

REPRESENTATIVE DOCUMENTS

Collection Development Policies

Georgia Tech Archives and Records Management Collection Development Policy http://www.library.gatech.edu/archives/forms/Collection_Policy.pdf



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Georgia Tech Archives and Records Management Collection Development Policy

Mission

The Georgia Institute of Technology Archives & Records Management collects, preserves, exhibits, and makes available for research institutional archives, manuscripts, personal papers, organizational records, visual materials, rare books, theses, dissertations, sponsored research, and memorabilia. These materials primarily document the history of Georgia Tech and the activities of its faculty, staff, students, and alumni. The department also promotes research and scholarship through collections relating to the academic curriculum, provides a research experience for students in the use of primary sources, and preserves the legal and administrative documents of the Institute. In the latter role, the Georgia Tech Archives administers the Records Management program for the Institute. The Archives always seeks to augment its holdings, through transfer or donation.

Collecting Areas

Institutional Archives/Personal Papers/Organizational Records

The Archives houses the official records of Georgia Tech, which document administrative, research, faculty, student, and staff activities on campus from its establishment in 1885 to the present. The holdings of the Archives include institutional archives, manuscript collections, organizational records, correspondence, monographs, serials, and meeting minutes.

Papers of faculty members are a particular collecting strength, and include those of physicist Joseph Ford, historian Melvin Kranzberg, chemical engineering professor Helen Grenga, and sculptor Julian Harris. Papers of staff members, including those of Dean George Griffin and former librarian and novelist Frances Newman, form another important component of the collection. The activities of students are documented in organizational records such as those of the ANAK Society and DramaTech Theatre, as well as in personal papers such as those of Harold A. "Dutch" Faisst and Lowell Terrell. Papers of administrators, especially those of the Institute's Presidents, feature valuable information on the development of Georgia Tech from its beginnings in 1885 to the present day.

The Archives also maintains subject files and personality files, composed primarily of newspaper clippings, which provide ready reference on a multitude of Georgia Tech subjects.

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Visual Materials

The Georgia Tech Photograph Collection, composed of images depicting the campus, faculty, and sports, is the centerpiece of the visual collection. The Visual Materials Collection also includes architectural drawings for some campus buildings, visual collections related to manuscript collections, and materials donated by the Institute, faculty, students and alumni.

Two significant collections of architectural drawings are the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill Collection and the Aaron French Textile Building Collection.

Notable collections of personal photographs include the Dean George Griffin Photograph Collection, William Anderson Alexander Photograph Collection, and Robert Lee (Bobby) Dodd Photograph Collection, all of which document campus and athletic activities in the twentieth century. Harold Bush-Brown, former Georgia Tech professor, administrator, and architect, also served as district officer for the Historic American Buildings Survey (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service) in the 1930s; his collection of photographs documents the Historic American Building Survey (HABS).

Digital Collections

In conjunction with the library's Scholarly Communication and Digital Services department, the Archives' digital collections provide access to cultural and historical resources of Georgia Tech. The collections support the instruction, research, and mission of the library and the Institute through collaboration with university faculty, students, and staff. Notable digital collections include "A Photographic Atlas of Selected Regions of the Milky Way," by E.E. Barnard; "Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills"; and "A Thousand Wheels are Set in Motion."

Also, in support of the Library's instructional mission, the Archives developed the campus E-Publication program. The Archives is responsible for identifying and collecting archival materials including campus e-publications, born digital materials, and other archival collections, some of which are selected for digital conversion and web access via the Institutional Repository, SMARTech. Some of the current e-publications are the *Blueprint*, *North Avenue Review*, and *Technique*.

Digital Materials

For inclusion in the Archives' digital repository, materials must fall within the Archives' standard collection policy (see page 1).

In addition, due to the availability of storage space, the Archives must give priority to certain types of electronic materials over others. In descending order of priority, the Archives will use the following criteria to make selection decisions:

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- 1. Top priority given to items that only exist in digital form.
- 2. Items that are in danger of being lost due to degradation of their medium.
- 3. Items that are in danger of being lost due to the lack of availability of the necessary hardware to access the item.
- Digital photographs should be transferred or converted into non-proprietary formats.
- Items that support teaching and learning at Georgia Tech, e.g. items used in classes or research that may be accessed electronically in ways not possible in paper format.
- 6. Items that have a high value to the history of Georgia Tech that may be accessed electronically in ways not possible in paper format.

Georgia Tech Design Archives

The Georgia Tech Design Archives (GTDA) collects, preserves, and provides access to materials related to architectural design in the Southeast. The Archives' acquisition of the Heffernan Design Archives Collection serves as the foundation for expanding the architectural collecting area to include locations outside of Georgia Tech proper, specifically focusing on the design and development of the modern South.

For more information, please refer to the GTDA collecting policy.

Science and Technology

Another collecting initiative for the Archives is documenting the impact of Georgia Tech in the fields of science and technology.

As an example, the Joseph F. and Vary T. Coates Papers (MS #175), document science and technology and its potential impact on public policy, especially the activities of the U.S. Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

Southeastern Textile Industry Records

Graduates of Georgia Tech's School of Textile and Fiber Engineering operated and supported mills throughout the Southeast. Consequently, the Archives houses strong collections pertaining to the textile industry, including the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mill Records, Chipman-Union Mill Records, and the Louis Magid Papers. Related to these records are collections documenting instruction in textile engineering at Georgia Tech, including the Charles A. Jones Papers, and a set of architectural drawings of the A. French Textile Building at Georgia Tech, featured as one of the digital collections of the archives.

The Archives actively collects materials documenting this important Southeastern industry.

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Memorabilia

Rat caps, buttons, belt buckles, tickets, cheerleading uniforms, and Buzz bedroom shoes are examples of the treasures found in the Georgia Tech three-dimensional collection. Other acquisitions include gloves and class rings from early women graduates.

Theses and Dissertations

All theses and dissertations are stored electronically in the electronic theses and dissertation collection (ETDs) maintained by the Library's Scholarly Communication and Digital Services department. The program increases access to theses and dissertations by making them available over the Internet without regard to geography or time of day. ETDs also provide valuable institutional records in digital format linked through the Library's catalog. All copies are available on-line via theinstitutional repository, SMARTech.

http://smartech.gatech.edu/handle/1853/3739

The Library continues to maintain one copy of all student theses and dissertations from the early years of Georgia Tech until 2004.

Rare Books

The rare books collection supports and complements Georgia Tech's academic curriculum, with subjects including the history of science and technology, cartography, architecture, and science fiction. Rare book collecting began in 1958 with the acquisition of the first edition of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia Mathematica* (1687). With this as a cornerstone, the collection was enhanced over the years by the acquisition of the second and third editions of the *Principia*, published in 1713 and 1726. In addition to the *Principia*, the library owns early editions of several other works by Newton, notably *Opticks* (1704), *Universal Arithmetick* (editions published in 1720 and 1769), and *The Method of Fluxions and Infinite Series*, published in 1736. A number of works by contemporaries of Newton such as Pemberton, Keill, and MacLaurin, as well as additional Newtoniana, round out this special collection.

The Library owns the nine-volume Dutch edition of Joan Blaeu's *Grooten Atlas*, or *Atlas Major*, published in Amsterdam in 1664-1665. Seventeenth-century Dutch exploration and commerce culminated in this atlas, one of the most sumptuous cartographic collections ever published. The Library also maintains a supporting collection of works about this atlas and cartography of the era.

Science Fiction

Forming the basis of the Bud Foote Science Fiction Center is a comprehensive collection of books and periodicals in this genre donated to the library by Professor Irving (Bud) Foote. This 9,000+ volume collection has been augmented by an additional 5,000 works of science fiction donated by friends of the library. In addition, noted science fiction writers David Brin and Patrick Malone have donated many of their works to this collection.

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Faculty Publications

The Archives collects faculty publications. For electronic publications, please see SMARTech http://smartech.gatech.edu.

Records Management

The Records Management Division stores inactive departmental records, the retention of which is required to meet legal and/or fiscal directives. All records created by Georgia Tech are assigned a retention schedule in accordance with the University System of Georgia's Records Retention Guidelines.

Sponsored Research

The Archives collects sponsored research reports. For electronic reports, please see SMARTech http://smartech.gatech.edu.

Languages Collected and Excluded

English by far predominates, but materials in foreign languages are not excluded.

Donations to the Archives

The Georgia Tech Archives & Special Collections accepts donations from academic departments, faculty, staff, students, and alumni, as well as outside organizations and individuals. The department's archivists review items offered for donation for their relevance to the collection, preservation and maintenance concerns, and uniqueness. The size, organization, and physical condition of materials are a major consideration in acquisition, because each involves resource commitments. Due to space restrictions, the Archives cannot accept everything it is offered, nor can the Department make guarantees about exhibition or digitization of materials.

The Archives always seeks additional materials related to its current holdings. As the Archives has a very limited budget for purchasing materials, almost all such acquisitions are by gift.

Collections Policy Statement. Fine and Applied Arts—Non Book Materials (Graphic Arts) http://www.loc.gov/acq/devpol/fartnonb.pdf

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COLLECTIONS POLICY STATEMENTS

← Collections Policy Statement Index

Fine and Applied Arts – Non-book Materials (Graphic Arts)

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I. Scope

This statement includes graphic arts materials in non-book formats, e.g., drawings and prints, including posters and non-reproductive digital works, as detailed in the Collecting Policy guidelines below. For books and periodicals, see the Fine and Decorative Arts - Books and Periodicals Collections Policy Statement.

The graphic art collections represent the diversity of the American people and their disparate interests.

The Library of Congress makes every effort not to duplicate the collecting efforts of other local institutions, including the Smithsonian Institution and all of its museums, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, The Phillips Collection, the National Gallery of Art, and the Historical Society of Washington DC.

Paintings, sculptures, and other three-dimensional works of art are not acquired except under the special conditions described in the Non-library Materials Supplementary Guideline or on a case-by-case basis. The Library of Congress does not acquire commercial art reproductions, including slides and posters relating directly to the materials and artists represented in the Prints and Photographs Division, except when comparable high-quality material is not available in book or other collected format. When a work of art is originally produced in a non-digital format, the Library of Congress generally will not accept digital reproductions.

II. Research Strengths

The Library of Congress supports scholars engaging in research on the graphic arts; the history of visual communication and expression from the 15th century to the current day; using graphic arts to document American creative, cultural, and intellectual achievement; and seeking visual content related to almost every Library of Congress collecting policy. Ranging from

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documentary to fine art works, the areas of topical strength in the graphic arts collections are: the history of American architecture; fine and popular arts; the history of graphic design and communication; prominent artists; documentary aspects of American politics and government, cultural events and social movements; and the history of propaganda and political art.

In its capacity as an international research library, the Library collects prints and drawings that support the Library's area studies collections and document subjects of global and international interests; foreign events, individuals and trends impacting or affecting American history, achievements and concerns; and provide insight on matters of American interests, influence and concern abroad.

III. Collecting Policy

A. Fine prints

- 1. The Library of Congress selectively acquires artists' original woodcuts, engravings, etchings, lithographs, and other types of original prints of the highest caliber that build upon and complement strengths or fill important gaps in the Library's existing Fine Prints Collection. Single works as well as prints in collections, groups, and series (including artists' portfolios) are collected. Every effort is made not to duplicate the acquisition efforts of other local institutions.
- 2. International in scope, the Library's Fine Prints Collection includes works created from the 15th century to the present day with particular emphasis on prints produced in the United States since 1870. In special instances efforts may be made to acquire the complete oeuvre of printmakers for whom the Library's holdings are particularly outstanding, e.g., American printmaker and illustrator Joseph Pennell (1857-1926), American architect turned printmaker John Taylor Arms (1887-1953), and African-American printmaker and founder of the Printmaking Workshop Robert Blackburn (1920-2003).
- 3.Comparable to its efforts to collect non-visual works of creative prose, poetry, and music, the Library seeks to include in its collections artists' prints that compellingly blend artistry, technique, and subject matter. Visual content can include representational, figurative, and/or abstract imagery. Primacy is given to artists, subjects, and art movements that have had or potentially will have an impact on printmaking in the United States.
- 4. Acquisitions of foreign fine art prints seek to support research collections and interests of the Library's Area Studies divisions and build on such extant strengths as prints by Japanese, European, and Central and South American creators.
- 5. Current or growing strengths include works by a diversity of American creators including African American, Latino (including Chicano), and women artists, particularly working in or after the 20th century. Contemporary prints have been actively collected from the 1930s forward. Among notable artists for whom the Library has substantial holdings are Albrecht Dürer (German, 1471-1528), Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn (Dutch, 1606-1669), James McNeill Whistler (American but based in England, 1834-1903), Mary Cassatt (American born, but based in France, 1844-1926), Joseph Pennell (American,1857-1926), Goorge Bellows (American, 1882-1925), John Taylor Arms (American, 1887-1953), Reginald Marsh (American, 1898-1954), and Robert Blackburn (American, 1920-2003). Notable subject strengths include Italian Renaissance and Baroque chiaroscuro woodcuts; French and British prints; American prints, especially 19th century works, including: Etching Revival, WPA/FAP, African American Harmon Foundation (1930s and 1940s), Social Realist and American Scene/ Regionalist, Abstract

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Expressionist; and narrative and issue-driven prints related to such topics as history, politics, health, civil rights, and the environment.

B. Posters

- 1. The Library acquires selected posters illustrative of political, military, social, economic, industrial and cultural history, including advertising and propaganda, with priority given to documentation of the United States life and history.
- 2. Posters that are examples of the work of major artists, with priority given to work of United States origin, are sought.
- 3. The Library acquires comprehensively the motion picture posters submitted for copyright, augmented by select movie posters, lobby cards, and related materials representing blockbusters, cultural trends, and independent films, motion pictures representing the diversity of the American people, movies with trendsetting special effects, and outstanding examples of genre films. New acquisitions complement the already significant and comprehensive holdings that begin with depictions of the earliest presentations of the motion picture, to serial versions and feature-length silent films and talkies through the emergence of the movie star and the rise of the great Hollywood studios.
- 4. The Library seeks works illustrative of the history of the poster as an art form and as a medium of communication.
- 5. The Library collects foreign posters that support the research collections and interests of the Library's area studies divisions.
- 6. The Library will acquire digitally distributed posters that fit into the above categories when no hard-copy poster is published.

C. Artists' drawings

- 1. The Library selectively collects fine, representative examples of preparatory studies, sketches, and finished drawings prepared for illustrations in American books and magazines that enrich the Library's existing graphic arts collections.
- 2. Selected drawings that support and are related to the Library's existing collections of fine and historical prints and posters are sought. These include drawings by major printmakers represented in the Library's collections and drawings executed in preparation for or closely relating to prints and posters in the collections.
- 3. The Library selectively collects drawings for American political and social cartoons and caricatures as documents of public opinion and of the history of visual satire and propaganda. Drawings for foreign political cartoons and caricature drawings of personalities of international prominence will be acquired selectively as documents of the comparative history of visual satire and propaganda. This includes, but is not limited to, political illustration, comic strips, sports cartoons, gag cartoons, comic book illustrations, and caricatures.
- 4. The Library seeks to document American political, economic and social history through topographical drawings of a scenographic character and other drawings of documentary value

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as records of American historical events and American urban and rural buildings, structures, and scenery.

- 5. The Library will not acquire drawings for portraits of American public figures that duplicate the efforts of the National Portrait Gallery. The Library collects drawings of American public figures associated with major court trials.
- D. Architectural and engineering drawings and documentation
- 1. The Library acquires selected original drawings by significant or potentially significant American architects, designers and planners that serve as primary research materials for the study of architecture in the United States, its territories and possessions. The Library will not normally collect detailed engineering drawings, or the entire output of an architect's office. It does attempt to build a documentary collection of drawings and related materials showing the history, monuments, and achievements of architecture and civil engineering in the United States. The emphasis will be on buildings other than those erected by the Federal government, since the National Archives and Records Administration is responsible for the building records of the majority of these structures.
- 2. In attempting to document the history of architecture, design and engineering, the Library seeks selected measured drawings, photographs, and other documentation of existing, lost and, in some cases, unexecuted buildings; characteristic building types and technologies; historic structures; and the work of notable architects, craftsmen, engineers, landscape architects, urban planners and interior designers active in the United States. These materials include, but are not limited to, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) / Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) / Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS). The Library does not attempt, in general, to build large collections of original engineering rechnical drawings, blueprints and specifications. The Library, rather, attempts to coordinate its acquisitions in the field of historic engineering with those of the National Museum of American History in order to avoid duplication.
- 3. In building a collection of materials associated with the built environment, the Library considers for acquisition selected drawings, photographs, and other documentation of buildings or sites outside the United States representing particular designers, techniques, building types and styles, technical or design innovations, etc., that have had notable impact on work in the United States or were influenced by work in this country.
- 4. Materials relating to foreign buildings and sites that substantially strengthen or supplement the existing holdings of the Library, or fill notable gaps in the Library's record of the history of architecture in all countries are acquired.
- 5. For Western architecture before 1800, the Library attempts to coordinate its acquisitions with those of the National Gallery of Art in order to avoid duplication. Similarly, the Library works with the Dumbarton Oaks Library to avoid duplication in the field of garden and landscape architecture.
- 6. In general, the Library does not endeavor to build large collections of original architectural drawings, blueprints and specifications relating to the construction and building trades, as these fall within the scope of the collections of the National Building Museum.
- 7. The Library, as part of its work towards the Cooperative Preservation of Architectural Records (COPAR), encourages the placement of archives of limited subject or geographical

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interest in appropriate regional collections. The Library collects information about such holdings and, where possible, microform copies of the same.

- E. Popular and applied graphic art
- 1. Particular emphasis is placed on the acquisition of prints that are important pictorial records of the people, history, and culture of the United States and of its present and former territories and possessions. These include views of American buildings, cities, urban and rural sites, people, and events or personalities whose work is of significance or of special importance to the history of the United States, and are acquired on a selective basis.
- 2. The Library acquires on a selective basis important examples of the ornamental and functional uses of the graphic arts in the United States. The types of materials include, but are not limited to, illustrated sheet music, baseball cards, advertising labels, postcards, trading cards and bank-note engravings. Outstanding examples of foreign works in these categories will be acquired if they can be shown to have influenced developments in or were significantly influenced by American illustration and graphic design.
- 3. The Library collects foreign prints of historical significance that support the research interests and collections of the Library's various area studies divisions.
- 4. Works which are of strictly local significance are considered the province of regional repositories. The Library attempts to direct such works to the appropriate institutions.
- 5. Collections, in most cases, are confined to individually issued prints or series of prints, as distinct from those originally included in books or periodicals. Every effort is made to collect across the spectrum of popular printmaking: woodcuts and wood-engravings, etchings and engravings, lithographs and chromolithographs, and silkscreens, as well as photomechanically and digitally produced prints.
- 6. In acquiring examples of popular and applied graphic arts, the holdings of other institutions in the Washington area are to be taken into account so that duplication is generally, though not necessarily, avoided. For example, the Library takes care when acquiring portraits of American statesmen and public figures to not duplicate the efforts of the National Portrait Gallery.
- 7. The Library acquires on a comprehensive basis American and foreign political satires, allegories, and caricatures and other types of political prints from the Reformation period to the present.

IV. Acquisitions Sources

Graphic arts materials will be collected to support the Mission of the Library of Congress across the broad spectrum of its collecting areas. The Library will accept gifts and make purchases of those items which qualify as the best edition of works of art on paper available, both published and unpublished, regardless of fragility or wear and tear due to use and age, if they qualify based on the Specific Collecting Policy Guidelines above. The Copyright Office states its Best Edition of Published Copyrighted Works for the Collections of the Library of Congress, Circular 7b. While this establishes the ideal practice, in reality most copyrighted Visual Arts works are submitted in a reproductive format as permitted in circular 40a Deposit Requirements for Registration of Claims to Copyright in Visual Arts Material which is outside the scope of the

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graphic arts collections of the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress does not limit to copyright deposit the means by which it acquires graphic arts in order to fulfill its mission.

Increasingly, graphic arts are produced digitally both by file and web site. Artists are beginning to make their works available online. The Library makes every attempt to collect visual materials in the most widely accepted format, e.g. tif, jpeg, and pdf, in order to decrease issues in accessibility for future generations. The Prints and Photographs Division has already been participating in web archiving activities in anticipation of the day when more of our acquisitions work is done online. Nevertheless, the Library excludes those materials that are reproductions in digital format of those works published originally as drawings or prints.

