



The Ohio Archivist

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Fall 1976

Bicentennial Inspires Flurry of Historic Activities

By Michael Harden

The celebration of the American bicentennial did not end with the last glorious burst of fireworks on the night of July 4. Those who regarded the celebration as a one-day event will be surprised to learn that the commemoration of the bicentennial in Ohio brought about the establishment of a number of substantial programs and projects which will undoubtedly be of interest and significance to archivists in the state.

Perhaps more important than individual projects, however, is the catalytic influence of the bicentennial on towns and villages throughout Ohio, 722 of which received national designation as bicentennial communities as a result of their programs for the commemoration of the nation's 200th anniversary. The bicentennial kindled a new awareness and concern for local history, and a desire to preserve the archives and artifacts which document these histories.

From 1973 to 1976, a number of towns, villages and counties which had previously been unable to generate either sufficient interest or money to establish local historical centers or museums, suddenly found a groundswell of local support. In Meigs County, a new historical center

was built. In Putnam County, a county museum was built, funded in large part by sales of the county history. In Hocking County plans were set for a historical center, and in Stow, Ohio city councilmen forfeited a pay increase and instead turned the money over to the historical society to assist in establishing a museum.

Throughout the state, a wide variety of historical projects were carried out. Bicentennial grants to colleges and universities from the George Gund Foundation helped with many projects. Oral history projects at Cuyahoga Community and Ashland College, several multi-media exhibits, a guide to sources on the American Revolution, a special bicentennial issue of the *Antioch Review*, a bicentennial article contest — only a few of the scores of projects funded by grants by the Gund Foundation and hundreds of others funded entirely without assistance.

In addition to the college program of the Ohio American Revolution Bicentennial Advisory Commission (OARBAC), numerous grants were made through OARBAC's federal matching grants program for communities and non-profit organizations. These federal grants assisted with the funding

(see bicentennial on page 7)



SOA President Dennis Harrison Endorses Council's Proposed Constitutional Changes

While a call to change the constitution of the SOA is hardly noteworthy — council proposed constitutional changes in 1974 and 1975 — the need to change the constitution has never been more evident. The changes which I am urging the membership to approve will correct inadequacies in the present constitution which are now all too apparent. The provisions for amending the constitution must be liberalized and the number of members needed to constitute a quorum at the annual meeting should be lowered. Finally, the SOA should act to permit non-Ohioans to become SOA members.

The case for liberalizing the amendment procedure of our constitution is easy to make. The amendments proposed by council at the last annual meeting were approved overwhelmingly by the membership. The actual votes ranged from 53 to 13 in favor of liberalizing the amendment procedure to a vote of 65 to 1 in favor of opening membership to all interested persons. Despite the desire of council to secure these changes and the support of the membership for each of the changes the amendments failed! Why? Because the constitution requires approval of a majority of the entire membership to ratify an amendment rather than a simple majority of the votes cast. Thus a minimum of eighty-five votes were required to pass our amendments and only sixty-six persons returned their mail ballots.

It is necessary that we modify the constitution to permit those members who actually vote and attend the business meetings to perform the necessary business of the society. Under the present procedure we are at the mercy of members who have left the state without leaving a forwarding address or who are not sufficiently interested to return a mail ballot. In an organization with dues of only three dollars and a policy of soliciting "interested persons" for membership, we must expect that a number of these people will not participate fully in the affairs of the society.

Council has therefore proposed that a majority vote of members present at the annual business meeting be sufficient to approve an amendment approved by council. The provision that amendments not approved by council require a two-thirds vote will remain the same. Again, however, the percentage will be based upon the total number of persons present at the annual business meeting.

A second amendment proposed by council is equally necessary to the conduct of the society's business. Currently, one-fourth of the membership must be present at the annual meeting to constitute a quorum. Several years ago, when SOA membership was falling, this figure presented no immediate difficulty. In recent years, however, while attendance at meetings has risen, membership has risen even faster. As a result, we cannot be sure that one-fourth of the members will be present at the annual meeting. Council therefore proposes that the quorum at the annual meeting be lowered to twenty-five.

The final amendment proposed by council will open SOA membership to all interested persons, eliminating the requirement that members either work or reside in Ohio. This is a change long overdue and one which was approved by sixty-five of the sixty-six people voting on the amendments proposed last year. I am sure that the membership will again vote in favor of this change, and I expect it will take effect by the next annual business meeting.

This year, in order to assure that a sufficient number

of ballots is received, I request every member to return his or her ballot. Ballots will be mailed with the notice for the 1977 business meeting. Notices will probably be sent out in mid-January. Once again, I urge that you vote favorably on each of these amendments. The result will be an organization which will quickly and efficiently carry out the wishes of its members while strictly adhering to its constitution.

LEGISLATION

I would also like to call the attention of the society to the success of several regional organizations in securing laws designed to strengthen the legal position of the archivist in protecting his collections against theft. The laws of several states, most notably Virginia, have been modified at the request of archivists. An outgrowth of this movement is a session at the SAA convention presenting a model law designed for the protection of archival materials. This model law is based upon experience in several states and has been drafted in co-operation with the SAA.

Those of us who were present at the session on archival security and the law at the last SOA meeting realize that Ohio's laws, like those of most other states, provide little protection for the archivist for our specialized materials. Prevention of theft and recovery of stolen materials are currently fraught with legal pitfalls. The model law should receive the attention of the SOA and if it meets our needs we should work to enact it.

Local Government Records Program Shows Progress

The Local Government Records Program of the Ohio Historical Society recently completed its first full year of operation with significant progress being made in both the records preservation and records management aspects of the program.

As of July 1, the eight local field representatives had inventoried seventy-seven of the state's eighty-eight counties surveying over 550,000 linear feet of record material. Forty-seven counties now have complete schedules of records retention and destruction which will allow for the periodic destruction of record series now maintained by the various county offices. Over 68,000 linear feet of worthless record material has been disposed of, freeing expensive office and storage space, salvaging filing cabinets, and saving staff time.

In this, our nation's bicentennial year, with the focus on our historic heritage, the Local Government Records Program has been responsible for the transfer of over 4,300 linear feet of historically valuable government records to the Ohio Historical Society and the regional Network Centers.

The program has already made some inroads into municipalities. To date, twenty-four municipalities have been surveyed with over 29,000 linear feet of records being inventoried. Approximately 3,000 linear feet of worthless municipal records have been destroyed as a result of preliminary inventorying and scheduling.

In addition to the inventory and schedule assistance provided by the local records field representative, advice is given on microfilming and proper record preservation and conservation.

Fall SOA Meeting to Emphasize Historic Preservation

By Alice Vestal

The role of local records in historic preservation will be the theme of the fall meeting of the Society of Ohio Archivists to be held Saturday, October 16 in Dayton. Hosted by the Montgomery County Historical Society, the meeting will offer a combination of workshops, discover Dayton tours, and a presentation illustrating the use of archival materials in the process of site restoration.

The conference will be held at the Patterson Homestead. Built in 1816 by the grandfather of the founder of the National Cash Register Company, the homestead is now a historic house museum and meeting center administered by the Montgomery County Historical Society.

