



Rutgers through the Centuries: 250 Years of Treasures from the Archives

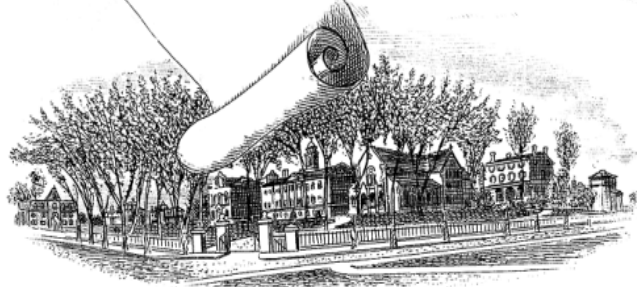
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Special Collections and University Archives

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Acknowledgements

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All exhibition items are from Special Collections and University Archives, Rutgers University Libraries, unless otherwise noted.

*Erika B. Gorder, Curator
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RUTGERS THROUGH THE CENTURIES:

250 YEARS OF TREASURES FROM THE ARCHIVES

Two and a half centuries is a long time. Twelve generations, each with its own dreams, great achievements, and dramatic crises, have passed since the founding of what has become Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. In that time the institution has transformed again and again, gradually unrecognizable to those who once knew it well. These changes have been driven by great questions and mundane ones. How can we make a more just and fair society? What is worth knowing? What is good? But also, what is popular? And of course, how much will it cost? The [history of Rutgers is] the story of those two and a half centuries . . . marking institutional evolution and revolution in response to changing times, changing leadership, and chance. The story includes achievements and embarrassments, much as the broader history of the United States does. But in the balance, the emergence of a world-class public university serving a diverse student body in a dizzying array of fields of endeavor and continuing to engage the deepest questions of human experience is something worth celebrating.

From Rutgers, A 250th Anniversary Portrait (2015)

Rutgers through the Centuries celebrates 250 years of Rutgers history beginning from its founding in 1766 to its emergence as a comprehensive research university in the 21st century. The exhibition features important historical documents; vivid photographs and illustrations; and interesting, compelling, and often whimsical artifacts from the extensive collections of the Rutgers University Archives. Capturing 250 years of an institution's history in an exhibition requires careful selection of items that have survived and serve as the documentary record. *Rutgers through the Centuries* provides but a glimpse of the complex story of a very unique institution of higher learning—the only one, in fact, that has been a colonial college, a land-grant institution, and a public research university. Included among the “treasures from the Archives” are founding documents such as the 1770 charter issued by Royal Governor William Franklin, portraits of individuals who had significant impact on the early development of Queen's College, letters and other documents that relate to Rutgers' sometimes cordial, but often troublesome relationship with the Dutch Reformed Church, and early maps of New Brunswick. Academic life is represented by several documents that inform us of the early curriculum, including a fascinating letter written by tutor John Taylor to Queen's College alumnus John Bogart, dictating assignments for those students who left New Brunswick as the British were approaching the city during the American Revolution. Early student life is represented by *Transactions of the Athenian Society of Queen's College*, a volume that records the deliberations of a literary society organized by students in the 18th century; documents and artifacts of the Philoclean and Peithossphian societies, which succeeded the Athenian Society when Queen's College reopened as Rutgers College in 1825; and materials documenting fraternity life, student publishing, athletics, and social events in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Several individuals associated with Rutgers are featured in the exhibition. They include Colonel Henry Rutgers, who served as a Queen's College trustee and made a substantial gift to the college after the

trustees renamed the institution in his honor; George Henry Sharpe, an alumnus from the class of 1847, who served as chief of military intelligence for the Union army during the Civil War; and George Hammell Cook, professor of chemistry and natural science, who was influential in Rutgers receiving the land-grant designation for the state of New Jersey in 1864. Also included are photographs, concert programs, and a record album of Paul Robeson (class of 1919), one of the most talented and controversial graduates of Rutgers.

The transformation of Rutgers from a multipurpose college to a university includes material related to the founding and development of the New Jersey College for Women (NJC) and Douglass College; the expansion of the campus in New Brunswick and Piscataway; and the merger of the University of Newark and the South Jersey Law School and College of South Jersey in Camden with Rutgers in 1946 and 1950, respectively. Students, faculty, and alumni participation in the great conflicts of the 20th century are visually documented in photographs on the Student Army Training Corps (S.A.T.C) during World War I, the Army Specialized Training Program (A.S.T.P) in World War II, and student protests that surfaced on campus during the conflicts in Southeast Asia in the 1960s. In addition to student and faculty opposition to Vietnam, student activism is demonstrated in material relating to the Civil Rights movement (particularly the student takeover of Conklin Hall in Newark), anti-apartheid protests, the women's movement, and gay rights, among others.

Other significant events in *Rutgers through the Centuries* pertain to more recent developments and include the university's membership in the Association of American Universities (AAU), the transformation of undergraduate education, the formation of the Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences (RBHS) through the integration of the former University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ), and the move to "Bigger Time" athletics, which culminated in 2012 with membership into the Big Ten conference and the associated Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), the academic arm of the Big Ten.

While this historical overview of 250 years of Rutgers history contains only a small number of selected items, the Rutgers University Archives contains much more—extensive collections of written records generated by administrative offices of the university, faculty papers documenting the professional careers of individuals in a variety of disciplines, and numerous publications, photographs, and multi-media material. As a research repository, we were extremely pleased to lend our assistance to several authors who have recently published books on Rutgers. For those who view *Rutgers through the Centuries*, we hope it stimulates interest to learn more on the history of the university and we recommend consulting these recent publications: *Raised at Rutgers: A President's Story* (2014), by Richard L. McCormick; *Rutgers Since 1945: A History of the State University of New Jersey* (2015), by Paul G. E. Clemens; and *Rutgers, A 250th Anniversary Portrait* (2015). In addition, a bibliography of "Selected Sources on Rutgers University" appears as part of this exhibition catalog for *Rutgers through the Centuries*.

CASE 1: INTRODUCTION

Manuscript Map of the Corporation of New Brunswick, ca. 1784

Watercolor by T. Sanford Doolittle, ca. late-1850s

Iconic painting of campus by Theodore Sanford Doolittle (Class of 1859) and Professor of Rhetoric, Logic, and Mental Philosophy from 1864 to 1893.

CASE 2: FOUNDING OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE

In his *Rutgers, A Bicentennial History*, historian Richard P. McCormick called Queen's College a "child of controversy." Indeed, the founding of the eighth college in the American colonies resulted from controversy, specifically within the Dutch Reformed Church, the denominational parent of Rutgers University. The establishment of Queen's College also reflected broader social, political, religious, and cultural issues of the 18th century. Religious upheaval, colonial resistance, and the forming of a new nation all played a significant role in defining the institution.

The events leading to the founding of Queen's College began with the Great Awakening, a period of tremendous religious and emotional upheaval that swept through the British colonies in the 1730s. The Awakening also brought bitter conflict within the Dutch Reformed Church. Among the Dutch ministers, two factions emerged—the Coetus, which called for local autonomy on ecclesiastical affairs, including the right to educate and ordain ministers for the pulpit, and the Conferentie, which contested any attempt to break formal ties with foreign authority. Through the efforts of ministers Theodore Frelinghuysen and Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, the long struggle ended on November 10, 1766 when William Franklin, the Royal Governor of New Jersey, issued a charter establishing Queen's College "for the education of youth in the learned languages, liberal and useful arts and sciences, and especially in divinity. . . ." Named in honor of Queen Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, wife of King George III of England, Queen's College began instruction in New Brunswick in November 1771.