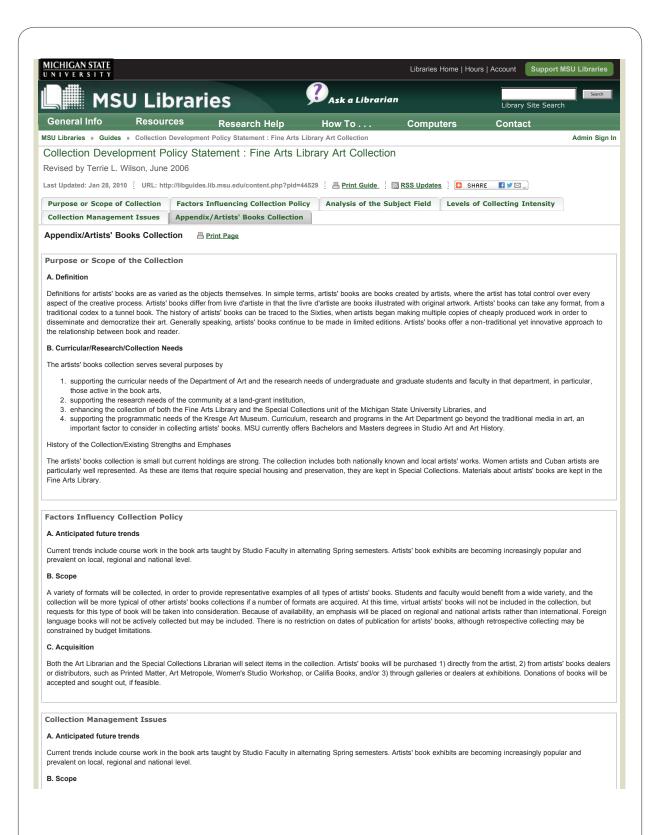
V. Collecting Levels

The Library of Congress acquires graphic arts selectively within each category as described in the Specific Collecting Policy Guidelines above. Acquisition is determined by the visual content of the work offered to the Library for gift or purchase, desire not to duplicate the collecting efforts of other local institutions, attempt to fill in gaps in existing holdings, efforts not to replicate existing Library of Congress collections, and the financial cost to the Library in accepting works of art, whether it be financial, spatial, or other. Level 3

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MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Collection Development Policy Statement: Fine Arts Library Art Collection http://libguides.lib.msu.edu/content.php?pid=44529&sid=329779



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	ted, in order to provide representative example ther artists' books collections if a number of			
requests for this type of book wil	be taken into consideration. Because of availy collected but may be included. There is no	ilability, an emphasis will be plac	ed on regional and national artist	s rather than international. Foreign
C. Acquisition				
or distributors, such as Printed M	ecial Collections Librarian will select items in atter, Art Metropole, Women's Studio Works			
accepted and sought out, if feasi	ole.			
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Collection Development Policy Images and Archives Collections History of Medicine Division

Paul Theerman June 28, 2002; revised July 17, 2002; edited January 31, 2003; September 4, 2007; November 26, 2007.

Introduction

The collecting mandate for the National Library of Medicine is extremely broad. The Library is the library of record for U.S. literature in biomedicine and public health, and has a comprehensive collection of other countries' literature on this topic.

A similar comprehensiveness is not possible for image and archives collections. No rational collection development policy could direct NLM to take in all significant collections of manuscript, graphic, or audiovisual materials. First of all, because these are unique materials, some will inevitably go to other repositories, making our holdings incomplete. We'll never get every collection we'd like! Additionally, very real resource constraints, in terms of staff and space, make a comprehensive policy not possible now, or ever. Both space and staff would have to gear up significantly, say by a factor of three or four, to make a comprehensive collection development policy begin to make sense.

Some more specific collecting criteria are necessary, therefore. This document proposes such criteria for a collection development policy for the next five years. It will lay out areas that will form the focus of collection development over this time, as well as specify areas that will be of less importance. It will not seek, for the most part, to identify particular collections for possible acquisition. However, it will present criteria for identifying these collections.

First of all, this document proposes areas for collecting that cross programmatic lines, that is, they apply equally to Archives and Modern Manuscripts, Prints and Photographs, and Historical Audiovisuals. Next, specific areas of emphasis for each of these three areas will be laid out, to take account of some of the strengths of each program and the limitations that each medium presents.

General Considerations

- Images and Archives should focus on collecting where other institutions are not
 available to take on that role. Thus, while not being the NIH Archives we might well
 focus on records of NIH researchers, which are usually not collected by the National
 Archives, and where such researchers lack a university connection. Similarly, we
 might well focus on records of smaller advocacy organizations over those of
 government, or of larger institutions that could manage their own records.
- The collecting focus should be on the twentieth century. The twentieth-century
 collections have been lighter than warranted, opportunities are greater for these
 materials, and focusing on the twentieth century gives us the chance to preserve a
 documentary record that is in danger of being lost.

Collection Development Policy-Images and Archives

- 3. The collections should primarily illustrate and document the social and cultural development of health and medicine. The collections should not provide a record of the medical or public health information, which is better done through other library functions, nor should biomedical research materials dominate other types of documentation.
- 4. The collections should be predominantly primary documentation, rather than secondary. That is, the collection should document activities in the development of health and medicine from which historians may work, rather than be collections of other researchers' work, such as notes, photocopies, book drafts, etc.

Programmatic Concerns

Collections considered for acquisition by the Images and Archives Collections of the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine should:

- 1. Fit within the mission statement of the History of Medicine Division.
- Fit within the subject matter focuses of the Images and Archives Collections (for which see further below).
- Be in good physical condition, or in such condition as may be brought to an
 acceptable standard through the preservation and conservation activities of
 the Library.
- 4. Ideally, have a known provenance.
- 5. Have clear title transferred to the National Library of Medicine
- Have well-understood intellectual property rights, and, in cases where active royalties are not involved, ideally have these rights transferred to the National Library of Medicine, or to the public.
- Be free of unreasonable or excessive restrictions of access for research, quotation, citation, reproduction, exhibition, or deaccessioning.
- Be free of unreasonable or excessive requirements for Library resources or exhibition.
- 9. Be largely free of materials that have privacy concerns.
- Ideally, not be a separate part of a larger collection, the remainder of which resides elsewhere.

In accordance with these programmatic concerns, only under exceptional circumstances will the Images and Archives Collections accept the following:

- Collections loaned and not deeded to the National Library of Medicine.
- b. Collections given with a requirement for cataloging or exhibition.
- c. Collections where access to the whole or to a significant part is barred for a period of time in excess of 25 years from the date of acquisition, or of the materials, whichever is earlier.
- Collections with a preponderance of medical records or similar materials with privacy concerns.

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The Images and Archives Collections will not accept the following:

- e. Collections where Library activities (e.g., of preservation) will assist in underwriting the donor's earning royalties or otherwise enable the donor to profit. (However, if the simple fact of NLM's acquisition or exhibition of collection materials happens to profits the donor, that in itself becomes no bar to acquisition, as long as exhibition is not a requirement of donation.)
- Collections that in whole or in part may not be deaccessioned at the Library's discretion.

Subject Matter Focuses for the Images and Archives Collections

I anticipate actively developing the collections in five broad areas that help tell the story of twentieth- and twenty-first—century health and medicine.

 Biomedical Research: papers of leading researchers/research administrators/professional societies.

Focus on those who researchers who have won the Nobel prize or the Lasker award, or who have risen to prominence within the National Institutes of Health.

Focus areas, building to the strengths of the collections:

- Molecular medicine and cellular regulation: neural and hormonal action/ signal transduction (Axelrod, Rodbell); genetics and genetic engineering (Fredrickson, Lederberg, Cohen).
- b. Human psychosocial development (child development papers, Bowen).
- c. International health, especially tropical health (Soper, Work).
- Medical informatics (Collen, American Association for Medical Systems and Informatics, NLM Archives). Represents a library focus.
- e. Health Services Research (Eisenberg). Represents a library focus.
- 2. Biotechnology/Drugs.

Relying on traditional strengths of the collection and active connections to possible future areas, as well as the possibility for exhibition

- a. Artificial Internal Organs/transplantation (ASAIO Project).
- Alternative and Non-Traditional Devices/Fraud/Quackery/ (FDA Case files, advertising materials)

Acquiring the papers of biotechnology firms is important, as these corporate archives are likely not to survive if the firm goes out of business. Though it's not been a traditional focus, I'd like also to consider:

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Genetic engineering.

3. Health Policy.

There are enough "official" voices for health policy. I'd like to see us focus on the "unofficial" voices, that is, those of advocacy groups and outliers, especially when these records are unlikely to survive otherwise.

- a. Non-government voices in health care policy debates (Lear report).
- b. HMOs (Lear report).

4. Public Health.

Our focus to a great extent in the Prints and Photographs collections and significantly in the Historical Audiovisuals collections is on public health education materials. This focus should continue, supplemented by the papers of those in public health leadership, especially when these records are not otherwise likely to survive.

- Public health and the media. Posters and cards, public service announcements, public health films, Surgeon-General activities.
- b. Public health leadership (Cornely).

5. Health Workers and Patients

This area is relatively light in our collections, although some documentation exists, especially in the records of the National League of Nursing. Yet in the twentieth century the changes have been dramatic in the lives of health care workers and in the relationship between those workers and their patients. This area represents a relatively new but potentially very rich focus for collecting.

- a. The experience of primary care givers (Lear report).
- Women and minorities in the health professions. National League of Nursing. ACNM.
- c. Alternative and complementary medicine.

6. Traditionally Marginalized Groups in Health and Medicine.

Our collection development policy should focus on documenting the experiences of women and minorities, not just as health care workers, but also as biomedical researchers, as inventors, and as figures in the development of medical and public health policy.

In other areas of traditional strengths, we will remain passive collectors, that is, collecting when the opportunity presents itself.

1. Military Medicine

Collection Development Policy—Images and Archives

- 4 -

- Leaders in medicine outside the disciplines above.
- 3. Professional medical societies.

Special Considerations for Individual Programs

Archives and Modern Manuscripts

The following types of collections are preferred, in rank order:

- 1. Personal papers.
- 2. Oral/video histories.
- 3. Bound/folio manuscripts.
- 4. Closed institutional records, where the collection is no longer growing.
- 5. Open, active, and growing institutional records.

Justification:

The social and cultural history of health and medicine is most effectively told through the personal papers, oral histories, and video histories of significant figures.

Our bound and folio collection is slowly growing, mostly through purchase. These are often individually significant items, and usually build to the strength in the collection, especially recipe books, herbals, etc.

Institutional records can be a good source for history, but need to be carefully evaluated, as often the "density" of materials is not high, with a great proportion of records devoted to routine society business or society publications. Open, active, and growing institutional records usually represent a significant investment of time and resources to ensure continued deposit of materials with the Library, and need to be carefully assessed before this relationship is agreed to.

Prints and Photographs

The following types of collections are preferred, in rank order:

- Post-1950 "genre" shots, that is, pictures of health and medicine activities, rather than stock portrait or institutional shots.
- 2. Selective continuation of portraiture and institutional materials, especially post-1950.
- Public health and quackery materials, especially including posters, ephemera, advertising materials, as discussed above.
- Special emphasis on international efforts and on efforts involving women and minorities.

Collection Development Policy—Images and Archives

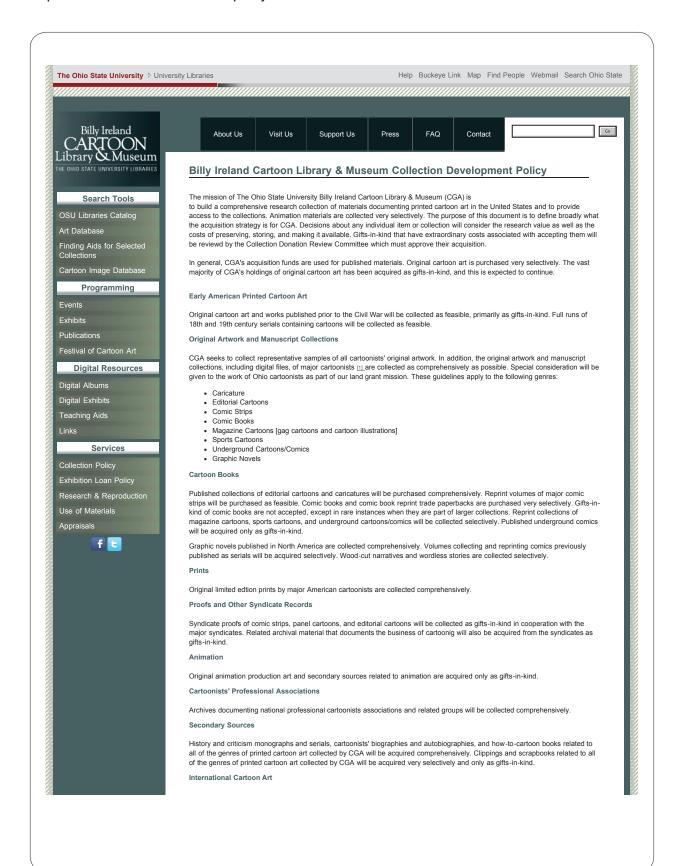
 Fine arts prints or photographs with medical themes, especially from contemporary photographers or printmakers, to continue the excellent fine-print collection.

Historical Audiovisuals

- We should consider acquiring any film or video produced prior to 1950 that is related to medicine and health, unless widely available in copies elsewhere. These are rare materials, and build to our considerable collection strength.
- 2. Genre considerations—from most important to least important.
 - a. Documentation (of clinical practice, field research, or laboratory research), including home movies and "orphan films."
 - b. Documentaries.
 - c. Instructional materials.
 - d. Public service announcements/media features.
 - e. Promotional or celebratory materials.
 - f. Video conference proceedings (but tend to acquire if this is the only form in which these proceedings exist or if the speakers are very prominent).
- 3. Access—not in rank order.
 - Materials where a copy does not exist in another publicly accessible research collection.
 - b. Materials that are in the pubic domain, or where the donor will agree to put them in the public domain or to substantially lower the copyright term.
 - Materials that are in good physical condition, and in a usable format, or where library resources exist to transfer to a suitable medium.

Collection Development Policy—Images and Archives

Billy Ireland Cartoon Library & Museum Collection Development Policy http://cartoons.osu.edu/collection-policy



Billy Ireland Cartoon Library & Museum Collection Development Policy http://cartoons.osu.edu/collection-policy

Original artwork by international cartoonists is collected very selectively. Prints, especially by British artists during the late 18th and early 19th century, will be collected as comprehensively as feasible. Reprint volumes of international cartoon art will be purchased selectively or acquired as gifts-in-kind. As part of its membership in the Consortium of Popular Culture Collections in the Midwest, CGA collects broadly representative examples of manga, including works about manga; impotant cartoon magazines; popular titles and other works by renowned cartoonists; and examples of the use of manga in selected fields such as history, biography, science, religion, and government. Secondary sources related to printed international cartoons are collected when possible. Products such as toys, games, clothing and dishes that use cartoon and comic strip characters will be collected only as part of a larger collection where the relationship between the creator/collector and the object is clear. Collections consisting only of these products will not be collected. 11/2009 [1] In this context, a major cartoonist is one who has had popular and/or commercial success, won important awards, expanded the understanding of his/her art, or otherwise made notable contributions to his/her profession. Other cartoonists are those whose public recognition is less, but whose work merits documentation with representative examples in CGA's permanent collection. Juvenilia is not collected except as part of a major cartoonist's The Ohio State University Billy Ireland Cartoon Library & Museum 27 West 17th Avenue Mall Columbus, OH 43210-1393 Telephone: (614) 292-0538 © 2012 The Ohio State University Billy Ireland Cartoon Library & Museum. All rights reserved.

Byrd Polar Research Center Archival Program. Collection Management and Development Policy http://library.osu.edu/documents/byrd-polar-archives/collection_development_policy.pdf

Byrd Polar Research Center Archival Program

Collection Management and Development Policy Revised December 2009

A. Statement of Purpose

The Byrd Polar Research Center Archival Program (BPRCAP) is a collaborative effort of the Byrd Polar Research Center and The Ohio State University Libraries/Archives. Its mission is to collect, preserve, and provide access to historical documents concerned with exploration and scientific investigation of the Polar Regions. The goal of the BPRCAP is to make rare or unique historical material about polar exploration and scientific investigation available for research and educational use in the context of an active polar research environment. Historical collections contain papers, records, photographs and other forms of documentation concerning explorers, scientists and other figures and organizations prominent in the advancement of knowledge about polar environments.

The purpose of the Collection Management and Development Policy is to identify areas of collection and to manage resources by establishing priorities. Gifts that require extraordinary costs for preservation, storage, processing and cataloging are reviewed in accordance with the OSU Libraries' Gifts in Kind Review Policy for Special Collections.

B. Nature of the Collection

The BPRCAP collects the papers (letters, diaries, photographs, reports, expeditionary records) and artifacts (medals, furs, etc.) of explorers and scientists who have contributed to knowledge of Polar Regions. The core of the collection includes: Papers of Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the Papers of Sir George Hubert Wilkins, the Frederick A. Cook Society Records, and the American Polar Society Records (APS).

More details about the collection are available at: http://library.osu.edu/find/collections/byrd-polar-archives/

C. Collecting Activities Priorities

- Documentation of Byrd, Wilkins, Cook or the APS.
- Documentation and/or artifacts that complement existing collections, i.e., papers of expedition members who accompanied Byrd, Cook or Wilkins.
- Oral histories of polar explorers or scientists produced by the BPRCAP Oral History Project or other programs.

Byrd Polar Research Center Archival Program. Collection Management and Development Policy http://library.osu.edu/documents/byrd-polar-archives/collection_development_policy.pdf

 Documentation of prominent contemporary polar researchers/scientists of the Byrd Polar Research Center.

Secondary Priorities (Collections acceptable only if resources exist without jeopardizing priorities identified above.)

- Artifacts
- Documentation concerning oral history interviewees created during the course of their careers.
- Prominent scientists who were not members of the Byrd Polar Research Center.
- Collections available for purchase only.

[Note: If collections of the above are not accepted, prospective donors should be directed to other colleges and universities and historical agencies and members of the International Polar Libraries Colloquy.]

Not collected by the BPRCAP

- Raw scientific data (accepted on a case by case basis).
- Books and other published materials may be retained by the BPRCAP as reference materials. Otherwise, these are referred to the Goldthwait Library of the Byrd Polar Research Center.
- Collections that have indefinite restrictions on use.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Plastics Collection Development Policy

http://library.syr.edu/find/scrc/PDF/policies/Plastics%20Collection%20Development%20Policy.pdf

Special Collections Research Center Belfer Audio Archive



scrc.syr.edu

222 Waverly Avenue Syracuse, New York 13244-2010 t 315.443.9763 f 315.443.2671

Plastics Collection Development Policy

Purpose

The Plastics Center at Syracuse University, founded in 2008, is the world's largest university-based resource on the history of plastics. The purpose of the Plastics Center is to serve as a research and programming center to advance the study and understanding of plastics in modern society, including its role in chemistry, technology, industry, marketing, health, art, design, and other fields. Syracuse University Library is home to the Plastics Center's collection of books, periodicals, manuscripts, and plastic objects produced from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day. Syracuse University is developing the collection as a research resource and to serve as a platform for new and innovative programming to serve the needs of academic scholarship, public history, and broad community education.

Scope

The nucleus of the library's history of plastics collection is its longstanding industrial design resources paired with forty-three archival collections, three thousand books, and two thousand artifacts transferred from the National Plastics Center and Museum in Leominster, Massachusetts, in 2007. The Leominster materials are largely focused on the New England region. We aim to broaden the collection by including materials that document the rise of plastics across America.

To date, the story of plastics has been told largely through the eyes of large producers of "raw" plastic—multinational chemical companies. Many of these companies maintain their own corporate archives. Syracuse University's collection therefore emphasizes the use of plastic in design and its adaptation by entrepreneurs in creating important consumer, medical, and industrial products.

Formats

Syracuse University Library seeks archives and manuscripts relating to the individuals and companies who defined the American plastics industry either as inventors, designers, or entrepreneurs. In particular, we seek to add materials relating to recognized members of the Plastics Hall of Fame and/or companies whose plastic products could be described as especially innovative. Papers of individuals and groups advocating for and against plastic also will be accepted.

Some of the types of archival materials we aim to add include design specifications, professional correspondence, laboratory notebooks, patent applications, and promotional/marketing files. We are not seeking to add corporate personnel records, nonprofessional personal files, and confidential financial and tax records.

The library also seeks trade manuals, technical manuals, journals, trade publications, textbooks, and other printed materials from the early years of the plastics industry—the mid-1800s to 1945. Later materials are already well-represented in the Syracuse University Library's general collections. In particular, we would like to add materials relating to celluloid, Bakelite, polystyrene, and nylon. We also seek limited-distribution corporate publications such as annual reports and company histories.

Because our collection focuses on the history of plastics, we typically do not add modern trade publications or mass-market books, unless they relate to the individuals and companies reflected in our archival collections. (For a list of current collections, please see library.syr.edu/plastics.)

