

HISTORY OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

LIBRARIES, 1870 – 1970

BY

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I. The Library in University Hall

The early history of the Ohio State University Library was one of limited financial support and inadequate space for students and books. Even before the Library formally opened its doors, it received gifts of books from Mr. John G. Deshler, Mr. Henry C. Noble, and Mr. Joseph Sullivant of Columbus. These donations of various scientific, agricultural and law books formed the nucleus of the Library's first collection. The Library collection, however, remained small and financial support was inadequate during the Library's early years.

When the first students reported to the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, as it was first named, in September, 1873, there was only one building on campus, the Main Hall, later known as University Hall. This building contained the first library, which was located in a first floor room, at the left of the Main entrance. The first library had walnut cases called alcoves around the room. A small table near the window served the purpose for all accessioning, indexing and charging. Information for charging was on a placard on the door and on a gray blue label pasted inside the cover of each book. This indicated that the Library was open to withdraw books on Tuesdays and Fridays from 1:30 P. M. to 2:00 P. M. Students were allowed to charge out two books and all books had to be returned or renewed within two weeks.¹

For the first twenty years, the Library was managed by members of the Faculty, who were only part-time librarians. Professor Joseph Milliken, Professor of Languages, was appointed on April 10, 1874 as the

first Librarian. He served until 1876, when he resigned his position as Librarian. Professor Josiah Smith, a professor of Ancient Languages, was the second Librarian. When Professor Smith became Librarian, the Library had fewer than one thousand books. Professor Smith served as Librarian until 1881. During Professor Smith's tenure as Librarian the first student assistants were employed, and the Library was presumably open for three hours each day for charging books; the Library was used as a reading room the remainder of the time that University Hall was open. As a successor to Professor Smith, the University appointed Professor Samuel Derby, Professor of Latin and Librarian in 1881. Professor Derby left the Presidency of Antioch College to accept the position.

Early appropriations for the Library were meagre, starting in 1874 with an annual appropriation of \$100.00 and averaging near \$500.00 during the time that the Library was on the first floor of University Hall. Even then, not all of the Library budget was always spent, probably because there was no central authority to control spending the funds after they had been assigned to various departments. By 1884, the collection had grown to 2,402 volumes with thirteen periodicals received by subscription and fifteen coming as gifts, and the Library was running out of space for students and books. The General Assembly in that year appropriated \$5,000.00 to move to larger quarters and for additions to the Library. In the summer of 1884, the Library was transferred to a room at the east end of the third floor of University Hall. The cost of the move and of equipment was only \$600.00, leaving \$4,400.00 to be spent for books. The \$5,000.00 which the legislature appropriated in 1884 was the beginning of slightly more adequate Library budgets ranging from one thousand dollars to three thousand dollars during

the remainder of the time that the Library was in University Hall.

The extra money for books allowed the Library to increase its holdings to 4,135 in November, 1884. When the Library made this first move, the Librarian was given the responsibility of cataloging the entire collection. There is no evidence that there was any catalog of the collection previously. An accession record was also started at this time. Professor Derby, and two students, prepared a divided card catalog with authors and titles in one file, and subject entries in another. No classification was used with the original catalog and books were given a fixed location within broad subject groupings.

When the Library was first established, the Librarian had little to do with the actual ordering of books for the Library. The money for the Library was allocated between the different departments, and no funds were left for direct use by the Librarian. Often the spending of Library funds was done by consultation between the President of the University and Department heads. Sometimes even the Board of Trustees was involved in the decisions to purchase books and periodicals. In 1889, a significant change in the Administration of the Library was made with the appointment of a Library Council. The Council consisted of the President of the University, the Librarian, and four members of the Faculty. The effect of this decision was to transfer control of Library affairs from the Trustees to a committee of the Faculty.

Increasing student enrollment from 299 in 1884 to 800 in 1893, and a growth in the book collection to 13,000 volumes soon made the Library's quarters again inadequate. Finally, in 1893, the Library was moved from University Hall to temporary quarters in the newly constructed Orton Hall. The temporary quarters were to last for nineteen years.

II. The Library under Miss Olive Jones

Coincident with the move to Orton Hall, the University appointed a former Library assistant as its first full-time Librarian. Her name was Miss Olive Branch Jones. Miss Jones was a graduate of the Class of 1887 at Ohio State, and had worked in the Library as a student assistant under Professors Derby and Smith. Though constantly afflicted with ill-health throughout her life, and having no formal library training, her connection with Ohio State University was to prove a long and rewarding one for the Library. Miss Jones proved to be not only a good administrator, but in many of her ideas she was ahead of her time, and she steadily built up the Library collection, though usually hampered by inadequate appropriations.

Miss Jones presided over the move to Orton Hall, where the Library occupied the entire east side of the building, and also had use of a basement room and adjoining work room. Across the main room from east to west ran an eight foot screen of quarter-sawed oak and glass, with an opening through which books were issued. Later to provide room for the increasing number of books, a balcony was built around the main room and the screen was removed.

Funds appropriated to the Library for library materials averaged nearly five thousand dollars annually from 1893 to 1903. In 1904, the University reduced the Library budget to two thousand and five hundred dollars, but the following year the book budget was increased to twelve thousand dollars. In 1909, twenty-five thousand dollars was granted by the Legislature for the purchase of books and periodicals. This was the first appropriation by the legislature for books since 1893.

Under Miss Jones, the first classification of the Library collection was begun. She rejected the Dewey and Cutter classifications as not being

appropriate for a college library. She obtained copies of the Harvard and California classification schedules and adapted them for use at Ohio State. She was anxious to establish a dictionary catalog, and the availability of printed cards from the Library of Congress in 1901 made this hope possible. At a meeting in January, 1902, money was appropriated by the Board of Trustees, to obtain cards from the Library of Congress, two months after they were available. The Library of Congress issued its first classification schedule (American History) in 1901. The Ohio State University started using the Library of Congress cards and classification early in 1902. Ohio State was thus one of the first libraries to start cataloging and classifying under the Library of Congress system. As all books in the Departmental Libraries were placed under the control of the Library in 1903, these collections were for the first time brought under bibliographic control of the card catalog in the Library, when the Library of Congress system was adopted, and all books were reclassified by the Library of Congress system. Beginning January 1, 1908, all current accessions were integrated into the new system.