Queen's College Charter, 1770

The twice-issued charter outlined the purpose of establishing a college in the Province of New Jersey "for the education of youth in the learned languages, liberal and useful arts and sciences, and especially in divinity, preparing them for the ministry, and other good offices." The charter of 1770 lists thirty-eight of the Trustees by name, in addition to the Royal Governor of New Jersey, the Chief Justice of New Jersey, and the President of the Council. The 1766 charter has never been located, despite extensive searches by both Rutgers College president William H.S. Demarest and University historian Richard P. McCormick, among others.



Queen Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1744-1818) by Allan Ramsey, 1760 Full Length Coronation Portrait. Original displayed in Buckingham Palace, held by The Royal Collection Trust. Founded in 1766, Queen's College is named in honor of Charlotte, the Queen Consort.

Rules and Regulations for the Government of Queen's College in New-Jersey: Enacted by a Board of the Trustees for said College, the 7th day of August, 1787 published in New Brunswick, 1788

Front cover of *Rules and Regulations for the Government of Queen's College*, the first pamphlet that provided admissions requirements, course of study, and regulations governing student conduct and behavior.

View of the City of New Brunswick, from the Railroad Station. Sketch from original by C.C. Abeel, 1845

This sketch is possibly a copy of an earlier painting of the City of New Brunswick as it appeared in 1832. The trustees selected New Brunswick over Hackensack for the location of Queen's College in 1771.

Trustee's Petition to Amend the Charter, October 4, 1769

Finding problems inherent in the original charter that would impact on their ability to raise money in New York and New Jersey, the Trustees of Queen's College appealed to Governor Franklin for an amendment to the 1766 charter in October of 1769. This petition was presented on November 24, 1769 at a meeting of the Provincial Council held at Burlington, New Jersey. Granting their appeal, Franklin issued a new charter on March 20, 1770.

George Whitefield (1714-1770) by John Russell, 1770

Original in the National Portrait Gallery, London

In 1739 George Whitefield, an English Anglican cleric, toured the British colonies and ignited a major religious revival that became known as the First Great Awakening. His emotional preaching style and defiant attitude toward church authority mirrored that of his fellow revivalist Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, the pietistic Dutch minister in the Raritan Valley.

The Sign of the Red Lion, a former tavern on the corner of Albany and Neilson streets in New Brunswick. Previously owned by Brook Farmer in 1761, the tavern was purchased by Queen's College and instruction began in November 1771. The building was acquired by Jacob Hardenbergh, son of the first president of Queen's College, who ultimately sold the building in 1791. By 1807 the building was known as the Albany or **City Hotel** (pictured here).

Manuscript of Raritan Congregation Sending Theodorus Frelinghuysen to Holland, just before August 1, 1743

This document is a copy of the decision of a group of deputies or elders of the Raritan congregations which references Theodore Frelinghuysen's (son of Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen) transatlantic trip to Holland to be ordained. Therefore, it would be dated shortly before August 1, 1743. Deputies of the church from each of the five congregations at Raritan would have been commissioned to decide on recruiting another minister for their congregations. Later the Coetus faction of the Dutch Reformed Church would commission Theodore Frelinghuysen (the younger) to make his trip to the Netherlands in the 1750s in part to raise money for an academy (what would become Queens College).

Translation and interpretation of the document: Dirk Mouw and John Coakley.

Stained Glass Window in Kirkpatrick Chapel depicting the signing of the charter.

Located in the south end of Kirkpatrick Chapel on the Old Queen's Campus, the stained-glass window depicts Governor William Franklin and members of the Trustees signing the Charter that established Queen's College. The window, a gift of Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen in 1941, serves as a reminder of the early history of Rutgers University and the legacy of those who founded Queen's College. An artistic representation of the signing of the charter, there is no evidence that Franklin and the Trustees ceremonially gathered to sign the charter in 1766 or 1770.

Rev. Johannes Ritzema, Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in New York City and leader of the Conferentie faction of the church that opposed separation from Holland.

Foot Stove Belonging to Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh (1735-1790), 1760

Inscription: *"Footstove from Holland brought over by Rev. Rusten Hardenerg. Hardenberg founded Rutgers College. He preached in Somerville, Raritan, North Branch and New Shannock (now Nashanic). Mr. Hardenberg lived on the old Howell farm below Somerville. The stove was used by his descendants, the Howells and Griffiths, in their homes. Also it was used by Mrs. Antrim Campbell, who was Housekeeper for Caleb Miller who owned the Wallace house, now Headquarters for the Colonial Dames, D.A.R., in Somerville. Mrs. Jacob Suydam Williamson Phillips, donor of this stove, was not related to any above mentioned persons, but she knew many of them. When her God-Mother, Mrs. Joseph Gasten, died, this stove was given to her, to warm her in the little home in Lumberville. Hearing of David Johnson's honors, Mrs. Phillips chose him to take this stove and give it to the Rutgers University Library."*

Handmade Nail from Frelinghuysen-Hardenberg House

The house in Somerville is where Rev. John Frelinghuysen and Rev. Jacob Rutsen Hardenberg lived and taught. Built in 1751, it is known as the Old Dutch Parsonage.

Drawing of Copper Mine Tunnel circa 1747 by Cornelius Clarkson Vermeule (Class of 1878)

Map showing location of the copper mine tunnel that runs under what is now Voorhees Campus. The copper mine, ca. 1747 was owned by Philip French, a prominent New Brunswick landowner who also leased the land on which the Sign of Red Lion stood.

Philip French Lease Book, 1737-1774

This volume was the property of Austin Scott (President of the College and Mayor of New Brunswick) presented by him to the Trustees of Rutgers College on November 18, 1896. The entry on page 90 is a lease dated 14 December 1771 conveying to the Trustees of Queens College "the lot (in size 150' x 75') and buildings thereon situation [sic] at the NE corner of French (now Albany) and King's (now Neilson)." The lease is signed by tutors Frederick Frelinghuysen and John Taylor. This is believed to be the first home of the College, the Sign of the Red Lion tavern.

Letter, Theodore Frelinghuysen to wife Elizabeth, October 5, 1759

Manuscript letter of Reverend Theodore Frelinghuysen (the younger), in New York City at the time, to his wife in Albany just before embarking for Amsterdam on his mission respecting an American College. This mission was bestowed on him by the Coetus in May 27-30, 1755. It took him four years before he could begin his journey. The letter is to his wife Elizabeth (née Symes), daughter of Captain Lancaster Symes

of New York City, and shows the tender human element of the events surrounding the founding of the college. Theodore set sail for Holland on October 10, 1759 and never returned. He drowned off Staten Island on the way home. Some excerpts:

“And now my Dear, I must tell you Providence hath so ordered that I have a good opportunity to perform the promise I have made to God and his church to go to Europe on an important affair which the Lord hath put in my Heart...”

“The greatest hardship I labour under is that I am afraid this will give you some trouble at first.....And therefore, my Dear think not that I am wanting in my love for you. It is very hard for me to be so absent from you. But you know if I should be unfaithful in what I have undertaken, it might be of very bad consequence. Besides, I hope it will be for the best, and for our good.”

“And my Dear, seek and love the Lord, seek to obtain his favour and it shall be well with you. And may the Almighty God bless you, and grant that we may in his proper Time meet again with joy. Kiss for me my Dear Babe.”

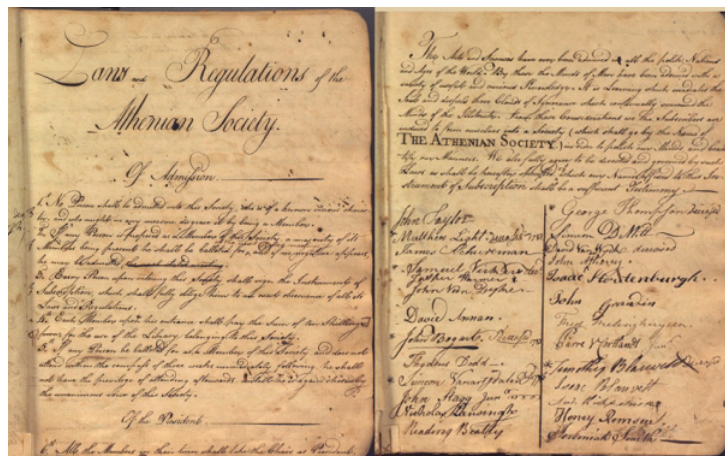
Seal and Stamper, 1766-1892

Thin metal seal of College and stamper used to make seals from 1766 to 1892. Seal “Illustra Sol iustitiae Et Occidentem.” Sun in the middle, stamper has negative impression.

