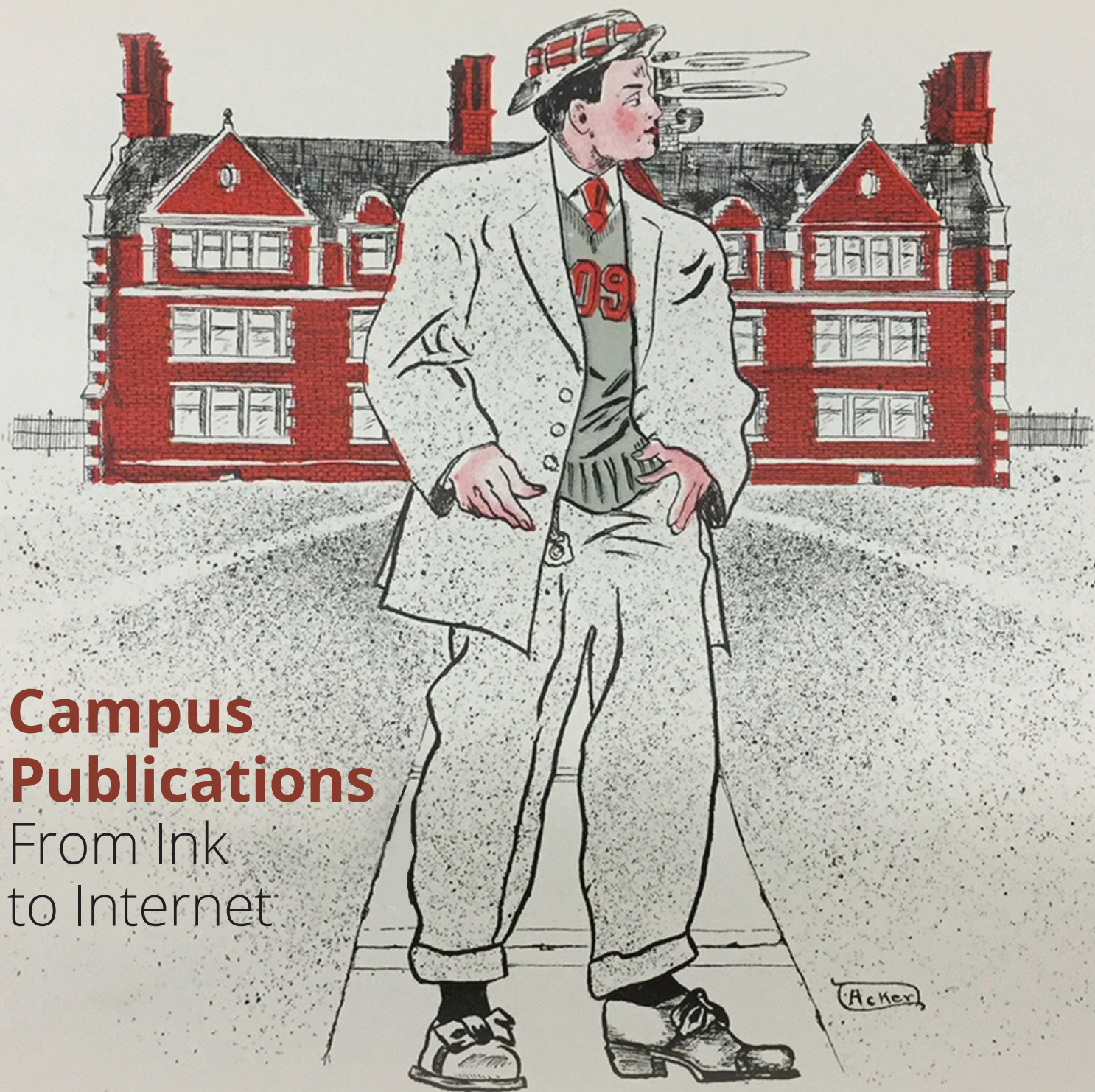


Gettysburg College  
**Musselman  
Library**  
*friends*



**Campus  
Publications**

From Ink  
to Internet



## FROM THE DEAN ROBIN WAGNER

One of the most important days at Gettysburg College is Get Acquainted Day, a Saturday in late April when 700 or more prospective students descend upon campus with parents, siblings and sometimes grandparents, in tow to give us a closer look. All have been accepted, but not all have made up their minds about enrolling. It is our mission to convince them.

This is an “all hands on deck” day and there are tours, department open houses, an activities fair staffed by enthusiastic undergrads, and an opportunity to talk with campus employees about the array of student services. That’s where the library comes in.

This year we had 1240 people walk through our doors and as I stood on the main floor with my staff donning our orange and blue, I reflected on students from years past and how this next generation is coming in to a very different library experience.

Gone are the days of scholarly information being contained or shared *within* our walls; these students will likely be sharing their scholarship with the *outside* world. You will read in this issue about The Cupola, our open access institutional repository, reaching a half million downloads from over 200 countries. There are stories about the

interactive web site projects of digital scholars, including a call to record campus activism. See how we are also giving new life to the past by using the Shared Shelf platform to make thousands of a retired biology professor’s slides of flora and fauna publically available. New campus publications are being included in The Cupola, while we continue to add older ones to GettDigital.

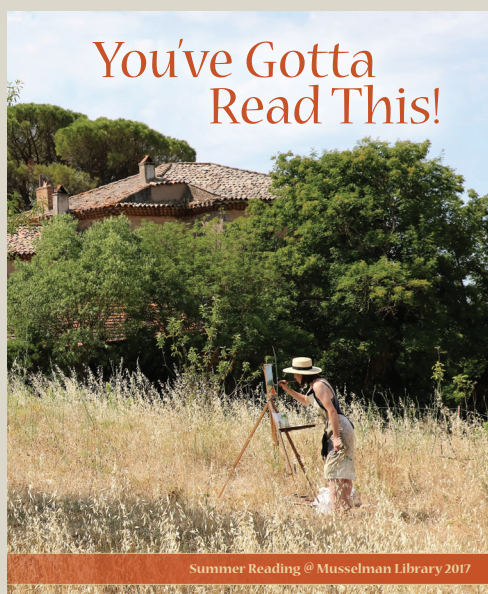
We have moved so far beyond our walls, and yet there is still so much we have within them, foremost is our staff. Parents are envious when they learn that not only are we a 24-hour library, but we have research librarians available until 10 p.m. Of course the students are most impressed with the free hot chocolate and coffee at midnight!

Sometimes our most interesting interactions are with the parents. They ask about the numbers... how many books, journals, databases? We can rattle off the statistics, of course—400,000 print volumes, over 300,000 ebooks, 60,000 mostly online journals and 300 research databases to help students identify sources on any topic. But I also like to talk about how the library has changed. We are no longer just focused on collecting content, arranging it and loaning it. We are now also producing it.



### ON THE COVER

This illustration from *The Spectrum* in 1909, shows a dapper student in front of “New Dorm.” Built in 1898 as a men’s dormitory, it was later renamed McKnight Hall, now home to foreign language study. The artist was George Nicholas Acker ’09, who later became a physician. Early campus publications relied on talented students like Acker for illustrations. *See more on page 10.*



Our popular summer reading booklet, *You've Gotta Read This!* is now available. Pick up a copy at the library or view it online via The Cupola at: [cupola.gettysburg.edu/summerreads/15/](http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/summerreads/15/).

