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George Croll Baum: Building A Greater Gettysburg

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George Croll Baum: Building A Greater Gettysburg

Description

On November 16th, 1926 George Croll Baum died. In Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the local newspaper covered his death. *The Gettysburgian*, the paper for Gettysburg College reported that Henry W.A. Hanson, the college president, was "deeply distressed and further noted that Baum's death 'touched the hearts of all that knew him with deep regret.'" Within a month Dr. Hanson had already ordered three memorial plaques to be placed on the campus. Baum's family tried to help pay for them. Hanson refused the money. In a correspondence with Baum's brother about the plaques, Hanson told him, "What I did for your brother George was a service of love to him." One of these plaques was placed in the main entrance to the Gettysburg College Eddie Plank Memorial Gym, where it remains today. But who was George Baum, this man whose death greatly affected Gettysburg College? If one were to search the Appendices of Charles Glatfelter's seminal history of Gettysburg College, among the list of faculty and trustees one will find no reference to George Baum, although three other Baums--George's father, brother and nephew--are in the list of trustees. Baum was in fact the architect for Gettysburg College from 1914-1926, during a career which saw the construction of four major college buildings still standing today, as well as work on numerous smaller projects. [excerpt]

Course Information:

- Course Title: *HIST 300: Historical Method*
- Academic Term: Spring 2010
- Course Instructor: Dr. Michael J. Birkner '72

Hidden in Plain Sight is a collection of student papers on objects that are "hidden in plain sight" around the Gettysburg College campus. Topics range from the Glatfelter Hall gargoyles to the statue of Eisenhower and from historical markers to athletic accomplishments. You can download the paper in pdf format and click "View Photo" to see the image in greater detail.

Keywords

Gettysburg College, Hidden in Plain Sight, Plank Gym, George C. Baum, Carl A. Hanson, architect, Huber Hall, Weidensall Hall, Breidenbaugh Hall

Disciplines

American Art and Architecture | Architectural History and Criticism | Architecture | History | History of Art, Architecture, and Archaeology | Public History | United States History

Campus Location

Plank Gym

Gettysburg College

Hidden in Plain Sight

George Croll Baum, Building A Greater Gettysburg

History 300

Historical Methods

Dr. Michael Birkner

By

Abraham Apfel

Spring 2010



On November 16th, 1926 George Croll Baum died. In Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the local newspaper covered his death.¹ The *Gettysburgian*, the paper for Gettysburg College reported that Henry W.A. Hanson, the college president, was “deeply distressed and further noted that Baum’s death ‘touched the hearts of all that knew him with deep regret.’”² Within a month Dr. Hanson had already ordered three memorial plaques to be placed on the campus. Baum’s family tried to help pay for them. Hanson refused the money. In a correspondence with Baum’s brother about the plaques, Hanson told him, “What I did for your brother George was a service of love to him.”³ One of these plaques was placed in the main entrance to the Gettysburg College Eddie Plank Memorial Gym, where it remains today. But who was George Baum, this man whose death greatly affected Gettysburg College? If one were to search the Appendices of Charles Glatfelter’s seminal history of Gettysburg College, among the list of faculty and trustees one will find no reference to George Baum, although three other Baums-- George’s father, brother and nephew--are in the list of trustees.⁴ Baum was in fact the architect for Gettysburg College from 1914-1926, during a career which saw the construction of four major college buildings still standing today, as well as work on numerous smaller projects.⁵

George was born to William Miller Baum and Maria Louisa Croll of York, Pennsylvania, on July 15th, 1872. George attended the North Broad Street Select School for Young Men and Boys in Philadelphia as a young man.⁶ After graduating from the boy’s school, George and his three older brothers-- Charles, James, and William—and younger brother Frederick followed in their father’s

¹ “Architect for College Expires.” *Gettysburg Times*, 1.

² “College Architect Dies Suddenly,” *Gettysburgian*, 17 November 1926, 1.

³ Henry W.A. Hanson, to Charles Baum, 6 December 1926, Henry Hanson Papers, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA.

