Nearly 40 years ago my professor gathered our historical methods class together in Special Collections and handed each of us a different letter written by “someone notable.” It was up to us to figure out who he or she was, why they were important and what their connection was to the college, the town where we were living or the larger political landscape of nineteenth century America.

I had never seen a 100 year old letter before, much less handled one. I struggled to read the particularly bad handwriting. The letter was addressed to C. R. Agnew and signed R. H. Pratt. The letter mentioned “the young Sioux” and a training school. I started with those clues.

My research led to the Black Hills of South Dakota—to sources documenting the activities of tribal agencies—and back to the remnants of a school, just blocks from my campus in Pennsylvania. I discovered Pratt was Lieutenant Richard Henry Pratt, a military man, Civil War soldier and Plains Indian fighter. He founded the Carlisle Indian Industrial School and served as its superintendent from 1879 to 1904. Cornelius Rea Agnew was a wealthy New York ophthalmologist and generous donor to the school.

(continues on pg. 2)

From the Director

Robin Wagner, Director, Musselman Library

In the days of the Renaissance, before there were museums, before most people traveled more than a few miles from home in a lifetime, there were “curiosity cabinets.” These cabinets, or “chambers of wonder,” were compiled by wealthy individuals with assorted collections based on the owners’ fancies. Lucky visitors might glimpse the skeleton of an animal from Africa, colorful tropical butterflies pinned to paper, shiny bits of minerals, shells from a faraway sea, a world map, a historic relic or work of art.

(continues on pg. 3)
I still remember everything about this research experience—the unfolding of the story, the discovery of pamphlets with blurry photos that described the School, the Bureau of Indian Affairs documents and the personal accounts of children taken from their families and raised in rural Central Pennsylvania to be farmers and seamstresses and house servants.

This was my first experience using primary source materials. I could have learned the same thing from a textbook. But uncovering Pratt’s story in letters, manuscripts and first person accounts made our ‘treasures’ come alive on every page.

Unfortunately this was a once and done experience for me as an undergraduate. There were no other courses that used the archives and Special Collections was largely seen as off limits.

This is not the case at Gettysburg College. Faculty regularly incorporate Special Collections materials into their assignments and expect students to consult primary resources as the article “Making Classes Special” on page 7 attests. At Musselman Library it isn’t just the occasional history class that visits Special Collections. This year classes in 17th century drama, photography, poetry, management, Middle Eastern studies, Shakespeare, urbanization and advanced acting all found ways to use our archives to give students a hands-on experience.

A biologist and art historian joined forces in a cross-disciplinary course on the Renaissance and had their students create a cabinet of curiosities, partnering with Special Collections and the campus art gallery (see page 1).

Interest from the historians has grown beyond the historical methods requirement for majors. This year Special Collections staff helped craft assignments for courses in The Atlantic World, Battle of Gettysburg, War and Modern Memory, Old and New South, Introduction to Public History, Age of Discovery, African American History and a first year seminar on World War I.

Of course it helps to have resources to support this burgeoning interest in teaching with primary sources. That’s where our alumni and other Friends of the Library come in. We hope you will keep us in mind when you are considering a future home for your own collections, Gettysburg College-related materials, treasured old books, maps or bundles of letters that might provide a research experience for a young person and excite them, as I was 40 years ago, about the study of history.
Last fall, students created their own cabinets of curiosities exhibit in the Schmucker Art Gallery. The Gettysburg Cabinet contained objects on loan from Special Collections as well as the departments of history, health sciences, biology, and physics, and the personal collections of students and faculty.

The project was part of the interdisciplinary course Wonders of Nature and Artifice: The Renaissance Quest for Knowledge. Biology Professor Kay Etheridge and Art History Professor Felicia Else combined their academic interests to create and team teach this new class. “Once you juxtapose things that are not normally found together, you begin to see new connections. This class was all about seeking out those connections,” explains Else.