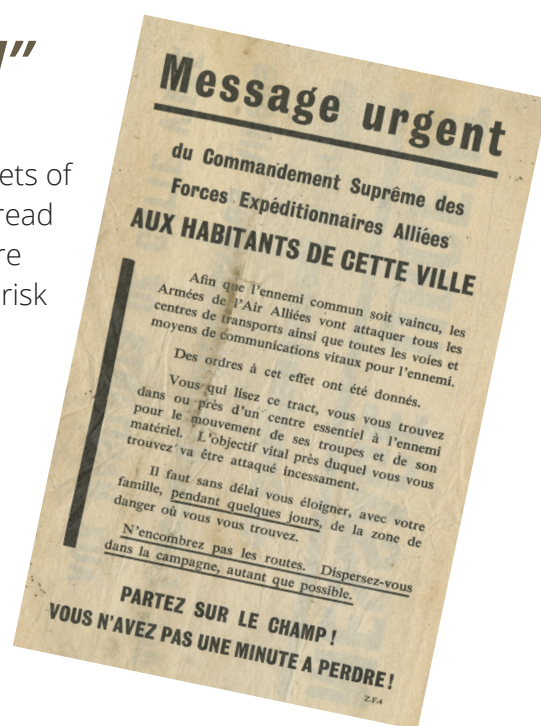
This year's collection of staff and faculty recommendations encompasses books—in addition to films, TV shows, and podcasts—from every genre and style. In special columns, some of our experts weigh in on ever-popular subjects: Allen Guelzo on Civil War history, James Udden on the best in recent movies and television, and Devin McKinney on the golden anniversary of the Beatles' most famous album.

This booklet is just one of the many projects your Friends of the Library membership helps us to offer. Thanks for your ongoing support and happy reading.

## *"You do not have a minute to lose!"*

Imagine going about daily life in your small town when suddenly sheets of paper rain down on you from a low flying plane. You pick one up to read a dire warning that fills you with both elation and dread. The Allies are coming to thwart Hitler's advance, but you must flee immediately or risk death.

The library recently purchased one such leaflet written in French. It was dropped by the 422<sup>nd</sup> American "Special Leaflet Squadron" on villages near Normandy just 30 minutes before the massive Allied bombing raids allowing for the D-Day landings. It conveys to students that moment in time more vividly than any textbook could.



## New Homes for Old Books

Libraries often face the dilemma of what to do with books it no longer needs—those that no longer fit the curriculum, or are a bit dated, old textbooks, duplicate copies, etc. A recent two-year assessment project resulted in the library purging 9750 such volumes from the collection.

For some, like titles in art or history, we give our students and faculty first option and hold pop-up sales, offering these gems for just a few dollars. The rest filled 326 boxes that we shipped to Better World Books (BWB), an online bookseller. Since 2016, BWB has donated 23 million books to people who need them and raised almost \$25 million for literacy. We are glad to be part of this literary lifecycle.

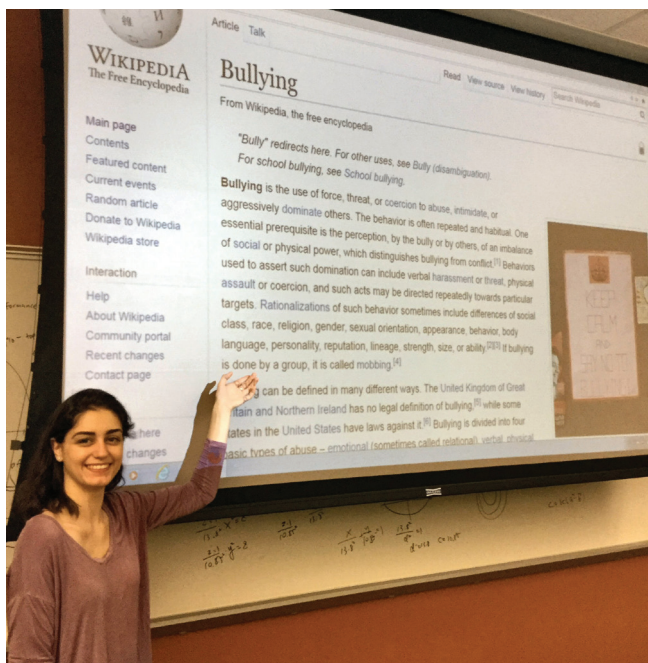


## Wikipedia Edit-a-thon

Holley Intern Melanie Fernandes (pictured) recently held a Wikipedia “edit-a-thon” for the library staff. “The goal was to drive more foot traffic to The Cupola (our institutional repository) while also working to improve Wikipedia as a resource,” explains Fernandes. Wikipedia, the free online encyclopedia, is the most popular general reference source on the Internet.

Fernandes soon discovered that it was easy to become part of the Wikipedia team. “Helping to improve Wikipedia is pretty simple,” she said. “All you need is a Wikipedia account, credible citations and some editing enthusiasm.”

Each attendee added at least one citation from a faculty article in The Cupola to a relevant Wikipedia article. Research and Instruction Librarian Kerri Odess-Harnish, for example, added a citation for Professor Brent Harger’s article “You Say Bully, I Say Bullied: School Culture and Definitions of Bullying in Two Elementary Schools” to the “School Bullying” Wikipedia page.



Those who attended were surprised how easy it was to do. Said Odess-Harnish, “We left the event feeling empowered to keep adding and editing content as an extension of our work directing users to quality information.”

## SHARE A TABLE



Study space on campus is at a premium, especially at the end of the semester. Thanks to Sarah Nelson '17 (pictured), the library now has one solution for roaming scholars.

Based on her recommendation, the library created small table top signs that say “Join Me! I don't need the whole table” available in a basket on the main floor. If sitting alone at a table for four, a student can use the sign inviting others to share the space.

“Lots of people walk around aimlessly looking for a place to sit and leave once they can't find a table for themselves,” Nelson observed. “I thought this would be a nice way to invite others to sit down without being shy about interrupting someone who is concentrating.”

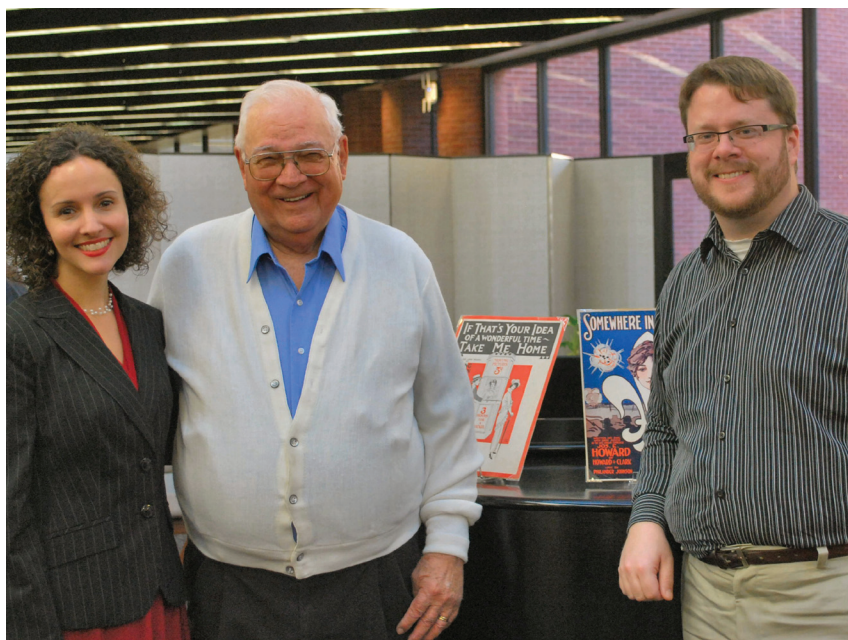


## A Note of Sadness

We recently lost our dear friend, Jay P. Brown '51, a lifelong supporter of his alma mater. Jay worked in the Treasurer's Office for nearly 50 years but was also very active in other organizations. He had many interests, among them a love of poetry, music and singing.

