Common Threads

150 Years of Millersville-Lancaster Connections
John Miller is considered to be the founder of Millersville, Pennsylvania. Miller was a blacksmith and also the operator of a general store. In 1761 the Lancaster Street Lottery was signed for pieces of land outside of Lancaster by Robert Thompson, John Harris, Adam Simon Kuhn, Joseph Pugh, and John Miller. John Miller, from the lottery scheme, received the land that Millersville University stands on today.
Originally, in 1761, the borough was called Millersburg and covered about 300 acres. He laid out the land into five acre lots, subject to an annual quit rent. The town had streets laid out on the four sides of the largest purchasers. The town included Frederick Street, George Street, Blue Rock Road, Duke Street, Prince Street, Ann Street, Elizabeth Street, and Ferdinand Street. Sometime before 1798 the name Millersburg changed to Millerstown and the town’s boundaries increased to what is now Manor Avenue and extended to the corner of North George Street towards Lancaster. The town was finally called Millersville in 1855 with the development of the Lancaster County Normal School, later to be known as Millersville University.
On February 9, 1767, the founder of Millersville, John Miller was arrested for debt by Jacob Witmer, to whom he was indebted £22. When Miller was released from jail, he moved back to Lancaster and built a house on South Queen Street. The growth of Millersville rapidly increased over the years because of the University and it became known as the home of the first State Normal School.
Born November 16, 1805 in Strasburg, Pennsylvania, Thomas Henry Burrowes was one of the most influential men in Pennsylvania’s history of Education. During his childhood, Burrowes traveled with his family to Ireland, Quebec, and finally returned to their family home in Pennsylvania. He received his college education at Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland and in 1828 entered Yale College Law School. Admitted to the bar in Lancaster County in 1829, Burrowes became prominent in politics and was elected to the State Legislature in 1831, again in 1832, and was appointed by Gov. Ritner to be Secretary of State in 1835. Burrowes was Pennsylvania's state superintendent of public instruction from 1835 to 1838 and again from 1860 to 1863.
Known as the “great organizer” of the Pennsylvania public school system, he wrote the Normal School Law of Pennsylvania, in which thirteen State Normal Schools would be organized. In 1854 the law was passed and it provide for the County Superintendence. Burrowes had the salary for the office in Lancaster more than any other county in the State, so that he would be able to secure Prof. J.P. Wickersham for the office. With Wickersham in office and the prospect at hand, Burrowes saw this as a chance to take a leap forward for Lancaster County. With help from his friend Wickersham, Burrowes helped found Millersville Normal School in 1855.

Thomas Burrowes saw the formation of Millersville Normal School as an endeavor to improve public education, a battle that Burrowes fought for his entire life. The Lancaster County Normal Institute opened on April 17, 1855 in the borough of Millersville, and was seen as a turning point in the history of public education in Pennsylvania. Burrowes watched the growth and progress of the Normal School with keen interest, and encouraged its development in its guiding of the future teachers of Pennsylvania.
J.P. Wickersham was one of the key people to help with the formation and development of the Millersville Normal School. James Pyle Wickersham was born on the 5th of March, 1825, in Newlin Township, Chester County. Raised Quaker, Wickersham started his education at a country school and then passed to the Unionville Academy. At the age of 15 he took charge of the country school that he had received his early education. In 1845, at the age of 20, Wickersham became the principal of the Marietta Academy. He originally had wanted to read law, but in finding that he was successful as a teacher, and with the advice of his family, he remained a teacher and forgot the study of law. In 1847 Wickersham married a former schoolmate by the name of Emerine I. Taylor. By 1852, his twenty students at Marietta Academy grew to over a hundred.
In 1853 he was one of the organizers of the County Teachers, Institute and the State Teachers’ Association of the county and was important in the campaigning for the establishment of the County and State Superintendence. In 1855, with the help of Thomas H. Burrowes, Wickersham helped establish a Normal Institute at Millersville. The school made an outstanding impression on the education and local community that it was decided to continue as a permanent institution, which in a few short years would become the First Pennsylvania Normal School. In the winter of 1855, John C. Martin of Earl Township and one of the organizers of the Teachers’ Association of the county introduced a resolution called upon Superintendent Wickersham to hold a summer school for teachers, where they would get training to become more proficient teachers. The resolution was passed unanimously and Wickersham organized the teachers’ training school now known as Teachers’ College. The Teachers’ College was so successful that in the fall of 1856 he resigned his superintendency position, and he in turn became principal of the Normal School.
When Robert E. Lee and his Confederate troops invasion upon Pennsylvania soil, Principal Wickersham organized a company of men, who were mostly students of the Normal School. They became part of the 47th Pennsylvania Regiment, of which he was made their Colonel. Wickersham’s regiment was sent to the coal fields to look after the enemies in the rear. He proved to be a very successful leader of troops during their time at battle.

