the United States, passed July 25, 1862, entitled: an act chartering public lands
5. to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit
6. of agriculturists and mechanic arts, said college to be located in townships par-

Adopted on March 22, 1870
PURPOSES
The primary purpose of the Archives is to serve as the administrative memory of the University. Although history does not repeat itself, many situations are similar enough that a study of past administrative actions will enable an official to determine what occurred on a previous occasion and to weigh facts relating to that historical moment before rendering a decision on a current problem. Without documentary materials created over the years readily available for him to consult, an administrator is handicapped in obtaining the knowledge and understanding necessary to make decisions.

By centralizing those materials that are of continuing administrative, legal, fiscal, or research value, the Archives promotes greater and more efficient use of such records, relieves individual offices of the responsibility of servicing them, releases considerable filing equipment and space, and reduces the fire hazard of storing records in inaccessible areas.

By preserving its documentary heritage in the Archives, the University makes it possible for researchers to study the contributions of individual faculty and staff in their respective fields.

Also, with the University’s Centennial approaching, the Archives will be used to document the role of our institution in the development and growth of higher education in Ohio, the United States, and the world.

USING THE ARCHIVES
Although the primary users of the Archives are the administrative officers and the faculty, any qualified researcher having need for information contained in its records may utilize them subject to restrictions placed upon certain record series by the office of origin or the Archives Advisory Committee. The records are available on Monday - Friday during the hours of 8:30 a.m. until 5:00 p.m.

UNIVERSITY RECORDS DEFINED
“Any document, device, or item, regardless of physical form or characteristic, which is created or received by an office of the University and which serves to document the organization, functions, policies, decisions, or other activities of the University and its faculty and staff is University property and is not to be discarded, transferred or otherwise disposed of except as provided by State or Federal Law, University Records Retention and Disposition Schedules, or the general rules of the University. Faculty and staff leaving the University shall leave all such records for their successors or notify the University Archivist who shall determine their disposition based upon criteria established by the Archives Advisory Committee.” Examples of University Records include:

1. Correspondence, reports, policy statements, and related items, both sent and received.
2. Minutes of all University boards, committees, and other groups.
3. Printed, Mimeographed or otherwise produced items issued by the University.
4. Sound recordings or photographs of University faculty, staff, groups, or events.
5. Personnel records of faculty, staff, students, and alumni.
6. Such “housekeeping” records as requisitions, purchase orders, invoices, canceled checks, bank data, and ledgers or journals.

For instructions as to the retention and disposition of University Records, please consult Section 9 of the Operating Manual, “University Archives and Records Disposition,” or call campus extension 2409.

MAJOR RECORD GROUPS IN THE ARCHIVES
1. Board of Trustees
2. Secretary, Board of Trustees
3. Office of the President
4. Office of Administration
5. Office of Academic Affairs
6. Office of Business and Finance
7. Office of Research
8. Office of Educational Services
9. Office of Student Relations
10. Office of Campus Planning
11. Office of University Relations
12. College of Agriculture and Home Economics
13. College of Arts and Sciences
14. College of Commerce and Administration
15. College of Dentistry
16. College of Education
17. College of Engineering
18. College of Law
19. College of Medicine
20. College of Pharmacy
21. College of Veterinary Medicine
22. University College
23. Graduate School
24. Cooperative Extension Service
25. The Ohio State University Development Fund
26. Faculty Organizations
27. Alumni Organizations
28. Student Organizations
29. College of Biological Sciences

Each of the above major groups is subdivided into departments, schools, divisions, etc.
Fire hits Brown Hall vault

A fire in Brown Hall Monday afternoon caused $100 damage when a fan in a University Photo Archives film vault caught fire.

Eight pieces of fire equipment and 30 firefighters were detained about one-half hour before they could get to the blaze because the keys to the vault could not be found until campus security and the University archivist located them.

ONCE THE KEYS were located, the vault was unlocked and peeled open while firefighters stood by prepared with gas masks.

Carl Spaeth, Columbus Division of Fire battalion chief said the insulation on the wire leading to the fan had burned and produced a smell which resembles the odor released by nitrate oxides.

Fire officials feared if the vault containing the nitrate base films had caught fire, a toxic and deadly gas could have been released.

SPASTH SAID the reason why the insulation on the wiring had burned was because the shaft of the fan had become stuck causing the wiring to overheat.

He added a major fire could have been started if an oversized fuse was used.

Spaeth said the reason why so many men and equipment were sent was because the University is considered a “B” assignment. “Any ‘B’ call will automatically dispatch a large number of men and equipment to the scene,” Spaeth said.

The criteria for a “B” assignment call is any place of public gathering or assembly, according to Spaeth.
Arena to house archive center

By Melissa Finney

The north end of St. John Arena will become the new record center for many of the University's archives. William J. Vollmar, University archivist, said, "We hope to have the new record center functional by the beginning of September."

Vollmar said, "It will cost one-twelfth the amount of money to store the records in St. John at the record center as it presently costs to store records in filing cabinets in offices located throughout the University, and that's a conservative estimate."

The University Archives, now located in Hitchcock Hall, serves as the central depository for University records and the major source of historical information on the University.

THE ST. JOHN Arena record center will be a temporary storage space for records that do not have high research usage. By law they must be kept for six years. After six years they will be destroyed or placed with archival records and kept permanently in Hitchcock Hall.

Low research usage records from about 700 academic and administrative departments will be transferred from campus offices into the record center.

Vollmar cited examples of low research material, such as IBM cards from the Office of Records, news releases about campus projects from University publications and records of the Acquisitions Department from the library.

"These records are voluminous and expensive to keep. A four-drawer office filing cabinet costs $32.50 and holds as much as six record center boxes at a cost of $4.95 a box," said Vollmar.

HE ADDED the record center is a more efficient system and is less expensive than the current system.

"We could store more than 10,000 boxes in St. John, and would only need one person to work at the record center, instead of having people in offices all over campus filing and finding records."

Vollmar said each record will be assigned a number as it is placed in the record center.

High priority records such as printed histories on Ohio State, papers of the chief administrative and academic heads and minutes of major University and college board meetings will remain in the archives at Hitchcock Hall.
Archives show board wins faculty-trustee disputes

By Greg Hoersten 10-23-76

When the Ohio State Board of Trustees and a faculty member rub each other the wrong way, someone has to give, leave or be forced out.

The University Archives yield some interesting examples of faculty-trustee disputes ranging from failure to conduct compulsory chapel services to draft card burning.

In 1933 Ohio State President Walter Quincy Scott lost his job when the trustees voted 6-1 not to renew his contract.

Scott, besides not conducting compulsory chapel service as stipulated in his contract, had expelled dangerous economic theories in public lectures, the trustees charged.

The theory Scott supported was the Henry George Single Tax Theory, which holds that individual ownership of land is wrong, capital is robbery and dividends are theft.

JUST A step short of communism, the theory was not the easiest thing to support at that time or now.

Although the president was gone, the University continued until the morning of commencement exercises when the trustees realized they had no one to conduct the ceremony.

Walter Scott was replaced by William Henry Scott, a former president of Ohio University.

In 1936 another faculty member failed to have his contract renewed by the trustees. The following year, Herbert Adolphus Miller, a professor of sociology, was out of a job when his contract ran out.

But Miller's biggest mistake was that he had allowed interracial dancing during a sociology heretofore.

During an international speaking tour, Miller had praised the principles of Mahatma Ghandi and condemned the Japanese administration of Korea. This caused official protests from the British, who administered India, and from Japan. Both countries protested to the State Department.

In 1953, the United States was fighting communism in Korea and the House Un-American Activities Committee was looking for communists at home. On March 12, 1953, while investigating higher education, the committee called Byron T. Darling, an Ohio State assistant professor of physics, to testify.

During his testimony, Darling invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked whether he had given atomic information to communist party members or agents. He did say he had never given secret information to the communists.

A day after his appearance, Darling was suspended by Ohio State President Howard L. Bevis. After meeting with Darling in early April, Bevis recommended that he be dismissed. Bevis' recommendation was approved by the Board of Trustees on April 20, 1953.

Throughout the entire period, Darling maintained that the hearings set a dangerous precedent and that this was the only reason he refused to testify.

"His dismissal was based largely on his taking the Fifth Amendment," said Lewis C. Branscomb, professor of Thurber Studies. "Exercising legal rights and being punished for it is not right.

"My feeling at the time was that the administration didn't handle it very well," said Branscomb, who was then president of the Ohio State chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP).

Ohio State was placed under censure by the national AAUP for the incident in 1956. The censure was later lifted.

When last heard from, Darling was at Laval University in Quebec City. In 1959 the United States was again fighting communism, this time in Vietnam. On April 4, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in Memphis. The following day David E. Green, an assistant professor of history, burned his draft card in his American foreign policy class in sympathy with King's doctrine of nonviolence.

Later in the day, he appeared at a meeting on the Oval and allegedy collected money to arm blacks. He also encouraged students to burn their draft cards.

On July 11, 1963 Green was dismissed by the trustees on the recommendation of Ohio State President Novice G. Fawcett, who overruled a Faculty Advisory Committee subcommittee's recommendation for a more lenient penalty.

Again the University was censured by the AAUP. The censure is still in effect.

Green, now an associate professor of history at the University of Saskatchewan, in Saskatoon, said it was hard to tell if the dismissal kept him from getting another job. He received no job offers for four years following his dismissal.

"Rarely does anyone say we're not hiring you because you burned your draft card," he said. "It was a difficult period to go through.

"I thought at the time and I do now that it was a mistake to dismiss him," said Clayton Roberts, professor of history.
By Liz Solomon

Raimund E. Goerler describes the University Archives in Hitchcock Hall as "the collective and official memory of the University."

But Goerler, who has been the archivist since November 1978, hastens to add that "it is more than the memory of the administration; it is the memory of the whole university community."

The archives contain documents not only of the Board of Trustees, presidents, deans and other administrators, but those of faculty as well as student and alumni organizations. Some material dates from well before the establishment of the University in 1870.

The archives themselves, however, were not established until 1960, drawing together records that had been scattered around the campus into one central collection.

Some things unfortunately were kept in a rather haphazard way before the creation of the archives so there are gaps in some of the earlier records, Goerler said.

"Our job is to see that there are no further gaps," he said.

This is not as easy a task as it first would seem, for decisions must be made on what to keep and what to discard from the myriad reports, general office files and papers generated annually by the 52 University record groups used for archival classification.

"We are not only responsible for maintaining present records, we have to anticipate what material will be needed for research in the future," Goerler explained.

Included in the archival collection are yearbooks, commencement programs, financial records, catalogs, bulletins, directories, scrapbooks, biographic materials and newspaper clippings. The archives presently consist of 3,388 cubic feet of manuscripts, 95 linear feet of bound volumes, 730 rolls of microfilm, 1,300 tape recordings, 8,000 disc records and 275 blueprints, maps and plates.

The Photo Archives, which are located in Brown Hall and which predates the main archives by several decades, contain 200,724 prints, negatives and slides. M. Ruth Jones has maintained this collection for the last 28 years and has assisted researchers making use of the materials for publications and exhibits.

The archives receive several thousand requests for information every year. Many can be answered in a matter of minutes by easy reference to minutes of the board of trustees, old catalogs, bulletins, faculty minutes and University publications.

Others may require hours of searching by Goerler or his assistant Dorothy Ross. Qualified researchers needing extensive material are able to make use of finding aids in the archives, except when the documents needed are restricted.

Who uses the archives?

Large numbers of students find its resources invaluable for class projects as well as for master's theses and doctoral dissertations. A frequent request by alumni is for course descriptions from old course catalogs. Individuals who have been away from Ohio State for a number of years and now want to continue their education frequently need such course descriptions to accompany transcripts.

The archives receive several such requests every week, Goerler said.

There are a number of current research projects involving materials from the archives. John Herrick, the former director of campus planning, has been working for a number of years to identify all buildings ever constructed on the campus.

Another lengthy project is being conducted by members of the marching band and alumni organizations on the history of the band.

The archives contain the papers of a number of noted former faculty members. There are frequent requests for information from these collections, Goerler said. Recently the George Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies contacted the archives for information from the papers of the late Mikhail Condiode, who taught Russian economic history here from 1949 to 1959.

With the wealth of information contained in the archives, Goerler said the challenge of his job is to try to devise ways in which materials from the more than 600 information-producing divisions of the University can be made useful to researchers.

Not the least part of the problem is logistics — just finding space for the storage of all the material. The space in Hitchcock Hall is exhausted and some archival material now must be stored in the University Records Center in the basement of St. John Arena.

But the archives have more than a "memory" function. They are responsible ultimately for the management of all University records.

"This boils down to advising the various offices throughout the University on what records they need to keep and for how long," said Goerler. It means working with individual offices to set up a schedule for sorting and transferring old records from their files to the University Records Center after a certain period of years, depending on the nature of the records. The material is kept in the records center for a scheduled period and then either disposed of or added to the archival collection, Goerler explained.

Having this kind of retention schedule can save a department hundreds of dollars if the cost of unneeded filing cabinets, not to mention valuable office space, he said.

Goerler came to Ohio State from the Western Reserve Historical Society where he had served as a manuscript specialist. Earlier he was an archivist assistant at Case Western Reserve University, where he received his Ph.D. in American history with archives as a supporting field.
OSU history in photo collection

By Martha Carson

In a small room in the basement of Brown Hall there is a collection of more than 250,000 photographs, negatives and slides representing Ohio State from the 1870s to the present.

That collection is the OSU photo archives. Those thousands of images cover a wide variety of subject matters, said Raimund Goerler, university archivist. Some of the subjects represented include university buildings, alumni groups, faculty and staff and various campus events.

Everything is filed according to subject, said Ruth Jones, photo archivist since 1951.

Some of the groups are indexed in the card file too, Goerler said.

The photo archives was started by Joseph N. Bradford in 1931 after he retired as an OSU professor. He was a professor of architecture and the first OSU professor of photography, Jones said. He worked on the collection until his death in 1943.

Seven file cases were needed to hold the 16,000 images that were in the collection at the beginning, Jones said. There are now 49 file cases.

The photo archives is housed in a space built especially for that purpose.
OSU ARCHIVES

THE UNIVERSITY DIARY

Oscar Wilde once wrote, "Memory is the diary that we all carry about with us." The University Archives, nestled mostly in Hitchcock Hall with its photographic archives in Brown Hall, is the memory of The Ohio State University. However, it is hardly portable, nor does it consist of a simple set of chronological entries in a handful of volumes. The materials that document the University's past make up more than 2500 cubic feet of official files and manuscripts and more than 85 linear feet of bound volumes, and in the Photo Archives there are nearly 250,000 photographic images.

Records arrive at the Archives from many sources. Offices faced with overflowing filing cabinets arrange to transfer their inactive records; the Archivist solicits faculty papers and records; and occasionally people unconnected with the University will donate scrapbooks and memorabilia. Every year the Archives receives several hundred cubic feet of correspondence, publications, financial material, reports and minutes, to say nothing of several thousand photographs.

Each document is evaluated in terms of its historical, administrative, fiscal and legal importance. Items embodying decision making and execution of policy are of first importance; they depict the evolution of the University and provide information for future decision making. Also important are unique photographs of people, places and events, and any other singular items that shed light on campus life. Care and labor are involved in a decision to conserve or destroy, for archival space is too precious to waste.

In addition to familiarity with the collection and experience in reference work the Archivist must have a good grasp of the University's administrative history and workings, for archival classification is governed by the principle that records cannot be understood apart from the organization that produced them. Therefore records generated by one office always bear the same classification, and when an office shifts from one administrative division to another, its classification is changed correspondingly. Thus an institution is mirrored in its archives.

Every effort is made to maintain records in the original order in which they are received, but a staff member cleans and repairs documents (having first removed the paper clips!), arranges the items in suitable order in new folders, and then compiles a folder-and-box list. At the same time the processor analyzes the collection in terms of general contents and scrutinizes it for unusual or especially significant topics and items. This information, cross-referenced, has been entered in a subject catalog that was commenced last December and will make the non-confidential records of the University more accessible to the public.

Users are as diverse as the records. Administrators search for precedents and policies affecting their divisions; librarians are fascinated by the original library accession books; undergraduates, graduate students and faculty from OSU and other universities, alumni, and even Olive B. Jones, graduate of the class of 1887, served as Ohio State's first full-time Librarian, 1893-1927. A successor has characterized her as "an intelligent, strong-minded and progressive lady."
genealogists find materials for papers and publications. Very numerous are the requests for transcript and commencement information. People of all affiliations and positions have discovered that the Photo Archives are an invaluable source for illustrations and exhibits.

Gazing at the rows of boxes and shelving and the many cabinets of photographs, one can scarcely credit that the University had no archives for much of its existence. Actually, the Archives had its beginning in 1958 when Dr. James Pollard, University Historian, rescued hundreds of boxes of records from basements and attics; the Photo Archives, which began as a unit of the Department of Photography and Cinema in 1931, merged with the Archives in 1972. Such tardiness, it is sad to report, is not unusual, for the majority of colleges and universities in the United States did not organize archives until the 1950's and 60's, at which time several factors combined to foster the establishment of archives: numerous colleges and universities faced important anniversaries and desired to publish institutional histories; federal involvement in higher education necessitated better record keeping; dramatic increases in the numbers of students, faculty and staff exacerbated existing flaws in record management; and professional organizations began to stress the importance of institutional archives. Today university archivists comprise the largest segment of the Society of American Archivists.

Raimund E. Goerler
University Archivist

The class of 1878 of The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College posed on the banks of Mirror Lake. The student at right is in uniform for a class in military science.
The University Library in University Hall, 1889. Nearly all the Library's books are shown here, and the six-drawer card file (center) held the entire catalog.
Archivists spread out in new quarters

By Leon Rubin

Most people cringe at the thought of moving their belongings to a new office, home or apartment. This is likely to pack, lift, carry, organize, unpack.

