



Fall 2006

Portrait of Professor Breidenbaugh

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Portrait of Professor Breidenbaugh

Description

People often do not see what is right in front of them; objects that are passed by everyday are often unnoticed. People are not necessarily unobservant, but are probably more absorbed with their own activities. One object that is hidden in plain sight on the Gettysburg College campus is the portrait of Professor Edward S. Breidenbaugh that hangs in the Science Center. The name Breidenbaugh is commonly known amongst the students at Gettysburg because of the building in his name, Breidenbaugh Hall. However, the history behind Breidenbaugh and his portrait is not as commonly known as the name, but is important in understanding his influence at Gettysburg College. [*excerpt*]

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- Course Title: *HIST 300: Historical Method*
- Academic Term: Fall 2006
- 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, Edward S. Breidenbaugh Hall, Breidenbaugh Hall

Disciplines

History | United States History

Campus Location

Science Center

Gettysburg College

Hidden in Plain Sight:
Portrait of Professor Breidenbaugh

History 300

Historical Methods

Dr. Michael Birkner

By

Melissa Heckel

Fall 2006

People often do not see what is right in front of them; objects that are passed by everyday are often unnoticed. People are not necessarily unobservant, but are probably more absorbed with their own activities. One object that is hidden in plain sight on the Gettysburg College campus is the portrait of Professor Edward S. Breidenbaugh that hangs in the Science Center. The name Breidenbaugh is commonly known amongst the students at Gettysburg because of the building in his name, Breidenbaugh Hall. However, the history behind Breidenbaugh and his portrait is not as commonly known as the name, but is important in understanding his influence at Gettysburg College.

Edward Swoyer Breidenbaugh was born the eldest of three children in Newville, Cumberland County, PA on January 14, 1849.¹ His father was Rev. Edward Breidenbaugh who belonged to the Gettysburg College Class of 1842. His mother was Catherine Elizabeth (Swoyer) Breidenbaugh. They were “natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction.”² Rev. Edward Breidenbaugh was a minister of the Lutheran Church and prepared his son for college under his instruction. E.S. Breidenbaugh received most of his education at Greencastle, PA where Rev. Breidenbaugh was preaching. At the time of the Battle of Gettysburg, the Breidenbaughs lived at Greencastle. After the battle was over, “Doctor Breidenbaugh’s father brought him here [Gettysburg] to look over the scene of the fighting. Later he was among those who heard Lincoln deliver his immortal Gettysburg address.”³ His family moved to Gettysburg

¹ Out of five different sources, two said he was born on January 13 and three said January 14. I believe that January 14 is the better choice because this is the date given in The Pennsylvania College Book, which was edited by Breidenbaugh himself. Therefore, I believe that he would have the correct date of his birthday in the book. Four of these sources are listed in footnote 4 with their citations. The fifth source was an unpublished report on Breidenbaugh by his grandson David C. Burnite, which was given to the Adams County Historical Society. He also had his birthday as being the fourteenth.

² History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania [electronic resource] (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co., 1886), 350. There is a block of page numbers (347-381) listed on the electronic resource. The exact page numbers for the corresponding information is not given. However, I was provided with the exact page number from a reference located at the Adams County Historical Society, visited by this author on 30 September 2006.

³ “Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh Dies at Home Sunday after Brief Illness,” Gettysburg Times, 6 September 1926, pp. 1-2.

in 1864 when his father took the position of pastor at St. James Lutheran Church. Once he moved to Gettysburg he entered Gettysburg College, which was called Pennsylvania College at the time. He graduated at age nineteen in 1868, four years after he entered as a freshman.⁴

After graduating from college, Breidenbaugh was a tutor in Stevens Hall from 1868 to 1869.⁵ He then entered the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg in 1869. However, he left the Seminary in February 1871 due to throat trouble. Throughout his life, Breidenbaugh had suffered from a throat affliction that prevented him from preaching. Since he could not become a preacher, his interests then became more focused on Chemistry. In the years 1871 to 1873, Breidenbaugh was a special student in Chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College. During his last year at the Sheffield School, he was also an instructor in Analytical Chemistry. After his brief time at Sheffield, Breidenbaugh became Professor of Natural Science at Carthage College, Illinois, in 1873. On November 20, 1873, he married Mary Ida Kitzmiller, who was from Schuylkill County, PA and of German descent. Her father, John Kitzmiller had been “a boyhood friend of Reverend Breidenbaugh.” Mary Ida went by her middle name and was a year and a half older than Breidenbaugh.⁶

In 1874, Breidenbaugh returned to his Alma Mater to become chairman of Chemistry and Mineralogy.⁷ His original position was the Conrad Professorship of Chemistry and Mineralogy. The Conrad Professorship was created by Frederick W. Conrad’s pledge to contribute seven hundred dollars to the teacher’s salary because the College had experienced financial problems.