Each student selected an object or set of objects to research and write about for the exhibit’s catalogue. Senior Danielle Berardinelli chose to write about a papier-mâché model of the human body that was used in anatomy courses at Gettysburg College in the late 1890s. Josh Poorman ’13, a history and religious studies major, chose three Dutch maps from the Renaissance era from the library’s Stuckenberg Map Collection. The maps capture the artistic brilliance of the time period and also reveal the understanding of geography during the Renaissance. He describes the map in this catalogue entry:

“Due to the high demand for Dutch maps throughout Europe, mapmakers such as Willem Blaeu (1571-1638) often included subtle features that symbolically represented Dutch power and prestige. Blaeu’s Asia Noviter Delineata, or general map of Asia, illustrates this symbolic Dutch clout on two levels. Blaeu depicts five Dutch ships roaming both the Indian and Pacific oceans, illustrating the widespread naval presence of their overseas Empire in the East.”

Other items in the Cabinet included a Capuchin monkey skeleton, portraits of Native Americans, and a brass statue of the god Mercury.

Else explained how the combination of various branches of academic learning within the Cabinet replicates the way knowledge is acquired within the liberal arts education system.

“In real life, things aren’t separate,” Else said. “You experience biological processes within a social environment. Collections like this are reflections of the owner as a whole, and liberal arts is all about finding and understanding the whole.”

If you want to let the students show you their work, search “Gettysburg College Cabinet of Curiosities” on YouTube. You can also see the catalogue online via The Cupola (see related story p. 12).
Special Collections recently received some unusual Civil War era artifacts from visitors from the Middle East. In February, a group from the United Arab Emirates Diplomatic Training Course in Washington spent a week in Gettysburg for leadership instruction. They also learned a lot about the Civil War, the College and cold weather!

In a generous show of gratitude, the group purchased several rare items and presented them to President Janet Riggs as a gift to the College. These included a bronze cast of Abraham Lincoln’s left hand, a pewter plate from Stonewall Jackson’s birth home and items from Robert E. Lee’s funeral.

The Lincoln piece was made from the first replica of the original hand cast done in Springfield, IL, by Leonard W. Volk the Sunday after Lincoln’s presidential nomination. The plate (see photo) is framed with an image of Stonewall Jackson and the display label that had appeared by it for decades when it was exhibited at the General Robert E. Lee Headquarters museum in Gettysburg. The Lee memorial item features a piece of the black silk dressing that was on Lee’s coffin surrounded by a gathering of the ivy leaves from his mother’s grave in the form of a wreath. These are framed with an inscription honoring Lee’s legacy.

“There was something very poignant about the fact that our visitors from the Middle East understood the significance of these items to us, particularly during the 150th anniversary year of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address,” said Riggs. “This kind gesture and gracious gift forged a bond of friendship that will live on beyond their visit.”

Guests from the UAE present President Janet Riggs with rare Civil War items. The group came to the College as part of their diplomatic training. They worked with facilitators to develop leadership skills through group discussions, guided tours of the Gettysburg Battlefield, and scholarly presentations.
Dwight David Eisenhower: General, President, Man of Character. For us here in Gettysburg, he was also a neighbor. When Donald C. Brett wanted to find an archive for his collection of Eisenhower memorabilia, he was drawn to the notion that Eisenhower would be coming home to Gettysburg once again.

One of the great pleasures of Special Collections is getting to know the collector as well as the collection, and Brett’s is a fascinating story. His interest in Eisenhower began in 1944 when he was only nine years old. He was grieving the recent loss of his father who had died of pneumonia, a result of his having been gassed in World War I. When his mother bought a war bond, Brett was immediately drawn to the image of this powerful General. He says Eisenhower continued as a sort of “father figure” to him even later when he joined the Pennsylvania National Guard, the U.S. Army and then the U.S. Secret Service.

Brett began collecting historical artifacts in high school. In 2010, he made his first donation to Gettysburg College from his personal collection of Eisenhower books and memorabilia. The idea to give over 300 Eisenhower-related items actually resulted from a conversation Brett had with Karl Weissenbach, director of the Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum in Abilene, Kansas.

In 2008, Brett was attending an Eisenhower seminar and mentioned his campaign button collection. Weissenbach confirmed that the buttons would duplicate the Museum’s collection and suggested that Brett contact Gettysburg College.

Brett was quite familiar with Gettysburg. His father had been in Gettysburg for training during WWI. His niece and grandniece both graduated from Gettysburg College. He was also acquainted with Professor Michael Birkner’s publications on Eisenhower.