For the first two years at Orton Hall, Miss Jones was the only full-time member of the staff. In 1895, the second full-time Library assistant was appointed, and two additional positions created the following year. These were Miss Maude Jeffrey, who eventually became Reference Librarian, and Miss Gertrude Kellicott, who became head of the Accession Department. These two appointees received in-service training. In 1901, Mr. Frank Bohn, the first professionally trained librarian was appointed. In 1907, Miss Mirpah G. Blair was appointed the first head of the Catalog Department. By the time the Library left Orton Hall, there was a total of twenty-five professional and clerical staff members. Miss Jones arranged for the new appointees to receive training in library work, if they had had no previous experience. She had some new ideas on staff

organization and established a thirty-six and one half hour week for professional staff, and all others were to work forty-one and one half hours. Her belief was that the professional librarians had responsibilities, which did not cease when the work at the Library was finished. Professionals were expected to keep up with Library developments after Library hours. In 1902, Miss Jones reorganized the staff, combining cataloging and reference work into a Reference Department, which included all lines of work which were carried on for the purpose of making books available to readers. This included classification, cataloging, circulation of books, and making reference lists.

When the Library moved to Orton Hall in 1893, it was open from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., Monday through Friday, and 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. on Saturday. In 1895, the Library hours were extended from 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. on weekdays, and 8:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. on Saturday. The lack of dependable lighting kept the Library closed at night until transformers were obtained in 1896. Starting in December, 1896, the Library was open week nights with hours eventually extended to 10:30 P. M. in January, 1909. The Library had no Sunday hours while at Orton Hall.

Miss Jones was interested in bibliography, and in 1895, she resumed orientation lectures, which had been given for a time by Professor Derby. She at first had students come to her office for informal talks about bibliographic matters. These sessions ceased two years later, because of lack of time. Starting in 1906, agriculture students were given critical lectures in their field. Three years later credit courses were given in Economic Bibliography, by Mr. Charles Reeder, of the Reference staff, followed in 1911 by orientation work in Agriculture, and in 1912 the work in Economic Bibliography was expanded to include all the social sciences

Although not all of these courses were continued because of lack of time and personnel, some courses on bibliography were always given while Miss Jones was librarian.

The Library did not enjoy depository status for the receipt of Federal documents, so Miss Jones worked dilligently to build up a good collection of state and federal documents. A large part of the increase in holdings when the Library was in Orton Hall was the result of the receipt of government documents which were reported as gifts. Alexander Cope, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, secured over three thousand volumes of government documents from President McKinley in 1899. In 1902, the Library finally became a depository for government documents, a position which was made more permanent when Congress, in 1907, designated all land-grant colleges as depositories for Federal documents.

The early history of the Library saw the rapid development of departmental collections on the campus. Several decades passed before the administration realized that the cost of duplication and the lack of bibliographic access to the collections was undesirable and put them under the control of the Library Council. By then, however, the pattern had been set, and the lack of space in the general Library led to the growth of a great number of departmental libraries. In part, these libraries were created because of the lack of a strong general collection. The first departmental libraries were established in science, and others developed in practically every department of the University. They were housed in Faculty offices, adjacent class rooms, and Seminar libraries. The control and development of the departmental collections was difficult. The Library Council lacked control over books purchased by the Departments from supplemental supply and equipment funds. Not until 1903, did the Trustees vote to place all the departmental collections under the administrative control of the Library.

The Law Library

One of the important early departmental libraries was the Law Library. A gift from Mrs. Henry C. Noble, in January, 1892, of one thousand books of her late husband, a prominent Columbus attorney, formed the nucleus of the Law Library. The Law Library was first housed in the north recitation room of University Hall, where it was supervised by students from 8:00 A. M. until 9:00 P. M. In 1893, the Law Library moved to one of the rooms occupied by the school in the Franklin County Court House. In the ~~summer~~ of 1894, the Law School and its Library moved to the campus, and were given quarters in Hayes Hall, the new Manual Training Building. The Board of Trustees then ruled the Law Library a part of the University Library, and under the direction of the Library Council. Lack of space forced the Law Library to move in 1894 to Orton Hall. A recitation room for the Law Library was created by the partitioning of the basement of the Library, with the north half being used by law students, adding to the already overcrowded conditions in Orton Hall. In 1898, with the collection reported to contain twelve thousand five hundred volumes, space pressures from the University Library collection forced the Law Library to move from Orton Hall in September, 1899. The Law School was first moved to University Hall, and then eventually to the newly constructed Page Hall in June, 1903. Miss Jones did much of the planning of the new building. Although the Law School wished to have a Law Librarian appointed, nothing was done on this proposal until 1947, when the first professional Law Librarian was appointed, and the Library remained under the Librarian of the University Libraries until 1947.

Gifts constituted an important element in building up the Library collection. Two of the most important for the general Library were a gift from William Siebert and brothers in 1898 of a library on German history, and funds for its development, and the Outhwaite Collection begun in 1901, presented by Joseph H. Outhwaite, with a fund for its development of books

and documents relating to the American Civil War.

Increasingly, the Library in Orton Hall became more and more crowded with books and patrons as had been the case in University Hall. Miss Jones termed the period in Orton Hall as one of 'storm and stress', and said that the predominant impression was one of an effort to accomplish more than could be done with the resources available, whether books, staff, or equipment. In spite of limited appropriations, Miss Jones laid the main stress on getting as many books as possible. Lack of equipment was also a problem as every year brought the needs for more room for readers, for books, and technical staff, and the Library was in a constant state of adjustment as shelves replaced tables and space nearly disappeared.² The Library in Orton Hall grew from 13,000 volumes, at its origin, to 120,000 in 1913, and the student enrollment increased from 778 in 1894 to 3,829 in 1913; space requirements were all but exhausted. Unexpectedly, relief came for the overcrowded library. Professor Alonzo Tuttle, a professor of the College of Law, was a member of the Ohio Senate from Franklin County in 1909-10. He was instrumental in securing a legislative appropriation of \$250,000.00 for a new library building. In December, 1912, the first separate Library building was ready for occupancy. The move, under the direction of Mr. C. W. Reeder and Mr. Paul North Rice, of 120,000 volumes was accomplished quickly and efficiently, and the entire library collection was moved in two weeks. Early in January, 1913, the new Library building was opened for service.

