15/5/25
Liberal Arts and Sciences
Chemistry
John C. Bailar Papers, 1852-65, 1900-97

Box 1:

Oral History Tapes, Interview by Wyndham D. Miles, Oct. 9, 1964

Reel 1

Dr. Bailar was born in Golden, Colorado, May 27, 1904. His father was a member of the chemistry staff of the Colorado School of Nines and they lived across the street from the campus. He went to his father's office frequently, even as a small boy, and began entering school. His father taught analytical, industrial, and general chemistry, a service course for students in mining and metallurgy. Both mother and father were graduates of University of Colorado. Bailar's father was the first graduate of Leadville High School in 1883 - 3 people in the class but his name was the first in the alphabet so he was the first graduate. He worked on the farm and as a stone mason and did various things; was 32 years old when he married Bailar's mother who was 25. She had been to a normal school but neither had been to a college. They were living in Glenwood Springs at the time and his father was still working on the farm. His mother thought if they saved their money for 4 or 5 years they could both go to college, but Bailar's father was not convinced until one day he overheard someone say that the second semester was about to start. So he announced to his wife that they were going to college now; they started in January 1898 and 3 1/2 years later both graduated. Bailar's father taught science in the Cripple Creek High School for 2 years and then went to the School of Mines as Assistant Professor of Chemistry; stayed there until 1918 when he left to become research chemist for the Great Western Sugar company in Denver, but they continued to live in Golden.....000-039

Recollections of "growing-up years" and time spent with his father - who really was Bailar's first teacher - talking about chemistry and chemical formulas. His introduction to the Journal of Chemical Abstracts...039-093

Bailar took chemistry in Golden High School but didn't enjoy his teacher - had biology with him the year before - although the course probably systematized Bailar's thinking about chemistry. He graduated from high school in the spring of 1920 along with his sister who was 2 years older, and they both got scholarships ($10.00 a quarter) to the University of Colorado at Boulder where they enrolled that fall.....093-145

Bailar's courses in college; majored in chemistry. Professor John B, Eckley (Ph.D. in Holland, Swedish), head of the department, gave the lectures and professor Horace von Valkenburg taught qualitative analysis. Bailar later did his master's thesis with von Valkenburg and they published a paper together. Bailar had very good teachers throughout his college years at the University, where he stayed for another year and took his master's degree (History of Chemistry, 185-88).....145-191
207-227

The summer between his senior year and first year of graduate work Bailar attended the University of Michigan and had a course in X-ray, part of which was taught by the younger Bragg from England. Discussion of his assignment.....191-207
352-374

Laboratory and library facilities at the University were quite adequate at that time (changes in chemistry).....227-254

Bailar's high school days were very productive but he was not happy; he was younger than most of the students, his parents very strict, he studied very hard and didn't have much time to play.....254-280

Dr. Bailar had a wonderful time in college - took part in school activities, worked on the school annual and comic magazine, played tennis, took music lessons on the side. He earned most of his expenses - worked in the registrar's office in the telephone exchange in his freshman year, carried mail, did mimeographing, did tutoring in chemistry and "pharmaceutical arithmetic", etc. Was given a scholarship of $400 for his graduate year. His thesis for the master's degree (1925) was on "nitrogen tetrasulphide (explosive, pretty crystal & odor) and nitrogen tetraselenide (molecular weight)" and it was published in the Journal of The American Chemical Society.....280-331

Educational background of some of Dr. Bailar's teachers.....331-352

Dr. Bailar had been active in Alpha Chi Sigma, chemistry fraternity at Boulder, and he was chosen to go to the National Conclave in Pittsburgh the summer between his senior and graduate years (1924). He decided he might as well go to summer school in the east, since he had to make the trip anyway, and, after looking over a number of catalogs of eastern colleges, chose the University of Michigan. Dr. Bailar says he really enjoyed that summer (took 3 Physics courses: light, x-rays, & atomic structure).....352-274

