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The Archives Magazine

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Second Edition Spring 2021

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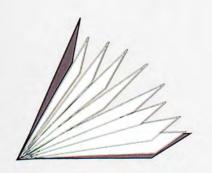
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WELCOME TO THE ARCHIVES

Kutztown University is rich in 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.

The Forgotten History of the Arts at KU

By Pualani Wilder

Kutztown University has a vast history of undergoing change and development to become the institution that is today. Starting from nothing, the College of Visual and Performing Arts is the paradigm of the school's evolution. The Keystone State Normal School was established in 1866. While this is commonly used as the founding of the school, there were versions of the University that preceded the Normal School. It started with Fairview Seminary in 1860. After it burned down, it was sold and transformed into Maxatawny Seminary. In addition to obtaining basic education, the students of the seminary learned how to teach. The teaching classes were so popular that the school applied to become a normal school (a school meant to teach teachers). In accordance with the Normal School Act of 1857, the seminary had to add facilities and secure shareholders before it was made official. Old Main was expanded in 1865 to include the new center and west wings which were opened to students in April 1866. Because of these efforts, the Maxatawny Seminary became the official State Normal School of the Third District in September 1866.

Before the Maxatawny Seminary became the Keystone State Normal School (KSNS), their arts were limited to music with only a melodeon and a small attempt at a violin band. KSNS introduced their first art teacher; Miss Julia E. Bullard, M.L. taught instrumental music, French, painting, and drawing. In addition to the model school classes—i.e. General Education—KSNS taught vocal music, drawing, declamation, language, and history. These additional classes were taught by seniors of the school. The first degrees at KSNS were a Bachelor of the Elements and a Masters of the Elements. As a part of their coursework, all students took drawing during their second semester. KSNS also offered painting classes at an extra price. The principal at the time, Horne, attempted to establish a music conservatory at KSNS likened to those found in Boston, New York, and Baltimore. It only lasted for three years. Even after the failure of Horne's conservatory, music remained a big component of the Normal School. The Normal School had the euterpean (a mixed chorus), a Boys' Glee Club, singers, pianists, organists, and a guitar and mandolin club.

In the 1898-99 school year, KSNS still only had two art courses: Drawing and Painting, likely as a result of Dr. Nathan Schaeffer's push back against electives in 1893. In 1894, KSNS had four official courses for two, three, four, and five years, with most students graduating from the two year course. Later, in 1899, a commercial department was established. As a part of this, a photography course was introduced and developed to help with science courses. Dr. Schaeffer approved a new three year course in 1900, still with only drawing as a required class. However, 1910, when another new four year course along with new art requirements: a drawing class in the second and fourth year of school.

In the 1920's, KSNS adopted two year, then four year college courses in addition to their Normal School courses, eventually becoming the Kutztown State Teachers College. Concurrently, the state acquired the normal schools and instituted curriculum changes. KSNS added professional classes in addition to their previous courses. These classes were meant to prepare students for the mechanics of teaching. Excitingly, in 1924, the Keystone instituted a three year course of study for art teachers and supervisors. Henry Sharadin was appointed to create this new course since he studied art in Rome and Paris.

After KSNS became Kutztown State Teachers College in December, 1926, the school made more adjustments to fit the standards for a State Teachers College in Pennsylvania. In 1934 and amidst a plethora of renovations, the old infirmary, what is now the Multicultural Center, became Sharadin Art Studio. Throughout the late 50's, art and library science were emphasized as special fields while nursing and dental hygiene were dropped. In 1956, a new Sharadin Art

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Studio was built, giving the foundations for the current Art building. During this time, Dr. Italo L. de Francesco was an art and foreign language professor that followed Henry Sharadin. Dr. de Francesco became the Art Education department head and led the Art department to national recognition. In December 1959, President Rohrbach completed the foundations for a Masters of Education degree in Elementary and Art Education, the first master degrees the college offered. After Kutztown State Teachers College became just a state college, the Bachelor of Fine Arts was created. The first fine arts students began classes in January of 1964.

After the creation of the Fine Arts degree, a School of Art wasn't established until 1974. Until then, the school offered three different majors: BS in Art Education, a BFA in Advertising Design, Painting, and Sculpture, and a Masters of Education in Art Education. Each of these degrees required a combination of general education classes and studio hours. During the 60's and 70's, the studio offerings included advertising design, art history, ceramics, drawing, painting, photography, printmaking, sculpture, and weaving. Sharadin Art Studios was expanded in 1969 to add nine studios and an exhibition-lecture gallery. In order to get accepted into one of the majors, a student had to go through rigorous qualifications. First, in order to get into the school, they had to pass an examination of their drawing and design skills. After they passed, they were not accepted into their desired major until after they successfully passed the foundations program. The program is identical on paper to the modern foundation courses. Students had to take Drawing I and Two-Dimensional Design in their first semester and Drawing II and Three-Dimensional Design in their second. Even if they passed these classes, they had to submit art examples to finally be accepted into the major program.

The School of Art split from Art Education in the 70's. As that happened, the single major broke into three, a BFA in Art, a BFA in Advertising Design, and a BFA in Related Arts. The

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Related Arts major allowed a student to choose from literature, music, visual art, and theater to specialize in while minoring in the other three. In 1980, the Advertising Design major changed to become the Communication Design major. On the other side, the Art Education department grew as well to include the crafts and aesthetic education concentrations. In 1982, the crafts concentration became its own major. After that, only minor changes occurred until the BFA in Related Arts was discontinued in 2005. In 2016, the first students were accepted into the Applied Digital Art major. The classes were originally taught as a part of the Art Education department but eventually moved into the Art and Art History Department. Since 2016, the prefixes changed from ARU (Art Ed) to ART or FAR to finally APD, the major's own prefix.

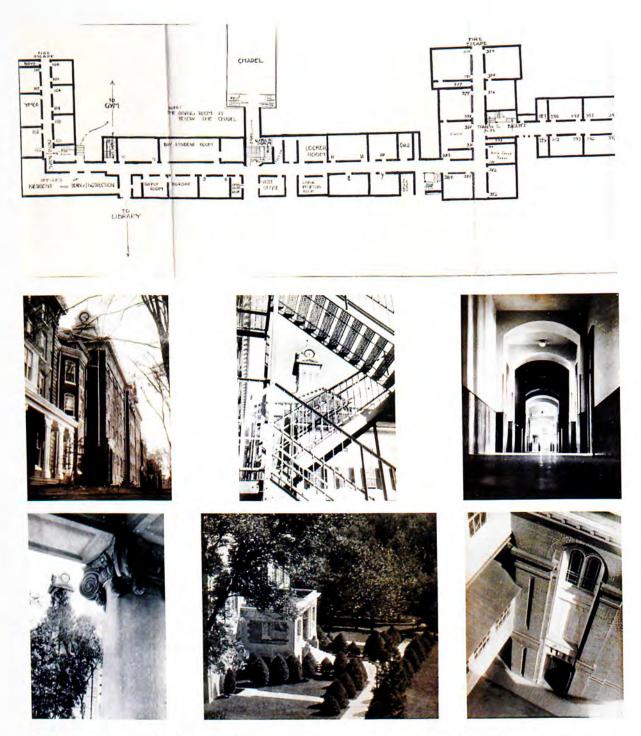
The Arts at Kutztown have changed and grown as much as the university itself. After looking back on the varied history of the school, there is one question to ask: where are the Arts going next?

