Greetings to all!

It’s almost Halloween, and there are some treats for us in the Pew Research Center’s August survey about libraries, including:

- 87% of Millennials (ages 18-35) trust libraries.
- About eight-in-ten adults (78%) feel that public libraries help them find information that is trustworthy and reliable.

Your work, and the work of government documents librarians everywhere, has helped to build this reputation of library integrity. In an era of fake news, that is no small accomplishment.

http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/08/30/most-americans-especially-millennials-say-libraries-can-help-them-find-reliable-trustworthy-information/

I hope to see you on Friday, November 3, 2017 at the State Library for the fall GODORT meeting.

Carol Ottolenghi  
Office of Attorney General Mike DeWine

I hope you all enjoy this issue of Docs Prescriptions! This is a very full issue. We have articles about the life passages of several of our members and photos from Otterbein’s 50th anniversary celebration. Mary Ann Ries has written an article to remind us all of the importance of a disaster plan for our government documents collections. Ella Schurr has contributed a delightful photo essay about Ben’s adventures at CWRU. You’ll have to decide which of Ben’s photos is your favorite! If you haven’t had the opportunity to use the Agricultural Schedules from the 19th century, take a minute to read my article about them.

I hope you have a wonderful meeting. It looks like a very interesting program! I’ll be in Bowling Green, helping to celebrate the 50th anniversary of our library building.

See you at the Spring meeting!

Carol A. Singer  
Bowling Green State University
The Minutes from the Spring 2017 meeting and the Treasurer’s Report will be available at the November 3rd Fall Meeting.

News from the State Library
By Kirstin Krumsee, State Library of Ohio

In August, an open house event was held to celebrate the State Library’s 200th anniversary. Approximately 360 people attended. State Librarian Beverly Cain presided over the Bicentennial Ceremony Program. The program included introductions, greetings and remarks by Dr. Kendra Albright, Director of Kent State University, School of Information; Mr. Joe Gilligan, U.S. Senator Sherrod Brown’s Central Ohio Regional Director; and Krista Taracuk, State Library Board President. The featured speaker was Jim Bradley, Deputy Director of the Government Publishing Office, and Dr. Kathryn K. Matthew, Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services, was the keynote.

An exhibit at the State Library features rare and unique materials, photographs, and documents spanning two hundred years of state government and library service. Original, print copies, and digital representations of items, many inaccessible to the public before now, may be viewed at the library now through March 2018. The exhibit also includes monitors displaying an online interactive exhibit and a Staff Then and Now slideshow.

The State Library of Ohio and Ohio Attorney General Mike DeWine recently announced a new effort aimed at increasing awareness about opioid abuse and addiction.
During the Ohio Library Council Convention and Expo in Dayton in October, DeWine announced the State Library of Ohio will be distributing opioid addiction awareness posters to Ohio’s 251 public library systems and 146 academic libraries at higher education institutions.

Libraries are being encouraged to display the posters, which list the warning signs of opioid abuse or addiction and the signs of an overdose, for staff and the general public. The poster also includes a statewide hotline number that those looking for assistance can call.

The State Library of Ohio recently implemented several cost saving measures to address a 13.57% reduction in our Ohio General Revenue Fund (GRF) appropriations for FY2018 and FY2019. While it may appear at first glance that we were flat funded, our operating budget has been reduced by $1.4 million over the biennium. There are state funds represented by several line items in the budget that are designated for specific agencies or programs such OPLIN, Ohioana, and SEO. These line item appropriations, along with revenue from fees to statewide delivery, SEO, and federal funding from IMLS may only be used for specific purposes.

As a result, for FY 2018-2019, we cut our library materials and electronic resources budget in half, left seven staff vacancies unfilled, and reduced spending for travel, supplies, and many other operating expenses. Unfortunately, these cuts were not enough to bring the spending into line with available revenue. The only other option available was to reduce spending for salaries and benefits by reducing our staff through the elimination of five positions.

Since many of the services and programs the State Library provides for libraries are funded with federal LSTA dollars from IMLS, libraries won’t immediately feel the impact of most of these changes.

Looking for more information about GODORT of Ohio?