A year later Dr. Bailar went to Michigan on a fellowship and worked with professor Moses Gomberg. He stayed 3 years and had a teaching fellowship for the other 2 years. Took his doctor's degree in 1928.....374-377

Impressions of Professor Moses Gomberg (Russian born), one of the world's great chemists (taught beginning organic) and from whom Bailar learned a great deal of technique.....377-455

Dr. Bailar discusses "free radicals" which was the subject of his Ph.D thesis (demonstrate that there was a free radical measure of absorbtion of light; used Gomberg's apparatus).....455-535

While at Michigan, Dr. Bailar lived at the Alpha Chi Sigma house for the first 2 years and the third year lived with Dick Clarkson. They had a room in a private house but took their meals at the fraternity...535-565

From Michigan, Dr. Bailar went directly to the University of Illinois. Professor H. H. Willard had received a letter from Professor B. S. Hopkins at Illinois saying they needed an instructor in general chemistry. Willard recommended Bailar and suggested he apply for the job if he was interested. Bailar discussed it with Gomberg. Eastman Kodak had offered a position but wanted an immediate reply, so Bailar refused the offer at Eastman. He did get the job at Illinois, went there in September 1928 and has been there ever since.....565-597

Dr. Bailar's courses at Illinois: taught freshman chemistry with recitation and lab classes, gave lectures in Chem. 2, general chemistry, and later taught advanced inorganic chemistry and complex ions. He wrote a book with some of his former students on "Chemistry of Coordination Compounds".....597-644

<u>Reel 2</u>

Dr. Bailar's administrative duties at Illinois: a separate building was constructed for elementary and sophomore chemistry called the Chemistry Annex and under the guidance of Professor Hopkins, Bailar was administrative officer in all of the general chemistry. When Hopkins retired 10 years later, Bailar also took over Hopkins' work as head of the Inorganic Division which included the general chemistry.....7-25

In 1937, Dr. Bailar was asked to be secretary of the Chemistry Department. He was assistant to Professor Roger Adams who was Head, and Bailer had charge of the summer session, machine shop, placement work, etc. He did placement work for 15 years and in this capacity made lots of friends in the chemical industry (placed students - 200 a year).....26-49

As the department grew, Dr. Bailar realized he had to decide between being a placement officer or a chemist - he couldn't do both. He had become involved with ACS activities by then and so he asked to be relieved of duties other than teaching and committee assignments.....50-60

Dr. Bailar's ACS activities: secretary, vice-chairman, chairman, and councilor of the Local

ACS Section; through councillorship he became a member of the committee on national meetings and divisional activities and was chairman of that committee when elected president of ACS. Bailar was very surprised when Byron Riegel came and said he was proposing Bailar's name (1951) for the presidency. He was nominated 2 or 3 times before he was elected in 1957, so he was president-elect in 1958 and president in 1959. The president of the ACS is, ex-officio, a member of the Board of Directors for three years - the year that he is president-elect, the year that he is president, and the year that he is immediate past president, and Dr, Bailar served as a member of the Board during those three years. The board actually runs the society. While president, Bailar went on 2 lecture tours and appeared before many of the larger sections and gave talks on a variety of subjects. The new ACS building was constructed while Bailar was president.....61-119

Discussion about publishing the Journal of Inorganic Chemistry...120-157

Dr. Bailar spent most of his time, while president, on policy decisions, attended meetings of councils and board of directors, the publications conference each summer, gave lectures at local sections, etc. professor Therald Moeller and Dr. Bailar were instrumental in starting the division of Inorganic chemistry, which numbered 440 members to start with..158-190

Dr. Bailar's family: the second year he was an instructor at Illinois, Dr. Bailar met Miss Florence Catherwood who was a graduate student and assistant in general chemistry. They were married August 8, 1931. They have 2 sons; the older, John Christian III, was born October 9, 1932 and Benjamin Franklin on April 21, 1934. Both boys went to the University High school in Urbana, Illinois and to the University of Colorado. John went on the medical school at Yale and took his M.D. degree in 1955, came to NIH and words in the National Cancer Institute (Demography Section). Ben majored in geology, for a science background, but was interested in commerce and business and went to Harvard, took a master of business administration and worked for Continental Oil but is now with American Can Company in New York City.....191-245