⁴ Charles H. Glatfelter, *A Salutary Influence: Gettysburg College, 1832-1985*, (Gettysburg, PA: Gettysburg College, 1987), 1021-1060. *A Salutary Influence*, may be found online at http://libraryweb.gettysburg.edu/Digital_Projects/WebReady/Glatfelter/GCPu_LD2001dG402G5_1987.pdf

⁵ Ibid. 526-527; Daniel Scotto, *Hidden in Plain Sight: George C. Baum – His life, His Work, and His Relationship with Gettysburg College*, (2006), 13. This unpublished research paper may be found on the Gettysburg College website at: http://www.gettysburg.edu/library/gettdigital/hidden/scotto_paper.pdf

⁶ “Baum, George Croll (1872-1926),” 2003, *Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project*, <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/21468> (accessed February 18, 2010);

footsteps by attending Gettysburg College. William Sr. had graduated from the college, at the time still called Pennsylvania College, in the Class of 1846. Later in life he became a Lutheran minister, so it was hardly surprising his sons would attend the college. Gettysburg was not only William Sr's Alma Mater, but also the most distinguished Lutheran school in the area.⁷ During the time Baum and his brothers attended the college William Sr. was serving as one of the college's 36 trustees.⁸

During his time at Gettysburg, George displayed a love of music--taking part in the Mandolin Club, Banjo Club, Chapel Choir, Glee Club, and the Phi Delta Gamma Serenade Club. He was one of the most musically gifted students attending the school. Baum did not, however, limit his extracurricular activities to music alone. He served as president of the Athletic Association, was a member of the Y.M.C.A., the Athletic Field Fund Committee, and was a member of the Phi Delta Gamma fraternity.⁹ Baum's involvement with the Y.M.C.A. should come as little surprise to anyone, as some 80% of his class were members of the Y.M.C.A..¹⁰ This was probably the residual influence of Robert Weidensall of the class of 1860. This prominent Gettysburg alumnus is often called the father of the student Y.M.C.A. movement and his activism certainly influenced his alma mater.¹¹

Baum graduated in 1893, and though he did not live up to his father's record as salutatorian in 1846, he seems to have been an adequate student. By 1896 Baum earned a B.S. in Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania, where he won several awards for Beaux-Arts competitions.¹² The Beaux-Arts style is a French architectural style that is "a highly decorated style and one that employs the technique of monumentality--making a building appear larger or more dominant than it really is."¹³ After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, Baum apprenticed with Edwin F. Durang, a known

⁷ Clyde B. Stover and Charles W. Beachem, *Alumni Record of Gettysburg College, 1832-1932* (Gettysburg, PA: Gettysburg College, 1932), 17, 156.

⁸ Glatfelter, *A Salutory Influence*, 1021.

⁹ *Gettysburg Spectrum*, 1894, p. 82, 101, 134, 163-8.

¹⁰ Scotto, *Baum*, 2.

¹¹ Glatfelter, *A Salutory Influence*, 517.

¹² "Baum, George Croll (1872-1926)," 2003, *Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project*, <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/21468> (accessed February 18, 2010);

¹³ Norman Forness, PhD, interview with, Daniel Scotto, e-mail, 22 February 2006. Quoted in, Scotto, *Baum*, 3.

church architect. Baum himself would later work on a number of churches. By 1912, Baum felt experienced enough to launch his own firm, which maintained offices in Philadelphia and for a limited time in Pittsburgh. Between 1902 and 1913, Baum worked on a number of projects, many of them Lutheran Churches, and most importantly on the Carnegie Institute Extension in Pittsburgh. By 1913, Baum had built up a successful business and was an up and coming architect. It was during this year his path would cross with Gettysburg College again.¹⁴

By 1913, Gettysburg College was undergoing a fair amount of growth. The class of 1912 had 72 students, as opposed to the 50 in Baum's class twenty years earlier.¹⁵ It was clear to the new president of the college, William A. Granville and the Board of Trustees that Gettysburg College needed to expand. Granville pitched his own push for expansion as a continuation of the work already done by former president Harvey McKnight. Granville called McKnight's work "movement for a Greater Gettysburg" a name which has remained.¹⁶ In December of 1913, the Board of Trustees agreed to launch an ambitious fundraising campaign to raise \$130,000 for the construction of new buildings.¹⁷ Prominent on the list of buildings Granville wanted built were a science hall, machine shop, an infirmary, and a building for the preparatory department. This list would later change greatly. The four buildings were to be built in the same style as Pennsylvania Hall, in order to form "a harmonious and comprehensive plan for future expansion." The committee quickly chose George C. Baum as architect for the buildings.¹⁸ Baum would serve the college in that capacity until his untimely death in 1926. As part of the general project to expand the college, Samuel F. Snyder was appointed to the position of

¹⁴ "Baum, George Croll (1872-1926)," 2003, *Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project*, <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/21468> (accessed February 18, 2010);

¹⁵ Junior Class of Gettysburg College, *Gettysburg Spectrum 1913*, 38-49. available through the college website at <http://gettysburg.cdmhost.com/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/GBNP01&CISOPTR=15722&REC=2>

¹⁶ William A. Granville, "President's Report," *Pennsylvania College Bulletin* 4 (1914-1915), 14. Dr. Geltfelter titles his chapter which covers this period of Gettysburg history, "Toward A Greater Gettysburg" showing the lasting influence of Granville's words.

