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A Place of Passage: Graphic Design and the Transformation of Space into Experience

2018

A Place of Passage: Graphic Design and the Transformation of Space Into Experience

Misty Thomas-Trout

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Graphic Design and the Transformation of Space Into Experience







A PLAGEASSAGE:



This image is of the original entrance to St. Mary's which was first called St. Mary's School for Boys in 1850. The ash bench that resides in this space now denotes the original entrance. The building's walls were covered in lush greenery which is now reflected in the hallway's color scheme and living plants.



Graphic Design and the Transformation of Space Into Experience

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CONTENTS

PREFACE 10

Genesis | 12

Hallway Before | 14

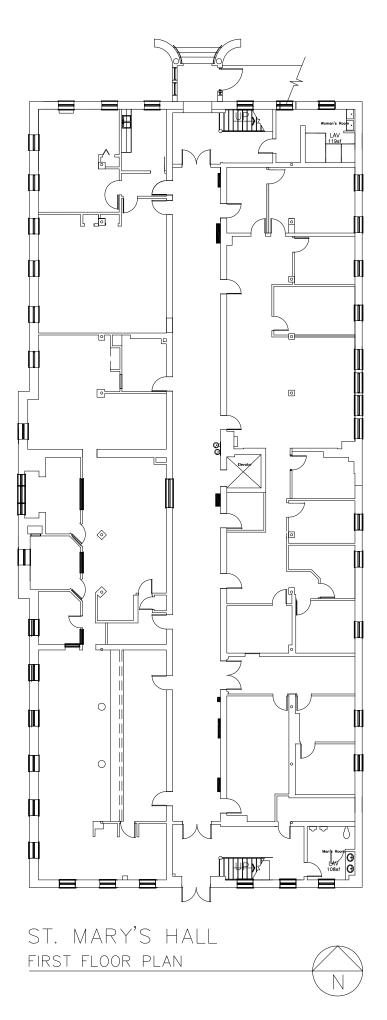
The Process(es) | 16

Embedded Themes & Deeper Understanding | 20

The Firsts | 22

That Which Came Before | 34





DEDICATED TO MY STUDENTS.

Y'all inspire me. You make me a better teacher because you continually teach me how to be better.



PREFACE

This book tells the story behind the first floor environmental design project recently completed for St. Mary's Hall. It hopes to inform all of those who cross its pages about the specific history of this building and the much larger history of the University of Dayton, yet still, much larger history and significance of Mary. Along the way it aims to show how design teaches through visual communication.

This project was begun in January of 2017 and was finished in December of 2019. It is hard to articulate the intricate complexity and collaborative efforts this project represented and required. It involved a variety of challenges, channels, voices, participation, collaboration and endless problem solving, not to mention the countless hours and work of dedicated students and faculty to see the project through to completion.

In the beginning...

My colleague John V. Clarke (DEPARTMENT OF ART AND DESIGN) contacted me in regards to an email request he had received from Jennifer Creech (OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR). Jennifer and her team needed students to "freshen up" the first floor of St. Mary's Hall. John and I ccepted the challenge.

We presented the idea to the students who quickly rose to the opportunity to be involved in this impactful environmental design project. The outcome reveals the determination and passion among those involved. There were several problems to overcome and each solution was created without compromising meaning and value.

Research began within the history of the building that once housed the entirety of St. Mary's School for Boys (1850), the predecessor institution of the University of Dayton. Back then, students were spending time in class studying and also growing their own food, providing their own meals, and running a working farm.' In 1913, after several name changes, this building became **St. Mary's Hall**. Research was gathered by the following methods: interviewing professors and staff who had served at the University for over a decade; collecting information via web; studying images and comparing past with present; visiting other spaces on campus that had environments that showcased environmental designs; amassing boatloads of mind-mapping and relationship finding; making and creating for discovery; remaining adaptable to unforeseen challenges and participating in tons brainstorming and sketching sessions.

The original team of design students has since graduated; in their absence, finalizing the project became my responsibility. Seeing this project through to its completion has been a two-year journey. Each time the unexpected "new" problem arose (as they always do throughout any design project), I found myself motivated by the challenge. It required clever methods of creating that continued to inspire fresh outcomes.

These barriers nevertheless gave rise to solutions that in the end allowed my team to create a more meaningful project experience. The hallway itself will have lasting impact on all who pass by its walls. Every decision connects to meaning—from the fabrication of the clay plant holders that were designed by Geno Luketic (DEPARTMENT OF ART & DESIGN) with his land-based clay—to the design of the bench that is made of ash wood from the Dayton region.

My greatest reward in this project has been growing as an educator and practitioner through the mentoring process of working with students. Without these students, this project would never have been completed as a solo designer. In this project students were presented with a real-world environmental design task that would adorn a major university hallway that every member of our UD community and many of our visitors use. The learning outcomes of practical skills and wisdom were built around the following pursuits: project planning and development; designing brief write-up; rationales; budget estimates and layouts; professional project presentation; email etiquette; understanding how to manage a variety of collaborators personalities and needs; easily adapting to change and unforeseen problems. More notably, the students had to write reflections on their experience that proved to be a leap toward significant professional and personal growth. These students can now begin to enjoy the permanent positive change they have brought about through their work on the University of Dayton campus.

What we see today in St. Mary's hallway is not the full original vision of this project at the outset. I hope to have the opportunity to include the other wall as shown in the original version (see image on the left page).

Since the inception of this environmental design project there have been several collaborators who have joined and contributed to our work. This project has had a notable impact on the learning experience for the students. What is particularly rewarding is that our work has created interest among those who hear about it and experience it on their walks around and daily life on campus. It is our hope that through the influence and impact of this project, those who see and experience it will go forth and make a difference in their lives and communities with regard to the environment.

For all of those who pass through this space and place—this is a gift for all of you.

Josep thomas - Frant

Bro. Raymond Fitz, S.M., "A Short History of the University of Dayton," accessed June 21, 2018, https:// udayton.edu/rector/_resources/ img/A%20Short%20History%20 of%20the%20University%20of%20 Dayton.pdf

LEFT TO RIGHT:

John V Clarke (DESIGN CONSULTANT) Carly DeLois (2017); Lucy Bratton (2018); Emma Pierpont (2017); John Gruber (2017); Megan Bollheimer (2017); Zach Osborne (2017); Misty Thomas-Trout (DESIGN DIRECTOR).

"Together, we promise to strengthen our role in building communities of hope and respect, peace and reconciliation in our world." (FR. JIM FITZ)

NUMI MOILEMIN AND

ADAPTATION OF CHANGEB. ABUILD

Ligature Studios first team of graphic designers and the original developers of St. Mary's Hall first floor. The team is standing in front of the first prototype design intended to showcase one solution for the hallway wall graphics.

Fruitful, r te entire

GENESIS



1850 St. Mary's School for Boys opened.

The Department of Art and Design launched a design practicum course (Ligature Studio) in the spring of 2017. The course offers upper-level graphic design majors a holistic experience when approaching design with a socially engaged perspective. Students connect with clients and community-members learning how to build trust through collaboration. Through experiential learning, these young designers develop thoughtful passion for their visual inventions. Students gain practical skills and wisdom around concept development, design production, and implementation. The design director (and instructor) mentors the collaborative group of student designers as they engage in empirical service and experiential learning.

This first team of students consisted of the following alumni: Megan Bollheimer (2017), Lucy Bratton (2018), Carly DeLois (2017), John Gruber (2017), Zach Osborne (2017) and Emma Pierpont (2017). Instructed by assistant professor Misty Thomas-Trout, the studio eagerly took on a tremendously complex environmental design project the redesign of St. Mary's Hall first floor hallway space.

The University has recently renovated this space to bring together student services by making these spaces closer in proximity to one another. The UDQuickly published an article on September 27, 2016, written by Shannon Shelton Miller that describes this space. Miller writes, "Flyer Student Services, formerly known as the Office of Student Accounts and Flyers First, provides assistance with financial aid, registrar/registration, student accounts and veterans services. The new office is the culmination of University efforts during the past year to reorganize St. Mary's Hall by moving student-focused units to an expanded space on the first floor."²

The students and faculty of Ligature Studio developed a holistic design concept that fosters a community-oriented environment for this unique space. Inspired by the Marianist charisma and the students' vision of the future, the design concept evokes a spirit to this hallway and its physical passage of individuals through time and serves as a metaphor to students' educational, spiritual, and life journeys. The environmental design carries on the themes of student-oriented, nature, history, heritage, community space, Marianist Charism, and the recognition and embodiment of Mary. The layering of graduate names symbolizes the relationships and human connections that are created throughout this university. The moments where certain names gain hierarchy, represent the moments when UD has undergone remarkable and positive change. These names are also an expression of everyone past, present and future who passes through these halls. They represent the layers of lives, cultures and experiences that will continue throughout time. The layer of typography that rests on top of these graduate names are the Marianist values that continue to protect and guide each of us at UD.

Bringing in the natural world through live plants stems from how the original space was designed by the Marianists. A principal characteristic of Marianist thought is a deep connection to the natural world as much as to the human world. The potted plants installed in the space were originally intended to include those from the Mary's Garden exhibition, which was on display earlier in 2017 in Roesch Library. Due to the unforeseen lapse of time, these original plants did not make it into this space.

The previous space lacked the opportunity to gather and connect. Because the hallway provides services for all students, the two 10-foot benches connect as one—providing a common space for students to fill out papers and engage in dialogue. The benches are made of repurposed ash wood to remain local and sustainable while preserving this species of wood that has been infested with the emerald ash borer throughout Ohio.³ Our needs as a University demand change throughout time and the buildings, spaces and environments should reflect this positive adaptation and celebrate more meaningful projects.

Originally, one would enter St. Mary's Hall from the west to the east into a T-configuration—under the sign of the Marianists. The ash wood bench denotes the location of this original entrance which connects to the root explanation of our University address of 300 College Park. College Park was given this name because the Marianists kept the entire environment—from St. Mary's Hall, all the way down to Brown Street—maintained as a lush arboretum. Old images show a dense "forest" of plants, referring back to deep history of monasticism where they were deeply involved in the cultivation and tending of plants.⁴ An even earlier renovation of this space eliminated the east and west axis which restricted it solely to north and south. This redesign proposes bringing back the sense of centralization by placing new benches in the exact location where the original entrance once resided. People now come together in this space to converse, fill out papers, relax, or simply engage in dialogue.

The inclusion of plant life strives to bring visibility to that connection of the Marianists to the land. In 1870 when St. Mary's was dedicated, a principal characteristic of Marianist thought was a deep connection to the natural world, as much as the human world, in addition to their community and service mission. This connection is cultivated visibly.

The students and faculty of Ligature Studio were inspired by this physical/natural and poetic/inspirational heritage. Furthermore, in the spirit of this being about the students, these designers were moved by the history of all who have passed through this hall—*these halls*. The halls of St. Mary's stand as representative of all of UD's halls.

The physical passage of individuals, through time, is metaphoric to students' educational, spiritual, and life journeys. This new space is a reflection on the physical history of St. Mary's. It is for the students past, present and future. This hallway embodies the spirit and ideals of the Marianist charism and students' hope for a better world. Most importantly, it shows the power in the relationship and collaboration between students and teachers.

> 2 Shannon Shelton Miller, "Welcome to Flyer Student Services," accessed June 18, 2018, http://udquickly. udayton.edu/2016/09/welcome-toflyer-student-services/

- 3 Accessed June 18, 2018, https:// arbor-experts.com/emerald-ashborer-control/
- 4 Refer to the image on page one and on the cover image.

1870



LEFT: Image taken from the north entrance of St. Mary's Hallway, looking towards the south entrance. Every student passes through this hallway at least once throughout their time at the University.

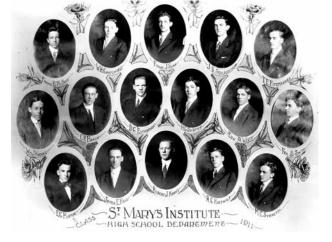


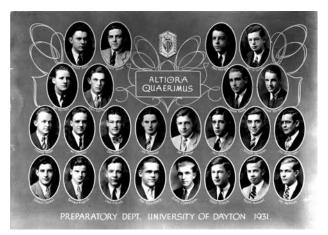




HALLVAY







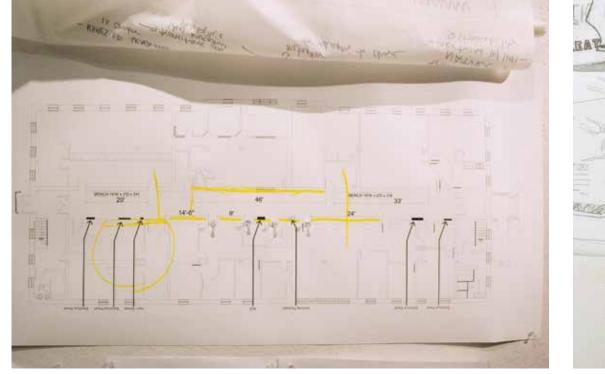
ABOVE: Megan Bollheimer, John Gruber and Carly DeLois (2017) are investigating the space and current pictures that adorn the walls. BELOW: View of the south entrance to St. Mary's Hallway. **TOP RIGHT:** Detailed images of some of the first graduates which were previously on the walls. The students were asked to create a space of diversity and inclusion.





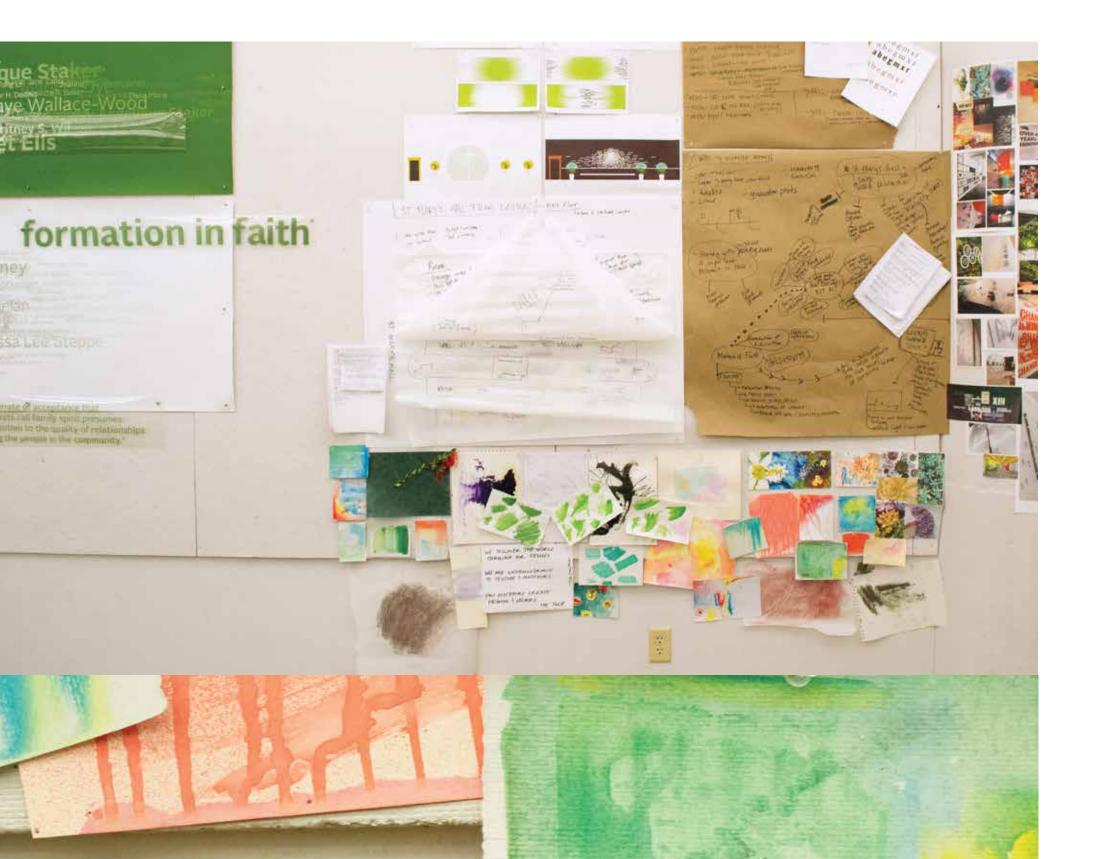
TH**FROCESS**(ES)

Detail images taken from several studio sessions throughout the year of 2017. The pictures include the floor plan for the space, student sketches, thoughts, material studies and prototypes of potential solutions.









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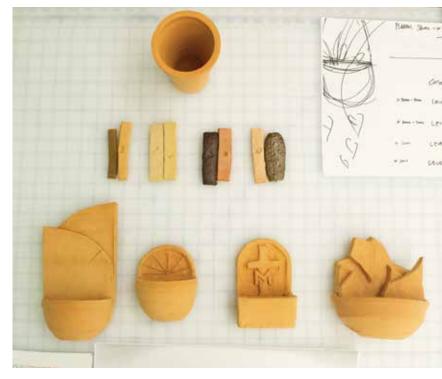


LEFT: The Ligature Studio (Design Practicum) design team presenting their concept and developments to the St. Mary's Hall team.

RIGHT PAGE: Students presenting their individual research.



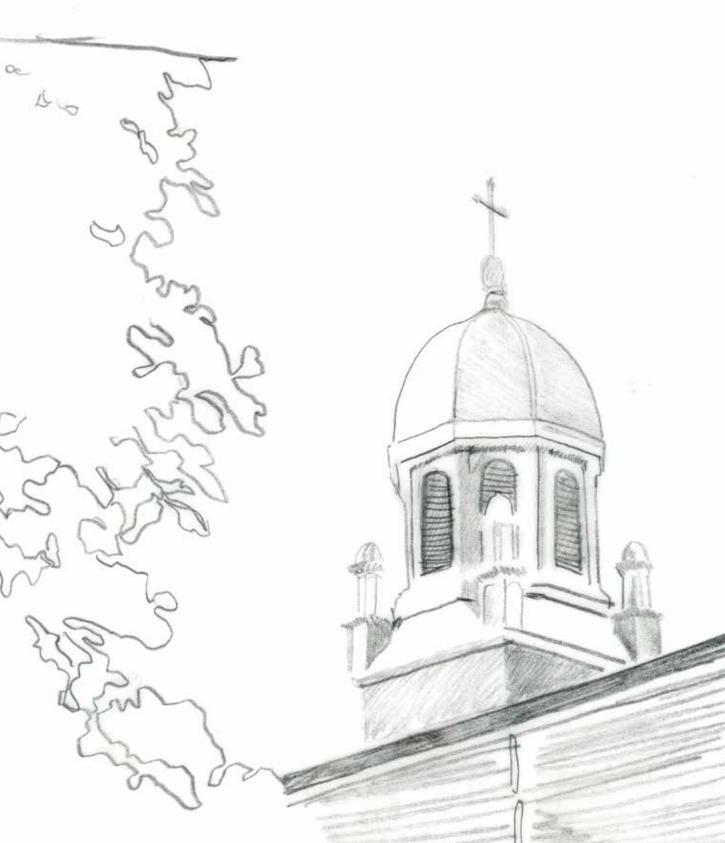
Emma Pierpont (2017) happily listening to an interview with art historian Roger Crum.



Plant holder prototypes created by Zach Osborne (2017) with land-based clay from the land of Geno Luketic (DEPART-MENT OF ART & DESIGN).



EMBERGER THERES ANDING



COMMUNITY:

Inspired by the physical/natural and poetic/inspirational heritage, this hallway becomes a place for community. There are so many experiential spaces on campus that draw upon a commonality of experience in shaping space. For instance, the Arena creates a feeling just as ArtStreet does. Our design is celebrating the pattern of these spaces. Considering the context of the space being somewhat a stressful place to visit for students, this offers a feeling of peace and comfort. It reaches beyond the walls and becomes representative of all of UD's halls through its communal spirit and celebration of all the students and people who have passed through these halls and will continue to do so.

HISTORY & HERITAGE:

The original hallway's west main entrance is reflected in the design by becoming the location for the centralized theme of this entire space. Instead of simply entering north or south, the design will navigate people to the central communal location where the ash benches reside. This transitions the *space* into a *place* where community is fostered, experiences are shared, new connections are made and relationships begin.