See the GODORT of Ohio Blog

http://ohiogodort.org/
Retirement of Jeff Wanser, Hiram College

In December 2017, Jeff Wanser will retire from his position at the Hiram College Library, where he is Government Documents and Collection Development Librarian, as well as Interim Cataloger. Jeff has been a librarian at Hiram for 33 years. He began his career at Hiram College in 1984, replacing Dwight Hendricks as Government Documents Librarian. Hiram became a depository library in 1874, and so Jeff has been in charge of the depository collection for 23% of its existence.

Because Hiram is never a place to wear only one hat, Jeff has also performed duties as a reference and instruction librarian, acted as liaison to science and social science departments, and served on college committees. One of his responsibilities is to keep track of faculty, staff, and student publications at the college, the result of which is Scholars@Hiram, an ongoing monitor attached to the library’s web page. Since 1987 he has also been a part-time instructor in Anthropology, attached to the Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology. More recently he has taught in the Master’s program in Interdisciplinary Studies, became the Music Cataloger, and is currently the sole cataloger at Hiram, which is why nobody sees much of him. He has been Interim Director twice, and wants to retire before having a third opportunity.

A native of Long Island, Jeff began his higher education at Adelphi University, with a B.A. in Anthropology, and a subsequent M.A. in the same field from SUNY-Binghamton. He worked as a research archaeologist in Maryland before returning to graduate school for his M.L.S. at the University of Pittsburgh. Besides getting the degree at Pitt, he also met his wife there, Linda Spear. She worked as a Children’s Librarian in several libraries, finishing her career as Head of Children’s Services at the Euclid Public Library.

Jeff has published in widely varying subjects, ranging from gravestone studies and stone quarrying to popular music, to librarianship, and he regularly reviews books for Choice, Material Culture, Music Reference Services Quarterly, and other publications. He is also a music reviewer, having written for JazzReview, CD Hotlist, and his own blog, Buzzard Tracks. He spends some of his time with the International Society for Landscape, Place, and Material Culture, where he has been the Chair of the Book Awards Committee several times. Renaissance Man, or dilettante? You be the judge.

In the land of government documents, Jeff served as Program Chair of Ohio GODORT in 1990-91, and President in 1991-92. He was also Reviewer of the revision of “Suggested Core Collection: Small Academic Library,” of the Federal Depository Library Manual, 1991. He wishes he had the opportunity to be more active in Ohio GODORT in recent years, but one can only do so much. He and his wife plan to travel, continue involvement in the local historical society, and sharpen their skills as curmudgeons.
Beverly Gage
By Roger Kosson

Beverly Gage, who worked at Denison University for many years, passed away over the summer. Bev was deeply involved in government documents, and very active in Ohio GODORT throughout her career.

For those of you who didn’t know Bev (and even those who did), here are some excerpts from her obituary:

Beverly was born in Hazel Park, Michigan in 1933 to the late John and Barbara (Warner) Lewis. Growing up in Michigan, Beverly met her husband, Leon Gage, at a family wedding in 1948. They married and started a family in Michigan. After Leon accepted a job in Ohio, the young couple looked for a new place to settle. Beverly fell in love with Granville and the family moved there in 1962. Beverly and Leon raised five children and were very active in all their activities. She served as a leader of Girls Scouts, 4-H, and United States Pony Club. Beverly loved dancing, stitching, embroidery, reading, and gardening. She also spent time volunteering at the food pantry and the Granville Historical Society.

While raising her children and working part-time at Denison University, Beverly achieved high academic honors and graduated from Ohio University where she studied Library Science…

Beverly worked at Denison’s library for nearly three decades – from 1986 to 2014. And throughout that time, her dedication and enthusiasm for making government information available to the Denison community (and beyond) never diminished.
Fe Fi Fo Thumb
Disaster Awaits For No Man
By Mary Ann Ries

I was snugly oblivious, wrapped in my blanket of complacency, when the FDLP Conference presentation - *Disaster Preparedness and Response in the FDLP – Hurricanes Harvey & Irma* – up sided me in the head. It was a rude wake up call. I had never given disaster recovery much thought. For that matter, I do not believe any of the past OSU Thompson Government Documents Coordinators had either. Sure, I had vaguely contemplated what if something happened to me and how the Library would handle this. However, something happening to the collection just was not on my radar. Formulating a set of procedures to handle such an eventuality never crossed my mind, furthermore, I have not found that any of the prior coordinators left any guidelines for resolving this dilemma. Things like that happened to Other Libraries somewhere far, far away. After all, Columbus does not have hurricanes or wildfires and since the end of the cold war – nuclear blasts were out too, so my collection was SAFE. Right?

