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## The Influences of the Musselman Family

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# The Influences of the Musselman Family

## **Abstract**

For almost a century, the Musselman family has had huge influences on Adams County, PA. Many of those contributions are unknown by people today. So, based on the research of the Musselman Canning Company and the two Musselman Foundations, this paper is a study of the impacts the Musselman family has had on others and how it has achieved that influence. The main primary sources include the company's publication, *The Processor*, the articles on local newspaper, and the collections in the Special Collection in Gettysburg College's Musselman Library.

## **Keywords**

Musselman family, donation, apple, company, *The Processor*, Gettysburg, agriculture

## **Disciplines**

Anthropology | Cultural History | History | Labor History | Social and Cultural Anthropology | United States History

## **Comments**

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Yifei Zhang

Dec. 11th, 2014

Research Project

## The Influences of the Musselman Family

### *Introduction*

After studying about the Musselman family's history and its roles in Adams County, Pennsylvania, I have learned about the many influences that it has had and still has in the various aspects of the society. This paper is a study of the impacts the Musselman family has had on others and how it has achieved that influence. Based on my study, the Musselman family's influences were mostly related to local citizens, especially those who were part of the apple industry. According to the articles in the local newspaper, the company's own publications, and the documents found in the Special Collection of Musselman Library at Gettysburg College, people like apple farmers, company employees, local residents, migrant laborers and college students were all profoundly affected by the Musselman Canning Company.

After achieving a national-scale business, the Musselman couple, Christian H. Musselman and Emma G. Musselman, started to share their success with their fellow citizens. They established the Musselman Foundation and Emma G. Musselman Foundation successively, which served to improve both individuals and the community. Those benefits were spread among the employees, students, historians, and local institutions, including the county's hospitals, churches, museums, high schools, and colleges. Thanks to the Musselman family's devotion to the community's welfare, the public is still benefiting from the family's long-established legacy today.

### *Description of Resources*

Even though many of those influences, big and small, have been ignored or are unknown by people today, they do exist and can be found in materials like “*The Musselman Processor*, *Gettysburg Time Newspaper*, *The Gettysburg Hospital Quarterly*, *Gettysburg College Bulletin*, *Musselman Legacy Exhibit* in Gettysburg College, and many other articles. Therefore, I will first introduce the sources and materials that I found and the history of both the Adams County and its apple industry development. Then, I will talk about the history of the Musselman Company and the family. Later on, I will focus on the influences the company and the Musselman foundations had on individuals and the local communities by talking about each article and journal.

The Musselman family started its business more than a century ago. During the long period of time since, many articles about the cannery company were published by *The Gettysburg Times*, a local newspaper that focuses on Adams County news. The achievements and the influences of the company were written in many newspaper articles, especially in the middle of the twentieth century. Meanwhile, I also studied Pennsylvania State and Scheryer Honors College graduate Adam Boyer’s analysis and evaluation of Musselman Apple Company as a part of “the development of fruit processing industry in Adams County” (“An Economic History”, 1). The success and legacy were also discussed in college and hospital publications. Furthermore, most of the company’s daily and the family’s large-scale influences can be found in the company’s booklets called *The Processor* and later *The Musselman Processor*, which are available in the Adams County Historical Society.

As the “House Organ” of the C.H. Musselman Company, *The Processor* was published in May, 1943, and was said to be “the product of the combined efforts of factory employees” (*The*

*Processor*, May, 1943, 1). The publication is about nine inches long and six inches wide, and its mission was “to keep employees close-knit and to improve community and compassion” (Boyer, 44). The newsletter continued to be published during the following four decades. From the 1940s to 1950s, each of the booklets consisted of about 10 pages and was published monthly. The materials became lengthier and were published every season. Although there were only four periods of big changes made to the booklets’ covers, December issues had different Christmas covers.

The two boxes of the company’s publications found in the Historical Society were donated by one of the publication’s associated editors, Charles E. Trump. The content covered comprehensive information from the daily news of the company’s three plants, to the activities in the company, to the events about employees’ engagements and marriages, and to the introduction of the apple products. During the later time, *The Musselman Processor* also included the articles and photos about the local events the company held, such as its annual picnic, the field trips people had in the company’s plants as well as their feedback, the announcement of the Musselman Foundations’ donations, among other events.

