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Archives Magazine

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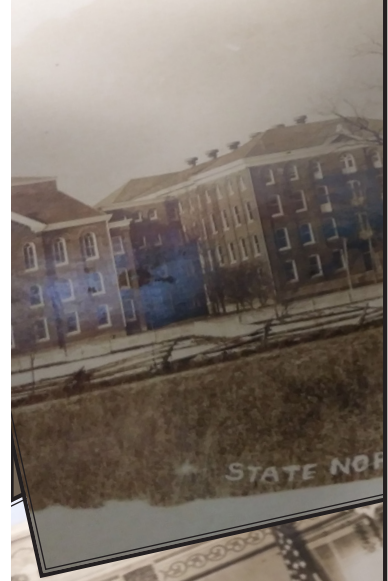
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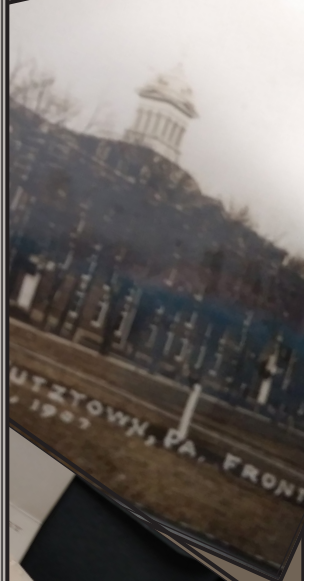


The Archives Magazine

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*Collections of the past and present to learn
for tomorrow*

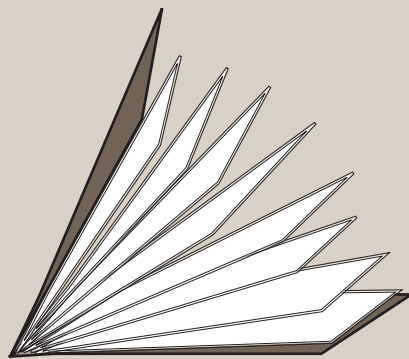


WELCOME TO THE ARCHIVES

Kutztown University is rich in its history. In order to remember the past and keep everything organized and easily accessible, the Archives was created. Library Director John Amrhein created the Kutztown University Archives in 1973, and appointed Mildred Mengel as the first KU Archivist.

The archives contains collections of Kutztown's history. Through the hard work of the current archivist Sue Czerny and her student assistants, much of Kutztown's history has been preserved and is available for anyone to view.

Intro by: Matthew Bandy



*Flip through Kutztown University's history.
The past isn't always bright, but it is always here to learn.*

KUTZTOWN'S BEST KEPT SECRETS

By: Jenna Boyer

Every place has its secrets. Sometimes they're tunnels carved into stone under a crumbling coastal castle, sometimes they're ghosts walking long forgotten halls. Regardless of their form, secrets have one goal: to be found out. The ghost waits for a clairvoyant to reach out, the castle awaits an intrepid explorer. For Kutztown University it's our Archives. The room itself is unassuming, tucked away among silent study nooks. Like most ghosts you don't realize what's locked inside. Rows of shelves circle the perimeter of the room and take up residence among the middle as well. Each shelf cradles multiple volumes of books, lingering ghosts left to remind us of our own past.

Kutztown University has existed for over 150 years, opening its doors as the Keystone State Normal School in 1866. Although the library's archives haven't been around that long, some of our rare books date back to the same time period. The hundreds of antique, vintage, and rare books are our own ghostly testaments waiting for friendly faces to look over their pages once more.

The Kutztown area has a unique position among the local cultures, infused with the Pennsylvania Dutch traditions. It shouldn't be surprising that a number of the library's older books are written exclusively in the regional dialect. The German language collection includes several intriguing volumes, including *Katechismus der Differential- und Intergralrechnung*, a textbook on differential and integral calculus from 1896.

The multi-shelf collection of locally, handbound cloth covered volumes are accredited to the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society. The twenty-eight-volume series covers all aspects of Pennsylvania German life and culture. The first edition was printed in 1936 by Schlechter's in Allentown, only a short distance from the university.

According to the first volume, the early 1930's were influential years for folk art which features heavily in the volume. It presents the full text of multiple articles written by Joseph Downs' covering local art within exhibits in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Pennsylvania Museum at Philadelphia. Down's article recounts the 1934 exhibit as the first in the American Wing to feature folk art of any kind. For many that grew up within the tri-county area, it's surreal imagining the homemade crafts and family heirlooms we cherish were once a topic of national discussion, on display in a prestigious museum.

Within this are Charles C. Ziegler's dialect poetry. Ziegler's inclusion is due to the German Folklore Society's desire to preserve the language and customs of their people during a time characterized by Americanization. The text's forward notes that the "Pennsylvania German dialect was slowly losing its hold in the life of the people." The loss of language is a wound keenly felt by any culture. Ziegler's poems focus on the unique language and dialect offering readers a connection back to that language. The same forward describes the poetry as "[revealing] a depth of mood, a sweep of cadence, an emotional power quite native to our dialect," again emphasizing the cultural connection and importance between the arts and a people.

The twenty-seven other volumes similarly describe the national perspective on our local culture, while also acting as a preservation tool for a people whose stories are often disregarded or lost among the years.

In another show of historical transfiguration, one of the oldest volumes in the rare books collection offers another connection to Germanic heritage, and instant nostalgia to most students and faculty alike. Grimm's Household Fairy Tales is one of the many oversized books in the collection and must be angled askew and sideways to fit onto the shelf.

The collection is fully illustrated by R. André, who's remarkable and fantastical depictions of well-known characters take up full pages throughout the text and grace the cover. The illustration in question is a representation of the titular character from one of the included stories, The Fairy Queen. She is surrounded by nature and bathed in soft colors evoking an enchanting sense of romanticism and magic that mirrors the stories held inside.

Although the stories were arguably more horrifying and gruesome for the children living near Germany's prominent forests, many German American families have their own copy of the iconic fairy tales that have been shared among their generations. As one such metaphorical child of multiple cultural influences, it's fitting that Kutztown would have not one but two copies of these formative stories. Both volumes are from an 1890 edition and show their age proudly with charmingly yellowed pages that encourage readers to recall the ages of knights on white horses, and maidens fair. This collection includes familiar stories such as, Cinderella, Hansel and Grethel, Rapunzel, Snow-White and the Red-Rose, and Little Red Cap (Little Red Riding Hood).

The edition's tagline proclaims that it is "Newly Translated from the Original by Ella Boldey," which reigns true for many of the stories inside. Although the initial translation by Edgar Taylor, offered an English translation in 1823 described by the British Library as lacking many of the more gruesome elements making for a more heavily censored collection than the original text and 1890's edition.