LIFE AT KUTZTOWN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE 1934-1935

By Jessica Licker

In this era of the university, students who lived on campus lived and attended classes in the Old Main building. The president of the institution was Dr. O. A. W. Rohrbach, who is the namesake of the current Kutztown University library. The 1934-1935 school year was his first year as president of the institution. While the school chapel is referred to as an external chapel in some texts, the only school buildings that were not a part of the Old Main complex were the gym, the model school, and library. In this school year, the building now known as the graduate center was the library at the State Teachers College, the gym was Risley Hall, which is still in use today, the older section of Stratton was the model school, and the Georgian Room in Old Main was the chapel. The main change seen in the Old Main building in the 1934-35 school year was the full integration of electricity. There are notes to students in the handbook addressing lamp usage in dorms, outlet accessibility in community spaces, and a differentiation between the traditional bell and the electric bell in the daily bell schedule.

The map on the following page was printed in the school handbook from 1933-34. It gives a good idea of where students would be spending their time during the school day.



These are some of the landmarks seen around campus, most of which are still recognizable in 2021. From left to right, pictured above are the front facade of the Old Main Building, the clock tower of the Old Main building, the main hall of the Old Main Building, the clock tower of the Old Main building photographed from the porch of the library, the entrance of Risley Hall, and the chapel photographed from the bridge above.

The 1934-1935 school day bell schedule titled "A Day at the College" found on page 10 of "The Key" school handbook

6:45 a.m. The rising bell rings.

7:15 a.m. Breakfast is served *Except Sunday when breakfast is served at eight o'clock, dinner at 12:30 and supper at six o'clock

8:30 a.m. First class period begins.

9:30 a.m. - Second class period

10:30 a.m. – Third class period

11:30 a.m. College Assembly in the Chapel every Tuesday and Thursday. Faculty Conference Hour, Library every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

12:10 p.m. – Luncheon

The school lived strictly by the bell schedule. Pictured to the right are the lunch room and the chapel. Assemblies and services were attended in the chapel, meals were served in the lunch room below the chapel, and most classes were attended in the classrooms in the wings of the Old Main building. For some education students, classes were held in the model school, pictured on the following page. 1:00 p.m. - First class period

2:00 p.m. - Second class period

3:00 p.m. - Third class period

6:00 p.m. - Dinner

6:30p.m. Student Activities

7:50 p.m. Tower bell rings and all students return to their rooms for study.

10:50 p.m. – Electric bell rings when students should retire.

11:00 p.m. – Electric lights are switched off in all rooms.





The model school was a fully functional school for local students and the children of university employees. In the 1934-1935 school year, it offered classes for students in kindergarten through sixth grade. Along with employing professors and instructors for college students, the university employed grade school teachers to oversee both the model school classrooms and the student teachers. It wasn't possible to send student teachers to schools around the area due to the a lack of available transportation and the strict rules female students were required to adhere to.



In the 1934-35 school year the Kutztown State Teachers College employed 42 faculty members



John A. Foberg Dean of Instruction



Bright W. Beck Dean of Men; Professor of History and Economics



Henry W. Sharadin Head of Art Department



Miss Anna Heydt Foreign Languages



Miss Mary E. Rickenbach Psychology and Educational Sociology



Miss Clara A. Myers Dean of Women



James S. Grim Professor Geography and Science



Miss Alma D. Stier Department of Children's Literature and Story Telling, and Public Speaking



Miss Harriet K. Avery Librarian



A. M. Dietrich Professor Physics and Chemistry



W. W. Raker Director of Training School



Thomas A. Bock Dean of Education



Paul A. Knedler Professor of Mathematics



Miss Minerva Stern Instructor of Physical Education and Hygiene



Miss Besse Waldrop Instructor of Public Music



Miss Esther E. Jastram Director of Rural Education



Ernest F. Slessinger Instructor of Physical Education and Hygiene



Miss Ida A. Brown Professor of English



Miss Evelyn Robbins Art Instructor



Allan Bubeck Professor of Psychology and Education



Clyde Frances Lytle Professor of English



Miss Luella Fogelsanger Supervisor of Handwriting



Miss Helen M. Gardner Teacher of School Management



Miss Ruby Arneson Art Supervisor



Miss Dora E. Wanner Supervisor of English and Social Studies



Miss Mary A. Funk Assistant Librarian



Clark R. McClelland Professor of Education and English



Miss Josephine Brown Supervisor of Latin, Science, and Mathematics



Miss Blanche Siar Supervisor in Public School Music Department



Miss Bernice N. Daniels Director of Group II



Miss Mildred Denniston Supervisor of Physical Education and Health, Training School Department



Miss Marian Fell Kirk Director of Group I



Miss Esther Dreibelbis Supervisor of Fourth Grade



Miss Mabel M. Parker Supervisor of Second and Third Grades



Miss Debbie Shaw Supervisor of First Grade



Miss Ruth M. Wenrich Supervisor of Sixth Grade



Miss Elizabeth N. Allen Supervisor of Fifth Grade



Miss Ruth Rohland Director of Kindergarten



Miss Ida Hibschman Resident Nurse



Miss Lucile Welsh Dietician



Elmer D. Baver Business Manager



Dr. Q. A. W. Roharbach President of the University

Student Life, Clubs, Sports, and Activites

From Girl Scouts to football, students could participate in a variety of clubs and activities. 6:30-7:50 p.m. every week day was reserved for student activities and club meetings, similar to the 11:00 a.m. free hour of today. Men's sporting events and evening plans like dances and evening teas were scheduled and printed in the handbook at the beginning of the year. Community played a big part of campus life. Featured below is a small selection of the large variety of clubs, events, and activities that made life at Kutztown State Teachers College exciting.

While men's sports were the main focus in the yearbook, and theirs were the only competition schedules that were printed in the handbook, the women of Kutztown State Teachers College participated in a variety of sports and physical activities, including sports at a varsity level.

Clubs and Organizations



The Keystonia yearbook staff. The yearbook was staffed and financed through the work of the senior class.



Woman's The Young Association Christian (YWCA) began at the Kutztown State Teachers College in the 1934-35 school year. The group paired female upperclassmen with female underclassmen to help make the transition to higher education easier.



The Young Men's Christian Association (Y. M. C. A.) acted as a religious service group to encourage students to be an active part of the Christian church and an assisting member of the community.



The Mixed Chorus was the combined men's and women's choral group. The group sang at special school events like Christmas and commencement.





The orchestra had renewed interest in the 1934-1935 school year. They played large roles in events around the year, including the inauguration of Dr. Q. A. W. Rohrbach and the performance of Shakespeare's "Julius Ceasar"

The Marching Band at Kutztown State Teacher's College played at both home and away games, forming a "K" on the field during the halftime show at home games.



The Hiking Club was available to all interested female students. It ran weekly hikes on Saturday mornings, sometimes followed by lunches of roasted hotdogs and marshmallows.







With its 50 members and organizer Miranda Stern, the girl scout troop at Kutztown State Teacher's College was the only active collegiate girl scout troop in the United States. The troop learned everything from outdoor skills to homemaking.

The Library Club consisted exclusively of female students studying Library Science. The purpose of the club was to introduce them to the day to day responsibilities and issues of running a library successful and dealing with patrons.

Alpha Rho Tau, also known as ART Club ran regular sketching classes. In the 1934-1935 school year they introduced more events, ranging from jewelry making and wood working to a Halloween masquerade ball. Pictured on the following page are some candid photos of the fine arts and crafts classes.







The Country Life Club was one of the most active clubs on campus, meeting informally, once a month. The group was made of students interested in rural work.



The Fencing Club was at maximum capacity in the 1934-1935 school year. It was the first year equipment was provided by the school. Students exhibited their skills at the annual physical education demonstration.



The Debating Club was new to Kutztown State Teachers College in the 1934-1935 school year. The club members met weekly, hosted debates at local high schools, and debated with other schools the state system, in including Shippensburg, Millersville, Ursinus, and Trenton.