Upon visiting, he was happy to learn that his donations would be part of a teaching collection at Musselman Library. Students would have a chance to learn about Eisenhower by handling the objects themselves. For Brett, he knew that his donation to the College meant that Eisenhower’s legacy would live on.

Brett had a chance to meet Eisenhower when he was a new agent with the Secret Service. In July 1961, he was assigned to the detail in Little Egg Harbor, NJ, for then retired President Eisenhower. Ike was golfing and what Brett remembers best was how Eisenhower focused the conversation on Brett’s own military career. “There I was with the Commander in Chief and the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces and what Ike was most interested in was the chance to talk with another soldier,” he said.

As a Secret Service agent, Brett served Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan. His most unusual assignment was protecting the Mona Lisa when the painting was on loan to the United States. He was regularly assigned to First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy’s detail. On November 22, 1963 he was attending a Secret Service graduation luncheon in Washington, DC when news of President Kennedy’s assassination reached him. He was on the detail that met the car and accompanied the body of the President. Brett is now retired and living in Sarasota, Florida.

You can explore items from Brett’s Eisenhower Collection online through GettDigital.

Katy Rettig ’15 inventoried these artifacts for inclusion in GettDigital and Rachel Hammer ’15, the first Diane Werley Smith Special Collections intern, inventoried the books and will be an intern at the Eisenhower Farm in Gettysburg this summer.
By Michael R. Wedlock, Associate Professor of Chemistry at Gettysburg College

John W. Webster, M.D., the Erving Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University, published *A Manual of Chemistry* in 1826. Gettysburg College owns a copy of the second edition, published in 1828, four years before Gettysburg was founded. Webster continued to publish new editions of his textbook until 1850, when he was hanged for murder.

Like many authors John Webster hoped to make some money from his writings. Harvard professors (and their wives and daughters) were expected to maintain a certain position in Boston society, a position the famously congenial Webster’s salary could not sustain. John Webster was often in debt. He borrowed money to cover his expenses, pledging his extensive mineral collection as collateral. Unfortunately, he put his minerals up for collateral for two loans at the same time - without letting either lender know. Once his financial chicanery was discovered, one of his creditors, George Parkman, began hounding Webster to pay off his loan. Sadly for Dr. Parkman, he ended up, in pieces, under Webster’s laboratory and in his smelting furnace. Following a trial that was the nineteenth century’s version of a media circus, Webster ended up at the gallows.

Aside from its association with a famous homicide, *A Manual of Chemistry* is interesting in its own right for the things it says about the ways chemistry has evolved over the nearly two centuries since our copy was printed. For example, any introductory textbook published today would have a Periodic Table of the Elements printed on the endpapers. Webster’s book came out forty years before Mendeleev published the first periodic table. In fact, the idea of a chemical element was only about forty years old when this book was published.

However, there are other ways in which chemistry has not changed over the past two centuries, and you can see that as well in *A Manual of Chemistry*. Many of the sections in the textbook are the same as the ones you would see today in a textbook, although what we would today call “biochemistry” has the less attractive title “ultimate principles of animal matter, and products of its destructive distillation.”

Another similarity that particularly shines through in this book is the importance of testing chemical knowledge by experimentation. Webster includes beautiful engravings of scientific equipment in his book so students can see how the experiments are carried out and, by the time they have finished their course, can carry out the experiments themselves. Webster even includes floor plans for the labs and lecture rooms at the medical college. Much of the equipment is easily recognized by a modern chemist and can still be found in a modern chemistry lab. If you look carefully you can find a furnace just like the one where the unfortunate Dr. Parkman ended up.

*Excerpt from Thirty Treasures, Thirty Years: Stories from the Musselman Library Collection. Copies available. See insert.*
Last year Special Collections hosted a record 18 on-site sessions for 228 students studying topics ranging from the Gettysburg Battlefield, to early Chinese porcelain, to Middle East politics. This academic year, 432 students (from 23 classes) had the opportunity to handle rare documents and artifacts. Interest in Special Collections is booming.

“We have a long-established information literacy program in the library,” said Carolyn Sautter, director of Special Collections, “but it has only been in recent years that we have had such a variety of requests. Most of our sessions are team taught. We spend quite a bit of time selecting the best materials for the assignment and setting up artifacts and documents on Reading Room tables. We want students to have a close up, hands-on experience.”