The Rare Books collection isn't restricted to these cultural tales and traditions. It boasts a large collection dedicated to art, popular culture, and international literature that all serve to enrich our offerings as an academic institution. But like any close-knit community our pride is rooted in our campus, state, and heritage reflected in the previously mentioned editions, but also within the numerous accounts of American history, Pennsylvania history, and local characters. Among the books are also loose-bound collections of letters, manuscripts, previous course catalogs, yearbooks, and editions of the university's literary magazines in which all offer glimpses into lives now far removed from our own understanding due to the ceaseless progression of time.

These books contain the forgotten parts of history that have always lingered around us like all too familiar phantoms. These ghosts remain in their box- the books in their room- heavy with memories of long-past owners and eras. Each lingering vestiges of the past waiting for someone to open the door, and to turn their pages once again. All they ask is for someone to take a closer look at their secrets that no-longer wish to remain silent.

KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY

This irregular pattern of recording speaks to our responsibility today. In the age of the selfie, where we are constantly photographing our campus, faculty, and ourselves, it is important to clearly annotate and catalogue these photos for future reference. What is easily known today could become lost tomorrow, keeping in mind that the Archives includes some photos marked only “ME.” There are hundreds if not thousands of photographs in the Archives, and it is important moving forward that we document new additions while unraveling old mysteries. Current students will soon graduate into Kutztown’s history, and it is imperative that we make that history useful to those who might one day look back on us. So as you pose for your next selfie on campus, remember that you are adding to a tradition over one hundred years old.



A group of young women, likely posed on campus.



This photo was only labelled “Kutztown, Craft.”



Both of these photographs were marked “ME.”

Captions and the introduction to this section are written by: Katie Pellegrino.

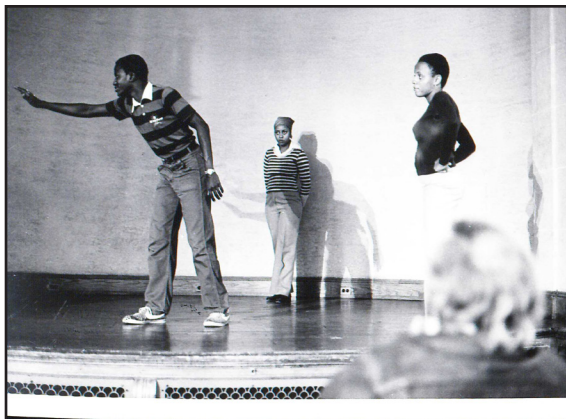
THROUGH PICTURES



A Postcard of The Keystone Society. Those white clumps behind some of the young women's head denote a large hair bow.



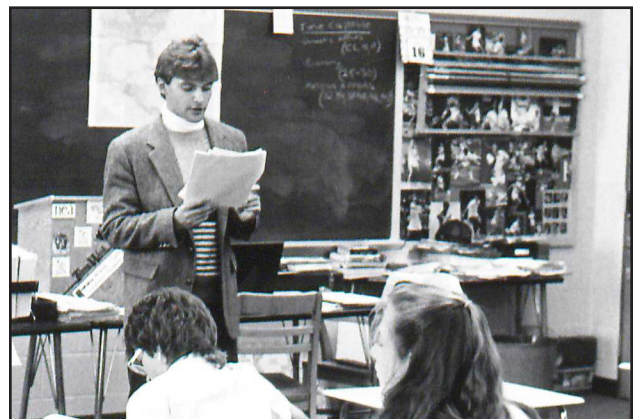
"Court Scene," likely from a Shakespeare production due to the Elizabethan ruffs.



Labelled as "Students putting on a skit."



"The Triumph of Pauline," Keystone Society, April 12, 1913. One of the early theatrical productions on campus.



Two of several student teachers photographed in the Archives. It appears to be common practice in the 70s and 80s to document student teachers while on assignment at the local high school.



Featured Article

A LONG WAY FROM HOME

By: Dylan Adams

Samuel C. Gundy, a Kutztown State College student, plummets through the skies of Germany.

The year is 1944, World War II. It is chaos. German anti-air flak artillery that litter the hills sounds like fireworks on the Fourth of July. Cracking and Popping. They hone in on their targets, Allied planes, and bombers flying high in the sky. When the artillery connects with an unfortunate aircraft, the shrapnel rips the metal apart like it is made of plastic. The planes fall from the sky as if they were clay pigeons at a shooting range.

A B-17 bomber plane named the Hell's Bells was on its way. During the war, B-17s was known as Flying Fortresses. They were capable of carrying over 4,000-pounds of bombing loads mounted with over eight machine guns and carrying thick armor plating.

The Hell's Bells had been returning home after a successful bombing run on vital German infrastructure. During the bombing runs, the Hell's Bells had sustained damages from German anti-air artillery. This caused the plane to fall behind its bombing formation with the 388th Bombing Group.

Separated and alone from its pack like a wounded gazelle, a formation of German fighter planes came from no-where and blindsided the Hell's Bells. The enemy fighters bombarded the B-17 with heavy machine gunfire. The hail of bullets riddling the plane. Under normal circumstances, the plane may have been able to hold off against the surprise attack, but the damages caused by the anti-air shrapnel during the bombing run weakened the outside armor.

The Hell's Bells engine began to seize, and the Flying Fortress started to fall from the sky.

The Hell's Bells' pilot, James Feeney, held on to the plane as it plummeted, in an attempt to reach the English Channel with the damaged aircraft. The damage sustained by the German fire was significant. The rest of the crew grabbed parachutes, one by one taking the leap of faith to the ground below as the plane descended faster to the grounds below. The co-pilot, Samuel C. Gundy, parachute strapped, turned back to the pilot before throwing himself off the bomber, plummeting into a freefall before pulling the parachute, his descending plummet changing to a gentle fall.

The Hell's Bells from the 388th Bomb Group on the left.

Gundy watched as the Hell's Bells, a plane that had survived over 18 vital missions within the 388th Bomb Group, exploded within an explosion of shrapnel and hellfire. The pilot, Feeney, had not escaped. The soldier died attempting to abandon the plane with one of the last parachutes, unable to make the leap before the detonation of the aircraft.

After the ambush and aftermath of his explosion, Gundy slowly drifted downwards, all of Germany below him. The fiery wreckage of the Hell's Bells crashed into the earth below. Nearby the crash, German troops were already moving, ready to intercept the parachuting Ally survivors. Gundy would soon be forced to surrender at gunpoint once he touched down on the enemy soil.

A Kutztown student turned prisoner of war in Holland, Germany, on February 10th, 1944.

A few months later at Kutztown State College, Principle Rohrbach, received a card in the mail. The card let him know that a former student, Samuel C. Gundy, had been taken as a prisoner of war somewhere in Germany. Rohrbach knew that Gundy had previously been listed as missing in action, saying that "he seems to be in 4F of a fashion," but hopes to be completely well soon.