### *History of Adams County and Its Apple Industry*

Adams County was founded on January 22, 1800 and named in honor of the President of the United States from 1797 to 1801, John Adams. It used to be a part of York County which was separated from Lancaster County, one of the three counties formed “soon after the settlement of Pennsylvania by William Penn, in 1682” (Egle, 281). Adams County is bounded on the east by York, west by Franklin, north by Cumberland, and south by the State of Maryland.

“Between 1736 and 1740 there were early settlements made by the Scotch-Irish who had previously been residing in the lower end of York county” (Egle, 283). A large number of livestock, including “horses, cattle, and hogs”, as well as many vegetables and fruits, such as apples, were exported from the county every year. Cities, boroughs, townships, and towns are the four common types of incorporated municipalities in Adams County. As the county seat, Gettysburg Borough is the place where the significant Battle of Gettysburg, and Lincoln’s famous Gettysburg Address happened, in 1863. Meanwhile, another borough, Biglerville Borough, is also a well-known town in Adams County. It is noted for its attention given to the cultivation of all kinds of fruits and vegetables, especially apples.

Adams County was nicknamed Apple Capital USA because of its leading successful apple industry in the U.S. Located in the county’s fruit belt, the first commercial fruit operation began in 1878 when “Noah Sheely established a 23 acre orchard in Franklin Township” (VFM 244: The Fruit of Our Labor). In 1918, he also made the first commercial shipment of apples outside of the county. By the turn of the century, apple orchards were being planted in northwestern Adams County. In this region, fruit growing started replacing general agriculture, such as the raising of livestock and field crops, in most of the farms.

By the 1900s, a few small operations of the new crops began. “On April 20, 1905, a group of local citizens living near Biglerville formed a cooperative, called the Biglerville Canning Company” (VFM 244: The Fruit of Our Labor). Two years later, the company was sold to John S. Musselman, Sr., and his two sons, John S. Jr., and Christian H. Musselman. After C. H. Musselman’s father and brother sold their interest in the company to him and his wife, apple industry in Adams County boomed with the success of the Musselman couple. Meanwhile, in

1913, Rice Produce Company was founded by Arthur Rice, and the company quickly became “a large export of York Imperial apples” (VFM 244: The Fruit of Our Labor). In addition, “70 percent of the company’s sales were to European countries” (VFM 244: The Fruit of Our Labor). “In 1949, a group of fruit growers in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland” formed Knouse Foods Cooperative (VFM 244: The Fruit of Our Labor). Some other processing companies were also established during the middle of the century. By the 1980s, Adams county had become “one of the largest apple and apple product producers in the world” (VFM 244: The Fruit of Our Labor). Among those companies, the Musselman Canning Company played an important role in the development of apple industry in Adams County.

### *History of the Musselman Canning Company*

In 1907, Christian H. Musselman started his food canning business with his wife Emma G. Musselman after moving from Lancaster County, PA to Biglerville in Adams County, PA. The Musselman couple can be called “the pioneer canners of Adams County,” because very few people were interested in the canning business in Adams County at that time (“Largest Fruit Processing Company,” 5). Although they had limited canning experience, the Musselman couple was determined to improve their lives by working hard. After realizing the fact that apple growing in Adams County had already been firmly established before they arrived and “the cannery would be more successful if it specialized in one product,” C.H. Musselman decided to focus on apple canning (“An Economic History”, 5).

Later, the initial success in the Biglerville plant made the construction of new plants in Gardners, PA possible, and partly in order to supply the increased demands for canned food

products during WWI, a third plant was erected in Inwood, West Virginia. During the development of the business, C.H. Musselman established a close and win-win relationship with the local apple farmers. The couple also dedicated most of their time in the plants working with their employees. They taught new workers how to finish the operation and provided counsel for the problems employees met. By the time of C.H. Musselman's death in 1944, the company had become "one of the largest canning operations in the United States" ("C.H. Musselman, One of Largest U.S. Canners", 1).

Following C.H. Musselman's death, John A. Hauser, "the personnel director and production manager" of the company at that time, was elected to be the new president of the company (Dorich, 3). Under his leadership, the company achieved a successive large expansion by purchasing lands and acquiring other processing companies. In 1961, the company was merged with the Pet Milk Company and Hauser held the position of president of the Musselman Division. After the consolidation with Pet's Winebrenner Division in 1966, the Musselman Division was acquired by I.C. Industries in 1979. Five years later, the Musselman farms were sold to the Knouse Foods and is still part of the company today. Meanwhile, "the Musselman label and Musselman processing plants have contributed much to the success of the Knouse Foods organization today, as the leading apple processor in the U.S." (VFM 244: Horst 42).