Anyone who has moved can take consolation, then, when they consider the task Raimund E. Goeirer just faced: Not a few dozen boxes and some furniture like most household moves, but nearly 4,500 boxes of material, plus 40 filing cabinets, numerous shelf units and miscellaneous furniture.

Goeirer had to consolidate University Archives from three separate locations into one.

While he hopes he never has to go through such a move again, he's pleased the transfer was made. As University Archivist for the past two years, he has been faced with an ever-increasing number of materials to be included in archives already bulging at the seams.

So he breathed a sigh of relief when, after months of preparation, the archives were moved to new quarters in Converse Hall during the third week of August. The materials had been in University Archives in Hitchcock Hall and Photo Archives in Brown Hall. Another large quantity of material had been moved from the basement of St. John Arena to Converse Hall's basement this past April.

Converse Hall, located east of St. John Arena, was selected as the new home of the Archives because it is air-conditioned, fire-resistant and most importantly sturdy enough to support 200 pounds-per-square-foot of stored materials, Goeirer said. "Very few buildings on campus have the floor strength to support the archives," he said.

The combined archives now occupy about 10,000 square feet in Converse Hall. The University Archives reference room is in 169, Photo Archives is in 134, and Goeirer's office is in 209. The telephone numbers remain the same.

Because the new space can be used more efficiently than the old, there is much more room for storage stacks and offices and space for researchers.

Before the move, for example, diminutive photo assistant Ruth Jones had photos stored in filing cabinets stacked twice as tall as she is. And there was room for only one researcher at a time in the cramped Brown Hall quarters.

Now, she points out to visitors, the cabinets are side by side and there's lots of room for researchers to use. "It's nice not to have to inhale for someone to go by," she joked.

Goeirer expects unpacking of the numerous boxes to be completed before the start of autumn quarter. The move itself went fairly well, he said, although a few of the boxes didn't end up where they were supposed to despite an intricate numbering and color coding system.

The materials were moved without damage or injury, however, to Goeirer's relief. "All these items are one-of-a-kind. Consequently, they are impossible to insure," he said.

The Archives contains some 2,750 cubic feet (probably about a half mile) of manuscripts as well as several hundred rolls of microfilm and tape recordings, 8,000 disc records and more than 200,000 photos, negatives and slides. Goeirer describes it as the official memory of the University.

Included in the files are documents from the various administrative units on campus, presidential records and faculty minutes dating from the time the University opened in 1873, and assorted records and papers of faculty members and student organizations.

Researchers frequently draw upon the archives for studies of the history of Ohio State and how it has contributed to higher education. Many policy and legal questions are answered based on archival materials. And recently, many people tracing their genealogical "roots" have called on the archives to shed light on ancestors who were Ohio State student.

The Archives also provides assistance campus offices on records management practices, including advice on retaining and disposing of official University records.

Requests for information that can be answered without extensive research generally are handled by Goeirer or his assistant, Dorothy Ross. Researchers are invited to visit the Archives to do their work the
Archives Serve as University "Memory"

Archives are the "memory" of a university.

Information at the University Archives tells OSU's history from its beginnings. Some documents date back to 1870 and include information from when the University first opened its doors in 1873.

"Our purpose is to protect the University and serve as its memory," said Raimund Goerler, OSU's archivist. "If you think of an individual without a memory as having a serious handicap, then the same is true of an institution."

OSU's Archives consist of minutes, bulletins, directories, newspaper clippings, publications, financial records, photographs and many student organization and faculty documents kept by the University for use or reference in the future.

Photo Archives began operations in the 1930s, but it was as late as the 1960s before OSU started officially organizing historical material into the Archives. A full-time professional archivist was hired in 1965 to take over those duties.

"We lost a good deal of material because of that (late start)," Goerler said. "The '60s was a time when many universities started their own archives. Many were celebrating anniversaries and many had grown to a large extent.

Records can be saved according to the University's retention schedules, Goerler said. "We write retention schedules for individual offices describing the record and telling them how long it should be kept in the office, how long in inactive storage and whether or not it should be destroyed or sent to the Archives."

with the student population boom of the '60s, and with unprecedented sums of federal aid. All of these factors necessitated managing records systematically."

Just what is kept in the Archives varies from office to office, Goerler said. "Each record has administrative value or it wouldn't have been created in the first place. Some have historical, fiscal or legal value or may concern policies or decisions."

The Archives recommends that each campus office follow a records retention schedule tailored by the University Archives and approved by the State Records Commission. Some guidelines are provided by the State Records Commission (mandated by the Ohio Revised Code to review records retention schedules) and the University offers more guidelines through Section 9 of the Operating Manual.

"The difficult aspect of records retention is realizing what's to be kept and what's not," Goerler said. "Turnover within each office is also a problem; regarding the value of records as secondary is a problem; worrying about records only when there is no more storage space or when something can't be found is a problem."

Each case is reviewed by the State Records Commission, which includes a representative of the Ohio Historical Society, the State Auditor's Office, the Attorney General's Office and the State Records Administration.

"They make certain records which need to be kept for fiscal or historical reasons are kept and that those which need to be destroyed are destroyed," Goerler said.

Any questionable material should be verified with the Archives office before being thrown out, Goerler said.

Besides those who provide material to be added to the Archives are many people who use Archives information for research and reference.

"The Archives are used by a wide variety of people," Goerler said.

Administrators use Archives material to document the implementation of policy. Faculty from OSU and other universities, as well as undergraduate and graduate students, use the Archives to write papers or histories on the university and its role in higher education.

The Alumni Association often request information for use at reunions, Goerler said. "And lots of genealogists have found the records of interest.

"We often must produce documentation for court," Goerler added. That's why it's important that the Archives are complete. "We don't want any gaps in the university memory, as in the famous 18-minute gap in the Watergate tapes."

Further information on the Archives is available by calling the Archives office at 422-2409.
University ‘memories’ available for research

By Mark Rivenour

The “memory of the university” can provide students and faculty with a wide range of research material, according to archivist Raimund E. Goerler.

Goerler said while the OSU archives in Converse Hall are open to “anyone with a serious research interest,” many students and faculty members “don’t realize the wealth of primary research material available to them.”

Goerler estimated that his staff handled more than 1,500 reference requests last year, but added that “many students just don’t know we’re here.”

“We don’t encourage browsing,” he said, but “we do encourage individuals with serious research projects.”

He said the archives often are used by the university administration to check records or documents in legal cases.

Goerler also said many engineering and architecture students use old photographs of buildings and landscapes from the archives as a reference for class projects.

Although the material does not circulate, Goerler said reproductions of the materials can be made available for exhibit use.

According to Goerler, some of the material in the archives date back to the 1840s, several years before the university was known as Ohio State.

Goerler added that much of the material is “precious” and many of the items are “one of a kind.”

The archives cover a wide range of topics and areas, Goerler said, including OSU faculty and Board of Trustees meeting minutes, yearbooks, football programs and financial records of various student organizations.

The archives previously were located in three sections in three different buildings. The photograph archives were in Brown Hall, the records or paper archives were in Hitchcock Hall and a record center was located in St. John Arena.

The archives were moved in August 1980 to the ROTC building so they would all be centralized in one building.
Inactive records

University Archives will offer information and assistance to offices in deciding which files and records should be discarded regularly and which should be kept permanently because of their administrative or historical importance. Section 9 of the OSU Operating Manual states: "Records not on a Records Retention and Disposition schedule may not be discarded until a records appraisal has been made by the university archivist."

University Archivist Reinhard E. Geerler will visit offices, inspect records and recommend either transferring them to the University Archives, retaining them for a limited time or destroying them immediately.

For assistance and information, call 422-2409.
Forty-One Things You Won’t Know About Ohio State University Unless You Read This

1873, THE Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College opened the doors of its single building to the first class of 24 students. Renamed Ohio State University in 1878, it now has an enrollment of nearly 400, about 400 buildings and several regional campuses.

In recording this tremendous growth, the university’s archives have accumulated an abundance of historical information, mostly facts and figures. Some of the data, however, is memory-evoking and amusing:

- The “Father” of Ohio State, Reuben P. Cannon, introduced a bill in the Ohio General Assembly in 1870 to create what would eventually become OSU. Cannon, a farmer, hailed from Aurora, Ohio.

- According to legend, the spring which fed Mirror Lake played an important role in the choice of the university’s site. As the selection committee toured the Neil farm, member Daniel Keller drank deeply from a water bottle and said, “It’s hard to get a Dutchman away from a spring in that.” Later, he defended his decision by claiming that the quiet, disturbed rural site would be more conducive to academic pursuits.

- When Ohio State’s only building was University Hall, students lived on the upper floors, classes were held on the second floor, and administrative offices were on the ground level. For the first few years, University Hall had neither doors nor plumbing.

- Among the three females enrolled at the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1873 was Alice Townshend, age 13. One of SU’s first female graduates, she received her degree in 1880, second only by Mary Frank Morrison, class of 1879.

- A committee of three students selected orange and black as Ohio State’s school colors in 1878. Someone discovered that those are insect’s colors, so students opted for the second choice, scarlet and gray.

- Military drill, a forerunner of the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC), became compulsory at OSU around 1880. Students donned surplus Civil War uniforms, competing for such prizes as ords, medals and diplomas. ROTC was made voluntary in 1960.

- The first three presidents of Ohio State University — Ed Orton, Walter Quincy Scott and William Henry Scott (no relation) — were Presbyterian ministers. Walter Q. Scott — at age 36, Ohio’s youngest president ever — was removed from office in 1881 by board of trustees for refusing to hold daily chapel, among other reasons. (He was reinstated as president emeritus several years later.)

- The Young Ladies Society — the first all-women campus group organized in 1892, later called the Browning Society, it was devoted to discussions of poetry and literature.

- A trustee, Herbert “Hub” Atkinson, is buried in the Administration Building. Don’t search for any skeletons, though; his ashes are in an urn behind a plaque on the second floor.

- In 1897, OSU and Michigan battled on the gridiron for the time. Michigan won, 34-0.

- Ohio State’s squirrels are friendly possibly for hereditary sons. In 1898, one of the boys proposed money for food to share boxes around campus for the ancestors of today’s squirrels.

- Ohio State played its first basketball game in 1898 against high school — old North High — instead of another college. This a common practice during the university’s early years, because inadequate transportation often restricted travel to intercollegiate games.

- OSU’s alma mater, Carmen Ohio, was composed in 1902 by football player Fred Cornell. Cornell scribbled the words on the back of an envelope.

- Another dedicated gridiron star, John Segrisk, was injured during a 1901 game against Western Reserve. He is the football player in Ohio State’s history to make the highest single field goal in OSU history called “the supreme sacrifice for the honor of the University in athletics.”

- Various spring celebrations were the forerunners of traditional May Week. In the early 1900s, undergraduates honed graduating seniors at Mirror Lake. Dressed in long white dresses,
the Ohio State Fairgrounds and throughout the North Side of the city. Construction of a “G.I. Village” of government-subsidized “portable” apartments helped alleviate some space problems.

- Until then, first-year undergraduates had to wear freshmen caps. Failure to comply resulted in a toss into Mirror Lake by enforcing sophomores. Freshmen burned their hats during Traditions Day in May.

- Panty raids caused much concern among alumni and administrators in the 1950s. Student hijinks ranged from shattering windows to chasing coeds down the halls of their dorms. According to the 1953 OSU Monthly, not only were the culprits suspended, reprimanded or expelled but, “The action taken was noted on each . . . (participating student’s) record, where it could . . . prove embarrassing when some future employer asked for a reference.”

- The victory bell in the tower at Ohio Stadium has been rung after every home football win since 1954.

- Dunking freshmen and fraternity initiates in Mirror Lake was a popular pastime until 1956, when a student hit his head on a rock and was seriously injured. A student group called the Plug Pullers threatened to drain the lake unless dunking was stopped. The administration outlawed such impromptu baths, meeting with little success until Columbus police began patrolling the area.

- A cleanup crew discovered the following items after draining Mirror Lake in 1970: three shopping carts, a large metal box, $15 in change and a folding chair.

- Marlene Owens, daughter of the late world-class athlete Jesse Owens, was the first black person elected homecoming queen at a Big Ten university. She won in 1960.

- Alumnus Ralph Mershon died in 1952, bequeathing more than $3 million to Ohio State, the largest sum ever donated to the university by an individual. An engineer with approximately 90 inventions, Mershon also helped create a comprehensive program for military training in colleges. This so-called “Ohio Plan” was the birth of ROTC and was incorporated into the National Defense Act of 1916.

- The first of many anti-ROTC demonstrations during the Vietnam years occurred at a full-dress military review on the Oval in 1967. Protestors passed out Tootsie Rolls and flowers to cadets. Brandishing signs, they also marched and blew soap bubbles for peace. By 1971, student pressure caused the university to move the review from its traditional spot on the Oval to the fenced area behind the ROTC building.

- Protest against ROTC began as early as 1934. Peace groups attempted to sway legislators to cut OSU’s appropriation when the university refused to grant exemptions from drill to conscientious objectors.

- During the 1960s, fraternities collected “pig pots,” money to be given to the member who brought the ugliest blind date to a special party. According to a 1968 Lantern, OSU’s student newspaper, the “winning” girl occasionally received a year’s supply of Metrecal and Noxema in the mail. The women’s movement of the ’70s brought such male chauvinist escapades to a halt.

- Construction of the world’s largest Burger King in Bevis Hall on West Campus began during the mid-1970s. With 6,300 square feet of space and a seating capacity of 276, the completed restaurant is a whopper.

© 1974 saw the institution of a “Forgiveness Rule” for freshmen who receive D’s or F’s in courses. Students can retake up to 15 of their first 48 credit hours or substitute other courses with no penalty.

© At OSU, unusual mementos can make a profit. When old University Hall was torn down in 1971, its bricks sold for $1 each. In the late ’70s, square-foot pieces of the Ohio Stadium surface went for $1. Football fans wanted a slice of what All-Americans had dug their cleats into.

This information all can be found in the 87 tons of paper that make up the OSU Archives, which were officially organized in 1965. The history of Ohio State University takes up about 10,000 square feet in Converse Hall, the military science building. Besides such information as minutes of faculty and board-of-trustees meetings, there are more than 300,000 photographs and negatives. Four full-time professionals keep the information organized.

“We have documents from as far back as 1870,” said Raimund Goeler, OSU archivist. “All kinds of people come in to look at our records,” including genealogists, students and journalists. “They need names and addresses of people who were affiliated with Ohio State, or they want to do research.”

Goeler also decides were and how long records should be kept for all university offices and whether they should be destroyed or shipped to the archives. “We’re still finding valuable historical information,” he said. “The difficult part is judging what should be kept permanently.”

Sandra J. Gurvis lives in Columbus.
garlands on top of their flowing hair, they danced around the Maypole and recited poetry. Senior girls, clad in caps and gowns, performed a minuet.

By the '40s, May Week ceremonies included a greased pig chase. One year, the pig fell asleep before the chase began. The tradition ended in 1948 when a pig accidentally died in the melee.

Part of a boiler plate from a 1903 accident remained embedded in a buckeye tree near the veterinary clinic for decades. A professor was demonstrating a fodder-shredding machine when the antiquated boiler exploded. Fragments flew everywhere, killing two men and injuring others. The tree eventually was cut down.

The daughter of a janitor and a seamstress, Jessie Stephens Glover, was the first black woman to obtain a degree from Ohio State. She graduated in 1905 after walking five miles a day to attend classes.

In the fall of 1914, alumnus Howard Bryan invented and built an electric football scoreboard at the Ohio Union. According to the OSU Monthly of that year, it was the first of its kind: “A telephone wire was leased from the Union to the Indiana field, and every play was shown on the board as soon as it was made.”

Ever wonder who lit the fire under Ohio State football fans? Credit often goes to Charles “Chic” Harley, the campus' first football All-American. Harley played on the team during the undefeated 1916 and '17 seasons, fought in World War I in 1918 and returned to the gridiron in 1919.

The late Sidney L. Pressley, professor emeritus of psychology at OSU, built the world’s first “teaching machine” in the 1920s. A primitive, computerlike device, it recorded the number of times a student made before he produced the correct answer. Good performances earned a piece of candy, now housed in the Smithsonian.

The Orton Hall chimes, a gift from the classes of 1906-1914, can be heard for three miles. The 12 bells have been ringing four times an hour for nearly 70 years.

The election of Maudine Ormsby as homecoming queen stirred up a scandal in 1926. She won by default: all the other candidates were disqualified by the election board because of dishonest campaign practices. Ormsby, a College of Agriculture nominee, was paraded up and down High St. during homecoming festivities—quite an experience for a champion Holstein cow.

A similar incident occurred in 1940 when all candidates but one for May Queen were eliminated for various reasons. OSU’s queen of May for that year was a mere named Joan Scott.

Olive B. Jones organized one of the country’s first Library of Congress cataloging systems at Ohio State. Jones, head librarian, also taught courses in bibliography. During her tenure, the book collection expanded from 13,000 volumes in 1893 to more than 300,000 in 1933.

A sociology professor at OSU lost his job in 1931 because he allowed interracial dancing during a class field trip to the all-black Wilberforce College near Xenia.

The senior thesis of 1932 graduate Curtis LeMay, one of World War II's great generals, consisted of a mosaic of aerial photographs of Columbus.