For Professor William Bowman’s The Twentieth Century World course, students had to select correspondence from WWI, WWII, the Cold War or Vietnam and contextualize it – looking for a sense of global significance, effects on diplomacy or indications of what a soldier’s life was like.

“It was a tremendous experience,” enthused Kristen Trout ’15, who chose correspondence from the Stephen H. Warner Collection. She wanted to better understand the range of opinions and feelings of those who fought in the controversial Vietnam War. “I was able to find some answers in Warner’s papers. This project introduced me to primary sources and gave me much more knowledge about the past, particularly the lives of individual soldiers in the Vietnam War.”

Booz’s class arrived to see a “museum table” of Civil War artifacts and three additional tables with materials related to battlefield monuments and Civil War veteran’s reunions at Gettysburg. These included letters from such notables as Robert E. Lee and Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain as well as memorabilia related to the 75th reunion (1938) and a photograph of Franklin D. Roosevelt arriving for the Peace Light dedication.

While Civil War related collections are prominent, Middle Eastern historian, Karen Pinto found plenty of resources in Special Collections to share with her U.S. and Middle East Policy class. Examples included Jeremiah Zimmermans’ (class of 1873) correspondence about his travels in the Middle East, a collection 19th century of images of the Near East, and scrapbooks.

Sautter delights in seeing the Reading Room used as a classroom. Recently, a large flat-screen television was added to allow for presentations. “Professor Leslie Wallace used it to show some of our artifacts to her Arts of Asia class, who were learning about porcelain making in China,” said Sautter. Then they were directed to a nearby table where they could examine the actual pieces and appreciate seeing them in the third dimension.

Lincoln’s return to Gettysburg earlier this year was a big success. Hundreds came to Musselman Library to visit the American Library Association’s national traveling exhibit “Lincoln: The Constitution and the Civil War.” The exhibit examined President Lincoln’s struggle to meet both the political and Constitutional challenges brought on by the Civil War. In this photo, library staffer Lisa McNamee makes adjustments to one of the exhibit panels.
The library thanks Geoffrey Jackson ’91 for his magnificent gift of seven hand-colored lithographs of Native Americans, part of King’s Indian Portrait Gallery.

Between 1821 and 1842, Thomas L. McKenney and Charles Bird King created 143 portraits of notable chiefs and warriors who served as delegates to Washington, D.C. to negotiate peace treaties. It is ironic that McKenney, who was working to have the Native Americans sign over their lands to the U.S. government, would end up preserving an invaluable component of their cultural history.

McKenney was Superintendent of Indian Trade from 1816-1822 and Superintendent of Indian Affairs (later the Bureau of Indian Affairs) from 1824-1830. He welcomed the delegates with many gifts including clothing and peace medals, which some are wearing in these lithographs. The medals were adorned with the image of President James Monroe and came in three sizes and dispensed according to one’s status in the tribe—the largest given to chiefs.

Conversely, McKenney began collecting Native American objects. This effort prompted him to hire Charles Bird King, a well-known artist, to paint the likenesses of these visitors. He painted his first portraits in 1821 including Indians from the Pawnee, Omaha, Kansa, Oto and Missouri tribes. The last of the treaties was signed in 1838 but King would continue painting Native portraits until 1842.

McKenney wanted to make King’s work widely available so he employed the new technique of lithography to copy the portraits. The first Native American lithographs were created in 1829 but it was not until 1842 that all three folio volumes were finally published as The History of the Indian Tribes of North America. These contain 120-hand colored lithographs and essays by James Hall. The publishers of Gettysburg’s lithographs are Frederick W. Greenough and James G. Clark.

Most of the original paintings were destroyed by a fire at the Smithsonian in 1865, so the lithographs remain as the sole document to King’s work, and the only first-hand representation of most of these historic figures. The images are considered the most colorful portraits of American Indians ever created.