After the Civil War, Lafayette College conferred a degree upon him, and in 1866 Governor Curtain appointed Wickersham State Superintendent of Schools, in which capacity he adjusted, reconstructed, and perfected the educational system of the State for 14 years, until recognized as one of the best in the Union. After retiring from the office of State Superintendent, President Arthur appointed Col. Wickersham minister to Denmark. He only stayed a year because of the health of his wife. He wrote several books including *School Economy* and *Methods of Instruction*, which were for a long time the standard and were translated into French, Spanish, and Japanese. His best work was issued in 1886 under the title *History of Education of Pennsylvania*.

J. P. Wickersham died after a brief illness on March 25, 1891 in his home in Lancaster City.
Sallie Bolton was one of the first students and teachers at the Lancaster County Normal School. Sallie was born on February 27, 1836 in Homeville, located in Upper Oxford Township, Chester County. In the fall of 1855, Sallie began her career as a student at the Normal School. In 1856, Sallie began to teach, along with taking classes. The Normal School’s principal, John Stoddard, hired Sallie to teach reading, geography, and arithmetic at the school part time.
During her time at Millersville, Sallie Bolton wrote regular letters to her mother, Mary Anne Bolton from her dorm room. On May 4, 1856, Sallie wrote to her mother about her schedule:

We have two lectures a week on teaching by Wickersham and one from Stoddard on scientific subjects and these all have to be written out besides reciting six lessons each day, which of course must be studied. We also have a teaching exercise about twice a week in which some of us feign to be scholars and some other one a teacher and we thus show our manner of teaching. This to me is a most embarrassing and unpleasant business. I have not been a teacher yet, but await my turn with fear and trembling.
While a student and teacher at the Normal School, Sallie received education from such notable figures in the school’s early history as Professor John Stoddard, James P. Wickersham, and Professor Edward Brooks. She attended Page Society gatherings and wrote for the Yankee Blade, which was a publication of the Page Literary Society.
When Sallie left Millersville in 1858, she married John Y. Pyle. They settled down in Drumore Township where Sallie taught school, as well as in Upper Oxford Township. Sallie died on December 30, 1916.
When one thinks of Millersville in rural Lancaster County, in the late 19th century, the word ‘revolt’ does not usually come to mind. But in the summer of 1881, a revolt, or crisis, as the board of trustees called it, occurred at Millersville State Normal School.

During the summer term of 1881, there were 500 students enrolled at the institution. New rules and stricter enforcement of the rules had recently been presented and exercised within the school; with emphasis on stricter regulations on the involvement between the sexes on campus, and in particular, outside the classroom. The Normal School allowed for coeducational instruction to be a feature of the school, but there was a thin line to how far the involvement could be with the other sexes. Many students felt the constraints of the restrictions, but found creative ways around them at times. In late May-early June, over a week’s time there were as many as four incidents where men and women were confronted by faculty monitors for incidents involving ‘innocent’ meetings of individuals from opposite sexes. Appleton Bash, student editor, reproached the administration on May 28, at a Normal Society event, about the strict enforcement of the rules and received a faculty reprimand. In daily chapel soon after, Principal Brooks informed the entire student body that public criticism of the administration would not be tolerated.
III. RELATION OF THE SEXES.

1. It is expected that the ladies and gentlemen of the Institution will treat one another with politeness, and in accordance with the usages of good society.

2. No prolonged conversation between the sexes must take place in the Chapel, in the Recitation Rooms, or in the Halls.

3. At the close of the evening lectures or society meetings, all will repair immediately to their respective rooms.

4. No student shall correspond, meet, walk, or ride with one of the opposite sex, except in case of necessity; and then only with the permission of the Principal. A violation of this rule will be severely punished.