CASE 3: EARLY QUEEN’S COLLEGE AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Five years after receiving its charter, the trustees were prepared to open Queen’s College. They had acquired the “Sign of the Red Lion,” a former tavern located on the corner of Albany and Neilson streets in New Brunswick, to house the students of the college and the Grammar school, as well as Frederick Frelinghuysen, a Princeton graduate (Class of 1770), who was their unanimous choice to serve as the first tutor. Frelinghuysen commenced instruction in November 1771”to cultivate Piety, Learning and Liberty” among the first students of the college. Queen’s College went for over a decade without a president. Governance remained in the hands of the trustees’ committee that assisted Frelinghuysen with directing the business of the college until a suitable president could be secured. The college grew

slowly over the next few years, and by 1774, when the first commencement was held, there were 20 students enrolled. The Rev. Jacob Hardenbergh, dedicated proponent of Queen’s College and soon to become its first president, presided over the memorable event and conferred on behalf of the trustees the first and only degree of the day to Matthew Leydt, son of founder Johannes Leydt of New Brunswick.



Pages from the Transactions of the Athenian Society, a literary society established by the students of Queen’s College in 1776.

As the American Revolution approached, the students of Queen’s College voiced with increased frequency their staunch patriotism. There were very few loyalists among the

students and faculty and along with those at Princeton and Yale, Queen's students proved to be among the strongest supporters of resistance to Great Britain. Discussion on topics pertaining to the Revolution took place at Queen's College during meetings of the Athenian Society, a student literary society established shortly following the opening of the college. Recorded throughout the minutes of the society are frequent references to speeches on liberty, "the future Glory of America," and readings on patriotic themes.

In 1777, during the British occupation of New Brunswick, Queen's College tutor John Taylor gathered a half-dozen students in an abandoned church at North Branch in Somerset County to resume their studies. Called into active service, Taylor was replaced by John Bogart, an alumnus of Queen's, who directed the college until Taylor returned in 1779. The college relocated to several locations in Millstone the following year and eventually was able to return to New Brunswick in the spring of 1781. It was also during the college's stay in North Branch and Millstone that the students revived the Athenian Society.

Map of Early Taverns in New Brunswick by William H. Benedict, 1914

Historical map compiled by Benedict for his article on the history of early taverns in New Brunswick. It shows the Sign of the Red Lion, property of Trustees, then later Jacob Hardenbergh, Jr. It also shows the house of Moses Scott, across the street, from whence a table or barrel was procured and upon it Colonel John Neilson read the Declaration of Independence before an audience of citizens and militia.

The House of the Rev. Johannes Martinus Van Harlingen served as one of several homes to Queen's College during the British occupation of New Brunswick during the American Revolution.

Nail from Van Harlingen House

Door knocker from the Van Harlingen House

Transactions of the Athenian Society, opened to June 29, 1776

Minutes from the *Transactions of the Athenian Society*, a literary society established by the Queen's College students. The entry for June 29, 1776 records that "General Howe with the British Fleet arriving at Sandy Hook, All the Members of the Athenian Society who were able to bear Arms immediately marched to oppose the Enemy. Matters being thus in Confusion, July the 27th the College was suspended to the 21st of October."

Volumes from the Athenian Society Library

The Athenian Society, one of the earliest literary groups of Queen's College (1773-1786), required each of its members to pay the amount of ten shillings "for the use of the library belonging to the society," as recorded in the *Transactions of the Athenian Society, 1776-1786*.

The Plays of William Shakespeare. Philadelphia: Published by C. and A. Conrad & Co., 1810.

A poetical translation of the works of Horace: with the original text and critical notes collected from his best Latin and French commentators. Printed for A. Leathley, and J. Exshaw, in Dame-Street, 1764.

Jacob R. Hardenbergh Commencement Address, 1774

The first two pages of Jacob Hardenbergh's commencement address delivered in October 1774 when he extolled "that men of Learning are of absolute necessity and extensive advantages to Society." In his address, Hardenbergh urged those who had assembled to continue their moral and financial support by sending their children to the college, reflecting on "how reasonable and necessary it is, that the Community should promote and Incourage [sic] the Seats of Learning. . . ."

Map of New Brunswick Raritan River and Environs, 1777

Pen-and-ink and watercolor on tracing paper. Original in Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

“Plan de notre camp à New Brunswick le 12e. juin, notre marche le 14 à Middlebush, la situation du camp le 15e juin, et cette du Genl. Washington à Boundbrook, le poste que le Genl. Sullivan occupoit le 15 dans la nuit pour courir Philadelphia, se postant sur la route de Pennington by Friedrich Adam Julius Von Wangenheim, 1777.”

“plan of our camp at New Brunswick on 12 june and our march on the 14th to Middlebush the location of camp 15th june and that of General Washington at Boundbrook, the station that general Sullivan occupied the 15 in the night to run Philadelphia stationing themselves on the route of Pennington by Friedrich Adam Julius Von Wagenheim, 1777”

Letter from John Taylor to John Bogart, July 2, 1779

The earliest mention of a library or book collection and the curriculum (at least for specific students) appears in a letter from Queen’s College tutor John Taylor to John Bogart, July 2, 1779, during the College’s exile from New Brunswick to North Branch along the Raritan during the Revolutionary War. In this letter, Taylor refers to a “Compend” of English Grammar as well as Johnston’s Dictionary and South’s Grammar located in an “old chest, or in the closet” for Bogart to assign to his charges while he served in the State Regiment. Undoubtedly, there were other works of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and mathematics in the chest or closet, all to support the eighteenth century classical curriculum of the Queen’s College.

Frederick Frelinghuysen (1753-1804) by unknown artist

Frederick Frelinghuysen, a graduate of the College of New Jersey in Princeton (1770), served as the first tutor of Queen’s College in 1771. He was the son of Dinah Van Bergh and Johannes Frelinghuysen. After his mother re-married, Frederick became the step-son of Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh.

Simeon DeWitt Diploma, 1776

Simeon DeWitt, Queen’s College class of 1776, served as General Washington’s Chief Geographer during the Revolution.

CASE 4: FROM QUEEN’S TO RUTGERS COLLEGE

Queen’s College survived the war but faced an uncertain future. The most pressing issue was the lack of leadership. The trustees continued their search for a president with the assistance of the Dutch Church and finally secured the services of the faithful Jacob Hardenbergh in 1786. The college prospered during the next four years but soon fell upon hard times. The trustees discussed and rejected a proposal to merge with Princeton and closed the college in 1795. It remained dormant until a new college building, designed by architect John McComb, appeared with the revival of Queen’s College in 1809. Such resurgence was short-lived



Color drawing of Old Queen’s, ca. 1809 (artist unknown)

as financial difficulties closed the college again in 1816. Prompted by the success of a lottery that yielded \$20,000 in 1825, the trustees reached agreement with the church on a plan to commence instruction. Under this new “Covenant of 1825,” the college opened its doors to thirty students on November 14, 1825. To lead the college in this new beginning, the trustees named as its new president the Rev. Philip Milledoler, Professor of Didactic Theology in the Seminary, a college trustee since 1815, and close friend of a wealthy New York philanthropist who also served for a short time as a Trustee of the College—Colonel Henry Rutgers. Rutgers epitomized those Christian qualities held in such high esteem by both the Synod of the Dutch Church and the Queen’s College trustees. Milledoler suggested changing the name of the college in Henry Rutgers’ honor and received approval from the trustees and the New Jersey Legislature in 1825. With the institution now known as Rutgers College, the trustees, faculty, and students looked to the start of a new and promising era.