¹⁷ Minutes: 30 December 1913 Meeting," in *Board of Trustees, Gettysburg College Minutes 1900-1920*, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA, 216-17.

¹⁸ Glatfelter, *A Salutary Influence*, 512.

Financial Secretary in 1912. A large part of this job was as fundraiser for various projects.¹⁹ Snyder's title was later changed to Assistant to the President.

Sadly, Dr. Granville left few of his personal papers for posterity, and a large amount of what he did leave was later destroyed in floods. None of his personal papers prior to 1918 have survived.²⁰ This sad state of affairs leaves a number of unanswered questions--most pertinent is why Baum was chosen as architect and what was the relationship between Baum and Granville. Though we can never know for sure, it is not hard to make an educated guess as to why Baum was given the position.

Baum was, by 1913, a well respected architect and alumnus of the college. Furthermore, his father had been a long serving member of the Board of Trustees. Upon his father's death, his elder brother Charles Baum served on the Board.²¹ Though no correspondence between Granville and Charles Baum survives, Granville's successor Henry Hanson did carry on extensive correspondence with Charles, which can be found in Hanson's files in the college archives. In addition to a friendly relationship with Charles, Hanson also carried on limited correspondence with Mary Small Baum, a high ranking member of the Women's League, an organization that was very involved in the college. She may have been a relative of Baum.²² It is clear the Baums were, during the presidency of Hanson, a very influential family in the Gettysburg College community. There is no reason not to assume the Baums held a similar level of influence during Granville's presidency, which would help to explain the choice of Baum as architect.²³

The relationship between Granville and Baum is harder to document. However it seems

¹⁹ Ibid. 487.

²⁰ Ibid. 1061. No less a personage than Dr. Geltfelter bemoaned the lack of evidence from Granville.

²¹ Ibid. 1021.

²² Henry W.A. Hanson, to Mary Small Baum, Henry Hanson Papers, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA.

²³ Charles Baum would go so far as to solicit Hanson aid when his brother Frederick Baum was attempting to earn his Doctor of Divinity degree. Henry W.A. Hanson, to Charles Baum, November 3 1925, Henry Hanson Papers, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA. Latter Fredrick himself would correspond with Dr. Hanson, often getting his help. Fredrick Baum to Henry W.A. Hanson, July 7, 1925. Henry W.A. Hanson, to Frederick Baum, July 15, 1925, Henry Hanson Papers, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA.

that by 1918 they had become good friends. A series of letters between the two men in 1918 best illustrates the friendship. Baum was in charge of procuring a memorial tablet to commemorate Dr. Milton Valentine, a former president of the college. He and Granville wrote several letters to each other on the subject. Baum was friendly and known to the Granvilles, going so far as to attach personal salutations to Granville's family. One such letter sent in February, 1918 ends, "P.S. Thought your daughter Miss R. might be amused by the enclosed."²⁴ On the 16th of that month Granville replied to Baum in a joking tone, noting "Since you have decided the war will end this month we are making plans to do business as usual hereafter. I would say that the calculations etc. you sent may well be classed as one of the 'horrors' of the war."²⁵ During much of the corresponded between the two, Granville refers to Baum as "Dear George"-- suggesting a close personal relationship.²⁶

Even when the professional relationship between the two was strained, the personal relationship survived. One of the projects Baum worked on under Granville was the construction of the Y.M.C.A. building. Granville was desperate to obtain Baum's plans for the building in order to raise money for the project. Though the building had been approved in 1915, by 1921 Granville still had not received the plans--despite several requests for them.²⁷ Finally, a frustrated Granville wrote Baum in January, "I seem to be between the devil and the deep blue sea with respect to the Y.M.C.A. Building drawings!" Despite Baum's assurances the plans had still not arrived, and Granville was worried they would not be able to start construction before the plans arrived. Despite the worry and frustration, Granville remained friendly with Baum. His comment on the plans seems more in character as two friends commiserating than an interaction between strictly business associates. Moreover, to lighten any harsh words he used, Granville closes the letter, "With kind personal regards to you from the whole Granville

²⁴ George C. Baum, to William A. Granville, 14 February 1918, Granville Papers, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA.