Rachel Hammer ’15, the Diane Werley Smith intern in Special Collections, provided the information for this article.
Native American Lithographs

- Pee-Che-Kir, Chippewa chief
- Kee-Shes-Wa, Fox chief
- Julcee-Mathla, Seminole chief
- Chittee Yoholo, Seminole chief
For centuries, people have trekked to distant places to “take the cure,” seeking out the restorative powers of water. What many don’t know is that Gettysburg was one of those places. After the Civil War, hundreds came here to drink the water from Katalysine Springs and thousands more drank it from bottles shipped to cities like New York and Philadelphia. Advertisements promised it would treat “dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, gravel, stone in the bladder, Bright’s disease, genitourinary troubles and all kidney diseases.”

Recently Special Collections acquired materials describing the history of the Springs and documents from the 1930s, when the water was sold for the last time. Marianne Larkin ’71 donated her family (Berger-Bair) archive of news clippings, photos, advertisements, promotional materials, legal and financial documents, bottle labels and more. These materials extoll the medical benefits of the water and its “mastery over acute diseases,” and also give a behind-the-scenes peek at the wheeling and dealing as ownership passed through many hands.

The Springs are located about a mile west of town along Willoughby’s Run and south of Chambersburg Pike. In the early 1800s, Rev. Charles G. McLean (related by marriage to Stonewall Jackson) purchased the land. At the time of the Civil War, it had become a prospering farm then owned by Emanuel Harmon. But it was also the site of significant fighting during the first day of the battle, and when it was over, Harmon’s home was a burned-out ruin and his crops were trampled.

But Harmon had an idea. In October of 1865, he had his spring water analyzed by Alfred Mayer, a physics professor at Gettysburg College (then Pennsylvania College). Mayer declared that the “carbonate lithia” gave the water additional “medicinal virtues.” It wasn’t long before a company was formed and a bottling plant was in operation. By 1867 it had 30 employees and shipped 2880 bottles a day, selling at $1 per gallon. Plans were also underway for a health resort and spa to accommodate the growing number of visitors.

By the summer of 1869, a four-story hotel had been erected on the property. It was quite elegant, boasting a marble-floored ballroom, a large dining room, a billiard room and separate men’s and women’s parlors. They dammed Willoughby’s Run to create a boating lake and a horse-drawn trolley ran guests between the hotel and the railroad station, along what is now Springs Avenue. There were the usual stories of crutches-cast-aside-cures which kept the hopeful coming for about two decades. Ledgers show visitors from cities running the Eastern Seaboard from New York to Georgia.

Today there is nothing to see of this once booming enterprise. The popularity of medicinal waters gradually faded and the hotel closed in the 1890s. The dam was dynamited in 1895 and the hotel was destroyed by a fire in December 1917. The
As softly the evening shadows… Generations of alumni recognize this as the first line of Gettysburg College’s *Alma Mater* but do you know how this tune came about? In response to a student letter published in the *Gettysburgian*, November 2, 1921 which called for a new school song, Paul S. Gilbert ’22, wrote two verses that he called *Alma Mater*. He took these to a fraternity brother, Frederick E. Reinartz ’24, who then composed the music. You can see the original *Alma Mater* and much more in a new GettDigital offering entitled “Gettysburg College Music Collection.”

“This digitized collection provides a visual history of the music experience at the College through photographs, LP covers, programs, articles, posters and other materials which showcases the creativity of Gettysburg College musicians. Explore the rich history of music at Gettysburg College through digitized and archived materials.”

“We will continue to build this archive, historically and up to the present day,” says Sestrick. “We welcome any alumni donations of music materials you may have boxed away.”

So if you played in the 2006 winter band concert and can’t quite remember the repertoire; or if you want to see Great Uncle Rudy and his Glee Club compatriots from 1920, visit GettDigital at www.gettysburg.edu/library/gettdigital/music/index.html.
Thanks to the College’s new digital repository, by the time Francesca DeBiaso graduated in 2012, her senior paper “Judy Chicago: Visions for Feminist Art” had been read by more than 140 people, instead of a handful of professors. As of March 2013, that number has skyrocketed to more than 723, surpassing articles written by her professors!

DeBiaso was one of the first College scholars to publish in “The Cupola,” which was launched in May 2012. The Cupola is an open access collection of scholarly and creative works produced by faculty, students and other members of the Gettysburg College community. It contains articles, working papers, conference presentations, book chapters, music scores and performances, and more. Open access means that the content is freely accessible to the world and searchable via Google Scholar and other search engines.

