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George C. Baum – His Life, His Work, and His Relationship with Gettysburg College

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George C. Baum – His Life, His Work, and His Relationship with Gettysburg College

Description

There is a tablet in Gettysburg College's Plank Gym, partially obscured by trash bags and stacks of materials and boxes, that reads, "THIS TABLET IS PLACED IN AFFECTIONATE MEMORY OF GEORGE CROLL BAUM, A.M., B.A., THE ARCHITECT OF THIS BUILDING, BY A GRATEFUL ALMA MATER." These commemorative tablets are not rare at Gettysburg. In the same room as Baum's tablet is one for Eddie Plank, the famed deadball-era hurler for the Philadelphia Athletics and member of the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame. Across the campus, there are tablets commemorating graduating classes, historic moments, and historic people. One could ask several pertinent questions: why does Baum, who is just one particular architect for the College, have a tablet? Was Plank Gym his only contribution to the College's development? What else did Baum design? Perhaps more simply: who was George Croll Baum? [*excerpt*]

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- Course Title: *HIST 300: Historical Method*
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- 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, architect

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Hidden in Plain Sight:

George C. Baum – His Life, His Work, and His Relationship with Gettysburg College

History 300

Historical Methods

Dr. Michael Birkner

By

Daniel Scotto

Spring 2006

There is a tablet in Gettysburg College's Plank Gym, partially obscured by trash bags and stacks of materials and boxes, that reads, "THIS TABLET IS PLACED IN AFFECTIONATE MEMORY OF GEORGE CROLL BAUM, A.M., B.A., THE ARCHITECT OF THIS BUILDING, BY A GRATEFUL ALMA MATER." These commemorative tablets are not rare at Gettysburg. In the same room as Baum's tablet is one for Eddie Plank, the famed deadball-era hurler for the Philadelphia Athletics and member of the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame. Across the campus, there are tablets commemorating graduating classes, historic moments, and historic people. One could ask several pertinent questions: why does Baum, who is just one particular architect for the College, have a tablet? Was Plank Gym his only contribution to the College's development? What else did Baum design? Perhaps more simply: who was George Croll Baum?

Early Life, Formative Years, and Education

George Croll Baum was born on July 15, 1872 in York, Pennsylvania, the son of William Miller Baum, a graduate of Pennsylvania College (now Gettysburg College), and Maria Louisa Croll. The elder Baum was salutatorian of the Class of 1846 and became a Lutheran clergyman. George C. Baum was the fourth of five boys; he had three older brothers: James, Charles, and William; and a younger brother, Frederick. All of the boys graduated from Pennsylvania College: James in 1872, Charles in 1874, William in 1877, and Frederick in 1896.¹

¹ Clyde B. Stover and Charles W. Beachem, *Alumni Record of Gettysburg College, 1832-1932* (Gettysburg, PA: Gettysburg College, 1932), 17, 156.

George Baum was a student at Pennsylvania College and graduated with the Class of 1893, a class of fifty students.² Assuming that he did not gain any height after graduating college, Baum stood 5 feet, 5 inches tall in an era during which the average male was 5 feet, 7 inches tall.³ At Pennsylvania College, he was involved in numerous organizations, including the Y.M.C.A. and the Phi Delta Gamma fraternity. He was president of the Athletic Association and was on the Board of Control (part of the Athletic Association) and the Athletic Field Fund Committee. Additionally, he was heavily involved in music at the College; he was the leader of the Mandolin Club, a first tenor in the Glee Club, a mandolin player in the Banjo Club, a first tenor in the Chapel Choir, and first tenor for the Phi Delta Gamma Serenade Club.⁴

After graduating from Pennsylvania College, he enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania to study architecture. While there, Baum won several prizes for his work in the “Beaux-Arts,” an architectural style that gained prominence in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Professor Norman Forness, a retired professor from Gettysburg College and a specialist in architectural history, described the Beaux-Arts as “a highly decorated style and one that employs the technique of monumentality--making a building appear larger

² Junior Class of Gettysburg College, *Gettysburg Spectrum*, 1894 (Philadelphia, PA: Avil Printing Company, 1893), 25-26. Only forty-nine students actually graduated; Charles Stork Wolf, one of the members of the class, died on May 2, 1893.