John Henry Livingston (1746-1825)

John Henry Livingston, professor of Theology in the Reformed Church, assumed the presidency of Queen’s College in 1810 after declining the position several times. The most influential minister in the Dutch Church and a member of one of the most prominent families in America, Livingston received the degree of doctor of theology from the University of Utrecht and upon returning to New York, he brought back an agreement that ended the controversy between the two factions of the Dutch church in America. While limited in his duties as the college’s president, he was a devoted teacher of theology and prepared numerous students for the ministry.

Laws of Queen’s College, 1810

Following the *Rules and Regulations of Queen’s College* it outlined admissions requirements, course of study, expectation of the faculty, and regulations governing student conduct and behavior.

Broadside Announcing the First Commencement of Rutgers College, 1827

Rutgers College Catalogue, 1830-1831

First extant course catalog for Rutgers College.

Queen’s College building, pre-1825

Watercolor, artist unknown.

Designed by John McComb, and built on land acquired from James Parker.

Queen’s Building Construction Account Book, 1808-1809

Old Queens Building Artifacts:

- Hand-wrought nails
- Iron Pin from the Bell tower of Old Queens
- Handmade icon spikes from Old Queen’s Building
- Hinges
- Latches
- Leather fire bucket, 1844

A Compend of Algebra, 1779

John Taylor's hand-written lectures, notes, and pedagogical compilation including some direct transcription from a mathematics textbook.

Tickets for the Queen's College Literature Lottery, 1812

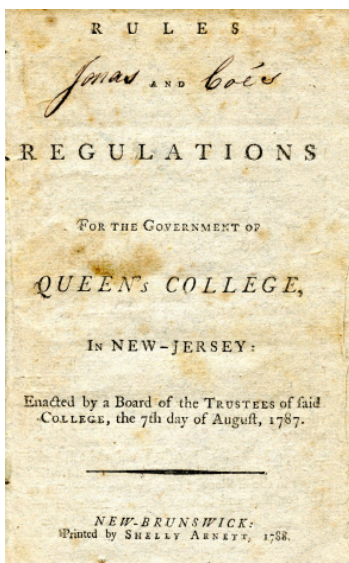
Queen's College faced an uncertain future in the second decade of the 19th century. Severe financial shortages halted construction on its new building. An attempt by the trustees to raise funds by conducting a lottery proved to be an extremely complicated venture and fell short of its intended goal. In 1816, the college was closed for the second time. However, a more successful lottery conducted in 1824 brought the college an additional \$20,000 that was used to endow a professor of mathematics and contributed to the reopening of the college.

Robert Adrain by Ingham ca. 1820-1830

Robert Adrain, born September 30, 1775 in Carrickfergus Ireland, was a professor of mathematics at Queens College from 1809 to 1813. He taught at Columbia from 1814 to 1825, then returned to teaching at Queens College - now Rutgers College, in 1825 and remained there until 1827 when he moved to teach at the University of Pennsylvania. During his lifetime he was extremely active in professional organizations, became a fellow of the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is best known for the method of least squares. Adrain had seven children by his wife Anne Pollock, including Garnett Bowditch Adrain, who served in Congress from 1856 to 1860.

Samuel Judah, Class of 1816

First Jewish graduate of the college. Following graduation, Judah settled in Ohio where he practiced law and served in the state legislature.



Front cover of *Rules and Regulations for the Government of Queen's College*, the first pamphlet that provided admissions requirements, course of study, and regulations governing student conduct and behavior (1788)

CASE 5: ANTEBELLUM RUTGERS: STUDENTS, FACULTY, CURRICULUM

The early curriculum of Queen's College was modeled on that of Princeton, whose course of study mirrored that at Yale. The plan of education, as published in 1787 required prospective candidates for admission to be able to "render into English, Caesar's Commentaries of the Gallick War, some of Cicero's Orations, the Eclogues of Virgil, and at least one of the Gospels from the Greek." The students through four years were to master Latin and Greek, and become familiar with standard works in Antiquities, Logic, Geography, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation and Surveying, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and English Grammar, and composition.

Throughout the 19th century, the college offered a classical curriculum along with courses in philosophy, literature, and political economy. Its early success was due to its small but able faculty, which included among others Robert Adrain in mathematics and William C. Brownlee in Greek and Latin. In 1830, students received lectures in geology, mineralogy, and chemistry from Professor Lewis Caleb Beck. The faculty assumed responsibility for the daily operations of the college and stood "in loco

parentis” to the students and devoted an enormous amount of time during their meetings on such matters as tardiness, inattention in class, or absence without permission from chapel or recitations. Enrollment in the college slowly increased. Students came predominantly from Dutch families who resided in New York and New Jersey. Once in New Brunswick they secured rooms in respectable boarding houses and formed an integral part of the community.

Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck (1791-1879) by John Vanderlyn

Chosen by the trustees in 1840 as the first layman to hold the office of president of Rutgers College, Hasbrouck was distinguished and urbane, scholarly but genial in manner. In addition to his official duties as president, he gave instruction in rhetoric and presented lectures in constitutional law and political economy, while also presiding over the weekly forensic exercises. Hasbrouck was the first president to occupy a small house that was built to the east of Old Queens on a plot of land leased from the church. He was also responsible for the planting of trees that now shade the Old Queens campus.

Daguerreotype of Theodore Frelinghuysen (1787-1862), n.d.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, lawyer, social reformer, and educator, was no stranger to Rutgers College when he arrived in New Brunswick in 1850 as Rutgers’ seventh president. His father was Frederick Frelinghuysen, the first tutor in Queen’s College and his step-grandfather was Jacob Hardenbergh, the college’s first president. Frelinghuysen served New Jersey as attorney general, U. S. Senator, and mayor of Newark before becoming chancellor of New York University in 1839. In 1844 he made his last appearance in a political role as the unsuccessful vice presidential candidate of the Whig Party, headed by his friend Henry Clay.

***The Reclaimer*, July 2, 1856**

Early (if not earliest) student humor publication.

Rutgers College Faculty Minutes, Volume I, 1826-1837

Peithessopian Society Medal Belonging to Abraham Van Nest, Jr., Class of 1841

Philoclean Literary Society Pin of James S. Aitkin, Class of 1854

Philoclean Society Library Catalogue, 1832-1837

The Philoclean Society, its name derived from the ancient greek meaning “lover of glory,” was a Rutgers College literary society which, along with the competing Peithessophian Society, was founded in 1825. It established one of the first lending libraries at the college.

During the 18th and 19th centuries student organizations maintained libraries that were larger and more diversified than the collections owned by the collegiate institution. Peithessophian and Philoclean, two literary societies organized by students following the reopening of Rutgers College in 1825, accumulated significant collections. In 1830 the societies moved into the Grammar School building, present-day Alexander Johnston Hall. With the completion of Van Nest Hall in 1847, “Peitho” and “Philo” relocated

to rooms on the first floor that provided adequate space for their extensive library collections. It was not until the latter part of the 19th century when the literary societies libraries were combined with the College library.

Whig Campaign Pendant, 1844

Pendant from the Whig campaign of 1844 when Henry Clay ran for president and Theodore Frelinghuysen for vice president of the United States. Frelinghuysen was president of Rutgers from 1850 to 1862. Front: Henry Clay. Back: Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Rutgers College in New Brunswick NJ, ca. 1849

Color lithograph; “taken from the roof of Stella’s Hotel 1849”

Postcard Showing Old Queens Campus

Handwritten note references “Dad’s massive brain.”