“The open access movement started at large universities in response to the increasing cost of journal subscriptions,” explains Librarian Janelle Wertzberger, who is spearheading The Cupola’s launch. “These costs can restrict access to important scholarship. If a library can’t afford a particular journal, a patron cannot read the article they might need to advance their own research or to collaborate with others on medical breakthroughs and other new discoveries.

“These repositories do not replace journals; they just enhance access to scholarship. Studies show that work available through open access has a 40 to 80 percent increase in citation than if it was conventionally published alone.”

For students like DeBiaso, it is a jump start to a career to have a paper recognized and readily accessible.

“I share access to my work on The Cupola through LinkedIn [professional online network], and my CV,” she explains. “For employers and graduate school applications, it shows a deep interest in academia and in critical topics in contemporary art history. It also demonstrates the skills that I developed as an undergrad in the realms of art historical research, concise writing and critical visual analysis.”

Student work is reviewed and nominated for The Cupola by faculty. It highlights the very best in student work, including senior projects, journals published by Gettysburg College departments, as well as grant-funded student-faculty research. Last year senior Matthew Carlson’s original music score was added, along with a recording of the College Choir’s performance of his piece.

For faculty it means their work can be seen by a much wider audience. All contributors retain their copyrights and the library contacts publishers to ensure there are no copyright violations for previously published work. A permanent link to this online work also ensures its “shelf life.” For example, Professor Dan DeNicola was still getting queries about a lecture he gave in 1996, which had been posted on web sites that disappeared over time. He decided to put it on The Cupola and three months later was shocked to learn it had been downloaded 114 times!

“It’s a wonderful boon to scholars and scholarship,” says DeNicola. “There is no doubt that ease of access and higher visibility increase the potential impact of your work. In some cases, it preserves work that would otherwise be lost; and, for students, it can launch a career.”

Want to follow what’s happening at Musselman Library? Then search for us on Facebook and “like” us to get the latest news on your FB home page. We have two sites, one for Musselman Library and one for Special Collections. Like them both!
People often use the word “unique” indiscriminately; instead of applying it only to that which is truly one of a kind. But in the case of an 1878 two-volume set of the History of Cumberland (Maryland) etc. by Will H. Lowdermilk, unique is the perfect description!

Given by alumnus Geoffrey Jackson ’91, these “extra illustrated” volumes contain an additional 164 engravings including: 77 portraits, 18 maps, and 18 photographs (several are originals). There are also 16 letters, including those of U.S. Grant, Henry Clay, John Greenleaf Whittier and Edward Everett Hale. Other items include bank notes, an original broadside, invitations and more. The book is beautifully bound in crimson morocco, marbled boards with gilt ornamentation.

The book emphasizes the pioneer, political and military history of Cumberland. It describes Washington’s first campaign, the Battle of Fort Necessity, Gen. Edward Braddock’s Expedition and the Civil War.

Intern Devin McKinney, an MLS candidate at Queens College, NY, had no trouble recognizing the uniqueness of the volumes when he was assigned to inventory them for Special Collections. He was so excited about the work he wrote to thank Jackson:

‘I’d never worked with (or indeed heard of) an ‘extra-illustrated edition;’ it’s hard to imagine having a more enjoyable introduction to either. The wealth of information and variety of material that I encountered in the course of tracking references and investigating sources made the task feel less a labor than an adventure.

I’m certain these volumes will be a singular source for researchers, as well as a pleasure for people who simply like history and want to see, feel, and immerse themselves in its surviving traces. Thanks to your generosity, Gettysburg College Special Collections may boast in the Lowdermilk volumes not merely a “trace” but a cornucopia of irreplaceable material, which cannot help but provide our patrons with enormous insight and pleasure.

Fun Assignment for Librarians: Testing E-Readers

In 2012, 17 librarians volunteered to spend their free time reading... on library-provided e-readers. It continues to be a fun and informative assignment as explained here by the project leader, Janelle Wertzberger.

The library has been collecting ebooks for nearly a decade now, but the earliest ebooks were only readable on a computer monitor and frankly, were not very popular. More recently, we started hearing faculty and students talk about their Kindles and Nooks, so we knew it was time to get more serious about understanding the ebook landscape.