The influx of veterans after World War II resulted in a tremendous housing shortage. Dormitories were booked up to five years in advance, and off-campus dwellings were nearly impossible to find. Discharged servicemen and their families set up trailer camps at
A PILOT PROGRAM IN ORAL HISTORY FOR THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Introduction: The University Archives is the memory of The Ohio State University. It is the repository of office files, manuscripts, minutes, reports, photographs, publications, and all materials relating to the history of the university.

Although the Archives has actively collected records, it has never been involved in the actual creation of historical materials. This is the nature of oral history, a recorded dialogue between a participant in an event and a neutral but knowledgeable interviewer. Oral history is an opportunity for recollection of events, discussions, and impressions never recorded; and for reflections and analyses based on retrospection.

Oral history is not a new idea. Several institutions have on-going programs and several useful manuals are available. All agree that oral history is expensive and that institutions must carefully define the purpose of their programs and expend resources wisely. This is especially true in the case of a pilot program.

Purpose: It shall be the goal of this pilot program to add to the written record of the years of the Fawcett administration, 1956-1972. These were years of unprecedented expansion of physical plant, academic programs, and faculty and student populations. They were also a time of renovation in administration and of social unrest on and off the campus.

This program will concentrate on, but not be limited to, four themes: academic expansion; student unrest; university government; and the university as a center for research and community services.

When President Fawcett began his administration in 1956, there were approximately 21,000 students at OSU; at his retirement in 1972 their numbers approximated 50,000. Unprecedented growth had also taken place in academic programs as well as physical plant. The regional campuses, numerous interdisciplinary programs, and continuing education either originated or made significant progress during this period. What were the sources of this expansion? Did the university over-expand? What governed the expansion? These are questions that oral history will address.
The Fawcett years were also a period of extraordinary student unrest. Observers and participants will never forget the demonstrations against ROTC, against the Speakers Rule, the demands for student involvement in university administration and in the evaluation of teachers and the insistence that OSU be sensitive to the needs of women and minorities. At the same time, substantial changes in student mores took place—co-ed dormitories, alcohol on the campus, and much more. The oral history program will seek to understand, in retrospect, the sources of discontent and the problems of managing student unrest at a tax-payer supported institution and the legacies of these problems.

Governance has always been a fundamental concern. What were the interrelationships of the Ohio Board of Regents, the OSU Board of Trustees, the President, Vice-Presidents, deans and faculty in the social context of expansion and discontent and in the administrative vortex of contending forces and interests? How did the successes and failures of this period shape the OSU of the 1970's and today?

During the Fawcett years, the university undertook research and community service at an unprecedented scale. Research expenditures increased from $2 million in 1956 to approximately $26 million in 1972. What sustained the expansion, and in retrospect, what areas were left underdeveloped?

Interviewees:

The oral history program will seek out a nucleus of individuals, who, because of their position and vantage points at OSU during this period, can offer insights into the above questions. But the interviewing of these individuals shall not be limited to those specific questions alone; there must be opportunities for the participants to shed light on other areas within their expertise.

Persons who should be interviewed are:

Bolz, Harold, Dean of Engineering, 1958–1971 (?)
Bonner, John, Executive Dean for Student Relations, 1961–1968
and Vice President for Educational Services, 1968–1978
Branscomb, Lewis, Director of Libraries, 1952–1972
Bricker, John, Board of Trustees, 1948–1969.
Carson, Gordon, Vice President for Business and Finance, 1958–?
Conaway, Christine, Dean of Women, 1943–1967
Corbally, John, Director of Budget, Vice President for Academic Affairs, and Vice President for Administration, 1959–1969
Cottrell, Donald, Dean of Education, 1946–1967
Fawcett, Novice C., President of OSU, 1956–1972
Garrett, Alfred, Vice President for Research, 1962–1969 (?)
Guthrie, William, Executive Dean of Student Relations, 1957–1962
Heinberger, Fred, Vice President for Academic Affairs, 1951–1964
Herrick, John, Director of Campus Planning, 1956–1967
Kottman, Roy, Dean of Agriculture, 1960–
Meiling, Richard, Dean of College of Medicine and Vice President, 1961–1974
Moulton, Edward, Executive Assistant to the President, Vice President for Administrative Operations, and Secretary to the Board of Trustees, 1968–1972.
Mount, John, Administrative Assistant to the President, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Vice President for Educational Services, Vice President for Student Services, and Vice President for Regional Campuses and Dean of University College, 1957–

Others will be approached as the interviews, the oral history coordinatory and the advisory committee dictate.

**Government:**

The oral history program shall be part of the University Archives. Persons involved therein shall be responsible to the University Archivist.

There shall be an advisory committee drawn from senior faculty, administrators, and staff who will (1) serve to recommend for interviewing persons knowledgeable about the Fawcett years; (2) suggest questions to raise during the interviews; (3) review the progress and accomplishments of the program; (4) make general recommendations.

**Personnel:**

There will be an oral history coordinator, who will most likely be an emeritus professor with responsibilities for research and interviewing.

A graduate research associate will be employed at 50% FTE for 12 months to assist in the research, in the review of the tapes and transcriptions, and in the compiling of finding aids.

Transcriptions of tapes will be made by a typist paid per hour of tape transcribed.

**Procedures:**

The Archivist and/or Coordinator will explain the program to each interviewee and secure copyrights to the materials produced.

It must be recognized that interviewees may demand that the interviews or portions thereof be held confidential for a limited number of years. This should be agreed to in advance of taping. Without such an agreement, the credibility and candor of the interviewee may be seriously undermined.

The interview itself should focus on—but not be limited to—a set of questions. These questions should be based on research
at the University Archives and/or discussions with the advisory committee. In any case, the interviewer should present the questions to the interviewee in advance of the interview.

The interviewee shall have the opportunity to review the transcript for the principal purpose of correcting spelling and clarifying content.

Final Products: The ultimate result of the interviews will be: audio tape; full transcriptions; abstracts of the contents of the interviews; an index based on time and subject; and catalog cards focusing on names and subjects.
INTERVIEWEES

Group I (Average age 74)

Black, John W.  4  hours
Bolz, Harold  4
Branscomb, Lewis C.  6
Bricker, John  8
Carson, Gordon  6
Conaway, Christine  5
Cotrell, Donald  6
Fawcett, Novice G.  12
Fontana, Mars G.  4
Fuller, James Osborn  4
Garrett, Alfred  5
Guthrie, William  4
Hayes, Wayne W.  5
Heinberger, Fred  8
Herrick, John  6
Meiling, Richard  7
Newman, Melvin S.  4
Ross, Mylin H.  5
Sutton, T. Scott  4
Varg, Paul  4
Zollinger, Robert  4

119  hours

Group II (Average age 61)

Altick, Richard  4  hours
Armitage, Richard  6
Bonner, John  5
Corbally, John  8
Dinitz, Simon  4
Fox, Marvin  4
Holloway, William  4
Holsinger, Robert  4
Kottman, Roy  8
Krouse, Ken  6
McMaster, Robert C.  4
Meyer, Betty  5
Moulton, Edward  8
Mount, John  9
Ruppert, Maybelle  3
Seidlin, Oskar  4
Walters, Everett  4

90  hours

TOTAL HOURS = 209
Gas chamber kills bugs, saves documents

By Kurt Stull
Lantern staff writer

Lurking within the confines of the Converse Hall basement is a contraption with a name that sounds like a leftover from a Boris Karloff movie. It is the fumigation chamber.

Raimund E. Georler, university archivist, said the purpose of the chamber, which has 18 cubic feet of interior space, is to kill mold and insects sometimes found on paper records and photos. Georler said insects and mold are usually found on materials that have been housed in unsatisfactory conditions, such as damp subbasements.

Georler said the most common insect found on such materials is the silverfish, which feeds on paper.

Documents are placed inside and the chamber is activated, creating a vacuum inside. A gas, oxyfume-12, then enters the chamber, killing the insects and the mold. The vacuum enables the gas to penetrate any eggs which the insects may have laid. The gas is then removed, and fresh air is let in.

“It’s the Cadillac of fumigation chambers,” he said.

“The process is all automatic and lasts about four hours, but it can be adjusted for greater or lesser exposure.”

He also said the gas is non-toxic to humans, explaining that it is the same gas that hospitals use for sterilization.

“The whole purpose is to conserve archival and library materials,” he said.

Georler recalled last summer’s discovery of some subscription cards that helped raise money to build the stadium. These cards were found in the basement of the Administration Building and were covered with mortar. The chamber immediately improved the cards’ condition.
The Ohio State University Archives

The University Archives is the central records controlling and preservation unit of the University. It is an administrative unit of the Office of Educational Services, and, under the authority of the State Records Commission, has responsibility for all records created by the various academic and administrative infrastructures of the University. It consists of (1) the Archives Division (room 305, Hitchcock Hall), which serves as the depository of all University records deemed of archival value and the major source of historical information concerning The Ohio State University; (2) the Photo Archives (room 75, Brown Hall) which collects, processes, and houses all the photographic materials pertaining to the University; and (3) the Records Management Program (room 303, Hitchcock Hall) which provides various records management services to University Offices. Among those services are: record appraisal, form's creation, record inventorying and scheduling, equipment consultation, microfilm consultation, record disposition, and record storage.

As of May 1, 1974, the University Archives consisted of 1,925 cubic feet of manuscripts, 95 linear feet of bound volumes, 710 rolls of microfilm, 1,250 tape recordings, 8,000 disc recordings, and 275 blueprints, maps, and plats. The Photo Archives consists of slightly over 160,000 prints, negatives, glass plates, cartes-de-visites, cabinet cards, stereo-views, glass lantern slides, and 2 x 2 slides both color and black and white. The University Archives are arranged on the same basis as the administrative and academic structure of the University, with record groups for each of the major units and sub-groups for the various departments, schools, and divisions. Included among the holdings are academic and administrative office records, papers of individual faculty members, student records, personnel records, records of student organizations, and records of committees, councils and boards.

The majority of records in the Archives are available to researchers upon request. However, it should be pointed out that certain records groups, at the stipulation of the depositing agency, are closed or have limitations on their usage. Any qualified researcher may use the records in University Archives by applying at the Archives Reading Room, Room 305, Hitchcock Hall, weekdays 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and by special appointment on Saturdays. The materials in the Photo Archives are available to appointment only. Persons desiring to use this material should contact the Photo Archivist, at 422-1767 or call the University Archives at 422-2409.

Any campus office needing information concerning the University that is contained in the Archives' records may call 422-2409 and request that a search be made for that information. If the request does not entail extensive long-term research, the Archives' staff will do the searching and provide the needed information. If the request is of a major nature, the inquirer will be asked to come to the University Archives where he/she can be assisted by the Archives' staff.

Those campus offices that desire records management services or that have materials they wish transferred to the University Archives should call 422-2409 to arrange an appointment with the University Archivist. Both state law and Board of Regent directives prohibit the unauthorized destruction of University Records. Any administrator or faculty member who has responsibility for such records is referred to Section 9 of the University Operating Manual or should call the University Archivist at 422-2409 for consultation.
RESEARCH - TOPICS AND CONSULTATION

The University Archives serves as a major learning resource for the University community providing the largest single manuscript collection (1,600 cubic feet) on the campus. The collection provides numerous topics for both Masters and Ph.D. research as well as graduate and undergraduate term papers. While the collection is naturally orientated toward education topics, it also contains significant materials in the fields of ecology, 20th Century social, intellectual, and political history, political science, agriculture, labor history, medicine, economics, and engineering. The University Archivist is available to provide individual research consultation to those interested in working with the Archives' collections. Students, both graduate and undergraduate, desiring to make use of the collections should contact the University Archivist at 422-2409 or come to the Archives, Room 305 Hitchcock Hall any weekday from 8 A.M. to 12 Noon and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.

MANUSCRIPT RESOURCES

The University Archives has 1,600 cubic feet of manuscript material concerning all phases of the University available to scholars and researchers desiring to make use of it. The collections consist of records from academic offices (425 cubic feet), administrative offices (925 cubic feet), student organizations (40 cubic feet), councils, committees, and boards (60 cubic feet), and faculty members (150 cubic feet) as well as student records, biographical information, annual reports, and publications of the University. The majority of this material is processed and open to researchers with no restrictions as to use. Convenient finding aids have been prepared to assist researchers in locating materials and the Archives' staff is available for consultation and help if needed. Researchers should contact the Archives Reading Room - Room 305 Hitchcock Hall, 422-2409 - any weekday 8 A.M. to 12 Noon and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. (See also: Research, Topics and Consultation).

RECORDS MANAGEMENT

The University Archives provides a records management service for all campus offices, both administrative and academic. Under both the Revised Code of the State of Ohio and directives of the Board of Regents, department heads and office administrators are charged with responsibility for maintaining all records created in their offices as part of the operation of the University (Sec 121.21 and Sec 149.351 Revised Code). In order to assist those University officials who have responsibility for records, the University Archives provides a complete, free record management service.

Among the services offered are consultation on records creation, forms creation, equipment usage, microfilming, and record arrangement, record appraisals, record inventorying and scheduling, record disposition, and record storage. Any office desiring assistance with the management of its records or wishing to dispose of outdated records should contact the University Archivist by calling Ext. 2-2409 and arrange for an appointment.
UNIVERSITY HISTORY

University offices or individuals desiring to know information concerning the history of The Ohio State University or its faculty or staff can do so by contacting the University Historian at 422-2409 or by coming to the University Archives, Room 305 Hitchcock Hall between 8 A.M. to 12 Noon and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays.

INFORMATION CENTER CONCERNING THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Any individual or campus office desiring to know any fact, either historical or current, concerning The Ohio State University, its programs, personnel, or physical structure may do so by contacting the University Archives at 422-2409 or by coming to Room 305 Hitchcock Hall between 8 A.M. to 12 Noon and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays. If the information cannot be ascertained from materials in the Archives, you will be placed in contact with the office that can provide the needed information.

UNIVERSITY RECORDS

Campus offices needing access to University records may do so by contacting the University Archives at Ext. 2-2409. If the information needed does not require detailed research the Archives staff will search the records and provide the data over the telephone. If extensive research is involved, the inquirer will be asked to come to the Archives office, Room 305 Hitchcock Hall, and with the aid of the Archives staff conduct his/her own research.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Individuals desiring to use the photographic materials contained in the University Photo Archives should arrange an appointment with the Photo Archivist by calling 422-1767 or by contacting the University Archives at 422-2409. Copies of materials may be acquired based upon the schedule of fees established by the Department of Photography and Cinema.

DESTRUCTION AND DISPOSITION OF RECORDS

University offices, committees, councils, boards, and organizations having records they wish to dispose of should contact the University Archives at 422-2409. Arrangements will be made to either dispose of outdated records or transfer archival materials to the University Archives. It is pointed out that state law and Board of Regent directives prohibit, under penalty, the destruction of University records, as defined in Section 149.40 of the Revised Code, without the authorization of the University Archives (See Sec 121.21, Sec 149.34, Sec 149.351, Sec 149.40 and Sec 149.99 of the Revised Code of Ohio).
TYPES OF MATERIALS TO BE INCLUDED IN FACULTY COLLECTIONS

Correspondence — all correspondence other than that of a strictly personal nature should be included in the collection. This would include correspondence within the department, with college and university officials, with contemporary scholars (both at O.S.U. and elsewhere), with associates in research projects, with government agencies, with business concerns, with publishers and editors, with graduate students, or any other correspondence that would help document the individual's career.

Materials pertaining to activities within the University — such as records of committees or councils served on, offices held, organizations participated in, etc.

Materials pertaining to research projects — reports, notes, graphs, correspondence, and similar materials that would record the various research projects the individual was involved in.

Materials concerning any consultant activities that the individual may have participated in, either for the University, for the various levels of government, or for private business concerns.

Materials pertaining to portions of the individual's career that might have been spent outside the University, i.e. government service, teaching at other institutions, private business, etc.

Materials pertaining to all associations (both professional and social), clubs, societies, or organizations that the individual belonged to. Of particular interest here are professional organizations pertaining to the individuals area of specialization.

Diaries, notebooks, memoranda, chronologies, memoirs, etc.

Reprints of all articles, papers, monographs, etc. plus any unpublished materials and any rough drafts of books authored as well as notes and research materials pertaining to any of the foregoing.

Copies of any speeches.

Class and lecture notes.

What the University Archives is attempting to do is collect all the materials of a particular individual that will document his activities and career and could be of use to scholars and researchers. If one is in doubt what materials to include the best rule of thumb is to include all material and leave it to the judgement of the trained processor to determine whether or not a particular item is of sufficient value to be retained in the collection. Please feel free to call the University Archives at: 422-2409, any time you have a question or need advice concerning an individual's faculty papers.
A. Essential Records:

Minutes of Board of Governors or Trustees
President's Annual Report
Minutes of the Faculty
Registrar's Records (in Duplicate)
President's Papers
Catalogues and Bulletins
Those Financial Records determined vital in cooperation with the institution's chief business officer (i.e. Budget, Audit, Statements, etc.)

