MORE THAN A SUMMER VACATION

CAMP INDIANOLA
In The Hocking Hills
14th Season

CAMP MOTTO
"And Jesus increased in wisdom, and in stature, and in favor with God and man."
THE ROLE OF THE SUMMER CAMP

By STANLEY KING
President of Amherst College

Modern youth needs training that will consciously or unconsciously develop fundamental virtues: such as obedience to law for the good of the whole, resourcefulness, tolerance, generosity, a desire to serve, leadership—in short, the qualities most needed for good citizenship. A good camp contributes in preparing children to go out into the world progressively adjusted to their environment.

CAMP PERIODS

FOR BOYS
June 24th to July 14th
There will be a special program for boys of High School age which will operate apart from the regular program.
Dads' Days: June 30th, 31st.

FOR GIRLS
July 15th to Aug. 4th.

FEES
$7.00 per week.
1.00 registration

PROGRAM

The four-fold program stressing the balance of religious, social, mental, and physical activity offers opportunity for the development in the camper of a healthy, happy useful, Christian life.

Activities will include swimming and boating, hiking, cookouts, baseball, volleyball, games, stunts, treasure hunts, handicraft, tennis, and campfires.

LEADERSHIP

Mr. William Guthrie, who has been connected with Camp Indianola for ten summers, will again serve as Director of the Boys' Camp.

Miss Emily Young, last year Associate Director of Elizabeth Lyman Lodge, Excelsior, Minn., will serve as Director of the Girls' Camp.

Miss Jayne Titus and Mrs. Marie Elbin will return this year in their capacities as Nurse and Cook, respectively.

Assisting on the Camp Staff will be the usual high type of councillors and instructors, chosen for their particular fitness in camp life.

We believe that the camper more easily "catches" character traits that are worthwhile when he sees them in his (or her) councillor. Character is caught, not taught.

CAMP INDIANOLA

On a high hill surrounded by 650 acres of ridge and valley land, forests and streams, is situated the rustic recreation lodge and dining hall. It is lighted by gas and there is gas refrigeration for the preservation of food-stuffs.

There are eight cabins with running water from our own 300 feet deep well, and a modern sanitation system.

Lake Ramona provides excellent swimming and boating. Camp Indianola has been called the most beautiful campsites in Ohio.

CAMP INDIANOLA is sponsored by THE INDIANOLA M. E. CHURCH
Summit Street at 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio
THE LURE OF
THE OUT DOORS

CAMP INDIANOLA
is located 11 miles south of Lancaster, Ohio
III. GRANTS AND GIFTS (continued)

C. Gift-in-Kind

1. Property known as Camp Indianola located between Barneby Road, County Roads 28 and 69, consisting of 885.15 acres in Madison Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, from the Barneby Foundation, to the Board of Trustees of The Ohio State University, to be held in the University's endowment portfolio under the provisions of Section 3345.16 of the Revised Code of Ohio.

The gift includes an undeveloped wooded site and a permanent camp site comprising seven cabins (five double and two single), a pump and water storage house, a tool house, a staff house, a dining hall, a nature study building, a concrete dormitory, a propane gas system, a ten-acre pond and all of the furniture, equipment, furnishings and other personal property located in Camp Indianola.

For the present this property will be used by the College of Agriculture and Home Economics - School of Natural Resources as an off-campus laboratory.

Upon motion of Mr. Shocknessy, seconded by Mr. Dunlap, the acceptance of the foregoing grants and gifts and the establishment of the above-named fund were approved by unanimous voice vote, and the Secretary was instructed to include the report in the minutes of this meeting.
Former Recreation Site Donated as Research Lab

By GREG GRIFFITH
Tampa Special Writer

A former youth camp located in the Hocking hills area will be turned into research and laboratory facilities for the School of Natural Resources, according to Harold Schick, head of the Division of Parks and Recreation in the School of Natural Resources.

Barney Center was given to the College of Agriculture, the School of Home Economics and the School of Natural Resources last September by retired industrialist Oscar Barney. Barney built the camp in 1927 as a recreational center for religious youth groups from the Columbus area, Schick said.

Buildings

The 985-acre site has several cabins, a large staff house, a dining hall, a dormitory, outbuildings, and a 10-acre lake.

Barney Center is situated in what Schick termed the "ecologically unique Clear Creek Valley."

Schick said there is a tremendously varied plant and wildlife population, including the evergreen shrub rhododendron, which is not thought to grow any farther north in Ohio. Deer, beaver and thrush have also been sighted in the area, he said.

Schick added that in addition to these features, Barney Center's rolling topography contains forests, lake and field and stream landscape that make the area ideal for classes and research in geology, ecology, fish and wildlife management, and park planning.