5. Gentlemen students having sisters or cousins in the Institution whom they wish to visit, may obtain Visiting Cards from the Principal, which will admit them to the privileges of the Ladies' Parlor at certain specified times.

6. Students of the two sexes, other than relatives, cannot meet privately except by the special permission of the Principal. Gentlemen, not students, desiring to call upon lady students, must obtain permission of the Principal. Except for special reasons, no visiting will be permitted on the Sabbath.

These regulations have been adopted after very careful consideration as to what would promote the good of the Institution, and of those connected with it. It is hoped that they will recommend themselves to the good sense of every student, and be obeyed because they are reasonable and right.
On Saturday, June 4, there was a joint program of musical performances, literary recitals, and debates by the Page and Normal Societies. At the end of the evening, editor Joseph W. Coates rose for the reading of the Normal Review and the Page Weekly. Instead of the reading, he berated the administration under the appearance of “Autocracy at Millersville.” When Coates finished his speech, there was tremendous applause from the student body. J.B. Hipple, another student, stood up and commented to second Coates’s statements, and criticized Principal Brooks by names for the position he had taken against free speech the previous day. Hipple was cheered as well, while the faulty sat there in disbelief.

The faculty voted to expel Coates, suspended Hipple, and stated that “all students who have engaged in fomenting a spirit of insubordination…hereby receive our unqualified censure.” Any student who left campus without permission would not be allowed to return. After Principal Brooks announced the new terms on Tuesday morning, 80 students got up from their seats and left the chapel in protest. The next day, over 100 Millersville students marched through Lancaster City, singing and chanting, carrying a banner that said “Free Speech.” In days the event made it to the newspapers up and down the east cost, including the New York Times.
It was written:

… The Millersville School row is one of the most interesting of all, for it rests upon causes which appeal with passionate force to every human heart; it is the result, in short, of an attempt by an ancient and jejune Professor to repeal with his puny regulations a law which is older than books and schools—that every fellow has a right to see his girl when and where he pleases, and will, though a thousand spectacled Professors stand in his way. … Against these inhuman rules the noble soul of Mr. Appleton Bash, a student in the school, tempestuously rebelled, and he carried the banner of revolt among his associates with such effect that in the reunion exercises papers were read and remarks were made severely criticising the Faculty for their order. The Faculty suspended some of their critics and expelled others, whereupon the students held an indignation meeting in the Town Hall and seventy of them withdrew from the school, and accompanied by nearly twice that number of their fellows, went to Lancaster, where they paraded the streets bearing banners covered with inscriptions uncomplimentary to the Faculty. … Of course, these young men know they are right, and the fact that the Faculty, the Trustees, and most of the townspeople are on the other side only strengthens their conviction. But reports from Millersville are ominously silent as to the attitude of the girls in this dreadful quarrel. …
Principal Brooks wanted the matter settled at once, so the school decided that “any student who is suspended or expelled from this institution shall be prohibited from entering the building or the grounds.” The faculty decided to re-admit without prejudice any student who had marched but not signed the petition and student who would not admit their error were not permitted to return to the school. The school entered a transformation in the next year. The faculty was encouraged to be more sociable with the students and there was an increase in social freedom with permission given for an increased number of “socials” or student mixers, and holiday programs. Students were allowed to venture beyond the grounds of the campus, but men still had more freedom than women, who were expected to be chaperoned when going out.

“The Revolt of 1881” put Millersville State Normal School and Lancaster County on the map for the changing ideals of society at the turn of the century.
Lillian Welsh, M.D. was a graduate from Millersville Normal School who defied the restraints placed upon women in 19th century society. She was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania in 1858. Her father was General Thomas Welsh and her mother was Annis F. Young. Her father was a military hero from the Civil who died of sickness after the Battle of Vicksburg.