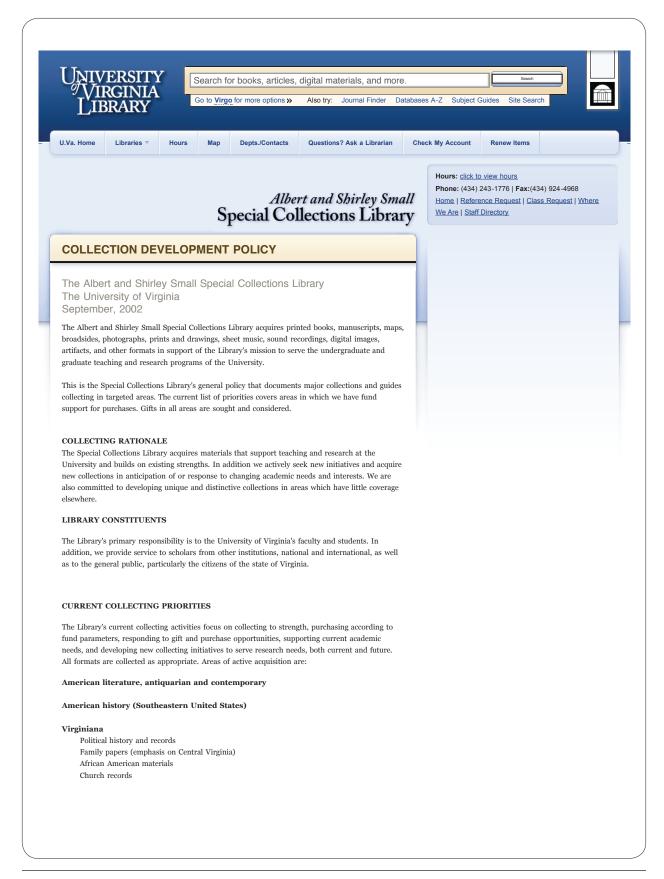
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Plastics Collection Development Policy

http://library.syr.edu/find/scrc/PDF/policies/Plastics%20Collection%20Development%20Policy.pdf

We also collect plastic artifacts where the artifact documents a key moment in the history of plastic; represents an important scientific, technical, or cultural innovation; or is deemed an iconic object due to its development, design, or purpose. We also accept plastic artifacts that complement and illustrate our existing collections. All donated artifacts must have basic descriptive information. This should include the date, type of plastic, and manufacturer, as well as some narrative explaining the item's Geographic range Our collection focuses primarily on the United States. Chronological range The objects and documentation date from the mid-1800s to the present. The earliest material relates to John Wesley Hyatt, who pioneered the use of celluloid in 1869. Our collection is most heavily concentrated in the period from 1945 to 1970; archival materials dating before and after that period are especially desired. Sam Gruber, Curator of the Plastics Collection: plastics@syr.edu (e-mail), 315-443-2697 (telephone), 315-443-2671 (facsimile)

Small Special Collections Library Collection Development Policy http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/small/collections/policy.html



Small Special Collections Library Collection Development Policy http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/small/collections/policy.html

Architectural papers Maps Sheet Music

British literature

18th and 19th century

Sporting books and manuscripts

Horse racing
Fox hunting
Regional antiquarian stud broadsides
Carriage-making
Veterinary medicine
English illustrated sporting books
Equestrian fiction

World War I

Sheet music Fiction Posters

Bibliography, the book arts, history of the book and typography Fine press and artist's books Pop-up books Victorian publishers bindings Typography

DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR COLLECTIONS

American Literature

The American literature collections include over 80,000 printed works and approximately 275,000 manuscripts, representing fiction, poetry, drama, and essays. The collections include virtually all printed works and large manuscript holdings of major and minor American authors from 1775 through 1950, as well as selected authors up to the present. Included are modern authors, writers of the Harlem Renaissance, the Beats, popular fiction, and over one hundred contemporary American and Virginia authors.

Current collecting focus: Selected antiquarian and contemporary American and Virginia authors.

American History

The major emphasis of the American history collections is on primary materials relating to the history of the southeastern United States, including the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Works on or relating to all aspects of the history of Virginia and books owned by Thomas Jefferson comprise the areas of greatest interest. Subjects include all areas of the historical record, and cover the period prior to European contact with America in the 15th century, continuing through the Reconstruction following the Civil War, in the latter part of the 19th century.

Current collecting focus: Primary materials relating to the Southeastern United States.

Virginiana

Collecting interests for Virginiana overlap somewhat with those for American history and American literature, and are supported by designated funds. Virginiana collections include both antiquarian and contemporary printed and manuscript materials such as literature, maps and atlases, publishers' imprints, cookbooks, and general and local histories. Also collected are books from the 1828 Catalogue of the University of Virginia Library, historic newspapers relating to Jefferson and other regional historical figures or subjects, postcards, authors' papers, photographs of local

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interest, business records, architectural drawings and papers, church records, political histories and records, and family papers.

Current collecting focus: Political papers, architectural drawings and papers, central Virginia families, church records, literary papers, maps, general and local histories, African American non-literary authors, Civil War in Virginia, fiction by non-Virginia authors set in Virginia, natural history.

British Literature

The British literature collections include both printed and manuscript works by authors and illustrators of all periods. Among the most significant are collections of gothic novels, British periodicals, and Vanity Fair illustrations. Eighteenth-century holdings are well represented by Alexander Pope and Henry Fielding, and the nineteenth century has significant collections of Alfred Tennyson, Charles Dickens and Rudyard Kipling. Major women authors include Jane Austen and the Brontes. The twentieth century is most significantly represented by a collection of the works of Edith. Osbert, and Sacheverell Sitwell.

Current collecting focus: Pope, Fielding, Victorian literature (especially women authors)

Sporting Collection

The sporting collection contains books, manuscripts, periodicals, broadsides, and ephemera relating to the history and practice of equestrian and related estate sports, including racing, coaching, fox hunting, and horse breeding. Also included are a variety of materials in allied fields of horseshoeing, veterinary medicine, hunting dogs, falconry, game fowls, cockfighting, animal art, equestrian fiction, and life on the old coach roads of England. Modern and antiquarian items are included and are of interest to historian and sportsman alike.

Current collecting focus: Carriage-making, fox hunting, regional antiquarian stud broadsides, veterinary

medicine, English illustrated sporting books, equestrian fiction, horse racing.

World War I

The World War I collection is a broad one containing printed works, manuscripts, literature, memoirs, military manuals, movies, posters, broadsides, sheet music, art and cartoons, camp newspapers, pamphlets, propaganda, photographs, and ephemera relating to the war years as fought abroad or endured at home.

Current collecting focus: Sheet music, fiction, posters

Bibliography, the book arts, history of the book, and typography

These collections contain materials in any format that support the study of bibliography and the history of the book and printing. Included are works on typography, binding, papermaking, preservation, book illustration, bibliography, biography, history of the book, fine printing, fine bindings, exemplars of the book arts, printing history, and various bookmaking techniques, book artist's papers and artifacts, and medieval manuscripts.

Current collecting focus: artist's books, pop-up books, Victorian publishers bindings, typography

French Books, 16th - 19th century

An important group of French books on philosophy, history, and literature, from the sixteenth through the nineteenth century, this collection contains many elaborate bindings by the finest French craftsmen of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as well as many seventeenth century

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books in original bindings of the period. The collection's particular strength is the Renaissance, where such authors as Montaigne, Ronsard, Estienne, and Rabelais are well-represented. The thirty-six volume Encyclopaedie, ou Dictionnaire raisonne des Sciences, des Arts et des Metiers... (1751-1780), known as the Diderot Encyclopedia, is unquestionably the most important title in the collection

Current collecting focus: Funds are currently unavailable for purchase in this area; however, appropriate gifts are accepted.

Archives of the University of Virginia

Holdings of the University Archives extend from the early 19th century to the present, with strongest holdings from the twentieth century forward. Materials include the non-current records of lasting value that are generated by or that document the activities of the students, faculty, and administrators of the University. Records consist of information in any of a variety of formats such as: correspondence on paper or in electronic form (email); office administrative files of information organized by subject; financial information on computer tape or microfiche; invoices; tape recordings of meetings; videotape or movie film of graduation; etc., which are arranged in thirty-one record groups.

Current collecting focus: The Rector and Visitors; Office of the President; Office of the Provost; Office of the Vice President for Administration; faculty; administrative staff and officers (personal papers); students and alumni papers; and facilities management.

PROGRAMS SUPPORTED BY THE COLLECTIONS

Academic programs and institutes:

American studies
Rare Book School
Foreign language studies
British and American literature and history
Education
Media studies

Art and architecture

Music Government

Religion

History of Science

Women's studies

African American studies

Sociology and anthropology

Geography

UVA history and life

Other Programs:

Library exhibition programs

Digital and electronic publications and resources

Public relations, development, and outreach of the Library and the University

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	Arrangement	Guidelines

Object number:			Subjects:			
Collection number:		*****	1			
Category:]			
Object term:]			
Object name:			1			
Common name:						
Current location:						
Location notes:			***************************************			
Donor/Source:						
Former owner(s):						
Provenance notes:						
Historic location:				****		
Measurements:		10.00				
Material and process:						
Description:			-			
Inscription:						
Mark:						
Maker/Artist:						
Place of Origin:					-1-1-	
Date:						
Condition: Excellent Good Fa	ir Poor	Very	Poor		<u> </u>	
Condition notes:						
Exhibit history:						
Sources used in identification:						
Notes:						
			r			
			Cataloger: Date Cataloged:			

Common and Useful Information Elements for Cataloging Pictorial Materials http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/tp/Common%20Information%20Elements.pdf

Common and Useful Information Elements for Cataloging Pictorial Materials Compiled by Helena Zinkham, June 2004

Prints & Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4730

The following ideas come from both formal cataloging standards and from practical experience with large collections as well as single images in digital imaging projects. Published guidelines, such as *Graphic Materials* (*GM*) and *Describing Archives: A Content Standard (DACS*), should be consulted for more detailed advice. The "Tips for Useful Description of Pictures" (on the last page) explains why some information elements are especially important for visual materials.

Common Elements for Description & Cataloging

The information elements are equally applicable to catalog records and finding aids. The elements appear in most encoding schemes (although the data name differs), including MARC21, Dublin Core, and EAD. The collection-level example is for a fictional group of photographs. The item-level example uses a real photograph (shown at right) associated for teaching purposes with the fictional collection.



Source: Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, LC-USZC4-6165

Area	Element(s)	Collection-Level Example	Item-Level Example
CREATOR & CONTEXT	Creator names & roles (access points and notes)	South, Cole, collector. Askew, Thomas, 1850?–1914, photographer. Van Vechten, Carl, 1880–1964, photographer.	
		Includes works by many different photographers, with numerous images by Thomas Askew and Carl Van Vechten.	Unidentified photographic studio in Detroit, Michigan.
	Administrative / biographical history	Cole South began assembling this collection in the 1970s to visually document African American history, life, and culture for the bicentennial celebrations in 1976.	(not used for this example)
IDENTITY	Title	Cole South collection of African American history photographs.	Portrait photo of Sojourner Truth.
	Date	1850–1975, bulk 1860–1930.	1864.
	Extent & physical description	circa 600 photographs.	1 photographic print on carte de visite mount; 4 x 2.5 in.
	Reference code	US-AkAX-PH100	US-AkAX-PH100.22.3
	Repository name & location	ABC Archives, Anchorage, Alaska, US	ABC Archives, Anchorage, Alaska, US
	Level of description	Collection	Item

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Common and Useful Information Elements for Cataloging Pictorial Materials http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/tp/Common%20Information%20Elements.pdf

Area	Element(s)	Collection-Level Example	Item-Level Example
CONTENT & STRUCTURE (includes subjects and	Scope & content	Photographs showing African Americans in different situations including military life, schools, and civil rights activities. Also many portraits.	Portrait shows Sojourner Truth, an African American abolitionist and women's rights advocate, holding her knitting while seated by a table. She sold this portrait to raise money to support herself.
work types)	Arrangement	Arranged in 2 series: 1. Portraits (alphabetical by sitter); 2. Subjects (alphabetical by topic).	(not used)
	Access points: subjects	African Americans—History. African Americans—Military life. Civil rights. Schools.	Truth, Sojourner, d. 1883. African Americans—Women.
	Access points: work types	Portraits. Photographs.	Portrait photographs. Cartes de visite.
ACCESS & USE	Access conditions (general, physical, and technical)	Access to the original photographs is limited to special appointments because the images are fragile.	(not used for this example)
(restrictions)	Rights & reproduction status	Rights status of individual images varies. For general information see reference aid: "Copyright"	No known restrictions on publication.
	Language	Captions are in English; the collector wrote most.	(not used for this example)
	Finding aids	List of portraits, subjects, and photographers is available in a finding aid.	(not used for this example)
ACQUISITION	Immediate source & custodial history	Gift, Cole South, 1996.	(not used for this example)
& APPRAISAL	Appraisal & accruals	Additions are expected.	(not used for this example)
RELATED MATERIALS	Copies & originals	Photocopies provided for general reference use. Selected items have been digitized for viewing at	Digital reproduction available at http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g06165.
	Related archival materials	(not used for this example)	Forms part of the Cole South collection of African American history photographs.
	Publications	(not used for this example)	Published in: Sojourner Truth / Nell Painter. N.Y.: Norton, 1996, p. 185– 199.
GENERAL NOTES	Notes on source of title, condition, exhibition, etc.	(not used for this example)	Printed below photo: I Sell the Shadow to Support the Substance—Sojourner Truth.
CONTROL of DESCRIPTION	Processing work, name, date, and rules.	Described by ABC, Jan. 1997, using <i>DACS</i> ; last rev. 2000.	Described by Elisabeth Parker, Feb. 2004, using <i>Graphic Materials</i> .

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Common and Useful Information Elements for Cataloging Pictorial Materials http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/tp/Common%20Information%20Elements.pdf

"USEFUL" Description of Pictorial Materials

• Use a word that identifies the broad type of material, such as "pictures"

The general word for the type of visual material should appear in the description even when specific media or format terms are also used. Most users ask for pictures using general vocabulary. Stating the broad "object type" or "work type" early in a description helps distinguish visual materials from the many other ways that information is expressed, such as in text, music, maps, or sound recordings.

• State the physical media/format and quantity

Photographs, prints, drawings, etc., come in so many shapes and sizes that researchers rely on designations such as "2,000 photographs: slides" or "1 drawing: 50 x 30 cm" to gauge the nature of the information. Will the images be hard to view? Will there be clear visual detail? How many items need to be looked at?

• Express the subject and specific work type, media, or genre

Expand on broad work types (e.g., photographs) to provide direct information about subject content, genres, and specific media (e.g., trees, landscapes, cyanotypes).

• Favor names of creators

Mentioning the names of the lithographers, photographers, and other visual creators, even when they are only partially identified, helps researchers gauge the nature of the visual information, such as amateur, commercial, corporate, or personal viewpoints.

Undertake rights statements

A rights statement in or linked to the descriptive record, even if the statement says "unknown," can simplify a researcher's choice of which materials to request or reproduce. Getting copies is often the goal for picture researchers.

• Link to digital reproductions

At least selectively, try to show users what the pictures look like. Viewing an image conveys lots of information beyond what reading a verbal description can accomplish.

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Arrangement Schemes for Photographs

http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/tp/Arrangement%20Schemes%20for%20Photographs.pdf

Arrangement Schemes for Photographs

Compiled by Brett Carnell, 2004

Prints & Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4730

This "how to" tip sheet outlines typical categories (also called series) for arranging photographs within collections. A sample container list for a fictional collection illustrates the presentation of the physical arrangement.

Typical series for photographs

Physical format is a frequent primary criterion for establishing photographic series. Original order is often based on format distinctions, because material such as prints and slides have different storage needs and uses even before they reach an archives. The archives might further separate material by format, especially negatives, to ensure preservation of fragile material. When only a few items are in a special format, references to separate storage locations can suffice rather than establishing an entire series.

Photographic series listed in finding aids often appear to be subject based, because topical words begin the series name. The primary criterion for such series, the physical format "prints," is implicit. Series for other formats such as negatives, albums, or cased photographs tend to have the format term stated explicitly in the series name.

Within each format-based series, the subseries can rely on such "unifying elements" as function or genre, subject, or chronology. Series may also be divided into file units or items based on format such as a single album.

Examples:

Format-based series Prints

Negatives Slides Oversize

Function or Genre series Advertising photos

Book illustrations Campaign photos Exhibit prints Landscapes Portraits

Public affairs photos Staff identification photos

Subject-based series People

Culture groups Employee photos Family members Friends and acquaintances

Organizations

p. 1 of 3

Arrangement Schemes for Photographs

http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/tp/Arrangement%20Schemes%20for%20Photographs.pdf

Things

Buildings and structures Architect

Client

Construction site location

Type of structure

Products

Type or date

Events

Anniversaries Conferences

Manufacturing activities

Parades

Training programs

Places

Chronology Year

Creator-based series Names of photographers or sponsors of images

Sample Container List (Fictional Collection)

The following container contents list for a finding aid illustrates a typical arrangement scheme using a fictional photograph collection. The broadest categories are based on type of material, such as prints, albums, and negatives. The subcategories rely on genre and subject matter. Most material fits into document boxes, but special storage locations are noted for daguerreotypes, panoramas, and supplement archives.

Milagro Family Photographs, 1855-1981, bulk 1890-1966

Container

Box 1 Portraits

Family

Milagro, Concepcion, 1863-1888, n.d.

Milagro, Hermione, 1887-1972

Milagro, Marco Polo, 1909-1966

Milagro, Maria Guadalupe, 1862-1942, n.d.

Milagro, Minnie Corazon, 1916-1980

Milagro, Simon Bolivar, 1876-1936

Milagro, Yabasta, 1895-1966

O'Neal, Carmen Milagro, 1937-1966

O'Neal, Seamus, 1936-1965, n.d.

Friends and associates

Bayard, Thomas Francis, 1894-1942

Farragut, David G., 1862

Harte, Bret, 1876

Paul, Alice, 1914-1953

Scott, Randolph, 1936-1942

Unidentified, n.d.

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Arrangement Schemes for Photographs

http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/tp/Arrangement%20Schemes%20for%20Photographs.pdf

DAG CABINET 1 Daguerreotypes

Concepcion Milagro, 1855 Maria Guadalupe Milagro, 1857

Box 2 Yabasta Milagro lantern slide lecture on women's suffrage, 1922

Box 3 Hermione Milagro as actress and playwright, 1924-1936

Rush to Madness, 1924 Guadalajara Rebel, 1924 Four on the Run, 1925 Tender Embrace, 1926 On the Rocks, 1936

Container

Box 4 Simon Bolivar Milagro ambassadorship to Xanadu, 1932

Official activities and travel

Presenting papers, Feb. 2, 1932

Ribbon Cutting, Styx Bridge, March 15, 1932

State dinner, March 21, 1932

Conference on Xanadu oxygen production, April 1-4

Good will tour, May 2-22

Audience with Grand Vizier, May 24 Departure ceremonies, May 28

Box 5 Presentation album from the Grand Vizier

PANORAMA 176 Panorama of Xanadu Royal Palace

Albums

Box 6 1875 – 1921 Box 7 1922 - 1948 Box 8 1948 - 1953 Box 9 1954 – 1962

Box 10 1959 Disneyland vacation

Box 11 1963 - 1966

Box 12 Milagro family art collection

Painting Photography Sculpture

SUPP ARCH 33 Campaign button of Senator Marco Polo Milagro, 1956

Drawer 14 Negatives

p. 3 of 3

PastPerfect IV: Instructions & Guidelines

Add New Object

- Open PastPerfect click on desktop icon
- Log into PastPerfect:
 Double-click your name from the list
 Enter password: cgaperfect
- On the main menu, click the OBJECTS button to bring up the Objects Catalog item record screen
- Click the ADD button (top of the record, third from left) to bring up the Add New Object screen
- To clear the fields on the Add New Object screen, select Fill with Blank Data button
- Enter ACCESSION # click Search File for accession number and double-click selection

[PRESS TAB]

• **SOURCE** will fill in automatically with the donor's name

[PRESS TAB]

• Enter OBJECT ID

CGA.Artcase.drawer#.Item# [CGA.AC.A17.007] CGA.Coll Code.Box#.Item# [CGA.JS.1.155a-155t]

[PRESS TAB]

- Enter OBJECT NAME click Search Authority File button and double-click the format from the authority list
- Select ADD this will bring up the Objects Catalog Item Record screen

*Accession Number for each donation is created by authorized library staff.