⁴ History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, 350; Edward S. Breidenbaugh, ed., The Pennsylvania College Book: 1832-1882 (Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Society, 1882), 286; “Doctor Breidenbaugh Gone,” in Paul Froehlich, ed., 1904 Bulletin of Gettysburg College (Washington, D.C.: published by the Class of 1904, May 1927), 261; “Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh Dies,” Gettysburg Times, pp. 1-2.

⁵ Gettysburg College Spectrum, 1908, 22.

⁶ “Breidenbaugh and Rice Wills Are Probated,” Gettysburg Times, 9 September 1926, p. 1; David C. Burnite, “Edward Swoyer Breidenbaugh (1849-1926),” [ca. 1980], Adams County Historical Society, Gettysburg, p. 1.

⁷ History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, 350; Pennsylvania College Book, 286; 1904 Bulletin, 261; “Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh Dies,” Gettysburg Times, pp. 1-2.

An interesting fact was that Conrad was also Mrs. Breidenbaugh's uncle, which created a strong relationship between Conrad and Breidenbaugh.⁸ Later in 1874 the College was no longer in such financial troubles; therefore the Ockerhausen Professorship of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences was created in the Conrad Professorship's place.⁹ Breidenbaugh had been elected to the Conrad Professorship by a unanimous vote. He became the chairman of the Ockerhausen Professorship when it was created and Physics was reunited with Chemistry and Mineralogy.¹⁰

Professor Breidenbaugh was an active member of the Gettysburg College community while he was a student and professor. He was Mineralogist for the State Board of Agriculture from 1880 to 1884. Also during this time period, he was President of the Linnaean Society.¹¹ The Linnaean Society was the first campus club of the College and had been reorganized by Breidenbaugh along with Dr. Valentine in December 1876.¹² Breidenbaugh was the editor of The Pennsylvania College Book from 1882 to 1907. In 1887 he received the degree of Sc. D. from the College. He also acted as the curator to the College Museum. He was a member of the Philomathean Society, which held "regular weekly programs, consisting of music, debates and declamations."¹³ He was also a part of the Pen and Sword Society, whose aim was "the promotion and encouragement of the welfare of the college in every way possible."¹⁴ Breidenbaugh belonged to the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity and the Phi Gamma Delta, Xi Chapter of the College.¹⁵ He was also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Chairman to the Alumni Committee on Semi-Centennial.

⁸ Burnite, "E. S. Breidenbaugh," p. 5.

⁹ Charles H. Glatfelter, A Salutory Influence: Gettysburg College, 1832-1985 (Mechanicsburg, PA: C&J Enterprises, W&M Printing, Inc., and Gettysburg College, 1987), 237.

¹⁰ Pennsylvania College Book, 28-29.

¹¹ Gettysburg College Spectrum, 1908, 22.

¹² Samuel Gring Hefelbower, The History of Gettysburg College: 1832-1932 (York, PA: Maple Press Company, 1932), 344.

¹³ Gettysburg College Spectrum, 1908, 136.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 131.

¹⁵ "Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh Dies," Gettysburg Times, p. 2; Gettysburg College Spectrum, 117.

Along with other colleagues, he was part of a committee to make new conditions for the entrance of freshman and a new curriculum.¹⁶ In addition to his participation in the College activities, he worked on chemistry for the Gettysburg Gas Company and later became president of the gas company.¹⁷

Even though Breidenbaugh was busy with his teaching and multiple activities, he still wrote numerous publications on science. Some of these publications are: “Fermentation and the Germ Theory,” “Concerning Certain Misconceptions in Considering the Relations Between Science and Religion,” “Concerning Science Studies,” “The Nitrogenous Element of Plant Food,” and “Mineralogy on the Farm.”¹⁸ Based upon this information, one can conclude that Breidenbaugh knew how to manage his time since he was still able to pursue his writing.