In spite of the crowded often frustrating conditions in Orton Hall, some of the Library staff looked back with nostalgia on the Library there. A former student assistant in the Library wrote facetiously of his evening chore of looking after the Library cat, apparently a necessity to keep mice from the sheep bound volumes. He recalled pleasant lawn parties given by the Library

staff, and spoke amusingly of the political cabals and 'affaires de coeur' that had been furthered at the Library, and paid tribute to Miss Jones, and other gracious members of the Library staff, and to the scholarly calm of the old Library.³

The New Library Building

An undergraduate on first entering the new Library building recounted that after the crowded old Library, the change was almost 'too wonderful and pleasurable to be honestly realized.' He recounted entering the white corridor 'all alight with soft radiance' and it seemed as if he were in a dream as he mounted the broad front stairs. Finally, he came to the great Reference Hall, with its high windows, white walls, and 'high curve of the vaulted arches - this was the climax of impressiveness.'⁴

Miss Jones had at first wanted to have the Library building on the site of the Botany building, near the present location of the Faculty Club. She felt that the Botany building location would make it easier to expand the Library in the future, and would allow the architects to build a more functional and less monumental library building than would be the case if the Oval site were selected. But her choice was overruled by the administration.

Miss Jones had had much to do with planning the new Library, but not all of her ideas were incorporated in the new building. She had earlier shown that she was ahead of her time in advocating a shell type library with movable partitions, to which additions could easily be made. She was not successful, however, in incorporating these ideas in the new Library building. According to Miss Jones, the appropriation bill that passed the legislature stated that the money was for the construction of a complete Library, and that it was this use of complete inserted at the last moment that made a difference. There could no longer be any false walls, or any provision for the future, everything had to be contained in a complete building.⁵

Originally, a six hundred thousand dollar building had been planned, but instead, a two hundred and fifty thousand dollar building was constructed. In making plans for the building, Miss Jones noted many ideas which are commonly associated with a later period, such as a storage library and compact shelving.

Among the main features of the new building were the storage of books in compact shelving outside of the reading rooms, and a large Reference Hall on the second floor, one hundred and twenty feet in length. Besides reference works, the Reference Hall had arranged around the room ten thousand volumes of standard works drawn from all fields of knowledge. Miss Jones felt that it would be better for the undergraduate to have this open shelf arrangement, and that the undergraduate would be confused by access to a large collection. This arrangement would seem to be the forerunner of the modern Undergraduate Library. Advanced students and research workers were admitted to the full collection in the stacks. At the south end of the Reference Hall was the Reserve book counter, and the Bibliographical room was back of it at the opening to the main stacks. North of the Reference Hall, in what is now the Rare Book Room, was what was called the Standard Literature Room. This room with its dark paneling and fireplace was expected by Miss Jones to be a place of general reading. It was kept open on Sundays for this purpose. On the first floor were a service room and stacks, a study room and lecture room, two seminar rooms and a check room. On the third floor of the Library were eight seminar rooms, a library and a Map Room. The Seminar rooms were in great demand by researchers as they provided a private desk to keep manuscripts and books. Miss Jones used the west part of the south wing for storage. Books were brought in at the basement door of the pavillion, where after being processed they went to

the new book shelves before going to the stacks or Reference Hall.

Within seven years after it was built, it was realized that the Library had not provided adequate space for future growth. With room for only about 250,000 books, it was soon apparent that as had been true at Orton Hall and University Hall, space would soon again become a problem. Writing in 1920, Miss Jones stated that up to that time, the Library had been able to serve the undergraduate well, but not the research worker, and that a great university should provide adequate facilities for scholars. She suggested a plan for an addition so that the Library would not suffer again the overcrowding that had marked the Library in Orton Hall.⁶

A library handbook was compiled in 1914. From the handbook we learn that Library hours in the new building were from 7:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M., Monday through Friday, and 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. on Saturdays. On Sundays the periodical room and the Standard Literature Room were open from 1:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.

During World War I, members of the Library staff carried on various activities. Mr. C. W. Reeder, the Reference Librarian, spent a month in Camp Sherman Library, and also taught a course on War Department files. Mr. Reeder also served part-time in the Library of the Food Administration. All the members of the Library staff aided in the collection of books for the Army Camp Libraries, but because funds were limited no attempt was made by the Library to secure all foreign government publications. Each year, however, special funds were set aside to purchase books and documents relating to the war. These documents were selected by a special committee of the Faculty, of which Professor W. H. Siebert was the Chairman. Professor Siebert did a great deal of work in selection the documents and in this way built up a well selected collection of war materials.⁷

The Library budgets and the number of book purchases seemed to fluctuate a good deal in the first years that the Library occupied its new building. The legislative appropriation for books for the year 1918/19 was twenty thousand dollars. The following year it dropped to fifteen thousand. In 1920/21, it was seventeen thousand dollars. For the years 1923/25, the legislature appropriated fifty thousand dollars for each year of the biennium. This was the highest Library appropriation up to that time. Comments on the Library's collections also varied greatly. In July, 1916, the Ohio State University Monthly noted that the Lantern exalted over the fact that the Library's collections had grown to 159,400 volumes. In July, 1922, however, the same monthly commented that an earlier article on the discouraging state of the University Library and the disinterest of the University in keeping the Library up to standard had attracted national attention. This article noted that the New York Evening Post, in an editorial on May 20, 1922, had commented that while some libraries had increased by one third or one half in six years, most Western universities had had disgracefully small libraries, and some were disgraceful still. The article added that Ohio State University with more than seven thousand and five hundred students should 'blush to confess that she had but 223,000 books.'⁸

Library statistics for 1926/27 showed that out of thirty-five large university libraries, Ohio State University ranked fourteenth with a collection of 305,905 volumes. Three of the Big Ten Universities, Illinois with 708,850, Michigan with 649,912, and Minnesota with 501,507 volumes respectively, were substantially ahead of Ohio State. Miss Jones pointed out that the reason Ohio State trailed these Universities was that other universities had much larger book budgets. She showed that thirteen libraries spent more on books in 1926/27 than Ohio State and that six, including Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, and Minnesota had spent over \$100,000.00.