- * Object ID is a unique identifier, sometimes referred to as the Finding Number, assigned to each object which identifies its location
- * Object ID is written lightly in pencil at the lower right corner on the verso of the object
- * Item# must have 3 digits (001, 024, 999)
- * Last record # entered will appear beneath
- *Object Name is the format or physical type of the work. Please ask if you are unsure.
- *Default is "original art"

Add Metadata to the Objects Catalog Item Record

 Select COLLECTION from the authority list – right click in the field, double –click collection name to add

*Collection name is derived from the donor or artist and will be assigned by authorized staff

[PRESS TAB]

- Notice the Object ID shows up automatically
- Enter OTHER #

[PRESS TAB to Home Location]

- Notice that the Accession # shows up automatically
- Enter HOME LOCATION by rightclicking and selecting from the authority list: "Billy Ireland Cartoon Library & Museum"

[PRESS TAB to **Date**]

- Enter **DATE** as YYYY-MM-DD
- o If no month, YYYY-??-DD
- o If no day, YYYY-MM-??
- o If year only, YYYY

[PRESS TAB]

- Enter the **YEAR RANGE** for the object
- o If date is known, enter the year in both fields
- If date is YYY?, enter YYY0 thru YYY9

[PRESS TAB]

• Enter CATALOG DATE which is the date the record is entered – MM/DD/YYYY

[PRESS TAB]

 Enter CATALOGED BY – right-click and select your name from the authority list *Other # is the Collection Code, a permanent letter code assigned by authorized staff to an incoming or existing collection.

***PUR** is used for purchases by the library

*This may also be entered in the **Location** information

- *Date is the composition date or publication date of the object
- *For probable dates, enter circa YYYY, YYY? or a range of dates
- *For unknown dates, try to supply at least the decade – note that the art is undated in the **Description** field
- *Year Range is entered even if the year is known, so that it is searchable to the user entering a date limit search in the online database
- * If date is unknown, enter the smallest range that can be determined
- *Note that the date format for Catalog Date changes from the Date field

[PRESS TAB to Description]

- Enter notes regarding the object in DESCRIPTION
- If there are multiple objects for one item record, please provide a short description next to the Object ID for each item, if applicable

[PRESS TAB]

- Enter **DIMENSIONS** of the object in centimeters
- Be sure that the CM. radio button is selected; if not, save the record, select Edit button, select cm. button and continue

[PRESS TAB to Count]

• Enter **COUNT** if more than 1 item is represented by the record

[PRESS TAB to Dimension Details]

 Enter DIMENSION DETAILS, if any, for the object or other objects represented by the record

[*Before advancing to the **Title** field, be sure that the **ART** button and **ART** radio button are both selected]

[PRESS TAB to Title]

- Type in the artist's TITLE or caption of the object exactly as it is written
- If no title is provided, enter the text from the first word balloon in the upper left; then other wording from the art; and finally, a supplied title entered in [brackets]

[PRESS TAB]

- *Description contains pertinent information about the object that is not contained in any other fields.
- *Examples include: the date of publication if other than the date created; name of an article, poem, story the art illustrated; art undated; art hand-colored; drawing on verso; inscriptions by the artist;
- * Dimensions refer to size, entered as centimeters. If in inches, convert. If the work is framed, enter the frame size and image size. Measure accurately-
- *If multiple items are different sizes, enter "sizes vary"

- *Dimension Details are any special notes in reference to the size including: irregular dimensions, matt or frame size if not included in Dimension.
- *Sizes for multiple items may be listed here; enter numerous items of different sizes as "sizes vary"
- *Quotation marks are entered in the **Title** only if used by the artist
- *Only supplied titles are entered in brackets
- *If you are unsure how to title an object, please ask authorized staff

PastPerfect IV: Instructions & Guidelines

 Enter the ARTIST – right-click in the field and double-click name from the authority list

[PRESS TAB]

- If more than one person participated in creating the object, enter ARTIST2 from the authority list, then Artist3 if applicable
- To enter a fourth creator, click the Custom button and enter Artist4 as above

[PRESS TAB to Signed Name]

 Enter the SIGNED NAME used by the artist – it may be last name only, pseudonym, or abbreviation

[PRESS TAB]

 Enter SIGNATURE LOCATION on the object

[PRESS TAB]

- Select the MEDIUM used for the object right-click in the field and choose from the authority list. Multiple entries, in order of prominence, can be selected
- Medium support should be the last entry

- * Artist is the creator and or names associated with the creation of the work *Do not edit Artist names on the authority list
- *If Artist names or life dates need to be added, notify authorized staff

 *When adding multiple creators, click in
- *When adding multiple creators, click in the field to the right of **Artist** field, and select their role in creating the object from the authority list (artist, illustrator, writer, etc.)

- *Medium refers to the substance or materials the artist used to create the artwork.
- *Medium support refers to the substance on which the medium is applied (paper, board, canvas, fabric, wood, glass, etc)
- *Print medium is identified by technique (chromolithograph, etching, engraving, silkscreen, etc.)

[*You will now be working with the screens accessible by the buttons in the last section of the record in the lower right quadrant]

Add Metadata to Location

- Click on LOCATION to add location information for the object
- Enter the HOME LOCATION
 /BUILDING right-click in field to select
 from the list: Billy Ireland Cartoon Library
 & Museum

[PRESS TAB to Container]

- Enter the **Object ID** without the prefix of CGA into CONTAINER (AC.M17.006a-t) [PRESS TAB]
 - Type the date into the INVENTORY DATE

[PRESS TAB]

- Enter **BY** right-click and select your name from the authority list
- Select DATASET at the lower and choose CGA from the drop-down list
- Click CLOSE at the upper right of screen

[Notice that the **Location** button is highlighted after information has been entered]

Add Metadata to Condition

- Click the CONDITION button to add general and/or detailed information about the condition of the object.
- Enter CONDITION by choosing from the drop-down list

[PRESS TAB]

• Type the **DATE**

[PRESS TAB]

*If you have entered the **Home Location** from the main screen, the library name will automatically appear. Proceed to next step

* Container is the only field used to describe the location of the object

PastPerfect IV: Instructions & Guidelines

• Enter **BY** – right-click and select your name from the authority list

[PRESS TAB]

- Enter GENERAL CONDITION NOTES if applicable
- Click CLOSE at the upper right of screen

Add Metadata to Classification, Subjects, Search Terms

- Click PEOPLE, CLASSIFICATION, SUBJECTS, SEARCH TERMS button to enter additional details for the object
- Enter **CLASSIFICATION** right-click in the field to select from authority list.

[*If the object is an NOT an editorial cartoon, click on CLOSE and proceed to CUSTOM instructions]

[PRESS TAB if object is an editorial cartoon]

 Enter SEARCH TERMS for an editorial cartoon – type in pertinent objects or people shown in the cartoon. Press "enter" after each entry

[PRESS TAB]

- Enter SUBJECTS for an editorial cartoon type in words or phrases that describe topics or issues addressed by the cartoon. Press "enter" after each entry
- Click CLOSE at the upper right of screen

- *Enter obvious condition problems such as: tears, staining, foxing, mold, losses, folding, creasing, etc.
- *Enter if the object is encapsulated, matted or framed, mounted to board, etc.
- *More detailed condition reports are entered via another screen
- *Classification is the genre, the category of artistic endeavor having a particular form, content, or technique
- *Do not edit Classification authority list
- * Multiple entries are possible (magazine cartoon + editorial cartoon.)
- *Press "enter" after each entry
- * Use full proper names for all notable persons (George W. Bush, NOT Bush or George W.)
- *No periods in abbreviations (USSR, FBI, NAACP)
- *Spell out words such as World War II, NOT WWII, United State NOT US, American flag NOT US flag
- *Do not repeat Search Terms in Subjects
- *If you don't know, consult other resources including the Internet or ask authorized staff
- *For dated cartoons, search news stories by date at Vanderbilt Television News Archive at http://tvnews.vanderbilt.edu

Add Metadata to Custom

- Click on CUSTOM button to enter Publication, Publication Vol., Publication No., Syndicated By and/or Artist4
- Enter the name of the PUBLICATION right-click in the field to select from the authority list

[PRESS TAB or CLOSE]

• Type in **PUBLICATION VOL.** number if applicable

[PRESS TAB or CLOSE]

• Type in **PUBLICATION NO.** (issue number) if applicable

[PRESS TAB or CLOSE]

• Enter **SYNDICATED BY** – right-click in the field to select from the authority list

[PRESS TAB to Artist4 or click CLOSE]

• Enter **ARTIST4** if applicable – right-click to select from the authority list

[PRESS TAB to Alternate Title or CLOSE]

- Type in **ALTERNATE TITLE** if applicable
- Click CLOSE at the upper right of screen
- Click **SAVE** button in the upper left of the Item Record to save all information
- Check the record for accuracy

- * Publication is the title of the journal, magazine, newspaper or book in which the art was published
- *Do not edit Publication authority list
- * If a **Publication** needs to be added, notify authorized staff

- *A Syndicate serves as an agent for a cartoonist or comic strip creator and markets, promotes and distributes their work to various media on behalf of the artist. An Artist can be self-syndicated
- *Do not confuse Syndicate with publisher
- *Do not edit **Syndicated By** authority list
- * If a **Syndicate** needs to be added, notify authorized staff
- *Do not edit Artist4 authority list
- * If an **Artist** needs to be added, notify authorized staff
- * Alternate Title is most often used for comic strips. The indexed title is entered as Title with the additional title for that particular strip entered as Alternate Title

Making Corrections

- Click on the EDIT button at the top to correct or add additional information
- Enter all corrections or additions on any screen in the record
- To correct the Object ID, click on EDIT, then click Change Access#, Object ID or Loan# button located next to the Edit button and make the change, then click the SAVE button
- Finally, click SAVE at the upper left of the Item Record to save the updated record
- Select ADD to add another object record to the database

Creating Default Data

*Click Edit on the Location, Condition, Classification/Subjects/Search Terms and Custom screens to make changes. Then click Save and Close buttons in the upper right to save these changes.

- *Change Default Data allows you to enter data into the fields that is common to all or a group of records.
- *For the following records, click **Fill with Default Data** and these entries will fill in automatically until you change them
- *Examples of default data include: Collection, Collection Code, Catalogued by, Artist, Classification, Publication, Syndicate

TIPS

First and foremost, if you have any questions about anything, *please ask*. Accuracy in spelling and inputting the correct information into the proper fields is of utmost importance. Errors will affect the results of any search.



University Libraries

MODERN GRAPHIC HISTORY LIBRARY PROCESSING MANUAL

^{**}Because of the variety of materials found in the Modern Graphic History Library, the following steps are guidelines and should be applied flexibly and sensibly, keeping in mind that they will address many basic questions and concerns that you will have when processing the collections. Please see the MGHL Curator with questions.

Modern Graphic History Library Processing Manual

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INTRODUCTION

The Modern Graphic History Library is dedicated to acquiring and preserving distinguished works of modern illustration and pictorial graphic culture while also promoting sustained academic consideration of those materials. Focusing on artists' working materials and sketches as well as finished artworks, the range of the collection extends from book, magazine, and advertising illustration to graphic novels, comics, poster design, pictorial information design, and animation, with the Al Parker Collection standing as a highlight.

The purpose of processing the MGHL collection is to organize and preserve archival documents and artwork relevant to the history of modern illustration and to ensure its access to Washington University faculty and students, and the public.

This manual is based on the Washington University Archives manual and manuals created by other repositories and adapted for specific use at the MGHL:

"Processing Manual," The Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles, May 2008.

"Archival Processing Manual," Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, (http://www.library.yale.edu/beinecke/manuscript/process/index.html) revised Mar. 2001.

"Processing Manual and Policy Guide," Archives and Modern Manuscripts Program, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, Jun. 2000.

Background Research

It is important to obtain information regarding dates, works, contributors, and publications. Further research into the artworks and persons involved may also be required. Research is fundamental to enabling informed decisions regarding the context, arrangement, and value of the materials.

When secondary sources are unavailable, information can be gleaned from the collection itself. Information from secondary sources should also be verified by the collection.

Guiding Principles

Respect des fonds/provenance. Papers or records created or accumulated by one person or office should not be intermingled with those of another.

<u>Original order</u>. Identify and preserve if possible; this will save processing time and may reveal something about the creator (especially important in dealing with personal papers).

Modern Graphic History Library Processing Manual

<u>Order out of chaos</u>. The initial survey of a collection may not show any order, but check closely as some creators have a scheme that is not easily discernable.

<u>Accessibility</u>. The arrangement and description of a collection so that researchers can find information with a minimum amount of searching. Accessibility may conflict with original order, so the decision about arrangement must be decided on a case-by-case basis.

Lack of universality. There is no one way to arrange and describe all collections.

<u>Service</u>. One of the major goals of the Modern Graphic History Library is to make the material that has been donated available and accessible to researchers. This is accomplished through the processing of collections, as described in this manual; by staffing a reading room with regular hours of operation; by responding to telephone, e-mail and written requests for information; and by advising patrons on research strategies.

<u>Preservation</u>. To preserve historical documentation is considered by many archivists to be the major goal of the archival profession.

Informed judgment and common sense.

Types of Collections

Organic.

- · Personal papers of an individual or family.
- Records of an organization.

Collective.

 Combination of organizational records and personal papers (as in the case of company records that include the personal papers of the founder or executives).

Artificial.

- Discrete items assembled by a collector or by the Archives to document a particular person or subject (e.g. Craver Collection).
- ** Each type could be a new collection or an accrual (addition to an existing collection). For accruals, make sure to look at the original collection and discuss with the supervisor whether to integrate the material or set up a similar separate arrangement.

Modern Graphic History Library Processing Manual

Accessioning

The accessioning process allows us to get basic intellectual control over the materials. Once the collection is physically transferred to the MGHL, library staff will document the contents of the collection, their condition, order, and its temporary location until processing occurs.

Arrangement

Arrangement is the way items, groupings, and collections are ordered to reveal their contents and significance. It involves the physical organization of materials in accordance with the accepted archival principles of provenance and original order. There are several steps involved in the arrangement process: research, survey of records, physical arrangement, processing, re-housing, and labeling.

Objectives of Arrangement

- To provide a rational order in which individual documents or facts can be found with a modest amount of search and analysis.
- To maintain (or restore) and present to researchers the original order of the papers or records as evidence of how they were used by the creator and why they were created. The "sum of the whole is greater than the parts" in that there is value in knowing what a person saved, what they did not save, and how they organized the material.
- To identify potential preservation problems.
- To provide a basis for description.

Levels of Arrangement

- Repository: How collections are arranged on shelves (the MGHL uses a shelf list to locate
 collections because alphabetical or chronological arrangement would require constant shifting as
 new collections are added).
- Collection (also known as Record Group): Usually by provenance, or several related accessions may be combined.
- Series and subseries: Logical breaks by content, arrangement, medium, or format.
- Folder: Sequential, alphabetical, chronological or some combination of these.
- · Document: Usually sequential.

Types of Arrangement

- · Original order (used whenever possible).
- · Chronological
- Topical
- Alphabetical
- Combination

Modern Graphic History Library Processing Manual

Description

The process of establishing intellectual and administrative control over holdings through the preparation of finding aids.

Objectives of Description

- To provide administrative control for the repository staff
 - o Location of collections physically, so it can be located
 - o General contents of collections
 - o Provenance of collections (Why is it here? How long has it been here?)
- To establish intellectual control for the researcher
 - o General nature of repository's holdings
 - o General contents of individual collections
 - o Information available on a specific topic
 - o Specific information available within an individual collection

Levels of Description (from general to more specific)

- Repository (Online list of finding aids in University Archives for staff and patrons; shelf list for staff).
- Collection (Finding Aid, Inventory, Box List, etc.).
- Series and subseries (located within a finding aid).
- Folder (located within a finding aid).
- · Document (inventory of individual items located in folders).
 - o Normally used only for very small or very important collections.

Qualities of Good Finding Aids

- Clarity and conciseness
- Anticipation of researchers' needs
- Objectivity
- Avoid archival jargon (provenance, ephemera, etc.)
- Avoid terminology that may be confusing or archaic.
- · Avoid abbreviations or acronyms when possible (except for very well known, YMCA, US)

- SERIES A body of file units or documents arranged in accordance with a unified filing system or maintained by the records creator as a unit because of some relationship arising out of their creation, receipt, or use.
- SUBGROUP A body of related records within a record group, usually consisting of the records of a
 primary subordinate administrative unit or of records series related chronologically, functionally, or by
 subject.
- SUBSERIES A subgrouping of materials in a series maintained by the file's creator for reasons of function creation, receipt, or use.
- TRANSCRIPT Whether it is in the author's or a copyist's hand, or typewritten, a transcript implies the copying of something already completed: often, indeed, of something already published. When, for example, a poet writes out a favorite poem for a friend or an admirer, the result (although it is in his AUTOGRAPH) is a transcript, and not an original manuscript in the strict sense. [From ABC]
- VERSO The back or reverse, side of the LEAF; i.e. the left-hand page of an open book or manuscript.
 Verso is the complement to RECTO. ABC

GLOSSARY OF ARTWORK-RELATED TERMS

This glossary is based in part on and draws several definitions from Wikipedia.com.

- ACRYLIC PAINT A fast-drying paint containing pigment suspended in an acrylic polymer emulsion. Acrylic paints can be diluted with water, but become water-resistant when dry.
- ARTIST'S BOOK A book conceived and/or produced by an artist; may include imagery conceived for the publication and/or text.
- ARTWORK All illustrated material, ornamentation, photos and charts, etc. that is prepared for reproduction.
- CANVAS A firm, loosely woven cloth. Or, a painting.
- CARICATURE An exaggerated, distorted representation of a subject in art or literature.
- COMIC (Comic book, Comic paper, Strip cartoon) A sequence of illustrations containing a story, or stories.
- COLLAGE (From the French: coller, to glue) A work of formal art, primarily in the visual arts, made from an assemblage of different forms, thus creating a new whole.
- COMMERCIAL ART (see also GRAPHIC DESIGN) Artwork, such as illustration, photography, graphic design, prepared for predetermined commercial purposes, such as advertising and general promotion.
- GOACHE Pronounced "Gwash" (rhymes with "squash") (from the Italian guazzo, "water paint, splash") A type of paint consisting of pigment suspended in water. Gouache differs from watercolor in that the particles are larger, the ratio of pigment to water is much higher, and an additional, inert, white pigment such as chalk is also present. This makes gouache heavier and more opaque, with greater reflective qualities.
- GRAPHIC ARTS Usually refers to arts derived from or dependent on drawing; sometimes used to
 denote all processes by which prints are made; may refer to the entire field of commercial printing and
 illustration.

Modern Graphic History Library Processing Manual

- GRAPHIC DESIGN (See also COMMERCIAL ART, VISUAL COMMUNICATION) The design of visual communications, usually to be printed or reproduced photographically, advertisements, books, magazines, newspapers, leaflets, posters, diagrams, trademarks, corporate identities, sign systems, packaging, film and television graphics, etc., and employing words and/or images.
- GRAPHICS Any presentation of data in visual form; illustrations, graphic designs, etc.
- ILLUSTRATED BOOK A book that includes visual images to explain, augment, or embellish the text.
- ILLUSTRATION A drawing, photograph, or other image representation designed to decorate or to clarify a text.
- MIXED MEDIA In drawing and painting this refers to the use of different media in the same picture.
- OIL PAINTING A painting with pigments that are bound with a medium of drying oil.
- OIL PASTEL (also called wax oil crayon) A painting and drawing medium with characteristics similar to pastels and wax crayons.
- PEN AND INK A technique of drawing or writing, in which colored (this includes black) ink is applied to paper using a pen or other stylus.
- PROOF A trial impression of a printed image.
- SKETCH A preliminary drawing of a composition.
- SKETCH BOOK A book of, or for, sketches or rough drawings.
- STUDY A detailed drawing or painting made of one or more parts of a final composition, but not the whole work.
- TEAR SHEET A term used by Advertising agencies to denote a page cut or torn from a publication as proof that an article/photo/illustration was published.
- TYPOGRAPHY The art or practice of printing; the style and appearance of printed matter.
- VISUAL COMMUNICATION Conveying a message through sight, a recognition of symbols, rather than through textual or auditory means.
- WATERCOLOR The medium or the resulting artwork, in which the paints are made of pigments suspended in a water soluble vehicle. The traditional and most common support for watercolor paintings is paper.