I got to thinking. It is true Central Ohio is not yet subject to hurricanes, but we do have tornadoes, microbursts, and other climatic tantrums. While wild fires are highly unlikely, we have had earthquakes in the past and New Madrid is due to let go any day. For that matter, what if the Yellow Stone Super Volcano lets go, or more realistically, a pipe burst in Thompson Library or some other building with GovDoc holdings.

I know that the Library has some sort of disaster recovery plan in place because the portion pertaining to the handling of waterlogged materials has been shared with the staff at various times. The instructions are based on a small area/portion of the collection being affected, however I do not remember ever seeing any documentation on what to do if an entire building was/buildings were affected. What parts of the collection would be "saved" first? Would the decisions be based on what stuff could be accessed easily and safely, the physical composition of items, monetary value, uniqueness, etc.? Where in the grand scheme of things would GovDocs fall? For the most part my collection is neither flashy nor extremely noteworthy. Would the Library place any value on it?

What if the Administration came to me and said, you can only save ‘x’ number of items, which ones would/should I select. Unlike some Depository Libraries, OSU Thompson does not have a single area that contains all of the GovDocs acquired during its past 110 plus years in the FDLP. Except for 12 shelves of documents that are on the 5-year retention plan, GovDocs are integrated in the general collection and housed in multiple locations. Like many depository libraries, while most of the collection is cataloged, not all titles are. After years of acquisitions, usage and weeding, I can not with absolute certainty say what should be in the collection, what has been discarded, lost, etc. over the years, much less the current condition of each individual depository item.

If the worst case ever happened what would I choose to save? Do I choose based on uniqueness, age, physical condition, replacement value, format,
availability of alternative formats, usage or perceived usefulness of a resource, location, or some other criteria? I had never thought of generating a list of the depository collection much less one that would rank the documents themselves. Would my selections fit with the Library’s criterion?

Disaster must be thought of as a ‘when’ not an ‘if’ event. The FDLP Conference presentation - Disaster Preparedness and Response in the FDLP – Hurricanes Harvey & Irma **hammered home the need for a GovDoc Disaster Recovery Plan.**

On an institutional level, a discussion about a disaster recovery plan for Thompson's GovDocs needs to be initiated with my immediate supervisor as soon as possible.

Is this something that also needs to be addressed on a regional/state level as well?

I wish I could roll over and not think about this, but I am awake and it must be addressed. After all a burst pipe waits for no man, much less a super volcano.

Link to the FDLP Conference presentation - *Disaster Preparedness and Response in the FDLP – Hurricanes Harvey & Irma*

http://login.icohere.com/connect/d_connect_itemframer.cfm?vsDTTitle=Disaster%20Preparedness%20and%20Response%20in%20the%20FDLP-%20%20Hurricanes&dseq=28597&dtseq=109926&emdisc=2&mkey=public1328&vBDTA=0&vIniNA=0&vsDTA=&PAN=2&bDTC=0&topictype=standard%20default%20linear&vsSH=A
This year marks Otterbein University’s 50th anniversary in the federal depository system. In August, George Barnum, the Agency Historian for the Government Publishing Office, presented to faculty and community members. He grounded his presentation in images from the latest book *Picturing the Big Shop: 100 Years of GPO’s Photographic History*. It shows how GPO has changed over time as it has carried out its mission of Keeping America Informed. This “family album” provides, in black and white and sepia, a revealing look at the equipment, the buildings, and the working lives of the men and women of GPO over the years. From rooms staffed to the brim with typesetters, to the duckpin bowling alley installed in 1920 to improve employee working conditions, this book pays tribute to this agency and their dedication to making government information publi
1. September 13th: Ben's travels find him at the Kelvin Smith Library at Case Western Reserve University. Come join us as he explores the library and takes in the sites at sounds of University Circle!

2. September 13th: The Depository has been on campus for 104 years! Ben learns about the history of the Depository from its beginning in Hatch Library at Western Reserve University to its current location in the Kelvin Smith Library at Case Western Reserve University by studying the lovely infographic that was created for the 100th anniversary with help from the wonderful staff at University Archives!
3. September 14th: #tbt: Ben’s adventures at KSL actually started in August! Here he is checking out the display in gov docs for the 2017 total solar eclipse!