³ Junior Class of Gettysburg College, *Gettysburg Spectrum*, 1893 (Lancaster, PA: The New Era Printing House, 1892), 75; and Richard H. Steckel, “A History of the Standard of Living in the United States,” in *EH.Net Encyclopedia*, edited by Robert Whaples, <<http://eh.net/encyclopedia/article/steckel.standard.living.us>> (accessed February 17, 2006). The statistics in the article accessed are cited from Richard H. Steckel, “Health, Nutrition and Physical Well-Being,” in *Historical Statistics of the United States: Millennial Edition*, ed. by Susan Carter et al. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002).

⁴ *Gettysburg Spectrum*, 1894, p. 82, 101, 134, 163-8. It is worth noting that fully forty members of the fifty-member Class of 1893 were part of the Y.M.C.A. Baum’s involvement there was not unique. A far lower number of students participated in as many musical activities as he did, even with respect to the fact that music was an important aspect of campus life.

or more dominant than it really is.”⁵ Baum’s thesis work was entitled “Un École des Beaux-Arts,” but he did not have the opportunity to study under Paul Cret, an expert in the “Beaux-Arts” style who first arrived at the University in 1903.⁶

While he was described posthumously as an “authority on college architecture” by the *Gettysburg Times*, Baum actually specialized in designing churches throughout his career.⁷ This could be for several different reasons, but there are two likely ones. The first is that Baum’s father, William Miller Baum, was a Lutheran minister, and George, in turn, spent his childhood with a particular affinity for churches and religion. The second is that Baum worked under the architect Edwin F. Durang upon graduating from the University of Pennsylvania. Durang was a Philadelphia-area architect who “specialized in Catholic church architecture” and designed many churches in the Philadelphia area, including the still-standing Our Mother of Good Council Catholic Church in Bryn Mawr.⁸ The Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project indicate that Baum’s listed address was the same as Durang’s address in 1897.⁹ While Durang specialized in designing Catholic churches, Baum designed several Lutheran churches and Sunday schools, including two in Philadelphia and one in Haverford, Pennsylvania.

President Granville and the “Greater Gettysburg” Initiative

⁵ Norman Forness, PhD, interview by author, e-mail, 22 February 2006.

⁶ “Baum, George Croll (1872-1926),” 2003, *Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project*, <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/21468> (accessed February 17, 2006); Edwin Bateman Morris, “History of the School,” in Architectural Alumni Society, *The Book of the School, Department of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, 1874-1934* (Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1934), 15.

⁷ “Architect for College Expires,” *Gettysburg Times*, 16 November 1926, 1.

⁸ Andrew Mark Herman, *Eastern Montgomery County Revisited*, Postcard History Series (Portsmouth, NH: Arcadia Publishing, 2005), 111.

⁹ “Baum, George Croll (1872-1926).”

In 1910, Pennsylvania College named William A. Granville, a Professor of Mathematics from Yale University, its sixth president.¹⁰ Granville followed the short, six-year tenure of President Samuel G. Hefelbower and reflected trustees' desires for strong fundraising and college expansion. Granville praised the presidency of Dr. Harvey McKnight, which lasted from 1884 to 1904, and noted, "Dr. McKnight was the leader and the moving spirit in the first extensive movement for a Greater Gettysburg."¹¹ At a Board of Trustees meeting on December 30, 1913, the Board decided to initiate a fundraising campaign for \$130,000 to support the construction of four new buildings: a new science hall; a new building for the preparatory department; a new infirmary; and a new engineering shop. To complete the construction, the Board formed a Building Committee with the power to execute any Board resolutions on buildings, the power to pick an architect to "plan and supervise the work of construction," the power to handle contracts, and the power to "see to it that the style of architecture of Pennsylvania Hall be copied as far as is practicable in any new college buildings, all to form part of a harmonious and comprehensive plan for future expansion."¹²

The committee quickly selected George C. Baum as its architect; his plan for future development that currently hangs on the first floor of Pennsylvania Hall has the date of February 14, 1914 on its bottom-right corner. A rendition of the same plan appears in the May 6, 1914 edition of the *Gettysburgian*, with the caption "A Future

¹⁰ Charles H. Glatfelter, *A Salutory Influence: Gettysburg College, 1832-1985*, Vol 2 (Gettysburg, PA: Gettysburg College, 1987), 464.