STUDENTS:

The spirit of this hallway intends to evoke the physical passage of individuals through time and serve as a metaphor to STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL, SPIRITUAL AND LIFE JOURNEY'S. The layering of graduate names symbolize the relationships and human connections that are created throughout this University. The moments where certain names gain hierarchy, represent the moments when the University has undergone remarkable and positive change. These names are also an expression of everyone—*past*, *present, and future*—who pass through these halls. They represent the layers of lives, cultures, and experiences that will continue throughout time.

NATURE:

The LIVING WALL idea stemmed from discovering the history of the original space of St. Mary's Hall—an environment once adorned by living plants and flowers. Originally one would enter from the west to the east, under the sign of the Marianists, into a space that was appointed with plant life.

In 1870 when St. Mary's was dedicated, a principal characteristic of Marianist thought was a deep connection to the natural world as much as the human world. The early Marianists kept the entire area from St. Mary's Hall to Brown Street as lush as an arboretum—including the gazebo that still remains.

This connects to the root explanation of our University address of 300 College Park. The initial design concept intended to relocate (reuse) the plants and flowers from the Mary's Garden exhibit at Roesch Library. Due to time restraints these plants could not be included.

There is such a deep metaphorical meaning by carrying on these plants/flowers and their Marian meanings into a space where plant life was at the heart of the matter. We hope to have cultivativated this connection in visible form with the plants that were available to use.

The LIVING WALL transitions nature from the outdoors to indoors. These living plants represent the roots of change; the need for cultivation and care; the need for support and reliance on others; the desire to stand alone but knowing you are part of a whole; community; growth and notably—*life*.

MARIANIST CHARISM:

Students brought visibility to the connection of the Marianists to the land, as well as, their relationship to their community and service mission. The process of this project has shown the commitment to education—taking place in a classroom and weaving permanently into the community. Students have gained passion for the mission of the University and their role as a designer to reflect that vision in their creations. Students approached the project as though it were a gift to the University and all of those who are connected.

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21

Detail image of the process wall

WE DISCOVER THE WORLD THROUGH OUR SENSES.

TO TEXTURE & MATERIALS.

llse Crawford

HOW MATERIALS CREATE MEANING & MEMORY... THE TOUCH

THEIRSTS

1885 First Graduate:

1891

1901

1914

1918

Carl Sherer

John Hiller

CHEMICAL

First College Degree (BS):

Dr. James A. Averdick

1909 First International student (male):

ELECTRICAL James E. Hall

First honorary degree (male, BA):

Ray M. DeCastro, Mexico City, Mexico

College of Engineering graduates 1st students:

Leon E. Anderson

Orville Wunderlich

Clement Y. Yamashiro

Lawrence W. Strattner

Academic is formed.

: Senate

UD Summer Research Gra began.

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First ROTC commissioned officer: Raymond Heiber	1928	F
First Civil Engineering graduates: Frank Kronange and Carl Theuring	1930	F
First International student (female):	1936	F
Prudencia Cobia, Mexico City, Mexico First African-American Chemical Engineering	1938	F
graduate (male): John B. Alexander	1938	F
Charles J. Pedersen First African-American Law School	1939	F
graduate (male): Herbert C. Morton	1942	c

Joseph Desch 1926

1922

1923

1925

1925

1926

1926

- First Mechanical Engineering graduate: J. Russell Garrison
- First women graduate: 1926 Viola Allen (School of Law)

- First honorary degree (female): Anne O'Hare McCormick (Doctor of Laws)
- First African-American (female): Jessie Hathcock
- Fr. Raymond Roesch
- First coed admitted to College of Engineering: Sue Martin, Graduated in 1942
- First coed admitted to Pre-Medical Department: Alma Braun, Graduated in 1939
- First coed class graduate (female): Grace E. Aylstock
- Charles W. Whalen Jr. 94
- Erma Bombeck 1949

1991 MES A. AVERDICK

"Goal to educate both the mind and the heart."

JAMES A. AVERDICK was born in Cincinnati to Irish immigrant parents in 1852. Averdick was educated at the Saint Mary Institute, the predecessor of the University of Dayton, in 1872. He also graduated from the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati. In 1873 James moved to Covington Kentucky where he would spend the rest of his life. Averdick spent two terms as a Kentucky senator and one term as a coroner while he practiced medicine. He would spend most of his life on the Covington Board of Education from 1886 until 1931. He was Covington's longest serving member of the board of education and would spend most of his time investing in improving the infrastructure and professionalism of Covington schools. Averdick would also engage with a number of religious community organizations including the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Knights of America, and the St. Aloysius Benevolent Society of Covington. In 1928 the University of Dayton presented Averdick with an honorary doctorate of law to recognize him for his dedication to civic and religious duty. He was the first recipient of an honorary degree

from the University of Dayton. This honorary degree was the first of many in the University of Dayton's habitual and constant recognition of civic leaders and selfless community service. James A. Averdick died in 1931 and was buried in Covington. He had been an advocate for education, a religious philanthropist, and a recognized contributor to the betterment of his community.

1918, RUSSEL GARRISON

"We are a **worldwide** community."

J. RUSSEL GARRISON was born in Dayton in 1896 and would remain an important figure in the industrial history of the city for the rest of his life. Garrison graduated with the first class of mechanical en gineers from the University of Dayton and soon fell into work with the Army. Garrison worked with the Ordnance Department as a civilian throughout World War I. After the war, he began to work with his father in his factory, Garrison Machine Works. Garrison would later become the general manager of the factory. His many patents included the gear tooth grinder. Garrison is yet another member of Dayton's historical past that the University of Dayton has produced and contributed to. Т

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1926 JOSEPH R. DESCH



"Our conviction remains that our human dignity draws us into community."

JOSEPH R. DESCH was born in 1907 in Dayton and would live in the area for the rest of his life. From an early age he was fascinated by his father's work making tools at his metalworking forge. When he was 11 years old he became fascinated with radios and began to craft his own tools and parts to make simple radios with the help of his father. He would win a scholarship to the preparatory high school of the University of Dayton and would go on to attend college at U.D. While attending U.D., Desch moved from an engineering job to finally landing a job in 1938 at the National Cash Register Corporation where he established the Electrical Research Laboratory with his friend Harry Williams. Desch worked under Colonel Edward Deeds to research the use of high speed counting machines and how best to use tubes and circuitry in computing devices. Desch's relationship with Deeds led to his involvement in a joint project from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, working towards the development of a Rapid Arithmetical Machine. NCR's work on these devices shifted towards code breaking in the 1940s, after the Navy noticed their work on resetting type binary counter. They shifted their work to develop an American version of the British Bombe code breaking device used to break the German Navy's Enigma code. The Navy would seize control of the project, and Desch's house became a resting place for notables of every stripe as they came in secret to work on the code breaking and counting machine projects. Among the notables was Alan Turing, who slept on Desch's living room floor. After the war in 1946 he applied for and won a patent for an electronic calculator and would work for the rest of his life on calculators, computers, and other significant consumer and military technology. He was awarded a Medal of Merit from Harry S. Truman in 1947 for his work in code breaking and other scientific contributions to the war effort. He lived his whole life in Dayton and embodies the historical role that University of Dayton graduates have played and continue to play, in moments of global change.

1926 CHARLES J. PEDERSEN



"We are a community 'in permanent mission."

The life of **CHARLES J. PEDERSEN** demonstrates the international relationships that the University of Dayton has fostered through its connections to the Society of Mary. Pedersen was born in Busan in the south east of Korea to Brede Pedersen, a Norwegian man, and Takino Yasui, a Japanese woman. He spent a part of his childhood near the Unsan mine in what is now North Korea before moving to Japan. He attended school in a convent in Nagasaki until he was ten, when he moved to Yokohama to attend an international school: Saint Joseph College. In 1922 he came to the United States to study chemical engineering, earning his bachelor's degree at the University of Dayton and his masters degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Saint Joseph College was run by the Society of Mary, and Pedereen makes reference to the influence of the society on his selection of the University of Dayton in his Nobel Prize acceptance speech. He went on to work for the DuPont company in Wilmington Delaware where he would spend his entire 42 year career as a chemist and begin his research on oil-solvable

precipitants for copper. This would eventually steer him towards the work in synthesizing crown ethers that would eventually lead to his sharing a Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1987 with Donald Cram and Jean-Marie Lehn. Pedersen's life's work and time spent at the University of Dayton demonstrates the wide international reach that the Society of Mary allows our institution. **Pedersen's international origins also exhibit the University of Dayton's historic mission of welcoming all students from all backgrounds.** Т П

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1928 ANNE O'HARE MCCORMICK



"The distinctive family **spirit of life at UD** is dependent upon the **commitment** each of us makes to **learning** and **living** in **community.**"

ANNE O'HARE MCCORMICK was born in Wakefield England on May 16, 1880. McCormick would soon move with her family to the United States, first living briefly in Massachusetts and then settling in Columbus, Ohio. McCormick attended college at the College of Saint Mary of the Springs, and would find work as an editor for the Catholic Universe Bulletin shortly after graduation. In 1910 she married a Dayton businessman and began freelance writing. In the year 1921 McCormick applied to be a freelance writer in war ravaged Europe. In 1928 in recognition of the value of her freelance work, the University of Dayton would award her an honorary degree as a doctor of law. Through her freelance work she became the first woman to become a member of the New York Times editorial board in 1936. McCormick would be recognized with the Pulitzer Prize for her reporting from Europe just one year later in 1937. In 1939 with war on the horizon McCormick spent months on the ground in Europe, interviewing and reporting on the intensifying political crisis. Before the war began, McCormick would interview all the major leaders of

both the axis and allied powers—figures who would shape history in the coming conflict: Mussolini, Hitler, Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt. She would meet with Roosevelt to discuss policy, and was honored in 1946 for her service both to the United States and the world through her journalistic work. She would also represent the United States at the first UNESCO conference. The University of Dayton recognized McCormick before her achievements reached the heights of her late career. McCormick's commitment to her work and understanding of its importance informs her continued relevance and contribution to the intellectual culture of our university.

1939 JESSIE HATHCOCK

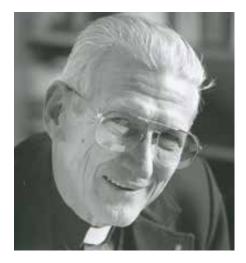


"The Marianist tradition of education includes the whole person—spirit, mind, and body."

JESSIE HATHCOCK was the first African-American woman to graduate from the University of Dayton. Hathcock was born in 1894, and throughout her life exhibited a commitment to serving her community. After earning her bachelor's degree, Hathcock served Dunbar High School as an English teacher and Dean of female students for nearly 30 years. Hathcock retired in 1964, and continued to serve her community on the Dayton Council on World Affairs and the American Association of University Women. She founded the Dayton and Miami Valley Committee for Unicef and the Beta Eta Omega chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. She received her honorary doctorate from the University of Dayton in 1978, and was the first woman in the University's history to receive this honor. In Hathcock's expression of gratitude for the University of Dayton's recognition of her community efforts, she encouraged the University of Dayton to "continue to grow in influences for the betterment of our city and may its doors of learning be forever open to all races, creeds, and nationalities, for the glory of God, who taught

us the meaning of brotherhood and the oneness of mankind." Hathcock's legacy as an educator, humanitarian, and community leader continues to inform the mission of the University of Dayton, and to serve as an inspiration for our entire community.

1936 FR. RAYMOND A. ROESCH



"...a firm and preserving determination to commit oneself to the common good..."

FR. RAYMOND A. ROESCH dedicated his life to the improvement and administration of the University of Dayton. Roesch entered the Society of Mary in 1933 and graduated from the University of Dayton in 1936. He furthered his commitment to his faith and became ordained as a priest in 1944 before returning to the University of Dayton to teach psychology in 1951. Roesch served for seven years as the head of the department before becoming the sixteenth president of the University in 1959. He would lead the University for 20 years, overseeing a number of projects to modernize the school. Roesch would renovate the University campus, constructing several new buildings including the Kennedy Union, Miriam Hall, Roesch Library, and University of Dayton Arena. He would also reshape the academic curriculum of the University of Dayton, adding nine academic departments and 68 new degree programs. The School of Law was also reopened under his leadership. Roesch left a permanent mark on the University and would continue to serve the University of Dayton community after his retirement and until his death in 1991.

The University pays tribute to Roesch's legacy with the Raymond A. Roesch Social Sciences Symposium; an event that involves the entire University of Dayton community in the debate and presentation of various undergraduate and graduate level research projects. Roesch is further immortalized in the Roesch chair in the Social Sciences, an endowed position that serves as a constant reminder of the service that he dedicated to the University of Dayton community.

1942 CHARLES W. WHALEN JR.



"We are a **community** that **builds communities**."

CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR. was born in 1920 in Dayton Ohio. He graduated from Oakwood High School, then further pursued his education at the University of Dayton with a degree in Business Administration, graduating in 1942. He enlisted in the United States Army and was discharged with the rank of Lieutenant in 1946, the same year that he graduated from the Harvard University Graduate School of Business. Whalen would then briefly work as the vice president for his father's company from 1946 to 1952. In 1954 he ran for the Ohio House of Representatives and won, serving three terms and joining the Ohio Senate. Whalen would serve another three terms in the Ohio senate before moving on to Congress. In 1962 he unsuccessfully ran for the Republican Party nomination of Lieutenant governor. He joined the University of Dayton faculty that same year as an economics professor, where he would teach from 1962 to 1966. Whalen persisted and ran for Congress again in 1966 as a Republican, this time defeating his opponent and re entering politics. He would remain a popular congressman and would never be politically

challenged in his district, serving from 1967 to 1979. Whalen's career was anything but quiet as his political positions would often put him at odds with his own party. He staunchly opposed the draft and the Vietnam war, and increasingly found himself fighting against his own party. In 1979 Whalen stepped down from Office, moving to Maryland and changing his party to Democrat. He would author two books in his retirement, and died in 2011 at the age of 90 in Maryland. Whalen exhibits the strength of character and commitment to ideals that the University of Dayton always attempts to in`still in its students. His unwavering dedication to his opposition to the Vietnam War never changed, despite resistance from his own party. Whalen never backed down in the face of political disappointment or attack for his beliefs, a true leader for the University of Dayton community.

1949 ERMA BOMBECK



ERMA BOMBECK was a humorist who wrote newspaper columns focusing on suburban home life from the mid 1960s to the late 1990s. She reached 30 million readers twice weekly over a 31 year career with work spanning over 4,000 columns and 900 newspapers across the U.S. and Canada. Erma Bombeck was born to a working class family from Bellbrook Ohio in 1927 and wrote newspaper columns during her formative years, first at Emerson Junior High School in 1940, and then at Parker Vocational High School in 1942 where she graduated in 1944. Bombeck then took a years work as a typist and stenographer for the Dayton Herald and enrolled in Ohio University at Athens, but was unable to gain a foothold in the literary culture of the school and was unable to fund another year. Bombeck later enrolled in the University of Dayton, working two jobs and writing humorous material for the Rikes Store company newsletter. Bombeck was encouraged by her professor of English Brother Tom Price, and she soon started writing for the University of Dayton's student paper, The Exponent. Bombeck remained a lifetime contact with the University

of Dayton, and became a lifetime trustee of the University in 1987. Bombeck went on to enjoy a rich career writing and appearing on television, as well as strongly advocating for the final implementation of the Equal Rights Amendment. She died in 1996 from complications following a kidney transplant, leaving behind a rich legacy as an American humorist. **The University of Dayton honors her legacy as a writer by holding the Erma Bombeck Writers Workshop every other year, attracting more than 350 writers.** Bombeck's life and writing has left a physical and living history on the University of Dayton's cultural legacy. "A sense of mission should permeate all aspects of **community life.** It should be **woven** into the fabric of the **community** and its **members**."

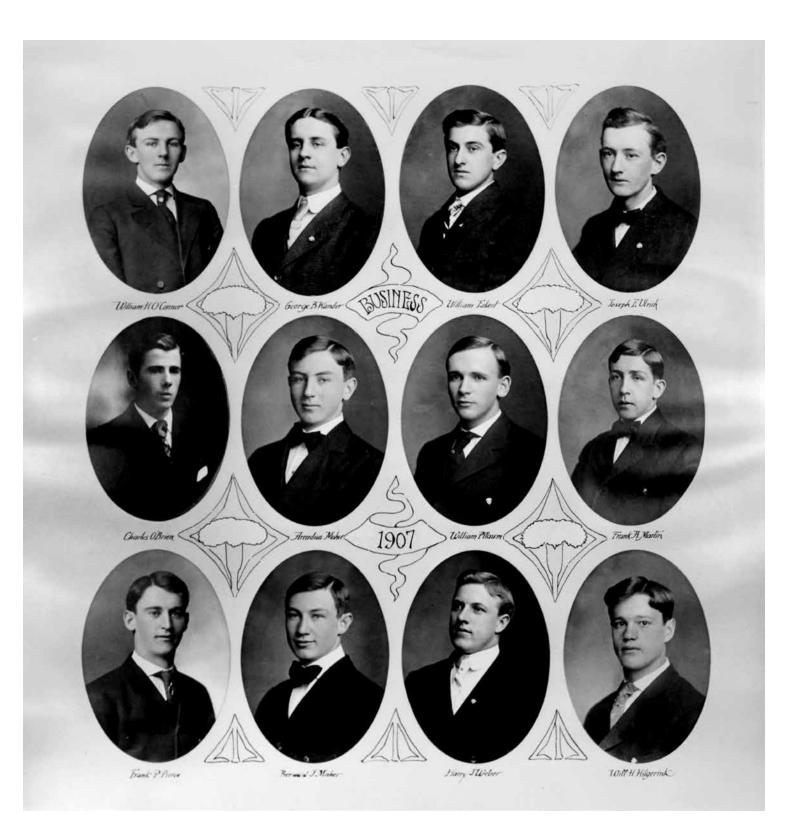
THOSE WHE BEFORE

1907-1974

APPRECIATING THOSE WHO CAME BEFORE:

The remainder of this book is dedicated to documenting and archiving images of graduates from 1907 (known then as St. Mary's Institute) through 1974. These group pictures of hundreds of different lives remind us of our roots in history. As graphic designers in 2018 these century old designs have a particular aesthetic which deserves appreciation. The traditional paste-up composition with hand-lettering is to be admired and fueled the inspiration for the illustrations throughout this book.

This section owes special gratitude to Jennifer Brancato (THE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVIST & COORDINATOR OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS) for her patience and collaborative efforts.