Art Collection Descriptions
7 ii c Concection Descriptions

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

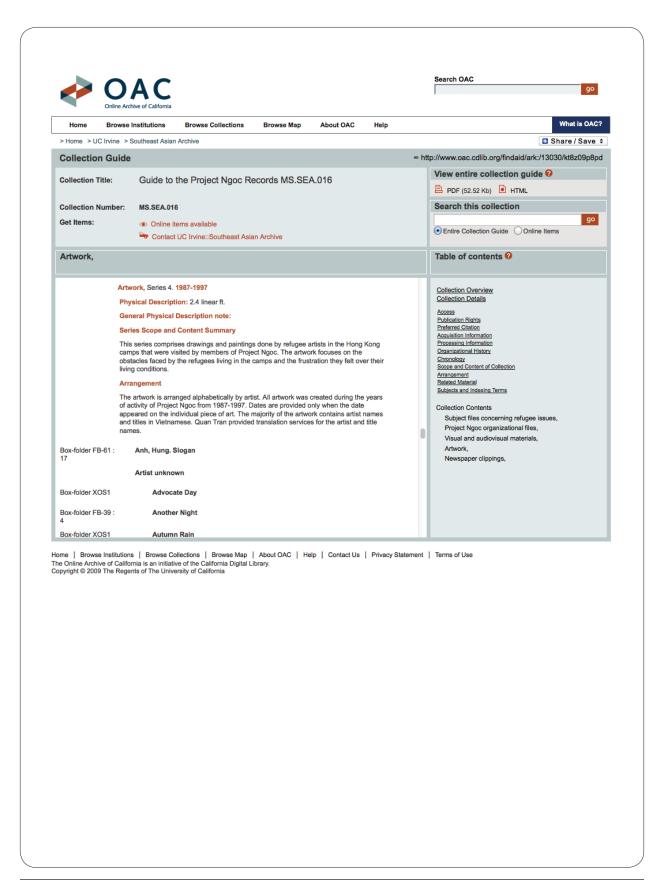
Guide to the Project Ngoc Records MS.SEA.016

http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt8z09p8pd/



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

Guide to the Project Ngoc Records MS.SEA.016. Artwork http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt8z09p8pd/dsc/#ref282



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

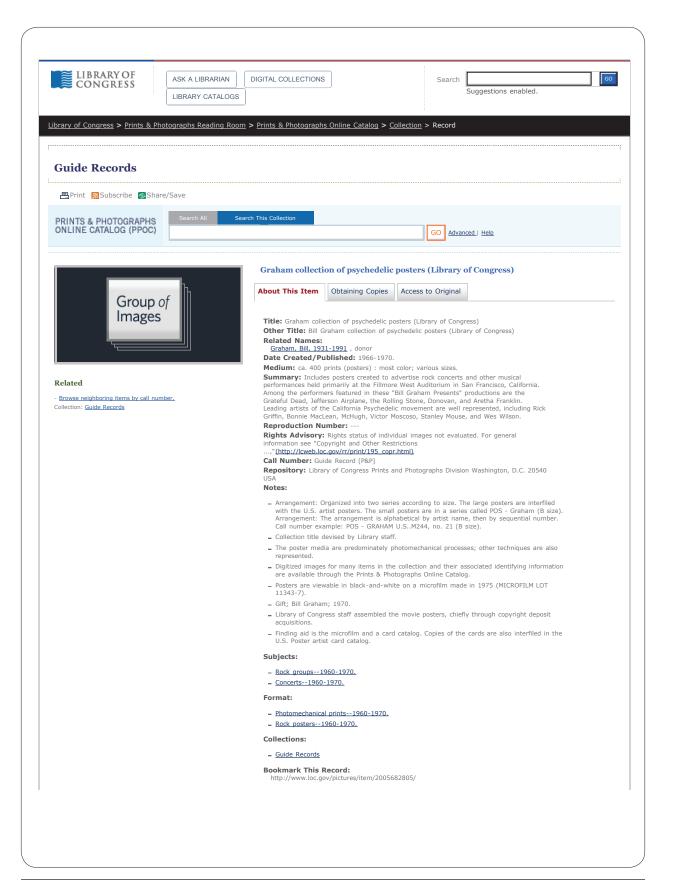
Contemplation

http://www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb3d5nb1r6/?layout=metadata&brand=oac4

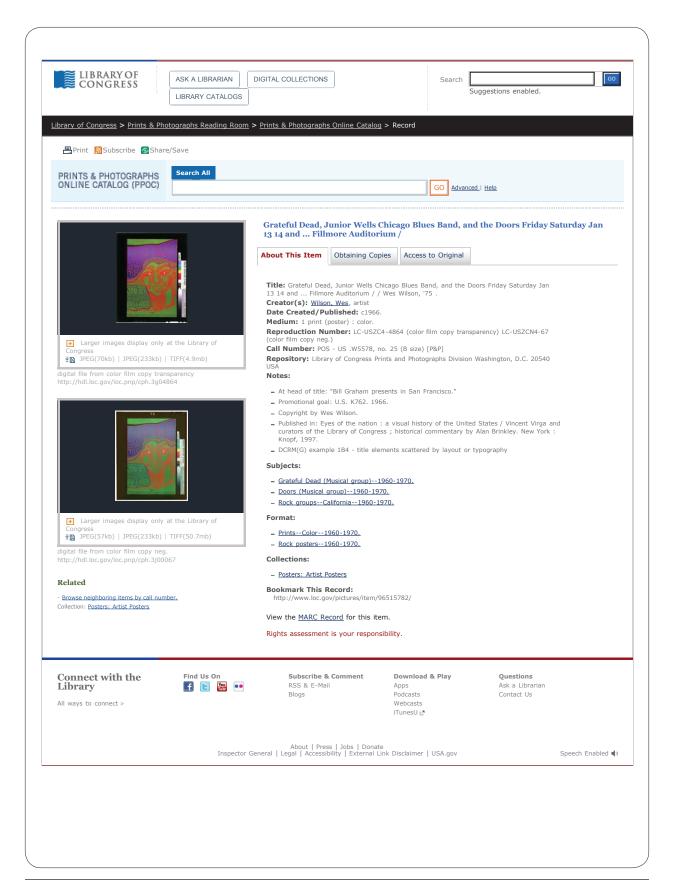


Graham Collection of Psychedelic Posters

http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/guide/item/2005682805/



Grateful Dead, Junior Wells Chicago Blues Band, and the Doors http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/96515782/

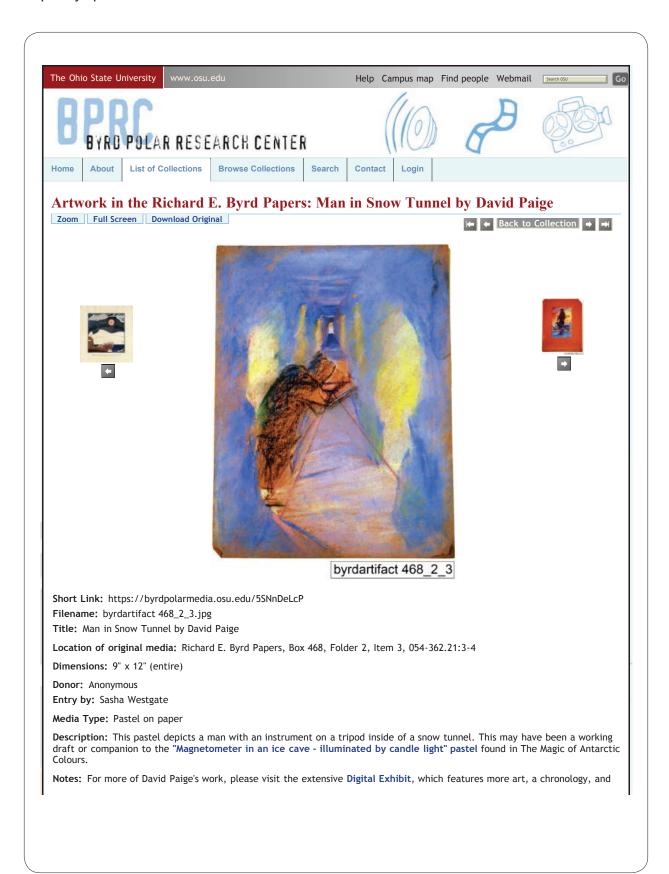


Artwork in the Richard E. Byrd Papers

https://byrdpolarmedia.osu.edu/Artwork_in_the_Richard_E_Byrd_Papers



Artwork in the Richard E. Byrd Papers: Man in Snow Tunnel by David Paige https://byrdpolarmedia.osu.edu/5SNnDeLcP



MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

James Williams fonds description

http://library.mcmaster.ca/archives/findaids/fonds/w/williamsj.htm



The William Ready Division of

Archives and Research Collections

Back to W Index

To Finding Aid

Williams, James

James Williams fonds. – 1992-2004. – 19 inkjet prints, 2 silver gelatin prints in frames; 2 exhibition catalogues.

James Williams, the son of Francis (née Porter) and Alexander Raymond Williams, was born on 26 December 1955 in Hamilton, Ontario. He completed a degree (AOCA) in new media art at OCAD in 1989 and BFA and MFA degrees in photography from the State University of New York at Buffalo in 1990 and 1992, respectively. His photographs, which juxtapose workers in factories and other settings, have been exhibited in many galleries and other venues throughout the world. He currently lives in Salford (Great Britain), where he teaches photography at the University of Bolton.

The fonds consists of inkjet prints and silver gelatin prints of different dimensions, depicting workers in factories and other buildings and settings in Dubai, western New York, Slovakia, southern Ontario, and Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Title based on the content of fonds.

The fonds (01-2011) was donated by Janice Haluszka, Edward Williams, and Dennis Gerencser. on 3 January 2011.

Finding aid available electronically.

There are no access restrictions.

Further accruals are not expected.

Contact: archives@mcmaster.ca
Last Reviewed: March 14, 2011

URL: http://library.mcmaster.ca/archives/findaids/fonds/w/williamsj.htm

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

James Williams fonds finding aid

http://library.mcmaster.ca/archives/findaids/findaids/w/williamsj.1.htm



The William Ready Division of

Archives and Research Collections

Back to W Index

To Fonds Description

Williams, James

James Williams fonds

Two catalogues of exhibitions.

James Williams: Shift, Change 1988-1998, Art Gallery of Hamilton, 1998.

Work, Workers, Work: Rearranging the Land, Dalhousie University Art Gallery, 10 October-23 November 1997

35.6 x 53.3 cm inkjet prints, framed 45.7 x 61 cm

Fashion #1, Dubai, 2000. Colour photographgraph of a women's fashion show inset with 3 b&w photographgraphs of men at sewing machines.

Fashion #3, Dubai, 2000. Colour photograph of a women's fashion show inset with 3 b&w photographs of men at sewing machines.

Fish market #3, Dubai, 1999. Colour photograph of seafood for sale inset with 3 b&w photographs of men showing fish and seafood.

Fish market #4, Dubai, 2000. Colour photograph of vegetables and other food and drink for sale inset with 3 b&w photographs of men (one carrying a bowl of fish).

Fish market #5, Dubai, 2000. Colour photograph of a restaurant with blue tables, chairs, and carpet inset with 3 b&w photographs of men (two with baskets of fish).

Construction crew #5, Dubai, 1999. Colour photograph of a building featuring a spiked fence and a sculpture of a camel inset with a b&w photograph of men wearing caps.

50.8 x 76.2 cm, b&w inkjet prints, framed 81.3 x 101.6 cm

Steeltown, western New York #1, 1991. Factory inset with 3 photographs of workers.

Steeltown, western New York #2, 1992. Factory inset with 3 photographs of workers.

Steeltown, southern Ontario #1, 1994. Factory inset with 3 photographs of workers.

Steeltown, Mexican chapter, 1996. Slag heap and factory inset with 3 photographs of workers.

Steeltown, Slovakian chapter #1, 2004. Parked cars inset with 3 photographs of workers.

Steeltown, Slovakian chapter #2, 2004. Factory and field inset with 3 photographs of workers.

Steeltown, Sydney Steel Corporation, Sydney, Nova Scotia (SYSCO) #1, 2001. Factory inset with 3 photographs of workers.

Steeltown, SYSCO, #2, 2001. Factory inset with 3 photographs of workers.

Steeltown, SYSCO, #4, 2001. Factory inset with 3 photographs of workers.

Steeltown, SYSCO, #5, 2001. Town inset with 3 photographs of workers.

Steeltown, SYSCO, #6, 2001. Factory inset with 3 photographs of workers.

27.9 x 35.6 cm silver gelatin prints, framed 81.3 x 101.6 cm

Steeltown, Slovakian chapter #3, 2004. 2 photographs. Apartment building; factory.

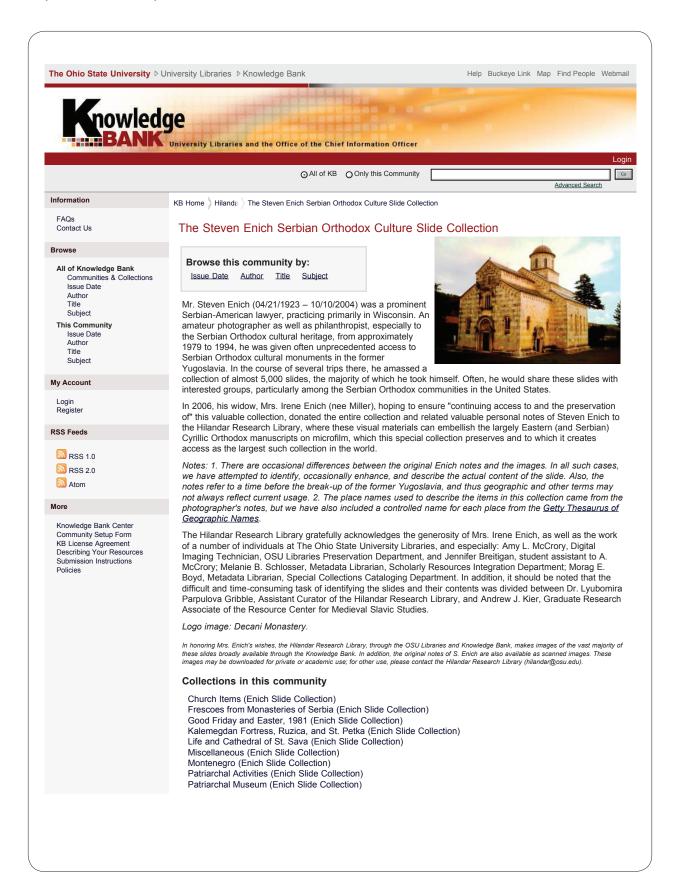
Steeltown, Slovakian chapter #4, 2004. 2 photographs. Hotel Metal; back of building with clothes line.

53.3 x 68.6 cm, colour inkjet prints, framed 81.3 x 101.6 cm

Steeltown, Slovakian chapter #5, 2004. Back of building with a boy in an open balcony.

Steeltown, Slovakian chapter #6, 2004. Apartment building.

The Steven Enich Serbian Orthodox Culture Slide Collection https://kb.osu.edu/dspace/handle/1811/37112



The Steven Enich Serbian Orthodox Culture Slide Collection https://kb.osu.edu/dspace/handle/1811/37112

> Serbian Monasteries (Enich Slide Collection) St. Cyril and Methodius, St. John Kanty Church, Irene's House (Enich Slide Collection) Stara Serbia (Enich Slide Collection) Tesla, Military, and Public Museums (Enich Slide Collection) Theological Educational Facilities (Enich Slide Collection) Vidovdan (Enich Slide Collection)

Recent Submissions



Church on Nikolje monastery mill





a... (1991-06-01)





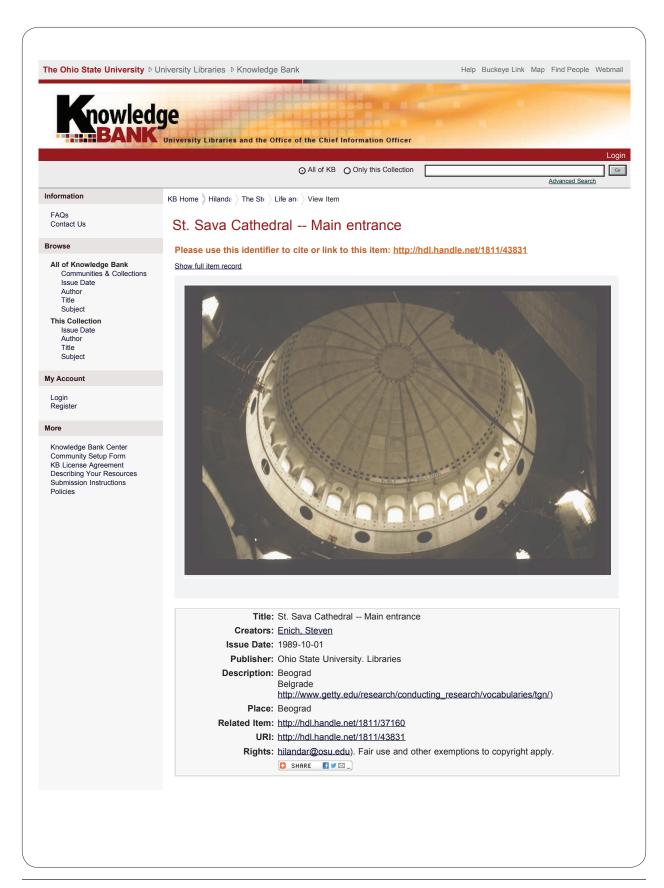
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St. Sava Cathedral—Main Entrance http://hdl.handle.net/1811/43831



Doel Reed Aquatints Records

Guide to the Doel Reed Aquatints Records

Collection Number 1999-296

Special Collections and University Archives



Oklahoma State University Stillwater, Oklahoma

Contact Information

Special Collections & University Archives Edmon Low Library, Room 204 Oklahoma State University Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-1071 USA

Phone: 405-744-6311 Fax: 405-744-7579

 $Email: \underline{lib\text{-}scua@okstate.edu}$

URL: http://www.library.okstate.edu/scua/index.htm

Processed by

Evan Rogers, June, 2002.

Updated by

Tawny Taylor, October 2010.

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Brief Description of Collection

Title

Doel Reed Aquatints Records.

Creator

Doel Reed

Dates

1932.

Language

No linguistic content

Extent

1 oversize box.

Related Archival Materials

("Doel Reed printed material," 1951-1984. Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560; "Art Department," collection #97-041. Oklahoma State University Archives).

Repository

Oklahoma State University Library, Department of Special Collections and University Archives

Location

For current information on the location of these materials, please consult the Library's online catalog or contact the Special Collections and University Archives Reference staff.

Administrative Information

Access Restrictions

Access to this collection is unrestricted.

Usage Restrictions

Access to this collection is unrestricted.

Preferred Citation

[Identification of item], Doel Reed Aquatints Records, Special Collections and University Archives, Oklahoma State University Libraries.

Provenance

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

Guide to the Doel Reed Aquatints Records

Gift of Martha Reed

Reference Code

Local Identifier: 1999-296 Repository Identifier: OkS Country Identifier: US

Biographical Note

Doel Reed formalized and chaired the Art Department at Oklahoma A & M College starting in 1924 until his retirement from the position in 1959. He became nationally recognized as a modern master of aquatint, a unique form of engraving that uses an acid biting process to create fields of shading instead of using hatching or stippling.

Doel Reed, N. A. was born May 21, 1894 in Logansport, Indiana. Shortly after he moved to Indianapolis where he would spend the years of his youth. As a young man, Reed attended Saturday drawing classes at the John Herron Art Museum in Indianapolis; here he developed his tastes for and in art as well as his interest in its pursuit. One of the figures from the museum that strongly influenced his work was the famous painter and engraver Francisco Goya. Goya inspired the strong contrasts that exist in Reed's own work. Reed also found inspiration from more contemporary artists such as Laura Knight's "beautifully designed plates" (from the preface of *Doel Reed Makes An Aquatint*), Arthur Davis, Earl Horter, and Emil Ganso all of whom he mentions in the preface of *Doel Reed Makes An Aquatint*.

After high school Reed took an apprenticeship to an architect for four years before enrolling at the Art Academy of Cincinnati. Here Reed discovered graphic design, the area in which he would make his name in aquatinting. After being enrolled at the Art Academy of Cincinnati for 1916 and 1917, Reed volunteered for service in World War I. Gas blinded Reed while he fought with the 47th Infantry in the U.S. Army, and his injuries hospitalized him for year. On his recovery he returned to the Art Academy where he discovered his interest in graphics. Since very few schools specialized in or taught graphics, Reed taught himself. His work in oils and caseins helped establish him; his aquatints, though, made him famous.

Reed married in 1920 and made his first etching for the birth announcement of his daughter. An associate, Joseph Henry Sharp, had told him about the "boundless beauty of the Southwest," and reed moved to Stillwater, Oklahoma where he chaired the art department at Oklahoma State University from 1924 until retiring to Talpa, New Mexico in 1959. While at Oklahoma State, the National Academy of Design elected him to an Associate membership position, and in 1952 he achieved full Academician status. Talpa, the surrounding pueblos, and countryside of the Taos area had served as the subjects of many of the sketches he turned into prints during his time in Stillwater. He visited New Mexico and Arizona often on the advice of his associates and friends. It was his practice to sketch in the field, to set down the mood as quickly as possible, and then finish the

Guide to the Doel Reed Aquatints Records

painting or print back in his studio. His early base in architecture made buildings a focal point of much of his work.

A prominent member of the art community in Taos and New Mexico after 1960, Reed's work has been exhibited in somewhere close to 350 juried shows, and he has won over 100 national and international awards for art. His subject matter consists mainly of southwest geography and the female form. He expressed that he felt that landscape is "most sympathetic to creative work" (from preface). The Gardiner Art Gallery on the Oklahoma State University campus started its permanent collection with prints by Reed, the department's founder. Doel Reed passed away in 1985, but his work continues to be shown and sold especially in the southwest where he made his home. Reed has work in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, France; the Victoria and Albert, London, England; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia; the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts; the Fine Arts Museum, Santa Fe, New Mexico; the Philbrook Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma; the Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa and more.