¹¹ William A. Granville, "President's Report," *Pennsylvania College Bulletin* 4 (1914-1915), 14.

¹² "Minutes: 30 December 1913 Meeting," in *Board of Trustees, Gettysburg College Minutes 1900-1920*, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA, 216-17, also quoted in Glatfelter, *Salutory Influence*, 512. All of the information from the preceding two sentences is available in both the Minutes and the Glatfelter history.

Bird's Eye View of Pennsylvania College.” This same article outlined Granville's “Greater Gettysburg” vision for the student body and the public.¹³

Unfortunately, the finances at the College were not compatible with the major building project that Granville wanted to undertake, and the fundraising initiatives fell well short of their lofty goals. Forced to choose between the different buildings, the Board decided to authorize the construction of the new preparatory building in a meeting in June of 1915. The location was “situated near the N.E. corner of the so-called Prep Campus,” as per Baum's plans. The building was constructed quickly, as ground was broken in the fall of 1915 and it was ready for operation in September 1916. The Gettysburg Academy attracted a record-breaking class that year, and the new building for the Academy opened officially on October 2, 1916. It was called the Main Building, and was renamed Huber Hall in 1941.¹⁴

With invaluable fundraising assistance from the Women's League of Gettysburg College, plans for constructing a new Y.M.C.A. Building began in 1919. The cornerstone was laid in June 1919, but without official approval from the Board of Trustees, actual construction could not begin.¹⁵ On November 16, 1920, George C. Baum, the Building Committee of the Board of Trustees at Pennsylvania College, and the Building Committee of the Women's League at Pennsylvania College met at the Zion Lutheran Church in Harrisburg. There, Baum presented plans for the construction of the Weidensall Y.M.C.A. Building. The Women's League accepted the plans “after a full and careful consideration of the whole situation,” and additionally agreed to fund at least

¹³ William A. Granville, “Greater Gettysburg,” *Gettysburgian*, 6 May 1914, 1.

¹⁴ “Minutes” in *Board of Trustees, Gettysburg College Minutes 1900-1920*, 249; Glatfelter, *Salutary Influence*, 512-13; “All Enrollment Records Broken,” *Gettysburg Times*, 3 October 1916, 1.

¹⁵ Glatfelter, *Salutary Influence*, 516.

half of the cost, and, if there were no overruns, the entire cost. The Board approved the request at the December 6, 1920 meeting.¹⁶

Once the project began, Granville and Baum had an early miscommunication regarding the publicizing of the new building. Baum did not understand that Granville wanted detailed drawings of the building “in order to use it for advertising purposes”; Granville initially expressed his desire for the drawings in a letter from December 9, 1920, a mere three days after the Board meeting. Another more urgent letter followed almost six weeks later, and Baum obliged soon after.¹⁷ Granville described how the students at the College were actually doing the physical labor of digging the foundation, and how it was a “Godsend” that the boys were amenable to doing the work.¹⁸ Before the end of the school year, the cellar was almost completely dug out, and construction progressed throughout the 1921-22 school year. The building was dedicated on June 13, 1922 and featured a sixty foot-long swimming pool in the basement, a large meeting room on the second floor, and several small rooms for study or for the use of the Y.M.C.A. The final cost of the building was estimated at around \$100,000.¹⁹

The architectural style of the buildings was prescribed to copy Pennsylvania Hall, and it certainly did. The large columns and the symmetry of Weidensall Hall and the Main Building (now Huber Hall) replicate the style of Pennsylvania Hall. This was described in numerous ways by Granville and later experts. Granville wrote, “The Board has wisely ordered that as far as practicable the Doric style of architecture of the ‘Old

¹⁶ “Dec 6, 1920 Meeting” in *Board of Trustees, Gettysburg College Minutes 1900-1920*, 360-61.

¹⁷ William A. Granville, to George C. Baum, 9 December 1920, 21 January 1921, Granville Papers, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA.

¹⁸ Granville to Baum, 20 April 1921.

¹⁹ “New Building is Dedicated,” *Gettysburg Times*, 13 June 1922, 1.