Rohrbach personally reached out to The Keystone Newspaper to place an article for Lt. Gundy.

Gundy was liberated from his German POW camp in 1945 and returned home to Reading, Pennsylvania shortly after. He received a Purple Heart, along with several other awards for his service in the United States Airforce and actions within World War II.

After coming home, Gundy returned to Kutztown State College to finish his education. He graduated with a BA in Science Education in 1946 and later received a Master's Degree in Natural Science from Cornell University in 1953. Gundy remained a strong supporter of many military organizations throughout the remainder of his life, most notably his involvement in becoming a figurehead in the Veteran's Affairs, supporting veterans in their reintegration into society. Gundy also helmed the mantle as the Director of the Reading Museum, eventually retiring as Director Emeritus for the museum itself, providing years of expertise to the museum and its collections. In 2010, Samuel C. Gundy passed away peacefully in his home at the age of 92.

Gundy's impact on the world around him, though not seen, still plays a large part in how we live our day to day lives here in the small town of Kutztown. For that, he should be remembered as the war-hero alumni that he was.

ПРОЛЕТАРИИ ВСЕХ СТРАН, СОЕДИНЯЙТЕСЬ!

**ПРЕВРАТИМ ВОЙНУ
ИМПЕРИАЛИСТИЧЕСКУЮ
В ВОЙНУ ГРАЖДАНСКУЮ**

1917

1914

1934

**МЫ СТОИМ ЗА МИР И ОУСТАИВАЕМ ДЕЛО МИРА.
НО МЫ НЕ БОИМСЯ УГРОЗ И ГОТОВЫ ОТВЕТИТЬ
УДАРОМ НА УДАР ПОДЖИГАТЕЛЕЙ ВОЙНЫ**

Этот плакат был создан в 1934 году в СССР. Он является частью коллекции плакатов, посвященных 15-летию Октябрьской революции 1917 года. Плакат был опубликован в журнале "Крестьянская жизнь" в 1934 году.

MASTERS OF MANIPULATION

By: Maddie O'Shea

The posters were everywhere. Down alleys, outside factories, and especially adorned in communist opposition cities. Their simple red and black prints made a bold stance against the backdrop of hardened faces trudging to daily jobs and black smoke pummeling toward the dim sky. This is 1934. Stalin's five-year plan has wiped out millions of farmers, and the worst hasn't even come yet. The Great Terror is on the rise. Suspicion, starvation, and suffering were the only things Russia knew.

Newspapers were not prominent yet, nor were the country's literacy levels. Posters, then, were the time's masters of manipulation. The visual messages played an important part in influencing workers and soldiers, evoking sentiments of heroism and strength. They inspired the people to mobilize and support an ideology, for better or worse.

One poster sits in a town square. It was one of 100,000 distributed across the country. Some of the edges have frayed, swirling in the constant wind of movement. But the message remains: "Workers of the world, unite!"

Karl Marx sits atop the upper left corner, looking up toward a better future. In front of him stands Vladimir Lenin. His arm is outstretched, fingers outstretched as he directs his vanguard party to attack. The red words around him command, "Let us convert the imperialist war into a social war."

On the left is one of the Soviet Union's propaganda posters located in Rohrbach Library room 208-A.

Photo by: Maddie O'Shea

A juted map of industrialization covers the bottom half with the letters CCCP, a Cyrillic abbreviation of the Soviet Union. Dressed in his military hat and jacket, Stalin stands tall over his revolution. Bold black letters leave a lasting impression. Underneath his figure, it spells out "We want peace and defend the acts of peace, but we are not afraid of threats and are ready to counter the blows of the beginners of war."

Posters were particularly effective around war time. Political enemies were demonized, calling for support from the people. Soldiers became larger than life heroes hoping to inspire men to gear up for war. Historic figures such as Lenin and Stalin were commonly included, sweeping expressive gazes over busy urban crowds.

Throughout the world wars, posters encompassed a global commentary of the homefront, war, and hopeful quotes. The Brits had Lord Kitchener and the Americans had Uncle Sam-familiar figures launching out of the parchment and hitting citizens in the chest with a pointed finger. Will you join the war efforts? The Soviet Union adopted its own battle cry: For the Motherland, for Stalin!

To this day, Russian propaganda posters from the Soviet era are still sought after. Some want to share their Russian pride. Some want to display the nostalgia. Some want to acquire as part of a bigger collection, as the Archives at the Rohrbach Library has done. Regardless, it captures a snapshot of history. The edges may curl, the colors may fade, but the image lives on forever.

OLD MAIN

By:Kathy Evans

She stood tall in the grass next to the main road. She stood only twenty-seven years old with each red brick still glued together like building a LEGO castle. Two white clock towers stacked on top were the final touches: one in the center and the other on the right. From top or side view, attached is a long hallway-like structure. But inside is a chapel with rows of benches and a golden organ in the front with a pastor's stage in the center.

On the left side of the building, white steps lead to the double door entrance. An entrance that leads to each carefully designed room. A room filled with books. A room to dine. Rooms to sleep and rooms to learn. There she stood ready for the adventures that followed.

In 1866, the Keystone Normal School began with a building students and faculty now call Old Main. However, like all old buildings, Old Main has been renovated and contains stories whether they are rumors or the truth. Some parts of Old Main are longer here or have been altered.

Opened in 1888, the long hallway-like wing attached behind Old Main is the Georgian Room. It served as a chapel for students and faculty to pray or go to church on Sundays. Today, the golden organ is no longer there nor the long wooden benches. Its purpose now is to hold events.

However, across from the Georgian room is a building stationed behind Rothermel Hall. The Multicultural Center parted ways from Old Main in 2001. But it was first known as the Infirmary in 1908. The sickly, whether it was a virus or a common cold, and the injured from a broken leg to a concussion all came to the infirmary to heal. From healing the injured and sickly, it became a building of art in 1937 as Sharadin Studios. When Sharadin became the new art building beside Schaeffer, this house-like building became a student center in 1960. But the last thing it became before the Multicultural Center was the John B. Wright House in 1985. It was a place for international students to stay and call home. According to the Archives' records, thirty-six students lived at the John B. Wright House.

There is a section of Old Main that is no longer there. When the university was the Keystone State Normal School there was an auditorium. All that remains are the windows in the F wing, and a dropped ceiling from when they made renovations.

Kutztown University's beloved Old Main continues to be modified, but the stories or rumors of the past stays the same. Often times things in the past remain in the past as the present keeps moving forward. However, the past remains either in rumors or something spiritual. Something that seems to come out of a R.L. Stein book or maybe a Tim Burton movie.

Yet, it is only the eeriness that Old Main brings. Perhaps it is the slow elevator, the echoing footsteps, or the basement in general that looks like it holds secret doors to unknown conspiracies or experiments. The secrets Old Main keeps are fascinating.