Ohio State spent \$52,570.00 for the same year.⁹

Retirement of Miss Jones

In 1927, Miss Olive Jones retired as Librarian. She continued to serve the University, however, as an Associate Professor of Bibliography until her death in 1933. At the time of her death, she had served the University for forty-six years, one of the longest periods of tenure ever held by a woman at the University. She saw the collection grow from 13,000 volumes in 1893, when she became Librarian, to over 300,000 at the time of her death. Miss Jones felt that the Library collection should have been larger, but she usually had only limited book funds available. She did feel that all the volumes in the Library were well selected, and though not as large as some universities, it was still a collection that had, as she put it, intrinsic value. She stated that recently a librarian at the University of California had conducted a survey in which there were fifty actions in which the Library was tested. Ohio State met forty-four of the fifty. Six were not met because of the size of the staff, but Miss Jones considered it a wonder that a small staff could do so much. Illinois had a staff of fifty-one, Michigan, a staff of one hundred and seventeen, but Ohio State had only a staff of forty, with a much lower budget. She concluded that Ohio State, if it had been included in the survey, would have ranked high in the list of ideals a library should try to achieve.¹⁰

In spite of repeated ill-health, Miss Jones devoted her whole life to the Library, and took an active part in national and state library organizations. As mentioned before, she was ahead of her time in many of her ideas. Reference has been made to her concept of functional, expandable library buildings, and of separating clerical and professional work. She

also did much to provide effective student training in the Library. At the time that she was Librarian women tended to dominate the field, and Miss Jones made an effort to attract more men to the profession. She did the first systematic cataloging of the Library, adopted the Library of Congress system of classification, and by her advice, Ohio State became one of the first libraries in the United States to purchase Library of Congress catalog cards. She was an early advocate of a library school at Ohio State, as was her successor Mr. Manchester. A summer library school had been held at Ohio State in 1898, under the direction of Dr. George Wire, at that time a librarian at the Evanston Public Library. A summer Library school had also been scheduled to be given in 1918, but was cancelled because of the war. Miss Jones wrote that since the only library school in the state was at Western Reserve, one was needed at Ohio State University. She believed that the work of a trained librarian was becoming more and more of a necessity in a community, and since the State University was supposed to meet all the needs of the state, "it will sometime have to meet this need."¹¹

Mr. Manchester, after he became Librarian, also pursued the idea of a library school and asked President Rightmeyer in 1929 about the possibility of establishing one at Ohio State. Although President Rightmeyer expressed interest in the proposal, nothing was done at that time.¹²

Miss Jones early won the respect and trust of the Faculty, and she reorganized the Library administration. When she started at Orton Hall, she had one student helper for one half day. She had built the Library staff to forty, at the time of her retirement, an important increase though still small compared to many libraries. Her belief was that librarians were professionals and that it required as much reading to keep abreast of developments as in other professions. For this, Miss Jones thought that the Librarian should

spend one day a week away from the Library, that the Librarian should take an active interest in general and community life, and attend meetings of this nature. Perhaps one of the finest tributes paid to Olive Jones after her retirement came from Nelson McCombs, a former Ohio State graduate and library assistant under Miss Jones. At the time that he wrote he was Librarian of the Washington Square Library of New York University. In a letter to Miss Jones, McCombs credited much of his development to the fine, tolerant spirit that made itself felt throughout her staff. He recalled the time when lively discussions were carried on about the new Library building, and added that if there was one thing he prided himself on, it was his ability to discard traditional methods and improve on them, if possible, and always to be approachable, and to take suggestions of Faculty and staff for improvement. This ability, he credited in large measure, to "imbibing that same spirit which permeated your staff and for which you were responsible."¹³

Professor William Lucius Graves, longtime popular professor of English, wrote in the Ohio State University Monthly, that when someone said University Library, you thought of Olive Jones, and your thought was sure to be appreciative as one looked back over Miss Jones' "long years of strenuous service, of the enthusiastic spending of her strength, with the steady development in library equipment and efficiency." And he added that, "She has her place in Ohio State history secured to her without any doubt."¹⁴

III. The Library under Mr. Earl Manchester

On July 5, 1927, Miss Maude Jeffrey, Reference Librarian, was elected to act as interim chairman of what was called a Library Cabinet, until a new Librarian was chosen. In 1928, Mr. Earl N. Manchester, who had been Librarian at the University of Kansas for the past six years, was appointed Librarian. When Mr. Manchester came to Ohio State, the crowded conditions in the Library, already apparent before Miss Jones retired, had begun to reach the critical stage. There were several reasons for this. Partly it was result of increased student enrollment, more generous legislative appropriations, the establishment of a Graduate School, and the rapid development of research in all fields. Mr. Manchester had hopes for a Library building addition in 1928, but conditions in the state and University were not favorable, and a new period of struggle for space began. Mr. Manchester reported that on June 30, 1929, the Library had 335,950 volumes, and that 18,450 books were added during the year, and 21,618 volumes were cataloged. The Librarian noted that 1,022,437 persons attended the Library, and that 227,569 volumes were circulated. He also reported that the loan period was extended from one to three weeks.¹⁵

For the year 1929/30, the appropriation for books was \$50,000.00, bringing the appropriations back up to the scale for 1923/25 and 1925/27. The total accessions for the year were 23,900, of which 11,500 were purchased volumes, and the total number of volumes in the Library was 395,850.¹⁶

Depression and Vetoes

The brighter picture of Library appropriations suddenly took a bleak turn with the onset of the depression years of the nineteen thirties. All University budgets took heavy cuts, one hundred and fifty positions in

the University were abolished, and the Faculty that remained were asked to take reductions in salary. Library budgets were, of course, cut and in 1932, the Library had to call on the State Emergency Board to complete its periodical subscriptions. In addition, in January, 1932, one dollar was added to the University fee cards to help pay for periodicals and continuations, and to keep the Library checkroom open. Appropriations for part-time student assistants in the Library were also drastically cut. Only 3,643 volumes were added to the Library in the year 1931/32, as compared to 10,524 the year before, and more books were received as gifts than by purchase.

Professor George Havens of the Romance Languages Department in one of several articles that he wrote at this time on the Library, noted that the Library was falling badly behind other university libraries, and not keeping up with the needs of graduate and undergraduate students. Professor Havens pointed out that even in financial depression other universities were spending much more for books than Ohio State, and he complained that while Ohio State was sixth in student enrollment among universities in the country, it was eighteenth in total number of volumes in the Library, and thirty-first in money available for books and periodicals. Moreover, he added that at least \$100,000.00 or more was necessary to purchase books, and to carry on University work of a high standard.¹⁷

Just as the worst effects of the depression started to lift, and the Library might have expected to receive larger appropriations, it received another financial setback when Governor Davey's vetoes of University appropriations included \$20,000.00 for Library books, and \$25,000.00 for periodicals in 1935/36. The veto cut was even worse than in the depression because no money was available at all for new books. Once again emergency funds were found to pay 1935 book bills. A deficiency act supplement to the

1936 appropriation bill passed the legislature, but again book and periodical items were vetoed by the Governor. The University allowed the Library \$17,000.00 from general activity fees to be used for 1936 periodicals. As a result of the vetoes, 2,291 fewer volumes were added to the Library than during the previous year.