We bought an array of e-readers such as amazon Kindles, Barnes & Noble Nooks, Kobos and Sony Readers, and distributed them to those who volunteered for our “ebook play group.”

Our goal was to test drive them by doing what our patrons do: READ. We met once a month to share our experiences and also enjoyed a lively email conversation between meetings. We accessed ebooks from Musselman’s collections first (we have over 75,000 ebooks in our catalog). Then, as many of us craved books more popular than scholarly monographs, we explored what was available via the public library. We advised each other and then our patrons about how to access ebooks from the Adams County Library System, nearby York County libraries, and even the Free Library of Philadelphia. After mastering the content on our devices, we began to discuss related issues like DRM (digital rights management), copyright, publisher contracts, buying versus borrowing books and more.

Our play group still meets once a month and we’ve amassed quite a bit of knowledge about the ebook landscape. Have questions? It’s likely that one of our members has the device you have and can help. What are you waiting for? Read an ebook!
We note with sadness the passing of a good Friend of the Library, Emeritus Professor of History Charles “Charlie” Glatfelter. Valedictorian of the class of 1946, Charlie went on to earn his Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins University. His teaching career at the college spanned 40 years (1949-1989) but his contributions to the Gettysburg College community extended to the end of his life. He was the author of numerous works on religious, educational, and local history, including the authoritative college history in two volumes, *A Salutary Influence* (1987) and a monumental study of Lutheran and Reformed congregations and pastors in Pennsylvania, published in two volumes by the Pennsylvania German Society (1980, 1981). Charlie’s excellent essay on the original plan for Pennsylvania Hall appears in the recent Friends publication *Thirty Treasures, Thirty Years*. He was, according to Franklin Professor of Liberal Arts Michael Birkner, a legend at Gettysburg, not only for his rigorous historical methods course, but also for his modesty, competence and integrity.

“He was an astute critic, and sent me an unsolicited (but welcome) four-page handwritten, single-spaced assessment of our book, outlining all the changes he thought I should make,” said *Thirty Treasures* coeditor, Robin Wagner. “He was right, of course, and we were lucky he caught our errors before we went to press.” He was often seen on the fourth floor of Musselman Library, consulting with the librarians or doing his own research. We will miss his frequent visits and his counsel.

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**Clara Barton Letter Purchased with New Drickamer Fund**

When Karen Drickamer retired as Director of Special Collections in 2011 her friends got together and established an endowment in her name. The first item has been purchased using this fund—a letter penned by Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross, and often called the “angel of the battlefield” during the Civil War.

Drickamer’s long standing interest in the Civil War and her professional research in this area prompted us to search dealers’ catalogs for a good match. The result: Barton’s letter dated June 1, 1890, handwritten on *The American National Red Cross* stationery. In her careful script, Barton writes of “the work well and faithfully done” and then closes with a quote from the Scottish poet Horatius Bonar: “The things we have lived for, let them be our story.”

In addition to founding the Red Cross, Clara Barton (1821-1912) was a nurse, teacher and humanitarian who spent her life in the service of others. Library and Friends funds also supported the purchase a second Barton letter written in 1910. Both are available for examination in the Special Collections Reading Room.
MAHARAY SHARES HIS LOVE OF HISTORY AS A DONOR and A WRITER

You’ve probably seen George C. Maharay’s name often in this newsletter. Through his generosity, and that of his son, Edward “Ed,” the library has been able to purchase numerous history books and historical artifacts. What you may not realize is that George, a retired senior federal executive, has made his own contribution to the study of history—he is the author of four books about the Civil War (a fifth about General William Farrar “Baldy” Smith was about to be published at press time):

The Ever-Changing Leaders and Organization of the Army of the Potomac (2010)
Vermont Hero: Major General Lewis A. Grant (2006)
Vermont Hero: Major General George J. Stannard (2001)
Lights and Shadows of Army Life: From Bull Run to Bentonville (1988; editor)

“Dad has always enjoyed the Civil War,” says Ed. “As a kid he heard stories from William ‘Pop’ Westervelt who served the Union in the war. [Westervelt was married to a relative.] Westervelt was the historian for the 27th New York and wrote the book Lights and Shadows, which was Dad’s first book [he edited]. Dad has always felt the Civil War was the last romantic war—where [outside of battle] the combatants treated each other with a degree of chivalry.”