²⁵ Granville to Baum, 16 February 1918.

²⁶ Granville to Baum, 15 April, 1918.

²⁷ Glatfelter, *A Salutory Influence* 515. Granville to Baum, 9 January 1921. It should be noted here that the delay was not all Baum's fault, the First World War threw wrenches in everyone's work, slowing the fundraising for instance.

family, I remain, very truly yours, William A. Granville.”²⁸ Another surviving letter from Granville ends similarly “With kind personal regards from us all and best wishes for a very Happy New Year.”²⁹

By examining the correspondence between the two men, one gets a solid sense of a good relationship between them. The friendship quite clearly goes beyond just a professional relationship. Everything points to Baum having a kind personality, and he seems easy to work with. It is a tragedy these few letters between Granville and Baum are the best window into Baum’s personality. One can not but wish more of Granville’s papers survived, that might show us more of Baum the person, as well as letters that might show us how the friendship between the two men started.³⁰

Following his appointment as College Architect, Baum began work on plans for the desired buildings, as well as drawing a “birds-eye view” map of proposed further work for the college. The plans, dated February 14, 1914, were used for a number of fundraising activities. Copies of the plans can still be found floating around the Gettysburg campus.³¹ Unfortunately, the funds necessary for the ambitious building project were not forthcoming, and the decision was made to proceed slowly and begin work only on the building for the preparatory department. This building, first simply called the Main Building, and later renamed Huber Hall, was built between 1915-1916 at a cost of approximately \$50,000. Huber Hall proved to be a great asset to the campus and was a rousing success.³²

By the time Baum had finished Huber Hall, the question of what building to work on next had already been decided by an unexpected windfall. In 1915, the Women’s League had asked Granville for

²⁸ Granville to Baum, 21 January 1921.

²⁹ Granville to Baum, 30th December 1920.

³⁰ The Gettysburg College archive contain some 21 letters between Baum and Granville that I was able to find. This are annoying incomplete as they all come from the years 1918-1921. The earlier ones where no doubt destroyed by flooding, but the absence of any letters from late 1921 until Granville’s retirement in 1923 (as well as from a large stretch of time between mid 1918 and mid 1920 is strange. Either these letters have been lost or where sadly never kept. The Granville files are in some disorder and I was not able to make a complete search of the entire file, it is possible, but unlikely, that some other corresponded between the two lies hidden in the files.

³¹ Glatfelter, *A Salutary Influence* 408; William A. Granville, “Greater Gettysburg,” *Gettysburgian*, 6 May 1914, 1. A copy of these plans currently hangs in the History department offices of Gettysburg college. As of 2006 an additional copy, or possible the original, was reported to be hanging in Pennsylvania Hall, but I was unable to find this copy.

³² *Ibid.* 512-513.

advice on a project to which it might contribute. “He was quick to suggest that they raise money to pay for a Y.M.C.A. building on the campus. At its next annual convention, the league accepted this challenge.”³³ The building of the Y.M.C.A. would turn out to be a far greater challenge than either Granville or the Women’s League expected. In December of 1915, the Board of Trustees approved the construction of the Y.M.C.A. building--an idea that had been floating around since the late 1890’s. However, Baum had barely finished Huber Hall and had not yet started work on the Y.M.C.A. when the U.S. entered World War I in April of 1917. The disruption caused by the war and the following influenza epidemic delayed construction of the building. Though the Women’s League placed the cornerstone of the building in November 1919, it was not until December 1920 the Board gave permission to begin work.³⁴

The Board’s delay may not have meant much in the end, for as early as March 1920 Granville had written Baum inquiring on the status of the building plans, as he expected construction would start soon. Furthermore, Granville was worried that the already-laid cornerstone would have to be moved, as it was laid without the plans.³⁵ Despite the fact the building was originally planned in 1915, it seems Baum had made little progress on plans for the building in the intervening five years. Months later, in December 1920, Granville wrote to Baum giving him the news the trustees had agreed to start construction, and Granville again inquires as to the status of the plans.³⁶ Despite the passage of nearly a year, Baum had still not finished the plans. In fact, Granville would not receive the plans until March of 1921.³⁷

Two interesting points arise in the correspondence between the two men at this juncture. The first is that a number of students had pitched in to perform manual labor on the building site. They

³³ Ibid. 700.