Again Professor Havens wrote concerning the neglect of the Library. He pointed out that even if the University's request had been granted, it was still much lower than the appropriation of twenty-one other universities. He emphasized again that Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota supported their libraries much better than Ohio State, and that Ohio State's Library was now completely hamstrung. His article included a chart that showed that Ohio State was now eighteenth in size among University Libraries with 439,189 volumes, as compared with Illinois with over a million books.¹⁸

An emergency appropriation bill finally became law providing some funds for the 1936/37 fiscal year, and 18,343 volumes were added to the library. In mid-July 1938, the Library was over the one half million mark, and in 1940, the collection stood at 552,904 volumes.

In spite of the depression and budget cuts, the Library collections had grown from 219,000 volumes in 1920, to 360,000 volumes in 1930, and to 565,000 volumes in 1940. Thus the Library had kept up to Fremont Rider's dictum that the Library should double its collection every sixteen years, but it still was not increasing at the rate of comparable large state universities.

Inter-Library Loan had been started under Miss Jones, and at first it was devoted to providing service to other Ohio colleges. The service soon expanded beyond Ohio, however, and in 1927, Miss Jones in her last report noted that the University borrowed one hundred and sixty four books and loaned two hundred and forty eight. In 1930, Mr. Manchester reported that

the number of books borrowed had increased to three hundred and seventy-eight from forty-six libraries, and that the loans were three hundred and ninety-eight to ninety-four libraries. Sixty-four of the loans were to libraries outside of Ohio. Inter-Library loans have continued to increase and have become a vital part of Library services.¹⁹ Recently, Inter-Library Loan procedures have been extended by two newly created organizations. The Ohio State University Libraries will make in person loans to any graduate student and faculty of the member institutions of the Ohio College Library Center. The Center is discussed in a following page. The Inter-University-Library Council Reference and Interlibrary Loan Service is being established to increase the availability of the collections of the Ohio State University Libraries to students (graduates and undergraduates) and faculty at member state institutions in Ohio. It will make loans to anyone associated with any state school in Ohio.

An important change in library hours was made in 1930 with the opening of the Library from 2:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M. on Sundays during the Winter quarter, after a formal petition by students.²⁰ The Sunday service proved to be popular and student use of the Library was heavy, so the service was continued and the hours of opening eventually extended.

Prior to 1932, there had been no bindery in the Library building, but bindery preparation was done there for many years under the direction of Miss Gladycce Scott. Books were bound by the University Press in the Journalism building. On July 18, 1932, the University Press gave up binding library books, and Mr. Manchester persuaded the administration to turn over some of the machinery and a part-time worker to the Library. The bindery was then moved from the Print shop to the Library basement.²¹

During the Second World War, the Library participated in several campaigns to collect books and periodicals to be sent to military camps

and United Service Organizations. At a meeting of the Library Council in January, 1942, Mr. Manchester reported on the establishment of a War Information Center at the University, one of six centers in the state of Ohio. The Center was located in the Main Library, where the Library maintained a collection of current materials on the war.²²

During the war years in December, 1942, Miss Maude Jeffrey, long time Reference Librarian retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Ralph Janeway.

By 1926, the Departmental Libraries had grown to nine. These were, with the dates of their establishment: Botany and Zoology (1917), Brown Hall (Architecture and Civil Engineering, 1915), Chemistry (1925), Commerce (1925), Law (1909), Lord Hall (Ceramics and Metallurgy and Minerology, 1925), Orton (Geology, 1917), Medical (1925), and Education (1926). These were the main Departmental Libraries, but there were many other special libraries or office collections varying greatly in size. In 1930, the Alfred Dodge Cole memorial Library of Physics was established. In that year, 13,827 volumes were added to the Departmental Libraries. Of these, Law, Education, and the new Physics Library were the largest. Because of the crowded conditions, thirty-one per cent of the Library collections were outside the Main Library in many widely scattered locations in the nineteen thirties.

Moving of books from the Main Library to the Departmental Libraries caused overcrowding in these libraries which they were ill-equipped to handle. In 1938, the thirteenth departmental library, the Library of Social Administration was established. Mr. Manchester emphasized that the University had not given careful enough thought to a policy of expansion, and as a result both the Main Library and the Departmental Libraries were overcrowded.

New Library Addition

The depression years and the Governor's vetoes continued to delay

the building of the badly needed Library addition. In 1938, a Faculty Committee appointed by President Rightmeyer to study the needs of the University, reported that the most urgent need was for an addition to the Library. They reported that the Library was built to care for a student body of 3,500, a faculty of 200, and a graduate student body of 150. Now, twenty-five years later, the same building still attempted to serve a student body of 16,000, a faculty of 900, and an enrollment of 3200 graduate students.

Increasingly from 1928 on, Mr. Manchester had to use all sorts of makeshift arrangements to provide for the continued growth of the Library. Departmental Libraries were increased from nine to fifteen, and much material was transferred to the new departmental libraries, thus relieving some of the pressure on the stacks in the Main Library. A Library stack annex was made temporarily available by the erection of a small addition to the Physical Education building for storage of some 75,000 seldom used volumes. Additional space was found for infrequently used volumes in the basement rooms of Hamilton and University Hall. These makeshift arrangements made record keeping of books transferred from the Main Library to storage and to and from Departmental Libraries difficult, and imposed a heavy burden on the Library. Conditions continued to grow worse during each year before an addition was built. A Faculty Committee called the Library "a mad house with books scattered all over the campus, where only one student in twenty can find a place to sit."²³ But several more years were to pass before the new addition was built.

President Rightmeyer in 1938, called for an addition to the Library and said that the building had long been inadequate, and that Mr. Manchester had faced an impossible task for years in finding and maintaining an adequate and highly trained staff, operating in insufficient quarters, with

an undersupply of books and periodicals. The President added that Mr. Manchester had carried the work forward buoyantly and with unflagging zeal had organized a staff of maximum capacity and rendered the best library service possible under the conditions. He urged, however, that first priority be given to the building of a new Library addition.²⁴ Although there was no lack effort to improve the Library building, the depression years, the Governor's vetoes, and then World War II, continuously postponed the start of the project. The Ohio State University Monthly in 1941, ran a picture of bookshelves lining the third floor hallway of the Main Library, and called attention to the fact that no money for major building needs had been provided since 1930, and that only six or seven per cent of the student body could be accomodated in the present Library buildings, and added that at rush hours, students were forced to study on stairways, benches, or anywhere else that they could find room.²⁵

Hopes for relief, however, did not materialize in 1941, and early in 1945, President Bevis again called for a new Library building. He said that the dominating structure on the campus was not the Library, but the smokestacks of the University power plant and added that plans were being made for a new Library addition, which would ultimately make the Library, Ohio State's dominating center.²⁶ Once again, however, the Library addition was postponed as President Bevis reported that priority in the budget had to be given classroom space for returning veterans. Finally, money was provided in the budget for the new Library addition, and in the Spring of 1949, work began on the \$2,500,000.00 addition to the Library. two years later, in 1951, the addition was completed. The Dedication ceremonies for the new addition took place on June 2, 1951, in front of the Library. The combined building was renamed the William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library.