Students and faculty talk of Mary, the ghost of Old Main, but there was more than one death in Old Main like Grace Stone. She got caught in the elevator shaft on December 20, 1916. In the Kutztown Patriot, they explain that the Keystone State Normal School was doing everything they can to help. The school ended up taking her to the hospital in January 1917. Stone stayed in the hospital until July, and she was allowed to go home with trained nurses to help her. The school paid her medical bills, but Stone didn't have feeling in her limbs. She later died from her injuries.

As for Mary, she died in 1895 with inflammatory rheumatism or swelling in the brain. Today, students and faculty still talk of Mary's death. Some talk of rumors, and some talk of the truth. Some say she was killed by a professor since she was pregnant or she died trying to get an abortion. But whether it is a rumored death or the truth, some students and faculty believe Mary still haunts the halls of Old Main.

Perhaps it isn't Mary haunting Old Main or maybe it is Miss Stone's steps people hear. Or maybe it is someone else's story that has yet to be discovered. Or maybe it is both trying to perhaps say something to the living or to keep on living themselves.

Whether it is building changes or the supernatural, Old Main still stands. She is still built like a LEGO castle by the main road. After 154 years, she has experienced what we can't see in our lifetime: 154 years of change. She has experienced everyone's stories or at least a part of them. But she only sits and watches like time does collecting each story that is told.

A GHOST NAMED MARY

By: Kathy Evans

She was full of elegance and well taught. She kept her faith by going to church on Sundays like any good woman in the 1800s. She dreamed of being a teacher like Anne Shirley she was the top of her class and a friend to all. At least, that's what papers all said after that fateful night. That fateful night took her life, and left her name and story behind. After her final exam, she never knew she would have to say good-bye.

Her name was Mary Snyder. She was born on December 21, 1873. Her parents were William H. and Susan Snyder. She had five siblings and six half-siblings. According to Find a Grave website, by the year of 1878, four of her siblings had passed away.

Kutztown University was called the Keystone Normal School when Mary attended classes to be a teacher. After years of studying, she had one more exam, and she was set to walk across that stage to receive her diploma while shaking the principal's hand. But instead of feeling relieved like a boulder was finally off her chest, she was extremely tired with a pounding headache.

She went to her room on the fifth floor of her beloved school. Her roommate let her sleep, while the excitement for the next day was still growing as loved ones started getting rooms at nearby inns. Yet, Mary's condition only worsened.

Around 2 a.m. Mary's roommate rushed out of their room to find a doctor.

An hour later, Mary was gone.

The night before graduation, she passed away of inflammatory rheumatism or swelling in the brain. Some say it could have been meningitis. Nevertheless, on commencement day, her classmates mourned her death wearing black and white ribbons for her.

Mary was 21 when she died on June 26, 1895. Her loved ones buried her in Schwarzwald Cemetery in Jacksonwald, PA.

She was ready for life after graduation. Ready to walk that stage. Instead, time had a different plan. Today, students and faculty know her as the ghost of Old Main. But like all ghosts, she was once living. Her name and story were left behind for the present to hear. So, Mary Snyder, rest in peace.



Mary Snyder's tombstone in Schwarzwald Cemetery in Jacksonwald, PA. The Archives do hold records of her grades, and she was ready to graduate.

Photo by: Kathy Evans

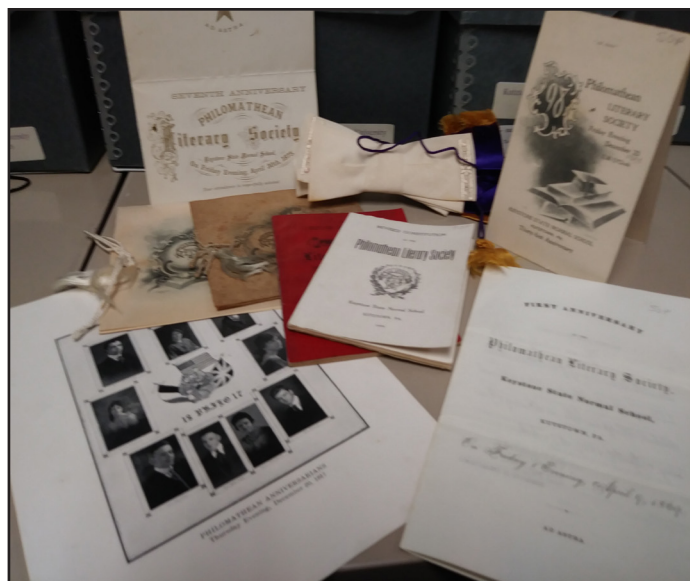
PHILOMATHEAN LITERARY SOCIETY

By: Dylan Adams

The Philomathean Literary Society has been a core foundation for Kutztown University for a long time. Both the beginning and the ending of the Philomathean Literary Society are currently unknown, but the records of its impact go as far back as the 1800s, displaying the effect that the organization had on the students, the campus culture, and the way of life. Before many majors and courses became separated, like music, the duty of the literary society was essentially to bring a collective nature to the arts. Unlike the name it implies, the society was not strictly regulated to specifically literature. The literary society took great strides in helping fund and stress the importance of music, often hosting musical venues for dances for the students to enjoy. Evidence suggests that the Philomathean Literary Society ended around the 1930s.

Though the Philomathean Literary Society of the past is a distant memory, the history, and ideals of which they stood for live on within The Snyder Society. The Snyder Society is an organization that dedicates its time to documenting and showing the effects that these past societies have had on Kutztown. The name, Snyder, is in reference to Mary Snyder, a student whose mysterious death in 1895 has been at the forefront of many investigations. It is said that her spirit lives on haunting the grounds of Old Main on Kutztown University.

When reviewing the mass amounts of history and support the organization accumulated, it is easy to see how vital the literary society was in shaping Kutztown into what it is today. The organization was integral in pressing Kutztown University to continue the dedicated pursuit of studying and appreciating both fields of Liberal Arts, Humanities and Music. The Snyder Society looks to keep these memories alive while pressing further into the pursuit, studying and appreciating great works of literary arts like those who came before them.



Various documents and attire left behind from the Philomathean Literary Society.