B. Other High Priority Records:

All printed histories of the institution
Papers of Chief Administrative and Academic Heads (i.e. Vice Presidents, Deans)
Minutes of Major University and College Boards, Councils, and Committees
Yearbooks
School Newspaper
Alumni Publication
Biographical File

C. Medium Priority Records:

Papers of Middle Level Administrative and Academic Heads (i.e. Department Chairman, Division Chiefs, Assistant Deans, etc.)
Minutes of Departmental Boards, Councils, and Committees
Newspaper Clipping File
Building File
*Faculty Papers (papers of individual faculty members of significance)
*Records of Student Organizations
Records of Special Research Projects
Miscellaneous Publications of Institution
Flyers, leaflets, brochures, and other handouts (both official and unofficial)

D. Low Priority Records:

Student Papers and Class Notes
Records in Archival Depository
Records of Ancillary Agencies
Papers of Non-Academic Employees
Grade Books
Form Samples

* May be classified in higher priority as determined by your collection policy.
**TABLE I: Status of Archives and Records Management Programs in the State Universities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of University</th>
<th>Year University Founded</th>
<th>Number of Students, Fall 1982 (FTE)</th>
<th>Year Archives Established</th>
<th>Authority for Univ. Archives</th>
<th>Organizational Home for Univ. Archives</th>
<th>Year Records Mgmt. Program Established</th>
<th>Authority for Records Management Program</th>
<th>Organizational Home for Records Mgmt. Program</th>
<th>Year Records Center Established</th>
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Table 1 (2nd of 4 pages)

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<tr>
<th>Name of University</th>
<th>Staffing</th>
<th>Professional-Archives</th>
<th>Clerical-Archives</th>
<th>Clerical-Total</th>
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<th>Catalogs/Class Guides</th>
<th>Theses/Dissertations</th>
<th>Student Newspapers</th>
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Frac = Fractional  *** number of person in parentheses  NA = Not Applicable

Table 1 (3rd of 4 pages)

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<th>Number of Users: 1980</th>
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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

It seems not too long ago that I was writing my first presidential column. It is hard for me to believe that nearly two years have elapsed since that time. During this interval many things have happened to our profession in Ohio -- some good and some not so good. On the positive side, the Ohio Historical Records Preservation Advisory Board, OHRPAB for short, has issued its final report on the assessment of archives and manuscripts programs in the Buckeye state. According to State Coordinator Dennis East, the study "represents the most comprehensive survey and analysis ever completed in Ohio of the circumstances and conditions affecting the preservation of our documentary heritage."

The report focuses its attention on local governmental records, historical records repositories and document conser-
The Ohio State University Archives continued to function as the official memory of the university, the source for historical information about OSU. Fundamental to the operation of the Archives were: records management, especially the writing of schedules for the retention and disposition of records; processing (the preparation for microfilming of records having permanent value); reference; and the permanent preservation of valued records by means of microfilming.

Particularly outstanding in 1985/86 was the progress achieved in the microfilming of archival records, a program that more than tripled from 142 to 440 cubic feet of documents filmed. This extraordinary increase was largely due to the operation of the high-speed microfilm camera, which had only been available in the last three months of the previous year. As remarkable and welcome as the increase was, it actually represented more than the Archives can accomplish with existing resources. A large portion of student wages was shifted from processing, i.e., the preparation of records for filming, to the staffing of the microfilm cameras. As a result, the number of collections made ready for filming in 1985/86 actually declined by one-third (from 600 to 400 cubic feet), a circumstance that will undermine the rate of filming in the future. Moreover, the Archives also fell behind in the production of use-copies of original microfilm (which should be retired to protective storage) because of shortages in
student labor. What is needed is sufficient funding to increase both the production of original microfilm and use-copies and the volume of collections ready to be filmed. Otherwise, the Archives will completely fill its shelving (already at 82.5% of capacity) and be unable to accept new records.

A quantum leap was made in the direction of using microcomputers to control and make archival information available. In December the Archives purchased an IBM-AT microcomputer, together with word-processing and data-base management software. Months of programming and data entry in the near future will result in an on-line catalog.

The pilot program of the Archives in oral history has reached a crossroads. Before his tragic death in December, Professor Paul Underwood, the oral history coordinator, added another seventeen hours of interviews with persons knowledgeable of the administration of President Novice Fawcett. This aspect of the program has been substantially completed and has increased significantly our knowledge of that period, 1956-1972. It is time to consider broadening the program chronologically and thematically, focusing not only on administrative history but also on the accomplishments of distinguished faculty in research, teaching, and community service. A proposal for permanent funding of a new program has already been submitted.

Special efforts continued to be made to acquaint potential users with the services and resources of the University Archives. In June and December memoranda were sent to all university departments which informed them of the state and university policies
"concerning the retention and disposition of records. Four times this year the Archives exhibited historical photographs in the lobby of the Main Library. Professors in Journalism and in Photography led their classes on tours of the University Archives. In the future, the Archives will work with the Library's Office of User Education in developing a plan to further integrate the resources of the Archives into the teaching and research missions of the university. On a national level, the Archives added nine collections of faculty papers to THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS. Descriptions of collections were also provided to the Center for the History of Chemistry and to the National Library of Agriculture. The only disappointment was that the archival calendar published by Friends of the OSU Libraries last year did not reappear in 1986. Another source of funding needs to be found.

Attractive photographs of the university's past drew attention to the Archives. This year the Photo Archives of the University Archives saw its collection of more than 500,000 images put to a variety of uses. A class in Photographic Documentation researched historic photographs and other information and then rephotographed old buildings and views and compared the old and the new in an exhibit held in the Silver Image Gallery. University and non-university publications made frequent use of historic photographs; so too did the Office of Community and Visitor Relations. Development officers took special interest in using attractive photographs to solicit important donors. A case in point was the visit by Mr. Fred Ruffner, who reviewed photographs for possible use in the University Campaign."
There were some setbacks in 1985/86. Only sixteen new records retention schedules were written (vs. 25 in 1984/85), a fact reflective of the previous success of the program in responding to the needs of offices for guidance in records keeping. A notable failure continues to be the absence of a records retention schedule for the disposition of personnel records, despite the repeated recommendations of auditors from Coopers and Lybrand.

Converse Hall, the location of the Archives, also provided some disappointments. Temperatures in the summer continually exceeded archival limits and jeopardized efforts at preservation. Microfilm is even more sensitive than paper to extremes of temperature and humidity; the microcomputer periodically malfunctioned when room temperatures reached 90 degrees. A broken water pipe further dampened enthusiasm for Converse Hall as an archival repository. In recent days, however, new air condition equipment has been added to the building.

Statistically, the University Archives operated in 1985/86 much as it had in 1984/85. The permanent staff of four answered 1788 reference requests (977 in University Archives and 811 in Photo Archives, an increase over the 1752 of last year. New accessions declined somewhat, from 513 cubic feet to 437 in documents and from 47,550 to 45,282 in photographs. In the records center, space was provided for short-term storage of 715 cubic feet of records (vs. 666 in 1984/85) but 530 cubic feet (vs. 528) that had arrived in previous years were destroyed as scheduled.
Goals for 1986/87:

1. Develop and integrate the User Education Plan of the Archives into the User Education Plan of the Libraries;

2. Develop and implement an on-line catalog of file-folder headings;

3. Make progress in writing records retention schedules for personnel records;

4. Copy the original microfilm of university records produced in 1985/86.
Tales of old are told in oral history project

By David Tull

In the late 1950s, Ohio State was one of a number of American colleges and universities engaged in an agricultural assistance program in India under sponsorship of the Agency for International Development (AID).

Ohio State was assigned to the Punjab region of India, known as the country's "bread basket" — perhaps the most desirable region in which to work.

Historians might wonder why Ohio State was assigned such a "plum." The decision apparently stemmed from a simple act of professional courtesy extended by an Ohio State botanist to a colleague in India.

M. S. Randella, a botanist and vice president of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, administered the AID program for India at that time.

Randella, while pursuing a Ph.D. in botany, attempted to identify a particular botanical specimen in India. He wrote a number of American colleges and universities for help. The only reply he received was from an Ohio State botanist, E. N. Transeau.

When the time came to assign universities to the various regions of India, Randella remembered Transeau's courtesy and gave Ohio State the choice for assignment.

"That shows how big decisions are made," says Raimund Goerler, University archivist. "I don't think this particular incident could be documented in any other way than oral history."

The story of Ohio State's Indian project surfaced in an oral history project focusing on the Fawcett years at Ohio State, Goerler explains. The story came from an interview with T. Scott Sutton, professor emeritus of agriculture. Sutton was in charge of the AID project in India for the University.

The oral history is actually a pilot project demonstrating the value of this approach to research. The project focused on the University during the administration of Novice Fawcett, 1956-1972.

The Fawcett years were chosen for two reasons, Goerler says. First, President Fawcett, many members of his cabinet, faculty, deans and administrators from that period still are alive. Second, the period is well-documented in the University Archives. Resource materials are available to check facts and suggest questions.

Oral history, the recording of events by interviewing participants and witnesses, dates back at least to Thucydides, the Athenian historian of about 400 B.C., who wrote the classic History of Peloponnesian Wars, Goerler says.

"Oral history is made both desirable and necessary because of the nature of 20th century decision-making," Goerler says. While our ancestors often wrote notes or letters, today's decision-makers frequently meet either face-to-face, because transportation is easier, or conduct discussions by telephone.

"Things are not put on paper until the last step in the process," Goerler says.

Another modern development, the tape recorder, has made collection of oral history easier, he adds.

The current pilot project was launched in 1983. An advisory committee was established, including individuals who were at the University during the Fawcett administration, and others who had a special interest in oral history.

The topics discussed included the organization of the University during the Fawcett years; campus issues such as the speaker's role, alcohol on campus and the student unrest of the 1970s; and the development of the regional campuses.

Robert Sutton, professor emeritus of educational policy and leadership, was the first coordinator of the project. Earlier this year Sutton left this country to accompany his wife to Japan.

The late Paul Underwood, professor emeritus of journalism, had been Sutton's successor.

"As a reporter for years, I've done many interviews but never specifically for an oral history," Underwood said before his death Dec. 30. "These interviews bring out many interesting sidelights, details that people do not get in the written record."

Underwood discovered, for example, Fawcett's third-floor office in Fawcett Center is known as the Admiral's Room because of what was an "inside joke" between the former president and the donor, the late James W. Overstreet.

The two men were guests on an aircraft carrier during graduation ceremonies for pilots at Pensacola Naval Air Base in Florida. As a joke, they began calling each other "admiral." When Overstreet contributed money for the room in Fawcett Center, he specifically asked that it be designated the Admiral's Room.

The study of the Fawcett years is virtually complete. Since the project began, the coordinators and other interviewers have recorded about 50 hours of talks with 18 individuals, and the recordings have been transcribed.

Now, both the recordings and their transcriptions are filed in University Archives.

Many of the interviews are sealed for periods of time, Goerler says. This is a common practice to ensure frankness and confidentiality. In any case, the interviews will be available to future researchers, Goerler explains.

"These interviews provide perspective," says Goerler. "They help to give a picture of the style and personality of the people in the case of the Fawcett interviews, they profile a man who headed the University for many years. These personal things often are not recorded."

Goerler believes that Ohio State's efforts to document University history in this way are unusual. At least one other school, the University of Wisconsin, has conducted oral history projects since 1971.

Although the project ends in July, Goerler is hopeful that it will be continued so that other themes may be researched.

"We're not sure if we will try to replace Paul Underwood in this (pilot) project," Goerler says. "We may redesign the program and do away with the position of project coordinator, then create a fund to pay a variety of interviewers for individual interviews."

Such a plan would provide great flexibility, he adds.

For the future, Underwood had suggested interviewing several older people who were associated with the University or perhaps doing background tapes on the history of specific departments and schools.

"A shelf full of written material may not contain as much information as one hour of taped interview with someone who is insightful and knowledgeable," Goerler says.
Keeper of the Past: The University Archives

Oscar Wilde once wrote, "memory is the diary that we all carry about with us." The University Archives, unlike a diary, is more than a set of chronologically
enriched in a handful of volumes. Of course, it is not portable.

Nevertheless, the Archives is, in fact, the collective memory of the university community.

Although the Ohio State University dates from 1870, the Archives was begun almost a century later, in the 1960s. Such tardiness in establishing an archives, however regrettable, was not unusual. Many colleges and universities established their archives in the 1950s and 1960s in order to prepare for centennial celebrations and as a means of coping with the volume of records that time and increasing enrollments had created. James Pollard, a retired professor of journalism who became OSU's first university historian, began the task of rescuing historical records from closets, basements, and attics on the campus. In 1965 the University finally hired its first professional archivist.

Identifying, preserving, and making available the records of continuing historical and administrative importance describe the day-to-day activities of the Archives. Visits to university offices by the archivist usually lead to the writing of "records retention schedules," which stipulate what records should be sent to the Archives and what should be destroyed.

Recognizing that faculty and students are the focal points of university life, the Archives also solicits the papers of distinguished faculty, the records of student organizations and the archives of university-related professional associations.

All of the materials are housed in a temperature- and humidity-controlled environment in Converse Hall, the ROTC building near St. John Arena. Records are regularly microfilmed to assure their preservation.

A large part of the decision-making process—the competition of personalities and interests and the consideration of options—is never recorded; much of this activity takes place over the telephone and in face-to-face meetings. For this reason the Archives has undertaken an experiment in oral history that has focused on the administration of Novice Fawcett, president of Ohio State from 1956 to 1972. Since 1983 some fifty hours of interviewing with President Fawcett, administrators and faculty have been recorded and transcribed. Topics discussed include the selection of the president in 1956; the reorganizations of the university; the expansion of enrollment, physical plant and programs; the development of University College and the regional campuses. Also included are such controversies as the Speaker's Rule, the decision not to participate in the Rose Bowl of 1961, and the student demonstrations of 1970. Many of the interviews, or portions thereof, are closed to researchers until specified future dates.

In the future, oral history may become a permanent feature of the archival program. This is the case at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The scope of the program will be expanded to focus also on the administration of President Eranson and to place more emphasis on documenting the excellence of the university by interviewing distinguished faculty. All of this, however, will require additional funding.

Who will use the Archives? Administrators frequently search records for background in decision-making. Faculty and students have found the Archives to be a rich source for research about the university and about copies in the history of higher education generally. Photographs from among the Archives' over 600,000 prints have illustrated many publications and have served as the basis of numerous exhibits. A bulletin board in the lobby of the Main Library regularly features a display of historical photographs.

Researchers are always welcome at the Archives. Less than 5% of the materials are closed for reasons of confidentiality. The records themselves cannot be loaned, except to the offices where they originated, but a low-cost machine is available for copying.

Reinwardt Goerner
University Archivist

There exists a sure-correlation between the greatness of a university and the importance of its library.
OSU memorabilia stored in archives

By Daniel M. White
Lantern staff writer

The "official memory" of the university comes in boxes and it weighs an estimated 270,000 pounds.

The "official memory" or the University Archives consists of a collection of uncalculable facts, figures, research collections donated by faculty, and data from about 700 record keeping departments, programs and offices at Ohio State, archivist Ralmund E. Goerlier said.

And this archive material, except for two percent of the records which are kept confidential, is available to anyone interested in it, Goerlier said.

Confidential records would include instructor's contracts, maps of the university tunnel system, court litigations, police and psychological reports and donated material not to be opened until a specific time period or after the donor's death.

Facts about the university found in the archives cover a range from the first typewriter and elevator bought by Ohio State to romantic interludes, Goerlier said.

Converse Hall 169 holds tons of microfilm, microfiche, photographs, yearbooks, books, notes, class schedules and Board of Trustees minutes with the social, legal, and administrative history of Ohio State inside them.

The archives is officially part of the OSU library system and contains research material that is generally unused by the OSU community, probably because they are not aware of what is here, Goerlier said.

"I would estimate there are hundreds of possible thesis and dissertation topics in the archives just waiting for a student or researcher to come along and find it," he said.

Students who need research material for papers are missing out on a primary source of information when they fail to utilize the archives, he said.

The archives began in 1969 under former president Novice Fawcett and have grown until they are now managed by four fulltime staff members and the equivalent of three fulltime student employees.

The romance found in the archives has to do with some of the unusual requests directed to Goerlier.

Twice in the past a recently widowed alumnnae came to Goerlier with an unusual request. Both widows wanted to find men they had dated as undergraduates but were unable to remember the names.

The women came to the archives and looked in old yearbooks and other campus publications and found the picture and name, Goerlier said.

"From here they went to the Alumni Association to see if it had the guys' addresses and phone numbers," he said. "I don't know what happened after they got there."

Some university firsts which can be found in the archives are: the first Black woman to graduate from OSU, Jessie Stephens Glover, 1905; Helen Parkhurst, the first female commencement speaker, in August of 1928; Charles E. Wesley, the first Black commencement speaker in 1963; Marlene Owens, daughter of track star Jesse Owens, the first Black Homecoming Queen, in 1960; and the first cow and mare elected Homecoming Queens at Ohio State.

The material in the archives is what the archivist decides to keep from about 500 record-keeping departments, programs and offices on campus.
By Patricia Mroczek

For a person who loves old things, Bertha Inhat has the perfect job.

She's delighted by antiquated materials — especially those that reflect the heritage of the university she loves so much.

Inhat is assistant for manuscripts in University Archives, the office that serves as the official memory of Ohio State.

Her desk is in the archives' reference room in Converse Hall, one of six rooms in the building that contains Ohio State's growing collection of administrative and historical records.

Inhat works daily among the 6,000 cubic feet of archival manuscripts that record history. And not all events transpired as originally intended.

Take, for example, the ivory-colored letter from University President William Henry Scott to the Board of Trustees in 1887.

Scott mailed the letter to Board President Rutherford B. Hayes, who himself had been the 19th president of the United States.

In the letter, Scott not only resigns but asks Hayes to take over as University president.

Hayes wouldn't hear of it, however. He talked Scott into staying in the job another eight years, during which time Ohio State grew in size and stature.
of OSU's past in focus

"There is an element of me that appreciates what other people did to get us where we are now," Ihnat says.

The archives are open for public use five days a week, and include 600,000 photographic images in the Photo Archives unit of the office.

Available in the reference room are the University's founding papers, presidential papers, Board of Trustees minutes, Office of Academic Affairs papers, commencement programs, University and college histories, and course descriptions and bulletins from the 1870s to 1980s. There is a complete set of Makio yearbooks, thick files about campus unrest, and the alumni association's publications from 1909 to the present.