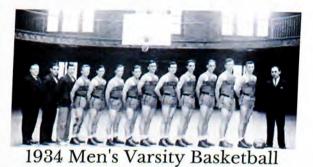
Sports



1934 Men's Varsity Football



Men's Jayvee Basketball Squad







1934 Men's Baseball Team



Women's Third and Fourth Year B. S. Varsity Hockey



Women's 2-year Graduates Senior Varsity Hockey



Women's First and Second Year B. S. Varsity Hockey



Women's 2-year Freshman Junior Varsity Hockey



Women's 2-year Graduate Varsity Basketball



Women's Junior-Senior B. S. Varsity Basketball



Women's 2-year Freshman Varsity Basketball

An interesting event that took place at the Kutztown State Teachers College was the prom. This ticket was tucked between the pages of a copy of a yearbook that was donated to the archives. The prom for the 1934-1935 school year took place on Thursday, May 23rd, 1935 in Risley Hall, the gym.



Women's Freshman-Sophomore B. S. Varsity Basketball

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The inside of the small booklet had 12 lines for students to have those they wished to dance with sign, in order to reserve them a dance.

The Strict Rules for Female Students



To the left is a photo from the 1934-1935 yearbook showing the newly renovated women's dormitories. They are notable for being homier than they previously were. The handbook focuses specifically on rules and regulations for female students. Where there were specific rules female

students had to conform to, there was no such counterpart for male students. Below is a comparison of the general rules for all students living in the Main building and the rules specific to female students.

On pages 42-44 of the handbook, listed under "Women's Residence Regulations" are the following rules, divided into categories: Room:

- 1. Protect walls. Only Moore Pushless Hangers, No. 24, or smaller and selected stickers for light weight pictures and pennants may be used. These may be purchased in the College Supply Room.
- 2. A limited number of hangers, not to exceed ten, may be used in any room without special permission.
- 3. The matron will gladly demonstrate the proper method of fastening these hangers if students will consult her.
- 4. Furniture, rugs, and blankets are to remain in the rooms in which they have been placed. Any transfer of furnishings from one room to another can only be done with the permission of the matron.
- 5. School blankets are supplied as bed coverings. Please use them for this purpose only.
- 6. Beds are to be made immediately after breakfast.
- 7. Students are expected to keep their rooms clean and orderly.
- 8. The Dean of Women will inspect rooms from time to time.
- 9. Rooms must be cleaned before eight o'clock Friday evening.
- 10. All cleaning supplies, such as mops, dust pans, sweepers, must be returned to their proper place immediately after use.
- 11. Keep personal belongings in your own room and not in the bathroom or the pressing room.
- 12. Students are requested to close doors quietly. Loud knocking on doors, or shouting in the halls is not an indication of refinement.

Bed Linen:

1. Clean bed linen is obtained in the Linen Room, Lower Third Hall, every Friday from 7:45-8:15 a.m. Students exchange soiled linen, neatly folded, for clean linen.

Drinking Fountains:

1. The fountains are for drinking purposes and must be kept scrupulously clean.

Bathrooms:

The bathrooms are for the comfort and convenience of all. These regulations are to be observed:

- 1. Be sure to shut off the water from showers and tubs when through using them.
- 2. Wash the tub or bowl. A cultured woman never forgets to clean a tub or bowl after she has used it.
- 3. Resist the temptation to talk above the noise of running water. Loud talking in the bathroom is very annoying to those desiring to study.

Care of Food and Refuse:

- 1. Keep food in tin containers so as not to attract vermin
- 2. All refuse should be placed in waste cans; wet materials should be drained and wrapped in newspaper before depositing them. Special cans for garbage are placed in each hall.

Pressing Rooms:

- 1. Keep the ironing boards clean.
- 2. There are stands provided for irons. Avoid singeing the board coverings with hot irons.
- 3. The irons are not to be used after 8:00 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday evenings.
- 4. Sockets for curing irons are found in the pressing room.

Damage to School Property

1. Occupants of dormitory rooms are held responsible for damage to their rooms and its furniture. Students are required to pay for all damage assessed against the property of the college. On page 47 of the handbook, listed under "Dormitory Regulations", are the following rules:

- 1. Lights are switched off at 11:00 p.m. Quiet conditions are essential for proper rest and good health. Accordingly, bathrooms are to be clear at that time and councillors are requested to turn out lights and see that all regulations are observed.
- 2. Study hour extends from 8:00 p.m. to 10:50 p.m. week-days, except Friday and Saturday.
- 3. Visiting during study hour is forbidden. No college can maintain standards of scholarship unless quiet periods for study are provided.
- 4. The use of electrical appliances, canned heat, lamps, and candles is prohibited in students' rooms. Pressing rooms with electric irons and outlets for curlers are found on second, third, and fourth halls. The irons may be used until 8:00 p.m. week-days.

On top of the aforementioned rules for conduct and maintenance of living quarters, there were strict regulations on where, when, how, and with whom female students could leave campus. While these rules were specifically outlined for female students, there were no such rules noted for male students. Female students were treated like children, wards of the university. It's particularly noticeable when looking at the language used in the yearbook and handbook. While female students were generally referred to as "women" or "women students", there is a slip up in the handbook's address of the college's girl scout troop and their goals, in which they refer to the students as "girls".

That slip up may be unintentional, given its context, but there still exist stark differences between the manner of address in notes written for a specific gender of students. The goal of education differed between the genders, as well. Women were expected to become more refined and learn how to become good resources for others. The focus of the men's education was more on academic success and networking. Extracurricular activities and courses specifically geared towards women had integrated components meant to teach skills useful in post-marriage life, including housekeeping. As will be more deeply addressed later in this article, female students and staff were expected to give up on careers and academia when they were married, in order to focus their lives fully on being homemakers.

On pages 48-50 of the handbook, listed under "Registration and Permissions for Women Students", are the following rules:

- 1. Students register for week-end visits and other prolonged absences in the office of the Dean of Women. Immediately upon return (not later than 10:00 p.m., if Sunday, unless special arrangements have been made previously), each student cancels her registration by signing the date and hour of her return.
- 2.A permit from parent or guardian is necessary for the following privileges: home visits, motoring, school trips, out-of-town shopping, and any other prolonged absence from college
- 3.A permanent permit may be file in the Dean's office authorizing her to grant permission for home visits or other absences at any time during the year, providing the parent will take full responsibility for it.
- 4. Women students may attend evening church services in town. Register before leaving and sign in not later than 9:30 p.m.
- 5. Shopping and walking privileges in town are open to all women students week-days until 6:00 p.m. without permission. Permission will be granted after dinner until 8 o'clock. Register in the Dean's office. Visiting in town is granted by permission of the Dean.
- 6. Women students may walk anywhere in town (excepting the park) where there are street lights. Loafing in town is indicative of poor breeding and will be held against students when they are recommended for teaching positions.
- 7. The main highway west of the college is too dangerous for walking. Students have been advised by the Highway Department not to make a practice of walking there. Students should not walk beyond Professor A. M. Dietrich's home.
- 8. Out-of-town shopping privileges are granted on Saturday by permission of the Dean.
- 9. Off-campus privileges are not granted when there is an entertainment provided by the college, unless requested by the parents in writing.
- 10. Women students may attend motion pictures in Kutztown on Friday or on Saturday nights. All register in the Dean's office and sign in by 10:30 o'clock.
- 11. Third and Fourth Year students may arrange with the dean, twice a month, if a special permit from the parent or guardian is on file, to go with an escort, on Saturday night, to an entertainment in Allentown or Reading, or some other approved place.
- 12. Automobiling privileges are granted in accordance with the printed regulations on the permit card signed by each parent. Registration is always necessary.
- 13. Since school boards do not desire women who smoke, the State Teachers College at Kutztown cannot recommend such persons. Therefore smoking is prohibited.