### *Influences of the Musselman Company*

One of the biggest influences the Musselman family has had on local people's lives could be accounted to the massive job opportunities it provided. There were many reasons that caused the increase of jobs in the company. First, when the United States entered World War I, a large

amount of canned food was needed to send to soldiers in the war. The Musselman Company was capable of that, and in respond to increasing the demands of all canned food, C.H. Musselman “resumed production of vegetables at Biglerville” (Boyer, 8). More jobs were created at that time because more people were needed to operate the expanded work. A similar situation also happened due to the start of World War II. In addition, because there were a lack of male workers during the war time, “the company was able to hire women” to continue the supply (Boyer, 9).

Secondly, even after World War I was over, C.H. Musselman had always tried to expand his business. He created and added many more products to make during the development. For example, “In 1920s, the company started producing vinegar, and the demand for applesauce had become quite high since it started in 1929” (“Largest Fruit Processing Company,” 5). Shortly after, it began supplying frozen sliced apples since frozen food started to become popular. In 1936, tomato juice was also added to the growing line. Thus, the addition of diversified products, such as corns, tomatoes, cherries, peaches, and apple pie resulted in the company’s expansion of farms and increasing needs of workers. Moreover, the company started to produce apple butter, which could be made by apples that were “not suitable for canning or slicing” (Boyer, 14). Many apple growers benefited from this, because all the apples they brought to the cannery were accepted instead of only those could be canned. Therefore, the Musselman Company not only created steady employment to local people but also maximized the benefits of the farmers who supply the company apples.

A number of additional jobs were also open to people during the “fruit picking seasons” (“Adams County Is Leading Apple Producing County,” 21). Due to the large need of apple by Musselman Company, both the company and many apple farmers needed workers to help pick

apples for about three months every year. Not only the local workers but also a number of “migrant workers,” most of whom started working as apple pickers since middle twentieth century, benefited a lot from apple picking in Adams County (“Adams County Fruit Belt,” 48). Most of those migrant workers came from “the Caribbean (Haiti, Jamaica and the Bahamas), and then from Mexico” (Fruit Belt, 48). They were and are still important labor forces during the apple picking seasons. Therefore, the Musselman family’s accomplishment in the apple industry in Adams County benefited many individuals for quite a long time.

Furthermore, the huge size plants the company erected were also the factors that caused impacts to local farmers. In the past, those plants served as “proving grounds for research in fertility, cultural practices, insect control, irrigation, and mechanical harvesting” (“Largest Fruit Processing Company,” 5). The company’s growers were encouraged to share the results of the research and exchange ideas to other individual farmers, because building friendly and helpful relationship with growers was one of the core values of Musselman’s policy. In this way, growers who did not own such large personal plants could take advantage of the research to improve their own business. That was why “The Musselman enterprise was credited with providing the chief stimulation for the development of Adams County’s huge fruit growing industry” (“C.H. Musselman, One of Largest U.S. Canneries”, 1).

Moreover, people who lived in the communities at Biglerville, Gardners, and Inwood, the company’s three plants, benefited from the apple industry a lot. They did not have to “ship their apples by rail to Biglerville” because the canneries were constructed in their communities. (“An Economic History”, 9). Therefore, not only did the company gained more plants but the apple growers also reduced their shipping costs. One farmer of the Inwood Community stated that “without the money he and several of his neighbors earned at the plant, they would have had to

seek employment in the larger cities and thus would have lost what had been invested” (H., 3). In order to make it easier for his employees to go to the cannery since automobiles were still rare in rural Adams County, “C.H. Musselman purchased several trucks and employed drivers who would travel throughout the county to pick up cannery workers who lived up to fifteen miles away” (“An Economic History”, 9). Due to C.H. Musselman’s careful consideration of his employees, the company had a huge influence on the workers’ daily lives.