Photo by: Kathy Evans

HISTORY OF MUSIC

By: Katie Pellegrino

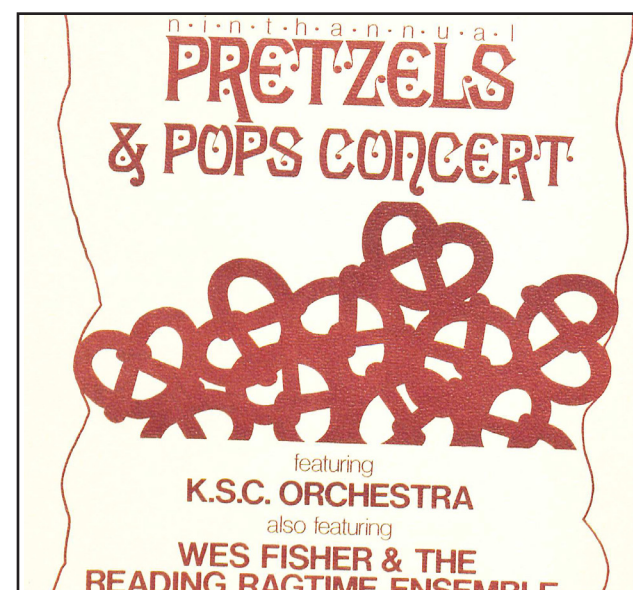
Shaeffer Auditorium is packed for an evening concert. The choir director says a few introductory words as the lights dim, and the audience takes their seats. Just shy of seventy students shuffle onto risers, fumbling to adjust their traditional robes and tassels. At last, the moment has come. The director raises her hands to conduct, and the choir begins to sing.

Scenes such as this are a staple of Kutztown's Music Department and have been ever since Shaeffer Auditorium was built in 1938. The Archives have the photos and programs throughout these decades, a useful resource for Music majors today. Commercial Music major Joseph West was intrigued to learn that there is also a small library of recordings highlighting past ensemble's performances. "I could make a collage of student-made pieces because I've been studying a lot of audio," he said. "I could upload their arrangements, with their permission, and pretty much make a two-minute mix taking their melodies and combining them in a way."

Joseph also wondered how useful the backlog of old programs could be for Music Education majors. Since concert performances make up such a huge percentage of class grades, these programs are an academic record as much as a student event. The programs reveal the scope, breadth, and depth of the music department and how contemporary hits were paired with traditional classics.

The symphonic band often played older pieces as compared to the marching band, for instance. Broadway showtunes as well as movie hits found their way into the band's repertoire. 1976 featured a West Side Story medley, while "Don't Rain on My Parade" from Funny Girl was performed in 1974. All this is put into context with the symphonic band's "Tribute to Henry Fillmore" in 1979, a return to the early classics of big bands. This is a merely a cursory dive into the latter half of one decade of musical history; the Archives offers a unique chance to explore various angles and specifics of the music department through these old programs.

Through the ever changing and graduating student body, individual performers and even entire ensembles have been changing throughout Kutztown University's history. Nevertheless, the eighty years' worth of musical programs and records speak to the university's love of music. No matter who is performing or what is being performed, music touches those who hear it. The Archives has something for to all lovers of music and to current musical performers.



THE STORY OF LIFELONG EDUCATORS

By: Matthew Bandy

I walked through the DMZ as the sun began to rise. I look out to the buildings, outlined by the rising light. The dorm halls stand tall in the morning, their names boldly engraved on the wall; “Bonner”, “Johnson”, “Deatrick”, “Beck”. So much history to these names that no one knows of. I walk past Old Main, crossing the street and slipping in between the Graduate Center and Scheaffer Auditorium. The bustle of students as they walk either to their class or to their dorms echo those of students from long ago, traveling similar routes as we do today. I walk along the sidewalk by the MSU, looking at the buildings near the tops of the hill; “deFrancisco”, “Rickenbach, and ‘Beekey”. All of these buildings were named after people important to this university, but a great many more may never have their contributions shared.

William Deatrick was a tall, lanky man. Short white hair sprouted from the top of his head, and a similar colored mustache curled above his lips. His face was slim, with protruding cheekbones. His glasses, a slim pair of rounded steel, sat gently on his nose. He had spent his whole life in education, with a majority of that time being spent at K.S.N.S. According to a short biography written by Morton L. Montgomery in his book “Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County, Pennsylvania”, Deatrick started his education as a young boy at home, where he was taught Latin and Greek by his father. He soon began primary school, walking over four miles with his brother to get there. At the age of sixteen, Deatrick began to tutor younger students in his hometown. In 1872, Deatrick began to attend Mercersburg College. According to his diploma, he graduated from Mercersburg in 1876 with a Bachelor of Arts. Deatrick wished to continue his educational career, so he returned to Mercersburg College to pursue both a master’s degree and a degree in theology.

According to Deatrick’s notes as well as Montgomery’s biography, upon graduating he spent many years traveling around Pennsylvania. He filled various roles during this time, but in 1889 he was offered (and accepted) a position at Keystone State Normal School. After accepting the offer, Deatrick was instated at K.S.N.S. as the Chair of Psychology and Pedagogy. He also taught classes on poetry, psychology, rhetoric, classical literature, and higher English. He also wrote textbooks on this topic, many of which can be found in the archives. Deatrick also contributed to the local newspaper, served as the advisor to The Keystone Newspaper, and was the faculty correspondent to the Keystone Literary Society. At K.S.N.S, he was contracted to take photographs of the campus and of student activities. These photographs would then be turned into postcards to be sent out to prospective students and to the families of students to show what life was like at Kutztown. Deatrick worked at the Keystone State Normal School until his death in 1925.

Around the same time that Deatrick was working at K.S.N.S., a man named Charles Boyer was hired at the Normal School. He was a man of medium height, with close-cropped brown hair and a friendly smile. According to the book titled “American Boyers,” Boyer had gone to K.S.N.S. in 1877 to pursue a degree in education. After finishing his bachelor’s at K.S.N.S, he went to Muhlenberg to earn his Master of the Arts and become an ordained minister. Before his graduation, 1887, Boyer was hired as

the Chair of Latin and Greek at K.S.N.S. During his employment, he studied at the University of Wooster under renowned psychologist Dr. Hugo Munsterberg (who had originally worked for Cambridge University), in which Boyer performed special work in order to obtain his Ph. D.

In 1894 he earned his Ph.D. and continued working full time. Five years later he was promoted to the position of vice-principal. An article from the Keystone Newspaper said that “his [Boyer’s] promotion was due to his teaching quality and excellence”. During his career, he wrote several textbooks about psychology and education for students to use in their classes. These include books such as “Concrete Psychology”, “Modern Methods for Teachers”, and “History of Education”. In 1928, Boyer retired from the Vice principalship at the age of 68. He retired to Drexel Hill located in Lehigh, Pa, where he lived until his death in 1932.

Boyer was not the only alum to work for his alma mater. According to census records, Bright Beck was a student at K.S.N.S. from 1903-1907, with a focus on history and education. He was a tall man, often towering over his coworkers. He had a slim face with a roman styled nose. Thin lips and shallow cheeks created a permanent look of bemusement. He began working at K.S.N.S immediately after graduation. He worked towards his Ph.D. at Bucknell University for education and history. From 1941-1944 he served as a member of the Faculty Committee on Defense, judging from an article written in The Keystone Newspaper in 1944. He kept working as a professor at K.S.N.S. up until the mid-1940s, where he was promoted to Dean of Men.