Dorm' should be followed in designing new buildings.”²⁰ Charles H. Glatfelter, a former professor at Gettysburg and the author of an authoritative history of the school, described the “Georgian design” of the buildings that arose from this period.²¹ Professor Forness, however, called the style “Classical Revival” and observed that the differences between the two styles lay in the usage of “very tall columns, normally on porticos” in the Classical Revival style, while columns in the Georgian style “tended to be only one story tall.”²² Classical Revival was not an uncommon style of architecture during the period; its popularity increased and it was a common style from 1895 to 1940. College campuses, however, used styles like Georgian and American Gothic more frequently than Classical Revival (possibly because of the lower cost of the Georgian style).²³

Baum was involved in more than just the construction of major buildings on campus. One particular project was a Memorial Tablet to Dr. Milton Valentine, a former president of the college. Baum and Granville corresponded by mail in February, discussing a tablet that Baum apparently designed. Baum wrote, “I must hurry the factory in order to have the tablet ready in time,” and he wanted to know the details of where the tablet was going to be placed. In this exchange, Granville made a wry comment about a prediction that Baum made regarding the war in Europe, and he jokingly said “I would say that the calculation, etc. you sent may well be classed as one of the ‘horrors’ of the war.”²⁴ This indicates that the two were on good enough terms for Granville to apply

²⁰ Granville, “President’s Report,” 10.

²¹ Glatfelter, *Salutary Influence*, 522.

²² Forness interview.

²³ *Ibid.*; Cyril M. Harris, “Classical Revival,” in *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998), 63; Richard P. Dober, *Campus Planning* (Cambridge, Mass.: Avon Hill, 1963), 30.

²⁴ Baum, to Granville, 15 February 1918, Granville Papers; Granville to Baum, 16 February 1918. An alternate interpretation of Granville’s remark is that it could refer to something that Baum enclosed in the first letter that was directed for “Miss R.,” who was Granville’s daughter. Granville could have been

humor to the issue of the price of the tablet, possibly referring to the scarcity of materials in wartime. The letter also indicates that the two discussed politics; in early 1918, World War I was quite a significant topic and American troops were just starting to be involved in serious combat. The tablet was constructed in Providence, Rhode Island, and reached Gettysburg on April 15, 1918.²⁵ It was dedicated during the year's Commencement ceremony, and the tablet was placed "to the right of the [Brua] Chapel."²⁶

In another incident, Baum mentions at the end of a letter that Granville offered "kind words to Salem Va." This probably referred to one of Baum's other projects: an orphanage for the Lutheran Children's Home of the South in Salem, Virginia. Apparently, Granville was quite satisfied with Baum's work, enough so to recommend him to a Lutheran establishment in Virginia.²⁷

Additionally, Baum was involved in summer renovations of Stevens Hall, McKnight Hall, and Cottage Hall in 1920. Granville was worried about the progress of the summer projects, especially Cottage Hall, which served as a dormitory in 1920 and a professor's residence for many years prior.²⁸ He wrote, "Time is flying and I fear that we will not be able to put Cottage Hall in shape in time for the opening of college. What will happen to us if we do not?"²⁹ Granville's concerns were due to the rejection of some

responding to this. A postscript alludes to a humorous insert sent with the letter, but we do not know what else was sent.

²⁵ Granville to Baum, 15 April 1918; Baum to Granville, 16 April 1918.

²⁶ "Prizes in Debate," *Gettysburgian*, 15 May 1918, 3.

²⁷ Baum to Granville, 13 May 1921; "Baum, George Croll (1872-1926) Project List," 2003, *Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project*,

<http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display_projects.cfm/21468> (accessed February 17, 2006). The Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project was an invaluable resource for locating some of Baum's other works. They use issues of the *Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* to locate their information, but they rarely provide a citation. Only two of his Gettysburg buildings are listed, so the list is most definitely incomplete.

²⁸ Glatfelter, *Salutary Influence*, 513; Gregory J. Landrey, "A History of the Gettysburg Campus" (January Term Paper, Gettysburg College, 1977), 60.