Maharay, age 92, served in WWII and worked at West Point and the Pentagon. He headed personnel functions in four major federal agencies and also taught public administration at Syracuse and Temple Universities. He helped restore two Civil War hospitals near Antietam and has been a member of the Hagerstown Maryland Civil War Round Table since 1984. He also participated in the 2005 PBS documentary, Noble Hearts: Civil War Vermont.

A love of history runs in the family. His wife, Janet Hancock Maharay ’39 was a history major and Ed established a fund at the library in his mother’s memory. Over the years this gift has purchased books in American and European history and occasionally primary source materials.

“I was struck by the labor of love that these books convey,” says Robin Wagner, library director. “Here’s a guy who had a demanding career with the government, but still pursued his love of history. It is also worth noting that Jennifer Olson’04, his granddaughter, helped edit and proof at least one of the books and his grandson did the graphic work.”

Civil War Institute Donates Lincoln Prize Books

Every year Gettysburg College and the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History award the Lincoln Prize for the finest scholarly work in English on Abraham Lincoln, or the American Civil War soldier, or a subject relating to their era.

The Civil War Institute donates copies of the nominees’ books to Musselman Library—usually over 100 titles. These are given custom book plates and tagged in the online catalog so that patrons can easily find both nominees and winners. The library often creates special displays of these books.


The $50,000 prize was co-founded and endowed in 1990 by Richard Gilder and Lewis Lehrman, of the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History in New York, home to one of the nation’s largest private archives.

To learn more about the Prize visit www.gettysburg.edu/lincolnprize.
A new endowment has been established to support the library’s oral history collection in the name of G. Kenneth Newbould ’31 and his wife Mary J. Newbould. The gift was from the estate of their son, Kenneth H. ’58.

While at Gettysburg, the elder Newbould was a member of SAE, Pen and Sword and Alpha Psi Epsilon, then a campus fraternity for economics majors. His son was a history major at Gettysburg College and practiced law in Albany, New York.

“It is fitting that the Newbould endowment will support our oral history program,” says Digital Projects and Collections Manager Catherine Perry. “Newbould was a newspaper editor for years—collecting stories about people. That’s what oral history is all about at the library. We have been collecting the stories of alumni, faculty and employees of the college since 1989 when the program began.”

The library has approximately 600 College-related oral histories, most compiled by students in the Historical Methods class. It also has nearly 400 oral histories conducted with World War II veterans, or men and women active on the home front during that time. Work will begin soon to digitize parts of these collections and make them available online.

You will see that the Newbould endowment is on our list of funds to which you may contribute. How will we use your gift? Many of our oral histories are recorded on cassette tapes which are fast deteriorating. They must be reformatted digitally so that decades from now alumni and friends will be able to hear the words of our World War II veterans and listen to the voices of their professors. Also, many oral histories have not been transcribed.

We think that working on this collection would make an ideal internship opportunity for Gettysburg College students; we can do this with your help. We always have more students applying for our existing internships than we can accommodate. A gift to this fund would be a major boost in preserving this valuable collection and helping a motivated student acquire new historical skills.

artiFACTS Offers Quick Response

This year’s Alumni Reunion is sure to have the campus abuzz with great stories of the past. Musselman Library’s artiFACTS project will add to the conversation by utilizing visitors’ mobile devices to tell the story of unique and intriguing objects on campus.

Where did the Samurai armor on display in the library come from? Who is the brooding figure in that painting? Why is there a baseball displayed under glass?

artiFACTS tells the tales behind these and other objects, even buildings. Each item has a QR (Quick Response) code sign next to it which, when scanned with a QR reader on a mobile device, provides interesting tidbits of College history. In case you aren’t familiar with them, QR codes are those little squares of square dots that act as a barcode. They are cropping up everywhere (e.g., real estate signs, magazines, billboards and more).

Twenty objects have been tagged, but that list is growing; see our “mobile friendly” web site for details: www.gettysburg.edu/library/m/qr/. From this site you can also suggest additional items to feature.