During this time he was also appointed to Chair of Social Studies. Throughout his tenure as Dean of Men, he helped increase the number of students at Kutztown University. He spent 38 years in service at Kutztown University. Even while retired, he lived right down the road from the University and regularly attended events. In 1965, Kutztown honored Beck by naming a dormitory after him. The dedication took place on May 22nd, and he attended the opening ceremony. He accepted an honorary key to the dorm.

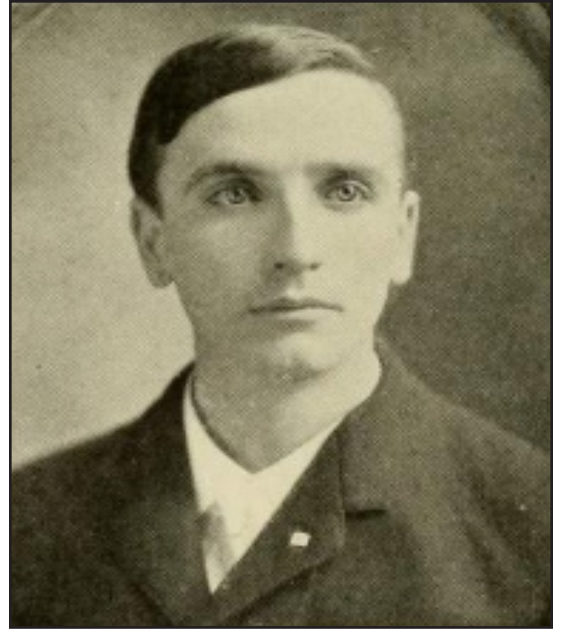
1943 brought a new professor to Kutztown’s campus; Cyrus Beekey. A large, stocky man of roughly medium height, Beekey had a military buzz cut and a piercing gaze that was offset somewhat by his friendly demeanor. A biology and physics major, Beekey graduated from Albright College in 1927. According to census records, he studied at Cornell University for both his masters and his doctorate. In 1943, after teaching at several middle and high schools, he was invited to Kutztown University to teach Air Force Cadets physics. The next year, KU hired him outright as a professor of biology and as chairman of the science department.

Two years later he was appointed as the Director of Admissions and the Registrar, and he served there for nearly a decade until his eventual appointment to Dean of Instruction. From 1956-1967 he served as Dean of Instruction until the sudden death of the president of the university, Italo L. deFrancisco. He then was appointed to the President of the University. During his tenure, he supervised the construction of five new buildings, as well as increased the number of students by nearly 1,000.

All of these men were remarkable in their own right. Each contributed directly to this institution, helping to build a community at Kutztown based on academic excellence and a student-first mentality. These professors, deans, presidents, and department chairs dedicated much of their lives to Kutztown University, and through the archives, their legacies will live on.



Portrait of William Deatrich.



Portrait of Bright Beck.



Portrait of Cyrus Beekey.



Portrait of Charles Boyer.

THE ARCHIVES' HIDDEN TREASURES

By: Jenna Boyer

The Artifacts Room sits silently, nestled off to the side among the Library's ever-expanding second floor collection of books. The room is home to several artifacts, including historic documents, antique maps, priceless pieces of artwork, and remnants of the university's past generations of students and faculty. Like any good explorer, a cursory glance will reveal that much, but a closer look is warranted by the many drawers of portraits and by the multiple cabinets home to untold hidden treasures. There is no way of knowing what these cabinets and drawers might hold, what living pieces of history lay dormant within them. Each foray into their contents is an archaeological excavation designed to uncover the lingering memories tucked away inside the room.

Like any exploratory expedition, there's no telling what you'll find, or where the search might lead you. Some of the university's artifacts can be discovered within the Archives' office. Back against the wall closest to the main entrance stands an imposing and elegant figure. Mounted on a smooth wooden board is an artfully curved piece of black metal. The rough texture stands out against the board and highlights the artistry of the piece which is a German-style clock hand, the hour hand- specifically. It's current home in the office wasn't its first, and neither was the Artifact Room. It's a long-standing reminder of the most historic part of our campus.

This spot happens to be the oldest building on our campus: Old Main. Old Main was affectionately named for its existence as the original campus for the university. In the building's original existence, it lacked a few of its trademark features, including the four clock faces that now adorn the iconic tower. In the 19th volume of *Along the Saucony*, a newsletter produced by the Kutztown Area Historical Society, the last remaining structure from the original 1868 building was approved for a total renovation. Part of that renovation included a new bell tower that was completed in 1893.

That date might seem disjointed given the modern appearance of the current clocks, but according to Jodi Duckett from *The Morning Call*, the sleek clock hands were added during a 1997 renovation and restoration project.

However, there is no record of clocks on the clock tower before 1910, where the graduating class gave the four clocks as a gift. Within the July 1910 edition of the *Normal Vidette*, the alumni newsletter for the Keystone State Normal School, the clock's dedication is preserved for all to read. Helpful marginalia recounts that the program began at 1:15 p.m. June 21, 1910. The most moving part of the dedication states that "Other excellencies it [the clock tower] may have other uses it may serve as its hands move around the six-foot dials facing the four corners of the earth." The speech evokes hopefulness that the rudimentary act of telling time can be something more, a testament to their own time dedicated to studies and life at the institution. This last remaining hour hand does that, linking us back through time. While the remaining clocks and their signature tower have become a large part of Kutztown culture for current and future students, proving that the class of 1910's parting gift was made to endure as a living reminder of our history.

Another living reminder of the university's history comes in a more unassuming package, a nine-drawer wooden filing system to be exact. Upon entering the artifacts room and investigating, the wooden box demands further investigation. It asks those who see it to open its drawers, to uncover whatever skeletons and secrets are hidden inside. It operates similarly to a card catalogue; each drawer slides out and has a rod running down the middle where the typed reference cards loop through.

According to Digital Initiatives Kutztown University Archivist Sue Czerny, these types of cabinets once served as the library's sole reference system. Librarians would record and alphabetize students' questions and where the answer was found. When others would have the same question, the cards could be pulled and the book's reference number supplied. Although this cabinet houses different information, its function is similar. The cards inside appear to be the earliest version of what we now call our archives, a slice of Kutztown history preserved for us to look through. A surprising find for such an unassuming set of drawers. alphabetically and by schedule. Each faculty member card lists their department, title, biographical information and any publications.

The drawer's labels and contents tell us more about its intended use. It comes with an entire drawer dedicated to the classification system and codes used, then containing a record of non-current (for 1973) faculty sorted, alphabetically and by schedule. Each faculty member card lists their department, title, biographical information and any publications.