"This is really only a portion of the total collection," Ihnat says. The holdings include office files, records of student organizations, biographical files on faculty and staff, newspaper clippings, histories of University buildings, minutes of a variety of committees, and athletic programs.

"There also are lots of other papers, including those from vice presidents, chairmen, deans and directors," she adds.

A few files are confidential. Among those restricted from public view are promotion and tenure papers, court cases, recent presidential papers and student disciplinary proceedings, Ihnat says.

Among the prized possessions are dozens of handwritten journals stored in a temperature-controlled vault. Preserved there are student records, faculty meeting minutes and theses written by last century's medical students.

"Smell these," Ihnat says, taking an 1880s journal from the shelf and sniffing the mellowness of century-old paper and ink. "They are Ohio State. Being a graduate and a lover of OSU, I'm so glad they were preserved."

Student records include notices of academic deficiencies — 1800s style. In a June 1877 letter, University President Edward Orton warns a parent that his son’s academic standing is "unsatisfactory."

"It is my duty to say to you," Orton writes, "that we fear that (your son) is not doing as much work as he should."

"When you look at the student records that are handwritten and you try to imagine doing that for 50,000 students today, it gives you a perspective that we really have come a long way. There really has been a lot of change over time," Ihnat says.

Change is a regular part of IHNAT's life. She's spent pieces of 25 years at Ohio State since arriving as a freshman in 1960. With degrees in social work and child development, she worked for several years in the student financial aid office.

She decided to pursue a job in research and began volunteering in the archives office in 1981, replacing Dorothy Ross when she retired in July 1985.

"I love this job because every day I learn something new," IHNAT says.

Waving her hand at the oil portrait of Norton Strange Townsend in her office, she recites facts about the man who was one of seven faculty members when Ohio State opened its doors on Sept. 17, 1873.

Ruffling through manila folders, IHNAT confirms that Townsend's daughter, Alice, was the University's second woman graduate. Alice's son, Shirley Townsend Wing, later became Ohio State's first Rhodes Scholar.

"Just think of all the hands that touched these things. Now mine do. This really is a touch of time," she says.
Artifacts from days gone by present challenge to collectors

By Patricia Mroczek

There is a tiny dance card hidden away in a large box on a shelf in the basement of Converse Hall.

The fancy little 1898 relic — thought to be a favor from a formal ball at the University — reminds visitors of the graceful charm of a different age.

Except few visitors ever get to see it.

Those little blank pages, still waiting partners for the cotillion and waltz, sit out of view among other memorabilia of different Ohio State eras.

It's not that the artifacts are ignored. It's just no office on campus is given the responsibility of preserving the history of the University through physical objects.

The University Archives office does the most active job of saving items, says University archivist Rai Goerler, but "no one has a central mission to collect them."

"The problem is one of definition. Artifacts beg a definition," Goerler says. "Who is to collect what? And after they are collected then what?"

The perfect example, Goerler says, is groundbreaking shovels.

"With the expansion of the University through the years, I am sure there would be quite a collection of shovels used for groundbreaking ceremonies. But does a room full of commemorative shovels really serve a purpose?" he asks. "The same thing could be said of distinctive lab coats from the College of Medicine."

Goerler says Ohio State does maintain limited collections, including some artifacts at University Archives and portraits at University Galleries. There also are special-collection items at University Libraries.

"It would be nice to have some Jesse Owens artifacts," he says, "but once you begin doing a museum collection in a serious way, you wouldn't have room for anything else.

"If you don't have an opportunity to display your artifacts, then you have to wonder if you're serving a purpose by collecting them.

"There are no firm, pat answers for the issue," he adds.
Photo exhibit stirs memories of old university neighborhood

By Bill Eichenberger
and Randall Edwards
Of The NeighborNews Staff

There aren’t many people left who remember an obscure little restaurant in the basement of Long’s Bookstore, fondly called, fittingly, The Cave.

But Frank C. Long Jr. remembers.

Long’s father moved his bookstore from the corner of C. 11th Ave. and N. High St. to 1326 N. High St. in 1909, the same year Long was born in an apartment annexed to the rear of the store.

“The Cave was under the bookstore. I remember it as a child, 6 or 7 years old, I would go into The Cave and get the most wonderful bowl of bean soup you’ve ever seen for five cents,” Long said.

The restaurant ran into difficulties, Long said, and was closed before the 1920s.

“They had a couple of fires down there and my father had to run them out,” he said.

Long’s father not only ran The Cave out of the bookstore basement, but effectively out of memory as well.

Long’s memory is good, but there are still bits and pieces that escape him, pictures in the mind’s eye made cloudy with the passage of time.

As each generation slowly fades into the next, and the gap between what was then and what is now grows, memory becomes less useful a tool to document the past.

That is why the University Area Commission is presenting, “An Album of Community: Four Generations of Life in the University Area.”

Photographs never forget.

The area commission’s historic preservation committee has collected more than 150 photographs that chronicle life in university neighborhoods from about 1890 to World War II.

The exhibit, which will run Thurs-day through July 31 in the main lounge of the Ohio Union, was paid for out of the Ohio State University’s budget for its 500th Commencement.

Doreen Uhas, area commission chairman, said the project began as an effort to show how much N. High St. has changed over the years.

“We wanted to tie in what was used to be on High St. with the improvements that are happening now,” Uhas said.

A major capital improvements project to upgrade lighting and sidewalks and plant trees is in the works on the east side of N. High St. on the west side, construction has begun on the $256 million Wexner Medical Center.

As campus area residents began digging into attics and closets and old photo albums, the exhibit began to grow beyond High St. into the area neighborhoods.

“As it expanded, we began trying to get a handle on the relationship between the community and the university,” she said.

Some of the photographs were loaned by members of the community, and others had been donated to the University District Organization over the years. Many others came from the Ohio State University photo archives and the Circulating Visuals Collection of the Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County.

Ruth Jones, library associate for Ohio State University, said the pictures represent just a portion of the university’s photo archives, which include more than 600,000 photographs in two fireproof, climate-controlled rooms.

She said the photographs were not easy to find, because the committee selecting the shots was concentrating on off-campus scenes.

“The photographers were hired to shoot the campus, and that’s what they shot,” she explained. “They usually turned their backs on High St.”

Helping the committee find the right photographs stirred some memories in Jones, who has lived in the university area since 1929.

Hennick’s, a restaurant on N. High St., was a favorite daytime hangout for Jones.

“I was there as a high school kid,” she said. “It was the place to be, the place to be seen and the place to meet.”

Although she isn’t old enough to remember the Depression, Jones said older colleagues remembered how restaurant owner Herb Hennick allowed customers who couldn’t pay their bill to sign it, and pin it to the wall.

“And when you got the money you paid it,” she said. “Sometimes it took two or three years.”

“It was somebody who truly loved the students,” Jones said. “He made a living, but he didn’t move up to a house in Worthington Hills.”

Two photographs of Hennick’s are related photos on page 8

Two photographs of Hennick’s are

Please see EXHIBIT next page
OSU library associate Ruth Jones sorts through some of the 600,000 photos on file in the university’s archives.

EXHIBIT continued from 1

included in the exhibit. The photos illustrate how far the store progressed from 1944 to just after World War II.

The first photo is of a modest storefront with advertisements in the window touting cigars, sodas, stationery, light lunch and box candies. By the end of World War II, however, the storefront is flamboyant, 1930s-style art deco, and a neon sign boasts of newly-installed air conditioning.

In addition to chronicling the physical changes in the university area, the photographs in the collection also capture eras and illustrate changing times.

One of the photos, taken by a Lantern photographer in the 1930s, shows four Ohio State students departing for Washington, D.C., on their way to a National Communist Party rally.

Another photo offers a glimpse inside an 1896 Ohio State dormitory room, complete with posters that read: “O.S.U. Clog Club assisted by the Mandolin and Guitar Clubs, Annual Concert in the University’s new auditorium,” and “O.M.U. and O.S.U. will play their game on University grounds, Saturday Nov. 21 at 2 p.m. standard.”

A photo of Wellington Hall, a residence for men, includes the hall’s advertisement: “One or two room apartments with the latest modern equipment including private bath with shower ... excellent ventilation and abundance of light.”

In its entirety, the exhibit provides a good look not only at buildings that have been torn down — the old Big Boar on Lane Ave. or the Armory on the Oval — but also at the buildings that remain. It allows the viewer to put the evolution of the university area into perspective, to periscope the last 100 years or more of the neighborhood’s history.

Uhas said the University Area Commission hopes the exhibit will trigger the memories of long-time university area residents.

“This is a participatory exhibit. We are encouraging people to make comments about a building or corner that they noticed has changed, or to tell us if they recognize a person in one of the pictures,” Uhas said.

“We hope to complete the verbal picture in addition to the pictures in the exhibit.”

The exhibit is not going to disappear after its run, either, Uhas said.

The commission’s historic preservation committee is considering a book that would document the verbal and pictorial history of the university area, she said.

“We’d also like to put together a walking tour through the area with brochures,” she said. “We have collected a lot of great stories.”

Uhas said the commission would also like to see the photo collection become a traveling exhibit.

“We hope it can be shown in other places in the community, in bank lobbies, schools, churches and those kinds of places,” she said.
Taking a step into the past

A photo exhibit sponsored by the University Area Commission includes more than 200 on-campus and off-campus scenes from the 1890s to just after World War II.

"An Album of Community: Four Generations of Life in the University Area" will be on display in the Ohio Union's main lounge from Thursday through July 31.

The photo exhibit includes scenes that have been scanned, and others that have been changed to the point where very few people would recognize them.

Indiana Park was built as an urban resort around the turn of the century and included a large pool fed by three artesian wells. It was abandoned in the 1920s but the bathhouse still stands, greatly altered, at E. 19th Ave. and N. 4th St.

The Armory, shown here under construction in 1896, was torn down in 1936-1937. Many community residents participated in its construction, according to Dorcas Ubash of the University Area Commission.

The spacious home of Henry Neil, at Indiana Ave. and W. 15th Ave., is now the fraternity house for the OSU chapter of Kappa Sigma. The house now looks completely different, however, and it would be unusual to find a horse and buggy parked in the front yard.

Photos courtesy of the Ohio State University photo archives; the Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County and the University District Organization.

Indianola Park, E. 19th Ave. and N. 4th St., was a gathering spot for Columbus residents from the turn of the century until it closed in the 1930s.

The Henry Neil mansion, Indianola and E. 15th Ave., is now the home of Kappa Sigma fraternity. This photo was taken in the 1880s.
The Ohio State University Photo Archives, located in Room 134, Converse Hall, is an exceptionally rich source of pictorial information about the University and its history. The collection includes more than 611,000 pictures dating from 1870 to the present.

The Photo Archives had its genesis back in 1931 when Joseph N. Bradford, OSU’s first professor of photography, succeeded in establishing a photo-history unit within the Department of Photography. Bradford encouraged former students and professional photographers to donate negatives of pictures relating to the university and its history. The collection grew rapidly under his aegis. Administratively it remained with the Department of Photography until 1971 when it merged with the University Archives (see Tracings, spring 1986).

The collection is augmented regularly, not only by the Department of Photography and Cinema which systematically sends to Photo Archives all photographs over ten years old, but also by such diverse units as Communications Services, the Alumni Monthly, and the College of the Arts.

Over the years the collection emphasis has been on college athletics, with football understandably being the most popular sport. There are, however, other fascinating and important areas of concern, including university buildings during various stages of construction, historic campus views, and faculty portraits.

The Photo Archives, charged with housing and preserving this pictorial history for posterity, closely monitors the temperature and humidity of the physical environment in Converse Hall. Most images are kept in transparent sleeves which permit safe handling.

The Photo Archives serves a variety of patrons—students, faculty, staff, as well as the general public. It should be noted that the Photo Archives does not provide prints. Reprographic work is done by the Department of Photography and Cinema at minimal cost to the patron.

The Photo Archives also plays a public relations role. Photographs from its collection appear frequently in the Lantern, onCampus, Campus Mirror, and News in Engineering. A permanent exhibit of university photographs is on display in University Hall and a different exhibit is mounted quarterly in the lobby of Main Library. Many university offices and local restaurants have used photographs for informative decoration. The 300th Commencement in June 1987 will feature special exhibits across campus.

Ruth Jones is the reference assistant for photographs. She is a native of Columbus and is listed in the Columbus Unforgettables directory. Ms. Jones has been with the division since 1933 and her experience in working in the Department of Photography and her extensive knowledge of the university are among the many assets she brings to the job.

The Photo Archives welcomes visitors and is open during regular university business hours. For further information please call (614) 292-1767.

—Raimund E. Goeler
University Archivist
Longtime archivist can give you a pretty good picture of OSU

By Lee Stratton
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Ruth Jones makes a living decorating bars, settling bets and handing out bits of history.

Since 1961 she has worked in the photo archives at Ohio State University. At her fingertips is a collection of more than 600,000 photographs she has helped gather, categorize and copy.

For the student writing a paper on campus architecture, Jones has the pictures.

For the professor writing a history of his department, Jones has the shots.

For the alumni wanting memories from the 1950s for their class reunion, Jones has the images.

Get the picture?

“We collect, preserve, maintain and sell pictures,” Jones said. “We have rented and loaned them, too, on occasion.

If you DECORATE more bars. Everybody who opens a bar in Columbus, Ohio, just has to have sports pictures to hang on the wall.”

People working on television, books, magazines and newspapers are frequent customers.

The people who run the computer scoreboard in Ohio Stadium also call for pictures of football greats.

Last year they wanted pictures of some former players who were having a reunion at the game. “They came rearing in here the day before the game,” she said.

They got the pictures and, probably, a lecture from Jones.

“I always get into arguments. Some guy says his father was an All-American. I say, ‘No, he wasn’t,’” she said.

After thousands of requests for their pictures, she remembers most of the All-America OSU athletes. “I’ve got them all in folders, 102 of them in alphabetical order.”

THE PHOTOS and slides are kept in two fireproof rooms in which the temperature and humidity are controlled.

The oldest picture is an 1874 stereo view of University Hall “with about 14 people standing and sitting in front. The oval looked just like a muddy field, and was,” she said.

Her favorite picture? “It’s a duck standing on the edge of Mirror Lake in front of a no wading sign. I think that’s a riot. I like humor.”

The towered armory building, destroyed by fire in 1958, was her favorite. She pointed to a large picture of the building on the archives wall.

“That was the first and only color picture I’ve ever purchased in my life,” she said.

Born in Texas and reared in Clintonville, Jones attended Ohio University in the mid-1940s.

In 1961, she was tipped about the OSU job opening by a friend who had turned it down because the $4,000-a-year pay was too low. Jones was earning $15 a week as a waitress and snapped up the job.

She started as a counter girl in the photography department, taking orders for picture copies. “That’s still a tough job,” she said.

Jones, 65, plans to stay on the job at least a few more years. Despite her gruff humor and grumbling about being burned out by the work, she said she enjoys the people.

“I just took a 5-day vacation, and I was bored. I was glad to come back. It’s always something different. I especially like the alumni, somebody who really appreciates the university.”
Ohio State University.

Degrees are conferred in:

Arts, Philosophy, Science, Agriculture,
Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Veterinary Medicine
and Pharmacy.

Besides the courses leading to these degrees, there is a

Preparatory Course,

and a course of two years in Agriculture.

There are eight well-equipped Laboratories—Physical,
Chemical, Mechanical, Mining, Botanical, Histological,
Physiological, Pharmaceutical and Agricultural Chemical. The
facilities for instruction in science are unequalled in this part of
the country.

Tuition is free.

Contingent fee $5.00 a term. Board and room in dormitory
or in outside clubs $1.00 to $1.25 a week. In private families
about $1.50.

Students who wish to do can earn a part of their expenses
by labor.

*A Catalogue will be sent on application.*

advertisement, 1887
Description of Holdings

* Office files (correspondence, minutes, reports, etc.) of most University offices, including those of presidents, vice presidents, deans, directors, and chairpersons.

* Records of student organizations

* Papers of distinguished faculty.

* University publications, including yearbooks, commencement programs, directories, catalogs, and bulletins.

* Biographical files concerning University faculty and administrative staff.

* Newspaper clippings, compiled principally from the Lantern and the Columbus Dispatch, on a variety of University-related topics.

* Histories of many University departments and divisions.

* Photographs (negatives, prints, and slides) depicting buildings, departments, student activities, athletics, and views of the University.

* Histories of University buildings.

* Minutes of university committees, councils, and task forces.

* Football and other athletic programs.

* Comprehensive index to the Alumni Magazine.

Location and Services

Location: Converse Hall, room 169 (Photo Archives in room 134) 2121, Tuttle Park Place (near St. John Arena and adjacent to the Ice Rink).

Telephone: 292-2409; Photo Archives: 292-1767.

Parking: Faculty, staff, and student parking adjacent to Converse Hall. A limited number of metered spaces for visitors are also available. A visitor garage is within walking distance at Neil Avenue and Woody Hayes Drive.

Copying: A copy machine for duplicating archival materials is available at minimal cost. Personal checks are preferred. Reproduction of photographic images is done by the Department of Photography and Cinema at reasonable rates.

Hours: University business hours; closed one hour for lunch.
Library for Communication and Graphic Arts (CGA)
147 Journalism Building
242 West 18th Avenue
614-292-0538

The Library for Communication and Graphic Arts houses collections related to the arts of the mass media, which include comic strips, editorial cartoons, film posters and stills, magazine illustrations, comic books and photographs. Both original works and related manuscript materials are available, in addition to more than 4,000 published works on cartoon art.