Graduates of Collegiate Department





selecter distant



Benjamin W. Freeman



Charles J. Hermann



John M. Jacoby

William P. O'Conner

Frank H. Kemper



Walter A. Stelzer



Frank J. Morris



Clement G. Jauch



John F. Monnig

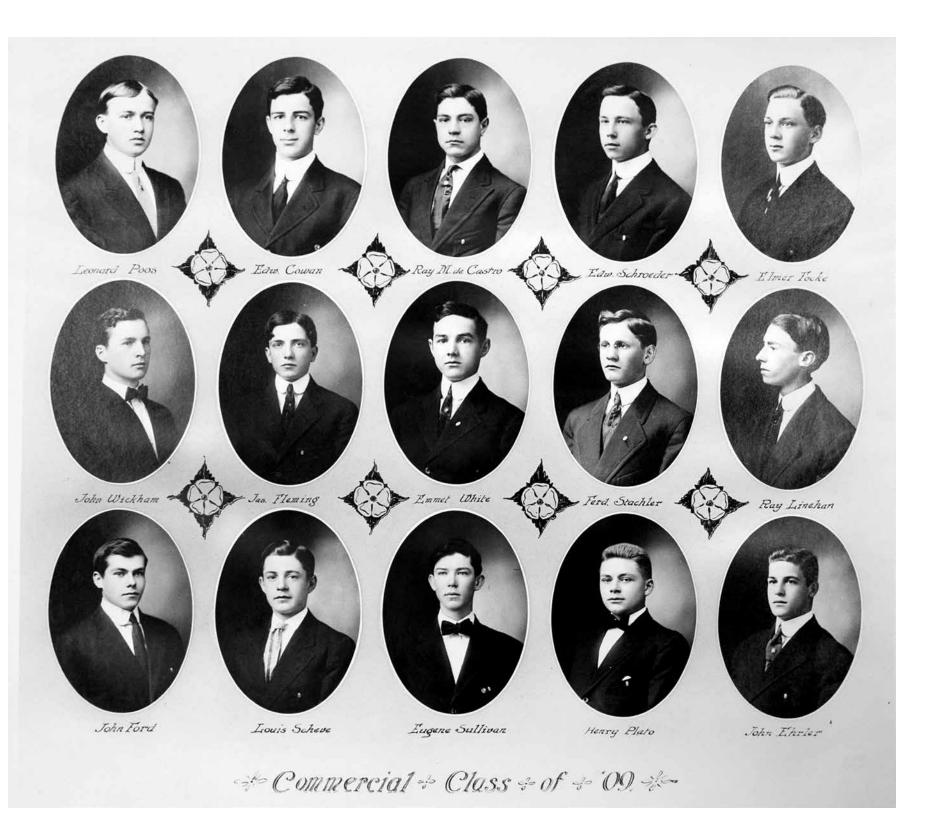
Harry J. Ansbury

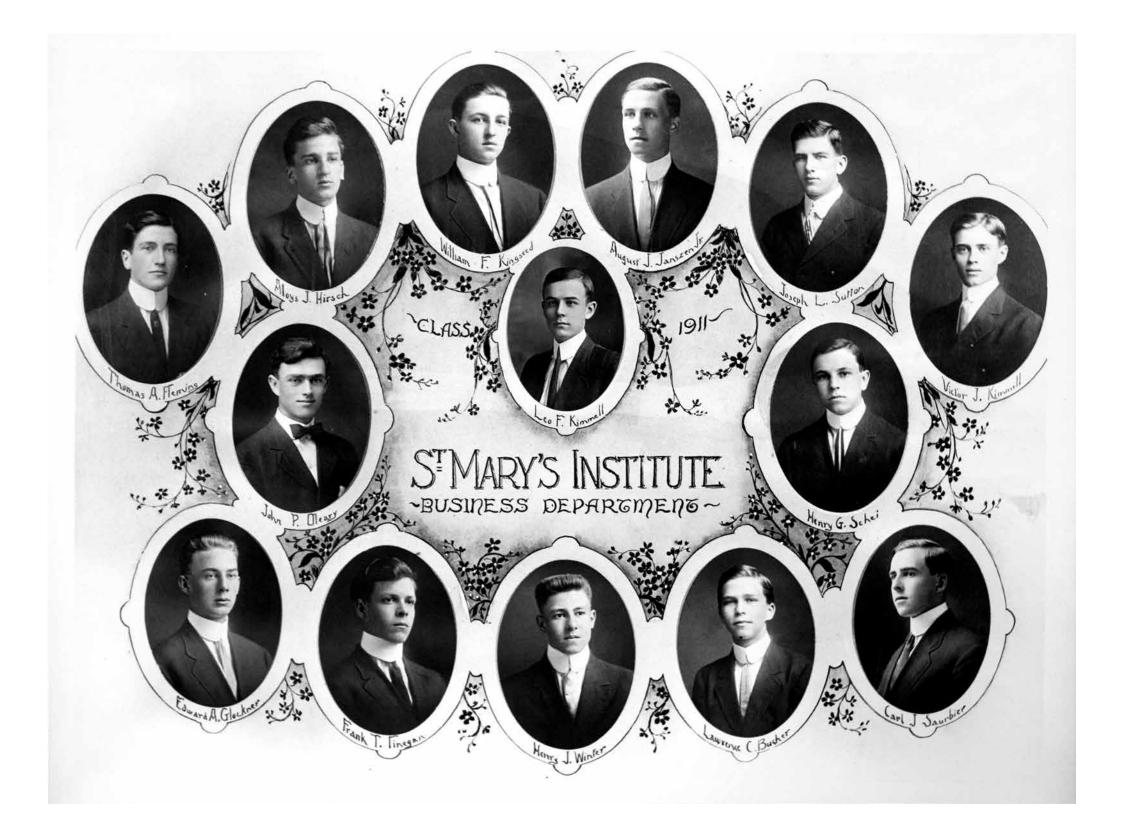
Fred J. Hackman 2:(0):JUE

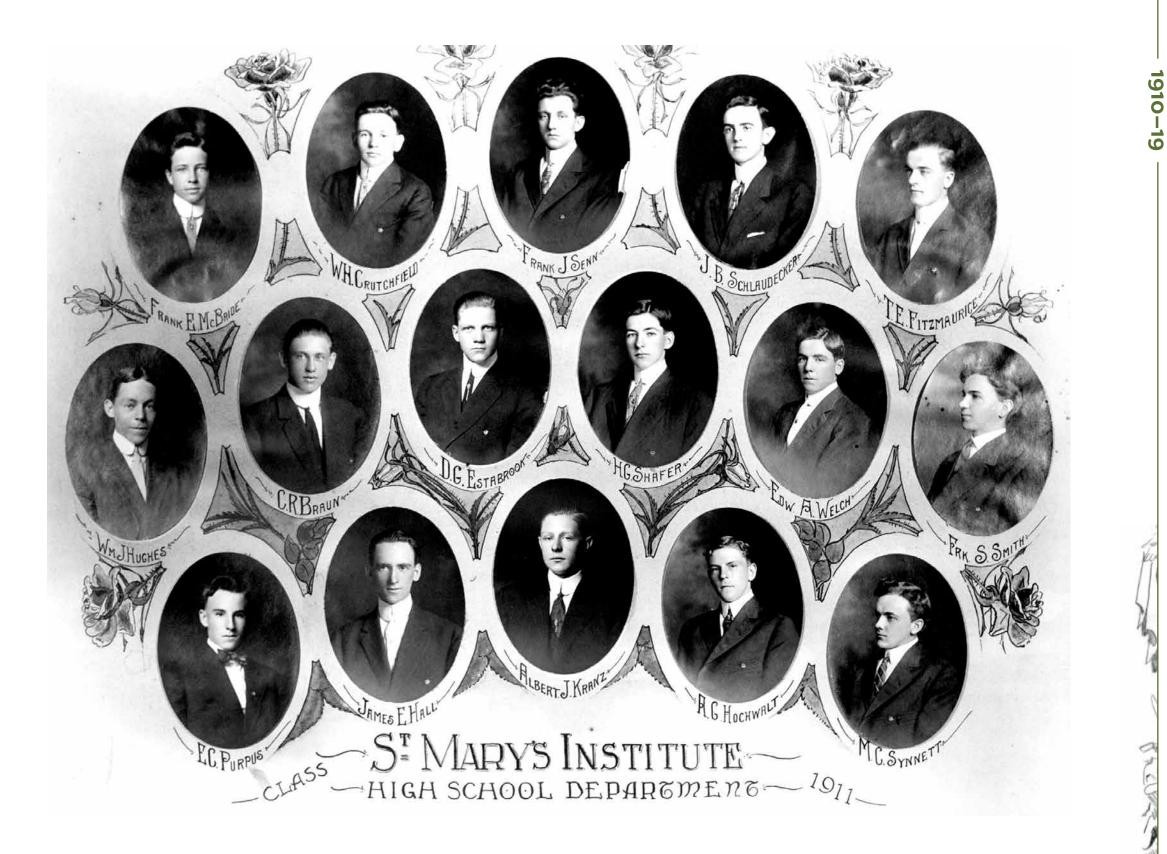