Scope and Content Note

Three black and white aquatints signed and authenticated by Doel Reed and dated 1932. Subjects of the pictures include pueblos, mountains, and kitchen.

List of Series

Series I: Aquatints

Container List

Arranged alphabetically.

Box	Item No.	Item
1	1	Aquatint. "Mexican Kitchen" edition 9 of 50. Doel Reed. Black and white aquatint on paper. Signature in pencil. Stamp of DOEL REED to left of signature. 10 7/8" x 13"
	2	Aquatint. "Mexican Night" edition 9 of 50. Doel Reed, 1932. Black and white aquatint on paper. Signature in pencil. Stamp of DOEL REED to left of signature. 8" x 9 3/4"
	3	Aquatint. " <i>untitled</i> " edition 4 of 50. Doel Reed, 1932. Black and white aquatint on paper. Signature in pencil with DOEL REED stamp to left of signature. 7 3/4" x 9 3/4".

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

Finding Aid for the Charles Craver Personal Papers

http://digital.wustl.edu/cgi/f/findaid/findaid-idx?c=mghl;cc=mghl;view=text;rgn=main;didno=mghl00008.xml



Modern Graphic History Library, Department of Special Collections Finding aid for the Charles Craver Personal Papers

Finding aid prepared by Mary Oberlies.

Summary Information

Title: Charles Craver Personal Papers

Creator: Charles Craver ca. 1940 - 1948 Extent: 2.0 linear feet Call number: mghl00008 Language: English

Repository: Washington University in St. Louis

University Libraries, Department of Special Collections, Modern Graphic History Library

One Brookings Drive Campus Box 1061 St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Access and Use:

Source of Collection:

This material was donated to the University Archives by Charles Craver in the 1990s. The material was transfered to the Modern Graphic History Library in 2008.

Access Restrictions:

There are no restrictions to access.

Use Restrictions:

Users of the collection must read and abide by the Rules for the Use of Modern Graphic History Library Materials.

Users of the collection who wish to use items from this collection, in whole or in part, in any form of publication (as defined in the form) must sign and submit to the Modern Graphic History Library a hard copy of the Request for Reproduction of Modern Graphic History Library Materials form.

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Processing Information:

Compiled by Meredith Nelson in August 2008.

Biography

Charles Henry Craver was born in Eldon, Missouri and attended the School of Fine Arts at Washington University in St. Louis, where he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in 1933. After an early career as a freelance illustrator, he was employed for over 50 years as a staff artist for the Missouri Department of Health in Jefferson City.

Collection Scope and Content Note

Scope and Content Notes

This collection is divided into 2 series as follows:

Series 01: Magazine Ilustrations (arranged by size)Series 02: Original Artwork (arranged by size)

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

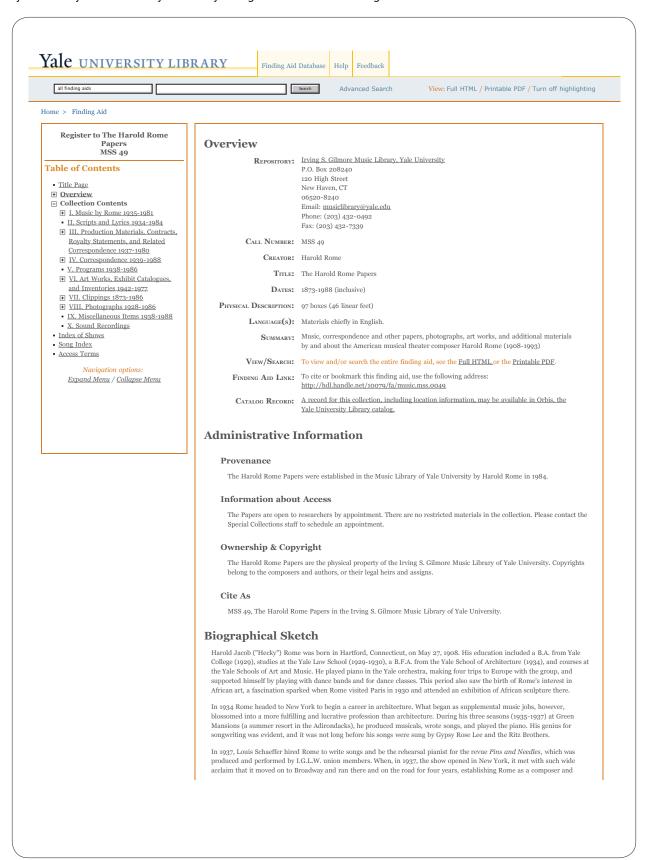
Finding Aid for the Charles Craver Personal Papers http://digital.wustl.edu/cgi/f/findaid/findaid-idx?c=mghl;cc=mghl;view=text;rgn=main;didno=mg hl00008.xml

Subject Terms · Carver, Charles **Contents List** <u>Title</u> Series 01: Magazine Illustrations [series]: Scope: arranged by size box 01 Missouri Ruralist, May 25, 1940, black and white box 01 Southern Agriculturist, March 1948, black and white Southern Agriculturist, May 1942, black and white box 01 box 01 Kansas Farmer, April 5, 1941, black and white box 01 The Front Rank, September 15, 1940, black and white box 01 The Military Miniature Collector, undatedblack and white Series 02: Original Artwork [series]: Scope: arranged by size box 01 Black and white, ink and mixed media Black and white, ink 01 box box 01 Black and white, ink and mixed media box 01 Black and white, ink and mixed media box 01 Black and white, ink and mixed media Black and white, ink and mixed media box 01 Powered by DLXS To comment or inquire about content, contact Washington University Digital Gateway

YALE UNIVERSITY

The Harold Rome Papers. Overview

http://drs.library.yale.edu:8083/HLTransformer/HLTransServlet?stylename=yul.ead2002.xhtml.xsl&pid=music:mss.0049&query=&clear-stylesheet-cache=yes&hlon=yes&big=&adv=&filter=&hitPageStart=&sortFields=&view=over#did



YALE UNIVERSITY

The Harold Rome Papers. Overview

http://drs.library.yale.edu:8083/HLTransformer/HLTransServlet?stylename=yul.ead2002.xhtml.xsl&pid=music:mss.0049&query=&clear-stylesheet-cache=yes&hlon=yes&big=&adv=&filter=&hitPageStart=&sortFields=&view=over#did

lyricist. He won an ASCAP award for the song "Sunday in the Park" from *Pins and Needles*, followed by another for the song "Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones" from the 1938 revue *Sing Out the News* (produced by Max Gordon, with sketches by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, and songs by Harold Rome).

There followed revues, mostly sociopolitical, including Sing for Your Supper (1939); Streets of Paris (1939); and The Little Dog Laughed (1940), a musical based on the book by Joseph Schrank. Lunchtime Follies (1942), to which Rome contributed several songs, was a series of forty-five minute morale-boosting revues presented to workers at war-materiel factories. It included sketches by George S. Kaufman, Moss Hart, and Maxwell Anderson, and was produced and supervised by Kurt Weill. This was followed by Star and Garter (1942) and Let Freedom Sing (1942).

As a serviceman during World War II, Rome wrote songs for the army shows Stars and Gripes (1943) and Skirts (1944), the latter done in collaboration with fellow PFC Frank Loesser. Rome's return to civilian life was the theme for his next revue, Call Me Mister (1946), performed by former servicemen and servicewomen, among others.

That's the Ticket (1948), a musical based on a book by Julius and Philip G. Epstein, was directed by Jerome Robbins. This was followed by four more revues: Pretty Penny (1949), with sketches by Jerome Chodorov and directed by Gorge S. Kaufman; Alive and Kicking (1950); Michael Todd's Peep Show (1950); and Bless You All (1950). With sketches by Arnold Auerback.

Apart from Romanoff and Juliet (1957, play by Peter Ustinov with incidental music by Rome, directed by George S. Kaufman and produced by David Merrick), and La Grosse Valise (1965, for which Rome wrote the lyrics), the final productions were the book-musicals Wish You Were Here (1952, book by Arthur Kober and Joshua Logan, directed by Logan), Famny (1954, book by S.N. Behrman and Joshua Logan based upon the trilogy by Marcel Pagnol, directed by Logan and produced by Logan and David Merrick), Destry Rides Again (1959, book by Leonard Gershe, produced by Merrick), I Can Get It for You Wholesale (1962, book by Jerome Weidman, produced by Merrick), The Zulu and the Zayda (1965), and Gone With the Wind, which opened in Tokyo as Scarlett (1970), went on to London (1972), and finally moved to Los Angeles (1973) to begin a United States tour.

In his book Show Tunes (1986), Steven Sushin describes Harold Rome's revues as having "sparkling comedy lyrics for everyday characters, set to bright and fresh music," and his musicals as having "rich, emotional scores." This accounts for the tremendous popularity of the shows and individual songs, as well as for their numerous performances and recordings. In fact, many of the shows were vehicles that launched the careers of performers such as Jack Cassidy, Bob Fosse, Betty Garrett, Elliot Gould, Buddy Hackett, Florence Henderson, Carl Reiner, Jerome Robbins, Barbra Streisand, and William Warfield.

Harold Rome died in New York on October 26, 1993.

Description of the Papers

The Harold Rome Papers include holograph, manuscript, and published musical works by Rome. These include vocal music, piano works, and a string quartet as well as the stage works. Among the stage works are some that have never been produced. Also included are scripts and lyrics, many of them in Rome's hand. There are production materials which include contracts, royalty statements, and related correspondence. The correspondence, mostly from others, includes letters from many illustrious friends and collaborators. There are numerous photographs of Rome and his stage and art works, including many slides and negatives. Twelve scrapbooks containing programs, correspondence, clippings and photographs, have been disassembled and the items assigned to the appropriate series. The clippings have been copied onto acid-free paper and the originals discarded.

The Papers also contain original art works by Harold Rome. An inventory of 75 oil paintings and watercolors appears in this register. Approximately 128 cassette and reel-to-reel tapes and 158 sound discs (40 45s, 83 78s, and 35 LPs) were transferred to Yale's Historical Sound Recordings collection.

A song index was compiled to indicate the shows in which songs appeared. The index also includes cross-references of variant titles for a show. Cross-references also appear within the register and in the series introductions. The song index was compiled for the general convenience of researchers. It is important to note, however, that not all of the songs listed there are present in the Harold Rome Papers.

Boxes and folders are numbered consecutively, except for oversized boxes and folders, which are housed at the end.

The Papers were a gift of Harold Rome. They came to the Library in three installments: seventeen boxes of music in September, 1984; manuscripts, paintings, correspondence, agreements and contracts, programs, and sound recordings, on July 19, 1986; and seventeen boxes of additional manuscripts, scripts, and sound recordings in February, 1989.

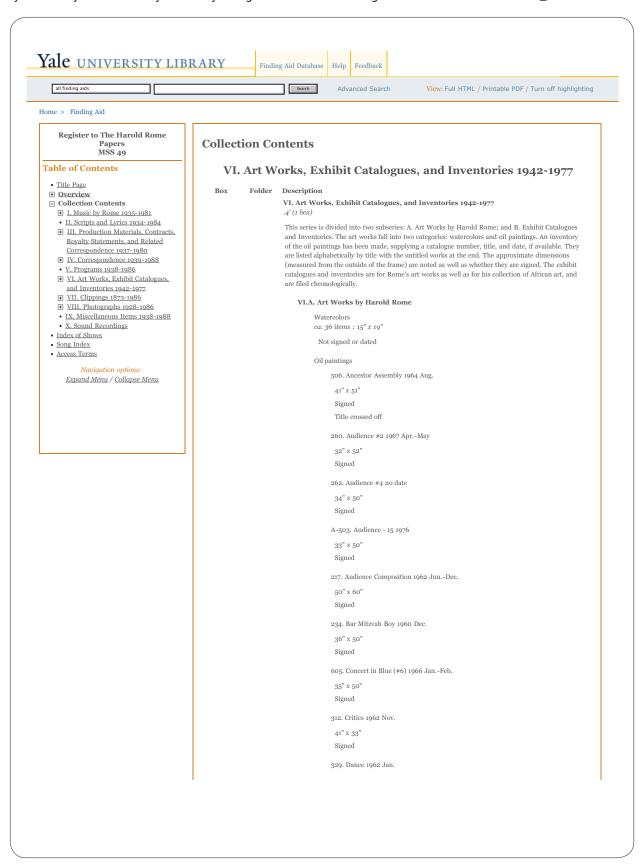
Arrangement

In 9 series as follows: I. Music by Rome. II. Scripts and Lyrics. III. Production Materials, Contracts, Royalty Statements, and Related Correspondence. IV. Correspondence. V. Programs. VI. Art Works, Exhibit Catalogues, and Inventories. VII. Clippings. VIII. Photographs. IX. Miscellaneous Items. X. Sound Recordings.

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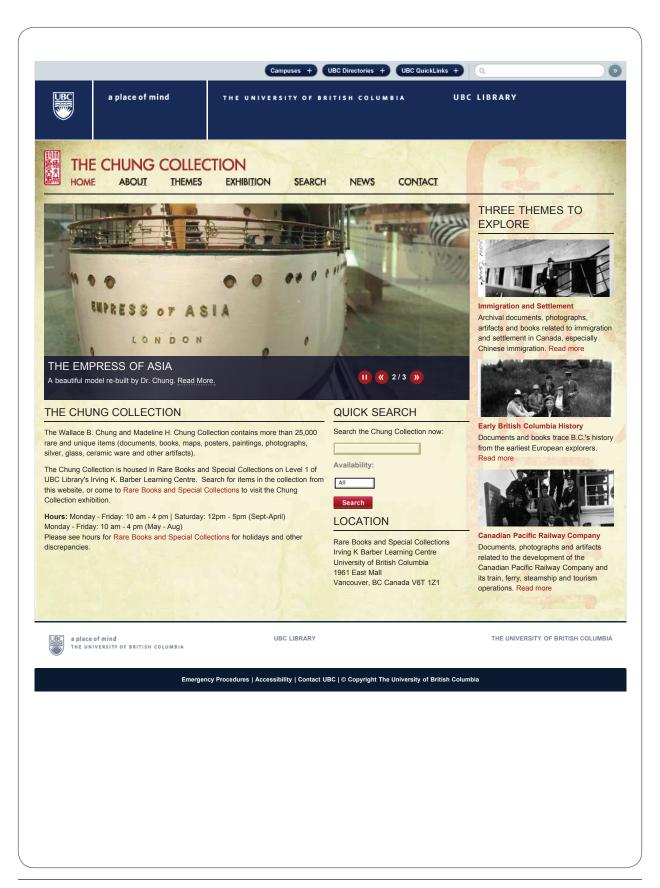
The Harold Rome Papers. Collection Contents. VI. Art Works

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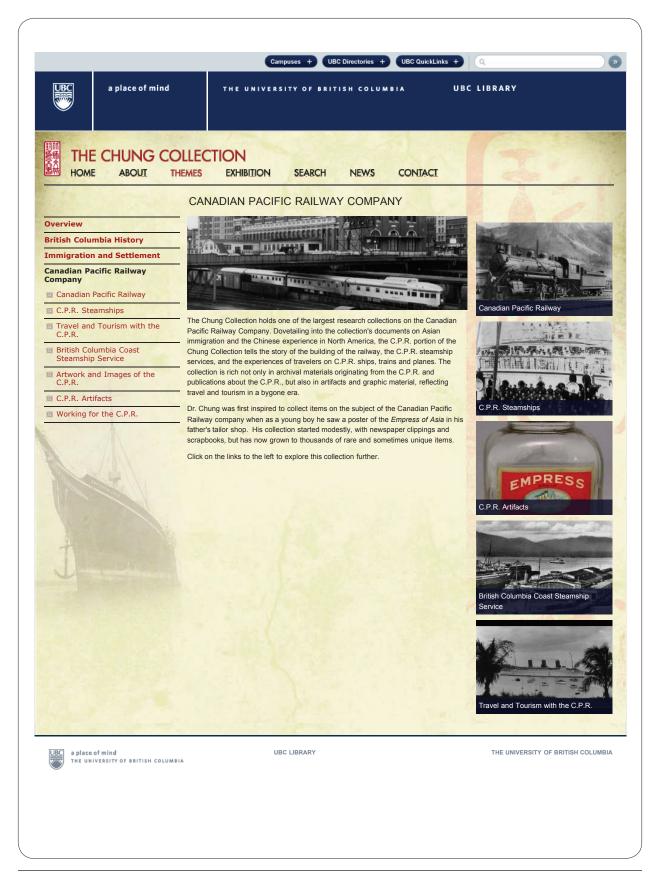


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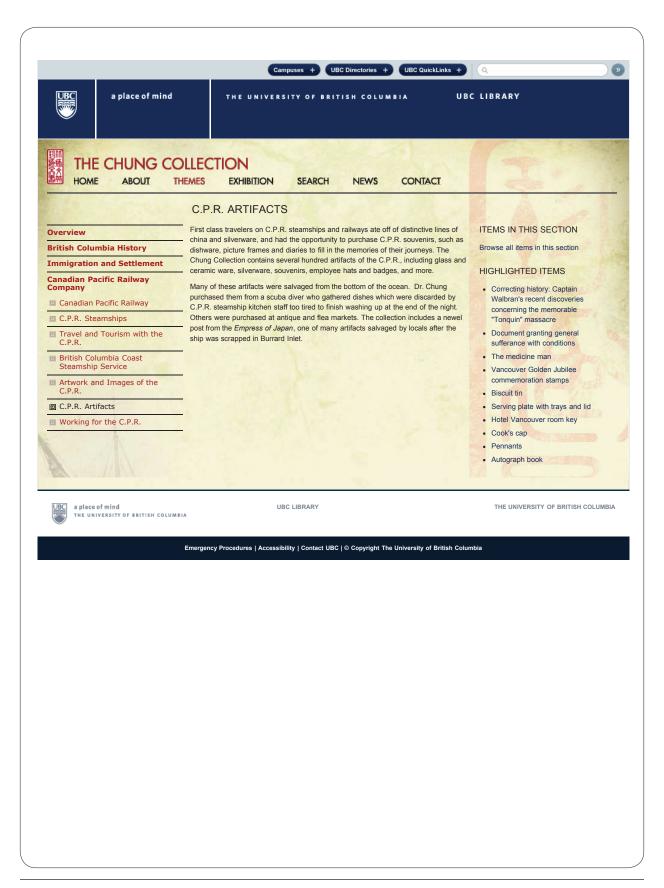


The Chung Collection. Canadian Pacific Railway Company http://chung.library.ubc.ca/collection-themes/canadian-pacific-railway

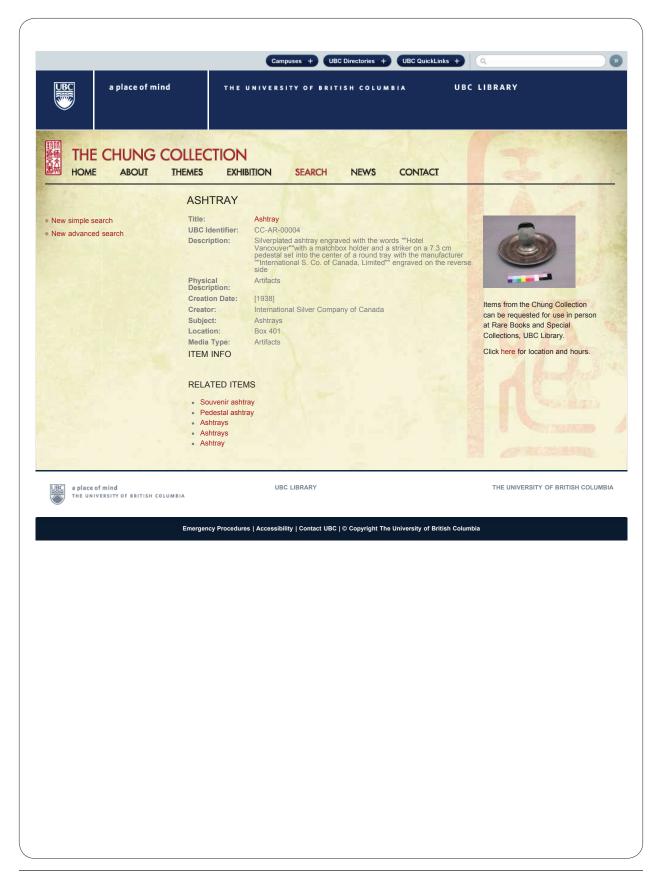


The Chung Collection. C.P.R. Artifacts

http://chung.library.ubc.ca/collection-themes/canadian-pacific-railway/c-p-r-artifacts