Dr. Bailar's philosophy of science.....246-284

Dr. Bailar is now treasurer of International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. He was appointed chairman of the finance committee of the Union in 1961 and then made treasurer in 1963; his term expires in 1967.....285-317

Coordination Chemistry, Stanley Kirkschner, ed. (New York, 1969) papers presented at a 65th Birthday Symposium honoring J. C. Bailar.

Videotaped Autobiography Interview, June 1988

John Bailar talks about his youth, academic work at Colorado and Michigan, isomer research coordination chemistry, research and teaching, three former students became ACS presidents.

Peoria Soybean laboratory wanted to remove bitter taste; platinum complexes for hydrogenation were investigated, 18 to 20 papers published in 3 to 4 years.

Cobalt and platinum

I request past doctoral students from former students in Japan.

I had to retire at 68. I love to teach.

Prof. B. Smith Hopkins retired and invited JB to help him on the 4th edition of a text.

I got 25% to 55% of the royalties. I started to write a general chemistry text, which eventually required four authors. The publisher then hired a style writer and a problems writer.

No you have to read reviewers comments, which is often a waste of time.

B. Smith Hopkins was professor of inorganic chemistry. Primarily a teacher, he did rare earths research. He taught classics and coached football in college. His degree was in physical chemistry at Johns Hopkins.

Illinois offered $2100 and I accepted. "I never regretted it" Michigan Professor Willard pushed JB for the job Hopkins offered. Willard was a friend and associate.

Moses Gomberg was a Russian immigrant. Modest and shy he only took three graduate students and saw us every two or three hours. My research was on free radicals. I left organic chemistry. He was a great laboratory technician. Three faculty supervised all doctoral students.

I arrived by train from Peoria. Called on Roger Adams and B. S. Hopkins, who explained how to succeed in the department. I supervised general freshman chemistry in the Chemistry Annex at age 25 - "a lucky break". I continued for thirty years. Handled placement work for 14 years. I worked from 8 to 5 and 7 to 11. Placement led to wonderful friendships.

Accreditation teams.

Taylor-Hickey Family letters, 1852-57, 1900

Owen Hickey, Gunner, HMS Excellent, Portsmouth to Brother & Sister, July 15, 1852

Henry Wm. Taylor (NY, NY) to Sister Mary (IN), Aug. 10, 1854 about moving family to Indiana

Ellen Hickey (Dumfries, Scotland) to Henry Taylor (NY, NY)

Ellen Hickey (Dumfries, Scotland) to Sister Mary Hickey, Aug. 28, 1857

Mary Ellen Hickey to George P.

Taylor Lot Diagram, Old Cemetery, Montmorency, IN, ca. 1900

Civil War Letters, Manson Martin, Co. C, 72nd Indiana Volunteers Cavalry, 1862-65

Manson Martin (Bowling Green, KY) to Anna Hunten, mother (Lafayette, IN), Nov. 5, 1862

Marched here from Frankfort, We have been on the move for two months and almost captured Morgan. We have crackers, fat meat, coffee, sugar and beans.

Manson Martin (Scottsville, KY) to Mother, Nov. 15, 1862

We drill during the day. Our regiment is down to 500. We are 7 miles from the Tennessee line. We marched 800 to 1000 miles in 8 weeks.

Manson Martin (Near Murphreesboro, TN) to Mother, May 17, 1863

The letter I got from Mary did me as much as a good sermon.

Manson Martin (in the field) to Mother, June 11, 1864

We are guarding the left flank. We repulsed an attack 2 weeks ago. They lost 400. We were behind breastworks. We are 2 miles from Big Shanty where we had a fight on the 8th. We took 4 lines. A shot missed my foot. We must flank rebel positions.