In June 1924, he became professor emeritus of Chemistry. Then, after fifty years of service to the College, he retired on pension in 1924, two years before his death. Even though Breidenbaugh was retired, he did not stop teaching and in the two years before he died, he continued to teach students at Gettysburg. His commitment to teaching is reflected in the fact that he was looking forward to teaching chemistry during the Fall Semester of 1926, but he died before the semester started.¹⁹ Breidenbaugh was also as committed to Gettysburg College as the students there. After his death, it was reported “that he turned down several offers, more lucrative than the one he held at Gettysburg, to become head of the chemistry departments at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University and at the University of Pennsylvania.”²⁰ He

¹⁶ Hefelbower, History of Gettysburg College, 284.

¹⁷ “Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh Dies,” Gettysburg Times, p. 2; History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, 350; Pennsylvania College Book, 286.

¹⁸ Gettysburg College Spectrum, 22; “Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh Dies,” Gettysburg Times, p. 2.

¹⁹ Burnite, “E. S. Breidenbaugh,” p. 12; Hefelbower, History of Gettysburg College, 317; “Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh Dies,” Gettysburg Times, p. 1.

²⁰ “Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh Dies,” Gettysburg Times, p. 1.

preferred to have personal contact with his students instead of lecturing to large groups of students, an ideal that is still held by professors at Gettysburg College.

There is little doubt that Breidenbaugh thoroughly enjoyed teaching. He referred to his students as “his boys” and they in turn called him “Breidie.” Breidenbaugh felt connected to his students and they enjoyed having him as a professor.²¹ Rev. Dr. A. E. Wagner who presided over Breidenbaugh’s funeral mass said: “With him the teaching of chemistry was not a livelihood, but a calling; not the making of a career, but the fulfilling of a mission. To this mission he gave himself unreservedly. . . . This is altogether true and altogether significant for it reveals the man and his controlling motives.”²² Through this description of Breidenbaugh, it is easy to see the great impact that he made in the lives of his students because he involved himself wholeheartedly into teaching and became known to them on a more personal basis.

Breidenbaugh died on September 5, 1926 at his home, 227 Carlisle Street, in Gettysburg at the age of 77.²³ The cause of death was a heart ailment and for about twenty years he also had “suffered an inoperative internal complaint.”²⁴ When he died he was survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. Edna B. Zane and Mrs. David C. Burnite and one sister, Mrs. William Shipman. He also left four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.²⁵

Tributes paid to Breidenbaugh after his death show just how important he was to the Gettysburg community. For example, a writer for the Gettysburgian newspaper wrote: “Dr. Breidenbaugh’s death . . . brought deep sorrow not only to Gettysburg College, where he served the greater part of his life, but also to chemists all over the country to whom he was so well

²¹ “Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh Dies,” Gettysburg Times, p. 1; Froehlich, “Dr. Breidenbaugh Gone,” 261; Burnite, “E. S. Breidenbaugh,” p. 1.

²² “Floral Tributes Surround Bier of Dr. Breidenbaugh,” Gettysburg Times, 8 September 1926, p. 1.

²³ Froehlich, “Dr. Breidenbaugh Gone,” 261; “Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh Dies,” Gettysburg Times, p. 1; Abdel Ross Wentz, ed., Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary 2 Alumni Record (Harrisburg: The Evangelical Press, 1964), 70.

²⁴ “Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh Dies,” Gettysburg Times, p. 1.

²⁵ Ibid.

known for his achievements in the field of science.”²⁶ The Class of 1904 said “. . . he was one of the most inspiring teachers we had.”²⁷ The 1904 Bulletin was also enjoyed by Breidenbaugh, as his daughter Edna Zane related in a letter to its editor: “Your 1904 Bulletin was . . . sweet when I think of the happiness it gave father and mother [Breidenbaugh] to receive it every year.”²⁸

There seems to have been a mutual admiration between Breidenbaugh and his students; they viewed him as a great professor and he took pride in learning his former students’ achievements.

Breidenbaugh was also respected and befriended by his colleagues at Gettysburg. After he died, Dr. Henry Hanson, president of the College, said: “In paying my tribute of affection and respect for Doctor Edward S. Breidenbaugh, I mourn the departure of a colleague and devoted friend.”²⁹ Dr. John B. Zinn, Breidenbaugh’s former student and successor to the head of the Chemistry department said: “He was a man in every sense of the word, well loved by all of his students. . . . His great success as a teacher was due in a large measure to his pleasing personality and his ability to understand young people.”³⁰ Dr. Zinn also expressed how Chemistry was viewed as unimportant when Breidenbaugh came to Gettysburg. But after he retired from heading the department fifty years later, “it was one of the strongest departments in the college.”³¹ The strengthening of the department is an example of how Breidenbaugh helped to create interest in the subject so close to him and his contribution to Gettysburg College is immeasurable if one considers all of the people who lives Breidenbaugh touched and helped to change.