John A. Costello









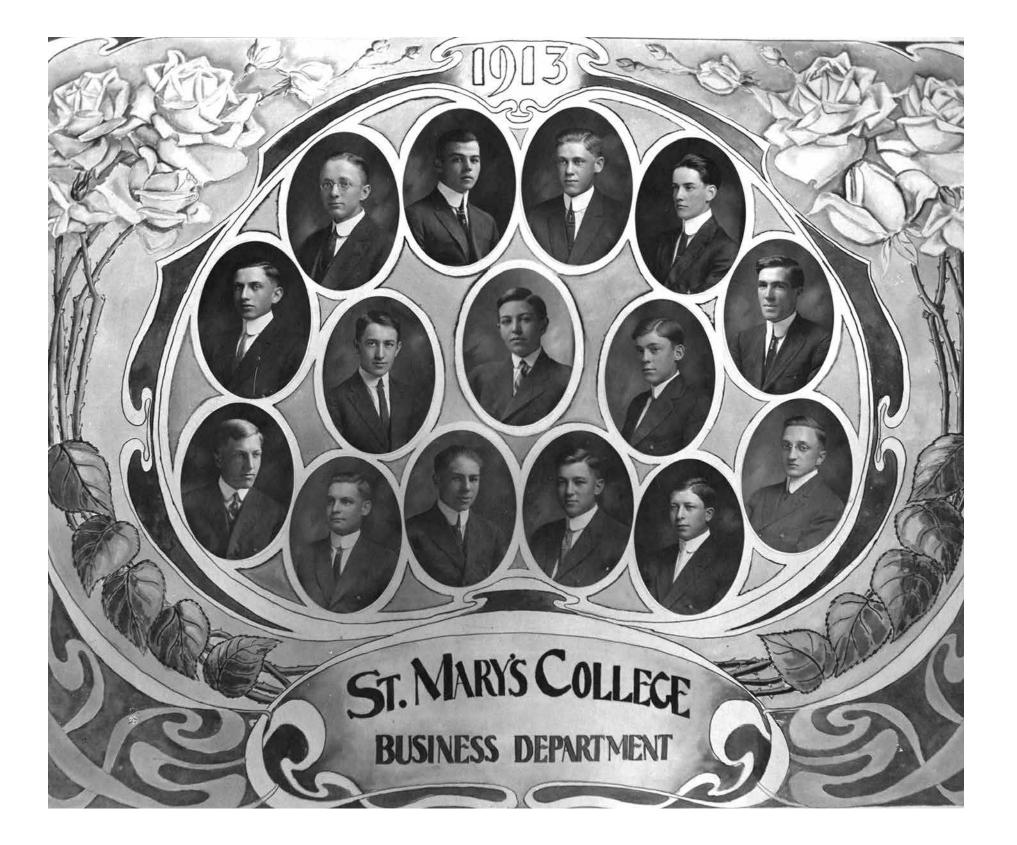


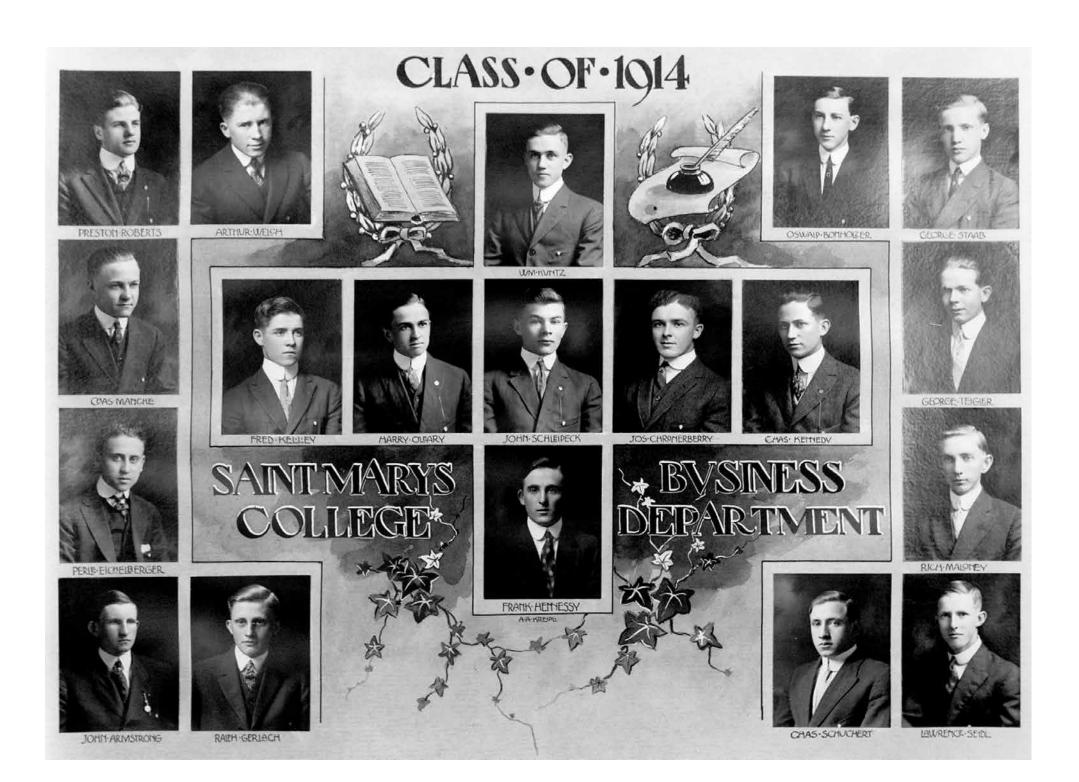


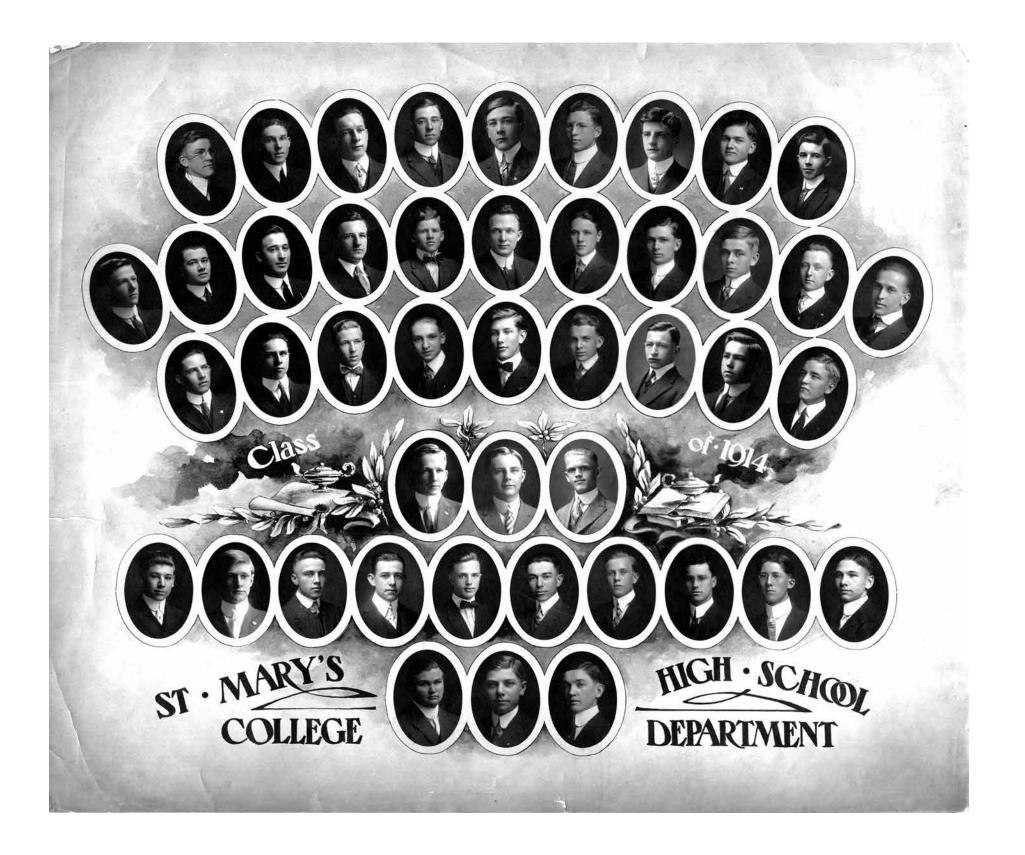




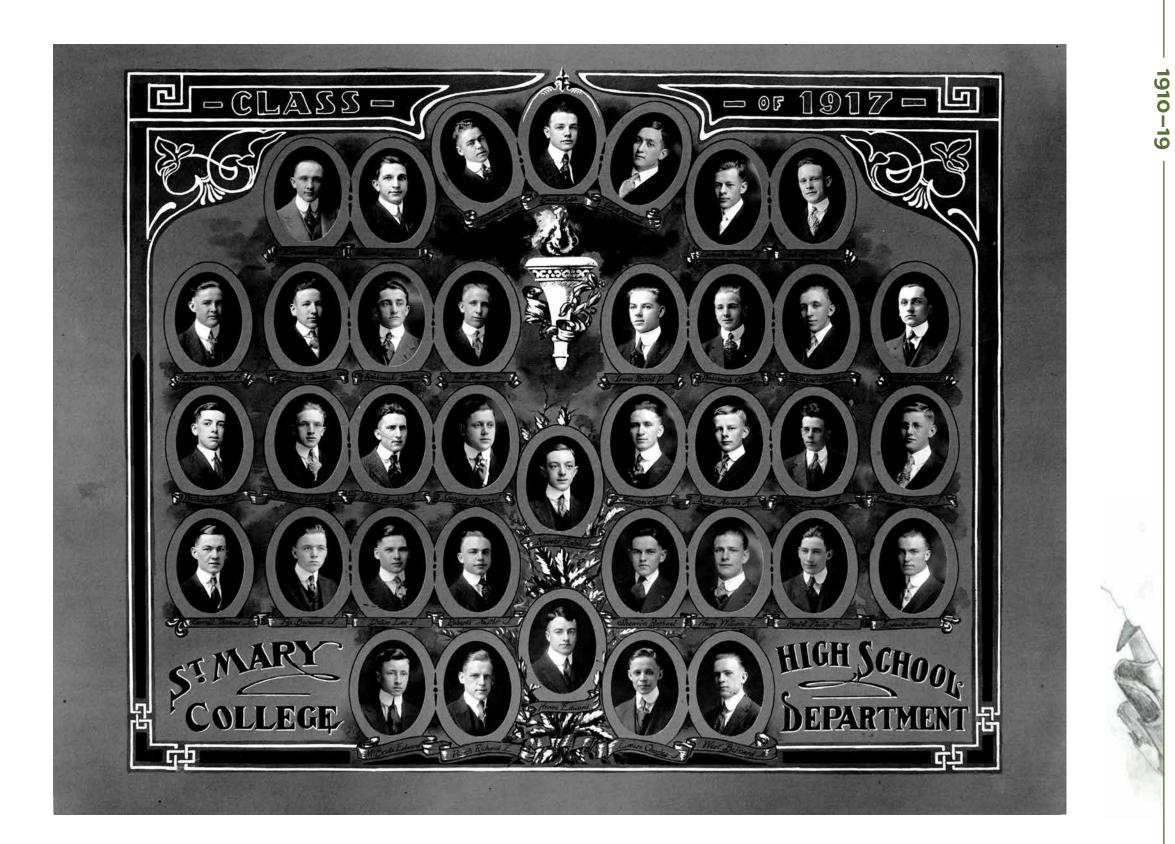


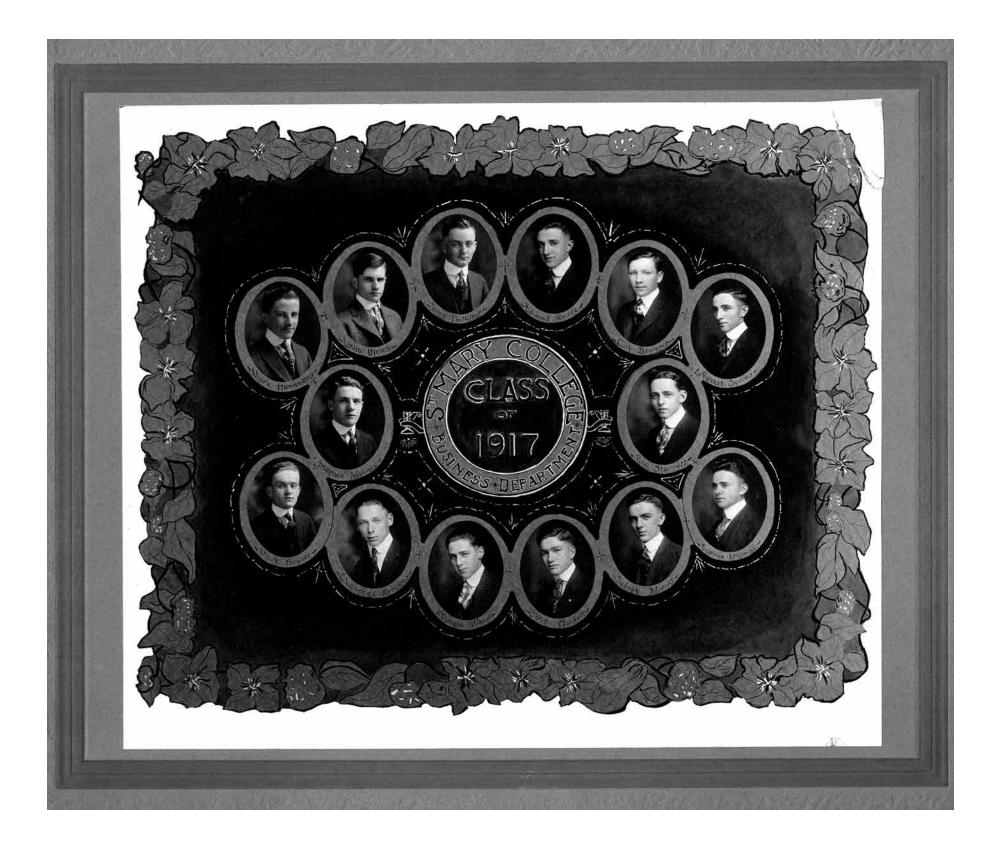




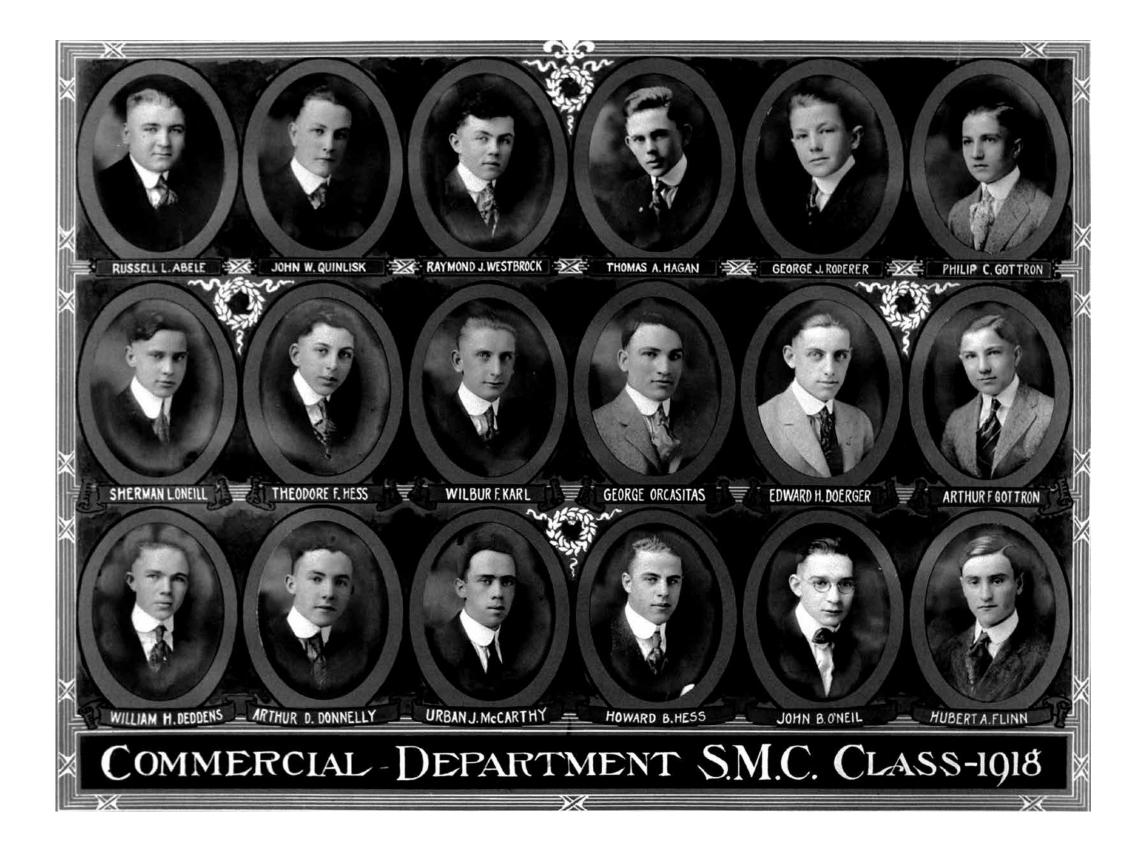


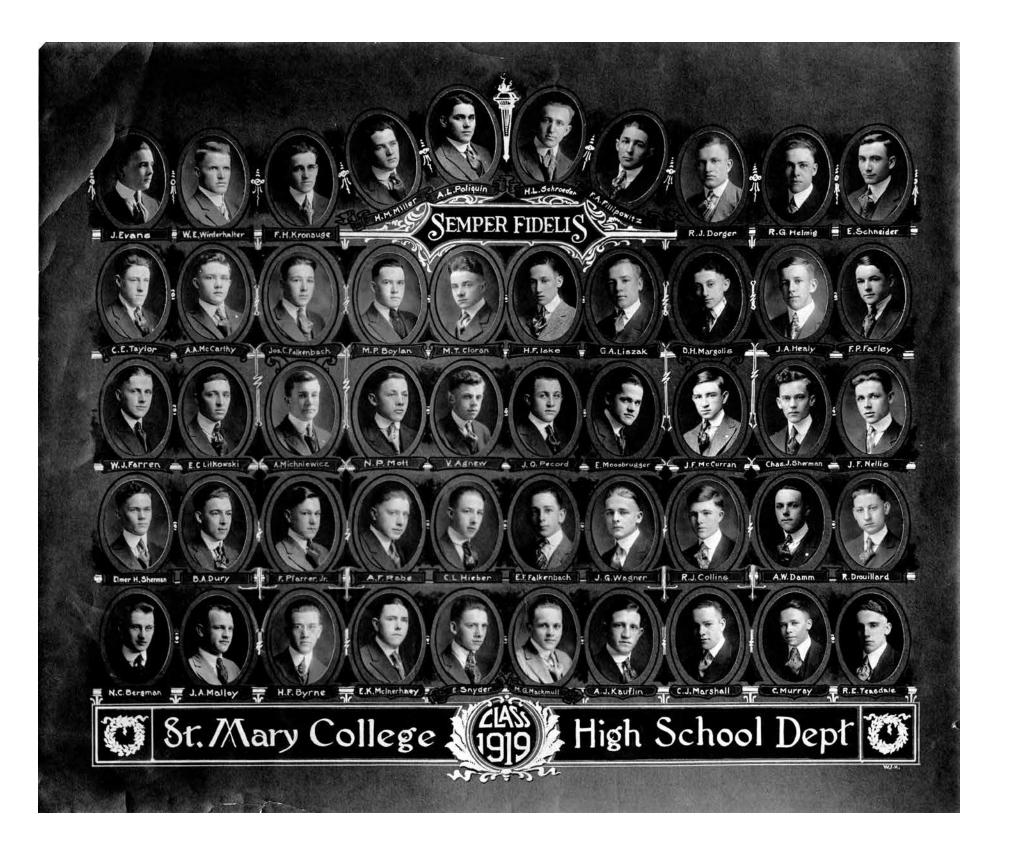










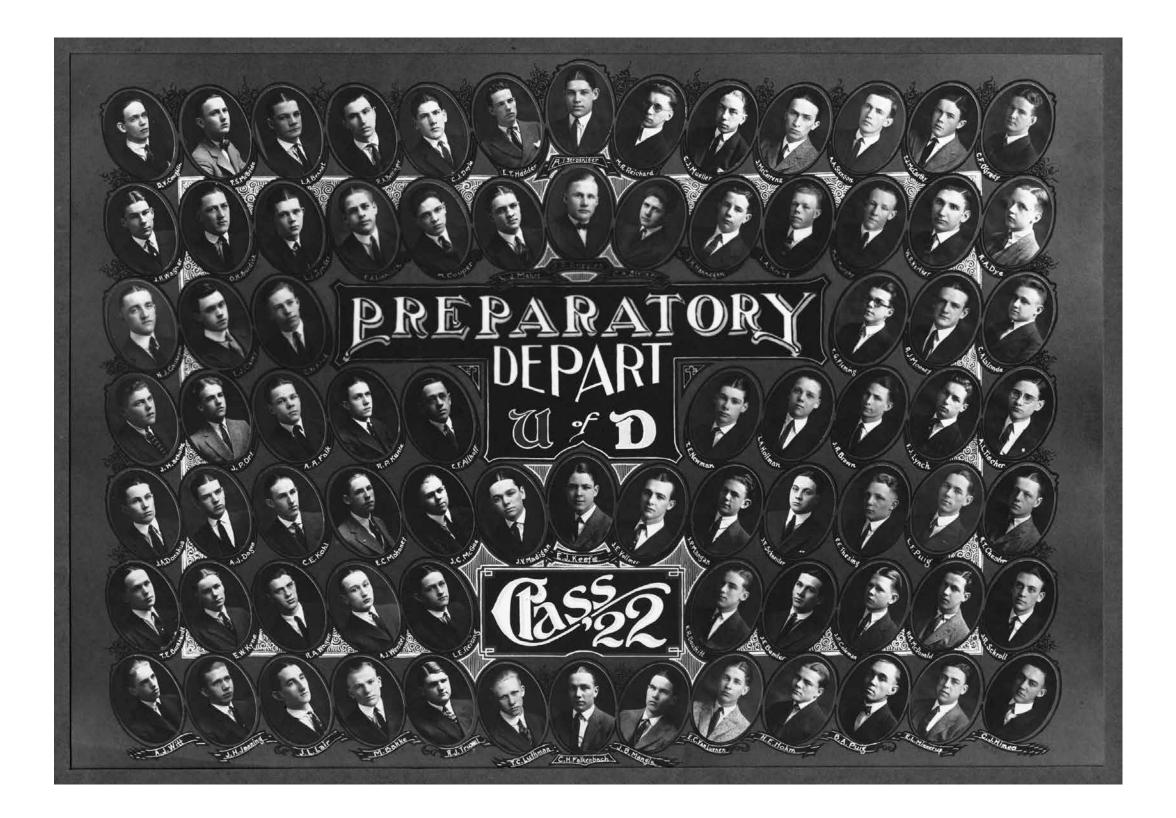