³⁴ Ibid. 515-516. “Dec 6, 1920 Meeting” in *Board of Trustees, Gettysburg College Minutes 1900-1920*, 360-61.

³⁵ Granville to Baum 10 March, 1920.

³⁶ Granville to Baum 9 December 1920.

³⁷ Granville to Baum 6 March 1921. This is the last time Granville asks Baum for the plans, though it is almost a plea as work is about to start the next day. It is fair to assume that as Granville requested Baum arrived in Gettysburg on the 7th with the plans.

were doing such work as digging, carrying stone and even cleaning the second-hand bricks bought to cut costs. A number of studies on the college have mentioned this episode and it has become a fondly remembered part of the college history.³⁸ The second interesting topic is a discussion of the wings of the Y.M.C.A. building. In his January 5th letter to Granville, Baum notes that he has drafted two copies of the building--one draft with the wings and the other draft containing only the central part of the building. On the 9th, Granville replied, "As you suggested in your letter we shall only want at this time the picture of the central part. We do not know how long it will be before the wings can be built and to put them on our drawings now would be a wrong impression."³⁹ It is interesting to note that even at this late date such a major decision had not been finalized. Of greater interest is the fact that wings were added to the Y.M.C.A. building in 1948 when it was rebuilt following a fire. Whether or not the wings were built using Baum's plans is unclear.

Despite delays, including Granville's decision to rework the second floor plans after construction had started, the work made good progress.⁴⁰ The building was finally dedicated on June 13, 1922. Sorrowfully, Robert Weidensall, in whose honor the building was to be named, was by this point too sick to attend the dedication and would die in September. Ultimately, Weidensall Hall as it would finally come to be named, cost \$80,293 to build. This amount was paid in full by the Women's League. That the building was finished was one of the greatest triumphs of the League. It had originally planned to pay no more than \$30,000 for the building (Granville had suggested \$15,000), and a grant of money from the Y.M.C.A. to help with the building had fallen through. The women did not, however, give up and their perseverance was rewarded. The building soon became a campus favorite and has given over eighty years of good service to the College.⁴¹

³⁸ Baum to Granville, 5 January 1921. Glatfelter is just one of a number of college histories to mention this episode, normally however they talk about Granville thanking the students for the work, ignoring the fact that Baum also appreciated the effort. Glatfelter, *A Salutory Influence* 516

³⁹ Baum to Granville, 5 January 1921; Granville to Baum 9 January 1921.

⁴⁰ Granville to Baum 6 May, 1921; 19 May, 1921, Baum to Granville 13th May, 1921.

⁴¹ Glatfelter, *A Salutory Influence* 516, 516, 700.

In 1923 President Granville resigned his post and after a short interim was replaced by Henry W. A. Hanson. Though only limited correspondence survives between the two men it is clear that their relationship was far less friendly than Granville's and Baum's. Hanson first surviving letter to Baum ends with the rather curt, "I know that you are busy, but I trust that you may, within a day or so, find time to send a letter my way."⁴² However judging both by their later correspondence and Hanson's letters to Charles Baum after George's death it would seem they became closer as they worked together.⁴³

During this period Baum went to work constructing a new gymnasium and a science center, as well as doing work on the renovation of the Brua Chapel.⁴⁴ Hanson and Baum worked closely on the plans for the new buildings, mainly on the gym plans, with Baum making many trips to Gettysburg; the number of face to face meetings no doubt helps to explain the small number of surviving letters. Over all Hanson was very interested in the fine details often corresponding with Baum on the cost of small things, such as lighting and heating. On November 4th, 1926 Baum sent a letter to Hanson discussing the cost of the new emergency lighting that would have to be installed in the almost completed gym, this was to be his last letter.⁴⁵ Baum suddenly and unexplainably died in his Philadelphia offices on the 16th.⁴⁶ Though Baum's sudden death cast a pall over the operations the work on the both the gym and science center was carried on by his assistants L. DeForest Emmert and Edwin A. Early.⁴⁷ The Gym was dedicated on June 7th, it cost \$152,996.88, 1927, the Science Hall on June 12th, 1929 for a cost of

⁴² Henry W.A. Hanson, to George Croll Baum, 15 November 1923, Henry Hanson Papers, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA. This may simply be the result of Hanson being new to his position, certainly he gave a stock to reply to a letter Charles Baum on his inauguration but later would become good friends with Charles. Hanson to Charles Baum, 17 October, 1923. Hanson to J. W. Bowman, 23 October, 1923.