Mason Martin (Near Atlanta, GA) to Mother, Aug. 10, 1864

Fighting on the right, but our division is not engaged.

Mason Martin (Near Atlanta, GA) to Mother, Aug 18, 1864

Send a pencil. We are writing in camp.

Mason Martin (Near Nashville, TN) to Mother, Jan. 12, 1865

We leave today, I sent a fringe from our battle flag.

Mason Martin (Gravel Springs, AL) to Mother, Feb. 27, 1865

Regiment moving out, good rations, hunting.

Mason Martin (Near Eastport, MS) to Mother, March 20, 1865

We leave soon. We captured a cook in Mississippi in a raid in the winter of 1863-64. He will stay with us.

Listed Relatives and Associates

Emma Martin Letters, March 1900-June 1901

Emma Martin Siege Diary, March 29, 1900-May 24, 1901

Emma E. Martin's Siege Diary, 117 page typescript, Fukuoka, Japan, May 24, 1901 concerning events from Emma and Lizzie Martin's departure from Otterbein, Indiana on March 29, 1900

March 30 Shopping in Chicago and visit to Chicago Theological Seminary. Religious meetings and train trip to the west.

April 3 Along the Platte River. Sightseeing in San Francisco

April 7 Departure on the sailing ship S. S. china, Seasickness

April 15 Honolulu. Left April 16. Storms

April 27 Yokohama (p. 18)

Sightseeing in tokyo, Visit to YMCA building and Palace grounds

April 28 Went on the "China" to Kobe

April 29 Nagasaki

May 3 Shanghai. shopping for Chinese books

May 6 departure for Tientsin on a steamer

Many travel references to Mr. Walker and J. Victor Martin. Chefoo (p. 28)

Arrival at Methodist compound in Tientsin.

May 12 Visit to mission hospital. Patients studying Chinese with Wang. Switched

to Mr. Li Tour of the city wall
May 20 Arrived in Peking, mission meeting
Attack while riding with Dr. Lowrie (p. 38)
May 28 Rioting by Chinese mobs
May 30 300 American marines arrive at legation
Chinese Christians seek protection
Tientsin Methodists come to Peking for conference
Boxers (p. 42)
June 5 Transportation confiscated. Unsuccessful attempt at evacuation by train to Tientsin.
Crowds of chinese. Deserting servants. Refugees flee to the mission compound.
The Martin girls are among eight medical missionaries. Church is barricaded and fortified.
Missionaries armed. Rumors. Siege. Fires.
Comparison of empress Dowager and Nero
Boxer noise. Property loss.
June 17-19 Siege continues.
Move to the british legation (p. 58)
Gunfire at night
June 21 Allied troops retake some of the legations
June 24 Emma Martin worked in military hospital under fire.
Tending wounded soldiers. Medical care.
June 27 steady firing all day
June 28 "a bullet storm all day" (p. 68)
July 1 Germans give up place on the wall. Sewing sandbags.
July 3 Recapture of a barricade
July 5 Cannonading all day
July 8-9 Flies and fleas
July 13-14 Chinese attacks on legations, wounded men. (p. 79)
July 16 Rainy day. Military funeral (p. 82)
July 19 Siege nears an end. Chinese newspaper accounts (p. 85)
"Peking Siege Song" (p. 91)
August 10 Very heavy firing last night (p. 96)
Tours of wall and barricades
"The holding of this place is more to the credit of the Japs than any one else" (p. 98)
August 14 The firing was heavy all night (p. 100)
Arrival of the relief troops (p. 102)
Mine beneath legation (p. 108)
August 18 Meeting at the mission ruins
August 21 Departure from Peking

Box 2:

Lizzie & Emma to Home from Tientsin, Sept 22-Nov. 24, 1901
Jan. 1-26, 1902
Feb. 2 - March 23, 1902
April 26 - July 10. 1902
Aug. 2-24, 1902
Sept. 11 - Dec. 28, 1902
Emma Martin, Tientsin China Clinic Photograph, 1902
Emma Martin Letters, 1903-04
(3 folders), 1910-12
1916-17
1921-23

John C. Bailar interview by student (tape cassette), April 18, 1980

1-150 16 years ago I gave my last course. 1972 - I retired and ceased teaching general chemistry. I was not involved with Plato. Our senior staff people gave the lectures. The lecturer's projected personality, interests, and enthusiasm is very important. I was not enthusiastic about television lectures. It's hard for students in a class of 300 to see the demonstrations. General chemistry used to concern the sources and uses of chemistry. Now freshmen study the theory of bonding. We discussed the cessation of importing sodium nitrate from Chile. Chemistry has an influence on our lives. General chemistry is not taught this way now. Texts do not cover the influence of chemistry. Applications can be discussed in sophomore organic chemistry.

151-196 Very great changes in the methods of teaching since 1960. Old lecture and discussion approach died out about 15-20 years ago.

197-249 Prof. Hopkins was in charge of general chemistry. We all felt that the Chemistry Annex has much more efficient use of space. In the Annex, about 80% of the space was used for instruction. Large rooms allowed more instructors and students to be in a room. I moved to the Annex and was there at 7:50 a.m. and 1 p.m. everyday. I enjoyed that.

250-282 From 1937 to 1953, I handled all the placement work for the Chemistry Department. All levels of degrees and all areas. I tried to know their names, specialties, and interests. It's a wonderful way to make friends. You become the "father confessor". I don't know how I handled it all. I was a very busy and very happy person.

283-379 World War II caused enrollments to decline, especially graduate students. Great hordes came back after war. They knew what they wanted and they worked

hard. We had a superior group for two or three years. A lot of war research on smoke screens and nerve gas went on here. Fortunately a gas that affected the eyes was not used. We made and shipped off great quantities of this gas. We developed a scattering phosphorous smoke screen. We developed a dense smoke based on ferrous oxide. When some went off by accident, we filled the whole Chemistry Annex with dense smoke and HCl fumes. We did not lose students to the draft. Things went along about the same in instruction. We have freshman students that now take subjects we used to teach to seniors.

380-402 Textbooks have changed to lessen descriptive chemistry. Students now do not get knowledge of applied chemistry.

403-455 Greek philosopher's statement about kindling a student's desire to learn. The desire must be aroused. Home economics and medical students sometimes do not understand the need for chemistry. Medical workers understand the importance of chemistry. Civil engineers don't understand the relevance of chemistry.

456-465 Teachers are moving back from physical chemistry to descriptive chemistry.

466-505 Freshman chemistry labs were not as effective as they should have been. With 2,000 students, you can't assign research problems. Everybody knows what is going on. I have never known just how to handle that problem. We used to assign extra work to those who got ahead. Some liked chemistry, others despised it. Small colleges have an advantage. 50 students in a class allows variety.

506-547 I retired in 1972 and have kept my office. I keep busy at research and publish papers. I have Army Research Office money to study platinum atomic exchange. I still give ACS lectures outside. Each spring, I teach a two week course in Guanajuarto, Mexico.

548-595 75th Birthday symposium was conceived by my former graduate students. Their talks were distributed in a book. Outdoor party in our yard. It was like a 4-day circus. Last year, they had a reception at the ACS meeting in Hawaii. Japanese gave a scroll. My graduate students have been very loyal friends. 90 of my students took doctoral degrees with me. This is a "life long arrangement". You are always available.