Lewis Caleb Beck, 1830

Lewis Caleb Beck initially trained as a physician but turned to natural science and chemistry and served on the faculty of a number of colleges, including Rutgers from 1830-1853.

***On the Importance of Natural Science* address by Lewis Caleb Beck, 1834**

“Address delivered on the anniversary of the Philosophical Society of Rutgers College, July 14, 1834”

***History of Climate* by Lewis Caleb Beck, n.d. In 3 parts (notebooks)**

Top hat owned by President Campbell, n.d.

Reverend William Henry Campbell (1808–1890), eighth president of Rutgers, was its most influential leader during the 19th century. He arrived in New Brunswick in 1851 as professor of oriental languages in the theological seminary. While in this position, he also served as professor of belles lettres in Rutgers College. In 1862, Campbell was appointed president of Rutgers. The college transformed considerably during his presidency. In 1864 Rutgers regained ownership of Old Queen’s from the Reformed church. The Rutgers Scientific School, established in 1864, was designated the land-grant college for New Jersey under the Morrill Act. This new status brought Rutgers into a relationship with the State of New Jersey. He also raised significant funds, assembled a strong and assertive faculty, and witnessed the construction of two important buildings on campus—Geological Hall and Kirkpatrick Chapel.

***Grand Annual Explosion*, July 25, 1843**

***Awful Calamity*, July 27th, 1842**

Two Broad sides lampooning graduation exercises.

Matriculation Book of Rutgers College, 1826-1924

Books on the Curriculum:

- M. Tullii Ciceronis Academica / Cantabrigiae : Sumptibus Cornelii Crownfield celeberrimae Academiae Typographi : Prostant apud Jac. Joan. & Paul. Knapton, Joan. Crownfield & C. Hoguel Bibliopolas Londinenses, 1736.
- An Introduction to Mensuration and Practical Geometry. Bonnycastle, John Philadelphia, Kimber & Sharpless, T. H. Palmer, printer. 1818.
- Woodbridge and Willard's Universal Geography. Woodbridge, William C. Boston, Crocker & Brewster [et al.] 1835. 6th ed.
- Elements of Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical / Hassler, F. R. ; Bloomfield, James. New-York : Printed and published by James Bloomfield, 1826.
- Xenophontos Apomnemoneumatōn biblia 4. = Xenophontis Memorabilia Socratis dictorum libri IV. / Simpson, Bolton, Leunclavius, Johannes, Oxonii, : E Theatro Sheldoniano, impensis Jacobi Fletcher, bibliopol. Oxon., 1749.
- The Analogy or Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature : / Butler, Joseph London : Printed for John and Paul Knapton, at the Crown in Ludgate Street, MDCCXL [i.e. 1740]
- An Abridgement of Lectures on Rhetoric / Blair, Hugh, New Brunswick : L. Deare, 1813.
- Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry. Legendre, A. M.; Brewster, David ; Davies, Charles, Philadelphia, A.S. Barnes and Co. [1834]
- A Practical Application of the Principles of Geometry to the Mensuration of Superficies and Solids : being the third part of a course of mathematics, adapted to the method of instruction in the American colleges / Day, Jeremiah. New-Haven : Oliver Steele, printer, 1811 [i.e. 1816]

CASE 6: HENRY RUTGERS, 1745-1830

Henry Rutgers was a lifelong New Yorker. With only two exceptions—his service in the American army during the Revolutionary War and his tenure in the New York state legislature—Rutgers spent his entire life in the neighborhood that would later become the Lower East Side. At his birth in 1745 to Dutch-American parents whose wealth was based in brewing and landholding, New York was a colonial port town of approximately 12,000 people on the periphery of a global empire. By the time of his death in 1830, the city had evolved into a burgeoning metropolis of over 200,000 that was the chief seaport of a dynamic new nation.

Henry Rutgers graduated in 1766 from King's College (later Columbia University). He then commenced, at age 20, to manage his father's business. In 1775, he was appointed to his first public office as tax assessor in the Out Ward (later designated the Seventh Ward). When opposition to British imperial measures began, the Rutgers family supported the Whig, or patriot, cause. They had much to lose: the Rutgers family's property was worth more than £80,000—an enormous sum exceeding that of any other New York City patriot “in actual rebellion.”



Portrait of Henry Rutgers by Henry Inman.

Henry was present at the battle of Long Island (or Brooklyn Heights) in late August 1776, where his brother Harman was among the first killed. When the American army abandoned New York, he fled in advance of the British entry into the city on September 15; enemy forces later used the buildings on the family farm as barracks, storehouses, and a hospital. Henry also fought at the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains. For the remainder of the war, he served in an administrative capacity as a muster master and recruiter at both the state and Continental levels at various posts in the Hudson Valley. He eventually attained the rank of lieutenant colonel.

After the war, Colonel Rutgers (as he was usually known) returned to the Rutgers Farm and succeeded his father as family patriarch. The property had sustained substantial losses during the war. Henry did not revive the brewery business; instead, he now concentrated on being an entrepreneur, developer, and landlord who amassed most of his wealth from long-term leases and investments. He also exploited the strategic location of his property on the East River by establishing lumber yards and a wharf. He was a militia officer and an influential leader of the Democratic-Republican (i.e., Jeffersonian) party in southern New York. Between 1800 and 1808, Rutgers was elected several times to the state assembly. On the local level, he remained active in the affairs of his hometown.

Henry Rutgers determined, it is said, to be his own executor before he died. Contemporaries regarded him as “the most benevolent man” in the city; among the philanthropic endeavors he was most passionate about were poor relief, religious institutions (especially Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian), and education. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey in Princeton and of Queen’s College in New Brunswick. In 1825 the latter institution was renamed Rutgers College, and the following year he donated the interest on a \$5,000 bond and a bell to the eponymous school.

The defining influences of Henry Rutgers’s long life were family, community, country, religion, and philanthropy. His last words were a tribute to the neighborhood he loved: “home ... home.”

Henry Rutgers Watch and Watch Fob

Cane belonging to Henry Rutgers

Isaac Heyer to Board of Trustees, April 29, 1826

Manuscript that regards Henry Rutgers’ \$5000 bond.

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corporation of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, May 12, 1828

Manuscript referencing establishment of fund for professor of theology to Rutgers College.

View of New York from Col. Rutgers House, 1776.

View from the rear of Rutgers’ home overlooking the East River.

Henry Rutgers to William Deare, Nov. 18, 1815

Henry Rutgers accepts appointment to Queen’s College Board of Trustees.

Daguerreotype of Phillip Milledoler (1775-1852), n.d.

Milledoler succeeded John Henry Livingston as professor of Theology in the seminary and was elected as the fifth president of the college in 1825. Milledoler was instrumental in having the name of institution changed from Queen's to Rutgers College, in honor of his friend, Colonel Henry Rutgers of New York City.

Meeting of the Board of the...Synod, March 31, 1826

Manuscript minutes concerning Henry Rutgers bequest to Rutgers College in perpetuity.

Manuscript of the New Jersey Legislature, 1825

Manuscript that references the name change of Queen's College to Rutgers College.