In a morning session which will run concurrently with SOA committee meetings, Loren Gannon, Jr., Preservation Officer of the Montgomery County Historical Society, will offer a workshop on the use of local records in the preparation of documentation for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Luncheon will be served at the conference center and guided tours of the homestead will be offered before the afternoon's activities.

Before the major presentation of the day, participants will be offered a choice of guided bus tours of special areas of Dayton. One tour will feature the University of Dayton, the Oregon Historic District and the Courthouse Square. The University of Dayton was founded in 1850 as St. Mary's Institute and some of its 19th century buildings are of particular architectural interest and are included on the National Register. One of these, St. Mary's Hall, was the largest building in Dayton at its completion in 1871. The Oregon Historic District is an exciting area of commercial and residential restoration and rehabilitation in the heart of Dayton. The opening of the Miami and Erie Canal in 1829 and the influx of German immigrants after 1832 were vital factors in the settlement of this area on the other side of the canal. Oregon thrived as a residential and commercial district through the 19th century and into the 20th century. Excellent examples of Dayton's architectural history from 1830 to 1908 line the streets and lanes. The area declined after the Great Flood of 1913 and full-fledged urban blight set in after the Second World War. The clearance of fine old homes for construction of a superhighway and urban renewal in the mid-sixties rekindled interest in the area where over 75 restorations are now underway. Courthouse Square has been the hub of the City of Dayton since the completion of the Old Court House in 1850. It remains so in the midst of the bustling redevelopment of the downtown area. The Old Court House itself is a superb example of Greek Revival architecture and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Historic American Buildings Survey. As headquarters of the Montgomery County Historical Society, it houses exhibit galleries, a library and archives, workshops and administrative offices and it represents a fine example of the adaptive use of a special building.

The second tour available offers the opportunity to visit the Dayton Art Institute, Sinclair Community College and Historic Carillon Park. The Dayton Art Institute not only houses a fine art collection, but the building itself is an excellent example of Italian Renaissance Revival architecture. The success of the building derives in part from the strict adherence in even the smallest detail to the original principles of the Italian Renaissance period in both the

interior and exterior of the building. It also results from the selection of the site on a hill overlooking the Miami River curving through the city at that point with a view of the downtown area. Sinclair Community College began in 1887 as the evening educational program of the Dayton Y.M.C.A. David A. Sinclair, General Secretary of the Dayton Y.M.C.A. from 1874 to 1902, initiated this program after a study showed that only about one percent of the young men in the country went to college while only three percent went to high school. From a modest program offering opportunities for leisure time study has developed a public community college with a complete urban campus serving several thousand students. Covering 61 acres, Carillon Park receives its name from the Deeds Carillon, a gift to the people of Dayton from Edith Walton Deeds which was dedicated in 1942. The park was developed from reclaimed land taking advantage of the natural amphitheater which magnifies the tone of the carillon bells. Following its construction, Colonel Edward A. Deeds contributed his own gift of a park museum consisting of historical exhibits relating to early Dayton history with particular emphasis on transportation.

Following the tours, Darwin Kelsey, Vice President and Director for Museum Administration of Old Sturbridge Village, will give a presentation dealing with the development of the Pliny-Freeman Farm Complex of the Village, emphasizing the role of historic records in that restoration of an early American farm. Associated with Old Sturbridge Village since 1966, Mr. Kelsey directed the project which recreated in exhaustive detail a period farm of that Massachusetts area. The Pliny-Freeman Farm is a living historical farm in that it is a working farm operated entirely in the manner of the late 18th century. Not only are the tools and techniques of the period used, but the backbred crops and livestock as well. With degrees not only in history, American folk culture and historical geography, but also in electrical technology, Mr. Kelsey had experience as a draftsman, nuclear reactor operator, research technician, and estate manager before joining Old Sturbridge Village. The Society of Ohio Archivists is delighted that a man of Mr. Kelsey's experience and varied skills is able to join its members for what looks to be a meeting that will interest the archivist and historic preservationist as well.

The Ohio Archivist

... is the semi-annual newsletter of the Society of Ohio Archivists. It is published every spring and fall prior to the regularly scheduled meetings of the society.

The editors welcome articles, photographs, opinions, and other suggestions.

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ARCHIVES AND ARCHITECTURE: THE ROLE OF LOCAL RECORDS IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Eighth Fall Symposium of the
Society of Ohio Archivists

Montgomery County Historical Society
Dayton, Ohio 45402

Lodging: Stouffers Dayton Plaza Hotel

Conference Center: The Patterson Homestead, 1815 Brown Street. A historic house museum administered by the Montgomery County Historical Society.

Program:

Saturday, October 16, 1976

9:00-10:00 a.m. Registration
(Coffee and Doughnuts)

10:00-10:30 Welcome

Dr. Dennis Harrison, President
Society of Ohio Archivists

Mr. John Sullivan, Jr., President
Montgomery County Historical
Society

10:30-11:30 "Local Records and the National Register" by Loren Gannon, Jr., Preservation Officer, Montgomery County Historical Society
S.O.A. Committee Meetings

11:30-12:30 Lunch and Tour of the Patterson Homestead

12:30- 2:00 Discover Dayton Tours

A. University of Dayton—Oregon Historic District—Courthouse Square.

B. Dayton Art Institute—Sinclair Community College—Historic Carillon Park

2:00- 3:30 "Archives and Site Restoration: A Case Study of the Pliny-Freeman Farm Complex" by Dr. Darwin Kelsey, Vice President and Director of Interpretation, Old Sturbridge Village, Massachusetts

Adjournment



The Patterson Homestead

Commission Sets Record

The Ohio Historical Society plays a leading role in the preservation of Ohio's public records. State Records Commission Secretary Frank R. Levstik has announced that 896 retention schedules and 90 one-time records disposals were approved by the commission during the fiscal year 1976. These figures represent all-time highs in commission business since its creation in 1945.

The State Records Commission, on which the Ohio Historical Society is represented, reviews all applications by state agencies for records disposal or transfer, and all schedules of records retention or destruction. The decision of the commission to approve, reject, or modify the applications or schedules is based on the continuing administrative, legal, fiscal or historical value of the records to the state or its citizens.



Darwin Kelsey

news notes

Several staff changes have recently occurred at the **Western Reserve Historical Society**. **Calvin Williams**, a 1975 graduate of Hiram College, assists in providing reference services. **Ruth Reeves** of Case Western Reserve University has joined the cataloging staff. **Sharon Cantor** has replaced **Susan Yellen** as secretary to Kermit Pike, Director of the Library. **Dr. Raimund Goerler**, who received his Ph. D. from Case Western Reserve University, is our new manuscript specialist, replacing **Sandra Berman**. Mrs. Berman is now the archivist for the Cleveland Jewish Archives in the society's library.

The Ohio State University will be establishing a new 12,000 cubic foot capacity record center in St. John Arena. The center should be fully operational by the end of September and will help relieve the overcrowded space conditions of the University Archives in addition to housing non-archival materials awaiting expiration of retention periods before destruction.