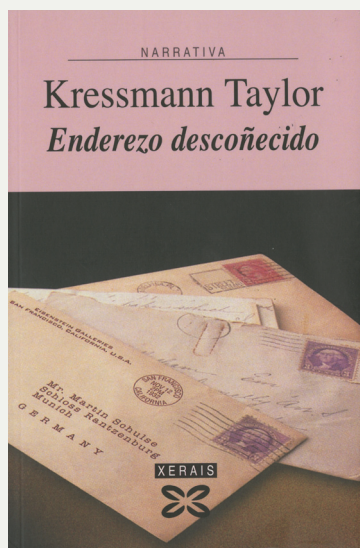
"Jay was always smiling and his enthusiasm was contagious," said Library Dean Robin Wagner. "He especially enjoyed our Notes at Noon concerts and he gave the library some of his vintage sheet music which we used for one of these performances."

Jay is survived by his wife, Mary, their children and grandchildren, including Maggie Baldwin, a College employee.



Jay Brown (center) with Sunderman Conservatory faculty: vocalist Susan Hochmiller and pianist Scott Crowne. The two performed songs from Brown's donated sheet music for a Notes at Noon event.

## Not Lost in Translation



Kathrine Kressmann Taylor (1903-1996), a professor at Gettysburg for nearly 20 years, is best remembered for her novel *Address Unknown*. Published in 1938, it is a story that still resonates today.

Told in a series of letters between two friends, it alerted Americans to the true terror unfolding in Germany. Max, who is Jewish, runs a San Francisco art gallery. His business partner Martin, a gentile, returns home to Munich. Their correspondence from 1932 to 1934 indicates a relationship that is slowly destroyed with the rise of the Nazi party.

The book was adapted for the stage and made into a movie in 1944. In 1995 it was reissued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps. The work has been translated into 21 languages.

Now, thanks to a donation from retired Special Collections Librarian David Hedrick, the library is searching for copies of all those translations. So far we have purchased 12 including those in Chinese, Japanese, Basque, Galician (see photo) and Persian, but the worldwide quest continues.



# Half a Million Downloads from The Cupola!

The Cupola, Gettysburg College's open access institutional repository, has hit a milestone—we surpassed the 500,000<sup>th</sup> download of our faculty and student scholarship on March 22! The reach is global. Since launching in 2012, our works have been downloaded by readers not only from the U.S., but from 218 countries.



"We are proud that now 50-60 percent of all research published by Gettysburg faculty is openly available, and anyone can read it, even those without access to expensive journal subscriptions," explains Assistant Dean Janelle Wertzberger, who is the director of scholarly communications. "The Cupola is part of an international movement to allow research to be shared for the advancement of everyone."

## FACULTY WORK

Faculty works include articles, book chapters, books, working papers, conference presentations, blog posts and more. Formal publications, like books, may be protected by copyright, so the library researches and requests permissions as needed before uploading content to the open web. After library staff upload submissions, they are discoverable by search engines such as Google Scholar.

Faculty members also share other kinds of professional work in The Cupola. You'll find lecture videos like Professor Allen Guelzo's "The Mister Lincoln Lecture Series," conference presentations like Professor Randy Wilson's "The Feasibility of Using Drones to Count Songbirds," and encyclopedia articles like Professor Caroline Hartzell's "Civil War Termination" in the *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Politics*.

Computer Science Professor Charles Kann has written several Open Educational Resources (OERs) and shared them in The Cupola. OERs are learning materials (such as textbooks and lab manuals) that are online and freely available for anyone to read, revise, reuse and redistribute. Kann's open textbook *Digital Circuit Projects: An Overview of Digital Circuits Through Implementing Integrated Circuits* has been accessed 12,000 times from 159 countries. He assigns it in his own courses, but it also has been adopted by professors teaching similar courses at other universities.

## SELECT STUDENT WORK

"The Cupola also showcases excellent work by students created at any stage during their college career," says Wertzberger. "We have many papers written for First-Year Seminar classes that were nominated for inclusion by professors." One of the most popular is "How Bebop Came to Be: The Early History of Modern Jazz," written by Colin M. Messinger '17 for Professor Buzz Jones' seminar on *Why Jazz Matters: The Legacy of Pops, Duke, and Miles*. It has been accessed more than 6000 times in two years.

Recently, the library received an email from an engaged reader of Messinger's piece. William Stubblefield wrote "I am a retired computer scientist, and am studying jazz guitar. I stumbled upon your paper in the course of trying to clarify what I believed to be an historical error by one of my own music teachers. I found your paper to be a lucid, thoughtful discussion of the forces behind the early development of bebop, and it helped me to clarify my own thinking."



One of our newest student projects is a collection called “What All Americans Should Know About Women in the Muslim World,” submitted for Professor Amy Evrard’s anthropology course, “Islam and Women.” These essays include topics such as the wearing of the veil, healthcare and reproductive rights, “honor” killing and the portrayal of Muslim women in the media.

## MORE THAN THE WRITTEN WORD



The Cupola includes more than words. You’ll find images of artwork, sculpture and ceramics, as well as original compositions by music students, such as Matthew Carlson ’13’s *Sonnet 29*. Some student creations defy categorization—one of these is *Slaves, Soldiers, Citizens: African American Artifacts of the Civil War Era* by Lauren Roedner ’13. This publication is an expanded exhibit catalog of a rotating exhibit that she curated for almost two years. Many students saw the exhibit and wrote essays for different courses on the artifacts. The catalog archives the exhibit and includes a collection of those essays.

Sculpture, entitled “Cup of Noodles and Perforated Mesh Grate” by Eleanor E. Soule ’16, submitted as her studio art senior project.

## OUR OWN JOURNALS

The Cupola is also a journal publishing platform. Currently we publish six journals, including five undergraduate journals. *The Gettysburg Historical Journal* began publication in 2002 and its articles, which are authored and edited by our students, have been accessed 55,000 times from 163 countries. The most popular is “The Tavern in Colonial America,” by Steven Struzinski ’03, which has been downloaded over 6500 times.

Our newest journal is the *Gettysburg Social Sciences Review*, which will publish its first issue in fall 2017. Created by sociology students, it aims to encompass peer-reviewed scholarship from undergraduates in any social science discipline. The idea came from Miranda Wisor ’18, who is also a library employee, when she realized the department kept a file of their best student papers from over the years.

“We were encouraged to look through them for inspiration and ideas,” she explains. “It bothered me that these wonderful papers didn’t have a wider audience; in the future, they will.”

The library also shares some of its own publications in The Cupola. You’ll find our 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary publication, *Thirty Treasures, Thirty Years: Stories from the Musselman Library Collection* (<http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/books/29/>). And you can find copies of this newsletter, starting with our inaugural issue from fall 2001 (<http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/foml/>).

There is something for everyone in The Cupola!



# Revisit *The Mercury*

*The Mercury: The Student Art & Literary Magazine of Gettysburg College* has been part of the student experience since 1893. Published annually, it showcases the best of student work in the literary and visual arts. Now you can see issues online going back to 2006 via The Cupola (<http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/mercury/>). Earlier issues can be found by following the GettDigital link on the library home page to College History/ Publications.

"*The Mercury* is our oldest student publication and contains an impressive array of creative work, so we decided to upload these recent volumes," explains Assistant Dean and Director of Scholarly Communications Janelle Wertzberger.