²⁹ Granville to Baum, 20 July 1920.

initial modifications from Baum by the state's Department of Labor and Industry (often referred to as the Department at Harrisburg in Baum's letters). Baum received a letter from John H. Walker from the Bureau of Inspection and forwarded it to Granville on June 15, 1920. More amendments were made to the plans, and they were eventually approved. Interestingly, there was no mention of renovations to any of those buildings in September and October editions of the *Gettysburgian* in 1920, but they are featured prominently in a 1921 article. It is likely that these renovations were not finished until the beginning of the 1921-22 school year, and it is also likely that Granville was concerned about the buildings being merely inhabitable rather than being completely finished.³⁰

President Hanson, Baum, and Further Construction

A few controversial incidents caused President Granville to resign in 1923, and he was replaced by Henry Hanson, who proceeded to serve for the next twenty-nine years. While the plans had changed substantially, the desire for college expansion remained. Baum remained Gettysburg College's architect of choice, and he was asked to design plans for the construction of a gymnasium and a science hall.³¹

President Hanson first expressed concerns about the old gymnasium, Linnaean Hall, as early as 1924. In a January 1924 letter to Baum, he vividly described the enthusiasm of the crowd at sporting events in the old gymnasium, and he worried about the "structural strength" of the building. He then asked Baum to evaluate it himself.³²

Due to student pressure and the continued desire for expansion, the Board of Trustees

³⁰ Baum, to Granville, 21 July 1920; "College Equipment Greatly Improved," *Gettysburgian*, 28 September 1921, 2.

³¹ The school had debated the name change for several years, and the issue appeared in Board of Trustees Minutes from as early as 1914. The name of the school was officially changed in 1921, from Pennsylvania College to Gettysburg College.

³² Henry W.A. Hanson, to George C. Baum, 23 January 1924, Henry Hanson Papers, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA.

authorized the building committee to commence the planning and erection of a new gymnasium. They simultaneously authorized the construction of a new science building and allotted \$200,000 for the two buildings.³³ Baum was again selected as the architect.

Baum's involvement with the construction of Plank Gymnasium and Breidenbaugh Hall was very "hands-on." Construction began in earnest on the buildings in early 1926, and thereafter, Baum acquired several different price quotes for hardware, plumbing, electrical lines, and bricks, and included rough sketches of keyholes and doorknobs, trying to lower building costs. President Hanson returned to Gettysburg on Saturday, July 17, 1926 from a vacation, and he was "shocked to find the very slow progress" of construction. The frequency of letters increases after this; Baum sent letters with information on July 21, August 7, September 15, September 18, and October 16, and he is mentioned in numerous other letters from suppliers and contract bidders during these months.³⁴ Baum died suddenly on November 16, 1926, and, while it is unwise to engage in groundless speculation, one must wonder if his heavy workload was at all responsible for his death.³⁵ He was fifty-four years old.

Construction on the buildings did not halt after his death; rather, two assistants, L. deForest Emmert and Edwin A. Early, took over supervision of the projects. Both were former students of Gettysburg College. Emmert studied at Gettysburg from 1919-1921, but did not graduate from the school; he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania's

³³ Glatfelter, *Salutary Influence*, 518, quoting *Gettysburgian*, 21 March 1923; "9 June 1925." in *Board of Trustees, Gettysburg College Minutes 1921-1930*, Special Collections, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA, 99A.

³⁴ Hanson to Baum, 20 July 1926; Baum to Hanson, 21 July 1926, 7 August 1926, 15 September 1926, 18 September 1926, 16 October 1926, Henry Hanson Papers; A.R. Warner to Baum, 26 April 1926, Henry Hanson Papers; Allan B. Plank to Hanson, 1 September 1926, Henry Hanson Papers; H.L. Ayler of Live Wire Electric Co. to Hanson, 12 August 1926, Henry Hanson Papers; Glatfelter, *Salutary Influence*, 519.

³⁵ "College Architect Dies Suddenly," *Gettysburgian*, 17 November 1926, 1; "Architect for College Expires." *Gettysburg Times*, 1.