²⁶ “Dr. Breidenbaugh Dies During Summer,” Gettysburgian, 29 September 1926, p. 2.

²⁷ Froehlich, “Dr. Breidenbaugh Gone,” 261.

²⁸ Letter from Edna B. Zane to Editor Paul Froehlich, 1904 Bulletin of Gettysburg College (Washington, D.C.: published by the Class of 1904, May 1933), 11.

²⁹ “Tributes Paid to Dr. Breidenbaugh,” Gettysburg Times, 6 September 1926, pp. 1-2.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

³¹ *Ibid.*

Based upon these examples of how much Breidenbaugh was admired by those who knew him or his works, it is no surprise that the new science hall built for Fall 1927 was later dedicated by Charles M. A. Stine as Breidenbaugh Hall in 1929. While still at the College in 1890, he had supervised the old gymnasium being converted into the chemistry laboratory. The building of Breidenbaugh Hall marked the first up-to-date science building at the College. It allowed science students to further their education in a way that connected them to Breidenbaugh even though he was no longer alive.³²

In an interview with this author, John B. Zinn, Jr., the son of Dr. Zinn, the man who had taken over the chemistry department after Breidenbaugh, shared what knowledge he had about Breidenbaugh. He knew that the science building while Breidenbaugh was at Gettysburg was a wooden building near the gate close to Weidensall Hall. He said that when his father, part of the Gettysburg College Class of 1909, became the chair of the Chemistry Department in 1925, Breidenbaugh Hall was being built. Mr. Zinn, who was a member of the Gettysburg College Class of 1941, said that he had his science classes in Breidenbaugh Hall, which then housed Chemistry, Biology and Physics. Mr. Zinn stated that he did not know much else about Breidenbaugh, but his recollections did help this author to understand how important Breidenbaugh's influence was within the Chemistry Department and how future students benefited from his work.³³

Considering this information about Breidenbaugh, one can understand why his portrait was commissioned to hang where students could be reminded of his influence. The portrait that now hangs in the Science Center after it was opened in 2002 was originally placed in

³² Glatfelter, Gettysburg College, 579-580; "New Breidenbaugh Science Hall Will Be Opened in Fall," Gettysburgian, 1 May 1987 (taken from 8 June 1927 edition), p. 8; "Breidenbaugh Science Hall Dedicated Before Large Crowd," Gettysburgian, 12 June 1929, pp. 1, 4.

³³ John B. Zinn, Jr., interview by author, phone conversation, Gettysburg, PA, 26 September 2006.

Breidenbaugh Hall at the west entrance lobby on Tuesday, December 21, 1965.³⁴ The oil portrait was painted by Mrs. Mark K. Eckert, a resident of Gettysburg.³⁵ It was commissioned by Dr. Charles Sloat, a Chemistry professor, and Dr. John Zinn, professor of Chemistry, emeritus, because they felt “that the college should have a painting of the professor in the building which bears his name.”³⁶ To help pay for the painting, Dr. Sloat and Dr. Zinn, both former students of Breidenbaugh, contacted their fellow chemistry students, several of whom contributed to the portrait. Mrs. Eckert painted the portrait using her recollections of Breidenbaugh along with photographs. Dr. Sloat said: “I told Mrs. Eckert I’d like to have a twinkle in his eye like he had when he said to a student, “You got an A!””³⁷ The painting portrays Breidenbaugh sitting at his desk with his left hand on the desk, while his right hand holds a pencil and the arm rests on the chair.³⁸ The painting currently hangs on the third floor of the Science Center on the wall facing a person as he/she climbs the spiral staircase. The wall stands between room 300 and the bathrooms.

The history of Professor Breidenbaugh and his portrait is important to understanding why he was so important to Gettysburg College. He built up the Chemistry department and provided

³⁴ “Science Center’s Opening Showcases New Technology,” Gettysburgian, 24 October 2002, p. 1; “Portrait of Prof. E. S. Breidenbaugh to Hang in Chemistry Building,” Gettysburgian, 7 January 1966, p. 1.