Field Trips Scheduled

Several School of Natural Resources courses have already included field trips to the center in their class work. Classes in landscape interpretation, natural resource management, and park design, have used the area's diverse features to practice what is learned in class, Schick said.

This quarter, 28 fish or wildlife majors, in a renewable resource management course, spent four weeks living at the center to study the ecology of the area. Schick said that a fourth-year honors student in agriculture has worked the entire quarter there to complete the first study of Barney Center noting species of plants and animals, making preliminary nature trails, and surveying the land.

Schick said a course in the natural history of Ohio will be taught there during Summer Quarter. He added that from Sept. 12-14 Barney Center will hold an open house, including a picnic and a brief program. All are welcome, he said.

The Ohio State Lantern
Barneby Reserve...

Two miles from Revenge on Clear Creek, just west of Rhododendron Hollow, is a mailbox with the words Barneby Reserve" lettered on the side in white paint. The mailbox, a few dining and dormitory buildings, and a crushed stone on a winding entrance road are the only improvements on the School of Natural Resource's 985 acre Barneby Nature Center.

The center is located nine miles southeast of Lancaster in the wooded hills of Hocking County, and according to Harold Schick, professor of natural resource, it will be left almost totally in its natural state for study and enjoyment by Ohio State students. Formerly known as Camp Indianola, Barneby Reserve was a church youth camp before it was given to Ohio State in 1969 by the O.L. Barneby Foundation.

Located at the edge of the glaciated hill country of southeastern Ohio, the center has a rich variety of plant and animal life living in its streams, ponds, woods, and fields. Turkey vultures and hawks are among the birds that rule the skies over Barneby, while mallows, goldfinches, robins, and nutcrackers are among the many songbirds that inhabit the center's sites.

Deer, beavers, squirrels, woodchucks, foxes, and becats share the woods with many other animals.

Learning in the wilderness

The woods are primarily composed of oak and Hickory trees with rhododendron covering the forest floor. Because of the great variety of plant and animal life found at Barneby, the center offers opportunities to study in a great many subject areas.

Schick says classes in forestry, parks and recreation, fisheries and wildlife, and outdoor recreation will eventually use the center, as well as architecture, geology, and agricultural engineering classes.

"A great asset of Barneby," Schick says, "is that it is the result of allowing us to teach outdoors those lessons that can best be taught outdoors, and the venturers are not kept in the classroom."

Barneby is presently being utilized almost every day by Natural Resources 622, taught by Prof. Ernest Ood and Assoc. Prof. Walter Momot.

Students taking the course in renewable natural resources management receive 15 credit hours and keep no other courses. It is taught each spring. The students live, work, eat, and sleep at Barneby on a four day rotation. Weekends are free.

While at Barneby, Dr. Good says, the students are asked to identify the fish, wildlife and plant life of the preserve and study the techniques used to properly manage them.

Morning bird watchers

Using Barneby as a home base, Good and Momot keep the students on week long trips to West Virginia and Ohio State's Stone Laboratory on Lake Erie to study the ecology of different areas.

A typical 622 day at Barneby begins groggily with a 7 a.m. bird watching hike. Breakfast in the big concrete and log dining hall is at 7:30.

After breakfast the students divide into six study crews and go into the field. The center is divided into six areas of 150 acres each, and each six-man crew is assigned an area to work in during the quarter.

The students are expected to know as much about their particular areas as possible by the end of the quarter. They study the vegetation of each area, the geology, the weather exposure, wildlife types and numbers, and other factors of natural history.

"What we're trying to teach them is to be good observers," Good says. "We want them to see what is significant in an area. If they accomplish that, I'll be pretty well satisfied."

The afternoons are often spent on special projects like the determination of suitability of a stream running through the reserve for the stocking of trout.

"People study what they want to study," Good says. "No two people may learn the same thing."

The benefits and knowledge the students obtain from the course depend on the effort each applies to his study, according to Good.

"There's a free interchange of ideas and learning here. What they learn is pretty much up to themselves."

"You can't help but learn something out here," says Bob Segedi, one of three graduate assistants working with the class.

The 31 students share cooking and cleaning duties with Good, Momot and the three assistants. Food costs approximately $10 per person per week and is purchased in Revenge, two miles away.

The course was first conducted in 1971 and will be offered again in 1972.

No women were among the first year's students. "Either the facilities will have to get fixed up more, or we'll have to liberalize our views enough that we can all sleep together in one room," Good explains.

The present buildings date back to the church camp, and consist of a dining hall, sleeping quarters, showers, a laboratory building, and a few storage sheds.