⁴³ Hanson to Charles Baum, 15 December 1926; 7 October 1927; Charles Baum to Hanson 6 December 1926.

⁴⁴ Hanson to Baum 15 November 1923, Glatfelter, *A Salutory Influence* 518, 519.

⁴⁵ Baum to Hanson, 4 November, 1926.

⁴⁶ "College Architect Dies Suddenly," *Gettysburgian*, 17 November 1926, 1.

⁴⁷ The Hanson papers contain a large number of correspondence between these two gentlemen and Hanson over the completion of the building projects.

\$160,458.16.⁴⁸ At last Baum's great work was finished.

These four buildings, now known as Breidenbaugh Hall (the Science Hall), the Eddie Plank Memorial Gym, Huber Hall, and Weidensall Hall remain Baum's great legacy to the college. In addition to these four buildings Baum also worked on a number of renovation projects on campus as well as the construction of two fraternity houses. When this phase of Gettysburg expansion finally halted in 1938 it had cost the college about \$700,000, well above Granville's original \$130,000, but then Granville always seemed to under cost building projects.⁴⁹ Today all four of Baum's major building projects are still in use by the college and they continue to engender discussion.

One such minor debate is over just what style the buildings reflect. The original plan for the building project stated that they should be done in the Doric style, like the old Gym.⁵⁰ The late Professor Norman Forness of Gettysburg College, an architectural history expert, referred to the buildings as being in the Classical Revival style, noting differences in the columns.⁵¹ To compound the confusion Dr. Glatfelter refers to the buildings as being done in the Georgian design.⁵² Ultimately the style of design is of little relevance. In the end the college was quite happy with the buildings, even if they did stray from the originally stipulation of being in the Doric style. After George's death President Hanson wrote his brother, Charles Baum and stated, "The more I see of the new buildings the more I regard them as the finest productions your brother has executed."⁵³

After his death no less than three memorial tablets were ordered and placed on campus, commemorating the work that Baum did.⁵⁴ The largest plaque, the one in the Plank Gym, reads: "THIS

⁴⁸ Glatfelter, *A Salutary Influence* 519, 521.

⁴⁹ Ibid. 526-527.

⁵⁰ Granville, "President's Report," 10.

⁵¹ Norman Forness, PhD, interview with, Daniel Scotto, e-mail, 22 February 2006. Quoted in, Scotto, *Baum*, 7.

⁵² Glatfelter, *Salutary Influence*, 522.

⁵³ Hanson to Charles Baum, 7 October 1927.

⁵⁴ Samuel F. Snyder to L. deForest Emmert, 11 May, 1928, Henry Hanson Papers, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA. One of these tablets is currently in the Eddie Plank Gym, a second can be found in Weidensall Hall, I have been unable to locate the third, though I assume it is somewhere in either Breidenbaugh Hall or Huber Hall.

TABLET IS PLACED IN AFFECTIONATE MEMORY OF GEORGE CROLL BAUM, A.M., B.A., THE ARCHITECT OF THIS BUILDING, BY A GRATEFUL ALMA MATER.” It is quite clear that all who did know him held in affectionate memory. Though Baum is often over looked today, forgotten by most even, his work cannot be ignored. Baum’s work in Gettysburg is easily visible, the man behind the work is harder to see. Baum seems to have been a kind man, easy to work with and one that could build strong and lasting friendships, as he did with Granville and ultimately with Hanson. He was a hard working man, completing a number of large projects in a relatively short time, despite delays and a World War. Though he was not a trustee or a president, though he did not affect any great educational reform, nor change the curriculum of the school Baum still changed Gettysburg College for the better. Indeed it can be said of Baum that few people have changed Gettysburg College in such a visible way.

“Baum, George Croll (1872-1926).” *Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project*. <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/21468>. 2003.

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William A. Granville Papers, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA.

Henry Hanson Papers, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA.

Junior Class of Gettysburg College. *Gettysburg Spectrum*, 1894.

Junior Class of Gettysburg College. *Gettysburg Spectrum*, 1913.

Stover, Clyde B. and Charles W. Beachem. *Alumni Record of Gettysburg College, 1832-1932*. Gettysburg, PA: Gettysburg College, 1932).

I affirm that I have upheld the highest principles of honesty and integrity in my academic work and have not witnessed a violation of the Honor Code.