On pages 51-52 of the handbook, listed under "Regulations for Boarding Students:", are the following rules:

- 1. Students coming into the college after 8:00 p.m. are requested to be reasonably quiet both outside and inside the building.
- 2. Musical instruments may be played from 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on weekdays.
- 3. Students are requested not to throw cigarette stumps or matches on the floors or into any receptacle containing combustible material. Damage done to rooms, furniture or bed clothing will be collected from room occupants.
- 4. Students shall be held responsible for any damage caused by them to the college property.
- 5. The drinking of intoxicants is absolutely forbidden in or about the college. The administration is not disposed to tolerate any student who has a liquor habit.
- 6. Rooms are to be cleaned before 8:00 p.m., Fridays. If, for some unavoidable reason, it is necessary to clean after 8:00 p.m., Friday, please deposit the sweepings in the waste containers.
- 7. Men are requested to wear coats at assembly, in the dining room, and in the faculty conference room at all times.
- 8. Smoking is not allowed on the front steps, in the first hall, or in any room on the first floor of the college building.

Idiosyncrasies in the language used in the surviving documents of the era show the incredibly different expectations for the conduct and future success of students of differing genders. They also show how prevalent and ingrained the enforcement of gender roles was in every facet of life for the students and employees of the Kutztown State Teachers College.

Within the rules for boarding students, and the rules specifically written for female boarding students, little inconsistencies can be noted. These inconsistencies imply that the rules labeled to apply for all students really apply to just the men when they conflict with the rules written for women. This is most blatant in the disparity between Rule 13 for female students "Since school boards do not desire women who smoke, the State Teachers College at Kutztown cannot recommend such persons. Therefore smoking is prohibited.", when compared to Rules 3 and 8 for the generally-labeled boarding students "Students are requested not to throw cigarette stumps or matches on the floors or into any receptacle containing combustible material. Damage done to rooms, furniture or bed clothing will be collected from room occupants." and "Smoking is not allowed on the front steps, in the first hall, or in any room on the first floor of the college building". In this example, it's plain to see that the women studying at Kutztown State Teachers College were not included in the umbrella term 'boarding students'. The rule about where on campus smoking is allowed only applies to the male students, as it was deemed unsightly and improper for a female prospective teacher to smoke. Similarly, Rule 1 for boarding students, which addresses conduct for students returning to dorms after 8:00 p.m., does not apply to female regularly, as they needed prior permission to be off campus after 6:00 p.m.

Alongside the excess of rules and regulations placed on female students, female faculty and staff faced inequitable expectations and unequal distinction. Whereas the male faculty members were noted with just their names alongside their photos and jobs in the yearbook, the female faculty members were consistently labeled "Miss" prior to their name. That is because women were expected to remain single while working. If they were to marry, they were expected to give up their jobs and become homemakers. This meant women interested in academia or invested in their careers had to forgo ever getting married in order to retain their careers. The culture of the era had specific expectations and requirements for women in academia, and they had to walk a narrow line in order to achieve academic and career success.

Discovering Keith Haring's History

By Jamie Klaum

The evolution of Kutztown University's rich art culture cannot forget to mention Keith Haring's everlasting influence. Haring was born on May 4, 1958 and raised in Kutztown, Pennsylvania. Haring had a unique approach to his craft, even at a young age. He never accepted money for his work, he often did not follow the rules, and he painted in public spaces, all to promote the opportunity to share art with everyone. Haring freely expressed himself through visuals, and believed that everyone deserved to view and create art as they pleased. Haring also believed in ambiguity, leaving the interpretation of his own art up to the beholder. He would avoid answering questions of why, what's the point, and what does it mean.

He picked up art as a hobby early in life. Haring's father would doodle with him when he was a child. He also sourced inspiration from artists like Walt Disney, Dr. Seuss, and Andy Warhol. By high school, Haring received first place awards for his artwork. When he was offered money for one of his pieces, he politely declined and said, "if you enjoy my art, you may hang it on your wall free of charge." After graduating high school in 1976, Haring moved to Pittsburgh to attend the Ivy School of Professional Art. Despite leaving his studies, Haring continued to draw inspiration from artists like Alechinsky, Dubuffet, Henri, and Christo. This was around the time Haring secured his first solo exhibition at the Pittsburgh Arts and Crafts Center in 1978.

With his distinguished style and his improved technique, Haring decided to move to New York City and enroll at the School of Visual Arts (SVA). During his time in New York, Haring experienced many successes. Haring found a new group of artists to admire: Holzer, Burroughs, and Gysin. By 1980, Haring had made a significant impact in New York City. He participated in exhibits and events all around New York City, even in Times Square multiple times. This is when his career really began to take off. Haring started drawing in the subways, on the sides of buildings, and really anywhere he found a large, public space with any tools he had handy. Even after receiving citations for improper permits, he never complained or stopped creating his art. Haring wanted everyone to have access to art for free and to see people come together because of it. His artwork brought people together indeed. The displays acted as mediums for human connection, transforming plain walls into iconic landmarks around New York City. Haring also explored other art forms, such as larger paintings, sculptures, and performative arts. He hosted a one man show at one of the venue's he previously held exhibits at, Club 57 and secured ongoing gallery displays. Furthermore, Haring's work gained traction in the news, which made him more well-known than ever before. Shortly after, around 1982, Haring gained international recognition. He collaborated and displayed his art in countries such as The Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, The United Kingdom, Italy, France, Japan, Australia, Brazil, and all over The United States. During all of his international art displays, Haring continued his public street art.

Along with his public street art, Haring donated many pieces of artwork or direct profits to charities, usually those helping children. He opened a Pop Shop in New York City in 1986 as he eased out of his street art. At the Pop Shop he sold merchandise incorporated with his famous works. Shortly after his store took off and popularized in other large cities, like Tokyo, Haring was diagnosed with AIDS. Haring took the news in strides and



Keith Haring, 1985

used his artistry to help cope. He began constructing abstract, morbid artwork that advocated for fighting AIDS. In the last years of Haring's life, he spread awareness through his artwork. He

created numerous other murals and paintings in cities around the world. For his final gift to the world, Haring set up a lasting foundation to help children's charity organizations and organizations fighting AIDS. On February 16, 1990 he died of AIDS. He was 31 years old.

"Art lives through the imaginations of the people who are seeing it. Without that contact, there is no art. I have made myself a role as an image—maker of the twentieth century and I daily try to understand the responsibilities and implications of that position. It has become increasingly clear to me that art is not an elitist activity reserved for the appreciation of a few, but for everyone, and that is the end toward which I will continue to work." Haring had a unique spirit that was evident in his work. He was confident in himself and believed in the power of sharing art. Haring was an inspiration in both his passion for helping others and for creating accessible art. He was a young artist that left a lasting imprint around the

world and on Kutztown University's campus. The rare book room of the Archives in the Rohrbach Library holds numerous collections of Haring's life, work, and legacy.

The Keystone Newspaper Through the Years

By Matthew Bandy

Walking around campus, they can be seen everywhere. Settled next to the Starbucks in the McFarland Student Union, nestled in between the doors of the Rohrbach Library, and placed by the entrance to Old Main are the stands of the Keystone Newspaper. The Keystone Newspaper is Kutztown University's on campus news source, and has been since it's creation in 1933 when Professor Francis Lytle created the Keystone with a group of dedicated students. These stands usually sit empty, as the Keystone has now moved to a mostly online format; However, they weren't always like this. Since 1933, the Keystone has printed newspapers that located in the Archives, there is plenty to look back to. Here, though, the focus will be on the evolution of the newspapers themselves throughout the decades.