Dennis East has been appointed to head the Archives-Manuscripts Division and **Frank Levstik** is the State Archivist at the **Ohio Historical Society**. **Liane Fenimore** has been appointed reference librarian. **Mark Mong** and **Doug Ramsey** are employed in the microfilm department. The temperance grant was extended for \$69,500.

Thirty-seven archivists from as far away as California, Texas, and Vermont attended the 7th annual **Case Western Reserve University College and University Archives Workshop** the week of June 13. Introductory and advanced sessions were held and featured speakers included George Talbot, Wisconsin Historical Society; Richard Smith, Wei T'o Associates; Harley Holden, Harvard University; and Ken Duckett, Southern Illinois University.

Laura Gorretta has joined the staff of the **Case Western Reserve University Archives** as Assistant for Practicum Instruction. Laura received a graduate degree in history and archive administration from Case Western Reserve University and has worked as an archivist and genealogist for the University.

Mrs. Doris Zahn, Archives Assistant at **Ohio University**, retired effective July 31. **Mrs. Marjorie Iles** transferred to Special Collections Division in mid-June.

Policies for Archives were presented to 156 participants at a religious archives workshop at **Bergamo Center** in Dayton, Ohio. Although drawn up for a specific community, the principles are applicable to any archives. The book is available for \$2 a set from the Salem Heights Archives, Sisters of the Precious Blood, 4830 Salem Avenue, Dayton, Ohio 45616. **Sister Mary Linus** also gave several presentations on policy formulation to the archivists at the workshops.

The Northwest Ohio—Great Lakes Research Center at Bowling Green State University is moving into new quarters on the fifth floor of the library.

A Concise Guide to The Genealogical Resources of the Columbus and Ohio Division was prepared for free distribution by the **Columbus and Franklin County Public Library**.

The Council on Rural Services Programs, Greenville, Ohio, a CETA program, has employed **Ms. Lois Rock**, Miami University, as archivist, **Ms. Linda Brown**, Wright State University, as genealogist, and **Ms. Karen Bigelow**, Wright State University, to inventory glassware and costumes in the **Mercer County Historical Museum**.

Guide to Ohio Newspapers Proves Useful

Guide to Ohio Newspapers 1793-1973. Union Bibliography of Ohio Newspapers Available in Ohio Libraries. Edited by Stephen Gutgesell. Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 1974, 412 pp. Bibliography and Special Press Index, \$20.00.

By Paul Yon

Not since 1946, have historians, scholars, and genealogists had at their immediate disposal a Union List of Ohio Newspapers as valuable as the one most recently completed by Mr. Gutgesell and the Ohio Historical Society's staff. This edition of the Union Bibliography is the product of a state-wide inventory of over 230 academic, public, and special libraries. The work provides the researcher with current and variant titles arranged alphabetically by the name of city of publication. It also includes frequency, type, political affiliation, repository holdings, and spanning dates. An index to the "special press" is conveniently included which will undoubtedly assist any researcher who may be specializing on a specific topic.

Superficially, the bibliography appears to be comprehensive. However, it is not as complete as Joseph Shubert, state librarian, would have us believe in his introduction to the volume. Only title newspapers discovered and inventoried within the listed repositories were included. A "non-extant" newspaper listing would be helpful for identifying newspapers that surface in the future. Possibly, while the researching team was conducting its inventories within

various libraries, a visit to local publishers would have enhanced the overall product and shed some light on many of the "non-extant" newspapers.

Although over 230 institutions were contacted, many small and rather old county historical societies and museums unfortunately were left untouched. The Firelands Historical Society and Museum (Norwalk), the Black Swamp Museum (Paulding), Wyandot County Historical (Upper Sandusky), as well as several others are known to have significant newspaper collections. Several college and university newspapers were also omitted.

The index to the "special press" provides a vehicle for a researcher to expeditiously review the bibliography for newspapers that may be of special interest. For example, temperance, religious, business, labor, and etc. newspapers seem to be well documented. The reader, however, must be cautious when using the campaign and suburban sections. No apparent distinction is made between the type of newspaper and its politics which may be a minor cosmetic, yet perplexing, problem to the casual reader. It would have been more helpful to a researcher if separate indexes had been developed for all whig, free soil, unionist, and etc. newspapers.

The data entered for each title newspaper appears to be well-organized and researched. The variant title changes as well as the appropriate provenance make the volume a good investment for any research center, library, or historical society involved in local history and genealogy.

Historic Preservationists Rely on Archivists' Cooperation

By Loren Gannon, Jr.

The historic preservationist as he relates to the archivist is a micro-historian. His project is unique in that it is a building, structure, object, or site within the community, a very compact and specific point of study. The preservationist may be a historian recording the artistic and humanistic significance or preparing to interpret the site to the public. He may be a restoration architect preparing to reconstruct portions of a structure, to return all or part of it to its appearance at a selected point in history. As a historical archaeologist he may be planning a dig for artifacts that will cast new light on a restoration project. The preservationist, which ever professional "hat" he may be wearing, must acquire a knowledge of the history of the community, the cultural artifacts of the area and a detailed background on the specific property. He will need from the archives every scrap of data he can acquire.

Secondary sources in local history are in general shot through with fable. There are outstanding exceptions where local amateurs have attained a high level of competence but these exceptions really serve to "prove the rule." Beyond considerations of accuracy the preservationist needs a degree of detail that goes beyond the interest of most local history. Thus, primary sources provided by the archivist are immediately vital to any preservation project.

In evaluating a building, the preservationist's first step is normally a physical investigation. The style of design may give a clue to a building's age and may in fact be the major reason for the project. However, style is transient, and may be anachronistic, superficial, eclectic, or a deceptive restoration — a weak source of firm information. Structural evidence, for example construction trade practices and materials, are revealing to the trained eye. Experience gives the preservationist a feel for dating; but such experience takes practice and a lot of mistakes are made in the process. Besides, a move of only a few miles can change the rules. The answers are best found in local archives.

Advertisements, business directories, builders' manuals, and on a more complex level bills of materials, lists of tools, itemized bills for service, personal accounts in varied form, etc. may all contribute vital facts on a structure. The archivist in sorting materials for disposition should not casually dispose of any item which can be related to the construction or renovation of any identifiable structure, standing or removed, and when retained these items should be indexed to the property as well as other traditional historic considerations.

Indirect evidence can be vital to successful preservation research. One of our staff while researching a mill came upon the account of an accident in which a carpenter carelessly pitched a board out of a second story window striking a pedestrian. Having a good nose for history she read it through and discovered it was her building under construction. While preservation research is usually hard digging we do occasionally strike a bonanza. In one house an abandoned trunk proved to contain family correspondence including very descriptive letters describing construction of the house and life on the farm in the 1850s.

Many structures are of primary interest for their structure rather than their historical implications. Their significance lies in architecture as art, unique craftsmanship or the unusual use of materials. For this kind of project the preservationist may have only the physical location from which to start his investigation. The public record becomes his best immediate source. Deed, tax, court records, and other government papers provide owners, valuation, records of change, even marginal notes made by clerks. In the case

of my own house some kind clerk noted "new house" in the tax duplicate of 1836 and a sharp increase in taxes along with physical evidence identified a major renovation in 1854. One small rather innocuous piece can give the whole puzzle meaning.