Preview of “Chemistry” 2nd Edition by Bailar et al, 1984
MBU Videocassette of Bailar Twist and Ray and Dutt Twist - Chem School, Sydney Uni
Bailar Coat of Arms
Photograph of Unidentified People

Box 3:

John C Bailar Jr. Biographical Information
Vitae and Bibliography of Publications
Publications of John Bailar Jr.
W.A. Noyes' 80th Birthday Celebration, 1937-39
Correspondence, 1940-91
Correspondence, 1950-91 (2 folders)
Correspondence with John Mclean, 1960-62
Ogino Articles, 1961
Polarimeter Studies, 1961
Uden, 1964-65
Suzuki, 1964-66
Catalysts, 1965-73
American Chemical Society
Mochida Letters and Articles, 1968-87
Bailar Symposium, 1969
Solid Phase Racemization, 1969

Box 4:

1970s
- Brasted CV, 1970
- Valent, 1970-71
- Bruner, 1971
- Catalytic Oxidation
- Drickamer Nomination, 1971
- Journal Correspondence, 1971
- Kyuno, 1971
- Wood, 1971-81
- Kleinberg Nominations, 1971-83
- Correspondence, 1971-88
- Baringer, 1972
- Burmeister CV, 1972
- Hydrogenation of Soybean Oil Patent, 1972-1974
- Chugaev, 1973
- Journal Articles - American Chemical Society, 1973
- Kauffman, 1973
- Din, 1973-76
- Morita Letters and Articles, 1973-84
- Report on Students, 1974-76
- Boucher, 1974-85
- Departmental, 1974-87
- Kasenally, 1976

Itatani, 1976-81
Kyuno, 1976-86
Vassilian, 1977-80
Svoboda, 1978-83
Kutal Letters and Papers, 1978-84
Uehara Letters and Articles, 1978-85
Burke, 1979
Eichhorn Nomination, 1979-80
Wagner, 1979-80
Noji Letters and Articles, 1979-81
Cancer Research, 1979-85
Richard Lawrence on Berzelius Project and Philology, 1979-88

1980s

Dial Club, 1980
Fry Report, 1980
Busch Nomination, 1980-81
Chen, 1980-83
Alumni Affairs, 1980-84
Fuji Papers, 1980-85
"Bailar" 3rd Ed., 1980-88 (3 folders)
Patel, 1981-82
Reinbold, 1981-85
Brown Nomination, 1981-86
Oritz and Marquez, 1981-88
Inorganic Division, 1982
Tayim, 1982
Boston, 1982
Suib, 1982-1985
Thesis Candidates, 1982-89
Yoshikuni, 1982-1989
Das Sarma Papers, 1983-86
Mexican, 1983-91
Academic Press, 1984
Encyclopedia, 1984

Box 5:

Kirschner Nomination, 1984
Fujiwara, 1984-85
Interrante, 1984-85
Banerjea, 1984-86
Undergraduate Research, 1984-88
Sievers, 1985-88
Lecture Tours, 1985-89

- Division of Inorganic Chemistry, 1986
- Serkos Paper, 1986
- Accounts, 1989-91
- Basolo Nomination, 1990
- Hydrogenation Lab
- Quagliano Nomination
- Schaap Research

Class Notes

- Russian Lecture Poster
- Projection Slides (2 folders)
- Abstracts of Lectures
- L1 Current Research in Coordination Chemistry, 1964
- L2 Developments in Stereochemistry of Complexes, 1967
- L3 Evaluation of Research from the Viewpoint of a University Professor, 1964
- L4 Isomerism, 1948-90
- L5 International Chemistry, 1967
- L6 Research on the Borderline, 1966-88
- L8 Inversions and Rearrangements, 1967
- L9 Structure of Dye Lakes, 1958
- L10 Some Developments in Stereochemistry, 1966-76
- L11 Selective Hydrogenation, 1969-78
- L12 Mechanisms, 1949
- L13 Modern Inorganic Syntheses, 1963-64
- L14 Reactions in Inorganic Complexes, 1954-84
- L15 Development of Specific Hydrogenation Catalyst, 1965-67
- L16 Coordination Polymers, 1956-80
- L17 Phi Beta Kappa Address and Publications
- L18 Discoveries of Dmitri Mendeleev
- L19 The Nature of Ions in Solutions
- L20 Unusual Aspects of Inorganic Chemistry, 1955-87
- L21 Some Old, But Unsolved Problems, 1969-73
- L24 Industrial Applications of Complexes, 1975
- L25 Topics in Coordination Chemistry
- L26 “A Chemist’s Tour”, Iron Curtain Countries
- L27 Structural Problems in Complex Ions, 1959
- L28 Rewards of Scholarship, 1958-60
- L29 Wyoming Lecture - History of Coordination Theory, 1970
- L30 Trends in Inorganic Chemistry, 1975
- L31 Stereospecificity
- L32 American Chemical Society
- L33 Variations in the Prices of Metals, 1933-63
- L34 Research in Industry, Government, and University, 1958
- L35 Oxidation Reduction of Metal Ions in Complexes, 1959
- L36 Problems in Teaching Chemistry, 1956-58