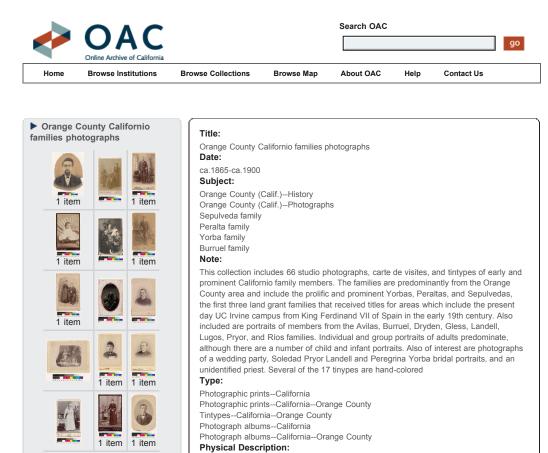


The Chung Collection. Ashtray http://chung.library.ubc.ca/collection/details/8022



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

Orange County Californio families photographs http://www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb396nb1kz/?brand=oac4



1 album;66 photographs in album Language:

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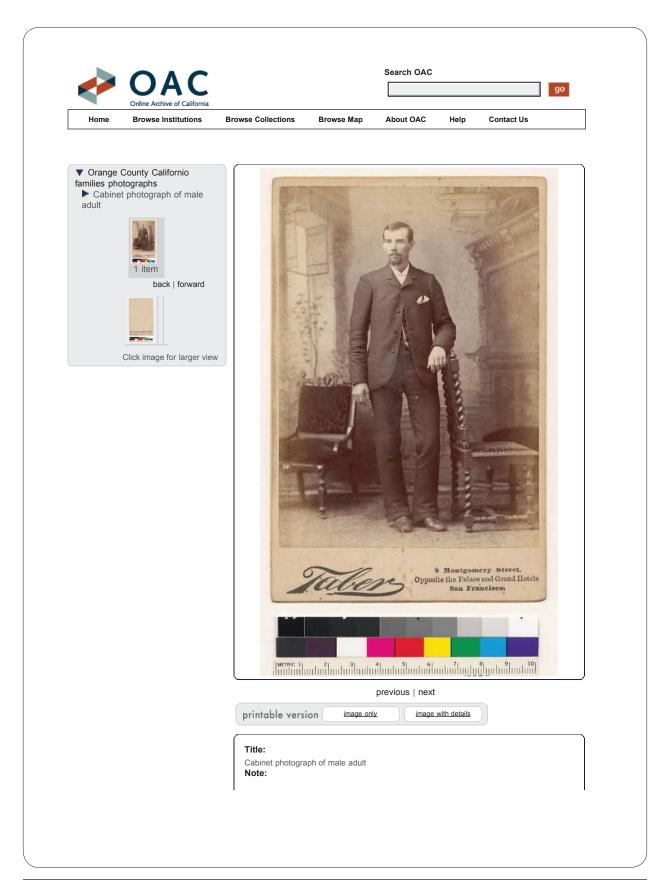
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1 - 15 of 66 next

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

Cabinet Photograph of Male Adult

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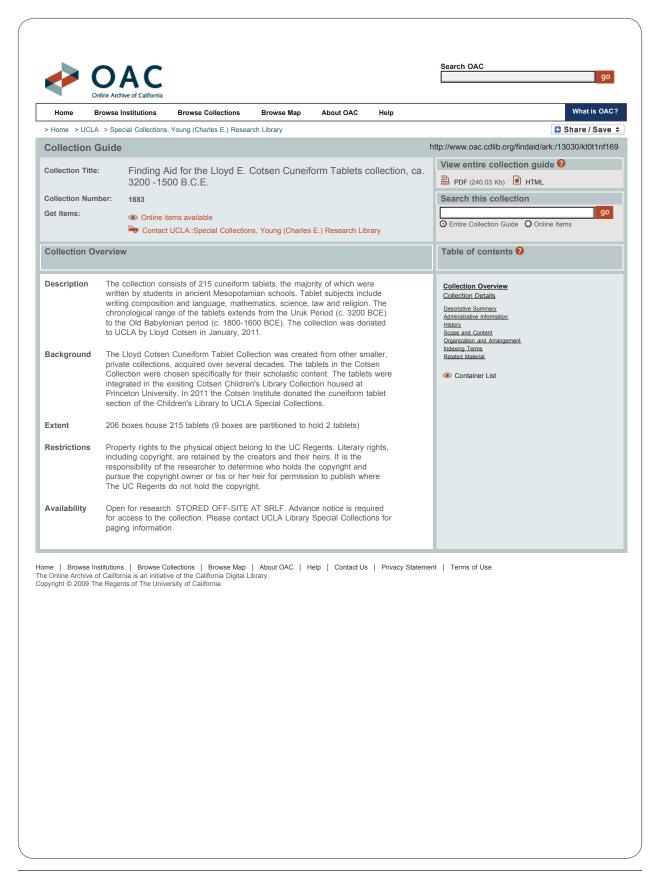
Cabinet Photograph of Male Adult

http://www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb396nb1kz/?order=5&brand=oac4

Unknown male, ca.1885 Photograph by Taber, San Francisco, Calif Type: Cabinet photographs Identifier: cui-ms-r76-01-003 Orange County Californio families photographs Collection: Orange County Californio families portrait photograph album Contributing Institution: UC Irvine, Special Collections Home | Browse Institutions | Browse Collections | Browse Map | About OAC | Help | Contact Us | Terms of Use The Online Archive of California is an initiative of the California Digital Library. Copyright © 2009 The Regents of The University of California

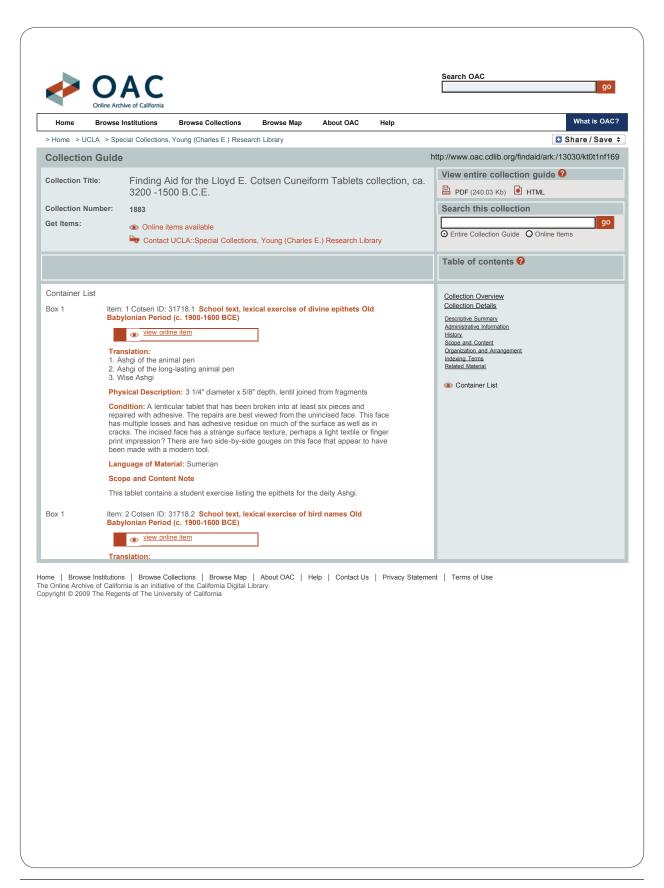
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Finding Aid for the Lloyd E. Cotsen Cuneiform Tablets Collection http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt0t1nf169/



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

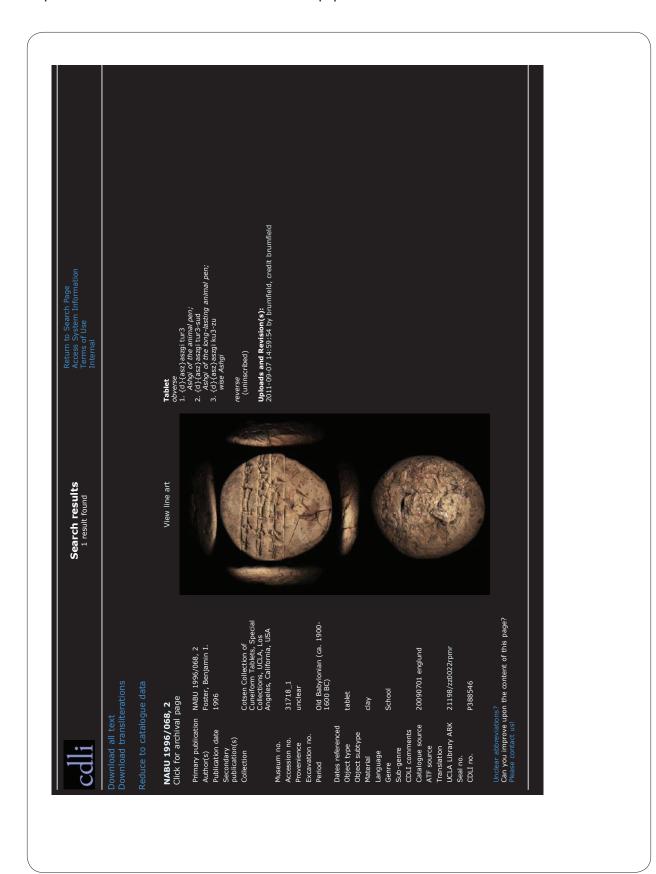
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

Item: 1 Cotsen ID: 31718.1 School text [cuneiform tablet]

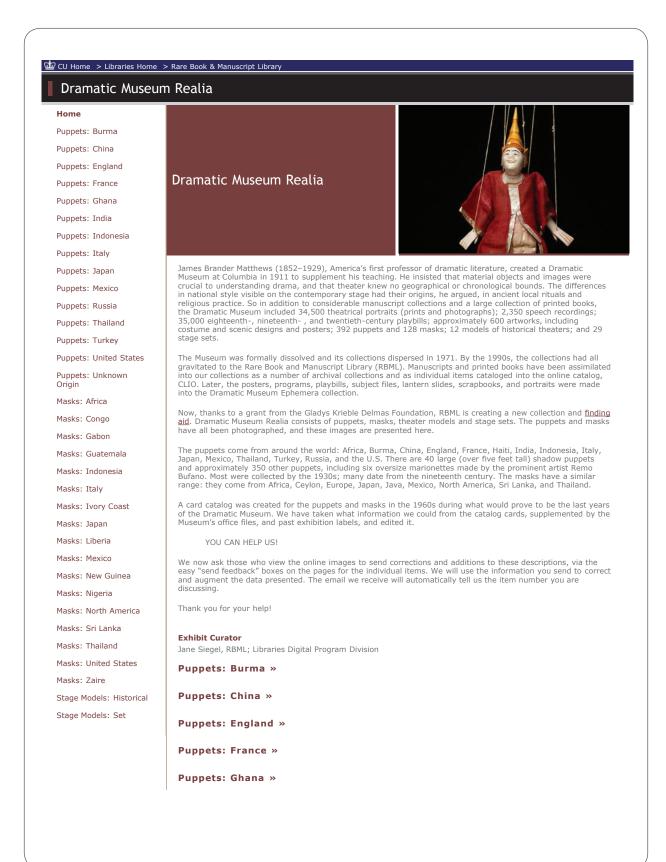
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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Dramatic Museum Realia

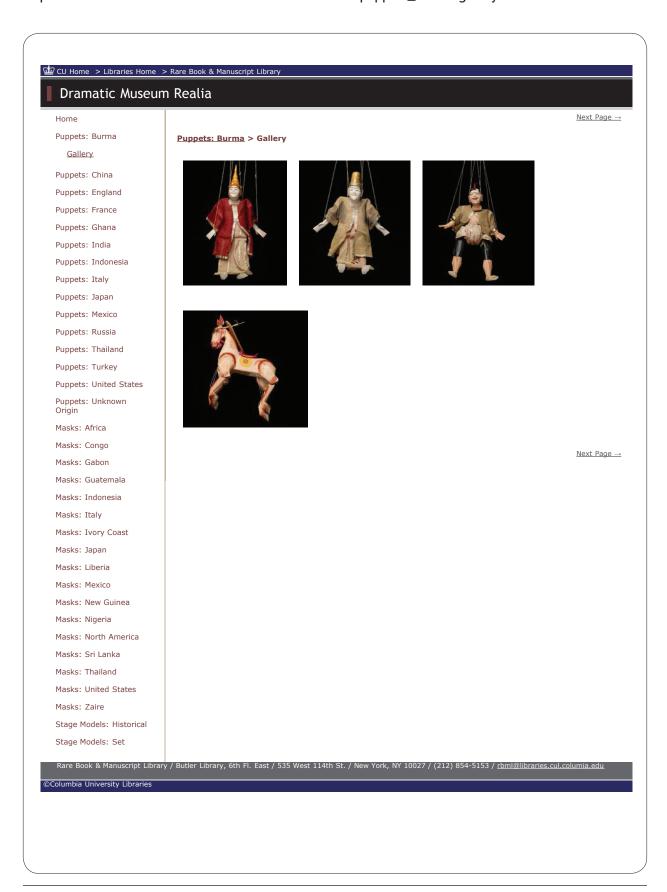
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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Puppets: Burma > Gallery

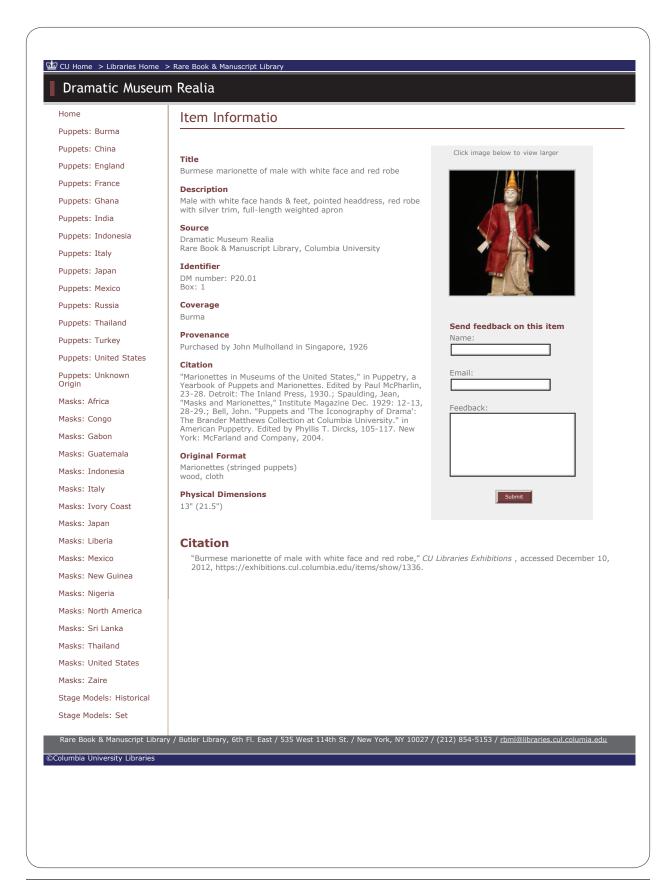
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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Burmese Marionette

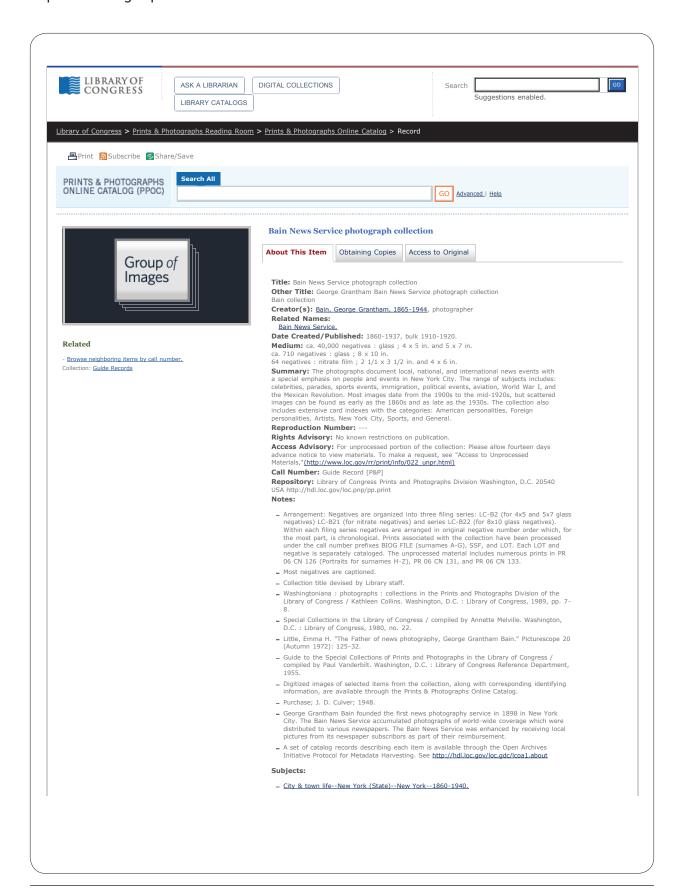
https://exhibitions.cul.columbia.edu/exhibits/show/realia/puppets_burma/item/1336



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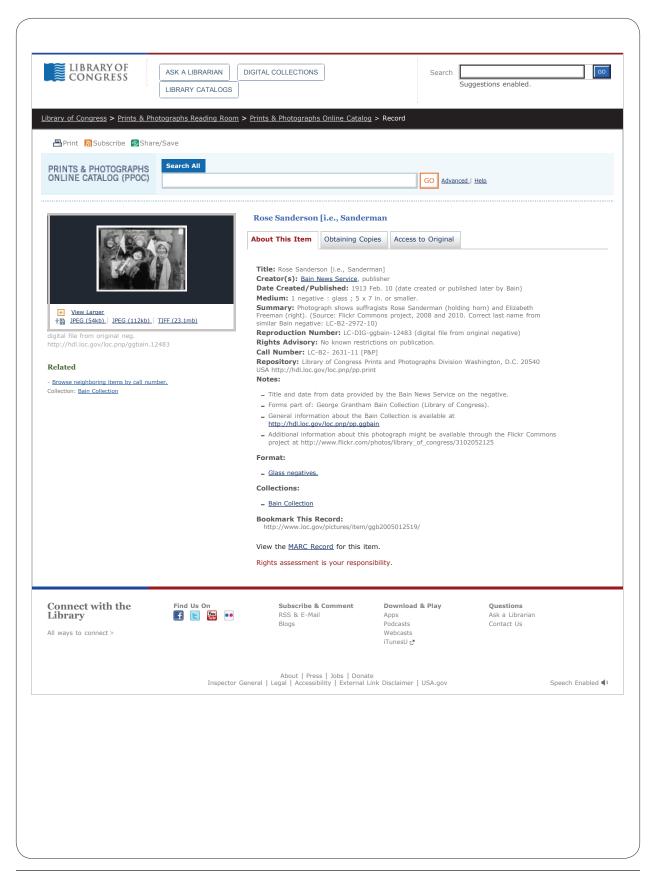
Bain News Service Photograph Collection http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2005682517/

- Aeronautics--1860-1940. <u>Celebrities--1860-1940.</u> - Sports--1860-1940. - World War, 1914-1918. - Mexico--History--Revolution, 1910-1920. Format: - Glass negatives--1860-1940. Nitrate negatives--1860-1940. - Photographic prints--1860-1940. - Portrait photographs--1860-1940. Collections: - Guide Records Bookmark This Record: http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2005682517/ View the MARC Record for this item. Rights assessment is your responsibility. Connect with the Library Find Us On Subscribe & Comment Download & Play Questions RSS & E-Mail Apps Podcasts Ask a Librarian Blogs Contact Us All ways to connect » Webcasts iTunesU 🗗 About | Press | Jobs | Donate Inspector General | Legal | Accessibility | External Link Disclaimer | USA.gov Speech Enabled 🗐

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Rose Sanderson [i.e., Sanderman

http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ggb2005012519/



Ballooning Collection description

http://library.mcmaster.ca/archives/findaids/fonds/b/balloon.htm



The William Ready Division of

Archives and Research Collections

Back to B Index

To Finding Aid

Ballooning

Ballooning collection. - 1784-1956. - 27 items.

This collection consists of a variety of artifacts (a coin token, brass and wooden boxes), a barometer, illustrations and art, books, cards, and ephemera about ballooning from the late eighteenth century to the first decades of the twentieth century.

Title based on the contents of the collection.

The collection (74-2010) was acquired from Jessica Shields on 28 October 2010.

Finding aid available electronically.

There are no access restrictions.

No further accruals are expected.

