Sanborn Marked By Park Service

"Knowledge for practical use," has been the motive behind Sanborn Field research, Dr. Elmer Ellis, University president, said today at the unveiling of the Sanborn Field historic site marker.

About 150 persons attended the ceremonies which marked the designation of the field as a national historic landmark by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

The marker was presented by Dr. Wilfred D. Logan, research archaeologist for the National Park Service, to Pleasant Smith, Mexico, representing the University Board of Curators.

Dr. Ellis outlined the work which has been accomplished at the field since it was established in 1888 by Dr. J. W. Sanborn, then dean of agriculture.

Significant work in the field includes the discovery of aureomycin in 1945 by Dr. W. A. Albrecht and Dr. B. W. Duggar, the first experiments on soil erosion by Dr. M. F. Miller, dean-emeritus of agriculture, and Dr. F. L. Duley in 1917; experiments conducted by Dr. G. E. Smith chairman of the soils department, testing theories of crop rotation. Presently areas of the field are being used to determine the effect of radioactive fallout on plant tissue.

After the ceremony, guests located on College Avenue between Bouchelle Avenue and Rollins Street.

were given a tour of the field

Presenting the marker proclaiming Sanborn Field a national historic landmark is Dr. Wilfred D. Logan, left, of the National Park Service. Pleasant Smith, University board of curators member, accepts the plaque. (Missourian Photo)