1930's

In the 1930's, the newspapers tended to be shorter, to the point, and in all honestly a bit bland. Photographs were a bit rarer in this decade, as the Keystone was just getting its bearings. Limited to four pages, the newspaper had two pages dedicated to news, one to a communications column, and one to sports. Things like editorial notes, alumni notes, and comic squares soon appeared on the communications column through the years, evolving from a bland piece of news to a more engaging work. Publication was bi-weekly and edited by Professor Lytle.

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Newspaper from 1934

In the 1940's, the Keystone underwent two major design changes. Firstly, in the early 40's, the title fonts became rounder and bolder than previous years. Towards the late 40's, the title became more refined, in a cursive style font. In the later 1940's, as well, the newspaper would sometimes appear with only two pages, not the usual four. In this decade, the comics and student done drawings really began to take off, appearing in every instance of the newspaper. Advertisements, too, were taking off in this time. Common ads in this decade were for Coca-Cola. In this era, there were military coverages of World War II as well as a few ads for the United States Military.



Newspaper from 1942

Newspaper from 1948

Through the 1950's, there was little variation to the layout and design of the Keystone overall. It maintained the similar cursive style that was evident in the late 1940's and had similar layouts to the 1940's newspaper as well. Ads continued throughout this decade, mostly still advertising Coca -Cola products.

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Unlike in the 50's, the 1960's were filled with change for the Keystone. Undergoing a redesign in 1964, they adopted a blockier, bolder design that lent itself well to the times. Littered through the late 60's editions of the newspaper are anti-war articles and ads. Notably, there was an anti-war march and a class boycott throughout the entire school held in 1969 against the Vietnam War.



Perhaps even more than the 1960's, the 1970's were filled with change for the Keystone Newspaper. In 1970, the design changed to encompass a more official looking title font and opted for a more cursive style. By 1979, the logo changed more drastically than it had in years. The words "The Keystone" are actually a relief from a black background of seven men all gazing to the left. It is a bizarre logo, but strangely endearing. The length of the newspaper, too, increases dramatically. What used to be four pages became eight pages. This shows the growth of Kutztown University at this time, as the campus itself was expanding as well during the 1970's.

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T COULDN'T HAPPEN HER BLACKS GIVE STRATTON 11 DEMANDS



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PROGRAMS SET FOR ALUMNI DAY

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Moving into the early 80's, the Keystone kept many of its original themes going. They kept their relief style design and the formatting remained the same. Towards the latter half of the decade, the design changed yet again. They adopted a much larger title that took up nearly a quarter of the front page, depicting the words "The Keystone" placed within an outline of Pennsylvania. These newspapers tended to be longer still, reaching upwards of ten pages.



In the 90's, the design shifted again. Articles became more elaborate, adding more elements like graphs and more detailed photographs. The overall theme modernized as well, as time passed on. The main title font changed, reflecting a more striking and bolder font and style choice. Towards the late 90's, though, the style changed in another drastic way. The designs became more complex as technology became more advanced. More photos were implemented, designs were intricate because computers became more advanced, and the main title font even became more stylized thanks to computer processing.





2000's

The 2000's had perhaps one of the biggest transformations of the Keystone's design and layout. In the early 2000's, the design changed to become a thinner, less abrasive font style, taking up maybe 1/6 of the actual page. In the latter half of the decade, though, the design changed tremendously. Color was added into the newspaper for the first time. Colored photographs, colored headings and subheadings, and even colored lines and boxes. Ads in the newspaper were advancing, too. Some ads went to an Amazon textbook buyback program, advertising the actual website address.



KUTZTOWN UNIVERSIT

Sexual discriminatio

against coach

DNA speaks to students

URG UNIVERSITY

KU police officer faces uncertainty

as he heads to Olympic Games



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2010's

As this decade progressed, the Keystone became a much larger organization. They created their own website, their own social media accounts, and even an app on the Google Play and Apple Store. Their image h Apple Store. Their image began to modernize with the times, too. They created an actual logo for the newspaper, something other than just the words "Keystone News" for print. Newspapers got much longer in these years, reaching nearly 16 pages in some instances. The titlefonts over this decade became much simpler and reserved, far from the odd title they had in the 1970's had in the 1970's.



The Evolution of Women's Rights

By Laura Ramsey

Regulations for resident women headlines page 42 in the 1960 university handbook. Spanning four pages, the rules for women included, needing to register for off-campus privileges, needing a written permit from parents for weekend visits to home or out-of-town if the woman was under 21, prohibiting women from staying overnight in homes in the area or immediate vicinity, registering every time one comes back on campus, and more. But now Kutztown University is known for having a great women's center and gender studies program so how did we get here?

Dating back to as early as the 1800's, the university enforced gender rules. While the university acknowledged the benefits of co-ed education, it still put in place nineteen rules one must "obey" to attend the university including that no women or men were allowed to walk or ride with the opposite sex except in necessity, which was battled on campus for about 40 years. Even down to the staircases that could be used in the late 1800's to early 1900's and where a woman could smoke on campus through the 60's and 70's were outlined in the university's policies.

As time went on, the university began to put more emphasis on women's right with the 1970's marking the creation of the Women's Awareness group on campus which is now known as the Feminist Majority Leadership Alliance (FMLA). The club works to advance women's rights and planned the university's first women's march trip on campus. Along with this, the club began to run meetings on campus for women's rights including a Planned Parenthood Population Control Workshop in 1972.

In 1988, the board of governors unanimously approved The Commission on Women in Higher Education proposed document which outlined 15 ways universities could improve the status of women in higher education. Dr. Constance P. Dent, head of Kutztown University's Women's consortium, proposed the creation of a women center to support both the Commission's document. Approved by Dr. McFarland, president of the university at the time, the women's center opened in the 1989-1990 academic year with Dr. Sandra McSwain as its first director located in Old Main's basement.

In the mid to late 1990's the university began to offer women's, gender, and sexuality studies classes as well as creating a twice a year newsletter titled "She Says." The newsletter chronicled the advancement of women on campus including new gender studies classes, new campus safety procedures, and important women's rights events. The newsletter also addressed male feminism and women's rights internationally until 2008 when it ceased production.

The university now offers thirteen women's, gender, and sexuality studies classes, and the women's center will soon be moving to its own building in the Boxwood House along with LGBTQ+ center. While the university has a had a turbulent history with women's right, the university now works to celebrate and advocate for women's rights.

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What's In A Name? a dedication to Dr. Clyde Francis Lytle

By Rebecca McClaine, Joseph Smith, and Gabe Olah



Lytle Hall, image by Gabe Olah

Clyde Lytle Portrait, from the Rohrbach Archive, Photo by Gabe Olah

Dr. Clyde Francis Lytle, whom Lytle Hall is named after, served as a teacher, scholar, and administrator to the Kutztown State College for thirty-five years. He is renowned for his Shakespearean productions, his years serving in the English Department, his service as the Dean of Instruction, and his essential role in creating the Keystone, the school newspaper that exists to this very day.

Professor of English

Professor Clyde F. Lytle joined the staff of the Keystone Normal School in 1922 at the age of 32. He became the head of the English department in 1923. In 1942, he earned his doctorate in English Education from New York University. The photograph below is from the 1926 edition of the school yearbook, *Keystonia*, in the Rohrbach digital archive.



CLYDE F. LYTLE, A.B. Professor of English

Philadelphia Public Schools. Millersville State Normal School, 1913. Philadelphia School of Pedagogy, 1915. College of William and Mary, 1920. Graduate work, Temple University, University of Pennsylvania, and Middleburg College. Taught in Philadelphia Public Schools, and Newport News High School. Educational Director, Camp Stewart, Va.

Club Advisor

Shortly after joining the staff, Dr. Lytle became an advisor for the school yearbook, The *Keystonia*. In 1936, Dr. Lytle helped his students form The Shakespearean Players. This group would later be renamed The Modern Drama Club, and still exists today as Actors Creating Theatre. The pictures below are from the 1923 and 1936 *Keystonia* from the Rohrbach digital archives.





