In the past 5 years, the Green Bank Telescope (GBT) has discovered at least 60 new radio pulsars in globular clusters, effectively doubling the number known. The vast majority of these new systems are millisecond pulsars and about half of them are members of binaries. The rich cluster Terzan 5 alone now contains 33 known millisecond pulsars, by far the most of any globular cluster. Many of the pulsars are truly unique and/or exotic objects that could only have been produced in dense cluster cores after stellar interactions. Some of the stranger systems include the fastest known spinning neutron star (PSR J1748-2446ad at 716 Hz), 9 highly eccentric binary systems, at least 5 eclipsing systems, and 2 millisecond pulsars which seemingly have main-sequence-like stellar companions. Several of these pulsars constrain the equation of state of matter at supra-nuclear densities, while others will eventually provide masses of spun-up neutron stars and interesting tests of gravitational theories. In addition, the pulsars will allow us to probe a wide variety of other astrophysics such as eclipse mechanisms, cluster dynamics, and the structure of the interstellar medium.