We preservationists live by the research of records and papers which you the archivists are evaluating and conserving. We appreciate very deeply your efforts. Our greatest request would be that you acquaint yourselves with our peculiar needs and make sure your selection and catalogs are made in a manner that will expedite preservation research.

Ft. Laurens Chronicles Revolutionary War in Ohio

Ft. Laurens, 1778-79: The Revolutionary War in Ohio. By Thomas I. Pieper and James B. Gidney. (Kent, Kent State University Press, 1976. xi + 97 pp. \$7.50)

By Michael Devine

Through their combined efforts, authors Pieper and Gidney have produced an attractive little book which will be of interest to both historians of the American Revolution and the general public. It is the story of a frontier outpost from its construction in 1778, through its siege and heroic defense, to its final abandonment. A concluding chapter traces the efforts made by archaeologists and historians to relocate the site of the old fort and preserve its story. Based on the research from Mr. Pieper's M.A. thesis (Kent State University, 1968) this brief volume is written to appeal to the general reader. A short bibliography is included, and several excellent maps assist readers unfamiliar with the geography of the Ohio-Pennsylvania frontier.

The book is complemented by a solid introduction by George W. Knepper, who places the account of Ft. Laurens in proper historical perspective, noting that the fate of the frontier fort was monitored with considerable concern by contemporary military leaders. He correctly observes that Ft. Laurens was intended to be utilized as a stepping stone for an eventual attack on Detroit rather than a fortress for the protection of the friendly Delaware against the British and their Indian allies. Pieper and Gidney relate in detail the misadventures surrounding General Lachlan MacIntosh's campaign into the Ohio country which, encumbered by political rivalries, was reduced from its original purpose to an ill-conceived punitive expedition aimed at chastising unfriendly Indians. Although the Fort was never used as a base for an assault on Detroit, its story is not insignificant. The siege of Ft. Laurens was overshadowed by the dramatic victories of George Rogers Clark at Vincennes (Indiana) and Kaskaskia (Illinois) during the same winter Colonel John Gibson was holding Ft. Laurens with 150 starving soldiers against an attack by Indian allies of the British. While Clark's success deserves the attention historians have awarded them, the Virginian's victories might have been meaningless if the British had gained control of the Tuscarawas Valley and the lands west of Ft. Pitt.

Perhaps this timely, informative account of the Ft. Laurens story will help create a wider awareness of the often overlooked Revolutionary War events which occurred in what is now the state of Ohio.

NEH Awards Grant to Toledo-Lucas County PL

The National Endowment For The Humanities has awarded a \$25,000 grant to the Local History Department of the Toledo-Lucas County Public Library for local history programming. Seven thirty-minute slide-cassette presentations with narration and musical background will be produced during the twelve month grant period. The specific programs are entitled: "Toledo Historical Highlights," "Tours of Toledo-Area Towns and Neighborhoods," "The Afro-American Experience in Toledo," "The Ethnic Experience in Toledo," "The Fight for Women's Suffrage in Toledo," and "Meet Me At Tiedtke's." The last named program chronicles the history of a famous local department store. A previously produced local history presentation, "Toledo in the 1920's," will also be upgraded under provisions of the grant.

The programming will stress the relationship between history, other humanities, and the widening range of library resources available to the public. The Local History Department's picture and oral history collections will be used extensively in the presentations.

Complementing the audio-visual efforts will be printed and display materials. The grant provides for the printing of a general brochure, describing the series of programs, and individual pamphlets for each program, which will include a "booklist for further reading." In addition, portable pictorial displays highlighting the various presentations will circulate throughout the community.

Overall evaluation of the program will be two-fold. Library staff and a panel of technical, academic, media, and resource persons will advise on and critique each program during production. The circulation of library materials in those subject fields related to the programs will also be monitored to measure the success of such programming in fostering the increased use of such library resources.

New Burlington Brings History to the People

New Burlington: The Life and Death of an American Village.
By John Baskin. (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1976. Pp. 260. \$9.95.)

By Frank Levstik

This is a book about the vanishing phenomenon of small-town life. Focused on the farming village of New Burlington, Ohio, doomed to extinction by a U. S. Army Corps of Engineers dam construction, the book provides an image of the countless towns from which much of the continent was developed. As the late Professor Henry C. Hubbart of Ohio Wesleyan University once noted: "Too much history has been written from above, from the important documents . . . It needs to come up from the grass roots, up from where the people live." John Baskin in *New Burlington*, provides a great deal of information on the religions, trials, power struggles, catastrophes, and eccentric characters that comprise the more personal lore of a community.

The archivist will be pleased to find the use of letters and diaries of common New Burlington folk in the text. The major disappointment is that the author barely notes the source of some splendid nineteenth and early twentieth photographs relating to New Burlington and its residents. Readers of this volume will find an astonishing amount of the nation's history scattered through it. Quotations from

Farmer Ralph Baker's diary recount the appearance of Halley's Comet, U. S. entrance into the First World War, the Dust Bowl, the Lindberg Kidnapping, F.D.R.'s election, and Edward the VIII's abdication.

New Burlington recalls community patterns developed in the past worthy of preservation and remembrance. The town exemplified commerce and education, work and pastime operating in unity. Although Baskin asserts that *New Burlington* is written to look impersonally at the present, the book is a hymn to a diminishing human warmth, a time, a tempo, a way of thinking, working, and being. Based in part on recorded interviews with village residents, the narrative magnificently captures the special quality of humanness to be found in the community.

Beautifully written, *New Burlington* is a collection of stories which might become a classic portrait of small-town life. John Baskin proves himself a writer worthy of attention in future literary production.



(bicentennial, continued from p. 1)

of a historical exhibition at Western Reserve, and four major exhibits at the Ohio Historical Center; the purchase of the microfilm archives of pension records on soldiers of the American Revolution; establishment of a Ukranian Heritage exhibit in Cleveland; publication of the minutes of the Salem Womens' Rights Convention of 1850; publication of work on the Samuel M. "Golden Rule" Jones inventory for the study of the Progressive Movement in Ohio and the U.S., the Ihna Fray collection on 19th century architecture, and a guide to the papers of early Ohio political leaders.

OARBAC funds made possible the publication of scholarly papers from major statewide conferences on Ohio in the American Revolution, Women in Ohio History, Ohio's Indian Peoples, and Blacks in Ohio History. A pictorial history of Ohio will also soon be published by OARBAC. Entitled *An Ohio Portrait*, the 300-page, hardbound book will feature more than 600 illustrations and photographs gathered during a long and painstaking search of visual archives repositories throughout Ohio and the U.S.

Although many bicentennial projects benefited by grant monies from various sources, probably 90 per cent of the local programs and projects were funded entirely without grants or other outside assistance. The results of local efforts have been and will continue to be truly amazing. Approximately 75-100 local oral histories were carried out in Ohio. At least as many village, city or county histories were written, updated or re-printed for the bicentennial. Lake County, Madison County, Putnam County and Youngstown were only a few of the areas where histories were either written or re-printed.