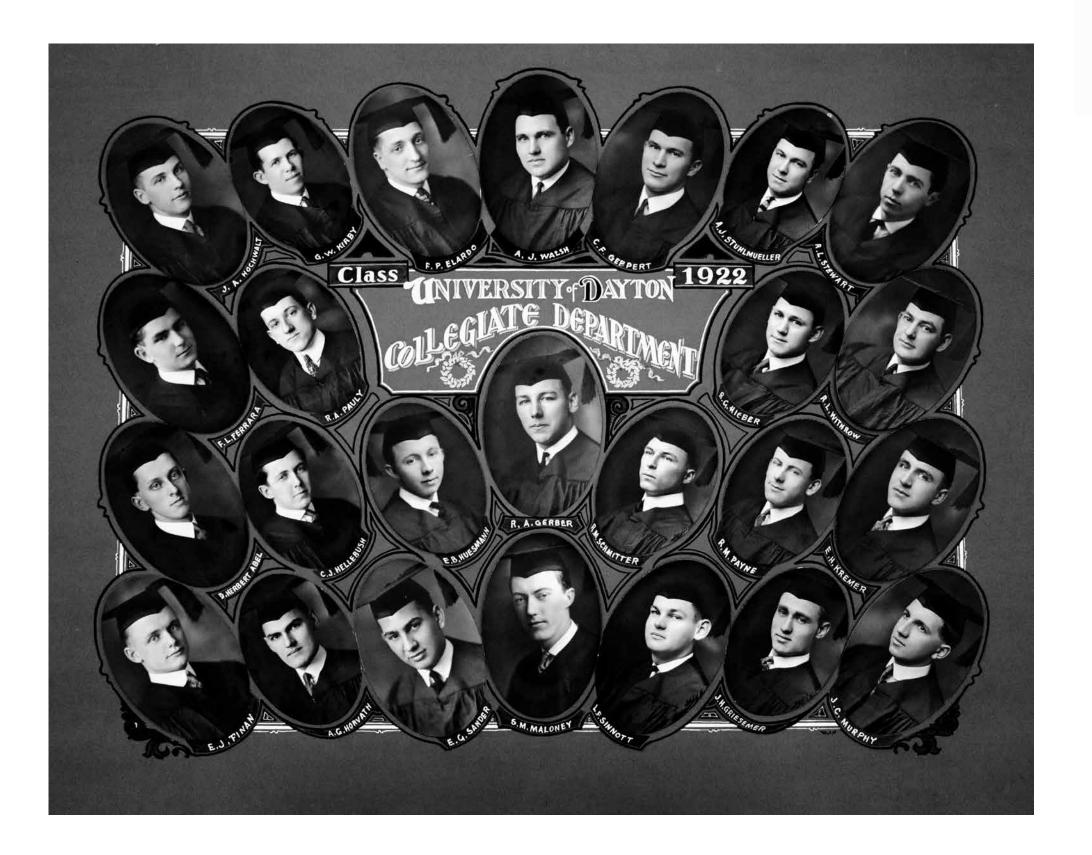






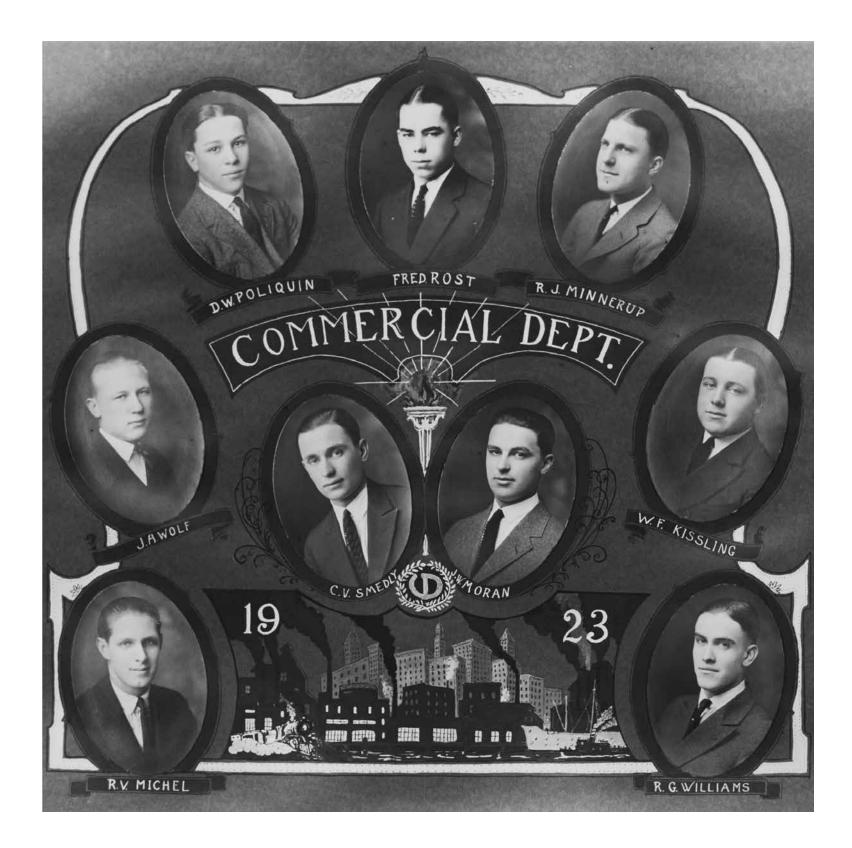


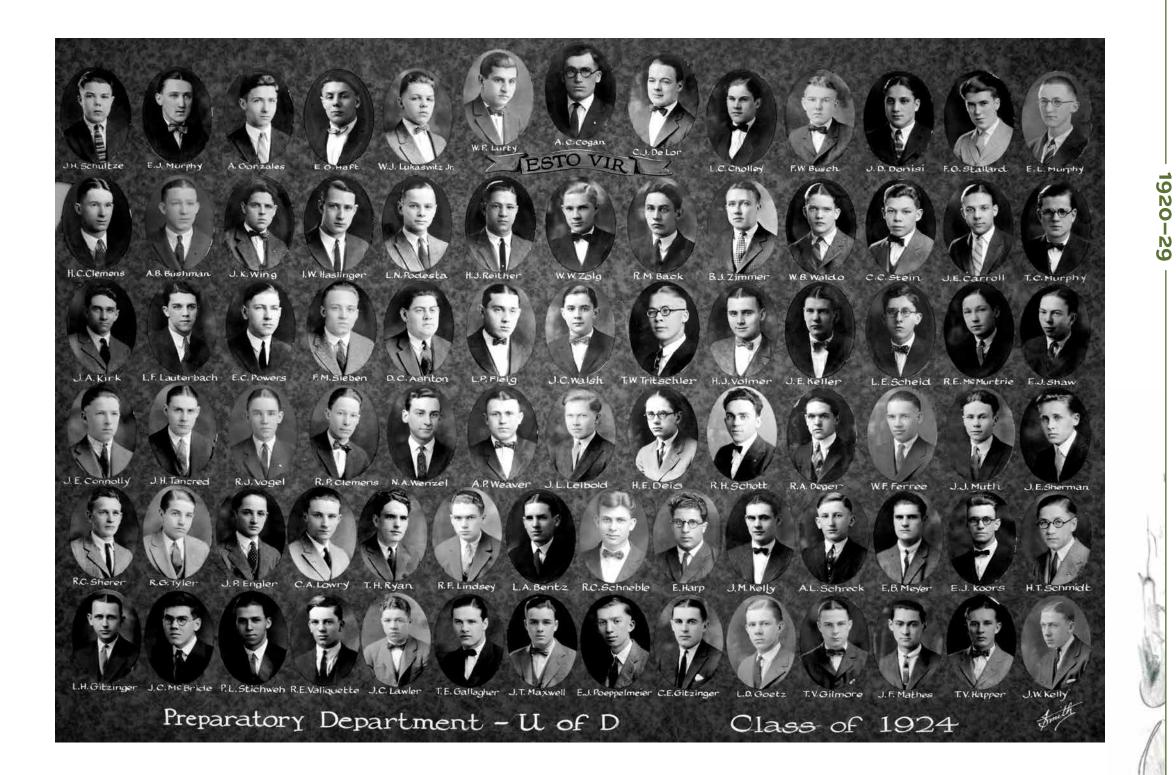


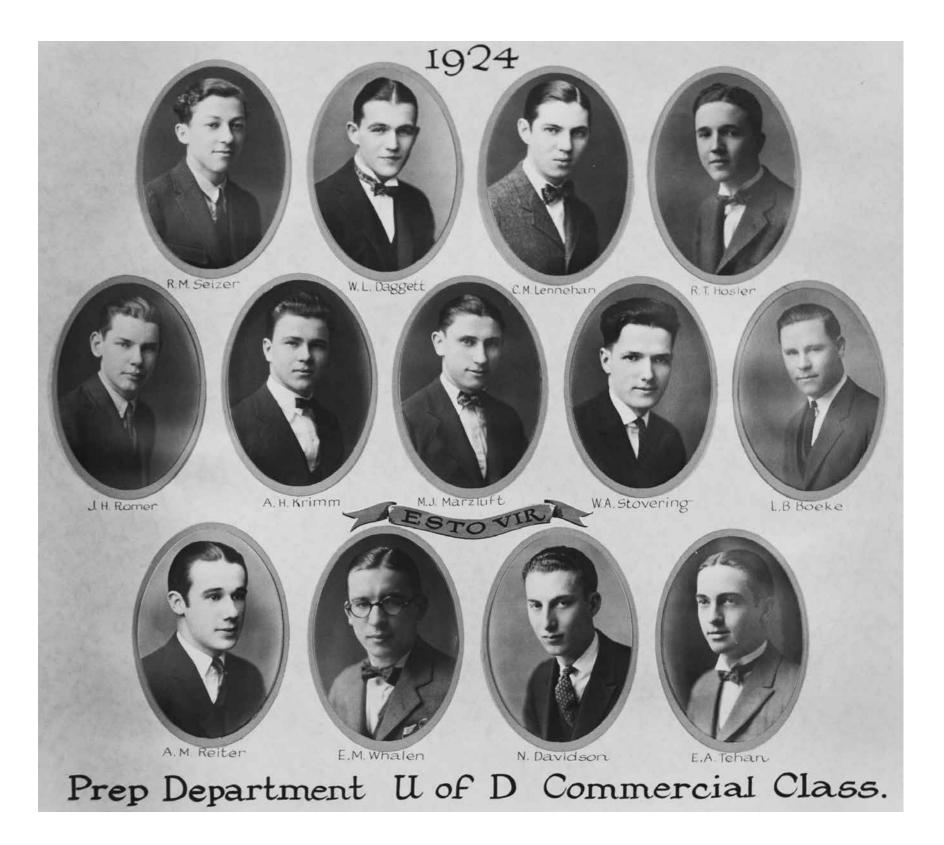




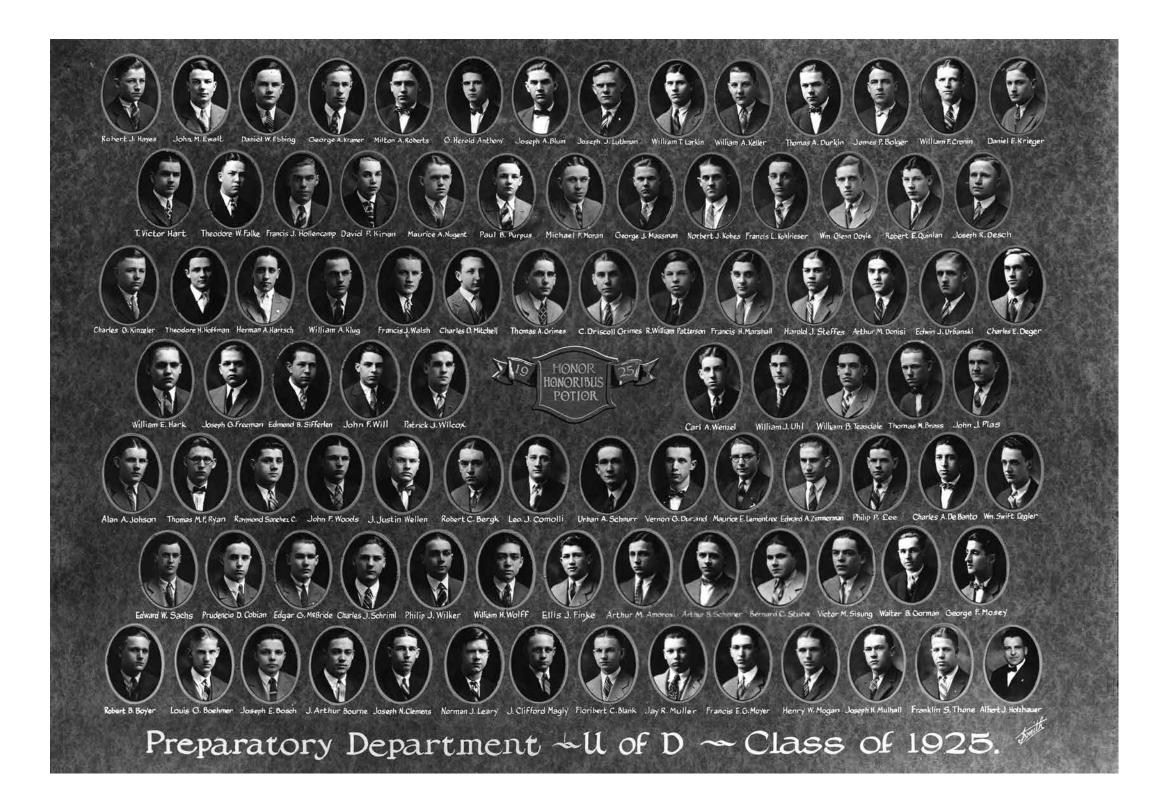




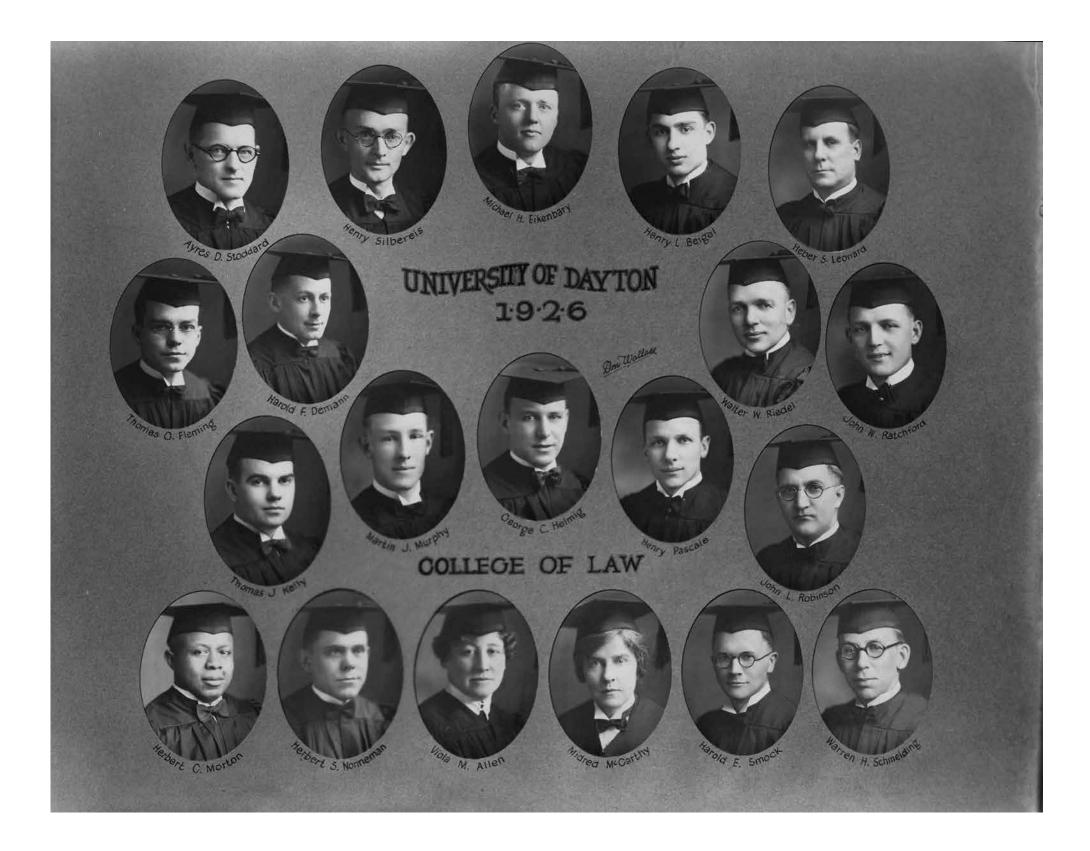






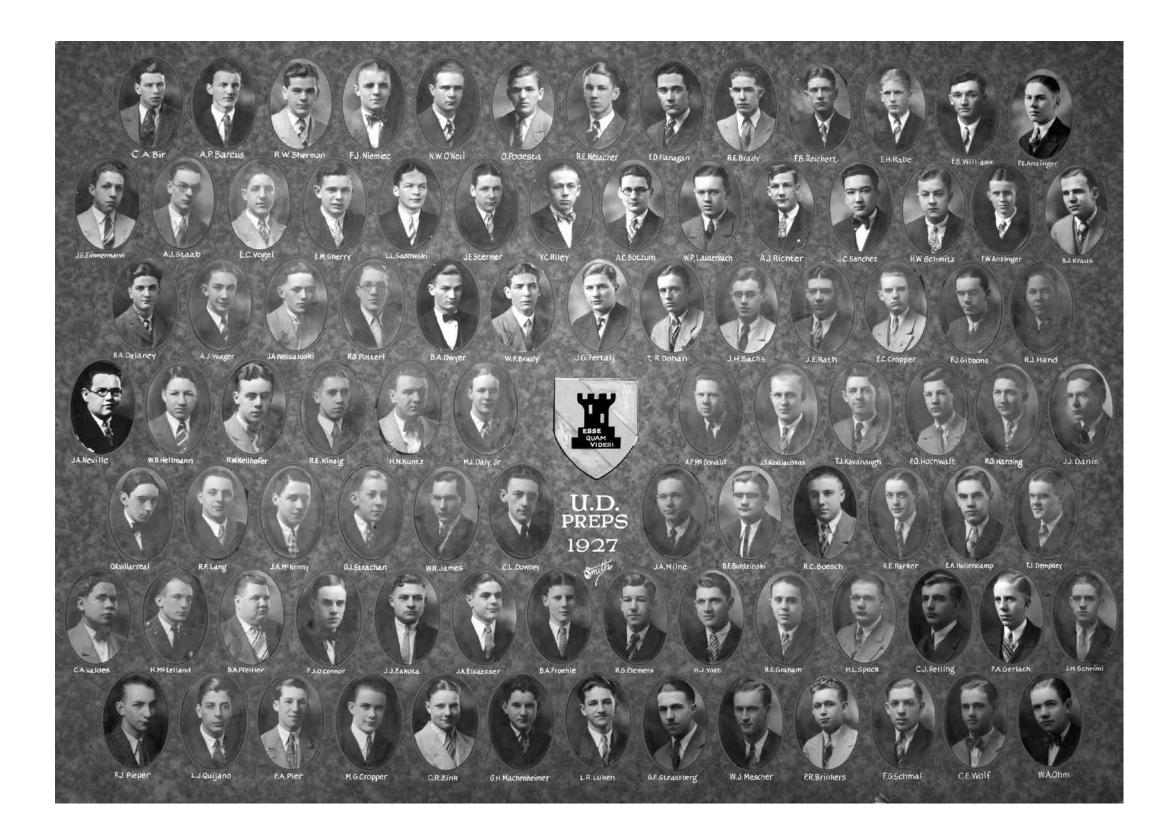


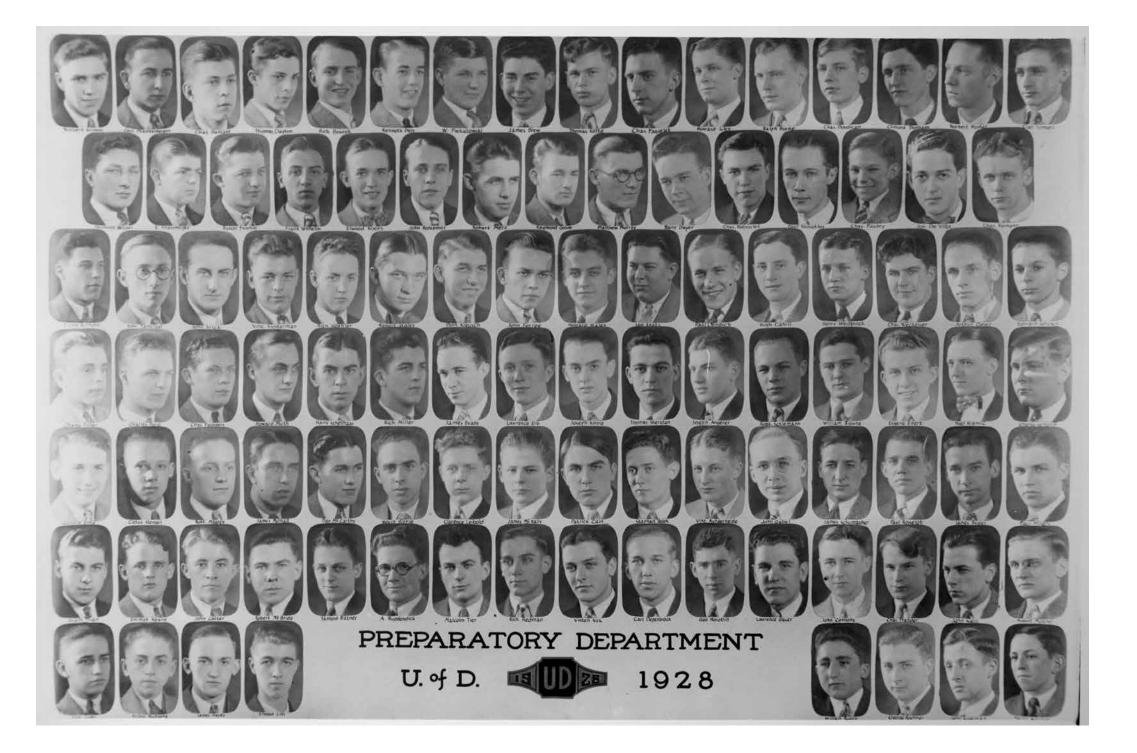




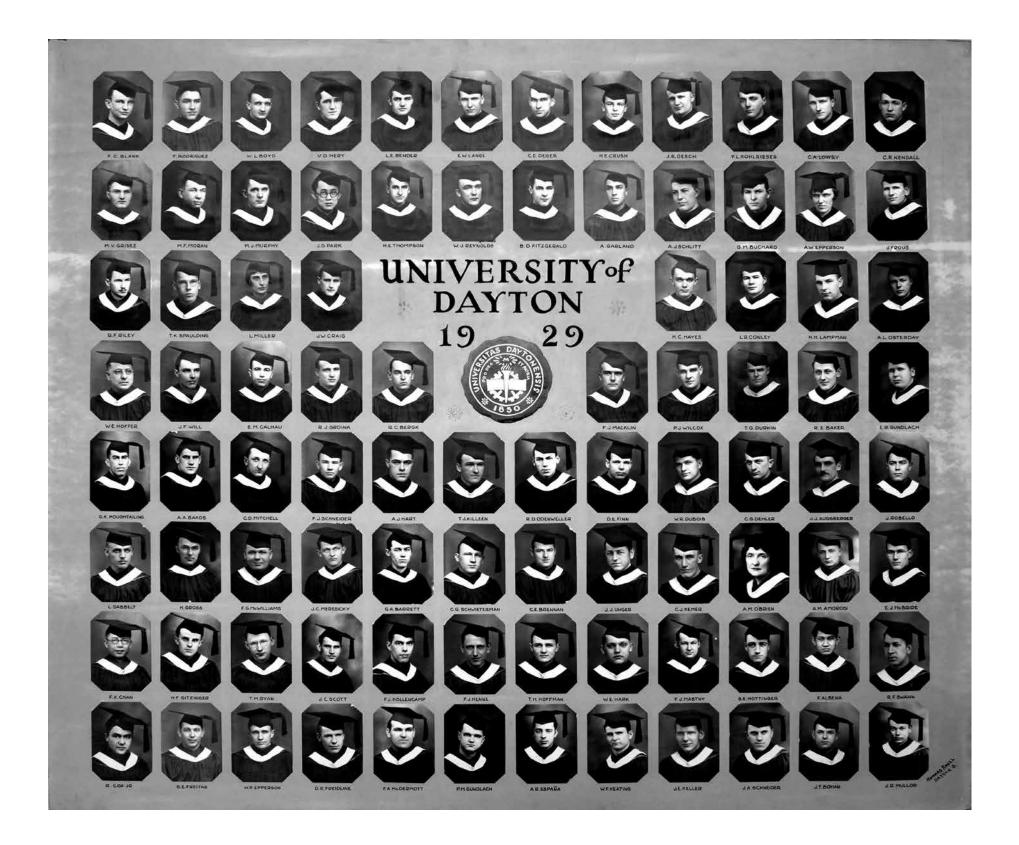