Additionally, the Musselman couple maintained a harmonious relationship with their employees. According to a story recorded in The Gettysburg Times Newspaper, Roy, a plant mechanic of the company, started his work in August, 1926. On the first day of his work, he was joined by another man without introducing themselves to each other. Roy’s job was to tear down the chicken houses that stood on the ground near the plant. Two of them worked together for a whole day and exchanged their ideas in order to finish the hard work. Roy gained lots of help from his partner and he wondered who that person was. Later on, Roy found out that his helper was C.H. Musselman himself. Roy’s experience was not unusual because the Musselman couple always worked “hand-in-hand in the plants and the fields” with their workers (Dorich, 1). In addition, the company also offered the “insurances and retirement pension” to all of its employees (“Adams County Is Leading Apple Producing County”, 21). Those workers were satisfied with their jobs and some of them also spent their whole career life working for the company. The couple’s kindness and diligence were one of the main reasons for its influences on its employees.

In addition to work in the company, there were also many activities that both the employees and the public could take part in and learn knowledge from. The Musselman Company had started to hold its “annual picnic” since the middle of the twentieth century. In this

big event, “all the regular employees and their families were invited” (*The Musselman Processor*, Fall-Winter 1980-81 58). During the picnic, as the photos in *The Musselman Processor* show, people gathered together in the plant, playing games, eating food, riding boats, buying clothes, meeting people, competing for rewards of the games, etc. According to the words of the Musselman’s grandson, Tom Arnold, which were recorded in the booklet called *The Gettysburg Hospital Quarterly*, the company’s activities “helped unify the company by keeping a spirit of good employee relations which ultimately helped the company to succeed in the market place” (VFM 244: Roth, 5).

Meanwhile, field trips in the company’s plants were also available to individuals outside the company. During the Biglerville Plant Fall Tours in 1981, people like farmers, judges, home economist, nutrition aides, foreign teacher, Gettysburg Lions Club members, company members, college students, and engineering professionals had very special experiences by visiting the Musselman Orchards, Manufacturing Facilities, Processing Operations, and Apple Show. For example, Ed. Kelly, “a worker of Schwartz-Hogerty Sales Company”, wrote to the tour guide that “The knowledge you and your people imparted to me will make me a better salesman for your company” (*The Musselman Processor*, Fall-Winter 1980-81 69). Meanwhile, The Nutrition Aide Supervisor thought it was an interesting and informative tour, and she also wrote that “I think we all benefited greatly from hearing about your services and will be able to pass this information along to the homemakers with whom we will be working” (*The Musselman Processor*, Fall-Winter 1980-81 70).

Students and teachers also learned a lot from the tours. The principal of the Calvary Christian School wrote his thanks and said that “Each of us came away with a feeling that we had learned something important, not only about what goes into applesauce, apple butter, and

tacos, but also we learned about safety standards, the importance of cleanliness, and much more” (*The Musselman Processor*, Fall-Winter 1980-81 69). Moreover, the assistant professor from Hood College who visited the plant with her Science of Food class said that “The students felt that seeing the plants aided their understanding of food processing” (*The Musselman Processor*, Fall-Winter 1980-81 70). The college students also hoped to make the visit “an Annual Tour through their Home Economics Department” (*The Musselman Processor*, Fall-Winter 1980-81 68). Therefore, the Musselman Company served not only as a place to produce food but also as a “museum” that could educate people and benefit both individuals and the society. This also explains why the Musselman Company could be so influential on the local community.

### *Influences of the Musselman Foundations*

The family’s impacts were also extended by the establishment of its two philanthropic foundations. As a personal friend of Milton Snavely Hershey, the founder of The Hershey Chocolate Company, C.H. Musselman gained many his philanthropic ideas from Hershey, and both of them are “members of the Mennonite faith” (VFM 244: Horst). With Hershey’s advice, Musselman determined that “the philanthropy of The Musselman Foundation would benefit primarily the communities where its plants were located” (Dorich, 1). In 1939, the foundation was established with an “initial investment of \$35,000 from” the couple (Dorich, 1).

C.H. Musselman’s wish was continued and expanded by his family and his successor. The Emma G. Musselman Foundation was set up by Emma G Musselman in 1955 “for the disbursement from a trust fund in the form of gifts for charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes” (Dorich, 2). This foundation did not limited its gifts to only the

communities where the plants located, so many more people and organizations in the Adams County had the opportunities to get its help. The Foundation was later managed by the couple's daughter, Luella Musselman Paul, who increased the impacts of the family specifically on Gettysburg College. As the trustee of both foundations, John A. Hauser also put a lot of effort into the philanthropic activities after the death of C.H. Musselman.