After graduating from Millersville Normal School in 1875, she taught at Millersville for two and a half years, before teaching in her hometown of Columbia. She received her Ph.D. in medicine at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and studied for three semesters as a matriculated student at the University of Zurich. In 1889, Dr. Mary Sherwood and Dr. Lillian Welsh took the first course in Bacteriology offered in the University of Zurich. In 1890 she returned from medical study at the University of Zurich, where women had been received since 1865, and was appointed to a position as assistant resident physician in the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pa. It was the first hospital for the insane where women patients were entirely under the medical care of women. On February 22, 1892, Dr. Welsh took up residence in Baltimore, Maryland to join her friend Dr. Mary Sherwood, in an attempt to establish themselves in the practice of medicine. She did some post-graduate medical work in the medical department of the Johns Hopkins University and began some research work in physiological chemistry.
The Women's College in Baltimore Maryland was originally known as the Methodist College for girls and Dr. Welsh had first heard of it while studying medicine in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. In 1892 the Women's Medical College of Baltimore was the only medical school in Maryland admitting women. She was one of the eight women who applied for the College Club charter in 1894, at the future Goucher College. She then became the resident physician and a member of the faculty at the then Women's College. While at the Women's College in Baltimore, Dr. Welsh was a Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, and Physical Training. This appointment as a Professor necessitated a “visit of observation” to Sweden, Germany and England.
Dr. Lillian Welsh spent her life as a teacher and doctor, and took on the role of inspirer for women to join the medical profession by writing articles in newspapers, writing her autobiography, and lecturing her students. Dr. Lillian Welsh was eager for the improvement of conditions for the education of girls. She was an advocate for women’s suffrage and attended her first suffrage meeting ever when she was a student of medicine in Philadelphia in 1888. Dr. Welsh once wrote in her autobiography about her friend Dr. Sherwood and herself: We were two ordinary women who had looked forward from early girlhood to the possibility of self-support, who had gone into teaching because it was the only profession with any intellectual outlook which promised self-support and who had, following our intellectual bent, gone into medicine because we were interested in science and in human nature.

Dr. Lillian Welsh died in 1938.
Gertrude I. Johnson and Mary Tiffany Wales were two women who had big dreams and made them come true with hard work and determination. Both women were graduates of Pennsylvania State Normal School in Millersville, Gertrude Johnson in 1895 and Mary T. Wales in 1893. Gertrude Johnson was born in 1876 in Norristown, Pennsylvania. After graduation, she went on to receive a Masters Degree in 1897, teach in the public schools for a time, and then returned home where she took a position in a bank and trust company. Mary T. Wales was born in 1874 in Wilmington, Delaware. After graduation she taught the business skills she had learned at Millersville for five years in Pennsylvania and then twelve more years in Massachusetts.
In 1911, Mary T. Wales decided to take some time off from teaching and came to Providence, Rhode Island. Soon after Gertrude Johnson also came to Rhode Island and the two ladies resumed their friendship. They both acquired jobs at the Providence branch of the Bryant and Stratton chain of business schools and learned many skills and great amounts of knowledge about business working there. They believed that they should start their own school with skills they had learned at both Bryant and Stratton and Millersville. Gertrude Johnson and Mary T. Wales founded Johnson and Wales University in 1914 and helped increase the availability and quality of business education for both men and women. Johnson and Wales University has grown over the past 91 years to become one of the number one business schools in America with campuses in Providence, Rhode Island; Norfolk, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; North Miami, Florida; Vail, Colorado; Worcester, Massachusetts; and Gothenburg, Sweden.

Mary T. Wales died in 1952 and soon after Gertrude Johnson moved back to Pennsylvania where she eventually died in Norristown on May 4, 1961.
Millisville had a number of prominent African-American families; one of these families was the Epps family. Benjamin Epps operated his own coal business in Millersville. Mr. Epps sent three of his children to the Model School, who eventually attended the Normal School: Emanuel, Lydia and Mabel. Emanuel was graduated from MSNS in 1897 at the age of 18, being the first African-American to graduate from Millersville. Emanuel went on to become a bookkeeper at the Five Points Silk Mill in Columbia. In 1899 he committed suicide at the silk mill, possibly because he was distraught over a young woman though it was never proved.
Harry Justin Roddy was a man who loved to teach and to learn. Known to most as Justin Roddy, he was born on May 25, 1856 in Landisburg, Pennsylvania to William Henry and Susan Catherine (Waggoner) Roddy. Justin Roddy began his student career at Millersville Pennsylvania State Normal School in 1879 and he graduated with the B.S. degree in 1881. In 1883 he received from Millersville the M.S. degree and in 1909 received his Ph.D. from Kansas City University. Dr. Roddy married Anna Houck Graver on December 21, 1891 and they had two children.
Dr. Roddy spent 65 years of his life teaching. For ten years, 1877-1887, he taught in the public schools of Pennsylvania. In 1887 he began his career at the Millersville State Normal School where he continued to work until the age of 70 in 1926. While at Millersville, Dr. Roddy was the Director of Geography and Geology (1906-1908), Head of the Science work (1908-1926), and was called upon to teach geography, manual training, pedagogy, English, and other subjects. Later, while head of the Science work, he was able to limit his teaching to the sciences-physics, botany, zoology, astronomy, and geology. After retiring from teaching at Millersville, Dr. Roddy decided he was too active to retire all together, so at once he undertook new adventure as Curator of the North Museum and Professor of Geology in Franklin and Marshall College. He served there until he was forced to quit in 1942 at the age of 86.