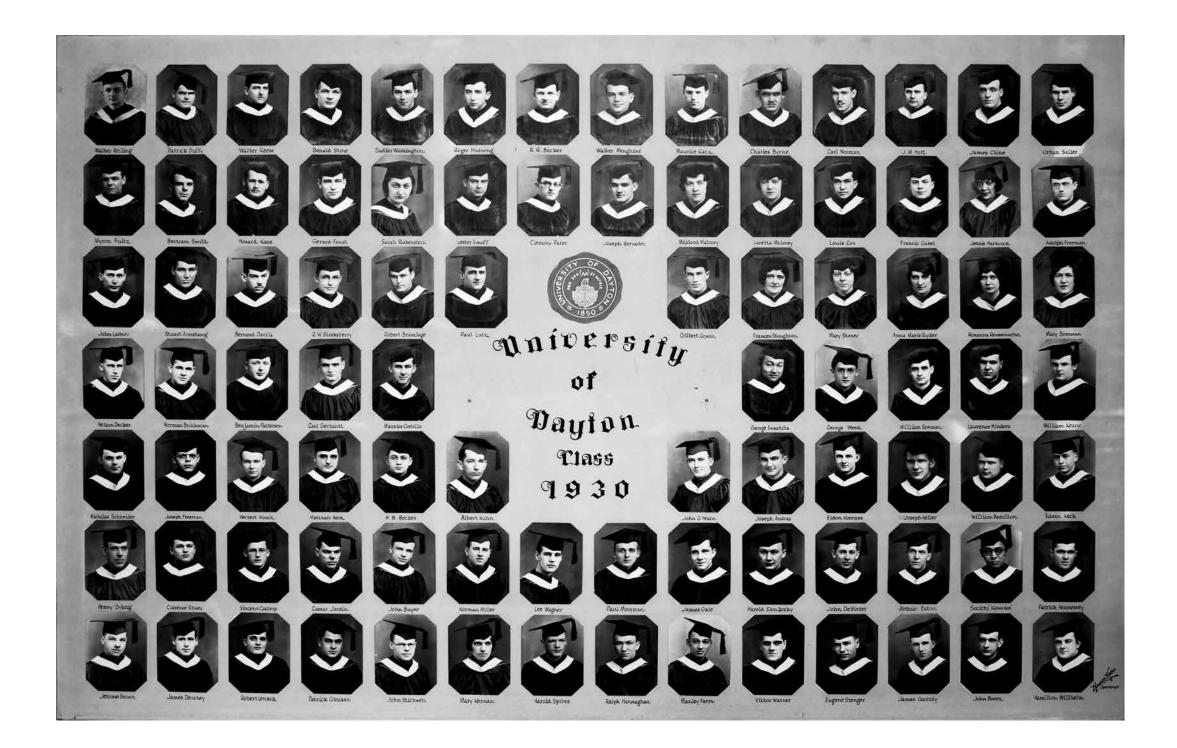


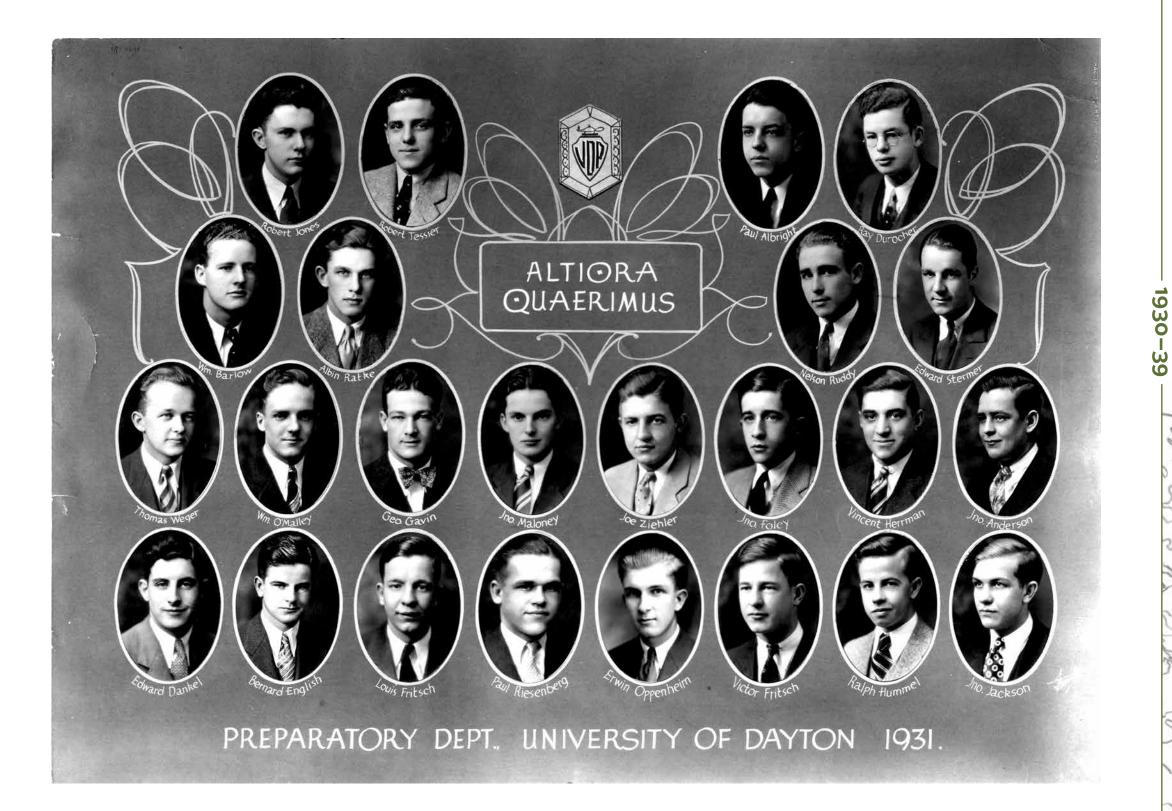


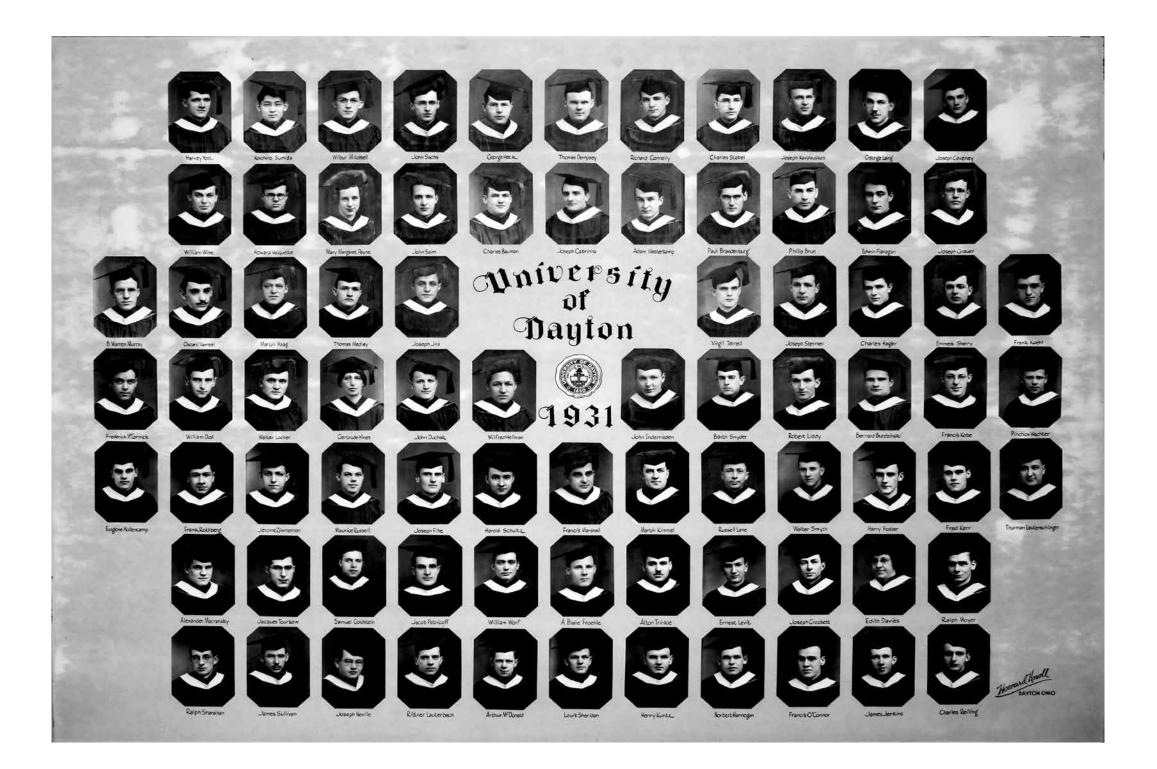
Andrew Barrier

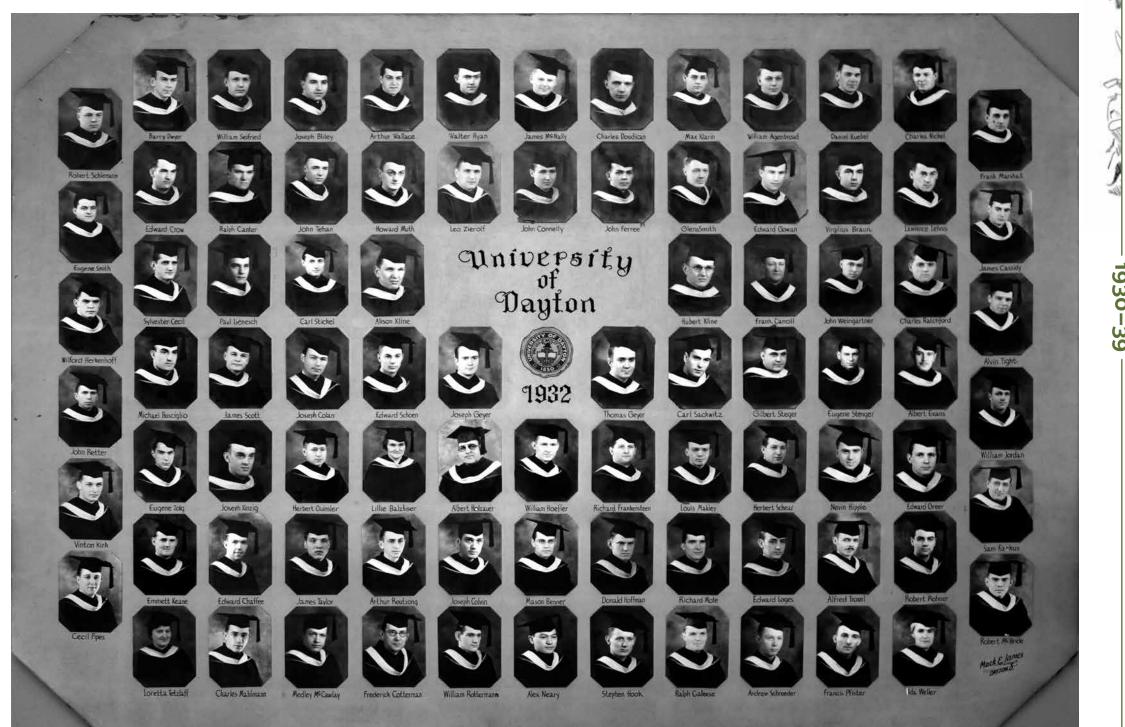










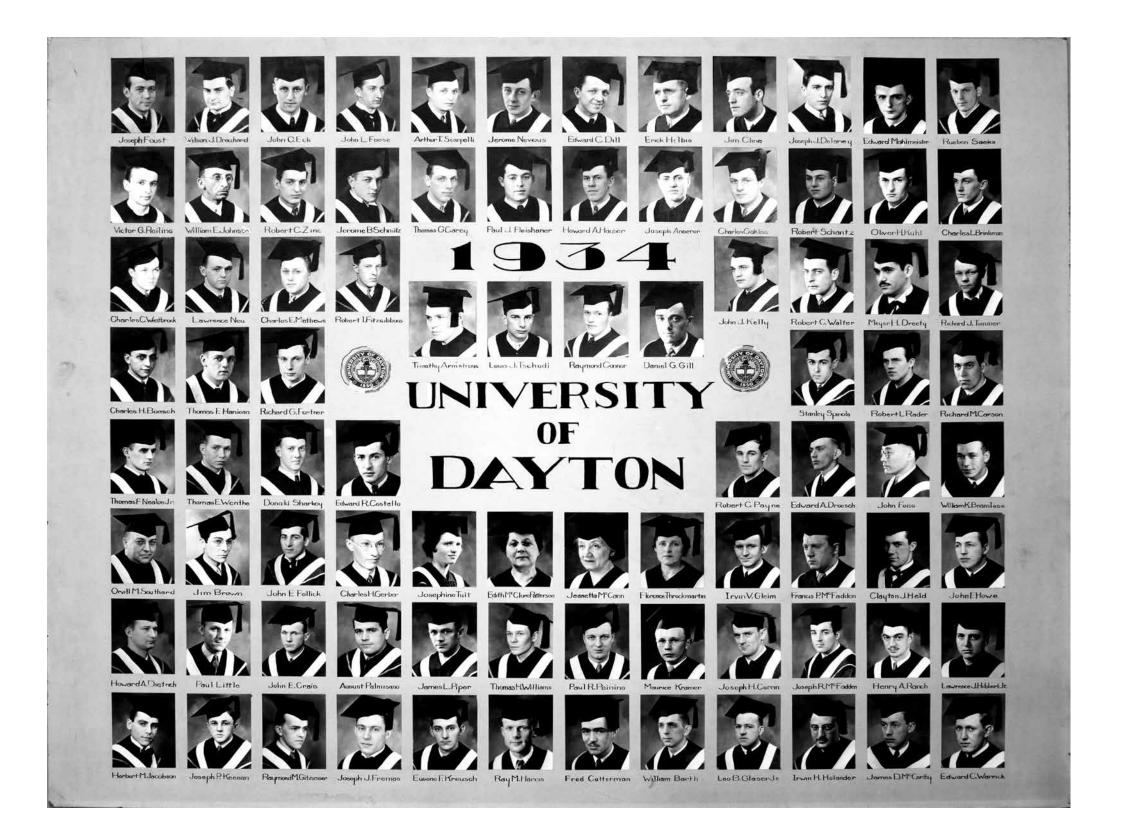


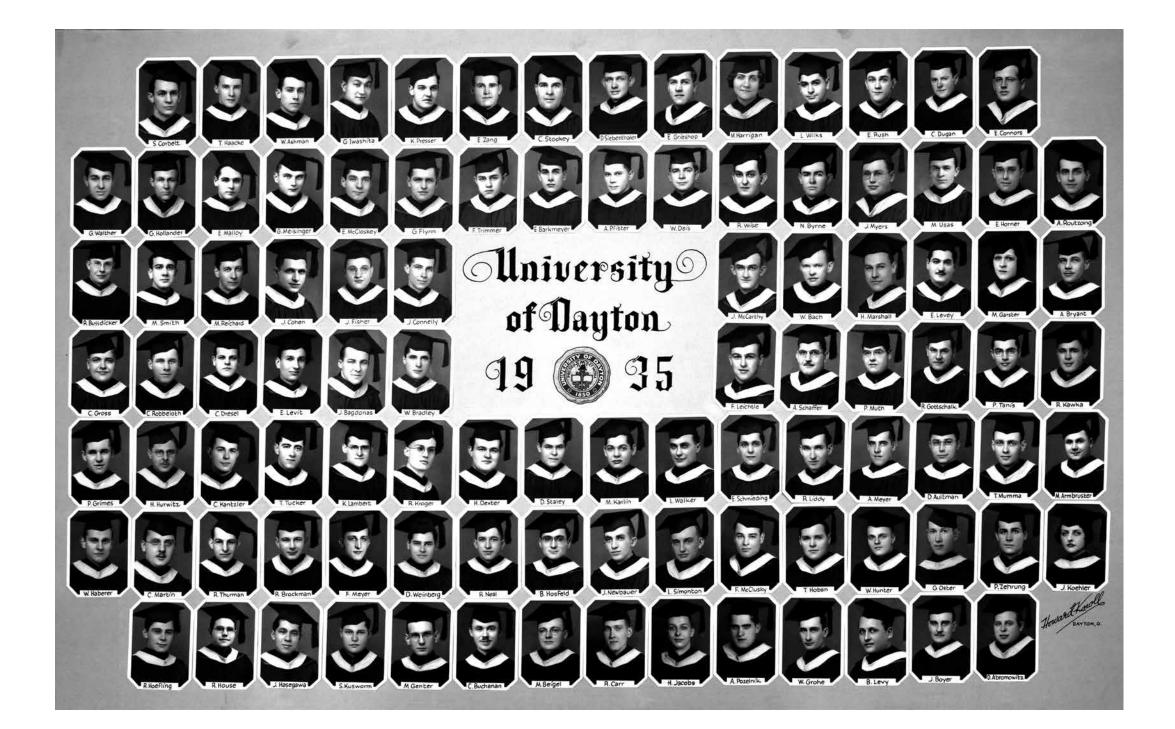
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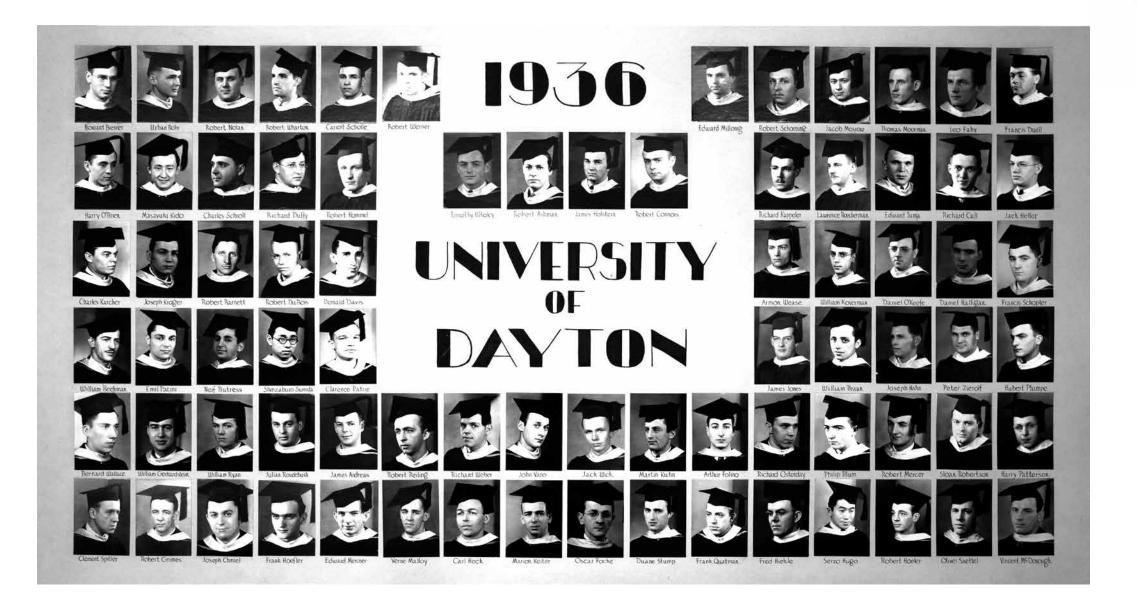