1941 Shakespearean Players in the Keystonia (top photo) from the Rohrbach digital archive

School Theater Producer and Thespian

Keystonia 1923 from the Rohrhbach

digital archive

Dr. Lytle brought a love of Shakespeare with him to Kutztown. He and his students produced several plays throughout each school year and held an annual Shakespeare festival on campus starting in 1927. Not only did Dr. Lytle produce the shows, but more often than not, he acted in them as well. The photo on the left is from the Rohrbach Archive and the one on the left is from the 1934 Keystonia of the Rohrbach Digital Archive.





Shakespearian Drama

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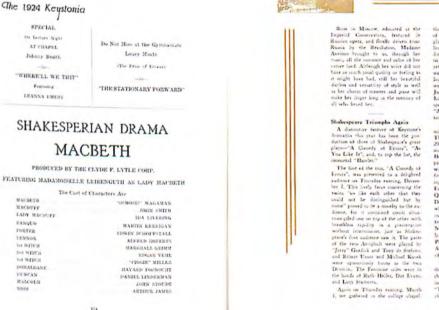
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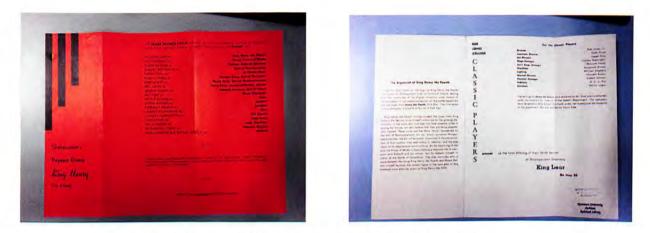
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Praise for Dr. Lytle's theater productions in the Keystonia from the Rohrbach digital archive

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Dr. Lytle play production credit in the Keystonia 1924 from the Rohrbach digital archive



Front and back of aShakespeare's King Henry production from the Rohrbach Library Archives.

Originator of the Keystone Newspaper

On October 3, 1933, the very first edition of the school newspaper, The Keystone, was published. Dr. Lytle was the sole editor of the first edition, writing many of the articles. After putting out an ad in the paper for students to join, the first official student staff was named later that year. Dr. Lytle served as advisor for the paper up until his retirement. The Keystone is still in publication. The pictures below are from the Rohrbach digital archive.



The Keystone, October 3, 1933 THE KEYSTONE Published Bi-Weekly During the School Year in Interest of THE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE Kutztown, Pennsylvania CLYDE FRANCIS LYTLE, Editor

WE BEGIN

To develop a uniform school spirit of the highest quality, to build and influence student opinion, to encourage the best in school enter-prises, to cooperate in respect for school authorities, to maintain clean prises, to cooperate in respect tor school authorities, to maintain clean sportsmanship, to afford students an opportunity for the expression of opinion, to acquaint supporters of the college with the progress of the school, to promote standards of scholarship, and to work always for the best interests of the school community—these are the high objectives to which we dedicate THE KEYSTONE. From humble beginnings may it grow in power as the recorder and promoter of the community life of the Kutztown State Teachers College.



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ushed for ecoperation in our work. This series of radio housdcasts proved to be very outeroful, and every Thursday at 3:45 p. in, genge of stu-denis gather around the radio to litera to their mechan, their classmatic, ar the children of the training school. The programs included addresses, demon-strations, dramatications and musical adections.

We were exceedingly gratified to We were exceedingly grateful in learn that our undernor extended much further than the vicinity of Berlis County, and the letters of congrupta-tions that pour in from cities hundreds of miles away moure us of the fact that use efforts are being well received and well repoid.

"The Key" of Kutztown

"The Key" of Kutzboom Through the efforts of Miss Miry Richenheck's class in Guidance, Kutz tuwn now has its first bandlood, THE KEY, founded by the Studiest Activity Fund. Nurman Fieldr, '35, sated as general charman, and be was mosted by a student committee of fire.

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EEYSTONIA

Kutztown's Newest Prodigy

One at the containing addressions of the school year was, without a doubt, the long anticipated appearance of a student publication. THE KEY STONE

The publication, the which Professor C. F. Lytle, local of the English Di-rationers of the english Directory of the second instead by an appropriate loss the Aurority Fund of the which, Aurory in an in the second Directory of the second in second second Directory of the Second Annules Point of the school, denoing in many features are Dr. Rothremel's column, Alauni news, Stahrs featu-other colleges here and there, and editonals upon all the topics of the time. totals upon all the topolo of the time. During un experimental poind there was no organized KEYSTONE task, hat ravey at-aleret was arged to contri-late was more iron on the paper. As the beganing of the vessel, senseties, is tail was chosen from those who had displayed interest and ability, and Maxim Halman, '14, was selected to staty as edisor include.

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Noted Lecturer Discusses Europe In place of our regular chapel pro-gram on Friday morning, November 3. we were given a very worthwhile feature in the form of an address by Sherwood Eddy, susher, lecturer, and would repreter, and one of the most

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Dedication to the Keystone in the Keystonia 1934 from the Rohrbach digital archives



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1941 Keystone Staff in the Keystonia from the Rohrbach digital archives

Author of the school alma mater

Also in 1933, Dr. Lytle wrote the school Alma Mater which is still in use and plays every day shortly after noon from the Old Main clock tower. The below photos are a copy from Rohrbach Archives and a scan from the 1935 Keystonia from the Rohrbach digital archive.

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THE ALMA MATER

Mid green trees gently bending, Where Nature's glories shine, And loveliness unending In beauty rare combine, There rise the Kutztown towers, And there the college stands, The well-spring of our powers – The shrine our love commands.

About our happy hallways Our fondest memories cling Of days that we shall always In joyous rapture sing: For as a keystone they've stood, Round which we shared life's span, She taught the source of all good Who serves God must serve man.

And we will ever love her And live to serve her name; We'll make our lives add luster Unto her glorious fame; And keystones of her new day Our work will ever be, To labor so that she may Achieve her destiny.

Clyde Francis Lytle

The Alma Mater

Mid green trees gently bending, Where Nature's glories shine. And loveliness unending In beauty rate combine. There rise the Kutztown towers, And there the College stands, The well spring of our powers— The shrine our love commands.

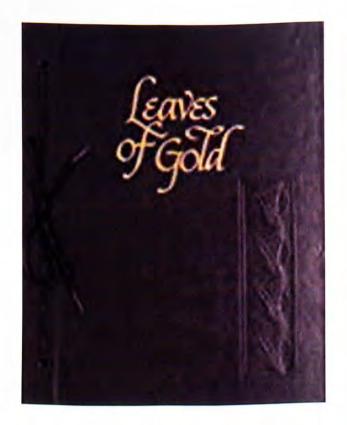
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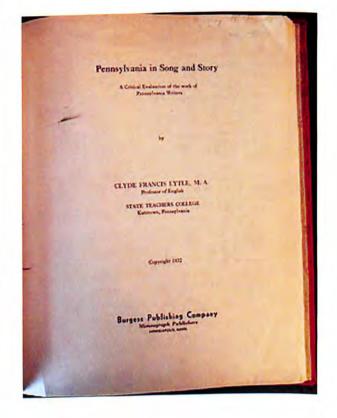
And we will ever fove her And live to serve her name; We'lt make our lives add luster Unto her glorious fame; And keystones of her new day Our work will ever be, To labor so that she may Achieve her deatiny.