Originally *The Mercury*, which has always been student operated, was more like a monthly newspaper. It featured student and alumni news with only a few literary pieces and cost 15 cents per issue or \$1 for an annual subscription.

For 16 years prior to its launching, students had been contributors to the faculty-operated *Gettysburg College Monthly*. But, according to *The Mercury's* premiere issue, students wanted editorial autonomy and to ensure students benefited from any profits. The faculty refused to relinquish control so *The Mercury* was born. Shortly after, *The Monthly* ceased publication.

From its inception to 1912, it was published jointly by the two student literary societies—the Philomathæan and Phrenakosmian (which disbanded in 1924). When *The Gettysburgian* started in 1897 it eventually usurped *The Mercury* in the role of campus newspaper and within two years the latter was fully a literary magazine.

Subscriptions dwindled and by 1912 the publication ceased. English faculty and students revived *The Mercury* in 1926 but it continued to struggle and stopped publishing again during WWII. It made a third comeback in 1946 and has been publishing since.



## DEDICATORY

*[The following poem appeared in The Mercury's first issue. It was written by Margaret R. Himes, Class of 1894, and one of the first two women graduates.]*

Up and down went Mercury,  
In classic days of yore;  
Down from proud Olympus' height  
Jove's messages he bore;  
Up and down and up again  
He went on winged feet,  
The faithful herald of the skies,  
Willing, prompt, and fleet.  
Up and down throughout the land  
Our MERCURY shall go,  
College chat and college news  
To scatter high and low.  
Up and down goes mercury,  
In a house of glass;  
Down it glides with falling leaves,  
Up with springing grass;  
Touched by warmth of summer days,  
Or chill of autumn rain,  
Up and down and up it goes,  
And down and up again.  
Up and down, 'twixt smile and sigh,  
Our MERCURY shall go,  
College toil and college fun  
Faithfully to show.

# Mercury Stories of Note

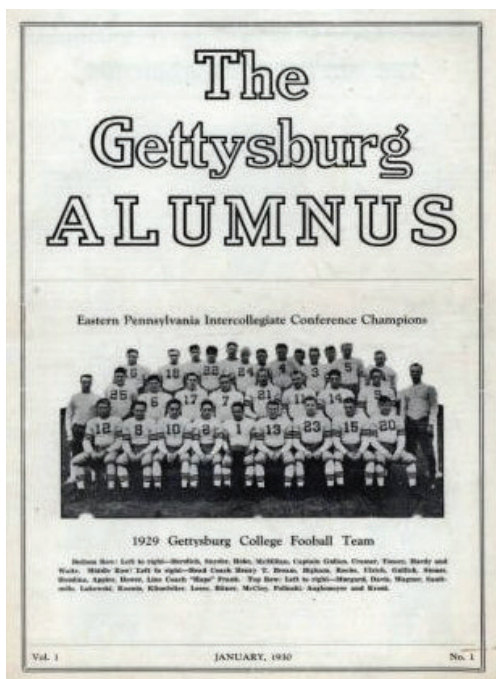
*The Mercury* encouraged the creativity of many a would-be writer. Of particular note are some essays by Newbery medalist Jerry Spinelli '63 from his undergraduate days. Here is an excerpt from his short story "Growing Up" about a boy's coming of age that appeared in the fall 1961 issue:

*Growing up is a funny thing. Some people grow steadily to maturity over a period of ten or twenty years. Some, on the other hand, seem to remain babies from the day they were born until suddenly, in a surprisingly short time, they discover something that makes them grow up in spite of themselves. It may be quite a while before they realize that any growth has taken place, but that's just another funny thing about this business. It has occurred to me recently that I belong in the class of those who grow up all at once. I think I can pretty accurately date my moment of maturity back to a few days during my freshman year in college. It began the night my mother telephoned me from home to tell me that my grandfather had died.*

Faculty work also appeared and there is a gem from internationally-known author Kathrine Kressmann Taylor (see also story on page 5) in the spring 1961 issue called *Slow Hours in Italy*. Here is an excerpt describing Florence:

*Ah, I have walked in the streets where lived the Alighieri family and seen the little church where a son of that house married a certain Gemma Donati somewhere about 1298. I have put my hands on the heavy door in the Duomo (Santa Maria del Fiore) through which the magnificent Lorenzo fled from his would-be assassins, who had planned to murder him in the church. I have stood on the little circle in the pavement before the Palazzo Vecchio where Savonarola was given to the flames.*

## More Early College Publications Online



Two more early College publications have been resurrected for your viewing pleasure via the library's GettDigital platform. Student Linh Phan '18 worked for a semester in Special Collections and College Archives digitizing *The Gettysburg College Alumni Magazine* and *This Week at Gettysburg (TWAG)*.

The *Alumni Magazine*, was first published in 1930 as a quarterly called *The Gettysburg Alumnus*. This online collection features the earliest issues of the magazine. The Class Notes section of each issue is accessible to the campus community. Others may view the entire series in the Special Collections Reading Room.

TWAG was a weekly bulletin listing campus activities for the week. It started in the late 1960s and ran until January 1993, when it moved to inclusion in *The Gettysburgian*. Now such notices appear online via the calendar or digest messages.



# The *Spectrum* of Art

In this age of nonstop selfies, it is hard to remember that in the earliest days of the College's yearbook, *The Spectrum*, cameras were only in the hands of professionals.

Most people rarely had their photograph taken; it was too expensive. Portraits were done in a studio, the subject sitting expressionless and still so that the image didn't blur. Pictures of the campus required the carrying of heavy equipment and a long period of set up to get just one shot.

Thus, the earliest yearbooks have a very formal look. People donning their Sunday best, high collared and stiff with no sense of the personality within. But the turn of the 20th century brought something new. Students began injecting humor and telling the full story of college life through simple hand drawings.

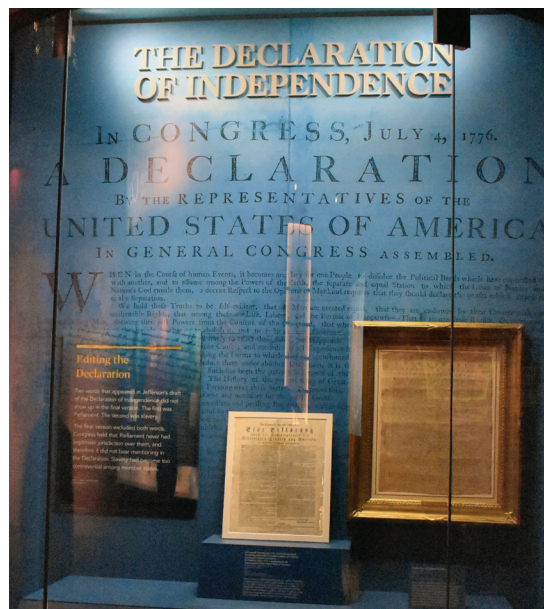
Their sketches, done with varying degrees of talent, conveyed the classes, the clubs and campus culture. Often they poked fun. Here we share a few highlights of this line art. No emoticons needed.



# First German Print of the Declaration of Independence

The new Museum of the American Revolution opened in Philadelphia on April 19. It charts the road to independence, the war itself and its aftermath, through dioramas, documents and artifacts. Among the artifacts on display is Gettysburg College's own copy of the Declaration of Independence in German—one of two known copies—and on loan through August 2017.

The following essay explains how we came to have this rare document. It was written by Professor Daniel DeNicola and excerpted from the library's 2011 publication *Thirty Treasures, Thirty Years*.