What drew my attention immediately was a section titled "Student Organizations, Extinct." The offset "o" from the misaligned typewriter deserves partial credit, but the word choice "extinct" equally deserves it as well. Our cultural connotation might be quite different than that of the system's origin, but it carries a melancholy sort of finality with it. A sense of devastation and failure not typically attributed to defunct student clubs and organizations.

Inside, I was delighted to notice the classification code for the section was SOX. It disrupted any notion of dramatics I had culturally attributed to the label and offered a better tone for the information I was about to uncover. Each organization had its own card listing the dates of activity, the shortest running for less than a year. Inside were multiple boys' and girls' organizations including: both versions of the scouts, a bible band, and intriguingly enough the predecessor for theater on Kutztown's campus.

The Shakespearean Dramatic Club ran from 1922 to 1923 only to be revived more than a decade later as the Shakespearean Players which ran for a year from 1934 to 1935. It made another brief resurgence later for another singular year in 1940-41. This might seem like an odd choice to feature within the multitudes of cards, but the later version of the club featured a notable member in one of our founders, Clyde Francis Lytle which Lytle Hall is named for.

Lytle's time at the State Normal School is denoted on the card as spanning from 1924 to 1957. Within that time, he was both a student and faculty member at Kutztown University serving in the English department and as Dean of Instruction, according to his biography card within the catalog system. Within our artifacts archive, separated from the catalogue drawers is a portrait taken of Lytle as a member of the Shakespearean Players, circa 1950. He is dressed in a costume- a delightful coincidence linking two very different objects in our collection.

The artifact collection is constantly growing to accommodate the relentless pace at which history is created through time. The unopened drawers, boxes and cabinets hold more hidden treasures. Countless pieces of history await rediscovery within our library each one a reminder of the history that exists all around us, alive and well. Our history waits for us around every corner of our campus, among the bookshelves of our library even in the pathways we walk every day. There are multiple displays around the corners of Rohrbach library where artifacts can be seen daily. Each artifact serves as a reminder that our history, although old, is not stale nor hidden from view, and that we can find it if we know where to look.



Nine-drawer filing system located in room 208-A.

Photo by: Jenna Boyer



Clock tower hand located in room 203.

Photo by: Jenna Boyer

WRITERS



Maddie O'Shea is a senior majoring in professional writing English. She enjoys fashion, traveling, and playing video games. During her time at Kutztown University, O'Shea has been involved in various clubs on campus including: lead news editor at the Keystone Newspaper, a submissions editor for Shoofly Literary Magazine, and vice president of the English Club. She has also created content for the Kutztown chapter of Her Campus and the Kutztown University English Department. Her favorite thing about the Archives is being able to touch history.



Dylan Adams is a junior majoring in professional writing at Kutztown University. He has been involved in Model United Nations since his freshman year, and is currently serving as the current vice president. In his free time, Adams enjoys spending time at the library and finishing his independent projects. He also enjoys reading and watching movies. After college, he wishes to pursue his interest in creating fictional worlds and characters that people can connect with. Adams's favorite thing about the Archives is how he is always able to find something new and exciting every time he visits.



Jenna Mackenzie Boyer is a senior at Kutztown University graduating this upcoming May. Boyer is an English major with minors in literature, performance & storytelling, and women, gender, and sexuality studies. On campus, Boyer is involved in many organizations and clubs such as: a community assistant for Residence Life, the president and intern for KU's chapter of Her Campus, and a member of Bearfest's spirit and logistics committee. In their free time, Boyer enjoys playing video-games, watching scary movies, and reading new books. Their favorite thing about the Archives is the rare books collection because each book contains so much history.

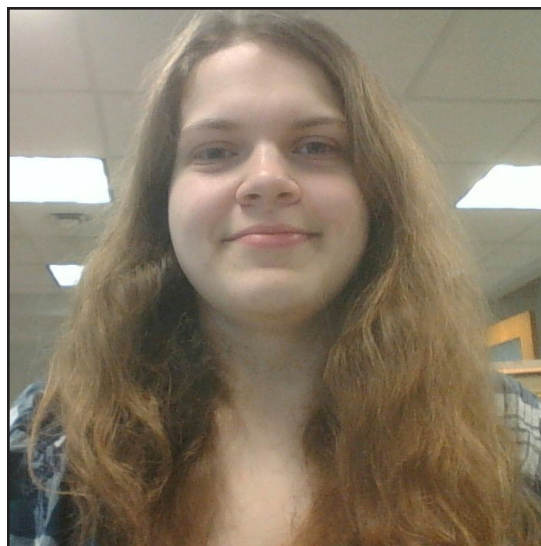
WRITERS

Katie Pellegrino is a transfer student to Kutztown majoring in English. he is a part of the English Club as well as Actors Creating Theatre. Outside of school, she enjoys sewing as well as repainting and restoring old dolls. Her favorite thing about the Archives is how much there is to explore.



EDITOR

Kathy Evans is an Intern at the Archives, and is the editor for the Archives Magazine. She is a senior majoring in professional writing, and is the president of the Snyder Society. She has had several pieces published on campus including: “The Haunting of Old Main” article for Her Campus in 2018, “The One I Can’t Have” in 2018, and “A Jumbled Story” in 2019 for Shoofly Literary Magazine. She has gathered a small team of writers to write articles with the help of the Archives staff. Evans’s inspiration for creating the magazine was to find a creative way to show Kutztown University’s history to the general public. Her favorite thing about the archives is the photographs and the stories behind them.



ARCHIVES' STAFF



Sue Czerny has been an employee of Kutztown University for over 30 years, and she has been the Archives Librarian for four years. Through her years at the university, Czerny has served as the access librarian, acquisitions librarian, library systems administrator, and more. Her favorite thing about the Archives is being able to see the history of Kutztown firsthand. As a Kutztown alumni, Sue enjoys seeing what student life was like back in the early days of Kutztown University.



Emma Fries is a junior at Kutztown University majoring in studio art and art education as well as minoring in art history. She has been working in the archives for a year. Emma's favorite thing about the archives is working on the clipping files project and working with rare books.