CLYDE FRANCIS LYTLE

Author of Books and Articles

Dr. Lytle published two books while he was a member of the staff. Published in 1932, *Pennsylvania in Song and Story*, was a book about well-known and unknown authors from Pennsylvania through U.S. history. *Leaves of Gold*, first published in 1938, is an anthology of memorable quotes, prayers, and inspirational verse and prose from 'the best authors in the world'. Dr. Lytle's poem *Apotheosis* can be found on page 86. The book has been republished several times. Pictures of the books, taken by Rebecca McClaine, which can be found in the Rohrbach library, are below. Dr. Lytle's published article "When Shakespeare Holds the Stage: Learning through Acting" which can be found on JSTOR, was published Clyde F. Lytle in *The English Journal* in February 1943. It was also said that Dr. Lytle created his own textbooks for the English department, but none have survived.





APOTHEOSIS

("A mother's kiss made me a painter."-Benjamin Weet.) Bent breathless o'er a sleeping baby's bed

- A boy whose fingers twitched with rest. less zeal.
- Thrilled as he watched the fitful light reveal
- The smile that cross those tender lips had spread.
- It seemed to him to be God's very seal.
- Those trembling fingers seized a coal still red
- And strove to tell in lines what his heart said :-
- A boy's crude sketch of innocence ideal.
- A mother paused from tasks dark found undone,
- And with her worn hand roughly touched his cheek:

Then made her boy an artist with a kiss. The source of genius is not hard to seek Its falt'ring sparks are fanned to flame

By trust like this shown in a mother's -Clyde Francis Lytle. kiss.

WHEN SHAKESPEARE HOLDS THE STAGE: LEARNING THROUGH ACTING

CLYDE F. LYTLE

There exist three techniques by which Shakespeare's plays are commonly presented to high-school pupils. In the order of their historical development these are the literary, the dramaturgic, and the social methods. None of these methods excludes the others; successful teachers utilize the characteristics of all three.

The literary method is an intellectual approach, based on a minute scrutiny of the printed word and concerning itself with the materia critica which has accumulated around the text of the plays. It emphasizes word meanings, plot analvses, footnotes, annotations, editorial minutiae. Used exclusively, it obscures the play by a meticulous dissection of its parts.

In contrast, the social method is warmly humanistic, for it seeks to give life to the historical period which brought the plays into being. The pageantry of the Elizabethan era, its great personages, the social life of its people, are the subjects of its investigation. Suggestive of the topics assigned for report when the social method is employed is a recent bibliography for teachers.2

common practice the study of a play. when the dramaturgic approach is employed, frequently begins with an informal discussion of the playgoing experiences of the pupils. Conventions of the theater are discussed, and the resources of the Elizabethan theater are compared and contrasted with those with which modern theatergoers are familiar. Avoiding technical overemphasis, the divisions of forestage, inner stage, and upper stage as they existed in the Elizabethan playhouses are explained and illustrated. Shakespeare's practical adjustments of his material to the limitations of his theater are presented with special reference to the scene divisions of the plays. The use of a model, diagrams, contemporary descriptions, and illustrations frequently clarifies the discussion. Next follows a careful study of the list of dramatis personae as it appears in the text. There is special stress on the pronunciation of the names of the characters, and all indicated relationships between them are brought out. It is sometimes effective to examine programs of recent performances; and any deviations from the list of

Dean of Instruction

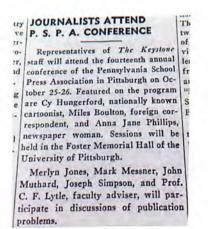
Dr. Lytle was named Dean of Instruction for the school in 1948 when Dr. McClelland stepped down. He served in this role until his retirement in 1956. The news clips below are taken from the 4-15-48 edition of the *Kutztown Patriot* found on the Rohrbach digital archives.





President of the PSPA

The Pennsylvania School Press Association originated in 1925 and stands as one of the oldest scholastic journalistic organizations in the country. Dr. Lytle became the first president of PSPA in December of 1925. The PSPA has an award for students named after Dr. Lytle. The image on the left is from the 11-6-1940 Keystone in the Rohrbach Archive. The image on the left is the PSPA logo.





Kutztown Celebrity

Dr. Lytle and his Shakespearean players often performed in the communities surrounding Kutztown. They would also headline the local Chautauqua Festival, which Dr. Lytle had a big part in organizing. These would include music performances, plays, and educational lectures. Consequently, Dr. Lytle was often mentioned in the now defunct newspaper, *The Kutztown Patriot*. He was a well-respected man, not just at the university, but also within the Kutztown community where he and his wife Clara lived and raised five children, Clyde, Dudley, Fenner, Roane, and George.

ANNUAL SESSION OF CHAUTAUQUA HERE NEXT WEEK

GUARANTORS ARE SPEED-ING UP PREPARATIONS FOR EVENT.

Headed by Prof. C. F. Lytle. Comedy and Lecture Outstanding Features of Program.

The sessions of the annual chautauque in Kutatown will begin Wednesday of next week, and so the guarantors, realining that the event is only a week ahead, are speeding up their preparations Arrangements have been made so that tickets may be purchased at subter of the banks in town, the printing offices, the office of Charles A. Stein or from any of the guarantors. The chautauqua has a constructive community influence. Its program embodies music, oratory and drama. It is the modern vehicle for bringing these are at their best to this town. The

The chaulauqua has a constructive community influence. Its program embodies inusic, oratory and drama. It is the modern vehicle for bringing these area at their best to this town. The popular Broadway comedy-drama, "Take My Advice," alone is worth almost due entire price of the season back. It is produced exclusively by the thautaliqua company, because its rights were purchased by the company. Every one is promised a lot of fun and many food laughs in this comedy. Adving foo the enjoyment of the play are the sende effects carried by the players for this comedy.

Chautauqua festival announcement from the January 1, 1929 Kutztown Patriot from the Rohrbach Library digital archives.

NEW YEAR'S EVE PARTY HELD AT LYTLE HOME

The spacious home of Prof. and Mrs. Clyde F. Lytle was the scene of a real New Year's Eve party. Five tables were filled with bridge players, namely: Mr. and Mrs. H. E. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Schmoyer, Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Bierly, Mr. and Mrs. George Rohrer, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Delworth, Mr. and Mrs. George Wirtz, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Esser, Mrs. Helen Esser Millard, Mrs. G. Wayne Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Yoder.

A jolly crowd gathered around the card tables arranged in a line, at which the luncheon was served. The food was easily digested with the assistance of the laughter caused by fortunes punched from a small board. After the luncheon another punch board furnished stunts for the guests, which were most original.

Lytle home hosts New Year's Eve Party, from the January 5, 1928 Kutztown Patriot from the Rohrbach Library digital archives. LYTLE INVITED TO SEE GREAT DRAMA Will Be Guest of National Community Foundation as President of Kutztown Chautauqua Guarantors.

Clyde F. Lytle, president of the guarantors of the Swarthmore Chautauqua Association of Kutziown, has been invited to be the guest of The National Community Foundation for Popular Education and Cultural Advancement, at a performance of the famous Greek drama "Electra," which famous Greek drama "Electra," which will be presented in New York Tuesdany and Wednesday, with Margaret Anglin, noted classic actress, in the utile role, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

This invitation, the chairman of the New York Drama Committee of the Foundation explains, has been extended because the play is an example of the high type of service the foundation wishes to provide to communities on the chautauqua circuits through the medium of endowment. The Swarthmore circuit has been chosen as the first which the foundation will strive to endow—\$5,000.000 being the goal.

"Electra " although written more

Lytle invited to NY City from the April 28, 1927 Kutztown Patriot from the Rohrbach Library digital archives.

Lytle Hall



Lytle Hall, picture from the Kutztown University website.