CASE 7: 19TH-CENTURY STUDENTS AND COLLEGIATE LIFE



Front cover of the Rutgers College student yearbook *Scarlet Letter*, 1889

Whether by necessity or proscription, the life of a Rutgers student was occupied by classroom instruction, private study, and prayer. Gradually, the new “extracurricular” traditions and activities signaled the blossoming of student culture. Following in the footsteps of the earliest student organization, the Athenian Society, were the literary societies—Philoclean and Peithessophian—both founded in 1825. With widespread student participation, these societies were at the center of social and intellectual life of the college. By the mid-19th century the first fraternities were founded—Delta Phi (1845) followed by Zeta Psi (1848). The fraternities and literary societies were not the only organized student groups to emerge in the 19th century. Among the collegiate pantheon were: Chapel Choir (1847), the Natural History Society (1857), the Glee Club (1872), and Cap and Skull (1900). Students also ventured into publishing: *Rutgers Literary Miscellany* (1842), *Rutgers College Quarterly* (1858), and *The Reclaimer* (1856). From 1844 to 1866 the students issued the *Annual Catalog*, and began publishing the student newspaper, the *Targum* in 1869 and the yearbook the *Scarlet Letter* in 1871. Rutgers students established their

own traditions and a cohesive identity developed. As early as 1847 they organized musical and oratorical “exhibitions” and established a series of formal dances such as the Sophomore Hop and the Junior Promenade. Traditions associated with class rivalry such as the Cane Rush, resulted in virtual pitched battles that forged lasting bonds. Other traditions like “Calliothumpian Serenade” and the Cremation ceremony or the commencement burlesques and the Pipe and Tree orations (1889) formed part of Class Week and Class Day festivities inspired the student body.

Meeting of the “dramatic club” at the George H. Cook house including William H.S. Demarest, ca. 1880

Pictured are William H.S. Demarest (Class of 1883), William Chamberlain (Class of 1882), Irving Upson (Class of 1881), Emma Cook, Martha Voorhees, Anne Cook, and others. Two of the young ladies who evidently acted with the students were George Cook’s daughters Emma and Anne.

Students with Pipes, ca. 1890's

Rutgers Amateur Minstrels Program, March 6, 1886

Rutgers College Album, Class of 1865

Portraits with the handwriting of the person pictured on the opposite page.

Dramatic Club, 1890

***Fairy Tales of Old Japan* by William Elliot Griffis, 1920**

William Elliot Griffis (1843-1928), a native of Philadelphia and a veteran of the Civil War, entered Rutgers College in 1865. Preparing himself for the ministry, Griffis was enrolled in the college's new scientific curriculum, was a leading member of the Philoclean Society, and a founder of the *Targum*, Rutgers' student newspaper. He also became personally acquainted with some of the first Japanese students to come to the United States, traveled to Japan in 1870 and upon his return to the U.S., embarked on a fifty-year career preaching, lecturing, and writing, with a special interest on Japan, the Far East, and the American role in the Pacific.

Cane of Clarence Mather Periee, Class of 1880

Wooden cane, with metal tip. Carved names of Dr. Campbell, President of Rutgers; Drs. Meyer, Doolittle, Rook, Hart, Cooper and Austin Faculty; and Reilly, Vandyck, Atherton, Bowser, Hasbrouck, Merrimen and Wilber, Professors. Class members: Aitkin, Bakwell, Camerson, Cantine, Delevan, Demarest, Dumont, Gillespy, G. Hasbrouck, W. Hasbrouck, LeFevre, Olcott, Palmer, Perlee, Ross, Randolph, See, Scarlet, Slight, Suydam, Ten Eyck, Van Doren, Van Mater, Van Ness, Van Sickle, Vaughan, Voorhees, Weigle, Wolfson, Wolfson (classical section), Chapman, Freeman, Schoonmaker (scientific section).

Cane of Garrett M. Conover, Class of 1892

Gnarled stick with silver handle inscribed to Garrett M. Conover.

Tobacco Pouch, 1896

Pouch used at pipe oration, June 13, 1896, by Paul Strasaburger, Class of 1903.

Tobacco for Pipe Oration, 1910

Pack of Bull Durham tobacco used at pipe oration around cannon at commencement after which all clay pipes were broken on the cannon.

Clay Pipe of Holmes U.M/ Dennis, Jr. Class of 1894.

Clay Pipe of Allen P. Ford, Class of 1890.

***Scarlet Letter*, 1871**

First published volume of the student yearbook.

Edward Lawson (Class of 1908)

Close up on Lawson, the second African American student at Rutgers, taken from a photograph of the entire 1908 class.

Rutgers College Glee Club, June 20, 1881.

Broadside advertising a benefit concert.

CASE 8: BURNING THE MIDNIGHT OIL: DANIEL RAPALJE (RC 1855)

“If the college, in the eyes of its sponsors, left much to be desired, the undergraduates were blissfully unaware of the fact. Although they were duly critical of their professors and apathetic towards the intellectual bill of fare, they continued to build for themselves a way of life that was agreeable, exciting, and even stimulating. What with the literary societies, the new fraternities, the Natural History Society and the Bible Society there were frequent meetings to attend.”

In this setting we can see the student Daniel Rapalje, a graduate of 1855, lived in a boarding house in New Brunswick (6 Church Street) that would have been approved by the faculty. Rapalje was awarded the Brodhead Classical Prize in 1855, delivered both the Latin oration and his essay at the annual commencement ceremony. Rapalje was born in Long Island (now Brooklyn), to a family that traced its lineage to the first Dutch ship to New York. After graduating from Rutgers College in 1855, he completed his studies at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1858. In that same year he set sail on a 148-day voyage in a three-masted ship as a missionary for the Dutch Reformed Church to the Amoy Mission in China. Rapalje spent 41 years as a missionary in China (over the course of six visits). He was noted for his aptitude in the Chinese language, co-translating an English-Chinese dictionary to the Amoy dialect and was considered at the time to be one of the few Westerners to master the written language of Mandarin China. He died in 1929 and was, at that time, the oldest living Rutgers alumnus.

Whale Oil Lamp Used by Daniel Rapalje

Glass inkwell used by “Dr. Mayo”, 1838

Carte de Visite of Daniel Rapalje

Daniel Rapalje, Brodhead Prize for Classical Scholarship Medal, July 25, 1855

To spur interest and motivation in the undergraduates, prizes for outstanding achievement were offered. Richard P. McCormick noted that “Prizes represented and attempt to encourage academic excellence at a time when other values and interests were coming into vogue among the undergraduates.” The two earliest prizes were the James Suydam prizes in composition and natural science (1853) and the John

Romeyn Brodhead prize for the best senior classical student. The award was determined by an examination and an essay.

Broadhead Classical Prize Essays, 1877-1888

Compilation of Broadhead Classical Prize essays written by Rutgers students from 1877 to 1888.

CASE 9: THE SPORTING LIFE: 19TH-CENTURY ATHLETICS

The post-Civil War era witnessed an extraordinary development of extracurricular activity among Rutgers College students, with a particularly strong interest in athletic competition. Baseball, crew, and football emerged to rouse student interest and expand their collegiate experience beyond the classroom. The students organized a Boating Association in 1864 and soon after sponsored interclass competitions, arranged a program of races with town crews during commencement week, and occasionally met other colleges on the Raritan River. Baseball soon appeared and a team assembled to take on Princeton in May 1866, losing by the score of 40-2. On November 6, 1869, a team of 25 players challenged and hosted a team from Princeton to a game of foot-ball—the first intercollegiate football game, with Rutgers coming away victorious by a score of 6 to 4. Intercollegiate athletics at this time were organized and operated solely by students, who soon established the Rutgers Athletic Association in 1876.

The Association, supported by student dues and ticket sales, maintained the playing fields, purchased uniforms, arranged schedules, and even hired coaches. While the initial outdoor venue for football and baseball was College Field, situated between College Avenue and Sicard Street in New Brunswick, Rutgers soon acquired land across College Avenue to establish Neilson Field in 1892. Indoor sports such as track and field and gymnastics appeared in the 1890s in Ballantine Gymnasium, which was built on the corner of George Street and Hamilton Street.



Four members of the 1895 Rutgers Football team.