Many public institutions in the county were supported by the foundations. Today's Gettysburg Hospital in Gettysburg, PA was established in 1921, and it was named Annie M. Warner Hospital. C.H. Musselman thought that "this hospital was very beneficial to the local citizens because it was centrally located" ("C.H. Musselman Believed in Sharing His Success", 6). Thus, he decided to offer his support to the hospital. In the early time, Warner Hospital was "too small to accommodate all those in need", so the Musselman Foundation set up grand to establish the Christian H. Musselman Annex in 1947 which helped relieve the hospital's crowded conditions ("Largest Fruit Processing Company," 5).

In the next several decades, Warner Hospital kept receiving large financial support from the two Musselman Foundations. For example, in 1955 and 1957, Musselman Foundation contributed to the building fund for Warner Hospital. In 1958, 1961, 1965, and 1967, other building funds were supported by Emma G Musselman Foundation to the hospital. Additionally, in 1980, the Gift of \$1,000,000 from the Emma G. Musselman Foundation to the Annie M. Warner Hospital was announced to help for "building and renovation work at the hospital" (The Musselman Processor, 35). This support enabled the hospital to maximize its efficiency and help the public, and today the Gettysburg Hospital is indispensable in the community. Those public benefits should mostly be attributed to the Musselman family.

Meanwhile, when “Walter Moyer, the former Musselman Inwood Plant Manager” realized the need of a new high school that can replace “the outmoded and too small old High School in Inwood” (“The Gift of Musselman”, 1). He proposed his idea to the Musselman Foundation, and “In 1947, the Foundation allocated funds for the construction of the first of three units of a modern high school building for the general area of Inwood operations. It was special that the building was constructed by the Musselman Company’s employees who were interested in the project. In 1955, a \$50,000 grant was also provided by the Foundation to help with the gymnasium constructions (“The Gift of Musselman,” 1). Besides, “half of the cost of the school’s Athletic Field, another \$ 50,000, was donated by the foundation in 1962” (“The Gift of Musselman,” 1). The school was named Musselman High School because of the remarkable contribution of the Musselman foundations. The donations were indeed very beneficial to the community. At present, the Musselman High School is still serving as an important educational institution in Inwood.

According to the company’s publication, many other local organizations also received benefits from the Emma G. Musselman foundation as well. For example, the Adams County Historical Society, a non-profit corporation, received a gift of \$2,000 twice from the foundation on September 19, 1979 and in the following year. Meanwhile, in 1979, \$250,000 Grant was announced to give to the Gettysburg Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) as part of the cost to “build and equip the Recreation Center” (*The Musselman Processor*, Winter 1979-80 20). Another new Grant of \$200,000 was also received by YWCA from the foundation on July 12, 1980.

Moreover, the Foundation offered the Adams-Hanover Area Sheltered Workshop, a non-profit Agency \$12,500 in 1980 to “provide Vocational Training and Rehabilitation to the

Handicapped individuals in the Adams County and Western York area” (*The Musselman Processor*, Summer 1980). Another \$25,000 Grant was also received by the agency in the same year “to construct a Vocational Rehabilitation facility to replace the over-crowded workshop building.” With these donations, local citizens really got substantial help from the foundation. Moreover, according to the company’s publication, the foundation awarded the Adams County Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse a \$4,000 Grant “to purchase pieces of equipment necessary to carry out the council’s programs in 1980” (*The Musselman Processor*, Fall-Winter 1980-81, 12). All these generous grants and donations of the Emma G. Musselman foundation showed that the foundation was aimed towards helping local citizens regardless of their different backgrounds and to benefit the community in various ways.

Moreover, the four-year Annual Scholarships at Gettysburg College, Shepherd College, and Lake Michigan College were established by the Musselman Foundation in 1954, 1957, and 1966 respectively. Special consideration may also be given to the students “who are sons or daughters of employees of The Musselman Division or growers of products processed by the Division” (“The New College Scholarship,” 9). Therefore, extra benefits were also available to the Musselman’s employees. Due to the generosity of the Emma G. Musselman Foundation, students in the Gettysburg College gained much more other gifts than the scholarship.