Dr. Justin Roddy loved to teach and loved the interaction he had with his students in the classroom, in the laboratory, or in the field. He was known not only as a great professor, but as a geologist, naturalist, botanist, herpetologist, paleontologist, and one of Lancaster’s great natural scientists. He is credited with the discovery of 25 new species of Cambrian fossils, and the valuable contribution to geology with his investigations of the calcareous concretions made by the blue-green algae which he found in some of the Lancaster County streams.

Dr. Justin Roddy died in Pittsburgh on September 4, 1943, at the age of 87.
Lyman Earl Reifsnyder was born 1920 in Altoona, Pennsylvania. Lyman began his college career at Millersville State Teachers College in 1940. While at Millersville, “Dutch”, as he was called, was very active in campus activities. Lyman was, as his graduating yearbook named him, “a basketball coach’s dream-come-true.” He was tall and blond, and excelled in a number of activities, but none more than basketball.
In 1942, Dutch was Captain of the basketball team, and the second highest individual scorer in the State, and was the one big drawing card of the season. At the season’s end Dutch had scored 418 points, which added to his total of the three previous years, which brought his total amount of points, since starting at Millersville, to 1027. Lyman also excelled in tennis, led his Sophomore Class as Vice President, was an active Pageite and Varsity Club member. Lyman majored in Geography and History and graduated from Millersville in 1942.
Lyman Reifsnyder was a 1st Lt. in the U.S. Marine Corps, 4th Marine Division during World War II. He was posthumously awarded the Silver Star. His name is mentioned at the American Memorial Park in Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands. Like many before and after him, he served not only his school, but the United States as well.
Betty Curtis and Yvonne Lambert were roommates at Millersville, beginning in the fall 1958.

Originally from Harrisburg, PA, Better served in the military for several years and completed 2 years at Los Angeles City College before arriving at Millersville.

Yvonne was from Coatesville, PA, and attended Millersville despite her high school guidance counselor's assertions that she should enroll at Cheney.
Both women served as student teachers in Lancaster, and went on to contribute in the field of education in the city of Lancaster and the state of Pennsylvania.
Millersville State College and Lancaster County received an awakening to the Yippie movement of the 1970s, when Yippie leader and Chicago Seven Defendant Abbie Hoffman, Defense Attorney Leonard Weinglass, and Black Panther attorney Gerald B. Lefcourt came to speak to the students on March 17, 1971.

Citizens of the Lancaster community, as well many on campus protested and were opposed to Hoffman’s coming to speak at Millersville. The school began reconsidering the scheduling of Hoffman after many of the objections were made by numerous local residents and “serious thinking” civic leaders. Dr. William H. Duncan, Millersville State College president stated:

- “The people are fearful that a man of this type will spread dissension and create havoc. But it is not likely that Hoffman will give any ideas of use language that the college community does not already know. In my judgment the college campus is the appropriate arena for various points of view. I would not have personally invited Hoffman to speak here and believe that the decision to bring him here was an exercise of poor judgment. But I respect the prerogative of the student and faculty committee to invite him.”
Controversial Figures to Speak

Abbie Hoffman, one of the Chicago Seven, Leonard Weinglass, a Chicago Seven attorney and Gerald N. Lefcourt, Black Panther attorney will appear next Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Lyceum Auditorium.

The three will conduct a panel type discussion concerning "The Limits of Political Dissent." Each speaker will be allotted 15 minutes to present his views and following this presentation will be a question and answer period.