James Dickson Carr to President Demarest, June 6, 1919

Typed letter by Carr, regarding Paul Robeson being forced to sit out of the Sequicentennial football game in 1916 because the opponent, Washington & Lee, threatened to call the game off if Robeson appeared on the field. Writing to Rutgers' President William H. S. Demarest, Carr (RC 1892), the first African American graduate of Rutgers, expressed "deep chagrin and bitterness" that his college had surrendered to "men whose progenitors tried to destroy this Union."

William Leggett, ca. 1869

William J. Leggett initiated correspondence with students from Princeton, challenging them to a series of

games. The first intercollegiate football game took place in New Brunswick on November 6, 1869. Leggett was elected by his teammates as captain of the team. Upon graduation from Rutgers College in 1872, he entered the New Brunswick Theological Seminary and became a Reformed minister.

Baseball Glove, ca. 1898

Football Caps, ca. late 1800s

Cap with pom-poms and red & white stripe—Rutgers

Cap with orange & black stripes—Princeton

Painting Imagining the First Intercollegiate Football Game in 1869, n.d.

Artist Unknown.

On Saturday, November 6, 1869, twenty-five young men from the College of New Jersey at Princeton and their supporters boarded a train and traveled to New Brunswick for a friendly match of “foot-ball” against twenty-five students from Rutgers College. Playing a game that resembled “mass soccer,” Rutgers won the first intercollegiate contest, 6 goals to 4.

Baseball Team, 1889

Baseball Treasurer’s Accounts, 1871-1872

Rutgers Boating Association Minutes, 1867-1883

Rutgers Boating Association, (pictured also on wall) ca. 1865 was the first organized competitive student athletic club at Rutgers.

Lady Spectators on Neilson Field, 1898

CASE 11: THE LAND GRANT INSTITUTION OF NEW JERSEY



George Hammell Cook, professor of chemistry and natural sciences, 1853 (left) and Geology Hall, opened in 1871 as the first structure devoted to scientific instruction (right).

Rutgers College transformed considerably during the decades following the Civil War. The most significant event occurred in April 1864 when the State Legislature accepted the provisions of the federal Morrill Act and designated Rutgers as the land grant college for New Jersey. The Act provided federal land to each state and territory that was sold for the purpose of providing “branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.” Through the efforts of Professor George H. Cook, Rutgers

established the Scientific School to provide rigorous intellectual activity in basic scientific disciplines and purchased a 100-acre experimental farm. Additions to the faculty facilitated instruction in two courses of study, one in civil engineering and mechanics and the other in chemistry and agriculture. In addition to available rooms in Old Queens and Van Nest Hall, a well-equipped observatory appeared on campus in 1866—the gift of New York City businessman, Daniel Schanck. During 1871 Geological Hall opened on the campus, the first structure devoted to scientific instruction.

Few students pursued the scientific program at its inception but the program soon expanded with additional financial support from the federal government. Among the early “scientifs” were a majority of Japanese students who studied at Rutgers in the late 1860s and 1870s. While many land grant institutions received funding from their state legislatures, New Jersey was not forthcoming, though they did finance construction of New Jersey Hall to accommodate the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Map of College Farm, ca. 1864

Note in pencil on map: “This map was drawn by Professor E.A. Bowser about the time of the purchase of the College Farm by the Trustees of Rutgers College. The nature of the crop in the different fields is shown (in pencil) in the handwriting of Prof. G.H. Cook. [signed] A.A.T.”

Stock Book Rutgers College, 1871

George Cook records information about each of the cows owned by the college. This entry is for Belle whose new-born calf was named Beauty.

Journal of Farming Operations, 1869-1870

Kept by George Cook, records the day-to-day operations of the farm including the assignments of the horse and mule teams, crops raised, and other agricultural services. In this entry, Cook mentions the mule team working in the asparagus.

David Murray, n.d.

Report and enclosures of David Murray for the Faculty requesting astronomical apparatus, January 12, 1864

Act of the State of NJ... For the Rutgers Scientific School, April 4th, 1864.

On April 4, 1864 New Jersey Governor Joel Parker signed a bill designating Rutgers College as the land grant college for the state. Planning soon began on establishing the Rutgers Scientific School to provide for instruction in agriculture, military practices and engineering as well as setting up an experimental farm—all dictated by the Morrill Act of 1862.

New Jersey Hall, ca. 1905

In 1888 the New Jersey Legislature passed a bill providing for state funds to construct an “Agricultural Hall” to accommodate the recently established State Experiment Station. Situated on land deeded to Rutgers by James Neilson, the building, which became known as New Jersey Hall, was completed in the spring of 1889. It originally housed the State Agricultural Experiment Station as well as the college’s chemistry and biology departments, all which had been previously located in Van Nest and Geology halls. Designed by George K. Parsell, New Jersey Hall was partially destroyed by fire in 1903 but was restored without essential changes to its original composition.

George Hammell Cook (1818-1889), 1853

Cook began his long association with Rutgers College in New Brunswick when in 1853 he became professor of chemistry and natural science, the college’s first full-time professor of science. At the same time he was made an assistant to the New Jersey State Geologist William Kitchell and himself became State Geologist in 1864. While at Rutgers, Cook embarked on a new career that would ultimately change the course of the college and also solidify his standing in the scientific community.

George Cook’s Chemistry Instruments

Courtesy: Rutgers Geology Museum

Members of the Laboratory Group Assemble on the Steps of New Jersey Hall, ca. 1891-92.

CASE 12: CALL TO BATTLE: MILITARY LIFE ON CAMPUS

The period of the Civil War marked a significant transitional period and ushered in a great transformation for higher education. The war itself had impact on Rutgers. Enrollment declined and college life was temporarily disrupted. The faculty and students demonstrated their allegiance and support to the Union, though three students from the South left New Brunswick to join the Confederacy. More than 160 Rutgers alumni served in various capacities during the conflict, and 17 died during the conflict. They included medical personnel, Union chaplains, and combat soldiers, while others served as paymasters, engineers, and chemists. One alumnus, George Henry Sharpe (Rutgers Class of 1847) became a major general and chief of the Bureau of Military Information under General Ulysses S. Grant.



ROTC soldiers marching along George Street after World War I.

In the post-war period, military instruction became part of the curriculum of the Rutgers Scientific School under the provisions of the Morrill Act and students soon organized the Rutgers Corps of Cadets, which became extremely popular in the 1890s. With American involvement in World War I, Rutgers became one of 500 colleges and universities to establish units of the Student Army Training Corps (S.A.T.C.) in September 1918. The campus transformed into a military camp, with students subjected to rigid discipline and a rigorous schedule of classes that included military practice, military theory, and war aims. S.A.T.C. was demobilized shortly after the Armistice was announced in December 1918 but it assisted the college by stabilizing enrollments during a time of national emergency. Exclusive of S.A.T.C. students, 839 alumni and students had served in the armed forces during the war, with 21 making the ultimate sacrifice.

Daguerreotype of Henry F. Van Derveer, Class of 1847

Henry Ferdinand Van Derveer (1828-1885), was a surgeon in the 5th New Jersey Volunteers, (the “Bloody 5th”) and the 2nd Division of “Fighting Joe Hooker’s” 3rd Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was in the battles of Williamsburg and Around Richmond, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Manassas Gap and others.

Civil War “Ribbon”, Dr. Henry Van Derveer

Small patch for “Fighting Joe Hooker”

Civil War-era Field Medical Instruments, including wooden box with handle, used by Henry F. Van Derveer

Cadet Corps Uniform worn by Harry R. Lee, Class of 1903

Includes pants, tunic, cap, gloves, and scabbard traces.

Members of the Student Army Training Corps (S.A.T.C.) perform field drills during World War I.

Rutgers College Class of 1860 Portrait and Autograph Book

George Henry Sharpe (Class of 1847) and Secret Service Officers at Army of the Potomac Headquarters, 1864

Pictured are: Brandy Station, Va. Col. George H. Sharpe (1828-1900), John G. Babcock (b. 1836), unidentified, and Lt. Col. John McEntee.