One of the greatest treasures of Gettysburg College came to light by serendipity. In 1984, Werner Tannhof, a bibliographic scholar from the University of Göttingen, Germany, arrived to conduct research in Musselman Library. He was working on a collaborative project to document “the first century of German printing in America,” scouring Pennsylvania libraries for examples—and, inevitably, perusing dozens of early German Bibles. While turning the pages of a Bible in Musselman, he noticed a folded paper, neatly tucked in and long forgotten.

His careful examination and subsequent scholarship revealed a startling discovery: what he found is called a “broadside”—a large sheet, printed on one side, used for posters, proclamations, and promulgations. This, however, was a broadside of the *Declaration of Independence*, in the German language, printed in Philadelphia on July 6, 1776, by Steiner & Cist! To quote the imprint: *Philadelphia: Gedruckt bey Steiner und Cist, in der Zweyten-strasse*.

It was a unique and spectacular find. (Some years later, a second copy was discovered elsewhere in Pennsylvania and eventually sold by private treaty to the Deutsches Historisches Museum.) It is the first translation of the *Declaration*. The discovery was announced to scholars as a “major find” in a 1985 article by Professor Karl Arndt of Clark University.

It is not a pretty document—set in Gothic font, about 16” x 14,” somewhat yellowed but altogether in excellent condition. But it has a powerful presence. For me, it is a threefold reminder. It is compelling evidence of the remarkable diversity of America even at its founding. The German-speaking Pennsylvanians were as eager as other colonists to read for themselves the decision for independence. (Nearly six decades later, when “Pennsylvania College” was founded in Gettysburg, there was still a debated question as to whether the language of instruction should be English or German.)

It also reminds us of what President Obama spoke of as “that something in our souls that cries out for freedom.” We may reflect today that simple communication, just spreading the news, took such effort, especially as we watch revolutions unfold with the aid of digital devices—with built-in translators—and social networks. And finally, it is a reminder that serendipity and scholarship, when combined, may still unearth treasure to be cherished.



# HIDDEN BENEATH: Watermarks in the Early American Document Collection

By Tyler Black '17

Last summer, as the Smith Intern in Special Collections and College Archives, I was tasked with working on a hodge-podge of 18th century documents. I was expecting materials related to the Revolutionary War, yet as I browsed the collection I realized the box contained much more. A fair portion of the documents came from the colonial era, with a surprising amount from 1720's Philadelphia.

When I say hodge-podge, it truly was so—letters, court records, survey manuscripts, other administrative documents. It needed some love, but I was very pleased to be working with such tangible history. I dove into my project, trying to decipher the colonial script and getting a grasp on the content.



Then I showed the documents to Mary Wootton, our conservator, to learn more about their condition. She held a document up to the lamp, as if by habit, and asked if I had seen the beautiful watermarks, to which I responded with a drawn-out *"Whhhhat?"*

Suddenly, a whole new dimension opened up within the collection. I vaguely knew of watermarks, but would have never thought to seek them out. Thankfully, Mary did. My next few days were occupied with researching these watermarks: trying to identify their maker, the source of the paper mill, why they chose that design, who these people were.

Eventually, I began to find my answers. I discovered that the lions and X patterns were the Coat of Arms of Amsterdam. I researched other leads from there (ensuring it was not also the New Amsterdam crest, trying to locate domestic papermakers that used the crest, etc.), as there were multiple copies of this watermark, but in various forms.

Many of the documents, tattered and brittle, had been sealed in an adhesive of which Mary did not approve. She decided to teach me a lesson in rehousing. While doing so, we found a gorgeous clover watermark on one of the letters. As it turns out, it can be traced to the Rittenhouse family, the first papermakers in the United States, who started in Germantown, PA around 1690. This particular piece of paper was used as an order from the Mayor of Philadelphia in the 1720s. Thus, we could tell that some of these papers could be quite valuable, not only for their content and age, but also for the paper itself.

I was excited to share our discoveries with Archivist Amy Lucadamo. As I revealed what I had learned; she removed what I thought was the bottom of the box, exposing about two dozen more documents.

*continued*

Two dozen more documents meant probably a dozen more watermarks! For someone full-swing into watermark joy, it was my Christmas in July.

In total, the “Early American Documents Collection” (as it is now called) contains 32 watermarks. The collection is now digitized and can be viewed in detail on the library’s GettDigital page, in “featured collections.”

Watermarks can be the hidden history beneath the historic manuscript content itself. The life of a paper can tell a story, from the inspiration behind the watermark design, to the location of the papermaker who produced it, to the person who ended up using said paper. So much more can be contributed to the dialogue of a given piece with the addition of the watermark story, the hidden layer of history.

## Archaeological Students Dig Special Collections

Students from Professor Benjamin Luley’s Archaeology of Pennsylvania class got the chance to “dig” into artifacts during a visit to Special Collections and College Archives.

Their adventure began by looking at tables full of sample unearthed discoveries such as College architectural pieces including an enormous lock and key from Stevens Hall; bullets and other Civil War objects; and Asian pottery from the Han Dynasty. They were also shown old maps, like the 1792 Pennsylvania map of Native American settlements, and shown how they can be vital to their detective work.

The class was then given the chance to do some analysis of their own by sifting through boxes of old beverage bottles that had been unearthed when the College excavated the Ice House (ca. 1786) site before building student housing. Dean of the Library Robin Wagner noticed the boxes of dirt-caked bottles in College storage and asked that they be given to the library.

“Those old bottles have proven to be a wonderful teaching aid,” says Wagner. “Our staff can show



students how they can learn all kinds of information about brewers at the time and what the different colors of bottles and markings on them mean.”

Students analyzed the bottles and debated the clues that would reveal their provenance. “It’s a valuable experience to hold historical artifacts like these and learn from them at the same time,” said Andrew Dalton ’19 (pictured here with Kiera Koch ’19). “History is often associated with documents alone, but I think there is an increasing interest in material culture, and that’s a path we should be taking in the future.”





*L. M. de la Roche Sculp.*



# RESEARCH REFLECTIONS

By Kay Etheridge, professor of biology

Some may think of art and science as being worlds apart, but to me they've always felt connected. So, when I had the opportunity to teach in the College's study abroad program in England in 2000, I developed a class called *Creativity in Art and Science*. Surprisingly, the preparatory work for this seminar would change the course of my research.

Once I returned to Gettysburg, the class morphed into a First-Year Seminar, a program exemplifying the interdisciplinary philosophy of the liberal arts. Further exploration of the intersections of visual art and the natural sciences led me down various paths until I encountered another woman who shared these interests—a German artist/naturalist who died 300 years ago this year.

Born into a family of well-known publishers in Frankfurt, Maria Sibylla Merian (1647-1717) was trained from an early age in painting, etching and engraving. However, her life's work and passion would be the study of moths and butterflies. Merian raised insects for almost five decades, recording the food plants, behavior and ecology<sup>1</sup> of roughly 300 species. Her most imitated and influential invention was an "ecological" composition in which the life cycle of an insect was arrayed around a plant that served as food for the caterpillar. Prior to Merian's *Raupen* (caterpillar) books, animal and plant images were segregated, usually in separate volumes.

In 1699, Merian traveled to Suriname in South America to study tropical insects, and is today best known for her magnificently illustrated *Metamorphosis insectorum surinamensium* (1705). Until recently, most scholarship on Merian has emphasized her fascinating life story or her artwork, and the science content of her books has been overlooked. Uncovering the amazing biological and ecological observations made by Merian has become something close to an obsession for me,

and I am currently writing a book on the topic. The subject is endlessly fascinating and truthfully, it rarely feels like work, except when I am proofreading footnotes.