Matthew Bandy is a sophomore majoring in professional writing with a minor in political science. Bandy has been working in the Archives for over a year. His duties at the Archives involve curating displays in Old Main and in the library, writing about his research, maintaining the Archives website, taking inventory of artifacts, and research assistance. Also, Bandy serves as the social media manager for the Keystone Newspaper and Essence Fine Art and Literary Magazine. He's an active member of Model United Nations. In his free time, he enjoys playing video games, playing guitar, and hiking. Bandy's favorite part of the Archives is being able to hold history in his hand.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

All work and pictures come from the Archives either in the online database or in rooms: 203, 208, and 208-A of the Rohrbach Library. However, there are some online outside resources. For more informations visit room 203 or these websites listed below.

library.kutztown.edu

snydersociety.wix.com/kutz

<http://www.americanairmuseum.com/person/202871>

<https://airforce.togetherweserved.com/usaf/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=AssignmentExt&ID=244391>

<https://www.honorstates.org/index.php?id=307186>

Hell's Bells photo: <https://b17flyingfortress.de/en/b17/42-31115-hells-bells/>

<https://airforce.togetherweserved.com/usaf/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=SBVTimeLine&type=Person&ID=144408>

findagrave.com

Montgomery, Morton L. Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County, Pennsylvania

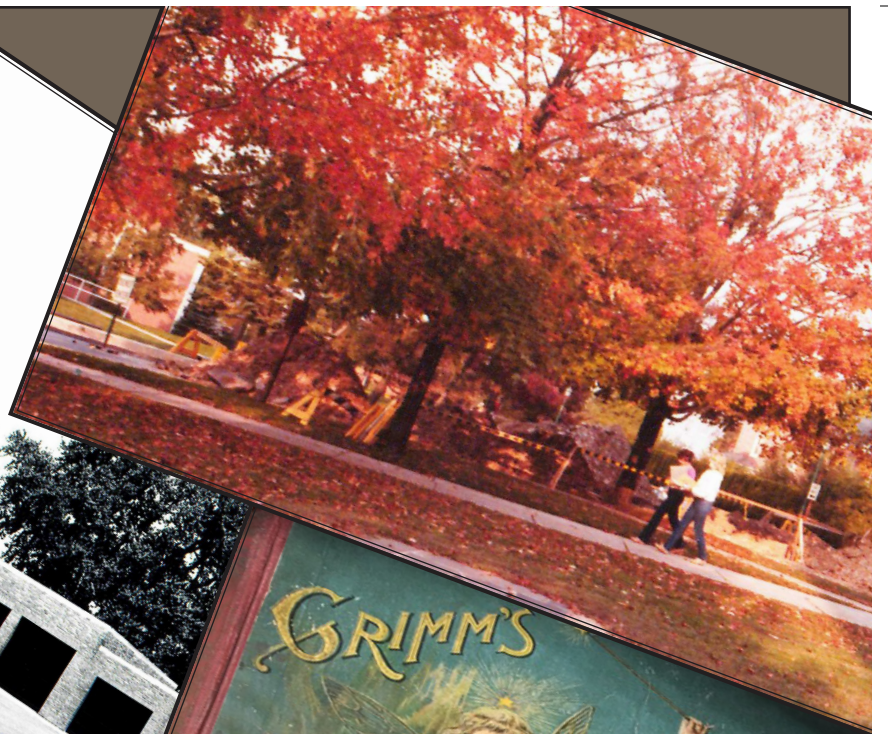
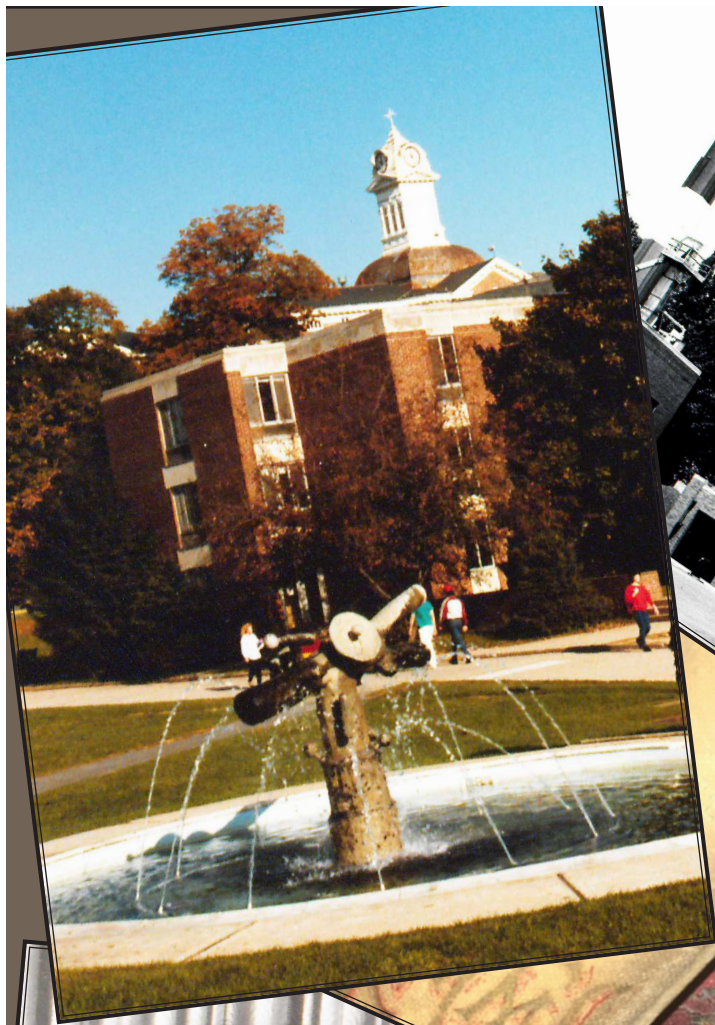
Embracing a Concise History of the County and a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Representative Families, Comp. J.H. Beers & Co, 1909

The Keystone Newspaper, May 15, 1969

Censuses: 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940

The Keystone Newspaper, June 23, 1965

American Boyers - Charles C. Boyer, Melville Boyer



*The College Choir: Inset — Chas. T. Sirey, Head, Department of Music
Director of Choir and Orchestra*

ANNUAL EVENING OF MUSIC

College Music Organization
7:30 P.M., March 28, 1943

THE PROGRAM

I. The National Anthem

II. March of the Grenadiers John Tucker Howard
Schubert Suite Franz Schubert, Op. 27
Marche Heroique Theme: "Rosamunde"
Minuet Moment Musical
Song: "An Mice" Ballet music
Tannhauser—March R. Wagner
The Overture

III. Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring (Chorus from Cantata 147) J. S. Bach
(Piano obbligato by *Isabella Schwaninger*)

Cross of Sorrow J. Sibelius
O Sultana Hostia Pierre de la Rue
Madame Jeanette (From the French) Alan Murray
The Choir

Ave Maria Franz Schubert, arranged by *Isabella Schwaninger*
(Chorus oblige by *Elinor Stinson*)

Radiant Night (Allegretto from Second Symphony)

Romance

Vespers
(Poem from "Hymns and Prayers" by *The Westminster Choir*)

Ernie
Ernie
Margot
Violet
Kathie
W.
Wagner's Poets from the Choir

VIII. K S T C Marching Song (Dedicated to the Kutztown State Teacher
Choir of 1942-43)

Pennsylvania (A State Song)

Lord Geoffrey Amherst (Amherst College)

Oh Wisconsin (The State University)

Alma Mater (Cornell)

Take Me Back to My Home