The papers of Milton Caniff, the Walt Kelly Collection, the Woody Gelman Collection of Winsor McCay cartoons, and the Will Eisner Collection are among the notable cartoon art collections. The archives of the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists and the National Cartoonists Society are in the Library. More than one hundred thousand film posters and stills are available in the collections originally assembled by Richard E. Teichart and Philip Sills. Extensive holdings of historic photographs may be found in the Floyd and Marion Rinhart Collection.

Hours: Weekdays 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

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University Archives and Photo Archives (ARV)
169 Converse Hall
2121 Tuttle Park Place
614-292-2409 Archives
614-292-1767 Photo Archives

The University Archives and its Photo Archives contain materials that document the history of the university community. Included are publications (such as histories of the university and its departments and buildings, directories, catalogs, and yearbooks), minutes of committees, office files, and clippings. Papers of distinguished faculty, general biographical information concerning faculty and administrators, and the records of many student organizations are also in the Archives. The Photo Archives has photographic images of the university from the 1870s to the present.

Hours: Weekdays 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Special Collections and LCS

Many materials in the special collections are represented in the Libraries' computerized catalog, LCS (Library Control System). Records describing manuscripts and other unpublished original works are identified by the call number prefix "SPEC" for special collection. Rare books and other published materials are assigned call numbers in the Library of Congress classification system.

In some cases, the catalog record describes a group of related materials collectively, rather than providing item-by-item descriptions. The reference staff of the library locations can provide further information about materials within their collections, and about collections not yet represented in the catalog. For many collections, finding aids are available in the appropriate library.

Because of the unique nature of many of the materials held in the special collections of The Ohio State University Libraries, items may not be taken from their library locations.

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The Ohio State University LIBRARIES

Special Collections

A double-headed unicorn watermark from Hilarndar Slavé manuscript 616 (ca. 1410).

There are six special collections libraries within the Ohio State University Libraries system. They contain primary source materials and supporting published works that do not circulate, but are available for advanced study and research at the facilities described in this brochure.

- Hilarndar Research Library
- Jerome Lawrence & Robert E. Lee Theatre Research Institute Library
- Library for Communication and Graphic Arts
- Rare Books and Manuscripts
- University Archives and Photo Archives
- William Charlvat Collection of American Fiction
Rare Books and Manuscripts
(RAR)
327 Main Library
1858 Neil Avenue Mall
614-292-5938

Among the strengths of Rare Books and Manuscripts are the Tallfourd Linn and related collections of the work of Cervantes; science fiction, including extensive runs of British and American magazines and a full set of Star Trek scripts; American popular sheet music; Reformation era history; and the writing of such authors as Nathaniel Hawthorne, T.S. Eliot, James Joyce, Ernest Hemingway, Jack London, W.H. Auden, and Anais Nin.

The comprehensive James Thurber Collection includes some 20,000 pages of manuscript and 375 original drawings. Other important manuscript holdings include works by Samuel Beckett, Hart Crane, T.J. Holmes, Jessica Mitford, W.W. Charters, F.L. Utley, and Ralph D. Mershon. Rare Books and Manuscripts also contains the OSU Collection of published works issued by or concerning The Ohio State University.

Hours: Weekdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.

William Charvat Collection of American Fiction (RAR/CHA)
324 Main Library
1858 Neil Avenue Mall
614-292-3029
614-292-5938

The William Charvat Collection of American Fiction is nationally recognized for its outstanding holdings of American fiction from the eighteenth century to the present. The number of earlier American fiction titles, 1787-1900, is comparable to similar collections at Yale and the Huntington Library. The Charvat Collection is particularly strong in the period 1876-1900. For twentieth century American fiction, the Charvat Collection's holdings for the years 1901-1925 are rivaled only by those of the Library of Congress.

Contemporary twentieth century fiction titles are augmented by manuscripts and papers of contemporary authors, including the contributors to the literary journal Conjunctions, Nelson Algren, Frederick Busch, Raymond Carver, James Purdy, and Helen Hooven Santryer.

Hours: Weekdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Hilandar Research Library (HIL)
227 Main Library
1858 Neil Avenue Mall
614-292-1327

The Hilandar Research Library has the largest collection of medieval Slavic manuscripts on microfilm in the Western Hemisphere. The more than 2,000 Slavic manuscripts from sixteen countries and more than thirty different monastic, private, and national collections, are used by scholars from all over the world who regularly conduct research at the Hilandar Research Library. Of special interest are more than 1,000 Slavic manuscripts from different monasteries on Mount Athos, Greece, including the entire Slavic collection of Hilandar Monastery. These materials on microfilm are now accessible to women scholars for the first time. Other collections, such as those of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Hungary, that are remote and/or generally closed, are also available.

The Hilandar Research Library also contains a large specialized reference collection, both in print and in microform, as well as numerous microform readers, a reader-printer, and microcomputers.

Hours: Weekdays 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Jerome Lawrence & Robert E. Lee Theatre Research Institute Library (TRI)
1430 Lincoln Tower
1800 Cannon Drive
614-292-6614

The Jerome Lawrence & Robert E. Lee Theatre Research Institute Library houses materials which document the history of Western theatre from the Middle Ages to contemporary times. The McDowell Film Archives holds approximately 450,000 frames of microfilm of rare theatrical materials acquired from libraries and museums internationally.

Original materials in the collection documenting regional theatre include the Armbruster Scenic Design Collection, the Hartman Uncle Tom's Cabin Collection, the Hartman Theatre Collection and the Players Theatre Collection. Materials of national and international coverage include the Lawrence & Lee Collection; costume and scene designs by Alexandra Exter, Simon Lissim, and Mordecai Gorelik; the Eileen Heckart Collection; the Otis Guernsey Collection of playbills; and regular deposits of the plays published by Samuel French, Inc. and Dramatists Play Service, Inc.

Hours: Weekdays 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Excess paper forcing archives move

By Estela G. Cornejo
Lantern staff writer

The continual, overloading flow of university documents is forcing the University Archives to move from Converse Hall to gain more storage space, said Ken Grossi, assistant university archivist.

The archives will be located in the OSU Library's new book depository, which is tentatively scheduled to be built on West Campus, Grossi said.

"No library and no archives ever has enough space," said University Archivist Raimund Goerler.

University Archives houses about 30 million vital or historical documents that have begun to deteriorate.

Vital documents are those necessary for an institution to resume operating in the event of a disaster, Goerler said. These include the records of all students, course offerings lists, course bulletins and Board of Trustees' minutes.

For the last five years, the department has begun microfilming its documents to remedy the space problem. After manuscripts are microfilmed, the original is usually destroyed, Goerler said.

Grossi said, "We do have a backlog of collections — that we will always have."

Goerler said, "For us, microfilming is an easier route to solving the issue of space."

The university destroys or recycles about 840,000 documents a year, Goerler said. Original documents that have aesthetic value are kept, along with a microfilmed copy.

About a dozen students gather boxes full of documents and transfer the information onto microfilm. Depending on a box's collection, gathering the documents can take from 2 or 3 days to a couple of months.

The new facility will be constructed with expansion in mind. It will have 30-foot racks, 2-foot thick walls and a special roof structure, which will allow people to move up and down the racks on a lift.

The new book depository is modeled after the Harvard Book Depository and will also house the photo archives. The rest of the building will be a rigidly temperature-controlled stack area for rarely used library materials, Goerler said.

Ideal storage conditions are between 65 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit and a relative humidity between 40 and 45 percent, Goerler said.

Construction and completion dates are pending as a site location is being decided, but funding for the archives was approved last month. Goerler hopes the project will be complete by 1990.

Since 1959, when the university began saving its historical and vital records, university documents have been scattered throughout 11 locations on campus.

John H. Herrick, executive director emeritus of the Office of Campus Planning and Space Utilization, said that he recalled at least four locations where records and documents have been kept, including the Journalism Building, the Law Building, the Administration Building and Hitchcock Hall.

Records have also been stored in vaults at University Hall, Derby Hall, Baker Systems Engineering, the basement of St. John Arena and the 12th floor of the Main Library.

The Photo Archives were once in Brown Hall.
Jesse Owens’ widow to visit star’s display

By Tara Anne Powers
Lantern staff writer

Students can view some of the history made in 1936 by OSU track star Jesse Owens in the lobby of the Main Library. But if students want a first-hand account, Mrs. Ruth Owens, widow of Jesse Owens, will be visiting the exhibit today.

“We decided to put an exhibit out in conjunction with the Classic and we wanted to have Mrs. Owens here to thank her and show her that we appreciate it that she thought of Ohio State,” said Elizabeth Wheatley, director of Friends of the Libraries.

Mrs. Owens agreed to store memorabilia with the university in 1987.

Included in the collection are memorabilia from Owens’ years at Ohio State as well as the diary he kept on his trip to the 1936 Olympics in Germany.

“Technically the collection is on deposit,” said Raimond E. Goerler, university archivist.

Because of the Owenses longstanding ties to the university and the positive response to the exhibit, Goerler said he hopes the exhibit will become a permanent part of the university archives.

The exhibit, on display until June 9, includes a chronological account of Jesse Owens’ accomplishments, as documented by photographs, papers, medals and other artifacts.

“When you walk through the area, you usually can get an idea of how popular an exhibit is... there have always been a lot of people in this area looking at the exhibit,” Wheatley said.

The reception will be held at 4:30 p.m. in the administrative area of the Main Library. The event is open to the public and refreshments will be served.
Seminars offer look at library treasures

Through two brown bag seminars, faculty and staff can uncover some of the lesser known aspects of University Libraries.

Both sessions are at noon.

May 24, Raimund Goerler, University archivist, will present "The Family Album" in 123 Converse Hall. After a slide presentation and a peek at University history, he will conduct a tour of the archives.

"Horace to Horrors and Other Matters; or a Truncated Trip Through Treasures and Trivia" will be presented by Robert Tibbetts, curator, June 8. The presentation in 122 Main Library will give an overview of the many and varied research resources available in the Division of Rare Books and Manuscripts.

The seminars are sponsored by the User Education Subcommittee on Library Services to University Staff.

Space is limited and registration is required.

For more information, or to register, contact Tony Maniaci or Marilee Birchfield at 292-6151.
June 26, 1989

TO: DEANS, CHAIRPERSONS, AND DIRECTORS

FROM: Dr. Raimund E. Goerler, University Archivist

SUBJECT: INACTIVE UNIVERSITY RECORDS

Proper management of inactive records is an important feature of administrative excellence. It is critical, for example, to preserve those records that provide an historical context for decision-making and planning and to destroy those documents of short-term value only.

Section 149.34 of THE OHIO REVISED CODE requires that state institutions have state-approved records retention schedules. These documents stipulate how long records are to be retained and what their ultimate disposition should be (permanent retention at the Archives or in the office or destruction). Hundreds of university offices have already developed records schedules in cooperation with the University Archives and have filed copies with OSU Internal Auditing.

It has been university policy for many years that "Records not on a records retention and disposition schedule may not be discarded until a records appraisal has been made by the University Archives" (OSU OPERATING MANUAL, Section IX, page 3).

Upon request, the University Archivists or staff will visit offices, inspect records, and, with the cooperation of the administrative head, recommend either transferring files to the University Archives or destroying them after a specified period of time. These recommendations will be stated in writing and submitted to the State of Ohio for final approval.

The resulting records retention schedule will be a permanent instrument for managing records properly. Only in this way will offices be able to make efficient use of limited space for records and be certain that records of continuing administrative and historical importance are protected. The Archives, in turn, benefits by knowing what records it should be receiving from whom and by being able to remind the appropriate offices regularly.

Please call 2-2409 for assistance and information about records scheduling.
Old photos

University Archives has more photographs than most other university archives in the nation. From this collection, archives staff have developed a slide presentation as a brief introduction to the history of Ohio State.

"Family Album: Another Look" is a review of the University from 1870 to the present.

The 30-minute presentation is available to faculty, staff, student and alumni groups for showing at meetings.

Details are available from Raimund Goerler, University archivist, 292-2409.
Cartoon, Graphic, and Photographic Arts Research Library (CGA)
27 West 17th Avenue Mall
023L, Wexner Center for the Visual Arts
614-292-0538

The Cartoon, Graphic, and Photographic Arts Research Library houses multi-media collections of primary source materials representative of American culture. Cartoon art, film posters and stills, historic photographs, and magazine illustrations predominate. Original works and related manuscript materials are held, in addition to more than 10,000 published works on cartoon art.

The papers of Milton Caniff, the Walt Kelly Collection, the Woody Gelman Collection of Winsor McCay cartoons, and the Will Eisner Collection are among the notable cartoon art collections. The archives of the American Association of Editorial Cartoonists and the National Cartoonists Society are in the library. More than one hundred thousand film posters and stills are from collections originally assembled by Richard E. Teichert and Philip Sills. The Floyd and Marion Rinhart Collection, the Ohio News Photographers Association Collection, and numerous other historic photographs are available.

Hours: Weekdays 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

University Archives and Photo Archives (ARV)
169 Converse Hall
2121 Tuttle Park Place
614-292-2409 Archives
614-292-1767 Photo Archives

The University Archives and its Photo Archives contain materials that document the history of the University community. Included are publications (such as histories of the University and its departments and buildings, directories, catalogs, and yearbooks), committees' minutes, office files, and clippings. Papers of distinguished faculty, general biographical information concerning faculty and administrators, and the records of many student organizations are also in the Archives. The Photo Archives has photographic images of the University from the 1870s to the present.

Hours: Weekdays 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

The University Libraries participates in ownership identification of library materials as recommended by the Security Committee of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section, the Association of College and Research Libraries.

Special Collections and LCS

Many materials in the special collections are represented in the Libraries' computerized catalog, LCS (Library Control System). Records describing manuscripts and other unpublished original works are identified by the call number prefix "SPEC." for special collection. Rare books and other published materials are assigned call numbers in the Library of Congress classification system.

In some cases, the catalog record describes a group of related materials collectively, rather than providing item-by-item descriptions. The reference staff of the library locations can provide further information about materials within their collections, and about collections not yet represented in the catalog. For many collections, finding aids are available in the appropriate library.

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There are seven special collections libraries within the Ohio State University Libraries system. They contain primary source materials and supporting published works that do not circulate, but are available for advanced study and research at the facilities described in this brochure.

- Rare Books and Manuscripts
- William Charvat Collection of American Fiction
- Hildandar Research Library
- Jerome Lawrence & Robert E. Lee Theatre Research Institute Library
- Coleman Memorial Alcove
- Cartoon, Graphic, and Photographic Arts Research Library
- University Archives and Photo Archives
Rare Books and Manuscripts (RAR)
327 Main Library
1858 Neil Avenue Mall
614-292-5938

Among the strengths of Rare Books and Manuscripts are the Talfourd Linn and related collections of the work of Cervantes; science fiction, including extensive runs of British and American magazines and a full set of Star Trek scripts; American popular sheet music; Reformation era history; and the writing of such authors as W. H. Auden, T. S. Eliot, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ernest Hemingway, James Joyce, Jack London, and Anais Nin.

The comprehensive James Thurber Collection includes some 20,000 pages of manuscript and 375 original drawings. Other important holdings include manuscripts by Samuel Beckett, W. W. Charters, Hart Crane, T. J. Holmes, Ralph D. Mershon, Jessica Mitford, F. L. Urely. Rare Books and Manuscripts also contains the OSU Collection of published works issued by or concerning The Ohio State University.

Hours: Weekdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.,
Saturday 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Hilandar Research Library (HIL)
227 Main Library
1858 Neil Avenue Mall
614-292-1327

The Hilandar Research Library has the largest collection of medieval Slavic manuscripts on microform in the Western Hemisphere. The more than 2,000 Slavic manuscripts from sixteen countries and more than thirty different monastic, private, and national collections are used by scholars from all over the world. Of special interest are more than 1,000 Slavic manuscripts from different monasteries on Mount Athos, Greece, including the entire Slavic collection of Hilandar Monastery. These materials on microform are now accessible to women scholars for the first time. Other collections, such as those of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Hungary, that are remote and/or generally closed, are also available.

The Hilandar Research Library also contains a large specialized reference collection, print and microform, as well as numerous microform readers, a reader-printer, and microcomputers.

Hours: Weekdays 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

William Charvat Collection of American Fiction (RAR/CHA)
324 Main Library
1858 Neil Avenue Mall
614-292-3029 or 5938

The William Charvat Collection of American Fiction is nationally recognized for its outstanding holdings of American fiction from the eighteenth century to the present. While the number of earlier American fiction titles, 1787-1900, is comparable to similar collections at Yale and the Huntington Library, the Charvat Collection is particularly strong in the period 1876-1900. For twentieth century American fiction, the collection's holdings for the years 1901-1925 are rivaled only by those of the Library of Congress.

Twentieth-century fiction titles are augmented by the manuscripts and papers of contemporary authors, including Nelson Algren, William S. Burroughs, Frederick Busch, Raymond Carver, William Bradford Huie, James Purdy, Helen Hooven Santmyer and the contributors to the literary journal, Conjunctions.

Hours: Weekdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.,
Saturday 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Coleman Memorial Alcove
John A. Prior Health Sciences Library
376 West 10th Avenue
614-292-9810

A collection of pre-20th century historical materials in medicine and allied fields is housed in the Coleman Memorial Alcove on the fifth floor of the library. The 2600 volumes include unique dermatological atlases, texts used by the frontier lay medical practitioners, and a very rare group of optometry materials donated by Dr. Richard M. Hall and Charles Shepard.

A large collection of historical dental books and journals, on permanent loan from the Dr. John Harris Dental Museum Foundation of Bainbridge, Ohio, is housed on the fifth floor.

Hours: Weekdays 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
OSU archives full of campus information

By Stefanie Vogley
Lantern staff writer

Ever wonder who many of Ohio State's buildings were named after? These answers can be found in the Main Library on a bulletin board put together by the staff of the University Archives at Converse Hall.