Until final reports have been received from communities in Ohio, it will be difficult to pinpoint each and every project. Many communities which began their bicentennial plans with only three or four projects entered 1976 with a dozen or more. The important point is that throughout the state there was a most noteworthy rediscovery of history during the bicentennial, and this rediscovery cannot help being of potential value to the archivist.

SAA Begins Comprehensive Archival Security Program

By Timothy Walch

The news that archival theft has become a major dilemma for the profession will surprise few in the Society of Ohio Archivists. Most of us have heard those hair raising stories about teams of criminals carting off hundreds of priceless documents from institutions all over the country. Worse yet are the tales about scholars and staff members stealing from their own libraries and manuscript repositories. Philip Mason and John Kinney skillfully review and analyze many of these incidents in the Oct. 1975 issue of the *American Archivist*, thus there will be no need for me to repeat what they so ably report. Suffice it to say that the problem becomes more critical each year and the bicentennial celebrations of 1976 will certainly encourage thieves to expand their activities.

The Society of American Archivists (SAA) has begun a comprehensive archival security program and major facets of the project are supported by a \$99,690 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Ann Morgan Campbell, Executive Director of the SAA, is directing the project and Timothy Walch has joined the Society's Chicago staff as associate director of the program. He has assumed primary responsibility for implementation of various phases of the work plan. Kathryn M. Nelson is the program assistant for the project.

The staff is now involved in a large-scale investigation of the nature and extent of the archival security problem and of possible solutions. Legal and technical experts, manuscript dealers, as well as archivists and manuscript curators, have been consulted. In brief, the agenda for the program consists of four facets: a register of stolen or missing materials; a newsletter to report theft, replevin, criminal proceedings and security news; a technical consultant service to help individual institutions develop security programs and procedures; and a Security Manual to meet the needs of archives and libraries, especially those institutions with limited resources. Each of these facets deserves further explanation.

The security staff is now in the midst of establishing the register of stolen items; drafts of the registration and report form have been circulated for comment. The Register will contain all relevant information about such items, including description, dates, identifying marks, nature and estimated date of theft. Legal advice has been sought to insure that only proper information is collected, retained and distributed.

In addition to the Register, the SAA is now publishing a *SAA Newsletter* supplement devoted exclusively to archival security. It contains announcements of thefts; descriptions of stolen archival material and related information. It also contains notices and accounts of court trials of apprehended thieves and articles on various security systems and related matters. Because of the sensitive matters involved in theft and criminal action, the contents of the newsletter are approved by legal counsel.

Beginning in the fall of 1976, the Society will develop and maintain a list of qualified security experts, based upon such considerations as geographical area, expertise, and experience. Such consultants will be available to archives and manuscript repositories on a cost sharing basis. The SAA will set standards for written reports of consultants and review their findings and recommendations. On the basis of a preliminary study, we are convinced that such experts are not only available but also willing to participate in such a cooperative consultant program.

The Society continues to publicize good security procedures as widely as possible. The *SAA Newsletter*, the *SAA* quarterly journal *American Archivist*, the publications of

the various regional archival organizations and library and historical publications all have been contacted. We will also prepare and publish a "Manual on Archival Security" for the use of archival institutions, but it will be specially designed for the smaller archival institutions which do not have security officers or unlimited resources. The manual will include chapters or sections on theft of archival materials, replevin, marking archival materials, security systems and hardware, and legal problems.

The schedule for the program is as follows: the register will be established by spring 1976. A format will be devised within the next few months and solicitation of listings will begin by the end of this year. A special section of the *SAA Newsletter* presently will be devoted to security developments. Eventually, distribution of security news will be broadened to include non-member, interested parties. By fall 1976, the consultant service will make competent experts available to archival institutions and the project will culminate in 1977 with the publication of an archival security manual.

The manual, the registry, the newsletter and the consultant service constitute the thrust of the SAA Archival Security Program and we definitely believe that it will be an effective deterrent against archival theft. We also realize that this project cannot be the first line of defense. Clearly the protection of valuable and irreplaceable archival materials is the responsibility of everyone working in an archives or manuscript repository. All archivists will have to ask themselves tough questions about their security procedures. What type of identification should be required of patrons? What kind of information should be included on call slips? What should patrons be allowed to bring into the reading room? Should valuable items be stamped and/or separated from archival collections? The answers to these and other security questions are not easily found. Yet, as the present archivist of the United States noted nearly ten years ago, "through our collective efforts we can make real progress toward convincing the document thief that he has made a tragic error in his choice of a career."

Researcher's Stipends Available

The Research Fellowship, funded by the History of Psychology Foundation and awarded by the University of Akron, is intended to promote research in the history of psychology through the granting of a stipend up to \$500 to aid a scholar wishing to utilize the primary resources of the Archives of the History of American Psychology (Akron, Ohio). The stipend is intended to defray travel and living expenses and the recipient is expected to be resident in Akron while using the materials of the Archives.

Candidates should submit a prospectus of the work planned, a *vita*, and two letters of recommendation. It is particularly important that there be evidence that the Archives is the most suitable place for the work to be undertaken. Preference will be given to advanced graduate students and younger post doctoral scholars.

Applications should be completed by March 1st. The award will be announced not later than April 15th. Applications should be sent to the chairman of the University of Akron awards committee:

Mr. John V. Miller, Jr.
Director of Archival Services
University of Akron
Akron, Ohio 44325

Recent Acquisitions

University of Akron, American History Research Center:

Ashland County Welfare Department. Case files. 1955-1966. 37 c. f.

Greater Canton AFL-CIO Council. Records. 1944-1972. 4 c. f. Minutes of the Canton Federation of Labor, 1944-1955; Stark County Industrial Union Council, 1944-1953; Canton AFL-CIO Council, 1965-1972; materials on 1958 right-to-work campaign; clippings and speech materials.

Louisville Herald, 1919-1949, 1951-1953, 1966-1968, 1971-1975.

Ohio Edison Company. Records. 1854-1950. c. 300 c. f. Minutes, correspondence, photographs, financial records, and reports of Ohio Edison and numerous predecessor firms, including gas and light companies from before the Civil War, street railway and inter-urban firms, and various twentieth-century holding companies.

Summit County Health Department. Records. 1920-1972. 55 reels of microfilm. Health Board minutes, 1920-1930, 1946-1954; ledger, 1920-1925; resolutions, 1957-1964; environmental permits, 1964-1972; District Advisory minutes, 1924-1928; Cuyahoga Falls Board minutes, 1948.

Summit County Welfare Department. Case files. 1958-1971. 200 c. f.

Bowling Green State University, Northwest Ohio—Great Lakes Research Center:

Hancock County, Ohio. Federal Census Records. 1830. 1 roll 35 mm.

Huron County, Ohio. Federal Census Records. 1830. 1 roll 35 mm.

Charles Kurfess Papers. 1959-1974. Correspondence, office files, bills, publications, reports. 100 l.f.

Napoleon, Ohio, Newspapers. Three titles. 1852-1883. 8 rolls 35 mm.

Pemberville, Ohio Newspapers. Four titles. 1877-current. 15 l.f.