³⁵ There is a discrepancy of her name between my sources. I had three different sources, the first from the Gettysburgian (7 January 1966, p. 1), the second from the Gettysburg College Bulletin (Burdan, 13), and the third from the Gettysburg Times (23 December 1965, p. 1). The first one just said her name was Mrs. Mark Eckert. The second said Mrs. Mark E. Eckert and the third Mrs. Mark K. Eckert. I have concluded that her name was Mrs. Mark K. Eckert based upon the information I obtained from “Marriages,” Gettysburg Compiler, 30 October 1912, p. 1. This section from the newspaper reported the marriage between Mark K. Eckert and Ruth A. Clutz. The portrait of Breidenbaugh was signed R. Eckert, therefore Ruth would fit as her first name. Also, this article said that they had a new residence on Springs Avenue. All three of initial articles said that she lived at 215 Springs Avenue; therefore the address is the same in all of my sources. The date of the wedding also makes sense since there was a picture of Mrs. Mark Eckert in the Gettysburg College Bulletin. The woman in the picture was an older woman, her age fitting this description of her. Two of my sources also said that she used her own recollections of Breidenbaugh in her portrait, so she would have had to have been old enough to remember him. Based upon this information, I have decided that Mark E. Eckert was a mistake, also because I could not find any other references to “E” but I found two more references to “K” in articles from the Gettysburgian. (13 January 1904, p. 13 and 5 February 1931, p. 3).

³⁶ “Breidenbaugh Portrait Placed,” in Harrie G. Burdan, ed., Gettysburg College Bulletin (Gettysburg: Gettysburg College, Alumni Hall, 1966), 13.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ “Gettysburg College Art Inventory,” Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg.

his students with valuable learning experiences. His personality made him a favorite among his students and he was admired by those who knew him. It is fitting that his portrait now hangs in the Science Center because he was an excellent Chemistry professor. Breidenbaugh Hall may no longer house science, but it still encourages learning and the teaching ideals of Breidenbaugh. His name is commonly recognized throughout the campus, but one needs to learn about the man behind the name to fully understand his influence. Breidenbaugh was a great teacher, colleague and friend. As his grandson, David Burnite wrote: “Dr. Edward Swoyer Breidenbaugh certainly ranks among the great professors who have cast their shadows across the campus of Gettysburg College. During his 50 years as head of the Chemistry Department he touched, influenced and guided the lives of countless students.”³⁹ All students of the College have benefited from his contributions and his history should not be forgotten as we pass by his portrait.

In order to discover just how much information Gettysburg College students knew about Breidenbaugh’s portrait and if it was truly hidden in plain sight, several brief interviews were conducted in person or through email with current students at the College. There were two small groups, consisting of sophomores, juniors and seniors. Breidenbaugh taught Chemistry at Gettysburg for half a century. Therefore one group of ten students was involved with science, the majority of them being science majors. Since Breidenbaugh Hall currently houses the English department, the second group of eleven students was involved in English, also with the majority of students being English majors.⁴⁰ These students were asked two questions to test

³⁹ Burnite, “E. S. Breidenbaugh,” p. 17.

⁴⁰ The students were people I knew from science and English classes from Fall Semester 2005 and Spring and Fall Semesters 2006. Other students were people I knew from residence halls, through other friends and some were random students in my current English class. The English group has eleven students instead of ten because one student did not respond to my questions within a reasonable amount of time so I included another student to make the two groups even. However, the first student responded late to my questions but I believed that her responses should have been added as well to create a better picture of the student knowledge. All of these students turned out to be female, although that was not my intent in conducting this survey. However, I believe that whether a student is

their basic knowledge about Breidenbaugh and his portrait. Therefore, the two questions were:

- 1) Do you know what subject Professor Edward S. Breidenbaugh taught at Gettysburg College?
- 2) Do you know where his portrait hangs?

Based upon their answers, only three out of the ten science students knew that Breidenbaugh's portrait hangs on the third floor of the Science Center. Only one of these three students knew for sure that Breidenbaugh taught Chemistry, while the other two students guessed Chemistry based upon the location of the portrait or did not venture a guess. One other science student thought that Breidenbaugh taught a science course, but did not know where his portrait hangs. The most common answer to the second question was Breidenbaugh Hall, which makes sense since the hall was named after him and the portrait originally hung there until the Science Center was built.