With the addition to the Library completed, on June 30, 1952, Mr. Manchester retired as Librarian. As Librarian for twenty-four years, he had led the Library during the difficult years of the depression, and World War II. He had had to direct a library system that rapidly became more inadequate with each passing year in its ability to handle the needs of a large state University. Nevertheless, in spite of handicaps, and severe shortage of space, he somehow managed to provide Library services, and maintain a loyal staff. Almost of necessity he was forced to expand the departmental libraries, but he made certain that patrons were given good service in all campus libraries. The service aspect of Library work was one to which he attached great importance. During his tenure as Librarian, the Library collection increased from 310,000 to 958,111 volumes, thus tripling the collection in slightly more than two decades. And there was very little in the book collection that he was unaware of, because of his deep interest in books and literature in many fields. As his successor, Dr. Branscomb wrote, it is unlikely anyone will ever know the collections as well as he did. And he added, that as a person, he was cordial, good humored and patient, for he loved people as well as books.²⁷

IV. The Library under Dr. Lewis C. Branscomb

The successor to Mr. Manchester as Director of Libraries was Associate Director, Dr. Lewis C. Branscomb. Prior to coming to Ohio State as Associate Director in 1948, Dr. Branscomb had served for three and one half years as Assistant Director in charge of Public Services at the University of Illinois. Previous to his position at Illinois, Dr. Branscomb had headed libraries at South Carolina, and Mercer Universities. Dr. Branscomb received his A. M. L. S. at Michigan, and his Ph.D. at the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago.

When Dr. Branscomb first took over the Directorship of the University Libraries, his first task was to get settled and to organize services in the new Library addition. The new addition had on the first floor two new reading rooms, on the second and third floors four Graduate reading rooms, and the tower provided room for twelve floors of steel stacks and individual study carrels. A Rare Book room and security vault were established on the third floor, and a Browsing Room on the ground level. At first, only six floors of stacks were provided with shelving, giving a total book capacity of 540,000 volumes, when the Library was first opened. The total seating capacity was 1,800. Dr. Branscomb organized the present arrangement of the Library. The Catalog Department was placed in the northwest side of the first floor, and the Acquisitions Department on the opposite side, and the Circulation Department between these two departments. New services included a Map Room on the second floor, and a Browsing Room on the ground floor. As a result of increased space an enlarged Rare Book Collection and the Ohio State University Collection of records of the University were brought together in a room on the third floor.²⁸

Among the innovations of the Library was the Browsing Room. Mrs. Margaret Browning was put in charge of organizing and developing this collection on its present basis, setting a standard of excellence not only for its book collection, but also instituting the program of Reader's Advisory services, coffee hours with distinguished guests, and continuing art exhibits. These have continued to be features of the Browsing Room to the present.

An important step in improving staff relations, was the founding of the Library Staff Association on May 19, 1950. Originally, it had four committees, Social, Gifts, Staff Room, and Browsing Room. Other committees were added in succeeding years as the need arose. In 1956, the Personnel Librarian was made liaison officer between the Staff Association and the Administration Staff Conference. The Staff Association has proved to be an important organization in providing for staff needs, and in making staff views known to the Library Administration. The Administrative Staff Conference was started in 1948 by Dr. Branscomb to serve as an advisory body to the Director of Libraries. The principal functions of this body are to advise the Director particularly in regard to library-wide, inter-departmental policy and procedures, and in regard to developments within the University and within the Library profession which affect the resources and the services of the Ohio State University Libraries. It also serves as a sounding board through which problems of a library wide nature may be introduced for discussion, and possible solutions initiated. The membership of this committee at present includes the Director of Libraries as chairman, the Assistant Directors, the Head, Personnel and Budget Office, the administrative assistant to the Director, Department Heads and the Librarian for General Administration and Research.

During Dr. Branscomb's first year, a total of 51,008 volumes were added to the Library collections, and Ohio State with 958,111 volumes ranked seventeenth in the country in total number of volumes. On May 26, 1953, the University Libraries sponsored a public program marking the processing of the one millionth volume. The expenditure for books during 1953/54 was \$200,062.00, and the number of books circulated outside the Library was 183,728. During 1953, the Library became involved in two important cooperative ventures. The first was the Farmington Plan under which a university agrees to purchase all books in certain subject fields. The purpose of this plan is to secure in a publicized location at least one copy of every foreign book that might be needed by students in this country. By the time Ohio State joined the Plan, there were already sixty libraries in the organization. The fields designated to Ohio State were ceramics, sexual ethics, race relations, welding technology, factory management, and athletic sports. Ohio State also assumed responsibility for Cyprus, Cyrenaica, and Tripolitania. Recently the Library has been released from its responsibility for Libya, and assumed responsibility for Cyprus and for some aspects of geography from most countries of Western Europe.

The second cooperative venture of importance was joining the Midwest Inter-Library Center now called the Center for Research Libraries. Ohio State became the sixteenth member on January 2, 1953. The purpose of the Center is to build as complete files as possible of infrequently used research library materials in order to strengthen these resources for the use of scholars and scientists. The cooperative funds of the member libraries, of course, go farther in purchase of materials than any one library could accomplish by itself.

The Library Council underwent a change in 1954. In that year, the membership of the Faculty Council was enlarged to include four teaching members of the Faculty appointed to four year terms and ex-officio, the Academic Vice-

President, the Dean of the Graduate School, and the Director of Libraries. The teaching Faculty member replaced the Director of Libraries as chairman. In the fall of 1967, a member from the Council of Graduate students became a full voting member of the Library Council.

Several important changes in personnel were made in the years 1952 to 1955. Among significant appointments were those of Miss Margaret Oldfather, as Catalog Librarian and Assistant Professor of Library Administration, Miss Ruth Erlandson as Reference Librarian and Associate Professor of Library Administration, Dr. Rolland Stevens, promoted from Acquisitions Librarian to Director of Technical Services and Associate Professor of Library Administration, and Mr. David Wilder as Director of Public Services and Associate Professor of Library Administration. Miss Erlandson succeeded Mr. William Ralph Janeway, who retired in 1952, after twenty-five years of service as Reference Librarian.