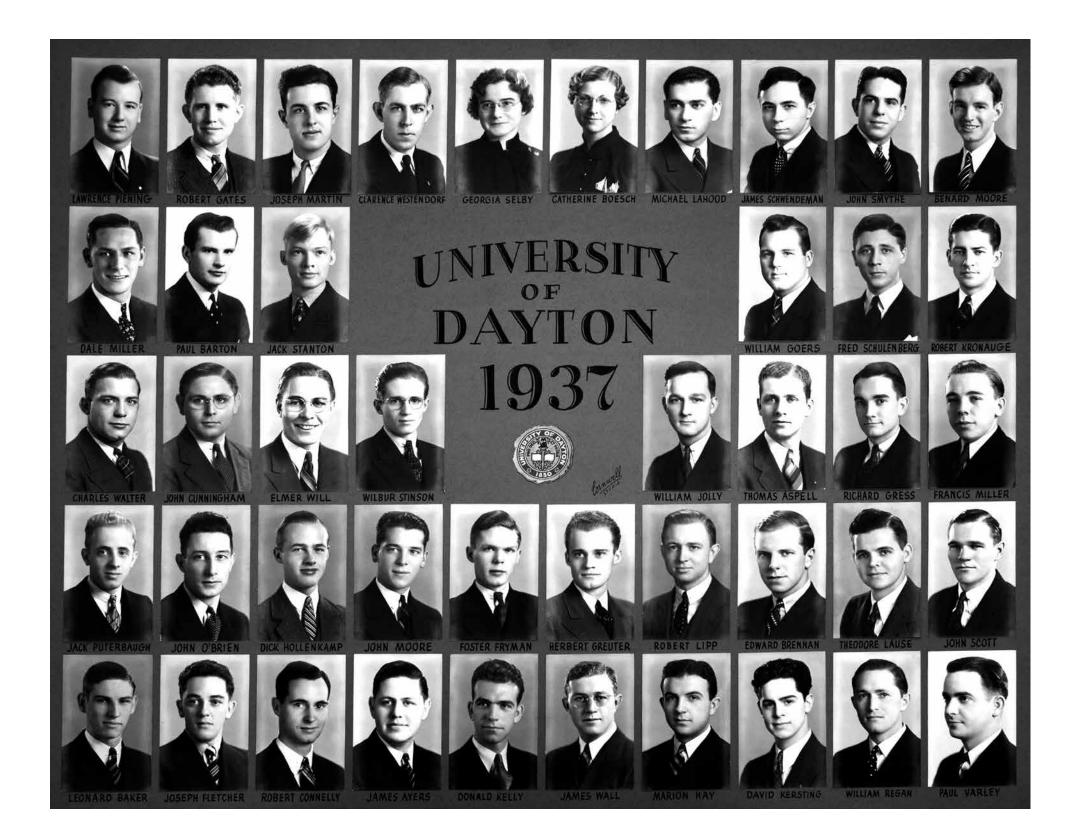


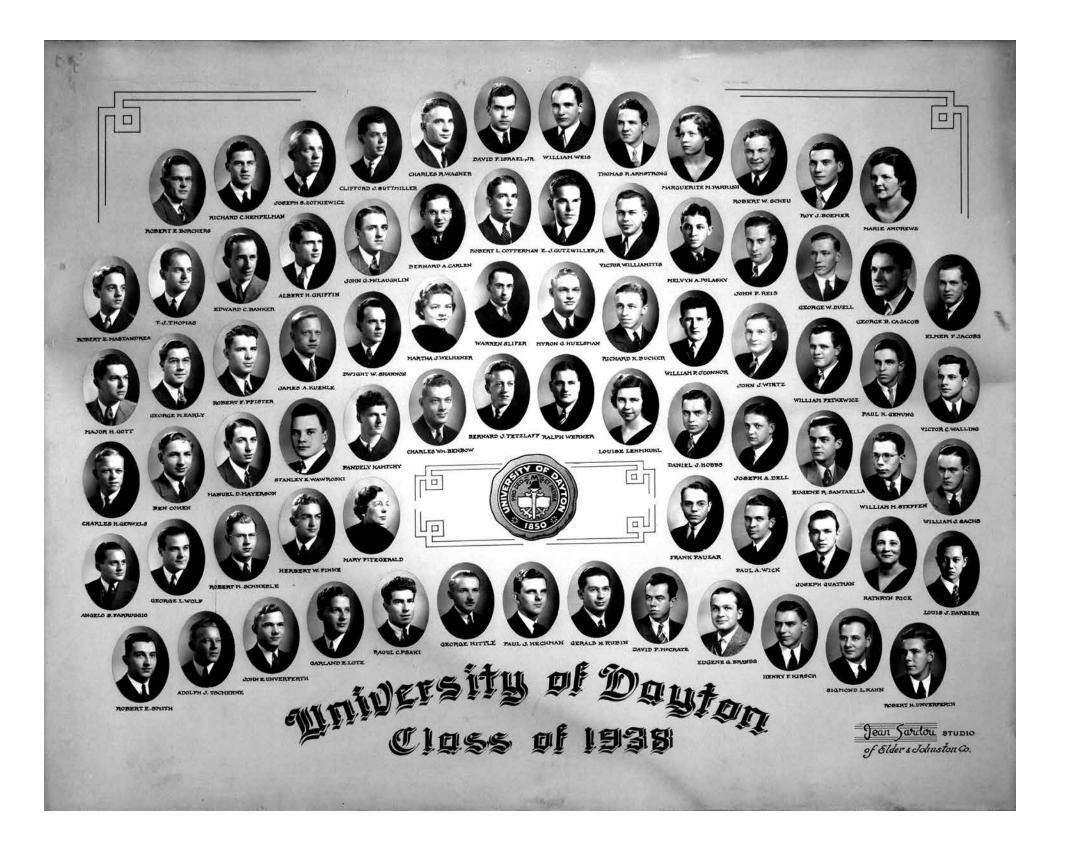




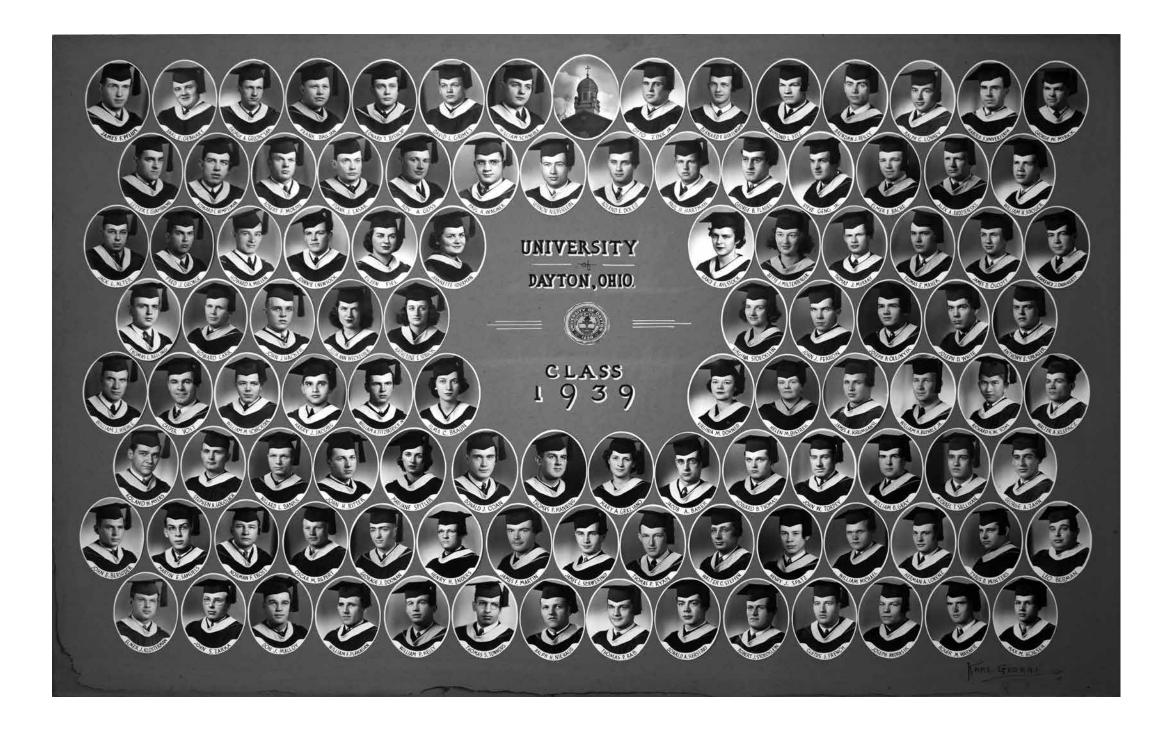


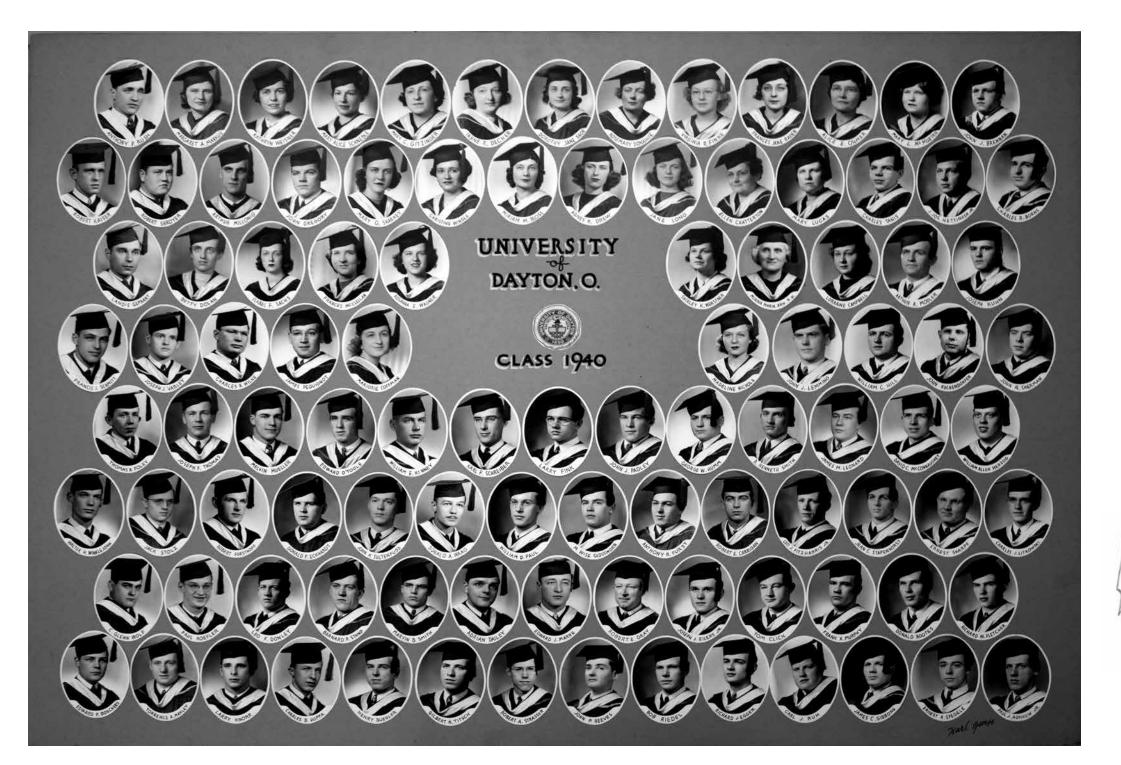


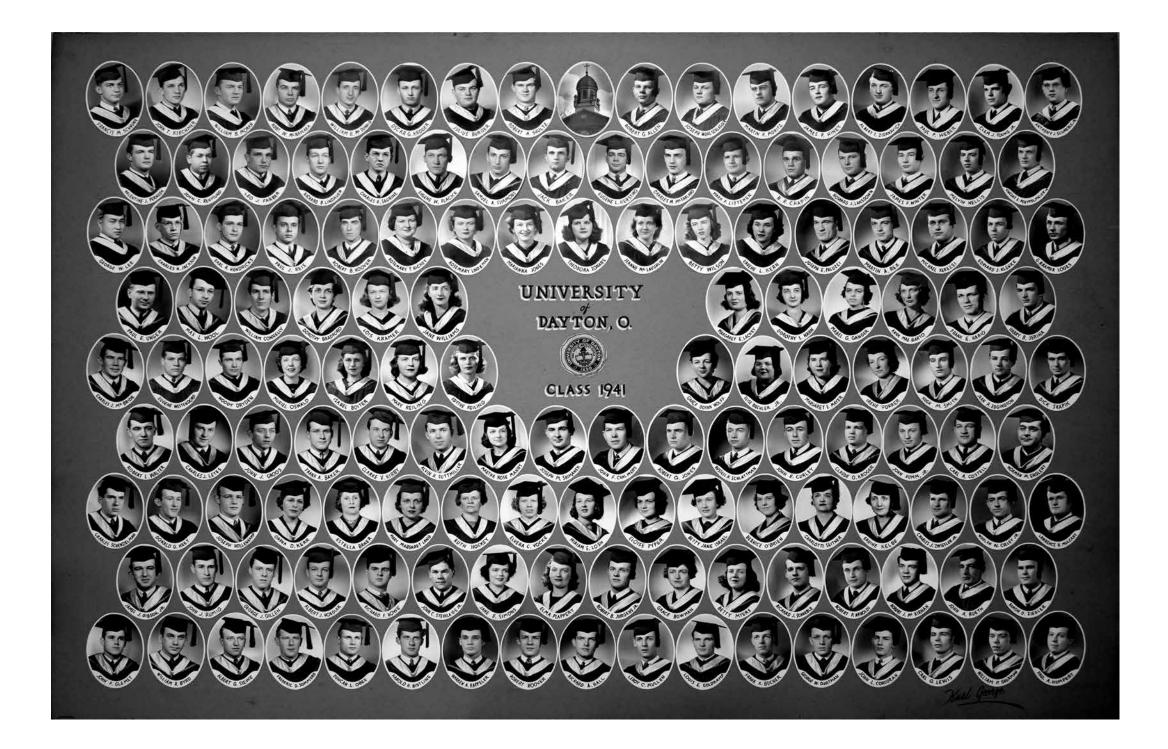


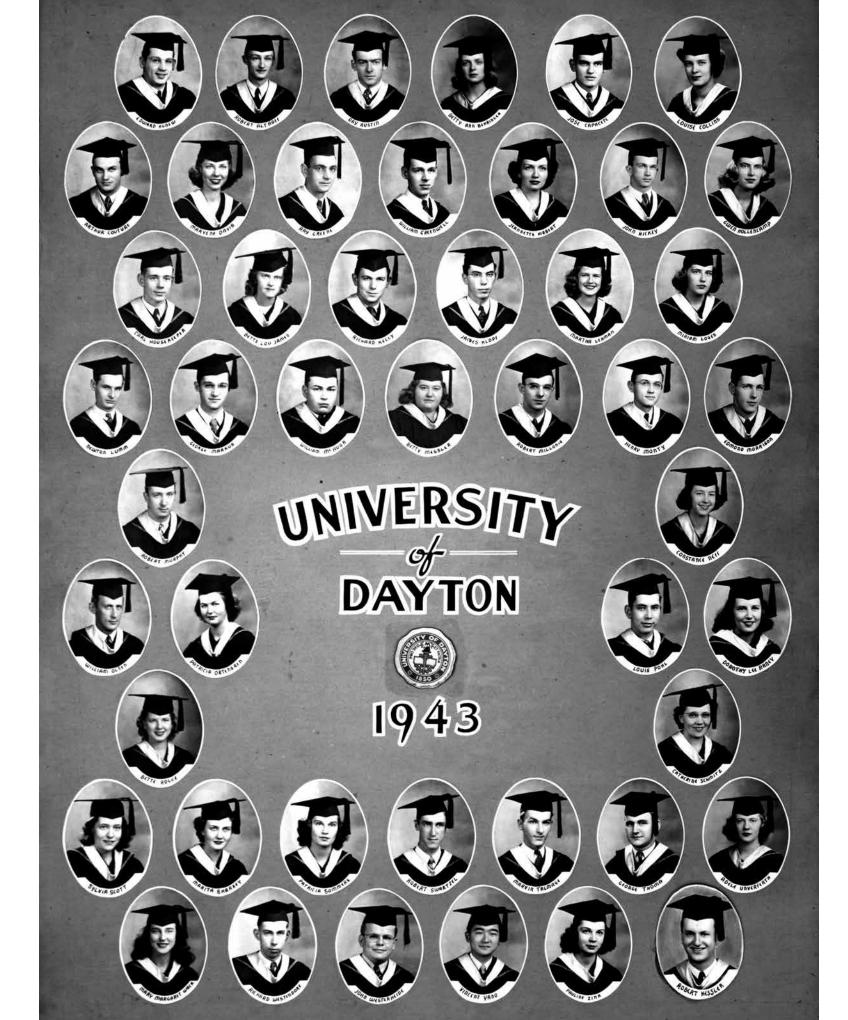


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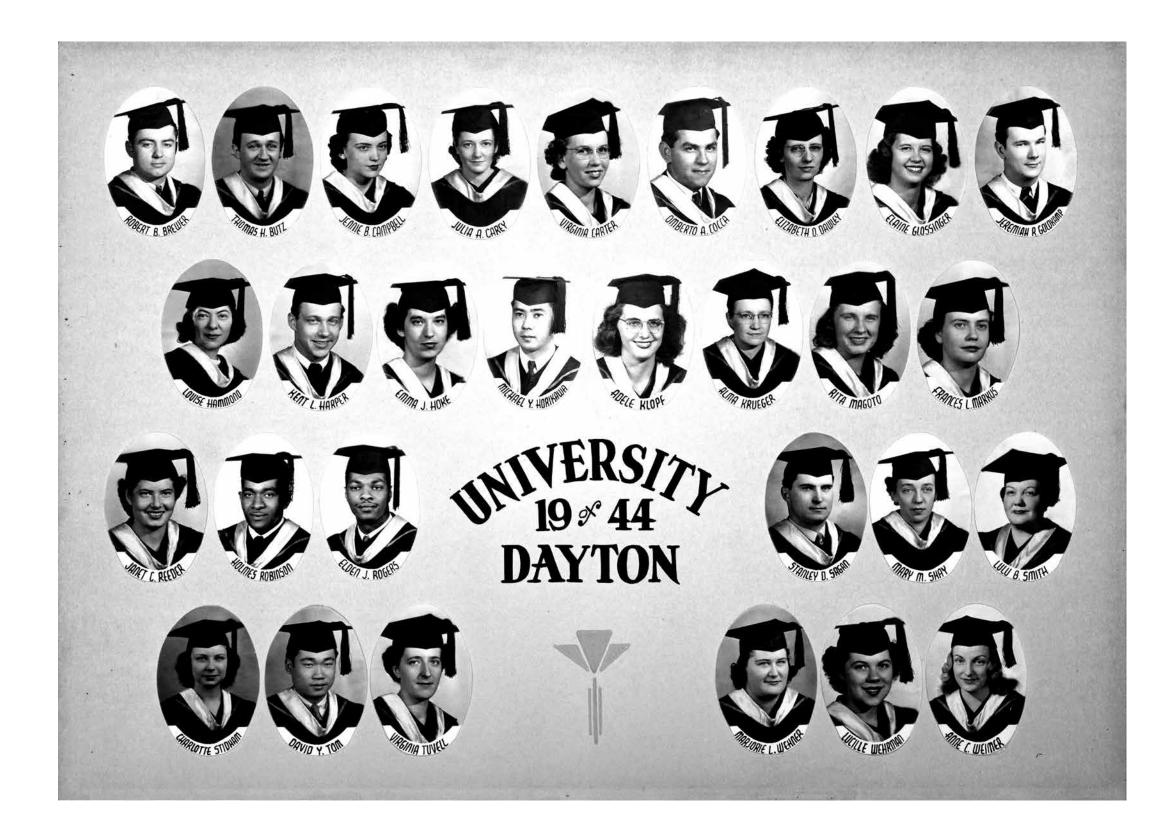