L37 Russia Revisited, 1970
L38 Balancing Equations
L39 Coordination Compounds in Biochemistry, 1970-82
L40 Thoughts on Research, 1968-83
L41 Value of Undergraduate Research, 1973
L42 Olga and Her Friends
L43 Aspects of Inorganic Chemistry, 1962

Box 6:

L44 Physical Inorganic Chemistry - Reed College, 1967
L45 Reactions in Inorganic Complexes
L48 Expanding Universe of Chemistry
L49 Walden Inversions in Reactions of Cobalt Complexes, 1965
L50 The College Student in the Scientific Age, 1966
L51 Metal-Metal Bonds
L52 Alfred Werner
L53 Current Trends in Inorganic Chemistry, 1985-88
L54 Crown Ethers, 1974
L55 Preparations and Properties of Complexes of High Ionic Charge, 1974
L56 Heterogenizing Homogenous Catalysts
L57 Kyushu Lectures, 1974
L58 Pullman Lectures - Field of Coordination Compounds
L59 Fundamentals of Coordination Chemistry
L60 Alfred Werner, 1984
L63 Trends in Inorganic Chemistry, 1981
L64 Pensacola, 1979
L65 History of Chemistry
L66 Recent Developments in Stereochemistry of Coordination Compounds, 1980
L67 Marcel Symposium, 1981
L68 Work on Platinum Complexes, 1982
L69 Up to Date Industrial Processes
L70 Opportunities for Chemists, 1983
L71 Stereochemistry of Coordinating Compounds, 1984
L73 Chemistry as a Science and as a Profession, 1985
L74 Preparation of Complexes, 1985
L75 How Theories are Formed and Changed
L76 Uses if Complexes and Complexing Agents
L77 Reactions in the Solid State
L78 Shapes of Complexes (Molecules or Ions)
L79 Scientific Discovery/ Coordination Chemistry in the USA
L80 Stereochemistry of Coordination Compounds of Platinum
L81 Chemistry of 1, 3 - Diketone Complexes
L83 Some Current and Projected Research

Lecture Slide Material, 1973-1988
Mexican Course, 1976-1980
Chemistry 315, 1948-55
Chemistry 408, 1959-71 (2 folders)
Chemistry 408 Lecture Notes, 1969
Lectures on Coordination Chemistry
Chemistry 115, 1939-43
Chemistry 16 Lectures, 1943-44
Chemistry 106A, 1943
Mobil Socony Lectures, 1943-44
Chemistry 408 and 105B

Dissertation and Thesis
Ph.D. Students of J.C.B. Jr.