Long walks can be taken through the reserve without meeting another person or seeing any sign of human habitation.

Walking along a trail, which leads past beaver houses to a hemlock forest, about the only sign of animal life encountered are the beavers tending their dams, birds, and an occasional squirrel or woodchuck.

Most of the reserve is as it was when Ohio was originally settled.

"Most of the guys don't carry canteens around here -- they drink from the streams," says Bob Segedi, adding with the knowledge that Barneby isn't completely untouched: "The small streams that is."
Center explores, teaches ecology

By Dan Stanowick

Management of the earth's natural resources is an area that requires much "field experience," and students in various ecology fields can get more than their share at the Barney Center, a 9,000 acre research area operated by the School of Natural Resources at Ohio State.

The center, located eight miles south of Lancaster in the Hocking Hills area, is a forested land tract that was given to Ohio State in September 1970 by O. L. Barney, according to Harold Schick, director of the Department of Parks and Recreation in the School of Natural Resources.

A naturalist himself, Barneby originally used the area as "Indianola" church camp. When given to Ohio State, the camp was furnished with staff houses, lodges and cabins which now are used as classrooms for various natural resource courses.

The center, which is surrounded by woods and fields which include the nine-acre Lake Ramona, is bounded on one side by Clear Creek. These facilities have proven to be a valuable asset to every department in the school, according to Schick.

"The center is invaluable for its educational purposes because we can teach, demonstrate and research natural resources in their natural setting," he said.

At present, the Department of Environmental Education has contracted a "pilot program" with the Columbus Board of Education in which a number of sixth grade students and their teachers spend a week at the Barneby Center, learning the importance of protecting the earth's natural resources.

The School of Natural Resources doesn't restrict the use of the center, and occasionally works on projects in conjunction with other departments at Ohio State including botany, biology and geology, Schick said.

Aside from its educational purposes, the center is also used as a recreational setting where students can hike, or just relax and enjoy Barneby's natural atmosphere, Schick added.

The only restriction for students visiting the center is that they must register and obtain a permit to explore the area, Schick said.

Future plans for the center include relocation and additional construction of various buildings that are now in use.

Another projected use of the center would be the sponsoring of various environmental seminars with the cooperation and assistance of other universities in the U.S., he said.
Barnebey’s Natural Setting
Offers Students Close Contact
with Wildlife, Environment

By Rene Morgan 24 Apr '78

Nestled in a setting of hills and streams in Hocking County, Ohio State's Barnebey Center for Environmental Studies looks like a planned natural environment. However, layout credit belongs to the master landscape architect — Mother Nature.

Except for two rustic dormitories, a staff building, a simple kitchen, a few log cabin relics and countless foot trails, Barnebey Center is untouched by progress.

The 985-acre site, located about 35 miles southeast of Columbus, in Clear Creek Valley, was given to the University in 1969 by the late O. L. Barnebey.

Presently, the Barnebey Center is used by students in the School of Natural Resources, and children and staff from Columbus and surrounding schools.

Robert W. Teeter, director of the School of Natural Resources, said the center “provides an ideal setting for outdoor teaching and research, including field exercises in forestry, fisheries, wildlife management and park administration.”

Students in Natural Resources 622—Field Laboratory in Renewable Natural Resources Management—spend the entire Spring Quarter in field studies. The thirty students enrolled in the course this year are participating in various ecological studies at Barnebey Center.

Students are divided into teams, which are assigned several hundred acres to explore. Ernest E. Good, chairman of the division of Fisheries and Wildlife Management, said the students “map the vegetation, identify trees and shrubs, census grouse, check water samples and look for evidence of wildlife.”

Evidence is not hard to find. Lake Ramona, in the center of the site, is home for a pair of beavers, whose dams edge the lake. A hog nose brush snake slithers up the bank along the trail. Indian Creek, which feeds the lake, is unusual because it contains only four species of fish, enabling population studies with a minimum of variables. Good said.

Barnebey Center provides many subjects for wildlife studies, but according to Good, it is even more unique for its varied flora.

Good said the site lies in the path of a glacier flow which came from Canada some 12,000 years ago. The Teays River, a huge water flow of over a million years ago, ran northwest from the Carolinas area. When the Teays River and glacier met, it halted in south central Ohio.

The result today is a mixture of trees from northern and southern United States. Good said the co-existence of distance species of trees may be a unique situation in the country. He said Barnebey has the “richest flora and fauna you can get anywhere.”

Little can be seen or heard at Barnebey Center that is not part of the natural ecology. Although Barnebey Center might appear a naturalist’s wonderland, it is not without practical problems.