4. September 14th: Thanks to the informative display, Ben knew when it would be safe to take off his eclipse glasses during the solar eclipse!

Unfortunately Ben was in Cleveland during the eclipse—they only experienced an 80% partial eclipse, so he wasn’t able to take off his eclipse glasses. Don’t worry Ben! In 2024 Cleveland will be on the path of totality—you can take off your glasses then!
5.

September 15th: Earlier today, Cassini ended its historic mission to Saturn. Ben wanted a refresher on the mission and found this handy pocket reference released after its launch in 1997...but it's too big for his pockets!

6.

September 18th: Here's Ben wishing you a happy Constitution Day/Week! Be sure to pick up a free pocket Constitution!
September 19th: Ben decides to explore University Circle—here he is checking out Wade Lagoon and the Cleveland Museum of Arrrrrrrrrrr. (Sorry-Happy Talk Like A Pirate Day!) CMA houses more than 45,000 works of art from all over the world, and general admission is FREE!

8.

September 27th: As Ben’s adventures winds down this week, Ben decides to finish exploring University Circle!
September 27th: Ben uses this handy map to get his bearings to plan the rest of his trip around University Circle!

September 29th: Where can you go to see 20 beautiful and unique gardens all in one place? The Cleveland Botanical Gardens, of course! It's easy to forget that you are in the middle of a major city while you're in here.
11. September 29th: Appropriately themed bikes racks at the Botanical Gardens!

12. September 30th:
Ben decides to visit the Cleveland Museum of Natural History! Home of the Perkins Wildlife Center and Shafran Planetarium & Mueller Observatory! All kinds of scientific research happens here at CMNH, but Ben was really hoping for a dinosaur ride...
September 30th:  
STEGGIE! Ben meets Steggie who has been the Cleveland Museum of Natural History's unofficial greeter for almost 50 years!
September 30th: You can’t leave Cleveland without stopping by Severance Hall to hear the world-famous Cleveland Orchestra! Fun Fact: the Cleveland Orchestra is celebrating its 100th season! Fun Fact 2: the exterior of the Kelvin Smith Library was designed to match the exterior of Severance Hall!

Photos: Ella M. Shurr (shurrella on Instagram)
Kelvin Smith Library-Case Western Reserve University

Looking for Previous Issues of Docs Prescriptions?

Older issues, from as early as 1990, are available full text online at:

http://ohiogodort.org/organization-resources/docs-rx/
Many researchers are familiar with the manuscript census as the handwritten results of the decennial census collected by census enumerators. However, fewer people are familiar with the schedules from the Non-population Census, which includes agriculture, manufacturing, and social statistics.

The federal government began collecting agricultural statistics for the decennial census in 1840. These schedules collected information such as the owner's name, the number of acres that were improved and unimproved, the value of the farm, the amount of farm machinery, the type and productivity of crops, and the number of various farm animals. Not all farms were included in every census. In 1850, any farm that produced less than $100 of total products was excluded and in 1870 the schedules excluded farms that were smaller than three acres or farms that produced less than $500 of total products.

Unfortunately, much of the manuscript agricultural census has been lost. Parts of the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 schedules still exist, although the schedules are scattered among various organizations. In 1919, the Bureau of the Census attempted to transfer the existing agricultural schedules to the various states. However, not all states wanted to take possession of these schedules. When the appropriate state didn't want their state schedules, they were transferred to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The agricultural schedules for 1890 were destroyed in a fire, along with most of the 1890 census. The schedules for 1900 and 1910 were destroyed, by order of the Congress, because they were considered to have no permanent historical interest. Agricultural schedules for 1920 to the present have mostly been destroyed or are otherwise inaccessible. In rare cases, states have preserved some of this information.

With some exceptions, the researcher will be able to obtain access only to the agricultural schedules for 1850 through 1880. Many are available on microfilm at the National Archives, state libraries, other libraries, genealogical societies, or historical associations. Some of these schedules have been digitized and are available online.