Contact: archives@mcmaster.ca
Last Reviewed: January 19, 2011

URL: http://library.mcmaster.ca/archives/findaids/fonds/b/balloon.htm

Ballooning Collection finding aid

http://library.mcmaster.ca/archives/findaids/findaids/b/balloon.1.htm



The William Ready Division of

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Back to B Index

To Collection Description

Ballooning collection

- 1 Pen and watercolour on parchment. Hand drawn. 15th March, 1784. Milan. Indicates Don Paolo Andreani in his solo ascension. Italy. "Globo Areostatico del Sign. Don Paolo Andreani Milanese Ascensione del 15 marzo 1784" ("globo di 66 piedi diametri"). Exterior frame dimensions 18.5 cm x 25.5 cm. Provenance, ex Christies London.
- 2 Hand drawn sketch of pencil with watercolour highlights. "Volo su Roma della aeronauta Sig. Antonio Comaschi il 3 ottobre del 1842". Antonio Comaschi in his ascent over Rome on October 3, 1842. This illustrates the flight over Rome by Sr. Comaschi. By drawing a *Ruins of Rome* scene complete with cartouche, the artist is trying to give it a 'classical' flavor. Italy. Provenance, ex Christies London. Exterior frame dimensions 29.5 cm x 23 cm.
- 3 Hand drawn sketch of crayon and pencil. Franco-Prussian War dated 1870. "Guerra Frnco-Prussiana Pallone osservatore Pierre Goupil 1870". Shows observation balloon and calvary. Images dominated by Prussian Hussars, some on horseback. Provenance, ex Christies London. Exterior frame dimensions 27 x 19 cm.
- 4 PRINT THE ARIEL published by Ackerman in London on March 26th, 1843.By Permission of the Patentees, this Engraving of THE FIRST CARRIAGE, THE "ARIEL". Early depiction of motorized winged aircraft. ORIGINAL PRINT of the period. Frame dimensions 45" x 40 cm. ENGLAND. Reproduction.
- 5 "Sunset", lithograph. Image over the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR in 1894. By André Castaigne. Printed by George Barrie. Done for ART AND ARCHITECTURE. Size is 29.5 x 43 cm.
- 6 "L'artillerie de siege est destine à faire évacuer les forteresses et à opépere sur les derniètes de l'ennemi". A. Desperet. Lithograph de Delaporte. Franco-Prussian War. *La Caricature*, no. 83. [11 August 1831]. General on a hypothermic needle suspended in the air.
- 7 ENGRAVED Print. Note balloon in window to left. A CONSULTATION PREVIOUS TO AN AERIAL VOYAGE FROM LONDON TO WEILBURG IN NASSAU ON THE 7th DAY OF NOVEMBER 1836. Engraved by J. H. ROBINSON, Painted by J. HOLLINS, A.R.A. Published by Graves on Nov. 7, 1843. Size is 36.5 x 31.5 cm.
- 8 Coloured ENGRAVING by Aubert & Co. and drawn by Ch. Jacque. LA MACHINE AERIENNE. Flapping Winged Carriage. Humorous picture. Size is 30 x 23.5 cm. From *La Mode*, May 5th, 1843. Number 10.
- 9 ENGRAVING by KIRKWOOD & Sons, Edinburgh. Hand coloured. Circa 1850. AERONAUTICS, PLATE III. Shows balloons by MONTGOLFIER, LANA, BLANCHARD & ROBERT. Size of print is 22 x 28 cm. Mounted on board.

Ballooning Collection finding aid

http://library.mcmaster.ca/archives/findaids/findaids/b/balloon.1.htm

- 10 PRINT "A FLIGHT ACROSS THE HERRING POOL" plate no. XVI Hand colored etching. Disparaging against the Monarchy. Ca 1810.
- 11 COPPER ETCHING [circa 1909]. "DER EROBERUNG DER LUFT". Early Bi Plane. Reverse reads in German OR French (as imaged) Fr. SIMON (?). Plate is 19 x 16.5 cm and printed on a 28 x 36 cm paper
- 12 Poem, broadside. *Up in a Balloon*.P. Brereton, 1 Lr. Exchange St., Dublin. Circa 1850. Others by this printer in National Museum of Scotland and Bodleian (Oxford). "One night I went up in a Ba[I]loon | On a voyage of discovery to visit the moon | Up went the balloon quickly higher & higher | Over house top & chimney pot tower & spire...." 11 x 28 cm.
- 13 Up in a Balloon. London & New York: Valentine & Sons of Dundee, [circa 1895]. Chromolithographs.
- 14 *The Magazine Antiques* from November 1941. 25.5 x 32 cm. Cover and article on BALLOONING COLLECTIBLES. Prints, Picture Puzzles, art etc.
- 15 -Balloons. London: The Ariel Press, 1956. Elephant folio. Contains 12 full page coloured plates of the earliest and most interesting Balloons. Notes by C. H. Gibbs-Smith. Card Wraps. Text and plates remain bright. The book covers early balloon flights, from the Montgolfier brothers designed balloon in 1783, the first channel crossing by air in 1785, through to Margat's ascent in 1817, astride a white stag. Individual prints per page. Printed in London with prints done in Germany.
- 16 Catalogue Ballooning Collection of M. Léon Barthou. *Collection dite "Au ballon" appartenant à M. Léon Barthou*. Paris at the Hotel Drouot on the 8th, 9th & 10th of May, 1935. Lists Prints, Lithographs, Autographs, Documents, Paintings, Statues and Figures, Porcelains, Memorabilia, Objects of Art, Furniture etc. Lists of important historical significance. Even some Lindberg. Size is 18.5 x 26 cm. 86 pages.
- 17 Brass box with hinge lock, circular handles and lions paw feet. Identified owner: C. BILLINGHAM. Engraved with man on top of a winged balloon over the countryside. Lions Paw feet. Reference is to Francois Letour who was killed on a parachute glider in 1854. Of the period. Size is $16.5 \times 7 \times 8.5$ cm. Uniform wear.
- 18 Brass box with engraved words "MODERN PROPHECY". Images winged Air Ship. Hinged. Size is $7.7 \times 9.5 \times 2.3$ cm. Circa 1850. Nicely made.
- 19 Wood box. Hand painted burled walnut. Top painted. View of the ascent of the sheep, the cock and the duck in the Montgolfier balloon from Versailles on 19th September 1783. Exterior of top is 8.3 cm. Ex Christies Historic Aeronautical sale of October 1st, 1987.
- 20 Compensated barometer.4.5 cm. Probably English circa 1860. Original case is 9 cm tall. Case has top missing. Barometer is in excellent condition.
- 21 Stereo card. Ballooning ascent. Hand coloured circa 1860. Unmarked. 17.3 cm x 8.6 cm.
- 22-Stereo card. Tissue with hand colour when held with light to background. FRANCE. Illustrates the preparation for a Balloon ascent. Circa 1860. 23 and 24.
- 23 -Stereo cards. 2 cards of the Boer War.Lord Roberts' Infantry crossing the Zand River 1900 and Lord Roberts' and the Balloon Corps (1901).Both Underwood and Underwood.

Ballooning Collection finding aid

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- 24 See above.
- 25 Chromolithograph trade card for Liebig Extract. 10.4 x 6.5 cm. Circa 1900
- 26 Post card. At WORTHING "Captivated with the Scenery" is similar to a WW 1 (the Great War) Observation Balloon. Circa 1918.Not postally used.
- 27 Coin token For Isaac Earlysman, dated 1825. Reverse reads Ironmonger Bishopsgate. England. This for the flight of the balloon Sparrow. Example in the Smithsonian Institution is inventory number: A19720152000. Size is 2.3 cm. With original patina.
- 28 James Gillray, engraving featuring a cardinal in a balloon above a crowd with prelates and churches in background (MILES from OXFORD to ROME on a signpost), c. 1810 but plate from the Bohn edition, 1851.

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NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Guide to the Ira Silverman Railroad Menu Collection http://findingaids.library.northwestern.edu/catalog/inu-ead-archon-1380

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About This Site

ARCHIVAL AND MANUSCRIPT Guide to the Ira Silverman Railroad Menu Collection

Collection Title: Ira Silverman Railroad Menu Collection

Dates: 1943-1993

Creator: Silverman, Ira, 1946-

Extent: 238 Items

Language of Materials: English, French

Abstract: The Ira Silverman Railroad Menu Collection consists of 238 items: 227 menus and eleven

pamphlets. 35 United States and Canadian railroads are represented in the collection. All menus were issued by their respective railroad.

Conditions Governing Access: Researchers wishing to review the physical collection must contact the Transportation

Library at (847) 491-5273 for appointment.

Preferred Citation: Ira Silverman Railroad Menu Collection

Repository: Northwestern University Transportation Library

Northwestern University Library (Level 5, North tower)

1970 Campus Drive

Evanston, IL,

URL: http://www.library.northwestern.edu/transportation

Email: trans@northwestern.edu

Phone: 847-491-5273

Biographical/Historical Information

Ira Silverman is a commuter railroad executive and railroad enthusiast. He was born October 1, 1946 in New York City. Mr. Silverman received his B.S. in Economics at New York University (1964-1968) and completed course work for a M.S. at the Transportation Center at Northwestern University (1968-1970). His professional career began at the Illinois Central Railroad (1970-1975), where he worked as a Financial Analyst and Assistant to the Senior Vice President, Operations. He continued as Manager, Operations Planning and Equipment, Route Manager Eastern Routes and Director, Route Marketing at Amtrak (1975-1995). In 1995 Mr. Silverman became the Chief Transportation Officer and Manager Transit Strategy at Commuter Rail, MARC, the Maryland Area Regional Commuter, a regional rail system administered by the Maryland Transit

Mr. Silverman began frequent train travel in his native New York City as a high school student. His interest in and collection of railroad menus began while he was a student at Northwestern University in 1968. He, along with other students, would travel outside Chicago to have dinner on the returning evening train, on railroads as diverse as the Burlington, Milwaukee, Rock Island, GM&O, Santa Fe and Illinois Central. His collection of dining car menus began with these trips. Mr. Silverman went on to ride trains in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Japan, South Korea, and all of Western Europe. Mr. Silverman is a resident of Rockville, Maryland.

Scope and Content

Scope note adapted from the Mr. Silverman's description of the collection:

In the last decade of the privately operated passenger train (1960-1971) over half of the passenger trains east of the Mississippi had a terminus in New York City. Historic Penn Station was on a death watch to be replaced by an anonymous office building and sports arena. But trains of the Pennsylvania, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Airline, Southern, Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio and New Haven could all be found on the tracks in the bowels of the station. Across town Grand Central Terminal hosted the remains of the New York Central's fleet including the 20th Century Limited as well as the New Haven's trains to New England such as the Merchant's Limited. Hidden across the Hudson in Hoboken were the Erie and Lackawanna.

Dining car service in the 20th Century was one of the primary methods of competition among the railroads for passenger business. Railroads often had special dishes that they were known for, like the Northern Pacific's Great Baked Potato and the Baltimore and Ohio's "help yourself" salad bowl. Dining car service always lost prodigious amounts of money which was considered a cost of the business. By the 1960's the Pennsylvania, New York Central and New Haven were staggering under large passenger deficits and declines in freight traffic. But even those two railroads maintained a measure of luxury on their two famous streamliners to Chicago, the Central's 20th Century and the Pennsy's roadway Limited (one of the last all sleeping car trains in the US). The two railroads serving Florida (the Coast Line and the Seaboard) and the Santa Fe still believed that their major streamliners could make money and were considered the champions of the passenger train. Depending upon their financial condition and type of passenger service levels ran the gamut in between. Some carriers like the Lehigh Valley had already abandoned all service with more to follow. Unfortunately the decision of the Post Office to remove mail from the railroad in 1967 was the kiss of death for many trains.

Most menus could be found reflecting the traditional values but also slimmed down to a more basic menu to serve the discretionary travelers who represented the bulk of the passengers. Inevitably a steak, fish and chicken entrée were standard with less adventuresome appetizers and desserts. Interestingly an omelet often showed up on the evening bill of fare. The Gulf, Mobile and Ohio offered the GM&O special sandwich, a gargantuan club sandwich complete with caviar. Rocky mountain trout could be found on the Denver and Rio Grande and fried apples on the Norfolk and Western. The Illinois Central offered a five course Kings Dinner. With Amtrak taking over all of the long distance passenger trains starting in May 1971 (the Rio Grande, Rock Island and Southern initially held out) the day of regional variety was largely dead. Amtrak would take one step forward and then inevitably two steps back in their dining car menus. As of 2011, twelve

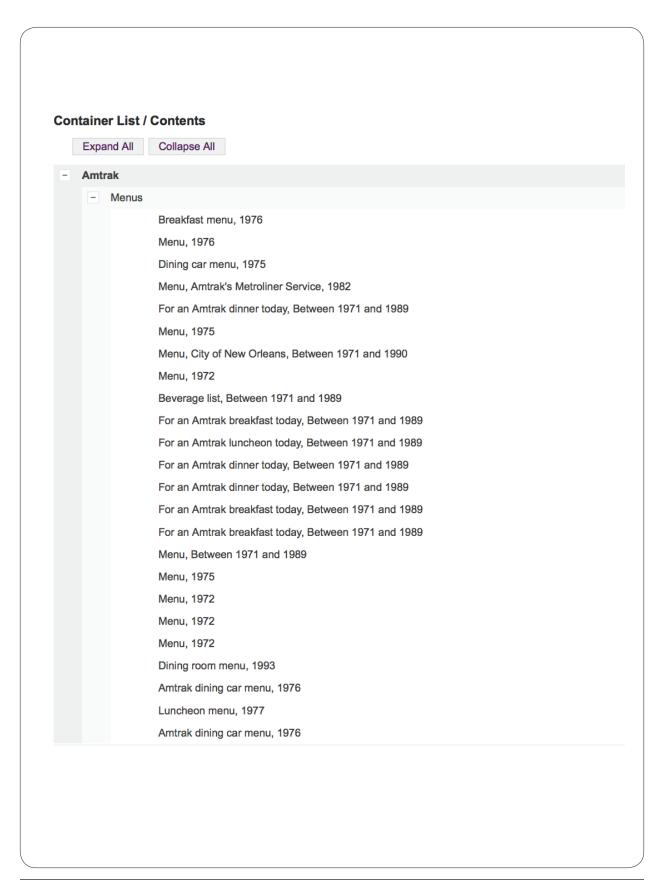
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Guide to the Ira Silverman Railroad Menu Collection http://findingaids.library.northwestern.edu/catalog/inu-ead-archon-1380

Amtrak long-distance trains still offer dining car service. Arrangement of Materials Items are arranged by associated corporate body Subjects Subjects Menus--Canada Menus--United States Railroads--United States--Dining-car service Container List / Contents Expand All Collapse All + Amtrak + Atchison, Topeka, and Sante Fe Railway Company + Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company Boston and Maine Railroad Corporation Burlington Northern Railroad Company + Canadian National Railways + Canadian Pacific Railway Company + Chesapeake and Ohio/Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company + Chicago and North Western Railway Company + Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company + Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad Company + Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway Company + Delaware and Hudson Railroad Corporation + Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company + Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company + Erie Lackawanna Railway Company + Great Northern Railway Company + Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company + Illinois Central Railroad Company + Missouri Pacific Railroad Company + New York Central Railroad Company New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company + Norfolk and Western Railway Company + Northern Pacific Railway Company Ontario Northland Railway + Penn Central Transportation Company + Pennsylvania Railroad + Pullman Company Reading Company/Central Railroad of New Jersey + Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company + Seaboard Coast Line Railroad + Southern Railway (U.S.) Southern Pacific Railroad Company + Union Pacific Railroad Company + VIA Rail Canada

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Guide to the Ira Silverman Railroad Menu Collection. Amtrak. Menus http://findingaids.library.northwestern.edu/catalog/inu-ead-archon-1380



Artifacts in the Richard E. Byrd Papers

https://byrdpolarmedia.osu.edu/Artifacts_in_the_Richard_E_Byrd_Papers_1

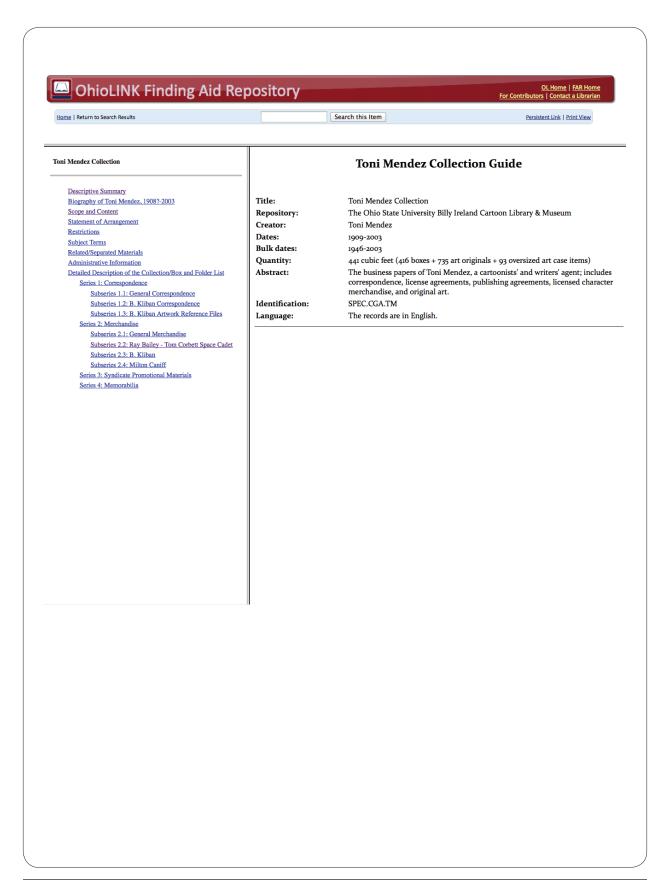


Expeditionary Artifacts in the Richard E. Byrd Papers. Parka and Mukluk Boots https://byrdpolarmedia.osu.edu/9bixUXSri

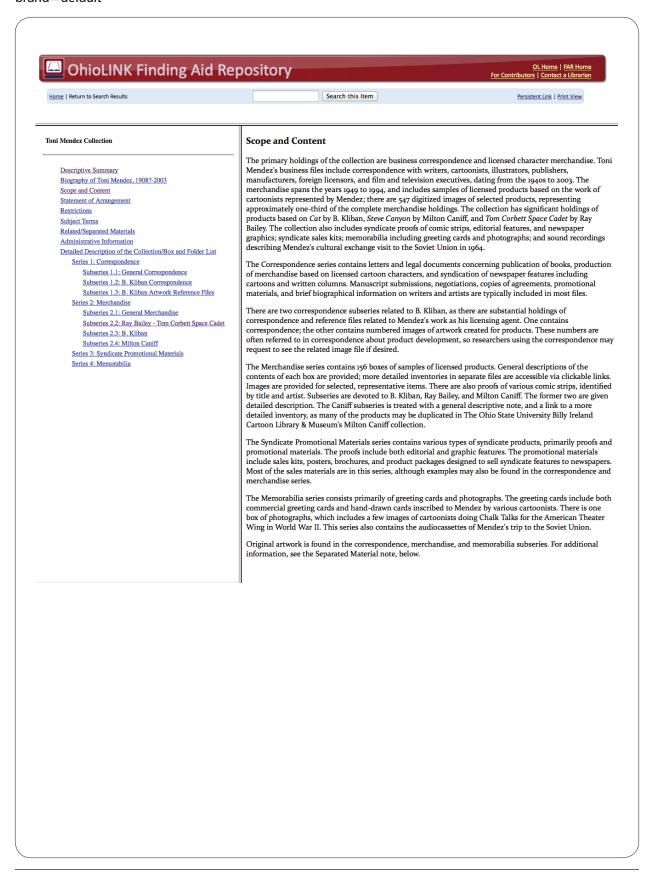


Toni Mendez Collection Guide

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Toni Mendez Collection Guide. Scope and Content http://ead.ohiolink.edu/xtf-ead/view?docId=ead/xOhCoUCR0002.xml;chunk.id=scopecontent_1; brand=default



Subseries 2.2: Ray Bailey - Tom Corbett Space Cadet, 1951-1954

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Guide to the Toni Mendez Collection, Series 2: Merchandise, Box TM.RB.M1 http://cartoons.osu.edu/finding_aids/tm/Images/thumbnail_pages/TM.RB.M1.html

Guide to the Toni Mendez Collection Series II: Merchandise

Box TM.RB.M1



Tom Corbett Space Cadet wrist cuffs



Tom Corbett Space Cadet sweater





Tom Corbett Space Cadet slipper socks



Tom Corbett Space Cadet pajamas



Tom Corbett Space Cadet Inter Planet Command Jacket



Tom Corbett Space Cadet shirt



Tom Corbett Space Cadet pants

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Tom Corbett Space Cadet Sweater

http://cartoons.osu.edu/finding_aids/tm/Images/image_pages/cgatm0105a.html



Title: Tom Corbett Space Cadet

Creator: Barclay

Date: 1950s
Size: 49 cm long
Source: Toni Mendez Collection, The
Ohio State University Billy Ireland
Cartoon Library & Museum

Click on image to view reverse

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