School of Architecture in 1923 and was Baum's "architectural draftsman" before his death. Early attended Gettysburg from 1915-16 and then graduated with an A.B. in architecture from Carnegie Tech in 1921.³⁶ The two architects saw Baum's projects through to completion; Plank Gym was dedicated on June 7, 1927, and Breidenbaugh Hall was dedicated on June 13, 1929.³⁷

Both Early and Emmert corresponded with the College using Baum's letterhead. For reasons charitable or self-interested or both, Emmert and Early offered their services for construction of a future library while they were still engaged in the construction of Plank Gym and Breidenbaugh Hall. Presumably, the two architects were trying to use Baum's prestige at the College and friendship with President Hanson to gain additional work. However, J. Alfred Hamme, another graduate of the school, was chosen to design the library.³⁸

Before his death, Baum completed a few lesser projects with the campus. In one such project, Baum made some modifications to the Chapel, and Hanson expressed his gratitude for the "splendid work" that Baum did. Changes to the Chapel are not mentioned in any surrounding editions of the *Gettysburgian*, but Hanson explicitly noted the frequency of "favorable comment" about the changes in the same letter.³⁹ Baum also designed the first two "on-campus" fraternity houses: a house for Phi Kappa Psi; and a house for his old fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta. The *Gettysburgian* described the Phi Kappa Psi house as new in their September 24, 1924 edition, and the Phi Gamma Delta

³⁶ Stover, *Alumni Record*, 639, 662.

³⁷ "Class Day Held at Memorial Gym By Seniors Today," *Gettysburg Times*, 7 June 1927, 1; "Edward S. Breidenbaugh Science Hall Dedicated," *Gettysburg Times*, 13 June 1929, 1, 3.

³⁸ L. deForest Emmert to Hanson, 1 February 1927, 12 February 1927, Henry Hanson Papers; Glatfelter, *Salutary Influence*, 522.

³⁹ Hanson to Baum, 23 January 1924.

house opened on June 7, 1927 (almost eight months after his death) according to the *Gettysburg Times*.⁴⁰

Like Granville and Baum, Hanson and Baum were on friendly terms. This is demonstrated at the end of a letter with Baum, which Hanson signed by saying, “With sincerest appreciation of a loyal friendship that means more to me than I can tell you, I am most cordially yours.” While similar flourishes are not entirely rare in Hanson’s letters, the descriptiveness of his closing to Baum is notable. Hanson signed one letter with Alexander P. Boag with a more concise “Very truly yours,” which is more indicative of a closing to a professional letter from Hanson.⁴¹

Baum: Hidden in Plain Sight

Baum did not give Gettysburg College what would be known as a “hometown discount” colloquially; billing statements sent by the Northern Trust Company listed Baum’s fees as six percent of costs. Six percent is a “proper minimum charge” from an architect, so it was a fair agreement on both sides.⁴² Yet, despite not giving the school any financial discount, Baum did give the school many of its ideas and changes during its period of expansion. Baum’s Bird’s Eye plan from 1914 proposed adding a portico to the north side of Pennsylvania Hall, and this was completed in 1937. It was named the Beachem Portico and is still a prominent feature of the campus today.⁴³ All four of Baum’s major buildings still exist at Gettysburg College. The Main Building became Huber Hall and is currently a freshman dormitory. Weidensall Hall was expanded and is

⁴⁰ “Architect for College Expires”; “Frats Entertain the Freshmen,” *Gettysburgian*, 24 September 1924, 3; “Fraternity Goes into New Home,” *Gettysburg Times*, 8 June 1927, 2.

⁴¹ Hanson to Baum, 23 January 1924; Hanson to Alexander P. Boag, Henry Hanson Papers, 13 May 1926.

⁴² Estate of George C. Baum to Gymnasium - Gettysburg College, 1 February 1927, Henry Hanson Papers; Jens Frederick Larson and Archie MacInnes Palmer, *Architectural Planning of the American College* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1933), 42.

⁴³ Glatfelter, *Salutary Influence*, 525; “Greater Gettysburg.”

no longer the Y.M.C.A. building; it currently houses several academic departments, including the history department. Breidenbaugh Hall is no longer the science building, but it now holds the Language Resource Center, in addition to the English department. Plank Gym is the campus' "second gymnasium," at this point. It houses the radio station and the *Gettysburgian*, among other campus organizational offices. Baum's contributions to the campus were greater than just the four buildings still in use. He built two fraternity houses, designed monuments, and made renovations as they were needed. The two college presidents under whom he worked valued both his friendship and his contributions to the College. In short, Baum was the College's "on-call" architect for the last twelve years of his life. While the tablet in Plank Gym is a small gesture from the school, George C. Baum himself is indeed hidden in plain sight; Gettysburg College students and faculty see and use his buildings daily with little awareness of their origins.

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