Pemberville Leader Publishing Company. Account records. 1910-1930. 1 l.f.

Toledo, Ohio. Better Business Bureau. Case files. 1960-1969. 5 l.f.

Toledo, Ohio. Mary Manse College Archives. 1922-1976. 7 l.f.

Toledo, Ohio. Service Employees Local 3. Correspondence, office files. 1950-1960s. 4 l.f.

Upson-Walton Company; Ship Chandlers. Cash books, financial ledgers and related registers. 1878-1919. 20 l.f.

Williams County, Ohio. Federal Census Records. 1830. 1 roll 35 mm.

Case Western Reserve University:

Francis Hobart Herrick. Papers. Professor of Biology; correspondence, research notes, scientific data, class notes, departmental records, photographs, glass negatives. 1845-1946. 12 l.f.

Cincinnati Historical Society:

American Institute of Architects. Records. 1961-1975. 2 l.f. Addition.

Children's International Summer Villages, Incorporated. Records, summer camp program designed to promote international good will. 1951-1975. 6 l.f.

Cincinnati Dental Society. Records. 1902-1974. 1 l.f. Addition.

Cincinnati Association, Riverfront Development Committee. Records. Correspondence and scrapbooks. 1958-1974. 2 l.f.

Fosdick Family. Papers, primarily concern Samuel Fosdick, Cincinnati businessman and founder of the first cotton factory in Cincinnati. 1810-1890. 1 l.f.

Little Miami Railroad Company. Records. Correspondence and legal papers. 1830-1890. 1 l.f.

David Walker. Diary. (American soldier in the Revolutionary War). 1776-1809. 1 l.f.

University of Cincinnati:

Ohio Network:

Butler County, Sample of building plans. 1965-1971. 4 l.f.

Cincinnati City Solicitor's Records. Letters to solicitor, 1869-1878; correspondence and opinions, 1868-1926. 22 l.f.

Clermont County, Distribution of school funds records. 1862-1904. 2.5 l.f.

County Home Records. Minutes, 1869-1949; register of inmates, 1934-1965; infirmary records, 1861-1949; record of outside relief, 1883-1906; inventory record, 1861-1881. 1.5 l.f.

Highland County, Records Commission. Poll books, tally sheets and precinct lists. 1805-1900. 6 l.f. Enumeration of Males Over 21. 2 l.f.

Middletown, City Manager and City Commission. Project files. 1947-1972. 11 l.f.

University Archives:

Collegiate Enrollment Surveys. 1931-1972. 1.5 l.f.

Addison Thayer Cutler, Professor of Economics. Papers. 1927-1968. 1 l.f. University Dean for Graduate Education and Research. Rejected grant proposals. 1971-1973. 6 l.f.

Evening College. Office files. 1940-1972. 10.5 l.f.

Public Information Office. Scrapbooks. September-November, 1975. 1 l.f.

Herman Schneider, U.C. President. Papers. 1917-1939. 1 l.f.

University Libraries. Acquisitions department office files. 1930-1970. 3 l.f.

Vice President for Public Affairs. Legislative office files, 1973-1975. 2.5 l.f.

Harold M. Vinake, Professor of Political Science. Personal papers. re: the U.S. Far East foreign policy. n.d. 3.5 l.f.

Urban Studies Collection:

Dorothy Nichols Dolby. Personal papers. 1953-1973. 1 l.f.

Cincinnati Printing Pressmen and Allied Workers Unions. Minute books. 1900-1937. 3.5 l.f.

**Columbus Public Library,
Columbus and Ohio Division:**

Columbus Atheneum and Columbus Public Library Records and Trustees' Minutes. 1854-1965. 10 vol. Addition.

Franklin County Index to Deaths and Records of Deaths. 1867-1908.

Franklin County Probate Court Estates and Trusts Index, 1801-1919; wills index, 1805-1932; abstract of wills, 1803-1865; Clara G. Marks cemetery inscriptions in the Central Ohio U.S. Military District, 1948. 5 reels microfilm.

**Kent State University,
American History Research Center:**

Ashtabula County. Soldier's relief commission. 1932-1947. Federal census. 1850. Treasurer. 1888-1908.

Ashtabula Veterans World War Fund Committee. Records. 1941-1970. 0.33 c.f.

Carroll County. Clerk of courts. 1899-1907.

Columbiana County. Recorder. 1844-1878.

Betsy Mix Cowles. Papers. 1832-1950. 1.33 c.f.

Myra G. Cowles. Papers. 1902-1944. 0.33 c.f.

Cowles-Hutchinson Letters. 1760-1931. Microfilm.

Diocese of Youngstown Chancery Office; Second Vatican Council and council review days, 1964-1968; construction of St. Columba Cathedral, 1955-1958; photographs of parochial schools, 1950s; Bishop Emmet M. Walsh papers, 1960-1969, restricted; installation of Bishop James Malone, 1968; Canon Law (printed materials); International Labor Conference, *Provisional Record*, 1961-1962; St. Joseph Hospice for the Aged, 1926-1949; St. Louis orphanage, 1907-1922. 10 c.f.

Harrison County. Clerk of courts. 1815-1884. Probate court. 1914-1936. Auditor. 1828-1897.

Mahoning County. Justice of the peace. 1922-1957. Probate court. 1853-1930. Treasurer. 1909-1920. Court commissioners. 1912-1942.

Warren Urban League. Records. 1947-1975. 6.5 c.f.

Kent State University Archives:

George Bowman, faculty member. Papers. 1944-1972.

Dean of the College of Education. Files. 1939-1971.

Department of Special Collections. Files. 1970-1975.

Director of Libraries. Files. 1945-1960.

Executive Assistant to the President for Committees and Commissions. Files. 1969-1971.

W. Leslie Garnett, faculty member. Papers. 1943-1973.

George Moulds, faculty member. Papers. 1948-1973.

School of Journalism Annual Short Course in Press Photography. Files, exhibit photographs.

Trial transcript, Federal Civil Suit, shooting at Kent State, May 4, 1970.

University Photographer. Files. 1970-1973.

Vice President for Business and Finance. Files. 1965-1973.

**Mercer County Historical Museum,
The Riley Home:**

The Honorable Carleton Reiser Collection. Personal collection of historical papers.

Riley Collection. Captain James Riley's log of Brig. William Tell. Personal papers and Riley genealogy. 1832-1835.

Randolph Slaves Collection. Papers relating to case of *Moton vs. Kessens* in Mercer County. c. 1900.

Ohio Historical Society:

Academy for Contemporary Problems - Benchmark. Sound recordings. 1974-1975. 24 cassette tapes.

Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, Ohio-Kentucky. Records. 1947-1974. 10 l.f.

Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks. Records. 1920-1965. 10 l.f.

Camp Fire Girls, Columbus Area Council. Records. 1926-1965. 5 l.f.

Frances Jennings Casement Suffrage Collection. Papers. 1884-1948. 2.5 l.f.

Columbus Business and Professional Women's Club. Records. 1920-1973. 3 l.f.

Columbus, Ohio Tenants' Union. Records. 1971-1975. 2 l.f. Addition.