1930s
Ellis Reich Thesis, 1931
Notes on Theses, 1931-34
Inorganic Bachelor's Theses, 1931-38
Organic Bachelor's Theses, 1931-38

Box 7:

Robert Wilson Auten Thesis, 1933
The Walden Inversion, 1933-35
Clarence A Stiegman Master's and Doctor's Thesis, 1934
Leallyn Clapp Thesis, 1939
Mark Woyski Thesis, 1939

1940s
Mark Woyski Master's Thesis, 1942
Charles R Hance Thesis, 1943
Eugene K Maun and Matthew G Herda Thesis, 1943-45
John Arthur Mattern Master's and PhD Thesis, 1946
Clayton F Callis Master's Thesis, 1946
William Barnes Thesis, 1949
Electrochemical Research, 1949-51

1950s
Walter H Triebel Research Report, 1951
Robert L Rebertus Master's Thesis, 1952
Robert L Rebertus Master's Thesis, 1953
William J Grzanich Thesis, 1956
Wilma J Hickman Thesis, 1956
Martha H Moraghan Master's Thesis, 1958

1960s
Philip E Nipcon Thesis, 1963

Ronald E Highsmith Thesis, 1963
Otto B Weinert Master's Thesis, 1964
David L Ostfield Jr. Thesis, 1964
1970s
Linda B Uthoff Thesis, 1973
Schabinger Thesis, 1974
Wood Thesis, 1989
Sinwell Thesis, 1974
Sinwell Master's Thesis, 1975
1980s
Fred Fry Research Report, 1980
Duane E Westerberg Thesis, 1982
Donald R Anderson Thesis, 1983
Hutchinson Thesis, 1983
Robert G Brown Thesis, 1983
Louis P Rector Thesis, 1983
David A Westerberg Thesis, 1983
Brian J Love Thesis, 1984
Dr. Paul E Reinbold Research Report, 1985
Michael J Benac Thesis, 1986
Mueller Thesis, 1987
Edward B Sweet Thesis, 1987
Andrew J Proctor Thesis, 1988
Elizabeth A Skach Thesis, 1990
Robert L Rav Naval Research Contract
"A Study in Optical Activity" by Kelly Fitz
Research
John Bailar Sr. Lab Manuals
Draft of Master's Thesis, 1925
Master's Thesis University of Colorado, 1925
Abstract of PhD Thesis, 1928
Notes
Research Notebook
Structure of Simple Inorganic Molecules - Notebook
Chemistry 101 Notebook, 1932
Notebook, 1942
Naval Research Contract, 1956
Naval Research Final, 1956
Polymerization through Coordination, 1957
High Polymeric Materials, 1957-63 (1 folders)

Box 8:

High Polymeric Materials, 1957-63 (10 Folders)

Air Force Contract Quarterly Report, 1958
Oil Soluble Complexes, 1958
National Science Foundation Research Proposal, 1962-87 (3 folders)
Metallurgy of Copper, 1965-78
Walden - Boston Report, 1973-82
Asymmetric Cancer Drug, 1975
Arthritis, 1978-79
Research Money, 1978-81
Hydrogenation Research Proposal, 1978-81
Cancer Screening Tests, 1978-87
Application for Public Health Service Award, 79
Walden Inversion, 1979
Grant Contracts, 1979-81
Solid State Research Proposal, 1979-84
Inorganic Syntheses, 1980-88
Application for Public Health Service Award, 1981
Petroleum Research Fund, 1981-82
Moveable Equipment Inventory, 1982
Cancer Research, Experimental, 1983
Hutchinson, 1983
Bioinorganic, 1984
Solid State ACS, 1984-85
Solid State Proposal - Army
Georgiadis Application, 1985
Interpretations of Cancer Research Data, 1985
Shapes of Molecules, 1987
Application, 1988
Cabot Correspondence, 1989
40 Years of Industrial Research
Isomerism
Stereochemistry of Bailar Inversions by Jackson
8 Coordination
Notebook
Presentation Posters

Box 9:

Organic Nomenclature and Drawings (2 folders)
Publications
General Chemistry for Colleges 5th ed, 1956
Quimica Basica, 1968
1928-85 (28 folders)
Review on 1st Edition, 1955
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Box 10:

UCEB Chairman, 1968-69 (plaque)
20th Anniversary ACS Award, 1972, 1984 (plaque)
45 Years of Service, 1988 (plaque)