Hoffman and the two attorneys are scheduled for the date originally assigned to Senator Edward M. Kennedy, who cancelled the appointment. The trio are currently on tour of college campuses presenting similar panel discussions.

Youth International Party

Hoffman, 33 year old leader of the Youth International Party in the United States, is currently free on $25,000 bail pending his appeal on conviction of inciting to riot at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

During the Chicago Seven trial, he was also sentenced eight months by Judge Julius J. Hoffman of the U.S. District Court on 33 separate counts of contempt of court.

Hoffman's books: "Revolution, for the Hell of It" and "Woodstock When?" have each sold over 250,000 copies. Next Wednesday he will discuss his next book which is a 250 page handbook for survival and warfare entitled "Real This Book."

Weinglass is a graduate of the Streets of The Lower East Side and he raps in street talk about the various (over 60) arrests he's had the initials, especially the Chicago Conspiracy Trial and his views on cultural revolution.

Beside in Six Stairs

Weinglass was banned to all states yet managed to speak to over a million people on campuses during the year. Some Agnew has said about him. "Twenty-five years ago they chased guys like that around with butterfly nets, now they say television camera.

Leonard Weinglass, 36, assisted William M. Kunstler in defense of the Chicago Seven. He too was sentenced 28 months and five days for contempt of court.

Weinglass is deeply concerned for the American judicial system and the preservation of the basic human rights promised in the Constitution. When confronted with what motivates him to lay a course on the line to represent controversial figures as Tom Hayden, Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman, he replied, "At stake is continuing liberty and what should be liberty for people, not just the demands of a few of himself than he (Continued on Page 4)
Abbie Hoffman at Millersville

Hoffman, Weinglass and Lefcourt were invited to Millersville by a committee made up of five faulty and five students and the vote was not unanimous. Before the event, Millersville Borough Police and the state police were called in to provide adequate security for the event for fear of protests. The event was held at Lyte Auditorium and it was a full house. The three men spoke individually for about 15 minutes each, and then discussed their views as a group, followed by a question and answer session from the students. Hoffman’s talk was full of obscenities (shocking at the time) and in general left the audience disappointed to their high expectations of this ‘thrilling’ and ‘scandalous’ man. While Hoffman was speaking, a group of college and high school students tried to barge through the glass doors and force their way into the auditorium. He encouraged the students to go to Washington to take part in a march in Washington and talked about his views of those running the foreign policy in the US, Vietnam, and free speech, among other topics. The three men were paid $1,200 each ($3000 total) to come and speak to the Millersville students and many of the parents and tax payers were angry to have to pay for a speaker who they disagreed completely with and feared were putting wrong thoughts into the students.

Hoffman was banned in 23 states by the time he came to Millersville State College, but was able to come to Lancaster County and affect the citizens of students that were able to here his message. He was one of many on the long list to come to Millersville, which included: Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, Lucretia Mott, Ronald Reagan, Maya Angelou, Arthur Miller, etc.
The CDRE is comprised of faculty members and student research assistants. The center conducts research into various issues related to disasters and terrorism. Their work includes, but is not limited to, investigation of behavioral and organizational issues related to mitigation, planning, and response to disasters and terrorism.