Joane Steward, a senior from Limu in interpretative work in environmental education, said women were unable to participate in field studies until last year. Lack of space in the Barnebey dormitories restricted the number of students.

An inadequate sewage system limits fulltime accommodations to about 45 persons, Good said.

Despite these problems, the three coeds in this year’s class agreed there is value in studying in a primitive setting.

Jean Kandrac, a senior from Rucky in Wildlife Management, said she daily dons a wading suit and crosses creeks as part of her field study activities. Steward said working outdoors makes learning a serious job.

“It becomes a challenge to see what you can learn.”

The three women occupy a modest room, with four bunks, a desk and a closet. They added that they enjoy the uncomplicated routine at Barnebey.

“We would really be upset if somebody brought a TV,” Steward said. “Even radios bug us.”

A student in the field study course said working outdoors in a natural environment has been a successful experience. Robert Ciz-Madina, a senior from Columbus in wildlife management said he’s “learned more out here than I could in any class.”

Director Teeter said Barnebey Center is available to all students at Ohio State. He added the School of Natural Resources hopes other departments take advantage of the natural habitat at Barnebey in the future.
Cash-Saving Assist Given OSU Facility

By JOHN SWITZER
Of The Dispatch Staff
6-16-74

The Ohio State University just got about $100,000 worth of construction work done free at its 1,100-acre Barnebey Center for Environmental Studies in Fairfield County.

Company D of the 112th Combat Engineers of the Ohio Army National Guard from Lorain, Ohio has just completed two weeks of work at the center where the company built and improved roads, razed ramshackle buildings, built a school bus turnaround and a parking lot for about 100 cars.

THE 120 men of the unit also built an 84-foot wire rope foot bridge over Clear Creek. The bridge connects university-owned land on both sides of the stream.

Robert W. Teater, director of the School of Natural Resources at OSU, estimated the work performed by the guardsmen would have cost the university "close to $100,000" if it had to pay workers and rent heavy equipment."

THE PROJECT fulfilled the guardsmen's two-week summer camp requirement.

The center is used by the university for field classes in fish and wildlife management and for training teachers of outdoor education.
By Graydon Hambrick
Dispatch Higher Education Writer

It seemed like a good idea getting Ohio State University's trustees together last Thursday night for a preview of the business at their regular board meeting on Friday.

One item of business scheduled for Friday's formal board meeting was action appropriating a relatively minor $100,000 for a study of proposed improvements at OSU's Barnebey Center in southern Fairfield County.

It was that item which turned the Thursday meeting into a collision between OSU President Harold Enarson and the trustees, mainly John Sirak of Lancaster and Dr. Howard Gushman of Columbus, before it was deleted from the board's agenda.

But the collision was more than a disagreement. It became a battle between administrative authority and perceived responsibility; between planned development and second guessing; between the personal philosophy of a man who loves nature and that of those who study balance sheets.

When the subject arose, Gushman bellowed. He would not, he declared, vote to finance such a study unless he knew the bookkeeping details:

- How many students use Barnebey Center, a training ground for those in OSU's School of Natural Resources?
- How much will the new buildings and renovations cost?
- Why, indeed, does the university need the proposed work?

Enarson explained that more than 100 OSU students receive training in the 1,100-acre field research facility, located in the unspoiled beauty of nature.

But Gushman, his face flushing, taking the hard line business approach, said categorically: "I'm going to start voting against these . . . capital improvements unless there's a demonstrated need."

Enarson repeatedly asked, almost pleading, with the trustees to go visit Barnebey Center and see what goes on there, for their own information.

"And if you don't want to use it for instructional purposes, let's close it down," Enarson suggested. From there, the argument escalated.

"If the board will not take the time to go see it . . ." Enarson later began. But he was cut off by Gushman, who said:

"We can't take the time to visit every classroom" the university operates.

Gushman, who lives about eight miles away from the center, continued, "How necessary is it for this university to run Barnebey Center? Probably no one on this board ever heard of Barnebey Center. The university is on hard times" with rising building and operating costs.

Enarson, usually cucumber-cool, grew hotter as he noted the larger, and maybe more important, issue. The nation is being wracked by shopping centers and parking lots, concrete and brick. But, "I have walked that turf and it is magnificent country," he said.

Gushman by then had left the meeting, presumably in some agitation.

It was Sirak's turn to join the fray more actively. "I'm not interested in romantic rhetoric. I'm interested in the facts," he said. And Enarson and his staff agreed to supply them.