Columbus, Ohio Town Meeting Association. Records. 1939-1975. 1.5 l.f. sound recordings. 1974-1975. 76 tapes.

Community Relations Committee of Columbus, Ohio. Records. 1950-1970. 4 l.f.

Community Services Council, Columbus, Ohio. Records. 1943-1970. 2 l.f.

James Daugherty. Papers. 1964-1974. 3 l.f.

James A. Garfield. Papers. 177 microfilm rolls.

Gillette Hayden. Papers. 1916-1923. 17 folders. Addition.

Jewish Family Services of Columbus, Ohio. Records. 3 l.f. Addition.

Helen Mougey Jordan. Papers. 1935-1961. 0.33 l.f.

Kent State University (Riots) Disorder. News clippings from the Akron *Beacon-Journal*. May 1970-April 1971. 1 microfilm reel.

Labor History Oral Interviews. Respondents: I.W. Abel, Daniel Blakely, James Culver, William Dobbins, John Johns, Harry Mayfield, Russel Morris, Laird Norris, Peter Oleno, John Ramsay, Edward Repasky, Ray Ross, Butler Stephens, James Turner, USWA Kaiser Strike Meeting. 23 tapes total.

League of Women Voters of Metropolitan Columbus, Ohio. Records. 1936-1965. 11 l.f.

William McKinley. Papers. 98 microfilm reels.

Ohio Commission on Aging. Records. 1957-1975. 20 c.f.

Ohio Company. Records. 1786. 1 microfilm reel.

Ohio Congress of Parents and Teachers Association. Records. 1901-1973. 25 l.f.

Ohio Department of Education. Records. 1921-1975. 83 c.f.

Ohio Department of Highway Safety. Records. 1953-1972. 21 c.f.

Ohio Department of Insurance. Records. 1963-1974. 15 c.f.

Ohio Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation. Communications collection, 1950-1960, 1,850 photographs; Gallipolis State Institute, records, 1893-1945, 20 c.f.

Ohio Department of Rehabilitations and Corrections. Ohio penitentiaries, 1969-1970, 100 photographs; records, 1891-1970, 95 c.f.

Ohio Department of Transportation. Planning survey maps. 1958-1968. 87 items.

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. Records. 1940-1974. 127 c.f.

Ohio Expositions Commission. Records. 1946-1975. 13 c.f.

Ohio Industrial Commission. Proceedings. 1914-1974. 40 c.f.

Ohio Supreme Court. Records. 1858-1900. 328 c.f.

Planned Parenthood of Central Ohio. Records. 1932-1969. 5 l.f.

Charles E. Ruthenberg. Papers, 1906-1966, 8 microfilm reels.

Temperance Collection. Serials: *American Issue* series (national edition) Jan 1900-Dec 1933, 11 microfilm reels; *New Republic* series, 3 Jan 1913-29 Dec 1916, 1 microfilm reel; *Union Signal* series (weekly) 4 Jan 1883-30 Dec 1933, 37

microfilm reels; *Women's Christian Temperance Union* series, 1853-1939, 49 microfilm reels.

United Industrial Workers. Records. 1956-1974. 12 l.f.

United Steelworkers, District 27, Sub-District 5. Records. 1950-1972. 28 l.f.

Vietnam Veterans Against the War. Records. 1970-1972. 5 l.f.

Tessa Sweazy Webb. Papers. 1925-1973. 1 l.f.

Window Glass Cutters League of America. Records. 1928-1975. 48 l.f.

Ohio State University:

Administrative Assistant to the Provost. 1970-1973. 2.2 c.f.
Assistant Dean and Secretary of the Graduate School. 1911-1974. 13 c.f.

Associate Provost for Instruction. 1972-1974. 11.8 c.f.

Associate Dean (Research) of the Graduate School. 1970-1974. 10.8 c.f.

Theodore Beckman, faculty member. Materials pertaining to the study of economics in Ohio. Majority of the material is concerned with the Kohler Strike in Wisconsin. 1930s-1970. 1.7 c.f.

Carl O. Boucher, faculty member. Materials pertaining to the study of Prosthetics, OSU College of Dentistry, Psi Omega Dental fraternity, Ohio State Dental Association, and the Federation of Prosthodontic Organizations. 1930-1975. 10 c.f.

Cooperative Extension Service. 1940s-1975. 24.3 c.f.

Dean of the College of Education. 1952-1972. 16.6 c.f.

Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine. 1959-1972. 2.7 c.f.

Dean of the Graduate School. 1962-1974. 40.2 c.f.

Dean of Students. 1964-1974. 7.5 c.f.

Department of Poultry Science. 1959-1972. 12.2 c.f.

Department of Romance Languages and Literatures. 1960-1973. 4.3 c.f.

Director of Telecommunications. 1957-1972. 1 c.f.

Director of University Libraries. 1960-1968. 14.5 c.f.

Executive Assistant to the Provost. 1970-1972. 1.2 c.f.

Charles Glatt, faculty member. Materials pertaining to Dr. Glatt's extensive involvement in school busing as a means of desegregation. Materials on his busing plans for cities of Indianapolis, Dayton, Columbus, Detroit, Buffalo, Evansville, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, New York City area, and several North Carolina cities. 1960-1975. 6 c.f.

Institute of Polar Studies. 1960-1968. 5 c.f.

Daniel McLachlan, Jr., faculty member. Materials pertaining to Metallurgical Engineering, Crystallography, and Deep-Field Microscopy. 1935-1974. 4.3 c.f.

North Central Sociological Society. 1924-1968. 2.7 c.f.

Office of Campus Planning. 1958-1969. 1.6 c.f.

Office of Greek Affairs. 1958-1969. 1.6 c.f.

Office of the President, Novice G. Fawcett Papers. 1968. 10.8 c.f.

Ohio Staters, Incorporated. 1942-1976. 0.7 c.f.

Mike Peppe, faculty member. Materials pertaining to development of Physical Education at Ohio State and in particular relating to swimming. 1930s-1960s. 6 c.f.

Phi Delta Kappa. 1916-1970. 1 c.f.

School of Art. 1940-1968. 3.1 c.f.

School of Home Economics, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. 1927-1972. 4.4 c.f.

Guy Howard Smith, faculty member. Materials pertaining to Department of Geography and to Dr. Smith's career as a geographer and cartographer. 1921-1973. 5.7 c.f.

Keith-Tyler, faculty member. Materials pertaining to educa-

tional broadcasting, Journal of Higher Education, Ohio School of the Air, and National Association of Educational Broadcasters. 1930s-mid 1960s. 2.5 c.f.

University Dames. 1940-1973. 2.7 c.f.

University Women's Club. 1895-1973. 2 c.f.

Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost. 1960s-1973. 17.1 c.f.

Vice President for Educational Services. 1972-1974. 5.4 c.f.

Vice President for Student Services. 1960-1975. 10.9 c.f.

Ohio University:

College of Arts and Sciences. Correspondence. c. 1945-1972. 5 f.

College of Business Administration. Records. 1960s. 3 f.

Curriculum Council. 1968-1972. 2 f.