The Center engages in research and educational activities aimed at serving the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the region, the nation and beyond. Center faculty members have been involved with assisting all of these geographical areas. The CDRE develops educational and training opportunities directed toward public policy makers, emergency personnel, the mass media, and average citizens.
No one has brought the public eye onto Millersville University and Lancaster County more than Dr. G. Terry Madonna. Dr. George Terry Madonna was born in Lancaster and received his Secondary degree in Social Studies. He went on received his Ph.D. in political history from the University of Delaware. Dr. Madonna soon became Professor of American History and Politics at Millersville University and for over 30 years taught and wrote about his two academic specialties: the American presidency and American political parties and political behavior. While at Millersville he was professor and chair of the Government Department and headed the Center for Politics and Public Affairs at Millersville University.
Dr. Madonna has made amazing contributions to the study of politics. Since founding the Keystone Poll in 1992, he was become the pollster for the Philadelphia Daily News, CN8, the Comcast Network, The Harrisburg Patriot News, WGAL-TV (Lancaster), The Pittsburgh Tribune Review, and WTAE-TV (Pittsburgh). He has also polled for KYW-TV (Philadelphia), Fox, 29-TV (Philadelphia), WITF-TV, public television, (Harrisburg), and The Lancaster New Era. Dr. Madonna hosts Pennsylvania Newsmakers, a weekly statewide news and commentary program. Other media programs that he is apart of include a weekly radio interview called Capitol Watch, is a regular analyst for WGAL-TV (Lancaster), is a substitute host for Gary Sutton's talk radio program WSBA-South Central PA, and has also provided election coverage for WHYY-TV, public television in Philadelphia, WPVI-TV (Philadelphia), and WITF-TV, public television in central Pennsylvania. Dr. Madonna is a frequent political analyst and public affair's commentator and has provided analysis to such newspapers as the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, the Wall Street Journal, U.S.A. Today, Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Daily News, the Pittsburgh Tribune Review, the Christian Science Monitor, National Public Radio, CNN, ABC News and CBS News, to name just a few. He has appeared on CNN's Inside Politics, CBS News, ABC News, and NBC News and has contributed to political web sites for MSNBC and Fox News.

Dr. Madonna is the author of numerous publications in the fields of American history, government, and politics. He has served on numerous governmental boards and commissions and served in the 1970s as a Lancaster County Commissioner. Also, he has received numerous awards and honors including a Distinguished Professor Award by the Pennsylvania Department of Education, the President’s Medallion at Millersville University, and a special commendation for scholarship and leadership from the Board of Governors of the State System of Higher Education. He has been named an “Outstanding Speaker of the Year” by the Speech Communication Society of Pennsylvania; served as a Commonwealth Speaker for the Pennsylvania Humanities Council; and is a recipient of the Daniel Roselle Award by the Middle States Council for the Social Studies.

Dr. Madonna is currently works at Franklin and Marshall College as Director of the Center for Politics and Public Affairs, Professor of Public Affairs, and Director of the Franklin and Marshall Keystone Poll.
Millersville University once cast the world’s most famous triceratops in bronze for permanent display at the Smithsonian Institution. In the summer of 2001 the finished bronze skull and jawbone were installed outside the main entrance of the National Museum of Natural History in Washington D.C. The completed skull sculpture weighed about 2,000 pounds and was approximately seven feet long.
The original skull was discovered in Wyoming in the late 1880s by John Bell Hatcher, who transported the bones to Washington D.C. In 1905, the mount was first put on display and was taken down in 1999 due to weakening of the fossil bones. The museum wanted to a bronze rendition of the triceratops skull as a public sculpture. Millersville University, competing with commercial foundries, won the bid for this prestigious project due to the fact that it has one of the top university foundries in the East. Millersville’s team for the project was overseen by admired professor of sculpture, Ike Hay, brought together a talented and dedicated team which included Millersville University artists-in-residents George Mummert ’96, Richard Klyver and Sean Bradley, alumni Jennifer Chunko ’95 and Kevin Lehman ’00, and current students at the time Gabriella Trembecka, and Kirk Hawthorne. The Smithsonian had Peter Kroehler “85, a vertebrate paleontology preparatory, who helped disassemble the original triceratops bones for conservation, provide his expertise throughout the project.
The project combined the technology of old and that of the new. The latest 3-D scanning technology created the digital dinosaur, but the process of casting the skull in bronze was the same as used in the Bronze Age, 11,000-3,500 B.C. The digitalized information from the original skeleton was used to create a full size skull created in a lightweight resin material. From that, silicone molds were made which the Smithsonian provided to Millersville for casting. Ike Hay and his crew of artists used a method known as “lost wax” casting, and in order to cast the massive skull in bronze the pieces of the skull were cut into smaller pieces. Once cast in bronze the pieces were cleaned and welded together.
The triceratops skull, bearing the foundry stamp from Millersville University, plus the names of who worked on it, made its final journey to the National Museum of Natural History in the summer of 2001, six months after the project’s start.
This exhibition was held in the reading room of the Willson Memorial Building at the Lancaster County Historical Society, 22 April-30 July 2005 and was prepared by Laura B. Kuchmay & Janet L. Dotterer. An accompanying article was published in the Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society, volume 108, number 1, Spring 2006.
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