Thus, Sirak continued a theme he emunctated at the February board meeting, referring to the "edifice complex" of people who build buildings, and noting after the Thursday meeting:

"The halcyon days of free wheeling and dealing are over. Education is only one field" the taxpayer is interested in. The direction to look is to make certain the taxpayers' money is fully justified on a student-use basis.

Some other words, often expletives, were passed between the trustees and Enarson, noted. "It's the whole question of how provincial any of us wants to be."

He pressed the battle, promising trustees, "I'm going to raise the question (about the center) and this board is going to vote to sell or repair Barnebey Center."

It takes some kind of gutsy courage for an employee to stand up to his bosses even when he knows he's right. Not even though everyone left the meeting smiling and laughing, the smell of the air had changed.
OSU Course Unveils Nature's Secrets

By Graydon Hambrick
Of the Dupont Staff

"The birds have left the nest," said Scott with glee as she
an up a flight of stairs at Ohio State University's
Barney Center to tell me. Eugene Good the news.

Miss Scott, from Mentor, Ohio, and a senior in OSU's School of Natural
resources, had been watching young
bird flocks in their nests.

NO LECTURER TOLD her what to do."For me, it was so
But she had seen the young
birds hatch, and had watched them
from the adults and had seen their
fathers grow.

Then, as if the accumulated know-
ledge of the ages had descended upon
her, she was at Good's side, telling her.
"The birds have left the nest."

It was a discovery. Miss Scott will
never forget hearing the chirps and
peeps of the young. Or watching the
feathers develop on the tiny bodies.

HER DISCOVERY and others like it
seem far removed from the contempo-
day that surrounded Barney Center.

Last month when OSU's Board of
Trustees postponed action on an ad-
ministration proposal to spend
$100,000 to upgrade the facilities
there.

During the rather heated discus-
sion, OSU President Harold Leonard
reminded the trustees, "I have walked
that turf and it is magnificent
property."

The country be referred to is
operated by OSU on 1,100 acres of
fertile land about eight miles south of
Lancaster where the Rockingstone
Hills start on the north.

ALTHOUGH THE course is not
required for graduation from the
school, its 28-making enrollment is
quickly filled each spring quarter,
when it is offered.

Students live in the center right from March through
the end of the quarter, Good said.

"They come at the end of March and
see winter's start in April. Then they
are at the Maryland shore on the
Chesapeake Bay for a week, then to
the western Maryland mountains for
a week, then back to Barney Center.

"By that time, they have seen
spring fold into summer."

GOOD, THE ONE who started the
course in 1976, lives with the students
at the center. He goes with them to
Chesapeake Bay where they study
flora and fauna of the salt marshes,
and to the mountains where they
watch wildlife develop.

The students are preparing for

You can't do that anywhere else," he said.

During the past six years, Johnson's
figures show, residential use of the
facility climbed from 1,108 to a high
of 1,118 two years ago, then declined to
1,372.

Day use, by OSU students on field
trips from various classes and public
school groups, also showed a high in
1977, with 1,137 students going out.

Barney Center, primarily because of the natural
gardening and the high cost of propane
heat the buildings.

The center is now closed from the
start of November until the end of
March when the natural resources
students attend their quarter-long
course.

There are a lot of ways Johnson
would like to see the $100,000 spent
to improve the center.

He would like to spend an estimate
of $45,000 to insulate, heat and install
bathrooms in a main building, to make it
more comfortable and safe.

AND THERE IS THE need for a new
sewage system, a new roof on a
building, new water lines for the
buildings and for fire-fighting equip-
ment, kitchen and dormitory improve-
ments.

But one thing he doesn't like is the
university's plan to raze three build-
ings, including the main lodge, which is
still serviceable but needs some repairs.

Sure, the proposed expenditure
is worth it, Good said. He and Townsend
are restoring a couple of areas of the
center in the natural flora that grew
there when the land was a virgin,
prairie, to give birds a place to nest.

Good believes it's worth the money
because he even provides "books out of
the 1860s. We let them know what we can and that's all.
But don't tell them, "his voice
trailed off as he looked across a
wooded valley at the nature he loves."

AND LAURIE KNIGHT, an OSU
senior studying at Barney Center, spe-
cials course at the Fairchild County
facility for natural resources
students.

THE CHIEF—Prof. Eugene Good
of OSU was instrumental in helping
the university acquire Barney Center.
In 1970, he started the

Dispatch Photos By Joe Pastorek
BIRD WATCHER — Carol Scott, at top, examines the nest where she had watched the development of field sparrows until the birds left their home. At left, Laurie Knight places a tracer band on the leg of a warbler trapped at Barnsey Center.
TRAPPED — Edward Falco extricates a warbler from a net in which the bird was captured so it could be banded to trace its flight path.