Dunfee's Store, Stewart, Ohio. Records. 1873-1920. 3 f. (deposit)

Faculty Collective Bargaining Materials. 1975-1976. 1 f.

Guernsey County, Miscellaneous Records. 1894-1929. 4 v.

Independent Study Office. Correspondence. 1973-1974. 2 f.

Ohio University Press. Manuscripts and galley proofs. 1967-1975. 10 f.

Perry County, Records, Various Offices. c. 1818-1962. 20 f.

Provost. Records. 1974-1975. 14 f.

Puritan Brick Company, Hamden, Ohio. Records. c. 1912-1917. 10 f.

Trisolini Gallery. Records of exhibitions. 1969-1974. 2 f.

University Planning Office. Records. 1960s. 16 f.

WOUB. Program logs. 1973. 1 f.

Toledo—Lucas County Public Library:

Afro-American Experience in Toledo. Interviews with early black residents and local clergy. 6 oral history interviews.

Hopkins-Bond Genealogy. Genealogical material on the Hopkins, Howard, Harris, Carter, Lee, Israel, Allison, Gerrard, and Bond families. 7 l.f.

Industry and Business in Toledo. Series primarily documents the development of famous Toledo department store, Tiedtke's. 15 oral history interviews.

Social History of Toledo. Interviews with life residents of the Toledo area, discussing events from World War I to the 1970s. 9 oral history interviews.

Toledo Historic Photographs. 1870-1930. 600 items.

Toledo Music Collection. Programs and minutes of early Toledo musical organizations. 1875-1965. 3 l.f.

Transportation Collection. Includes materials on various forms of public transportation in Toledo; Minutes of Board of Street Railway Control, 1920-1948; minutes of the Board of Transit Control, 1948-1971; Waterville Township Records, 1831-1874, 1 l.f.; Photocopy of legal and governmental proceedings of Waterville Township. 4 l.f.

Western Reserve Historical Society:

American Polish Women's Club, Cleveland. Records, minutes, scrapbook, programs, and membership records. 1933-1972. 1 l.f.

Association of the United States Army, Cleveland, Ohio, Newton I. Baker Chapter. Records, military fraternal organization. 1967-1975. 2 l.f.

Bank of Willoughby. Records, teller's books, cash books, and certificates of deposit. c. 1879-1901. 66 v.

Thomas A. Burke, 1898-1971. Papers relating to the career of Cleveland Mayor Thomas Burke. 9 l.f.

Harold Burton, 1888-1964. Papers relating to Cleveland Mayor Harold Burton. 12 l.f.

Anthony Celebreeze, 1910-. Papers concerning the career

of Cleveland Mayor Anthony Celebreeze. 3.3 l.f.
 Cleveland Maennerchor, German singing society. Records. 1879-1973. 1 l.f.
 Day Nursery Association, Cleveland, Ohio. Records. 1882-1968. 6 l.f. Addition.
 Family Services Association, Cleveland, Ohio. Records, office files. 1873-1970. 30 l.f.
 Federation for Community Planning, Cleveland, Ohio. Records, photographs, films, disc recordings and office files of this organization which coordinated and raised money for social welfare activities. c. 1913-1974. 90 l.f.
 Gross Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Records, company history, scrapbooks, autobiography of Louis Gross, and correspondence concerning this clothing firm. 1911-1962. 3 l.f.
 William Hopkins, 1869-1961. Papers relating to the career of Cleveland Mayor William Hopkins. 10 l.f.
 Hubbell and Benes Architects, Cleveland, Ohio. Records, drawings, prints, blueprints, sketches and glass slides of architectural projects. 1910-1950. 3 c.f. Addition.
 Jewish Family Service Association, Cleveland, Ohio. Records, administrative files, minutes, certificates, photographs and historical files. 1923-1966. 41 l.f.
 Jewish Orphan Home-Bellefaire, Cleveland, Ohio. Records, publications, correspondence, and photographs of the Jewish Orphan Home-Bellefaire, including many photographs of social activities and alumni gatherings. 1868-1968. 6.5 l.f.
 Jewish Community Federation, Cleveland, Ohio. Records, minutes, correspondence, photographs, scrapbooks, financial and budget files of the Jewish Community Federation, the Jewish Community Center, and predecessor agencies. 1903-1964. 20 l.f. Addition.
 Tom L. Johnson, 1854-1911. Papers, correspondence while mayor of Cleveland. 1901, 1903, 1906, 1908. 2.5 l.f.
 Junior League of Cleveland. Records, minutes, annual reports, scrapbooks, periodicals, scripts, and publications. c. 1912-1975. 19 boxes.
 Michael P. Kniola, Store owner, immigrant broker, insurance agent and Polish community leader. Papers. 1893-1950. 8 l.f.
 Robert S. Koiner, Active in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Association of Railroad Union Representatives, and the Prince Hall Masons. Papers. 1959-1974. 1 l.f.

Labor Zionist Organization, Cleveland, Ohio. Records, minutes of Zeire Zion, Labor Zionist Organization; minutes of Peale Zion, Zeire Zion, Labor Zionist Organization. c. 1933-1948. 2.5 l.i.
 Frank Lausche, 1895-. Papers of Cleveland Mayor Frank Lausche. 1 l.f.
 Merrick Settlement House, Cleveland, Ohio. Records, correspondence, reports, and general office files. c. 1939-1966, 18 boxes.
 Ray T. Miller, 1893-1966. Papers of Cleveland Mayor Ray T. Miller. 4.5 l.f.
 Daniel Morgan, 1877-1949. Papers of Cleveland Mayor Daniel Morgan. 3.3 l.f.
 Nationalities Services Center, Cleveland, Ohio. Records. 1929-1936, 1973. 5.5 l.f. Addition.
 Oakwood Country Club, Excelsior Club, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Records, portrait volumes, minutes, constitution and by-laws of the Oakwood Country Club, originally the Excelsior Club. 1895-1943. 1 l.f.
 Sinai Synagogue, Cleveland, Ohio. Records, minute books, memorials, and general financial and cemetery ledgers. 1918-1961. 2.7 l.f.
 Southeast Community Council, Organized to fight air pollution, Cleveland, Ohio. Records. c. 1950-1970. 1 l.f.
 Louis Stokes. Records. 1969-1973. 13 l.f. Addition.
 Henry T. Tanaka. Records and papers. Relates to the Reverend Katsuichi Satow and his activities in World War II detention camps, and minutes, correspondence and publications of Japanese-American organizations in Cleveland, including the Japanese-American Citizens League. 1939-1975. 8.7 l.f.
 United Steel Workers of America, Cleveland, Ohio. Records, correspondence, broadsides, statistics, and memos concerning the United Steel Workers, and local unions 1098 and 1157 American Arbitration Association, and the National War Labor Board. 1938-1955. 1.3 l.f.
 Women's American Organization for Rehabilitation Training, Cleveland Region, ORT. Records, printed material including brochures, reports, histories, and yearbook of the Women's American Organization for Rehabilitation Training, Cleveland region. c. 1965-1975. 1.5 l.f.

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Mail checks for three dollars with the above form to Stephen Morton, University Archivist, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402.