Gettysburg College's embrace of interdisciplinary work and supportive colleagues facilitated my exploration of Merian and made it a less lonely endeavor than research can be at times. Team teaching a very hands-on interdisciplinary course on Renaissance and Early Modern "cabinets of curiosity" with Associate Professor of Art and Art History Felicia Else is an example of this. I learned much from Felicia as we worked together on this class, which explores these precursors to our modern art and science museums.

As I cannot read Merian's German text, Professor of German Emeritus Michael Ritterson was an essential partner in my research. Michael translated Merian's 1679 "caterpillar" book for me as well as a great deal of related literature. Musselman Library staff were extremely helpful, and College funding supported my travel to libraries in several countries. My students assisted the work in a variety of ways, helping me uncover entomological details and cataloging masses of information. The College has been an ideal place to pursue this rewarding work.



---

<sup>1</sup> Used here for the sake of simplicity, the terms ecology, biology, and science came into use long after Merian.



# Digital Scholars Have Great Year



## SUGAR AND RUM IN THE CARIBBEAN



<http://public.gettysburg.edu/~tshannon/hist106web/Caribbean/K's.html>

Start Exploring

This is an example of one of the interactive maps that students in Professor Shannon's class created with the help of Digital Fellow Keira Koch.

Our new Digital Scholarship Fellowship program is off to a strong start. After developing their own digital projects during the summer of 2016 [see *fall 2016 issue*], our fellows were hired to work for the library during the academic year. They assisted students by showing them how to interpret and present their research in innovative ways. For example, Lauren White '18 helped develop a blog platform to convey scientific research to the general public in Professor Kay Etheridge's "Physiological Ecology" class. Julia Wall '19 showed students in Professor Beatriz Trigo's "Cultural Topics" course how to create interactive maps focusing on Spanish culture, architecture and historical figures.

Keira Koch '19 worked with Professor Timothy Shannon in his "History of the Atlantic World" course to teach students how to annotate historical maps and develop a website. Wall and Koch also provided technical support for the Civil War Institute's upcoming "They Died at Gettysburg" project, a collection of maps that document the actions of

Civil War soldiers who were killed in the Battle of Gettysburg.

The three will now become senior fellows and assist faculty with digital projects, continue their own research and act as mentors to our new cohort of fellows who start this summer. Emma Lewis '20 will work on a historical walking tour of the borough of Gettysburg; Christina Noto '19 will explore Civil War sheet music; and Brittany Russell '19 will research the provenance of several art pieces acquired by Special Collections.

The fellows have had several opportunities to present their work to groups on and off campus. Recently they showcased their work at the Undergraduate Research Digital Poster Session in the library. You can learn more and link to all the participants' work at [www.gettysburg.edu/library/digital-scholarship/posters](http://www.gettysburg.edu/library/digital-scholarship/posters).



# GettDigital: WHAT WE DID HERE

*"The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced." — Abraham Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address"*



These words are the inspiration behind a new digital project, "What We Did Here: Activism at Gettysburg College." The library has created an interactive website to collect materials related to activism at the College and the surrounding community. "While we have extensive special collections and archival material, the documentation of campus activism is wanting," explains Systems Librarian R. C. Miessler.

Miessler hopes to gather in a central location any remembrances of those who participated in activism related to politics, war, race, gender, sexuality and religious affiliation. Students, faculty, staff and alumni are invited to submit written testimonies, photos, videos, club posters and audio of events or campus responses at <https://musselmanlibrary.org/activism/>.

Since launching earlier this year, submissions of photos and documents include: the recent Muslim Solidarity Rally, the anti-hate protest at Penn Hall last November (pictured), a student sit-in at a November faculty meeting, the Black Lives Matter Candlelight Vigil and the March 1 teach-in at the CUB Ballroom.

This black and white photo is from a silent vigil protesting the Vietnam War on May 10, 1969. Were you there? We'd love to hear from you.



# Library Helps Preserve Eisenhower Legacy

The library received a \$3000 grant from The Eisenhower Society to help increase public access to the Eisenhower-related documents at the Adams County Historical Society (ACHS). This partnership benefits both ACHS and our students. Currently, Eisenhower materials are scattered throughout numerous collections making them hard to find.

"They need to be organized and described," said Ben Neely, executive director of the ACHS. "There are many newspaper clippings relating to Eisenhower's Gettysburg connection and interesting visual materials documenting his visits to Gettysburg while President, and his retirement years as well, where he was, in effect, Gettysburg's first citizen."

Library staff will oversee the project and provide expertise in areas such as cataloging, scanning, preservation and metadata creation. The result will be a comprehensive guide to the collection and photographs will be digitized and made available online.

History major Andrew Dalton '19 has been hired as project manager and will begin this summer. "These materials are in various places such as family files, subject files and larger collections. While we cannot separate the materials from their original locations into one "Eisenhower-related" collection, it is possible to create a field in the catalog records linking them," explained Dalton. "When this is done, I will produce a finding aid that enables researchers to easily find these photographs, documents and other materials."



Lauren Ashley Bradford '18 helped preserve the Eisenhower-era posters.

Part of the project has already been completed. The ACHS temporarily transferred 147 World War II posters to Musselman Library for preservation treatment. They were discovered in ACHS's attic storage, folded and packed in small boxes. Had they stayed in this environment, over time they would have deteriorated to the point of being unusable.

In the library's Marion Hobor preservation lab, they were unfolded and humidified to relax the creases and allow them to lay flat. They were then enclosed in archival polyester film.

Poster themes include war bonds and loans, home front conservation, alertness and preparedness, avoiding careless talk and enlistment inducements. They are now available for study and will become part of history class assignments.

Founded in Gettysburg in 1969, The Eisenhower Society perpetuates Dwight Eisenhower's memory and his legacy of leadership through educational programs, scholarships and special events.

# Saving Elsie Singmaster

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, industrialization brought a new wave of immigrants to our shores. With them came an anxiety that they would change the face of America. It was this longing for a definition of national identity that propelled writer Elsie Singmaster (1879-1958) into the public spotlight.

"People wanted stories with a simple focus on localized culture and 'old stock' immigrant tradition," explains Susan Colestock Hill, class of 1967.

A Pennsylvania native and resident of Gettysburg from 1901 to 1958, Singmaster's regional tales conveyed the Pennsylvania German culture in which she'd been reared. "She felt their strong values embodied the best of their new nation's ideals," says Hill. Readers agreed. Her short story, "The Courier of the Czar," set in Lancaster County, won an O. Henry Award in 1924.

Singmaster also wrote about the Battle of Gettysburg. She was inspired by living in her father's home at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, where he was president. Seminary Ridge was the site of the first day of battle, and from this vista she reimagined the conflict. Her 1933 novel *Swords of Steel: The Story of a Gettysburg Boy* won a Newbery Honor.

Over the years, she received many recognitions for her writing and her civic engagement, including being one of the first women to receive an honorary degree from Gettysburg College in 1916. As the century wore on, however, her name and her work faded from public view.

Enter Sue Hill, who discovered Singmaster's work while earning her master's degree at the Seminary in the late 1990s. She made it the topic of her thesis but didn't stop there.

In 2009, she published 16 of Singmaster's stories in *Heart Language: Elsie Singmaster and Her Pennsylvania German Writings*, an annual volume in the Pennsylvania German History and Cultural Series. Soon after, Gettysburg College's Professor Paula Olinger, whose father knew Singmaster and collected her books, contacted Hill. This led to the founding of the Elsie Singmaster Society of Gettysburg.