Instruction in the use of the Library was expanded during 1954/55 with tours of the Main Library during the student's orientation program and one or two lectures by a Librarian, and survey courses by several colleges. In March, 1955, in response to student requests, Sunday hours were extended from 2:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M. beginning March 6. Reference service greatly increased during the year totaling 25,592 requests. The following year inquiries increased to 32,299, and reference requests have continued to be heavy during recent years. Personnel work was consolidated under one Personnel Librarian, to handle the recruitment of all new staff, and to manage employee records. In 1956, as a result of a job study program, by the Personnel Department, a new classification and pay plan for clerical help was put into operation.

The appropriations for the year 1956/57 were \$55,000.00 for books, and \$25,000.00 for periodicals. Binding during that year was the second highest on record, being 23,726 combined for both Ohio State and outside commercial binding. Gifts and Exchange were also active having received 40,164 items.

The Central Serial Record was completed during the year, and brought to a finish a major project that had taken five years to complete, and one which provided the University Libraries with a major bibliographic tool. During the year 1956/57, the total circulation outside the Library was 308,265, and the use of Library materials within the Library was 798,718. A new venture during the year was the starting of Traveling Libraries of general works for the use of students in outlying libraries, who found it hard to get to the Browsing Room. This proved to be a successful project and has since been continued and expanded. Dr. Branscomb in March, 1957, presented to the Library Council a program for Library development for Ohio State University, which included proposals for a separate Undergraduate Library, and for Area Libraries, especially in the biological sciences and engineering and physical sciences. The proposals were approved by the Library Council and sent to President Fawcett for approval and action by the Administrative Council. In 1959/60, Dr. Branscomb again called attention to the crowded conditions in many of the branch libraries, notably Health Center, Education, and Music. The Library Council authorized the Director to submit requests for a Biological Sciences Library and an Engineering Sciences Area Library. These new Libraries while close to achievement, are not yet realities.

An outstanding gift of the year was the fine collection of Seventeenth century Spanish Literature, collected by Professor Claude Anibal, which was donated to the University Libraries by his widow.

During 1959/60, two professional Library seminars, monthly and quarterly were started, and they have now become a regular part of the Library Calendar. In 1960, Dr. Branscomb noted that Ohio State with a collection of 1,312,786 volumes ranked seventeenth among University Libraries. Its expenditure of \$331,911.00 for books and periodicals placed it fourteenth in the country and its staff of 162 ranked eleventh in the United States.

New programs adopted during the year, 1960/61, were the institution of a new Slavic Language program at Ohio State, with an initial crash program to build up the Library collections. A new project begun jointly by the Department of English, the University Libraries, and the Graduate School, was the Hawthorne editing project, later called the Center for Textual Studies, which is publishing the definitive editions of Hawthorne's works. The project, which is continuing, has its quarters in the Main Library, and has made use of the new Hinman Collating machine for detecting textual differences. A new program in 1961/62 was the Library Internship Program, which selects outstanding graduates of Library schools to spend a year on campus, dividing their time in all areas of the Library to give the intern a clear picture of all aspects of Library work. This program has proved very successful, and continues today.

The number of volumes processed in 1961/62 was 79,953, making the total in June 30, 1962, 1,520,597 volumes. The expenditures for books, periodicals, and other Library materials was \$422,897.00, and the number of serial titles received was 15,557. 16,452 volumes were bound, and 525,536 volumes were circulated outside the Libraries, a big increase over the previous year. 659,027 volumes were used within the Libraries. In 1947, the University Libraries had 734,840 volumes, so the size of its collection had doubled in less than fifteen years.

A new important addition to the Main Library was the installation of the first Xerox 914 copying machine, which immediately began to receive heavy use. Since its installation, many copying machines have been added in the Main Library and its branches. Inter-Library Loan continued to increase with 5,434 volumes lent to other Libraries in 1961/62, an increase of seventeen per cent over the previous year. A total of 2,549 volumes were borrowed for the Ohio State University faculty and students, an increase of six per cent.

Important for the housing of the Library collection was the completion

of shelving and carrels for decks eight and nine of the Main Library in the fall of 1961. A separate Documents Room under the supervision of the Reference Department was established in a room next to the Reference Room. In the fall of 1961, Honors students of the College of Arts and Sciences were granted special library privileges. An annual Library lecture series was established during 1961/62, and also the creation of the position of Rare Books and Special Collections Curator. Dr. Branscomb noted valuable gains during the year, especially the improved quality of the Library staff, more adequate book funds, the increased use of Library materials, and increased speed in securing acquisitions.

Among significant gifts in 1962/63, was that of Mrs. James Thurber, who gave the first of several manuscripts, which have steadily been enlarged to form an outstanding collection of one of Ohio State's most gifted alumni.

Unpleasant memories were recalled, when as a result of an economy drive, all orders for books were stopped in January, 1963. \$20,300.00 in book orders were lost, a result which was serious, though only a temporary handicap to a Library attempting to improve its support of research and teaching at Ohio State. In August and September, the Reference Department was transferred to Rooms 124, 125, and Deck B of the old stacks, which provided more space and better arrangement of books. Dr. Branscomb noted the lack of space in the Library for students, especially at night, and said that the situation would get worse as the enrollment went beyond 30,000, and stressed the need for a separate Undergraduate Library.

Faculty Rank

In the year 1963, Dr. Branscomb achieved an important advance for the University Libraries, and one which he had long sought. This was the securing of faculty rank and title for the entire Library professional staff. This was approved by the Board of Trustees in July, 1963, and meant that the Library

professional staff would operate under the same rules as applied to the rest of the faculty of the University. It is interesting to note that James H. Canfield, who was President of the University from 1895 to 1899, advocated not only higher salaries for the Library staff, but also urged that they be given faculty status. He stated that the, "Librarian of a University ought to rank in general culture, in special training and equipment, in definite purposes, and intensity of life - in all qualities and characteristics - as a full Professor at the head of a Department."²⁹ He further wrote that the head of a Library Division should rank as an Assistant Professor, and Library Assistants as Instructors.³⁰

Nothing was done about this suggestion, however, and President Canfield resigned shortly thereafter to become Librarian at Columbia University. It was not until many years later that through the untiring efforts of Dr. Branscomb the Library was able to achieve this goal. Previously some selected positions had already received faculty status, but the status did not extend to all professional staff. As Dr. Branscomb remarked, the granting of faculty rank helps secure top quality librarians, and opened the door to full participation by the librarians in the research and service programs of the University. Among other new accomplishments in 1962, was the inception of an evening discussion program on problems and recent developments related to librarianship.