The subscription site Ancestry.com (http://ancestry.com) provides access to parts of the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 agricultural schedules under the title, U.S., Selected Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880. Some of the agricultural schedules are available for Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Washington Territory. However, not all censuses are available for all counties within a state. For instance, the agricultural schedules for Wood County, Ohio are available for 1850, 1870 and 1880, but not for 1860.
If we look at the 1850 schedules for Delaware County, Ohio, we find that Aaron Pratt had a farm that consisted of 130 improved acres and 125 unimproved acres and was worth $5,700. On this farm he had 6 horses, 9 milch cows, 18 other cattle, 30 sheep, and 12 swine. The total value of his livestock was $308. During the year, he slaughtered animals worth $25.00.

On the farm, Aaron Pratt produced 95 bushels of Indian corn, 60 pounds of wool, 15 bushels of Irish potatoes, 1,000 pounds of butter, and 40 tons of hay.

In 1870, we can see that William Clark, in Belmont County, owned a 150 acre farm. Among other livestock, he had 440 sheep. He grew winter wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, Irish potatoes, and hay.

In 1880, John Lutz’s 14 acre farm on Middle Bass Island produced grapes, apples and peaches. He also owned 2 horses, 1 milch cow, 2 swine, and 42 poultry. The total value of his farm products was $600.00. However, he also had to hire farm labor for all 52 weeks for a total cost of $150.00.
There are some freely available Internet sources for some of the 1850-1880 agricultural schedules. A few examples:

The Internet Archive makes available some volumes of the agricultural schedules, such as the Agricultural Census of Wayne Twp., Darke Co., Ohio, 1850 (https://archive.org/details/agriculturalcens00unse) and the Agricultural and Manufacturing Census Records of Fifteen Southern States for the Years 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. (https://archive.org/details/unc_chapel_hill_agricultural_manufacturing_census_records_1880)

The Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission has digitized segments of the records for 1850 and 1880, in addition to data for the 1927 Triennial Agriculture Census. (http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/agriculture/census/index.html)

The Maryland State Archives has also digitized the agricultural schedules for their state and made them available online at (http://guide.mdsa.net/pages/series.aspx?ID=SM61). To find the agriculture schedules, scroll down to the desired year and look for the agriculture schedules.

The ICPSR maintains a database, Agricultural and Demographic Records of 21,118 Rural Households Selected from the 1860 Manuscript Censuses (ICPSR 9117). (http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/9117).

The information about individual farms can be placed in a larger context by using the print volumes of the 1850 federal census. This table shows a few of the available statistics for Ohio counties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Value of Farms and Implements</th>
<th>Live Stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acres of Land in Farms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value in Dollars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Farm and Implement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Ohio also provides valuable background information, in addition to statistics. The amount of information for each county varies considerably from year to year. For example, the entry for Brown County in the 1853 annual report begins:

BROWN COUNTY.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

Principal Crops—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley and Hay.

Considerable attention has of late, been given to the cultivation of the grape, with very remunerating results. One of our most prominent vine growers remarked a short time since, that 22,000 gallons of wine were produced this season, on the river hills, between Ripley and the mouth of Strait Creek, a narrow strip of a little over 3 miles long, and one wide. He also remarked that if he had asked the same amount for all the land he owns, last year, that he can now realize for his wine of this year, he would have been considered deranged.

There are about 114 acres in vines in the above named region, and about 60 acres produced the above amount of wine. Five and a half acres produced four thousand gallons.

This entry is 3 ½ pages and includes information about principal crops in the county and even information about the production of a few individual farms. Some county reports include information about soils, methods and cost of production, mills (grist, saw, etc.), types of farm machinery in use, etc. Some volumes include drawings of farms and/or animals, such as this one of Grazilla or the drawing of the farm at the beginning of this article, both from the 1853 report.
Happy Anniversary!

Happy Anniversary for these libraries in 2017!

30th (Became a Federal Depository in 1987)
Shawnee State University

50th (Became a Federal Depository in 1967)
Otterbein University

55th (Became a Federal Depository in 1962)
Kent State University

65th (Became a Federal Depository in 1952)
Akron-Summit County Public Library

110th (Became a Federal Depository in 1907)
Ohio State University

We have a bumper crop of anniversaries for 2018, so keep your eyes open for parties!