The Society is developing an online finding aid to help scholars connect to resources on Singmaster. Hill approached her alma mater and now a link to the 50-plus titles in Special Collections will be included.

Hill continues to write and lecture as well. She contributed two chapters about Singmaster in the 2015 book, *"Gettysburg: The Quest for Meaning,"* published by the Seminary. Says Hill, "Every place I've gone a door opens, and I just keep walking through those doors."

To learn more, visit <http://elsiesingmastersociety.webs.com>.

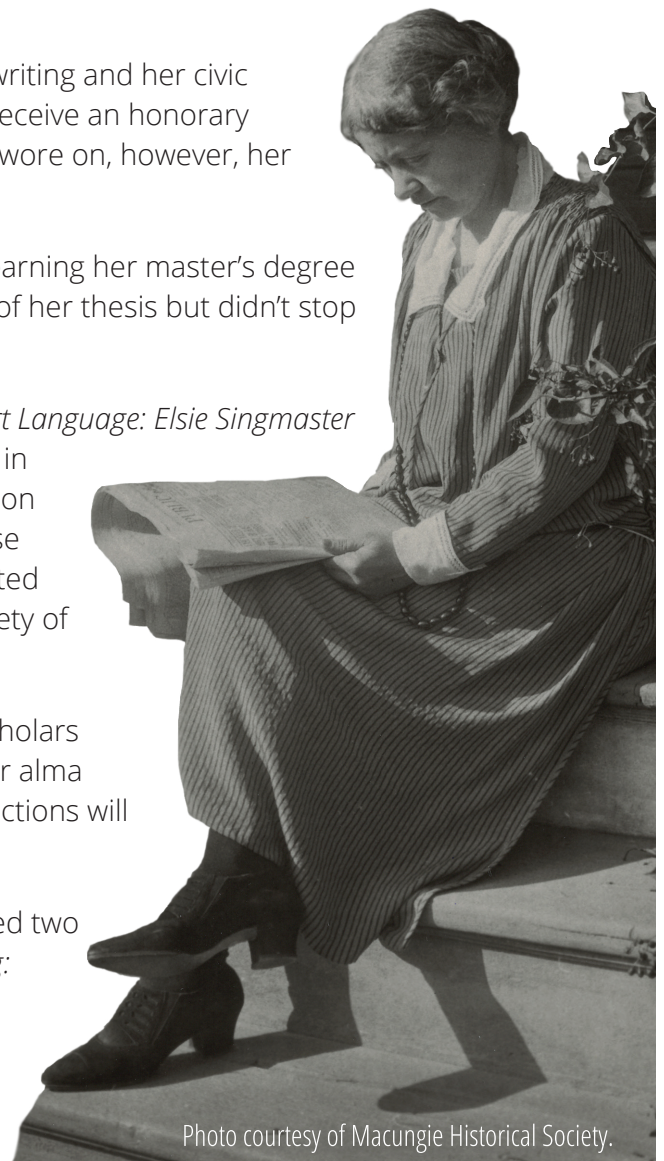


Photo courtesy of Macungie Historical Society.



# FOCUS ON PHILANTHROPY:

## The Jacobs Family

Charles and Dianne Jacobs, both class of 1960, recently gave the College the 1837 portraits of Charles' great, great grandparents, Michael (1808-1871) and Julia Eyster (1811-1892) Jacobs. These portraits hold special significance for us as they are part of a much larger Gettysburg story.

The Jacobs family has a long history with the College, producing generations of graduates. It all started with the College's founding in 1832 when Michael Jacobs became a professor of mathematics and natural sciences. He is remembered more, however, for his unexpected role during the Battle of Gettysburg.

"Jacobs volunteered to explain the lay of the land around Gettysburg to a Union signals officer from the cupola of Pennsylvania Hall," wrote Professor Allen C. Guelzo in the library's publication *Thirty Treasures Thirty Years*. "In the evening, with the lead elements of the Union Army in full retreat through the town, Jacobs could look out the windows of his house and see Confederate soldiers from Robert Rodes' division setting up camp outside in Middle Street, and hear them boasting of how they would cut the rest of the Union Army to pieces the next day."

Jacobs jotted constant detailed notations which were published in 1834, making his work the first history of the battle. The library digitized his *Notes on the Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1863*, and it can be read online at <https://archive.org/details/notesonrebelinva00gett>.

The portraits, painted by John F. Francis (1808-1886), were commissioned in 1833 by Julia's



parents, Gen. Jacob Eyster and his wife, Mary, as a wedding gift to the young couple. For 50 years these were displayed in their Gettysburg home at 101 West Middle Street.

The portraits then passed down through the oldest sons beginning with Henry Eyster Jacobs (class of 1862), who had watched Pickett's Charge with his father from the roof of their home. Next they went to Charles Michael Jacobs, then Charles Shearer Jacobs Sr. and finally to Charles Shearer Jacobs Jr. (the donor). Now, with the support of their oldest son Charles III, the Jacobs decided these deserved be shared.

Charles Jr. confesses that he didn't always appreciate their significance. "My father took responsibility for the portraits when he moved to his new home in Glenside, PA in 1941. As a five-year-old with a Christmas gift of a bow and arrow, I thought Michael to be a suitable target.

"The portrait bore that wound until 1995 when my wife and I had both portraits professionally restored. Now we are delighted that the 'original' Michael and Julia are finally home."

# Gifts of Lifelong Scholarship

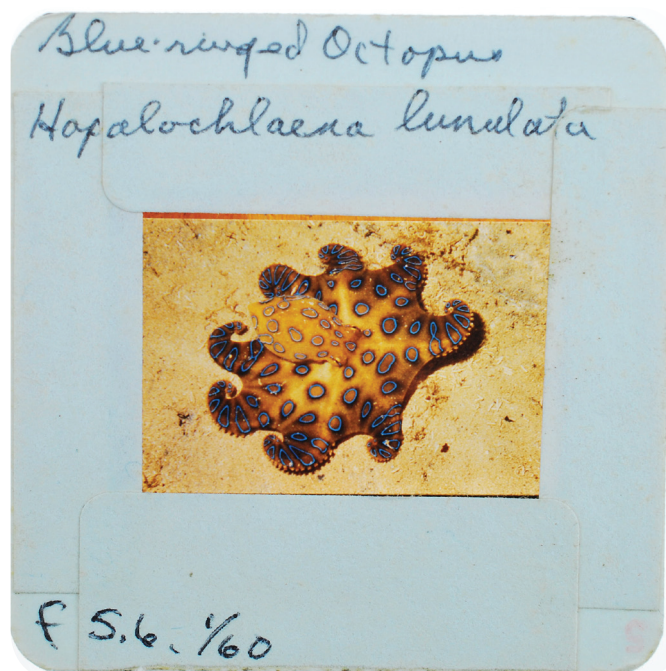
After years of teaching, writing and researching, emeriti faculty Neil Beach and Peter Stitt have given the library their scholarly collections to help teach future students as well.

An administrator and biology professor for more than 30 years, Beach is well known for traveling with camera in hand, photographing and classifying flora and fauna. Over 6500 of his colorful slides, with meticulous notations penciled on the frames, will soon be accessible to scholars around the world. Student assistant, Kevin Aughinbaugh '18, will upload them to the *Neil Beach Biology Slide Collection* and they will be available online to the public through Shared Shelf Commons. They include images from Pennsylvania, California and Australia.

"I am really looking forward to looking at Neil's collection," said Dean of the Library Robin Wagner. "Neil knows I love Australia and has regaled me with stories about his driving around the perimeter of that country and photographing the continent's unusual vegetation, from the gum tree to the wattle."