CHOW TIME — Hungry students live up for lunch in the Barnebey Center dining hall. One brought his butterfly net with him. OSU students in the natural resources course live at the center from late March through the end of the quarter.
Barnebey Center building soon to undergo demolition

The main lodge at Barnebey Center, the School of Natural Resources' field laboratory in southern Fairfield County, is one of three buildings to be demolished under a renovation project.

By Julie Hartshorn
1-15-77

Accommodations for students at the School of Natural Resources' Barnebey Center may not be sufficient Autumn Quarter because three buildings must be demolished.

The Barnebey Center is a 1,103-acre field laboratory used by the school for teaching, research and extension programs. The center, donated to the University in 1969 by the late O.L. Barnebey, is located 45 miles southeast of campus in southern Fairfield County.

The center may be in trouble during three or four weeks of Autumn Quarter when 55 to 90 students and faculty will need accommodations, said Carl S. Johnson, director for the Barnebey Center.

A short-range renovation project is under way for the center. Three of the nine existing buildings are irreparable, which poses a problem for the center. Without the main lodge, the center will not be able to accommodate the number of persons the program requires, Johnson said.

When the main lodge is torn down, the center will sleep 68 persons as compared to 100 with the main lodge, Johnson said.

Accommodations for 120 persons during any four-quarter sequence are required for the program, he said.

"It will be well into the 1980s before the center could accommodate 120 persons," Johnson said. "We'll use what we have in the meantime."

"However, the Barnebey Center has other problems which require long range plans involving repair, remodeling and expansion," Johnson said.

"The buildings at the center were in fair to poor condition when given to the University. There have been some improvements made to the staff house and dining hall, but aside from these, no major improvements have been made, he said.

The University has allocated $100,000 to bring six buildings to meet building up to building code requirements to correct deficiencies in utility systems, to remove older buildings and to construct a second access road, Johnson said.

Aside from the $100,000 allocation from the University, the center is self-supporting. $5,000 is allocated from the School of Natural Resources' operating budget and Barnebey student residents pay $6 per week to pay for utility expenses, Johnson said.

The annual cost for liquid propane and electricity used in the center is $4,200 and $1,200 respectively; Johnson said that the center is closed during the winter due to lack of funds.

However, there is hope of some further allocation for expenses, is not providing funds because the Planning has recognized that the School of Natural Resources is bearing the cost for an instructional facility, he said.

"Hopefully the University will allocate funds for the instructional share," Johnson said. The University is not providing funds because the center is a remote facility, he said.

One problem encountered by the center is deciding when the buildings will and will not be used for instructional purposes. The same buildings often accommodate both classrooms and residence facilities at the same time, he said.

However, President Harold L. Enarson "has been very interested in the facility and its potential," he said.

Johnson said he understands the University's position. "Each college and department wants things they aren't funded for. The University has to be sensitive to all," he said.

There is hope that in the 1979-81 biennium the center will yield some further funds allocated from the University.

Johnson expects the long range project to be completed within a 10 year span.
Barnebey Center unique

By Sara Schirm

Experience, not books, is the primary method of learning for natural resources students in residence at the Barnebey Center for Environmental Studies this quarter.

Barnebey Center, a remote, primitive, but beautiful 1,100 acre site about eight miles south of Lancaster, is operated by the School of Natural Resources. The center was given to Ohio State in 1969 by the late O.L. Barnebey, former president of the Barnebey Chenev Co.

Carl S. Johnson, director at Barnebey, said this is the first time students have been in residence at Barnebey during Autumn Quarter, though fish and wildlife management students have spent Spring Quarters at Barnebey. Single week sessions have also been held there.

The ten students in residence at Barnebey Center this quarter earn 15 credit hours each for the quarter. Their courses include Natural Resources 510, Resident Outdoor Education (Natural Resources) 571, Early, Middle Childhood Education 511, and Physical Education 770, Johnson said.

The courses are not taught on a daily basis on campus, Johnson said. Barnebey instructors concentrate class periods with half day classes being the minimum amount of time allowed, he said.

"The whole quarter is largely experience based," Johnson said. "Books are secondary."

Central Ohio schools selected as participants in Resident Outdoor Education bring student groups to Barnebey on "ventures," said Johnson. Ohio State student residents then assist the teachers with classes, which range from elementary to high school age.

The ventures, usually overnights, focus on subjects from pioneer history to language arts.

When not in instruction sessions or assisting teachers, Barnebey residents are free to work on projects of personal special interest.

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Students spend spring in woods for credit

By Jeff Sheban

For less than it costs to live in the dorms, you can spend spring quarter in the woods and receive five hours of credit for it through the Department of Environmental Education.