With Dr. Lytle's contributions enriching the culture of Kutztown University, the administration decided to dedicate Lytle Hall to him. In April of 1975, construction of the building began. Construction finished so that classes could be held in the building starting in the Fall 1976 semester. Near the end of the 1976-1977 academic year, a dedication ceremony was held on May 7th in the now-inaccessible Lytle Courtyard. Dr. Lawrence Stratton began the ceremony with his opening remarks. Another noteworthy speaker was Roane C. Lytle, one of Clyde's grandsons, who was a junior attending Kutztown at the time of the ceremony. The ceremony's location once held a seating capacity of 100 people before its closure.

A feature that is not seen in Lytle today is the "Special Experience Room." This eight-sided room was supposedly designed with demountable walls, plus slide projectors displaying graphics that would provide viewers with a 360 degree perspective of the displayed subject. There would have been on-the-floor seating for fifty people. It is likely that this room does not exist due to the need for increased faculty office space. When Lytle Hall was first available to the public in 1976, it was designed to contain 17 classrooms, 58 individualized faculty spaces, and lounge areas, two seminar rooms, a conference room, and other miscellaneous spaces.



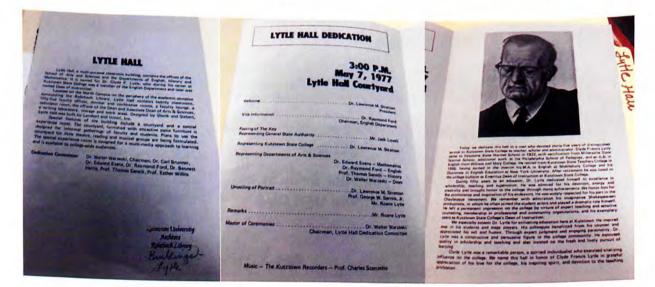
Lytle Hall construction announcement, 1975 Reading Eagle, Rohrbach Archives



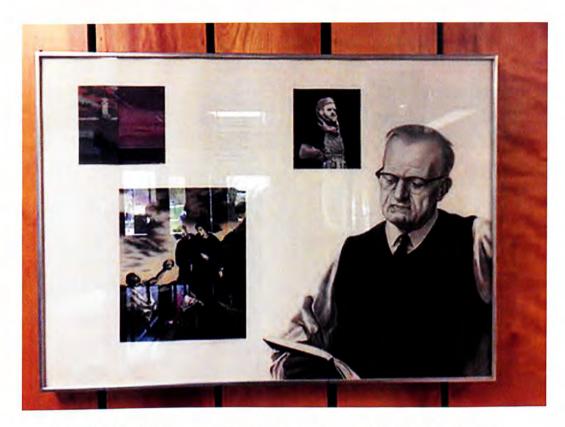
Lytle Hall opening announcement from the 1977 Reading Eagle, Rohrbach Archives



Lytle Hall dedication ceremony announcement, 1977 Reading Times, Rohrbach Archives



Lytle Hall Dedication Program, Rohrbach Archives



Lytle Hall Dedication Plaque, by George Sorrells, Location: Lytle Hall



Dedication ceremony picture with Dr. Strattan, Dr. Warzeski, artist George Sorrels, and Dr. Lytle's grandson, Roane Lytle from the May 1977 May Reading Eagle



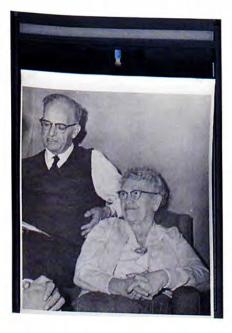
You are cordially invited to attend the dedication of Lytle Hall Saturday, May 7, 1977

Lytle Hall Dedication Committee

Dedication: 3:00 p.m. - Lytle Hall Courtyard RSVP by April 30, 1977

> Invitation Card to the dedication ceremony, from the Rohrbach archives

Dr. Lytle in the Archives



Dr. and Mrs. Lytle from the Rohrbach Archives



Dr. Lytle from the Rohrbach Archives



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> MISS RUTH M. WINRICH D.S. AM Separator of South Gode, Training School

JAMES S. GRIM A.B., A.M., PLD Professor Geography and Sonsor Sensor Member of Taculay

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The Keystonia 1936

Dr. Lytle staff photo in the Keystonia 1934 from the Rohrbach digital archive

Dr. Lytle's staff photo in the Keystonia 1936 from the Rohrbach digital archive

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Dr. Lytle's staff photo in the Keystonia 1943 from the Rohrbach digital archive Dr. Lytle's staff photo with his signature in the Keystonia 1945 from the Rohrbach digital archive

Jessica Licker is a senior English major at Kutztown University with minors in Library Science and Math. She is part of the honors program, the English Honors Society Sigma Tau Delta, the Library Science Fraternity Alpha Beta Alpha, and the Association of Women in Math.





Joseph Smith is from Millersville, PA and is currently pursuing a bachelor's in Professional Writing at Kutztown. His writing ranges from poetry to drama, and he also performs stand-up comedy. His writing has been featured in Shoofly Magazine and Essence, both on-campus publications.

Pualani Wilder is a junior studying Professional Writing and Applied Digital Arts. In her free time, she enjoys theme parks, traveling, and playing video games. Wilder has been a part of various clubs while at Kutztown, including the Honors PR Committee, the Quidditch Team, and Shoofly Literary Magazine. She is also a studio monitor for the Idea Studio in the Sharadin Arts Building. Wilder's favorite thing about the Archives is being able to dive into Kutztown's History firsthand.





Rebecca McClaine is completing a Professional Writing major and Literature minor in May 2021. She also serves as Head of Fiction for Shoofly and as a copy and line editor for the Keystone Newspaper. After graduating, McClaine will be working as a quality assurance technician at BioMed Sciences. Outside of school and work, she enjoys spending time with family, reading, and writing fiction.

Laura Ramsey is a senior Professional Writing major. During the Summer she will be completing an internship with Berks County Living Magazine and plans to pursue magazine writing and freelance movie/TV review writing. In her free time, she loves to play her drum kit, read, listen to music, and watch movies. Ramsey also helped with the layout of the magazine.





Matthew Brandy is a junior studying professional writing, with a minor in political science. He has been working at the Archives for nearly his entire college career. He is a member of the Model United Nations Club, the Keystone Newspaper, and the Essence Fine Arts and Literary Magazine. He has written articles for the Keystone Newspaper, the Archive magazine, and Her Campus. In his free time, he enjoys skateboarding, playing guitar, and playing videogames with friends.

Jamie Klaum is a senior Professional Writing major with a minor in Criminal Justice. She is interning at the Archives and is the editor of the Archives Magazine. She works as the Business Manager of the Keystone Newspaper and was recently published in Shoofly, a literary magazine on campus. She is also a member of both the Honor Society Tau Sigma and the English Honor Society Sigma Tau Delta. She enjoys reading, writing, and hiking outside of school and work.



Other Contributions to the Second Edition:

Cover and end page by Kathy Evans, previous editor of the Archives Magazine.

Some research, writing, and pictures contributed by Gabe Olah in the piece titled, "What's In a Name? A Dedication to Dr. Clyde Francis Lytle."

University Archivist and Librarian, Sue Czerny, oversaw the research and creation of the magazine.

Notes

Our Sources and More Information

All research and images come from within the Archives. It can be found either from rooms 203, 208, and 208-A of the Rohrbach Library or from the online digital database. For more information visit the Archives or these websites listed below.

Beacon on the Hill, 1866-1966

The Keith Haring Foundation, haring.com

The Keystone Newspaper

Kutztown University Digital Archives, library.kutztown.edu The Kutztown State Teacher's College Yearbook, 1935

Kutztown State Teacher's Handbook, 1933-34 and 1934-35

LGBTQ+ Resource Center, Kutztown University

Rohrbach Library Archives, Kutztown University

Women's Center, Kutztown University