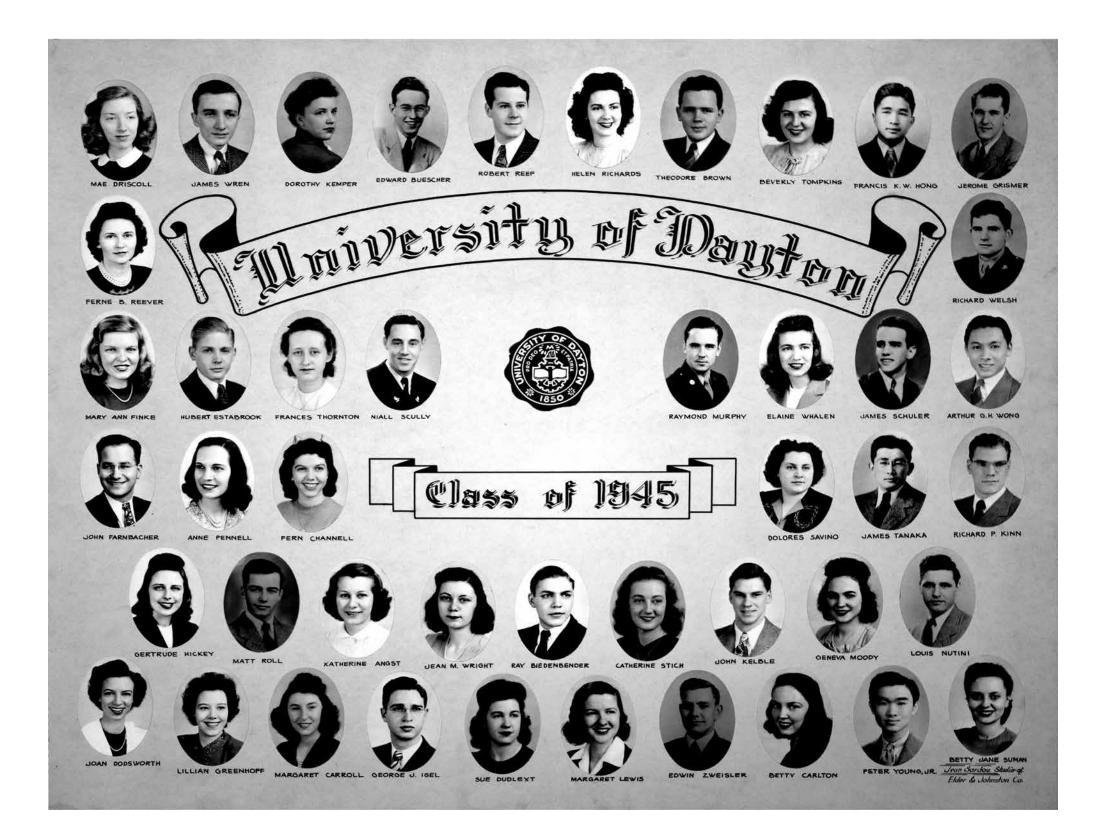






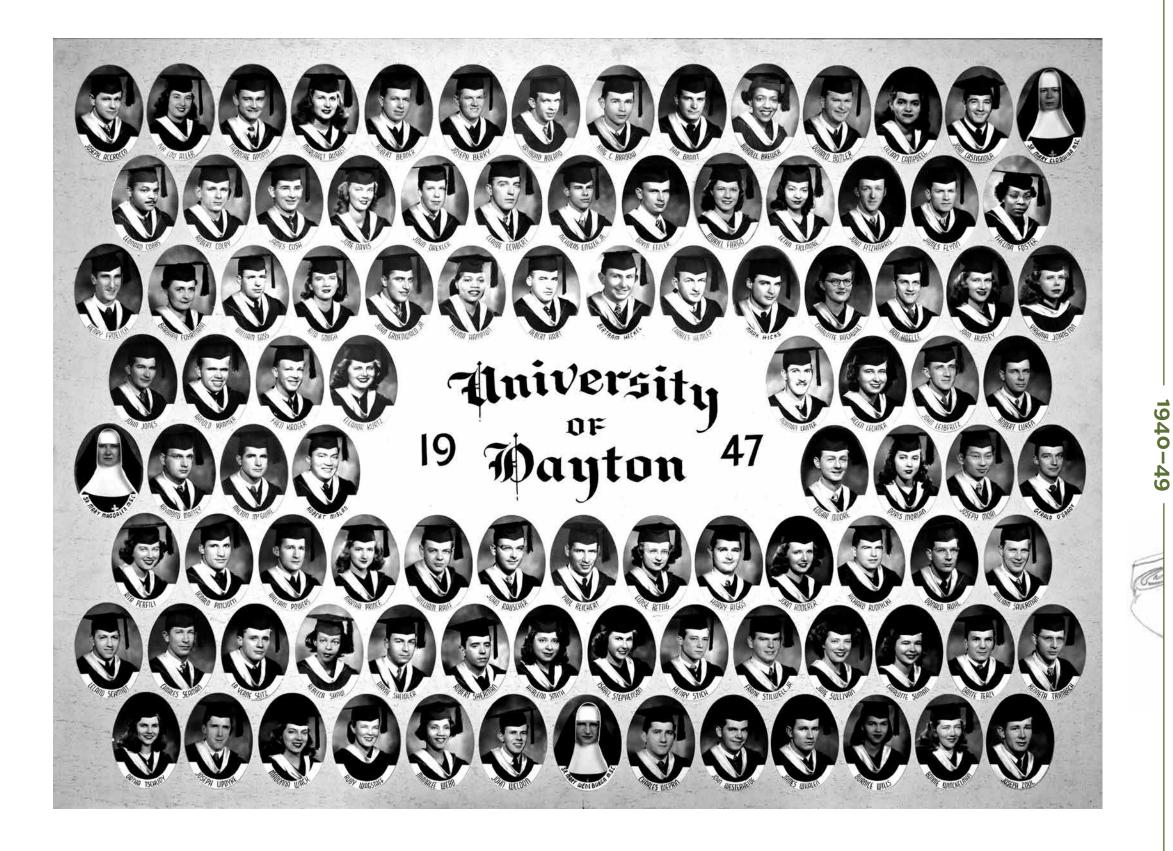


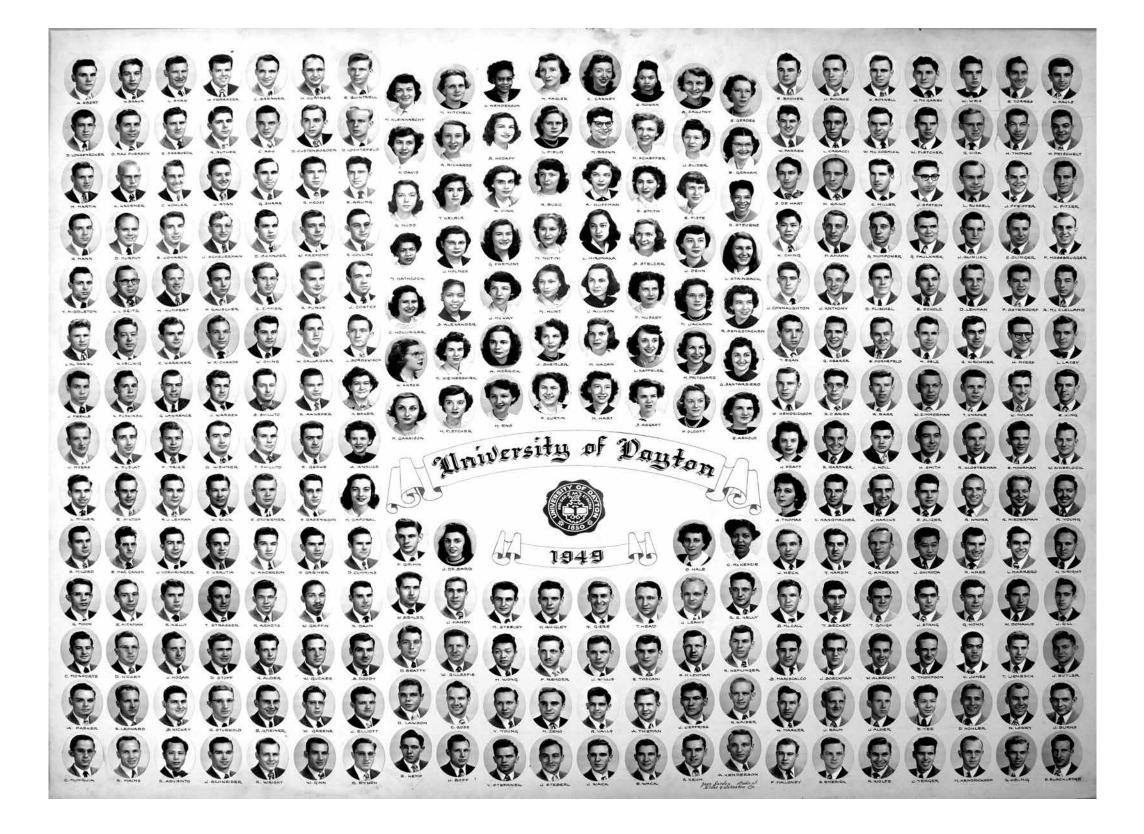




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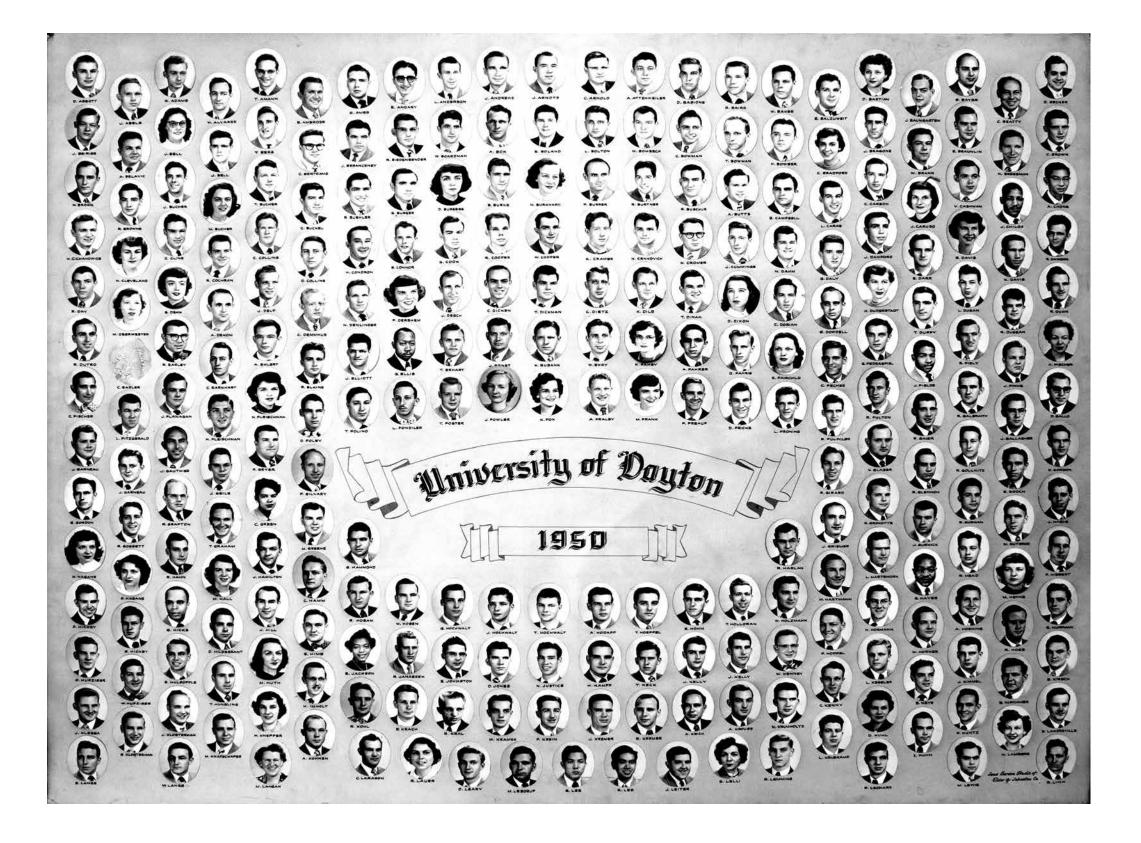




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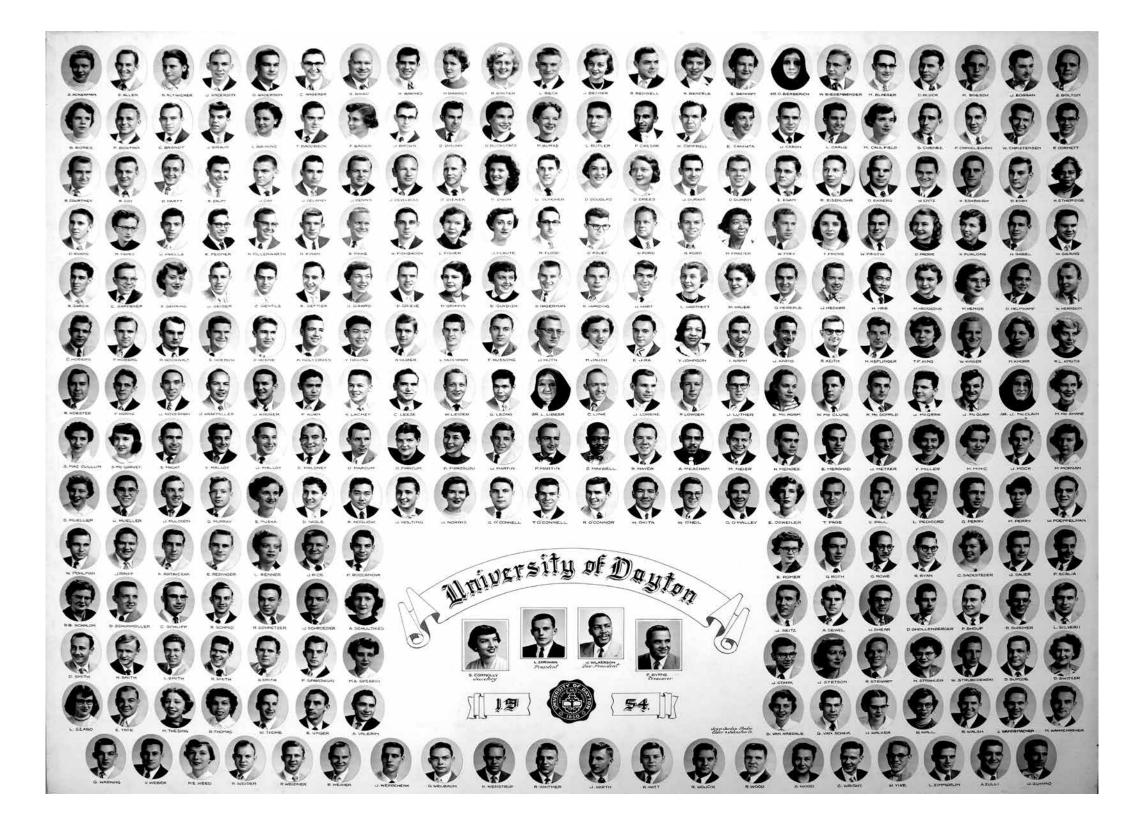
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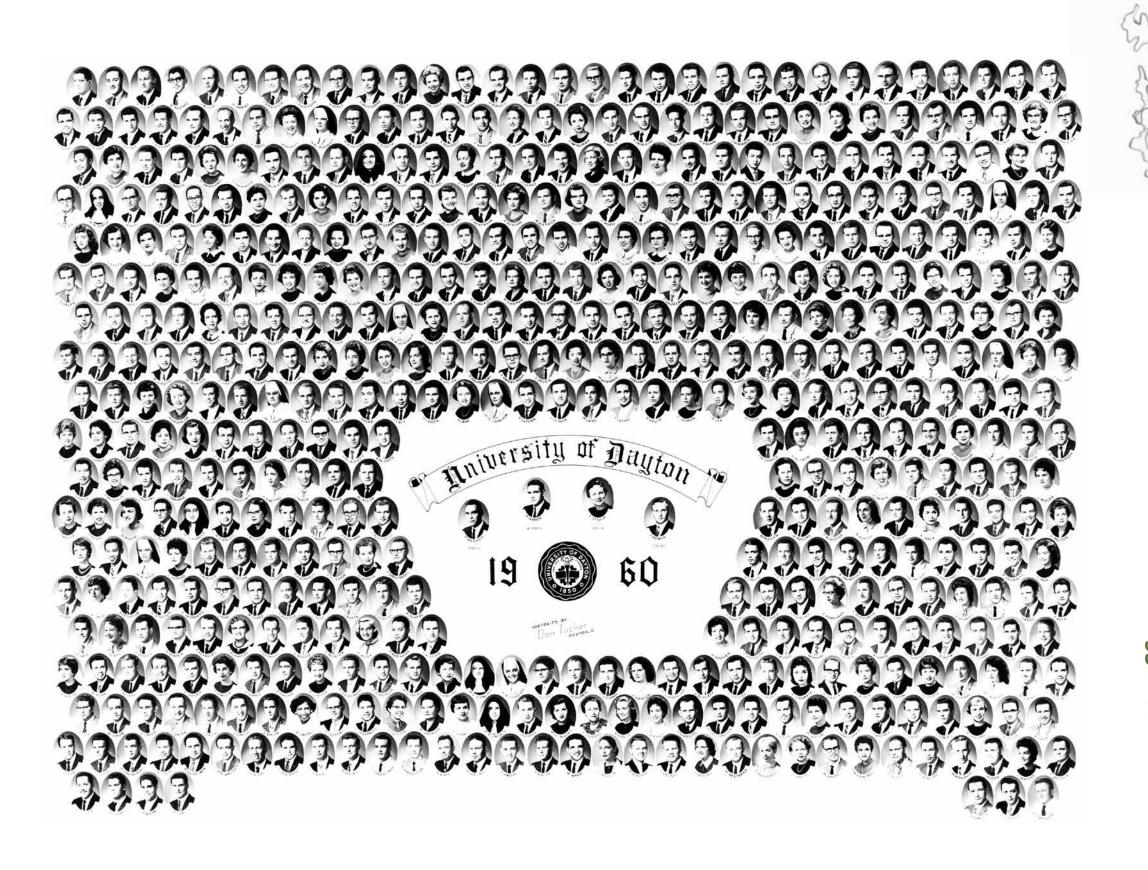
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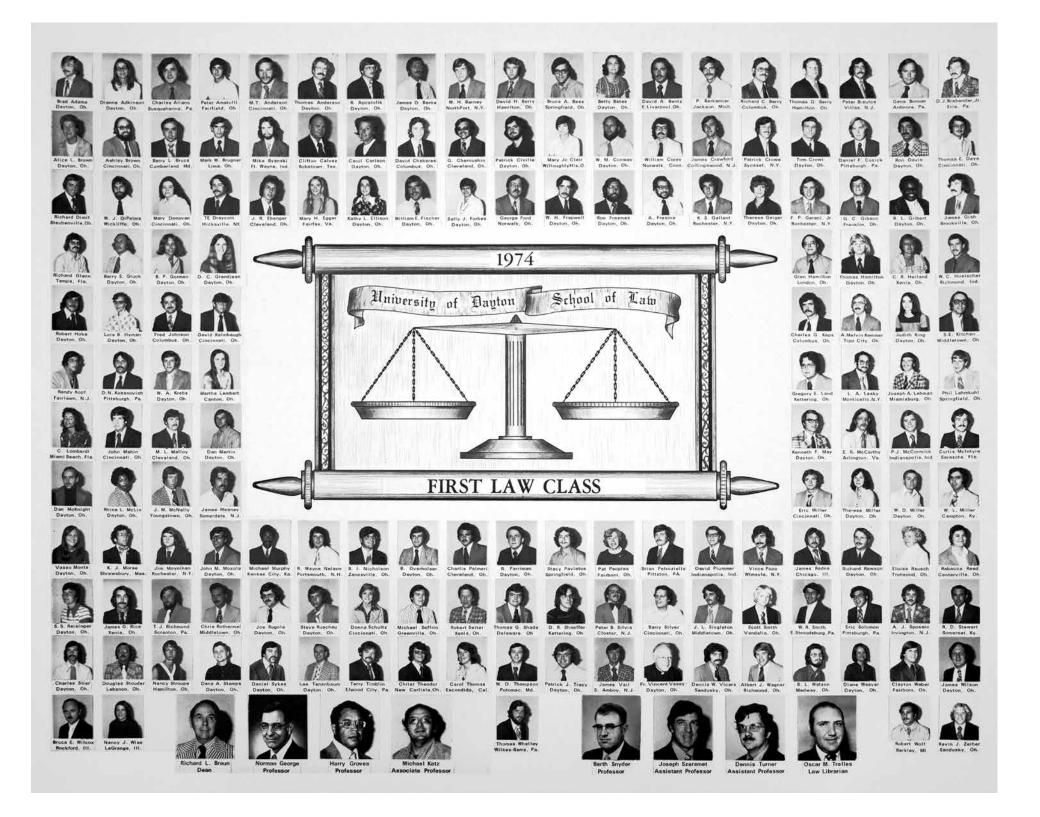
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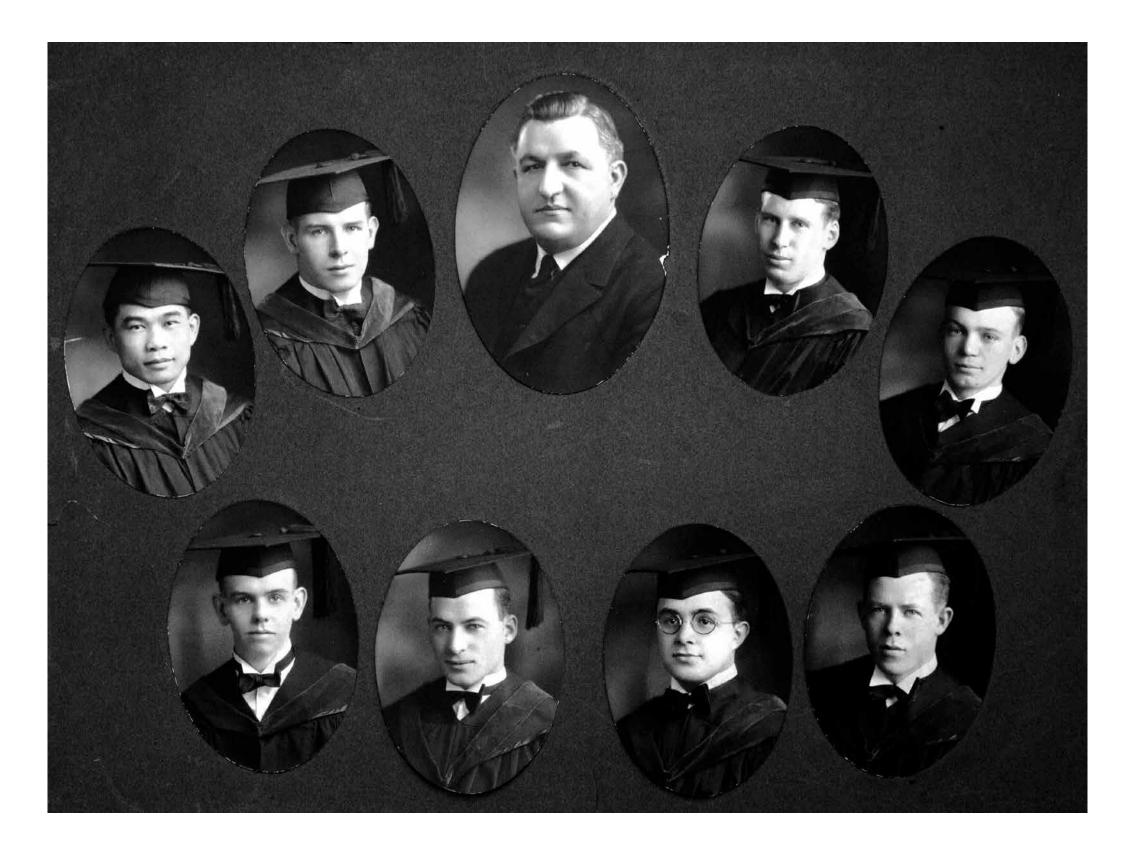
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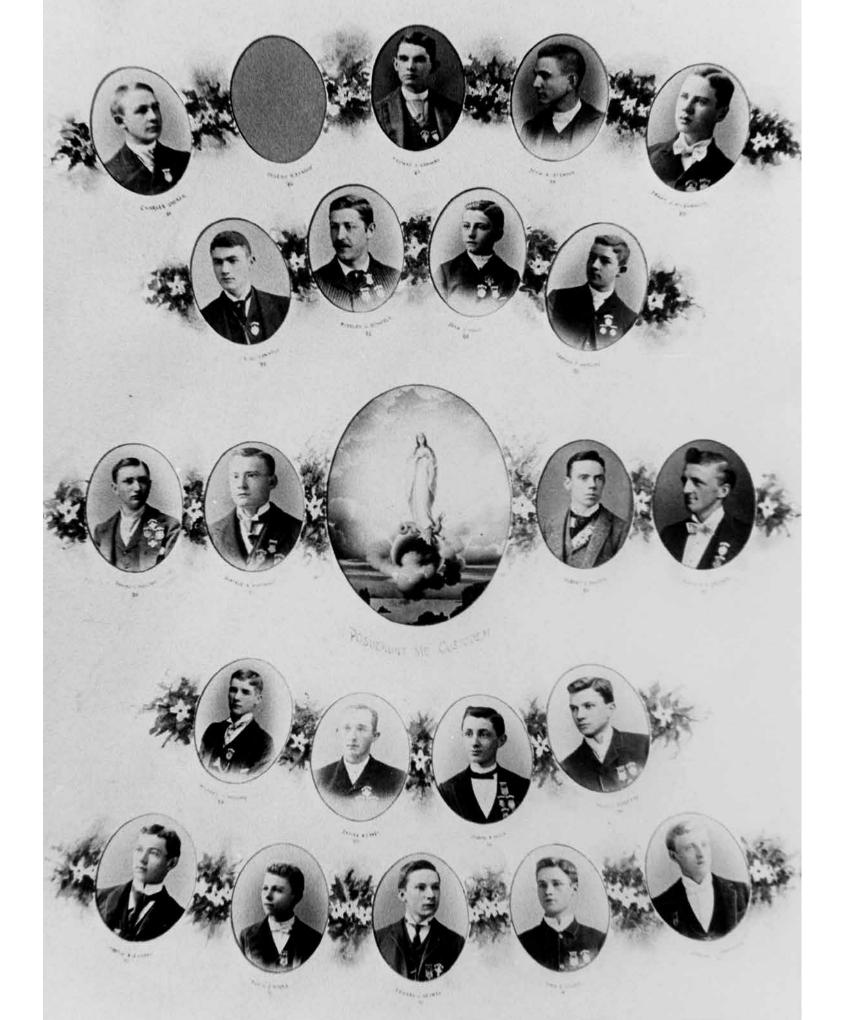






Date unknown







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Henry J. Condrana 100 QHIS (stmar homas be BownBan Coleman Mar В kman John Lugene