A major acquisition in the year 1964/65, was the Library of Professor Hans Sperber of the German Department, consisting of 6,000 volumes of German and French literature, philosophy, and culture, and including many early imprints.

A program of quarterly meetings of the Library Faculty was instituted in 1964, to provide a forum for discussion and action on library problems and opportunities.

Among retirements during the early sixties was that of Uda B. Smith, as Bibliographer in 1952, after service of twenty-two years. In 1964, Miss Ilse Wilhelmi, Assistant Professor of Library Administration, and Supervisor of the Department Libraries, retired after thirty-four years of strenuous service devoted to the organization and development of the Departmental Libraries.

A new position was that of Research Consultant and Lecturer in Subject Bibliography established also in 1964. Miss Ruth Erlandson, formerly Reference Librarian, was the first appointment to this new position.

In 1965, Ohio State was sixteenth in total book collections among colleges and universities, fifth in size among the Big Ten, but in expenditures for books it ranked twenty-fifth at large and eighth in the Big Ten. Dr. Branscomb noted the shortage of funds needed to meet the constantly increasing enrollments, and the many new area programs that were being developed at the University. He also emphasized the shortage of space for students, and noted that the Libraries were only able to provide space for about 4,000 of the 40,000 students and faculty on campus, when there should be seating space for at least 33 per cent of the student body. The need for new libraries, both departmental and a new Undergraduate Library were obvious.

In the fall of 1966, some progress was made on the problem of space for undergraduates with the start of an Undergraduate Library within the Main Library. Two large reading rooms, one of which was constructed from captured ceiling space in the second floor reading room, were set aside for undergraduate study, reference and reading, with a seating capacity of seven hundred. The rooms had a shelf capacity of about 30,000 volumes, and their open shelves emphasized material on the humanities and social sciences. Housing of this library in the Main Library was only a first step towards a much needed library building for undergraduates.

An important step in acquisition policy was taken in 1967, with the start of the Current Imprints Program. This program is one in which a contract is set up with a dealer, who supplies all material published in a country, at the college level in most areas of instruction. As first established the program included order programs in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Commonwealth, and German language programs in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. In addition,

there were other blanket order programs, including LACAP (Latin American Cooperative Acquisition Program), Farmington, Slavic, and Medical. Started on a trial basis, the Current Imprints Program has won support of a large majority of the faculty, and has been continued.

Another significant advance in Library cooperation was the establishment of the Ohio College Library Center. This is a state wide plan for academic library cooperation sponsored by the Ohio College Association in October, 1967. It started with a membership of about thirty public and private colleges and universities in Ohio. The number had increased to fifty-four in 1968. The principal purpose is to provide a computerized system of holdings of the various members with shared cataloging, cooperation in acquisitions, inter-library loan, and other benefits anticipated. Frederick G. Kilgour, formerly Associate Librarian for Research and Development at Yale, was appointed Director and began duties in September, 1967. Automation programs at Ohio State were planned to be compatible with the Library Center.

A sign of the increased importance of the Library in University affairs was the reorganization of the Faculty Council which provided for two elected library representatives from the Libraries and gave the Director of Libraries full voting ex-officio membership in the Council.

In the fiscal year 1967/68, the Library spent a record of \$1,160,645.00 for the purchase of Library materials. 119,730 volumes were added to the Library for a total of 2,103,723 volumes. Ohio State was fourteenth in size among university libraries in the United States and Canada. On November twenty-first, the Libraries and the University celebrated the addition of the two millionth volume to the collection of the libraries. It had taken about eighty years to obtain the first million volumes. The second million came considerably faster being acquired in fourteen years. The number of serial titles received in 1967/68 rose to 18,427 and the number of volumes

cataloged during the year to 111,707. Binding total for the year was 33,133. The total circulation of all library units was 1,388,691. The total East European holdings rose to 67,320 volumes and the East Asian Program added 6,417 volumes to its collection. Other areas that were strengthened were early American fiction, James Thurber, and the Hebraica-Judaica collection.

Dr. Branscomb secured a reorganization of the regional campus libraries at Lima, Marion, Mansfield, and Newark, and they became an integral part of the University Libraries, responsible to the Director of Libraries. A separate processing unit was set up to catalog and acquire material with funds paid by the University College.

Dr. Branscomb stated that the four remaining empty stacks had just been equipped with steel shelving, but despite this the capacity of the stacks would be exhausted by 1973. Plans for the new Health Sciences Library were approved by the National Library of Medicine, which would support part of the building costs. The long needed new Library will feature new automatic bookstacks. A separate library building will also be part of the new West Campus of University College, scheduled for occupancy in late 1970. Plans for a separate Undergraduate Library Building were not yet settled, though it may be located in a remodeled Ohio Historical Society building.

In 1968, Gerry Guthrie, an analyst from University Data Processing, was named head of the newly created Research and Development Division, and John Linford as Assistant Head. They began a study of the shelf-list as a possible record for conversion to machine-readable records to provide an automated system for the circulation department, and for eventual expansion to acquisitions and cataloging.

Plans for the establishment of a Graduate Library School were well under way in 1969. The University Administration looked favorably on the plan, and though its administrative location was not yet decided, the chances of its

being established in the near future appeared bright. After many years, the long sought for Library school, advocated by all of Ohio State's full-time librarians, was at last nearing achievement.

Among notable appointments during 1967 and 1968 were those of Hugh C. Atkinson, Assistant Director of Libraries for Public Services and Assistant Professor of Library Administration; Dr. Irene Braden, Librarian for General Administration and Research and Assistant Professor of Library Administration; John Demos, promoted to Assistant Director of Libraries for Technical Services and Assistant Professor of Library Administration; and C. James Schmidt as Head of the Undergraduate Library and Instructor in Library Administration.

In the Spring of 1969, the University Libraries had slightly more than 2.2 million volumes, and a large collection of non-book materials housed mainly in the Special Materials Room. The University Libraries have come a long way in one hundred years from the one room library in University Hall, to the present size and quality of its collection and its large library staff. But the future will probably bring even greater changes. New cooperative ventures, increased automation in all the library processes, and some form of information retrieval all seem in the range of future probabilities. But it is difficult to try to peer too deeply into the future. All we can do is hope that when the librarian of the future sits down to write the history of the second one hundred years of the Libraries, he can say of us, as we can say of our predecessors, that with the resources available they built well, and the foundations they laid are solid.

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Notes

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