Peter Stitt's gift is a collection of literary publications reflecting his career as a writer and also as a poetry reviewer for nationally-recognized magazines such as *The Georgia Review*, *The New York Times Book Review* and *Poetry*. His collection will be available in Special Collections and College Archives. Stitt, a professor of English and founding editor of *The Gettysburg Review*, retired in 2015 after nearly three decades at the College. As editor, he received hundreds of books to review, as well as contributing his own writing to many publications.

"Peter's gift not only highlights his professional and creative contributions to the field of poetry, but is also a wonderful inside look at the art of writing the review," said Kerri Odess-Harnish, the library's director of research and instruction.





# YEAR OF FOOD

This academic year, the College community has been focusing on food issues of local, national and global significance. The library helped support the “Year of Food” program with a Friends-sponsored lecture and several exhibits.

The lecture described home cooking in the mid-19th century. (See story on page 23.) This tied in to our exhibition, “History in the Cupboard: Reading the Past in the Anglo-American Kitchen” which shows ordinary items from the kitchen of a century ago. On loan from Lawrence and Lynda Taylor, these objects reveal something about history, the women who used them, and the society in which they were produced. These items will be on display through December 2017.

“Dining with Special Collections” is in the fourth-floor Reading Room and features books, photographs and artifacts from the Asian Art and College History collections. The main focus is on the tea and rice traditions of the Chinese, Japanese, Indian and Vietnamese. When Mary Margaret Stewart, emerita professor of English, heard about the exhibit, she donated several pieces from her own collection including Vietnamese dragon-patterned rice bowls and a Turkish copper pot.

Two food-related exhibits on the ground floor resulted from the Globalization Studies capstone class. “Around the Global Family Table” and “Setting the Table,” complement each other with photos of diverse food dishes and displays of tableware items



This image, captioned “Afternoon tea in the garden,” comes from the 1910 illustrated work *Girls Pastimes in Japan* by Teiziro Takagi. This rare book, held in Special Collections, features 24 colored photographs of Japanese girls in the early 20th century going about daily activities.

used around the globe.

This fall the theme will change to “Year of Health” during which the campus will explore all aspects of well-being and what it means to be healthy, the health impacts of societal inequities, and how individuals and communities can achieve wellness.

## How Sweet It Is



This year’s Edible Books Festival celebrating National Library Week brought out some clever culinary talent. Participants recreated books into food creations much to the delight of 85 people who showed up to vote for their favorites and, of course, sample the entries. Best in Show went to librarian Klara Shives for this rendition of Yann Martel’s *Life of Pi*.

# Hearth, Hardtack, and Hospital

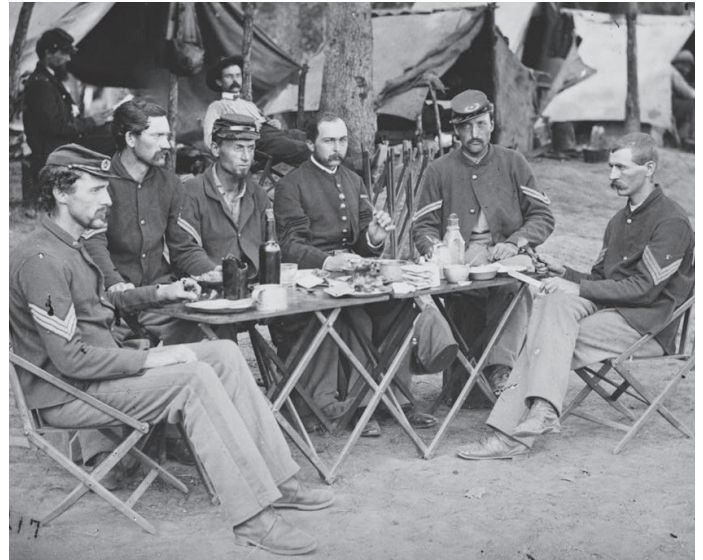
By Savannah Labbe '19

There are few ways to better immerse oneself in the past than through food. It is relatively easy to follow a recipe from the Civil War era and enjoy the same cuisine as Union and Confederate soldiers. In this way, one can experience the past in a most interactive way. This was accomplished in a recent Friends of Musselman Library lecture "Hearth, Hardtack, and Hospital: A Close Look (and Taste) of Civil War Era Food," by Gettysburg National Military Park Education Specialist Barbara J. Sanders. The lecture focused on the intersection of history and food, specifically in the Civil War, and looked at the food that was consumed at home, in camp, and in the hospital.

Sanders provided samples of food from the Civil War era for tasting and demonstrated how rations were issued, having an officer stand with his back to the rations, randomly reading off names of the soldiers to make sure that no soldier was purposefully getting a larger ration than another. She also ground coffee beans with a bayonet as the soldiers would have done. All of these activities helped the audience better imagine what a soldier's diet and food preparation habits would have been.

She compared what the soldiers would have eaten on maneuvers to food they would have eaten before the war. On the home front, families would grow most of the food they ate and knew precisely where all of their food came from. The audience engaged in a matching game in which parts of a pig were matched with what those parts were used for. For example, the bladder of a pig was often made into a ball for a child to play with. This emphasized the fact that no food was wasted and virtually every part of the pig had a use. Friends of the Library provided samples of sweeter foods that would be found at home such as pumpkin and sweet potato pie.

In contrast, soldiers had far fewer eating options. Both sides supplied their troops with meager



The noncommissioned officers' mess of Co. D, 93d New York in Bealton, VA, on August 1863. (Courtesy Library of Congress)

rations. Each day, Union soldiers received: 1 lb. hardtack,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. salted meat, 1.28 oz. coffee, .6 oz. salt, and .24 oz. sugar. Their Confederate counterparts received even less, getting:  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. bacon, 18 oz. flour and some rice. Sanders had portioned out the exact amount that a Union soldier would have received, providing the audience with a visual image of just how little food was in the soldiers' rations. The soldiers tried to make this food as palatable as possible through methods such as softening the hardtack with water or crumbling it on top of broth.

Food in Civil War hospitals was marginally better. There were different types of diets for those in the hospital. For example, the "full" diet started at 6 a.m. with a breakfast of coffee, bread and butter, and bacon or meat stew. Dinner at noon included a meat, vegetable soup and bread. For supper at 6 p.m., the soldiers received tea, bread and butter, well-stewed dried fruit, and occasionally molasses or mush. The audience learned what doctors during that time considered nourishing and healthy for the recovering wounded including "beef tea" which was available to sample.





Joseph "Joe" Henry Hurst, class of 1913, was "artist-in-chief" of the 1912 *Spectrum*. Thanks to his handiwork we have a sense of a dorm room from that era, a time when only men lived on campus. Without computers, television or even radio, students were far more likely to spend their week nights reading. Not that you couldn't hear some music; note the mandolin. At the time there was a thriving mandolin club along with clubs for banjo and guitar.

In this yearbook, we also learn that Joe participated in baseball, Bible study, debate, the YMCA and more. The Hanover, PA native would go on to serve in WWI and teach at what is now the California University of Pennsylvania.

This issue includes other student illustrations from campus publications of that era. Not only are they fun to peruse, they convey a sense of campus culture.

**Gettysburg**  
COLLEGE

**Friends of Musselman Library**

300 North Washington Street  
Box 420  
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325 -1400

717-337-6604 phone  
717-337-7001 fax  
foml@gettysburg.edu  
[www.gettysburg.edu/library](http://www.gettysburg.edu/library)