As early as December, 1957, the College’s ninth President, "Willard S. Paul, had suggested his idea about a new stadium to the College’s Board of Trustees" (Glatfelter, 844). At that time, the Emma G. Musselman Foundation was directed by Luella Musselman Paul who had become the second wife of President Paul. Possibly due to this relationship, by January 30, 1964, a gift of \$250,000 was announced by the Emma G. Musselman Foundation to the College" for the purpose of constructing a new stadium" (Glatfelter, 844). Since the donation was more than

the half of the total cost of the stadium, which was \$432,311, it was indeed the help of the foundation that made the new stadium possible (Glatfelter, 845). Since then, the Musselman Stadium has become the home to Gettysburg field hockey, football, men's lacrosse, and men's and women's outdoor track and field.

As an alumnus as well as a trustee of Gettysburg College, Luella Musselman Paul had also made many other huge donations to the College. For example, the construction of a new library in the College finally started on June 21, 1979 with the help of the Emma G. Musselman Foundation's "\$1,371,000 donation which toward the \$5,000,000 cost of this facility. (Dorich, 2; Glatfelter, 849). By the time the library was dedicated on September 19, 1981, the foundation's huge contribution "represented the largest single gift the College has received in its nearly 150 years of existence" (Dorich, 3). So, it is quite understandable why the library has been named Musselman Library. Additionally, during Paul's tenure, one of the two new women's dormitories was named Emma G. Musselman Hall, today's Musselman Hall, because of her organization's "\$125,000" donation for the construction in 1960. The new scholarship Fund, Willard S. Paul Scholarship Fund, was also supported by the Musselman foundations. By 1980s, the Musselman Foundation Scholarship Fund had provided over \$270,000 in scholarship funds. Gettysburg College was very lucky to be specially focused on by Luella Musselman Paul and Willard S. Paul.

The Paul couple was not the only one who decided to benefit the College. John A. Hauser, who served as a member of the College's Board of Trustees from 1967 to 1979, also helped make many of the donation to the College possible. For example, thanks to Hauser's hardworking, each of the Musselman foundation donated \$200,000 to the construction of the College's Hauser Field House. Hauser was a friend of "Dr. John B. Zinn, Professor and

Chemistry Dept. Chairman at Gettysburg College”. In honor of their longtime friendship, Hauser helped make a grant to form “the Musselman Endowment for Visiting Scientists” (*The Musselman Processor*, Summer 1980). The foundation’s contribution to the Endowment was \$65,000. Throughout the years, Hauser has been closely associated with Gettysburg College. Therefore, in 1963, the College awarded John A. Hauser an honorary degree to recognize his achievement.

By the death of Luella Musselman Paul in 1978, the Musselman foundations had contributed over eight billion dollars to various organizations and more than \$2,500,000 to the College’s accomplishment of many construction projects (Dorich, 2). There is no doubt that those school facilities used to and still play essential roles on the College. Those places have become parts of students’ and faculties’ lives. Today, The Hauser Field House keeps holding games and big sports events around the year, and the Musselman Hall has become a dormitory for both men and women. During weekdays, the Musselman Library is open for 24 hours every day, and it has become most students’ second home in campus. In Gettysburg College’s benefactor wall, Emma G Musselman’ and John A. Hauser’ names also appear at the beginning of the wall. The legacy of the Musselman family in Gettysburg College will surely keep benefiting more and more people in the future.

### *Conclusion*

110 years after the founding of Adams County, the Musselman couple started their business by utilizing the county’s natural advantages and devoting impressive endeavor to the industry. Due to their hard work and harmonious relationship with local farmers and employees,

the couple gained huge success which they were willing to share with others. After making a series of regulations in the company, the family expanded the company's impacts on people from those who were involved in the county's apple industry to others who were not. Those influences were in the form of job opportunities, diverse food supplying, local agriculture research, company insurance, employee pensions, field trip studies, etc. Fortunately, the family's belief in their civic responsibilities spread out by its influential philanthropic organizations. Numerous local institutions and individuals received many gifts from the family. Places like the Gettysburg Hospital, Musselman High School, and Gettysburg College have helped, educated, and shaped countless people based on the support of the Musselman Foundations. Although the Musselman Company was sold and the foundations are managed by new trustees today, the family will always be remembered not only because of the facilities that were named after it but also the everlasting spirits and fruits the Musselman family has grown into the society, here, in Adams County.

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Honor Pledge: 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.