Among the English students, four out of eleven knew that Breidenbaugh taught science, three of them knew specifically that he taught Chemistry. Two of these students guessed that the portrait hangs in Breidenbaugh Hall because they knew it used to be the science building. The third student did not give an answer to where the portrait hangs. The last student surmised that his portrait used to hang in Breidenbaugh Hall since it used to be the science building and then was moved to the new Science Center. Most of the other students in this group did not know the answers to either question and did not take a guess. Although several students had some knowledge, the majority of both groups did not know the history of Breidenbaugh or based their guesses upon the name of the building and the subjects that are taught in it.⁴¹ Considering that most of the students interviewed had only heard the name Breidenbaugh or had seen his picture

male or female does not significantly change the answers to these questions because all students are equally able to obtain information on Breidenbaugh.

⁴¹ The attached tables give a more detailed look into the exact answers of the students. Initials are used to save space but see the attached list for full names.

on the way to science class, it seems that to discover his importance one must look at his life and accomplishments.⁴²

⁴² Gettysburg College Students, interviews by author, email or personal interview, Gettysburg, PA, 21-28 September 2006. (see list for names)

List of Students Interviewed By Author

Science Students (In order shown in following tables)

1. Demery Close
2. Ashley Kasardo
3. Sharon Denney
4. Jenna Stokes
5. Kristin Faulhaber
6. Jennie French
7. Laura Schoenfeld
8. Christine Urbanowicz
9. Anya Valdes-Dapena
10. Lisa Tobin

English Students (In order shown in following tables)

1. Jessica Cox
2. Casey Chwiecko
3. Laura Jarrett
4. Lindsay McCoy
5. L.G.
6. Samantha O'Leary
7. Kelly Bennett
8. Sara Harenchar
9. Kayla Toher
10. Danielle St. Pierre
11. Shannon Johnson

Initials indicate a student who asked not to have the full name included in this report.

Table 1 – *Determining if the Students Knew the Answers*

Questions asked:

- 1) Do you know what subject Professor Edward S. Breidenbaugh taught at Gettysburg College?
- 2) Do you know where his portrait hangs?

Science			English		
	First Question	Second Question		First Question	Second Question
D.C.	N	N	J.C.	N	N
A.K.	Y	Yes	C.C.	N	N
S.D.	N	N	L.J.	N	N
J.S.	Yes	Yes	L.M.	N	N
K.F.	N	Yes	L.G.	Yes	N
J.F.	N	N	S.O.	Yes	N
L.S.	N	N	K.B.	N	N
C.U.	N	N	S.H.	Yes	N
A.V.	Y	N	K.T.	N	N
L.T.	N	N	D.S.	N	N
			S.J.	Yes	Yes

Note:

N = student didn't know the answer or guessed wrong

Y = student guessed correctly

Yes = student knew the answer without guessing

Source: Gettysburg College Students, interviews by author, email or personal interview, Gettysburg, PA, 21-28 September 2006.

Table 2 – *Specific Answers Given*

Science			English		
	First Question	Second Question		First Question	Second Question
D.C.	History	<i>Breidenbaugh Hall</i>	J.C.	N/A	N/A
A.K.	<i>Chemistry</i>	3rd floor Science Center	C.C.	N/A	N/A
S.D.	Foreign Language	Library	L.J.	N/A	N/A
J.S.	Chemistry	Science Center	L.M.	N/A	N/A
K.F.	N/A	Science Center	L.G.	Chemistry	<i>Breidenbaugh Hall</i>
J.F.	English	<i>Breidenbaugh Hall or Pennsylvania Hall</i>	S.O.	Chemistry	N/A
L.S.	History	<i>Breidenbaugh Hall</i>	K.B.	English	Library
C.U.	N/A	<i>Breidenbaugh Hall</i>	S.H.	Science	<i>Breidenbaugh Hall</i>
A.V.	<i>Biology or Chemistry</i>	N/A	K.T.	English or History	N/A
L.T.	English	<i>Breidenbaugh Hall</i>	D.S.	N/A	N/A
			S.J.	Chemistry	Originally Breidenbaugh Hall then moved to Science Center

Note:

N/A = student did not give an answer to the question besides “No”

Italics = student gave either a correct guess or guessed Breidenbaugh Hall because of the name, not the correct answer of the Science Center

Bold = student possessed knowledge of the correct answer

Source: Gettysburg College Students, interviews by author, email or personal interview, Gettysburg, PA, 21-28 September 2006.

Sources Consulted

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“Dr. Breidenbaugh Dies During Summer.” Gettysburgian. 29 September 1926.

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⁴³ Refer to list for all of the names.

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