"We do the bulletin board quarterly as an advertisement," said Bertha Ihnat, archives assistant for manuscripts since 1985. "It gets people interested in the archives and in the history of the university. . . . I think it prompts some business," she said.

Ihnat said she always tries to create her bulletin boards about less known and unusual subjects. She wants people in the university community to know about the wealth of information that sits right under their noses, she said.

The bulletin board is the main way the archives advertise, Ihnat said.

Another way is through the publication of some of the photo archives' 800,000 images, in newspapers such as The Columbus Dispatch, OnCampus and the Lantern.

"We ask that anyone who uses a photo give credit to the University Archives," said Jana Drvota, archives assistant for photos. "This is the only way that people find out about us. . . . Some photos that are used are over 100 years old," she said.

Drvota said it is fulfilling to help people find out about the past by working in the archives.

"The archives are the collective memory of the university community," wrote university archivist Raimund Goerler in an article found in the archives' written history.

If retired journalism professor James Pollard had not taken the time to start the archives in the early 1960s, irreplaceable historical material would have been lost forever, according to the archives' written history.

Researchers and fraternities doing their quarterly scavenger hunts would not be able to go to Ihnat to find out such obscure facts as:

- Orange and black were Ohio State's original colors until it was discovered that they were Princeton University's colors, so an alternate choice of scarlet and gray became the school's colors in 1878;
- Alumnus Ralph Mershon helped create the Reserve Officer Training Corps in 1916;
- Carmen Ohio was written by football player Fred Cornell after losing to Michigan 86-0 in 1902;
- University Hall was used for classes, offices and as a dormitory in the early 1870s.

The various materials that are part of the archives were organized by Pollard nearly a century after the university opened. This monumental task of organizing and cataloguing tons of material has been carried on by each university archivist since the first "official" one was appointed in 1965, Ihnat said.

Materials in the archives collection consists of office files, minutes of various meetings, correspondence, university publications, biographical files on faculty and staff, newspaper clippings, histories of buildings and the photo archives.

Ihnat said about five percent of the files the archives stores are kept confidential. They are promotion papers, court cases and minutes from student disciplinary hearings.

All the other files stored in the archives' four stacks are available for public use. Files are stored in sturdy boxes because of the lack of any climate control in the stacks, Ihnat said. "It's amazing to me how much has survived under these conditions," she said.

The photo archives does have a special climate control system because of the fragile nature of the material, Ihnat said.

In addition to her daily activities of accumulating and filing new information that arrives daily at Converse Hall, Ihnat helps a variety of scholars with their research. "For example, just today I got a call from a guy who wanted to know if the archives had any information on hemp in the 1800s. . . . I enjoy this job. I like the variety," Ihnat said.
History lesson

Everything done at Ohio State takes place within an historic context of what others did — or did not do. A slide show from University Archives, "OSU Family Album: Another Look," explores the past with reference to the present.

The 35-minute presentation takes audiences on a historical journey in the form of slides from the archives and a narrative.

Both video-tape and slide formats are available for showing at group meetings by calling Jana Drvota at 292-1767.
History on computers

When was Orton Hall built?
When did the OSU Marching Band first perform Script Ohio?
What are the names of the members of the 1946 football team?

These university-related questions can now be answered by the Ask-the-Archives program, which can be accessed on OSU's MAGNUS computer network.

The program is designed to aid students and researchers in their search for university history and records, said University Archivist Raimund Goerler. Ask-the-Archives will also provide university guidelines for records retention and disposition.

"The University Archives functions not as a historical society, but as a memory of the university," Goerler said. Office files, records of student organizations and histories of university departments and divisions are a small portion of documentation preserved in the University Archives.

—Michelle Herron
Archivist advises on what to save or ditch

It is critical to pay careful attention to the retention or destruction of inactive records for legal as well as administrative, fiscal and historical reasons, according to Raimund E. Goerler, University archivist.

Recently, University Archives made available on-line a general schedule that provides up-to-date guidelines for the retention and disposition of records common to many offices. This general schedule is part of the OSU Academic Services Information System (OASIS) on MAGNUS.

The destruction of records in accordance with the schedule should be documented with a "Certificate of Records." In the event of an investigation, this document signifies the legitimate end of an audit or legal "trail." These certificates also are available from the University Archives or on OASIS.

For more information, call the University Archivist at 294-1751, or by e-mail to rgoerler on MAGNUS.
University archives on the move from Converse Hall to new facility

By Eric Brehm
Lantern staff writer

Rest easy, the irreplaceable photographs and documents belonging to Ohio State are safe.

A project is currently underway to move the University Archives from Converse Hall to a new facility on Kenny Road. The project began Sept. 6 and plans to move 10,000 cubic feet of material and around 1 million photographs to the new building, said Raimund Goerler, university archivist.

The project costs roughly $3.3 million and combines the University Archives with the Book Depository, both of which are managed by the university library system, into one complex.

"The new building increases the storage space of the archives by around 150 percent," Goerler said.

"The facility was designed for ideal preservation conditions," he said.

A climate control system cleans the air with charcoal filters and regulates the temperature between 65-68 degrees while adjusting for micro-climates in the stacks.

In the old building temperatures fluctuated between 95 degrees in the summer and 60 degrees in the winter, said Ken Grossi, assistant university archivist.

"We now have the best possible circumstances as far as preservation and function. We are much more efficient," Grossi said.

Included in the University Archives collection are photographs taken before the founding of the university, course descriptions dating back to the 1870s and football programs dating back to the 1890s, clips from The Dispatch and the Lantern, old yearbooks and papers from all university presidents, and academic affairs meetings. Also being moved are about 200 boxes from the Byrd expedition.
The new (1995) Library Book Depository and University

Archives reference room

UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
The Ohio State University

Photography class on the Oval, ca. 1908
In 1870 the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College (later The Ohio State University in 1875) formally began its work of teaching "all that is worth knowing." Three years later the first class of 24 students began their studies in University Hall, while carpenters, masons, and others scurried to complete the only building. Those students were the first of the more than 400,000 men and women to earn academic degrees at the University.

As the University changed the lives of many, so too has the institution itself experienced change. These changes include academic programs, the numbers of students, faculty and staff, and the very appearance of the campus. At the same time, the University has also had a continuity and consistency of purpose in teaching, research and service through generations of faculty, staff, and students.

The mission of The Ohio State University Archives is to serve as the official memory of the University. The Archives identifies, preserves, and makes available the documentation of continuing and historical value to the University. Section IX of The Ohio State University Operating Manual provides a description of the services of the University Archives and its responsibilities, especially in records management.

The University Archives is a department of The Ohio State University Libraries. It shares the mission of the Libraries in supporting research and teaching at the University. Descriptions of the contents of the Archives are part of the on-line catalog of the Libraries. The Archives also shares a modern (1995) building of the Libraries, the Library Book Depository and University Archives, which provides an ideal environment for research and for preservation. Nearly all of the research materials housed in the Archives are available without restrictions of confidentiality. Available for research are not only the official minutes and records of most administrative offices and committees but also the papers of distinguished faculty and the records of most administrative offices and committees but also the papers of distinguished faculty and the records of many student organizations. The Photo Archives of the University Archives contains more than one million photographic images of university life from the 1870s to the present.

**Description of Holdings**
- Office files (correspondence, minutes, reports, etc.) of most University offices.
- Records of many student organizations.
- Papers of distinguished faculty.
- University publications, including yearbooks, commencement programs, directories, catalogs, bulletins, news releases, and technical reports.
- Biographical files concerning University faculty and administrative staff.
- Newspaper clippings, compiled principally from local and campus sources on a variety of University-related topics and persons.
- Histories of many University departments and divisions.
- Photographs, films, and videotapes of campus buildings, departments, student activities, events, athletics, and views of the University.
- Histories of University buildings.
- Minutes of University committees, council, and task forces.
- Football and other athletic programs.
- Comprehensive index to the OSU Alumni Magazine.

**Location and Service**

Appointments: Visitors are encouraged to call in advance. This enables the Archives to assemble materials before you arrive and render your visit more efficient.

Location: 2700 Kenny Road (drive into the University Services Center area and turn left. Continue to the Library Book Depository and University Archives).

Telephone: (614) 292-2409; Photo Archives (614) 292-1767

Fax: (614) 688-4150

Parking: Around the building.

Photocopying: A copy machine for duplicating archival materials is available at minimal cost. Personal checks are preferred.

Photographic Services: Available upon request and at reasonable cost. Patrons need to allow sufficient time for laboratory work.

Hours: University business hours; closed one hour for lunch.
Archives’ open house showcases new, old

University Libraries will hold an open house 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Jan. 30 in its newest facility, the Book Depository and University Archives at 2700 Kenny Rd.

The building, which also houses the Photo Archives, is designed to preserve the University’s relics, with controls on temperature and humidity, and low-level lighting.

The building’s high-density storage warehouse combines filing, retrieval and delivery services. That allows the economical storage of books that are not checked very often, boxed materials and administrative or academic records. The warehouse can hold 1 million to 1.5 million items.

Materials stored at the Book Depository may be requested through OSCAR. Patrons should look for the location “STX.” Using an industrial cherry picker, the Depository staff retrieve items and deliver them to the Main Library four times daily.

For details, call 688-4105.
OHIO STATE PIONEERS ORAL HISTORY DVD

-- Ohio State recently released an oral history DVD which provides two hours of video and documents pertaining to remembrances by Richard Armitage, who spent from 1939-1978 at the university as a student, professor, dean of the Graduate School, chairman of the Athletic Council, vice president for student affairs, and university ombudsman.

The DVD is part of University Archives' oral history program, featuring interviews with people who were in positions to observe or participate in the development of Ohio State. More than 50 people have been interviewed so far, including former presidents, administrators, faculty and staff. William Studer, professor emeritus and former director of University Libraries, coordinates the program.

Among the many benefits of the DVD format are the accompanying scenes of the university, photographs of people and events, and documents cited by Armitage during his interview.
The Ohio State University Libraries & the OSU Archives
Cordially invite you to

The Cast Reception

Celebrating the completion of

The Charles A. Csuri Oral History DVD Project

Monday, June 23, 2003
2:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Thompson (Main) Library, Room 210

Please R.S.V.P by June 16th to
(614) 292-3387 or tippie.13@osu.edu
The Ohio State University
2700 Kenny Rd., Columbus, OH 43210

To order copies of any Archives photographs displayed either here, or one of our 1.5 million other images, please call the Photo Archives to schedule an appointment.

Reproduction charges are based on the size requested and begin at $6.

**Photo manuscripts:** 292-1767  
**Manuscripts:** 292-2409

library.osu.edu/sites/archives/
SO TO SPEAK

Thirty-foot shelves of archived material at Ohio State University

Treasures tucked away in archives at OSU

In a single building at Ohio State University, you can find Woody Hayes' couch, William Oxley Thompson's commencement robe and Jesse Owens' diary.

The OSU Archives, 2700 Kenny Rd., holds a quirky combination of memorabilia, records and documents. Some people mistakenly consider the archives to be the font of all OSU knowledge.

“We get all kinds of bizarre questions,” said university archivist Raimund Goerler.

Some they can even answer.

A caller once asked the location of the first shower on campus. A review of architectural drawings revealed that they were specified for the Armory, built in 1898 and torn down in 1958.

But it's not true that the archives house a hat that coach Hayes tore from his head during a bad sideline moment. It does, however, have his couch.

A red leather sofa from Hayes' office now occupies a wall in Goerler's office. But most of the university keepsakes are stored on shelves that tower 30 feet in two climate-controlled rooms.

The archives are open to anyone, but people hoping to see, say, the 1945 scrapbook of student Doris Ellen Goldstein (she received three B's and two A's spring quarter of that year) should call first. The place is not a museum. It takes time and a mechanical lift to retrieve many of the items.

Goerler and associate archivist Tamar Chute recently published The Ohio State University Trivia Book (Hill Street, $10.95), a collection of facts that, in many cases, is backed up by objects found in the archives.

For example, the book reveals that

See BLUNDO Page D2
Included in the collection: part of a goal post from the 1955 Rose Bowl and a license plate sent to Woody Hayes, one-time coach of the football Buckeyes.

BLUNDO

FROM PAGE D1

in 1873, 25 students constituted the first class at what was then called Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College. And if you want to see the handwritten records of that first class, they're in the archives.

(The first student on the rolls was Enmon S. Bally, 20, of Waynesville.)

To demonstrate the range of items housed by the archives, Chute recently pulled a sample. Among the treasures:

- A 1979 Michigan license plate that reads "GOBUCS." Someone sent it to coach Hayes as a gift.
- The sparse diary kept by Jesse Owens as he sailed for the 1936 Olympics in Germany. (The July 18, 1936, entry says, in part, "I ate dinner, then went up on deck & watched other athletes go through their paces. After that went down to my room and look at my wife's picture. Kissed it and went to sleep.")
- Thompson's commencement robe, still in good shape. He was university president from 1899 to 1925 — a period of dramatic growth.
- Two scraps of fabric saved by Curtis C. Howard, one of three members of the committee that, in 1878, chose scarlet and gray ribbons to tie around the diplomas of the first graduating class. The faded fabric hasn't aged well, but the color choice certainly has.

The OSU Archives rarely buys items. It does take donations but not just anything. Alumni magazines? It doesn't need any more, Goering said.

The splintered piece of goal post from the 1955 Rose Bowl? That was a keeper. "But we don't encourage people to tear down goal posts."

Joe Blundo is a Dispatch columnist.

jblundo@dispatch.com
A new exhibition now on display at the Thompson Library was developed to support an upcoming university celebration marking the 75th anniversary of Jesse Owens’ victories at the 1936 Olympics.

In honor of his accomplishments, The Ohio State University Archives has created a display of Owens’ artifacts, photographs, and documents that highlight each stage of Owens’ life: his youth in Cleveland, his relationship to OSU as a student and life-time Buckeye, his record as an Olympian, and his service as an ambassador to the world. Students, faculty, staff, and the public are invited to see the exhibition which includes artifacts such as Owens’ Olympic diary, his bronzed shoe from 1935, and his Congressional Gold Medal. The exhibition is located in the display area on the first floor outside the Gallery.

The Owens exhibition was developed at the request of the university-wide committee coordinating the celebration of his Olympic achievements. The celebration will take place April 21-24, in conjunction with Ohio State’s spring football game and the Jesse Owens Track Classic. A dinner banquet at the Ohio Union Archie Griffin Ballroom will include nationally recognized speakers, prominent corporate and community leaders, members of the Ohio State community and members of Jesse’s family.

Proceeds will support scholarships for Ruth and Jesse Owens Scholars and the men’s and women’s track programs at The Ohio State University.

Larry Allen
Communications Coordinator
Ohio State University Libraries
419C Thompson Memorial Library
1858 Neil Avenue
Columbus, OH 43210-1286
Phone: 614/292-8999
Fax: 614/292-7859
Location and Services:

Appointments:
Visitors are encouraged to call in advance. This enables the Archives to assemble materials prior to arrival.

Location:
2700 Kenny Road

Telephone:
614-292-2409 (University Manuscripts)
614-292-1767 (Photo Archives)
Fax: 614-688-4150

Web site: go.osu.edu/archives

Parking:
Metered visitor parking at building; University permit spaces available.

Photocopying:
A copy machine for duplication is available at minimal cost. Archives staff does copying. Checks, cash, eRequests and credit cards are accepted.

Photographic Services:
Print duplicates available upon request at a reasonable cost. Reproductions may take up to a week to complete. Checks, cash, eRequests and credit cards are accepted.

Hours:
Monday - Friday: 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Description of Holdings:

- Office files (correspondence, minutes, reports, etc.) of most University offices
- Records of many student organizations
- Papers of distinguished faculty
- University publications, including yearbooks, commencement programs, directories, catalogs, bulletins, news releases, and technical reports
- Biographical files concerning University faculty and administrative staff
- Newspaper clippings on a variety of University-related topics and persons
- Histories of many University departments and divisions
- Photographs, films, and videotapes of campus buildings, departments, student activities, events, athletics, and views of the University
- Histories of University buildings
- Minutes of University committees, councils, and task forces
- Athletic media guides and programs for most sports
- Comprehensive index to the OSU Alumni Magazine
- Oral histories
- Artifacts

The mission of The Ohio State University Archives is to serve as the official memory of the University. The Archives identifies, preserves, and makes available the documentation of continuing and historical value to the University. In addition, the Archives is responsible for the University's records management program.

The University Archives is a department of The Ohio State University Libraries. Descriptions of the contents of the Archives are part of the on-line catalog of the Libraries. The Archives shares a building with the Library Book Depository, which provides an ideal environment for research and preservation. Nearly all of the research materials housed in the Archives are available without restrictions. The Photo Archives contains more than 1.5 million photographic images of University life from the 1870s to the present.

On the cover: (left) Robin Freeman with girl for Cincinnati Enquirer 1956; (top right) Student room at 68 E. Woodruff 1904; (bottom right) Photography Class in front of Orton Hall 1908.
Bob Hunter commentary: Sports artifacts have their place in history

By Bob Hunter  
The Columbus Dispatch  
Tuesday May 21, 2013 4:57 AM

I called Dave Hetzler yesterday morning.

You remember, Hetzler, right? The former general manager of the Columbus Magic.

What, you don’t remember the Magic? The city’s first major-league soccer team. OK, if you don’t remember the team, then you probably don’t remember the general manager.

But that’s why I called him. My search for relics for the sports section of the Columbus Historical Society exhibit near the entrance at COSI actually leads to places besides the crawl space in my basement. There, burglars with mining equipment and a couple of free weeks might be able to scour up a Magic, All-Americans (pro softball) and Minks (women’s pro basketball) program and even some OSU football and basketball programs that probably should have gone into the recycle bin 500 garbage days ago.