Fifteen students, regardless of major, will spend three months at OSU's Barnebey Center for Environmental Studies in Fairfield County, learning about themselves, the environment, and also promoting outdoor awareness to others.

Specifically, those "others" will be area sixth graders who will arrive in groups of 90 for three days at a time.

Under the direction of Clint Shepard, assistant professor of natural resources, the program seeks to provide a "hands-on" learning experience, enabling OSU students to "communicate some of their knowledge from academia," he said.

The program is a total learning concept, in which learning specifically about one's field of interest is combined with communicating that knowledge to others, and promoting environmental awareness to the public.

Formerly Camp Indianola, the 1400-acre Barnebey Center was donated to the university about 25 years ago, and is now utilized by forestry, environmental education, and natural resources students, as well as the general public.

The field experience OSU students get at Barnebey is not available in textbooks, and the chance to communicate that knowledge to young people is what the program is all about, Shepard said.

"Sixth graders do appreciate the environment and it's not too early an age to begin," said Bryan Sieling, a senior from Portsmouth.

Sieling said he also learned about himself and how to communicate with others from the experience, which is the kind of interaction Shepard is hoping the program will promote.

"I'm quite interested in the social interactions that will take place at the center," he said. "After all, it's just going to be those 15 students and myself isolated from the world for one quarter and we're going to have to deal with any personal conflicts that arise."

The program is being revived after three years, now that Shepard has filled the position of Resident Outdoor Education Coordinator. He will instruct the students in such areas as how to teach math and science outdoors, camping, outdoor skills, utilization of resources, and other similar outdoor study methods, geared to prepare students to eventually coordinate activities at camps, parks, or other outdoor facilities.

The program is people oriented, as is Shepard, who has always wanted to work with young people and stimulate an awareness between people as well as for the environment.

Students interested in this type of activity may contact Shepard at Lord Hall 246 or phone 422-5689.
New OSU campus a students' paradise

Story and photos by Rick Hipley

Eight miles south of Lancaster, nestled in Hocking Hills, lies Ohio State's newest regional campus — the Barneby Center.

For the first time in many years, the Barneby Center is providing students an opportunity to live and study in a family atmosphere in the middle of a naturalist's paradise.

"It's a real alternative education," Donna Creager, a senior from Cincinnati, explains. "You learn much more than you would in a conventional course."

The program, which is offered each spring, is worth 22 university credit hours to each student participating.

Instructors are driven down to the center at irregular intervals to teach classes.

"We usually know we have a class when the professor shows up at the front door," Creager quipped.

In addition to the visiting instructors, Clint Shepherd, as associate professor in environmental education, lives at the center with the students and teaches several of their classes.

"We pull together all these related courses and put them in a package for the students. It gives them hands-on experience," Shepherd explained.

The course load requires a lot of work, Creager said, especially planning for groups of visitors.

As an application of their course material, each student must coordinate a program for different groups that visit the center. The coordinator plans an activity schedule and acts as the supervisor during the group's stay.

Afterwards, the students evaluate their own performance.

For Creager, however, the best part is the opportunity to be outdoors.

"The neat parts — like camping, backpacking or canoeing — that's what makes it all worthwhile."
Members of a sixth grade class from Brown Elementary School in Hilliard charge across a swinging bridge at the Barnaby Center.
OSU trying to sell preserve

Trustees offer Barnebey Center to Metro Parks

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

In an attempt to deal with recent budget cuts, Ohio State University is trying to sell a 1,278-acre wildlife preserve in Fairfield and Hocking counties to the Metropolitan Park District of Columbus and Franklin County.

The OSU Board of Trustees yesterday authorized the sale of what is known as the Barnebey Center for no less than $1.1 million. The three-member Metro Parks board has not decided whether it will purchase the property.

Earlier this summer, OSU President Gordon Gee said the university was considering selling some of its property to deal with budget problems.

"This is clearly the kind of asset management we are talking about," Gee said yesterday.

"I met with friends of the university in the neighborhood areas recently and they were asking me about our properties, and I said you can expect that we will have further sales of land."

Located about 35 miles southeast of Columbus, the property consists of more than 1,200 acres of woodland and a 7-acre lake. The property is used as a field laboratory in forest and wildlife management and environmental education courses for about 100 students a year. Faculty members conduct ecological studies on the land.

OSU acquired the property in three parcels between 1969 and 1979. Two parcels were gifts to the university. A third, 114-acre parcel was purchased for $43,856. In recent years, the property had become too expensive to maintain.