10th (Became a Federal Depository in 2008)
Kent State University, Tuscarawas Campus Library

40th (Became a Federal Depository in 1978)
Cleveland State University, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law Library
University of Cincinnati, Robert S. Marx Law Library
University of Akron, School of Law Library

45th (Became a Federal Depository in 1973)
Supreme Court of Ohio, Law Library

50th (Became a Federal Depository in 1968)
Capital University

55th (Became a Federal Depository in 1963)
University of Toledo
University of Akron

80th (Became a Federal Depository in 1938)
Ashland University

85th (Became a Federal Depository in 1933)
Bowling Green State University

95th (Became a Federal Depository in 1923)
Public Library of Youngstown and Mahoning County
105th (Became a Federal Depository in 1913)  
Case Western Research University

130th (Became a Federal Depository in 1888)  
University of Mount Union

145th (Became a Federal Depository in 1873)  
Kenyon College

**Docs Prescriptions**  
The Newsletter of the Government Documents Roundtable of Ohio

*Officers for 2017-2018:*

**President**  
Carol Ottolenghi (carol.ottolenghi@ohioattorneygeneral.gov)  
Director of Library Services  
Office of Ohio Attorney General Mike DeWine  
15th floor, SOT  
30 E. Broad St.  
Columbus, OH 43215  
(614) 995-4226

**Program Chair/President Elect**  
Sarah Dobransky (sarah.dobransky@cpl.org)  
Government Documents Supervisor  
Cleveland Public Library  
325 Superior Ave. 4th floor  
Cleveland, OH 44114  
(216) 623-2939

**Secretary / Treasurer**  
SaraJean Petite (sarajeant.petite@case.edu)  
Bibliographic Access Librarian  
The Judge Ben C. Green Law Library  
Case Western Reserve University School of Law  
11075 East Boulevard  
Cleveland, OH 44106  
216-368-6356

**Editor**  
Carol A. Singer (singerc@bgsu.edu)  
Professor, Library Teaching & Learning Department  
Jerome Library, Bowling Green State University  
Bowling Green, OH 43403  
(419) 372-9412

**Library Consultant**  
Kirstin Krumsee (kkrumsee@library.ohio.gov)  
Library Consultant, Government Information  
State Library of Ohio  
274 E. First Avenue, Columbus, OH 43201  
(614) 644-6916
AGENDA

Welcome and Refreshments
9:30-10:00 a.m.

Program
10:00 – 11:00 a.m.
Government Documents for history projects, including docs from the National Parks, the Census, and the National Archives.
Sarah Dobransky, Cleveland Public Library

11:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.
Update on the latest FDLP Conference
Kirstin Krumsee, State Library of Ohio

Lunch
12:30 – 1:15 p.m.
Free pizza and salad lunch will be offered to all participants.

Please RSVP to Carol Ottolenghi at carol.ottolenghi@ohioattorneygeneral.gov by Wednesday, November 1.

Business Meeting
1:00 – 2:30 pm

Directions

The State Library of Ohio is located at 274 East First Avenue in Columbus. The building is in the Jeffrey Mining Corporate Center along the north side of East First Avenue. The parking lot and entrance are on the west side of the building. Parking is free.

From the North
Take I– 71 S.
Take Exit 109A to merge onto I– 670 W
Take Exit 4A (Fourth St/US–23 (N)) to N 4th St (US–23)
Turn right (E) on E 1st Ave.
Continue East on E 1st Ave for 0.08 mi until you reach 274 E 1st Ave. (on left)
From the South
Take I-71 N.
Take Exit 106B to OH–315 (N)
Merge onto 670 (E)
Exit at 4th St. (Exit 4B – US 23, Third St/Fourth St – to the Right)
Turn Left on E Goodale St.
Turn left at light – (N) on N 4th St (US–23)
Turn right at first light – (E) on E 1st Ave.
Continue East on E 1st Ave until you reach 274 E 1st Ave (on left)

From the East
Take I–70 W.
Take Exit 100B (US–23/Fourth St)
Turn Right onto US–23 (US–23/S 4th St)
Continue (N) on US–23 (N 4th St). for 1.8 mi.
Turn right (E) on E 1st Ave.
Continue East on E 1st Ave for 0.08 mi until you reach 274 E 1st Ave (on left)

From the West
Take I–70 E. to 670 E
Exit at 4th St. (Exit 4B – US 23, Third St/Fourth St – to the Right)
Turn Left on E Goodale St.
Turn left at light – (N) on N 4th St (US–23)
Turn right at first light – (E) on E 1st Ave.
Continue on E 1st Ave until you reach 274 E 1st Ave, on the left