But, hey, now this stuff is what we at the society call “artifacts,” and it will fit nicely in an exhibit where kids will doubtless wonder whether any of the old codgers who saw the Magic play are still alive.

Uh, actually we are. The Magic played in 1979-80, and Hetzler, who now works for DLZ Corporation, an architectural and engineering firm that designed the Broad Street bridge, was only too happy to tap his vast storehouse of Magic gear — so far he has uncovered a v-neck Magic shirt — for the historical benefit of the community.

This is the way the historical biz works. The other day I called Craig Merz, a former Dispatch hockey reporter, and he told me he might be able to loan our exhibit some valueless Columbus Owls (1973–1977) stuff. This doesn’t seem much like history to me — my wife and I once baby-sat for the infant daughter of Owls enforcer and minor-league hockey legend Willie Trognetz — but I guess the old guys who knew Abraham Lincoln personally must have felt the same way when Abe’s likeness was stamped on the penny.

I have to admit that it made me feel like Methuselah when Ohio State University Archive librarian Kevlin Haire sent me an inventory of the athletic artifacts available for loan. There is some choice stuff, but many items seemed like something I could have if I had only kept them.

When I see a line for “Two Big Gulp plastic cups — 25th Anniversary Cups — The 1968 OSU Football team,” my sense of history and/or sanity starts getting tested. Didn’t I ever have a Big Gulp in 1993, and if OSU’s scores from 1968 were on it, would I have tossed it in the trash or thrown it in a box in the basement?
Do I have two of these? Do I want two of these? Does the exhibit need two of these? The answers would be no, no and no.

I understand how the OSU archives works, though; someday, those cups will be old and more interesting than they seem now. "Three field passes for football games during 2008 season: Minnesota, Penn State, Michigan" probably couldn't raise $5 on eBay. But 100 years from now, the archives staff will be hailed for having the foresight to squirrel away items that everybody in their right mind threw out with the coffee grounds.

But the CHS exhibit, which runs the week of June 4 to the end of the year, will have lots of stuff I can't find in my crawl space, including Ohio Stadium construction photos out of The Dispatch archive and a program from the first game, Chic Harley's fraternity pin, a ticket and program to go with some choice Snow Bowl photos, an autographed 1955 OSU football and some more terrific Columbus baseball stuff out of Tracy Martin's collection.

What's in all this for me?

If I keep scrounging for this junk it might not be long before I have my own show on cable, where my team of 20th-century sports archeologists and I trade clever quips while digging up all kinds of fascinating stuff for museum goers to gaze upon.

Can you imagine the episode where we uncover several boxes of historic Big Gulp cups in the attic of a Coca-Cola/Mercedes addict.

Now, that will be great TV.

Bob Hunter is a sports columnist for The Dispatch.

bhunter@dispatch.com

@dailyhunter
UNIVERSITY
Archives
50th Anniversary Open House

Come toast the University Archives, take a tour, examine interesting and unique artifacts, and watch rarely seen historical film footage, as we celebrate a half century of preserving and providing access to OSU history.

Reception May 14, 2015 from 4-7 p.m.
Program at 5 p.m. Archives and Book Depository Building
Documenting time and change

University Archives celebrates 50 years as Ohio State’s official memory

Oh come let’s sing Ohio’s praise
And songs to Alma Mater raise

What ties us to the students, faculty and staff who arrived on campus in September 1873 and to those who will come in 2073? Our transportation to campus may be different — our sense of style certainly is — and what we teach and learn may be simultaneously the same and very different. But something makes us all Buckeyes.

When you arrived on campus the first time, was it a new chapter of your life? When Emmon Baily stepped into the Main Building on September 1873, did he understand that he was the first student of thousands? As the first professor of agriculture, did Norton Townsend’s belief in scientific agriculture lead to our choosing the Discovery Theme of food production and security?

When you walk on the Oval, do you hear the bells chime? Do you see President William Oxley Thompson strolling down the Long Walk? Do you see the student processes in the 1960s that created our University Senate, Office of Diversity and Inclusion and Child Care Center?

When you go to the "Shoe, do you hear the marching band of 1922 playing during the dedication game? Do you see Hopalong Cassady on the 1954 national championship team? Do you sing Carmen Ohio with 105,000 fans?

Are you wearing scarlet and gray right now?

Memories and traditions are what tie us together. Baily, Townsend, Thompson and Cassady, along with thousands of others, are real people and they spent their time here creating campus as it is today. What we collect from today’s students, president, faculty and staff will tell their stories for those who follow us.

The University Archives was established in 1965 to serve as the university’s memory — to collect the records that bind us together. These histories of long-gone alumni, students, faculty and staff live in our stacks; our holdings include correspondence from presidents, college deans and students, as well as scrapbooks, publications and artifacts; and more than 2 million photographs document the university’s establishment, growth and development.

To celebrate the stories captured by the University Archives, we invite the entire campus to attend our 50th anniversary open house and reception 4-7 p.m. May 14 at 2700 Kenny Road.

Raised voices

Find insights from alumni, students, senior leaders, faculty and staff. It’s a gathering place for opinions and news about learning and initiatives across the university.

buckeyevoices.osu.edu

Everyone is invited to tour our buildings, attend a tour of our facilities, participate in a hands-on experience with interesting and unique artifacts and watch rare historical film footage. The event is open to the public and we hope you will attend. For more information and to RSVP for the event, please visit: go.osu.edu/archives50.

As University Archivist, Tamar Chute’s responsibilities include outreach activities, collection development and records management. Tamar has given presentations on all aspects of university history, including the university’s founding, student traditions and activities, buildings on campus and Ohio State then-and-now. She is co-author of The Ohio State University Trivia Book, published in 2007. During spring semester, Tamar teaches the course "The Ohio State University: Its History and Its World."
For the records

OSU Archives — created 50 years ago when concerns arose about loss of campus history — to show off 50 significant items

By Joe Blundo

The treasures of Ohio State University — everything from records of the first class in 1873 to a Woody Hayes playbook — rest on 30-foot-high shelves in a Kenny Road warehouse.

A sampling of the treasures to be publicly displayed.

On Thursday, the OSU Archives will mark its 50th anniversary with a public showing of 50 key artifacts.

Ohio State took a decentralized approach to saving artifacts until 1995, according to university archivist Tamar Chute.

Alarmed by the poor condition of some artifacts he found on campus, James Pullard — an OSU journalism professor who later became university historian — persuaded administrators to establish a central repository on the top floor of the Thompson Library.

The archives relocated several times before the Kenny Road facility opened in 1998.

Even with some material having been moved off-site amid continuing efforts at digitization, the building can no longer accommodate all of the artifacts (fix 17,000 boxes) that OSU generates.

See Blundo on Dispatch.com
OSU ARCHIVES DISPLAY

At the 50th-anniversary open house of the Ohio State University Archives, visitors will see what Woody Hayes sculpted in his humble playbook in 1925, what a student in the 1920s considered important enough to include in his scrapbook as well as 48 other selected treasures. The event, at 2700 Kenny Rd., will take place from 4 to 7 p.m. Thursday, with tours and a trivia program starting at 5. To reserve space, call 614-292-8174 or send email to foster@library.osu.edu. For more information, visit g.osu.edu/workshop50.

HIGHLIGHTS IN HISTORY

In 1862, during the Civil War, the Confederate naval CSS Virginia was scuttled by its crew off Craney Island, Va., to prevent it from falling into Union hands.

In 1866, federal agents captured Nat Turner, a slave who had led a slave uprising in Virginia.

In 1863, the espionage trial of Daniel E. Sickles and Anthony Russo in the "Pentagon Papers" case ended as Judge William M. Byrre dismissed all charges, citing government misconduct.

In 1881, actress Regge artist Bob Hope (no relation) died in a Miami hospital at age 36.

In 1995, 64 people died when a flash fire swept a jaunpied soccer stadium in Bradford, England.

In 2000, a conservative leader David Cameron, age 43, became the youngest British prime minister in almost 200 years after Gordon Brown's government was stalemated.

In 2005, the political upheaval in eastern Ukraine that saw the voters of all parties voting for the first time since the country's independence in 1991.

In 2010, the International Olympic Committee announced the host city for the 2018 Winter Olympics.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

"No idea is too antiquated that it was not once modern. No idea is so modern that it will not someday be antiquated." — Ellen Glasgow, American author (1874-1945)

Source: Associated Press

CONTACT US

MANAGING EDITOR, FEATURES
Mary Ann Hogan
314-465-9536
mhogan@dispatch.com
Fax: 314-465-8509

ARTS EDITOR
Nancy Gilman
314-465-8568
ngilman@dispatch.com

WEEKENDER EDITOR
Terry Miknell
314-465-8534
tmiknell@dispatch.com

U.S.-based students who are interested in participating in this program can apply by February 15.
‘Til the Boys Come Home:
World War I’s impact on students, medicine and research at OSU

An OSU Founders Day panel discussion to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Great War

September 18, 2017  •  4 - 5:30 p.m.  •  Thompson Library, room 165

Panelists:
Bruno Cabanes, Professor of History;
George Paulson, Professor Emeritus of Neurology; and
Tamar Chute, Professor and University Archivist

Panelists will discuss the different facets of the War’s violence on the battlefields and against ordinary citizens; the simultaneous scourge – the Influenza Epidemic of 1918 – that led to millions of deaths world-wide; and the monumental effect of both crises on OSU's campus. A Q & A session will follow.

Light refreshments will be served.

Sponsored by Ohio Staters, Inc. and The Ohio State University Libraries

cabanes paulson chute
(Speaker bios on reverse side)

GO.OSU.EDU/FOUNDERSDAY2017
Bruno Cabanes is the Donald G. and Mary A. Dunn Chair in Modern Military History at the Ohio State University. He is the author of several books on World War I, including The Great War and the Origins of Humanitarianism, 1918-1924 (Cambridge University Press, 2014), August 1914: France, the Great War and a Month that Changed the World Forever (Yale University Press, 2016) and The Great War and the American Experience (Gallimard, 2017).

George Paulson, MD, is a Professor Emeritus of Neurology. He was founder and first Chairman of the Department of Neurology, elected Chief of Staff of University Hospitals, and received distinguished teaching awards from the alumni and students of CSU Medical Center and from Riverside Hospital. He also has received Distinguished Service Award from OSU and a Distinguished Alumnus Award from Duke Medical Center.

Tamar Chute is University Archivist and Head of Archives (Professor) of the Ohio State University Libraries. As Head of Archives, she manages the University Archives, Byrd Polar Research Center Archival Program, and the Ohio Congressional Archives. As University Archivist, she has given presentations on all aspects of university history, including the University’s founding, student traditions and activities, buildings on campus, and OSU then-and-now. Tamar is co-author of The Ohio State University Trivia Book and has a regular column in the university’s alumni magazine.
Free online class explores OSU history

By Jennifer Smola The Columbus Dispatch

You may never learn how to properly pronounce “sesquicentennial,” the word for 150th anniversary, which Ohio State University is celebrating this school year. But you can learn about the years of history that led to it — thanks to a new, free online course from Ohio State.

The online Buckeye Biography course is noncredit bearing and is open to the public, with rolling registration throughout the 2019-’20 school year. The course includes nine topic areas or modules. For each, Ohio State history professor David Staley and university archivist Tamar Chute tried to consider assumptions made about the university that might not be true, or that may hold a longer story.

The scarlet and gray hues that fill our city’s sidewalks every Saturday in the fall? Mostly accidental.

The first organized sport at Ohio State? Not football.

The origins of Script Ohio? It involves — gulp — that state up north.

Staley and Chute began discussing Ohio State’s sesquicentennial (that’s ses-ki-wen-TEN’-nee-el) and how to celebrate it at least two years ago. They looked to other universities to see how they had marked similar anniversaries. They landed on the idea for the public online history course. It’s one of a number of initiatives and events surrounding Ohio State’s 150th anniversary, which officially falls on March 22, 2020.

The course is a good fit for anyone interested in learning more about Ohio State, including alumni, current students, university employees or parents, said Chute and Staley, who will lead the online course and who co-teach an undergraduate course on Ohio State history to about 25 students each spring.

“I’m certain there are a lot of alums ... who want to learn more or have a curiosity, an interest, but who really don’t have a sense of the history of the university, why things are the way they are,” Staley said.

Those who live in Columbus but who might not have a connection to the giant flagship university in the middle of the city might also find the course interesting, Chute said.

“You live in Ohio State’s backyard; you might want to know a little bit so that when people talk about scarlet and gray, you know why,” Chute said.

The topics covered in the course include university origins, student life, research, athletics and myths and traditions.

In planning the course, Chute and Staley had to determine what Ohio State history to include.

“The section on athletics, we didn’t talk about Chic Harley and Woody Hayes,” Staley said, because those are the stories so many already know.

But the course does explore the history of women’s athletics, for example, as well as the decision to build and fund Ohio Stadium, Staley said.
Each module includes a 10- to 15-minute video that sets the stage for the topic, as well as a handful of original documents to look over. For example, a module on the William Oxley Thompson era has two speeches the former president gave, one at the beginning of his term, and one at the end.

The modules include questions that users can choose to answer or simply reflect on as they read the documents.

"The idea is to get people to pay attention," she said.

As of last week, more than 360 people had registered for the course. The course goes live Aug. 19, and those interested can enroll throughout the school year.

Each module also offers links to more information if students want to delve deeper into a topic.

"Hopefully, they'll connect into something," Chute said.

For more information and to enroll in the Buckeye Biography course, visit www.canvas.net/browse/osu/courses/buckeye-biography. For more information on Ohio State's sesquicentennial celebrations, visit 150.osu.edu. jsmola@dispatch.com @jennsmola
Featured Event

TIME AND CHANGE: Tamar Chute Shares 150 Years of The Ohio State University, in conversation with OSU Provost Bruce McPherson

Wednesday, August 14, 2019 - 7:00pm

Gramercy Books
2424 East Main Street
Bexley, OH 43209

Join University Archivist and Head of Archives at The Ohio State University, Tamar Chute, for the launch of Time & Change: 150 Years of The Ohio State University, in conversation with Ohio State University Executive Vice President and Provost Bruce McPherson, who provided the Afterword in this magnificent compilation of the journey of one of the world’s pre-eminent educational institutions.

Tamar Chute’s photographic retrospective of The Ohio State University showcases its rich history and decades of growth, from its earliest years as the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College to the prominent land-grant institution it is today. The book includes more than three hundred rarely seen photographs from the collections of the University Archives and contemporary university photographers.

Time & Change: 150 Years of The Ohio State University is a visually stunning new perspective on iconic landmarks such as Mirror Lake, the Oval, Ohio Stadium, and the neighborhoods surrounding the Columbus and regional campuses. From beloved teams, symbols, and traditions to scenes from academic and campus life, readers can reflect on time and change and rediscover the extraordinary connection that unites generations of Buckeyes.
Tamar Chute is Professor, University Archivist, and Head of Archives at The Ohio State University.

Ohio State University Libraries is Gramercy's Community Partner for this exclusive program.
SO TO SPEAK

150 years of Ohio State captured in photo book

Joe Blundo

Condense a century and a half of university history into a coffee-table book?

Not so easy, even if you do have about 2 million photos to choose from.

Tamar Chute took on the task to produce “Time and Change: 150 Years of The Ohio State University,” which celebrates the school’s 2020 sesquicentennial.

The university’s head of archives, Chute dipped into an extensive photo collection looking especially for scenes, such as these, that said something about everyday campus life in particular eras:

• “Time and Change: 150 Years of The Ohio State University” (Ohio State University Press, 328 pages, $34.95) by Tamar Chute

• A 1907 chemistry class in which the seven lone women students sit together in the front row with dozens of men behind them.

• Pedestrians on the Oval in 1942 stopping to salute at the daily 11 a.m playing of Taps, a tradition that lasted for decades.

• Mirror Lake, crowded with students and early cars, in 1918.

What was then called the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College opened in 1873, but OSU has always dated its origin to 1870, the year the Ohio General Assembly passed enabling legislation to establish the school. Ohio A&M was renamed The Ohio State University in 1878. (That “The” goes back a long way.)

The book acknowledges some icons — Script Ohio gets three photos — and includes obligatory scenes from all the regional campuses. But more interesting are images that capture people studying, competing, protesting or doing who-knows-what.

Chute, for example, was drawn to a 1926 photo of a woman sitting in a tree, a crown of leaves on her head. All we know about her is that she is a member of the Browning literary society, but it’s arresting nonetheless.

Likewise, I couldn’t stop looking at the photo of 1907 fraternity guys toasting an alumnus “by drinking pints of milk,” not a beverage associated with frats these days.
Turn the pages and watch the style of dress change from something that borders on funeral formal to corporate-logo casual.

Long-gone High Street businesses show up, as does Neil Avenue, looking surprisingly pastoral in the early 20th century, not long after OSU was carved out of what was then the Neil Farm.

“We were trying to give people the idea that we consider ourselves an urban campus now, but when we started, we really weren’t,” Chute said.

The book is not organized chronologically, which enabled Chute to juxtapose old and new. On facing pages, a 1920 high jumper in a skirt contrasts with a 2015 woman running the hurdles in a modern track uniform. The long-gone Armory, reminiscent of a medieval castle, faces off with the postmodern Wexner Center for the Arts, reminiscent of the Armory.

Chute, who worked on the book for two years, said she started out thinking she would need 100 photos to do justice to time and change on that sprawling campus. In the end, it took 300.

Joe Blundo is a columnist for The Dispatch, joe.blundo@gmail.com @joeblundo