The university also owns the 121-acre Overlook Farm on Pickerington Road in Carroll in Fairfield County. Past OSU presidents have used it as a summer retreat. It is not part of the proposed sale.

OSU is seeking a deal with Metro Parks to allow students and faculty to continue to use the Barnebey Center for study and research. Money from the sale of the land would be placed in two endowment funds, with income generated funding scholarships for natural resources students.

"We would still get to use the property. The Metro Parks and the School of Natural Resources have a similar mission: conservation and education," said Mohan K. Walia, director of the School of Natural Resources at OSU.

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Metro Parks has not made an offer on the land, and a sale price would have to be negotiated, said Roger Hubbell, director of Metro Parks.

"We are still looking at the associated costs of undertaking the property and are studying the situation," Hubbell said.

The Metro Park District owns about 2,200 acres of adjoining property to the east of the OSU property. "This land would enable us to protect additional natural land in the Clear Creek Valley," Hubbell said.

The property will be discussed later this month at the Metro Park Board's meeting.
Ohio State to Sell Barnebey Center to Franklin Metro Parks

COLUMBUS -- The Barnebey Center for Environmental Studies will become part of the Franklin County Metropolitan Park District under terms of a proposed sale approved Wednesday (9/2) by The Ohio State University Board of Trustees.

The center, operated by Ohio State's School of Natural Resources, is adjacent to Metro Park land about 12 miles southeast of Lancaster. Ohio State has proposed to sell the 1,278 acres of land for $1.1 million.

Barnebey, west of U.S. 33 in the Clear Creek Valley of Fairfield and Hocking counties, contains 1,233 acres of woodland and a seven-acre lake. In addition, there is a two-story lodge, classroom and recreational space, a caretaker apartment, and cafeteria, dormitory, storage and maintenance buildings. The facilities were constructed from 1948 to 1950.

The center, along Barnebey and Clear Creek roads, was used for many years by the School of Natural Resources for field studies and instruction in environmental education, forestry and wildlife management. For a time, some of the spring quarter classes each year were held at Barnebey with students living in the residence hall there.

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In addition, Ohio State rented the facilities to other groups and collected about $5,000 annually from underground natural gas storage.

The largest portion of land was acquired from the Barnebey Foundation in 1969, with additional parcels purchased from Glenn and Marilyn Wendland in 1974 and received as a gift from Annabelle Hoge in 1979.

In 1990, the College of Agriculture and School of Natural Resources re-evaluated the need for operating Barnebey, given the limited use for research and instruction and the considerable cost of improvements for continued operation in a safe and habitable manner.

Negotiations were initiated with Franklin County Metro Parks, which owns about 2,500 or more acres of adjoining property to the east and south in what is called the Beck Forest Preserve. Metro Parks recently acquired Camp Wyandot nearby.

Under the sale proposal, Metro Parks would acquire the Barnebey property, including all timber and mineral rights, for $1.1 million with Ohio State retaining the right to use the Barnebey Center and adjoining land for education and research.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to establish two endowment accounts, the Barnebey Family Scholarship Fund and the Annabelle Hoge Scholarship Fund for undergraduate and graduate students in natural resources.

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Contact: Robert Haverkamp, (614) 292-7970.
Written by Tom Spring.
MISCELLANEOUS ACTIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES ON MAY 6

COLUMBUS -- The Ohio State University Board of Trustees met Friday (5/6) and acted on a number of matters, which are detailed in this and the accompanying news releases.

Property Sale

The Board of Trustees voted to sell 470 acres of the 1,278-acre Barnebey Center to the Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Park District.

Barnebey Center is 12 miles south of Lancaster in Fairfield and Hocking counties. Metro Parks owns about 2,200 acres of adjacent property to the east.

Barnebey has been used for many years by the School of Natural Resources as a field laboratory for forest and wildlife management and environmental education and for research. For several years, the school has offered spring quarter classes at the center.

The tract being sold has a seven-acre lake and several buildings containing classroom, dormitory and cafeteria facilities.

In 1990, the College of Agriculture and the School of Natural Resources began to reevaluate the need for the facility because of limited use made for research and instruction and expenses that would be necessary to renovate and modernize the facilities to make them safe and habitable.
In September 1992, the Board of Trustees authorized the sale of the entire center to Metro Parks for $1.1 million. Because of financial considerations, Metro Parks offered to purchase part of the property for $500,000.

As a condition of the sale, Ohio State will retain the right, in perpetuity, to use the Barnebey Center and adjoining Metro Parks land for education and research.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to establish two endowments, the Barnebey Family and Annabelle Hoge scholarship funds, in recognition of the people who donated to Ohio State 985 and 179 acres of the land, respectively.