Reproduction from Wet Collodion negative, Original in Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington

George Henry Sharpe (1828-1900), Rutgers College Class of 1847, is arguably the father of U.S. military intelligence. After receiving two degrees from Rutgers and a law degree from Yale, Sharpe worked as an attorney for several years. As the Civil War ravaged the nation, he raised a regiment, the 120th New York, and commanded it during fighting in the Fredericksburg, Virginia, area. In 1863, Major General Joseph Hooker was named by President Abraham Lincoln to lead the Union Army. Hooker was unhappy with the state of military intelligence and asked Sharpe to create a Bureau of Military Information. A few months later, the bureau accurately assessed General Robert E. Lee's order of battle just before the Battle of Chancellorsville. Sharpe's intelligence reports made additional vital contributions to the Union cause from the Battle of Gettysburg until the final siege at Petersburg. A U.S. Army study praised Sharpe's practice of "comparing intelligence from a number of sources and evaluating it before passing it along." Sharpe served as a U.S. Marshal from 1870 until 1873, and was instrumental in uncovering the Boss Tweed election fraud of 1868 in New York City. Sharpe served as a Rutgers College trustee from 1879 until his death in 1900. *(Courtesy of the Library of Congress)*

CASE 13: TRANSFORMATION OF A COLLEGE, 1890-1924

As the new century approached, Rutgers continued to grow by securing increased state and federal aid. Scientific instruction received additional support with the passage of the second Morrill Act of 1890.

Relations with the State of New Jersey also moved forward. In 1890, the legislature passed the State Scholarship Act, which provided one scholarship in each of the 60 assembly districts in New Jersey. Extension services and "short courses" were introduced to provide instruction to the citizens of the state, while curriculum reform strengthened the classical program for undergraduates. Student life flourished with fraternity life, intercollegiate athletics, debating contests, and new secret honorary societies. Expanded facilities included Ballantine Gymnasium and Voorhees



View of the College of Agriculture, ca. 1930s

Library. Under the stewardship of President William H. S. Demarest, Rutgers achieved several milestones. The college aided the war effort in 1917 by establishing a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps. The Agricultural College was designated the State University of New Jersey in 1917. The New Jersey College for Women emerged the following year. By 1924, total university enrollment increased to 2,500 students.

Schanck Observatory, ca. 1910s

View down Hamilton Street Showing Ballantine Gym, Voorhees Hall, and New Jersey Hall, ca. 1905

Original Kirkpatrick Chapel Plans by architect Henry Janeway Hardenbergh, ca 1873

Kirkpatrick Chapel, a Gothic Revival church adjacent to Old Queens, designed by Henry Janeway Hardenbergh, was built in 1873. The chapel is named for Mrs. Sophia Astley Kirkpatrick of New Brunswick, who donated \$65,000 to Rutgers. In addition to religious services, the Chapel formerly housed the College library on the second floor until 1903, when Voorhees Hall was completed. The Chapel contains a collection of portraits of prominent officers and benefactors of Rutgers. Kirkpatrick Chapel is a striking combination of 14th century German and English architecture

Kirkpatrick Chapel Library, n.d.

Photograph of Kirkpatrick Chapel's interior when it was used to house the library.

Trowel from Geological Hall, June 20, 1871.

Ceremonial trowel. Its engraving reads: *"This trowel was used in laying the cornerstone of Rutgers College Geological Hall, June 20, 1871. Presented by H.J. Hardenbergh, Architect; Gibson, Dunn and Brower, Masons; Comet and Cathcoot, Carpenters."*

Situated between Old Queen's and Van Nest Hall, Geological Hall was completed in 1872. Designed by Henry Janeway Hardenbergh, this Gothic brownstone structure was former home to the departments of Geology, physics, and military science. On the second floor resides the Rutgers Geology Museum, nationally recognized for its outstanding collection of minerals, fossils, Indian relics, and modern shells. A 10,000 year old mastodon has dominated the Museum for over a century. Also on display is an Egyptian sarcophagus, replete with mummy, jewels, and relics.

Geology Museum Interior, late 19th century

Photograph featuring the Wright whale skeleton that was originally in the building.

Blueprint of addition to the Ralph Voorhees Library, May 2, 1925

Voorhees Library was built in 1903 to house the Rutgers College library, to replace the over-crowded library previously located on the second floor of Old Queens and then in Kirkpatrick Chapel. The building is named in honor of its principal benefactor, Ralph Voorhees, who together with his wife, Elizabeth Rodman Voorhees, devoted their life to philanthropic activities. This new library served the students of Rutgers College through most of the 20th century. In 1956 following the completion of the Archibald S. Alexander Library, Voorhees became home to the Art History department. In 1967 it became the University Art Gallery, which expanded into the Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Museum in 1983.

Students studying in the Voorhees Library, 1934.

Completed in 1904, Voorhees Library replaced the over-crowded library on the second floor of Kirkpatrick Chapel.

Winants Hall Cornerstone-Laying Program, June 18, 1889

Designed by New York City architect Van Campen Taylor (Class of 1867), Winants Hall was Rutgers' first dormitory, constructed in 1890. It is named for Garret E. Winants, a wealthy philanthropist from Bayonne who in 1889 joined the Board of Trustees and a year later presented a sketch of a proposed dormitory building and a gift \$75,000 to pay for its construction. Winants Hall served as the sole dormitory for Rutgers until 1915, when John Ford Hall was constructed. At the center of student life, Winants not only contained the student living quarters, but the college cafeteria, banquet hall, mailboxes, and general store (later bookstore). In the late 1940's the building was converted for use by departments and administrative offices of the University. On November 9, 1990, a century after its construction, Winants Hall was re-dedicated following a two-year restoration.

Rutgers College Dormitory Announcement, August 7, 1890

CASE 14: PAUL ROBESON: ARTIST AND CITIZEN

Paul Robeson was the youngest son of the Presbyterian minister Rev. William D. Robeson, who was born a slave, and Anna Louisa (Bustill) Robeson. The family moved from Princeton to Somerville New Jersey, and at the Somerville High School Paul distinguished himself both academically and athletically. He entered Rutgers University on a scholarship in 1915. The third African American student at Rutgers, Robeson's college achievements showed an unparalleled breadth and depth—he became a 12-letter athlete and a collegiate football All-American. In addition to being on the football, baseball, basketball, and track teams, he was also a member of the Debating Society, the Mathematics Club, Philoclean Society, and Cap and Skull. Earning academic and oratorical honors, Robeson was named a Phi Beta Kappa scholar and delivered one of the graduation speeches at commencement of 1919. Robeson went on to study law at Columbia and received his LL.B. in 1923. After a brief time at a New York law firm, his exceptional talent instead led him to public acclaim as a singer and actor on stage and screen. In 1924, he starred in Eugene O'Neill's *All God's Chillun Got Wings* and *Emperor Jones* and appeared in his first film, *Body and Soul*, by the independent black filmmaker, Oscar Micheaux. His resonant bass-baritone voice made him a recording star as well, and by the 1930s, he became a box office sensation in the film *Show Boat* with his stirring rendition of "Old Man River." Best known for his role as Othello in productions in New York and London, the Broadway stage run (1943–44) ran for record-breaking 296 performances. Robeson, as one of the first African American men to play serious roles on the American stage, used his talents not only to entertain but to raise awareness.



Paul Robeson as a member of Cap and Skull (*Scarlet Letter*, 1920).

During the 1930s Robeson entertained throughout Europe and the United States. In 1934 he made the first of several trips to the Soviet Union. He spoke out against the Nazis and sang to troops during the Spanish Civil War. During World War II he supported the American effort by entertaining soldiers in camps and laborers in war industries. Throughout his life, Robeson fought racial discrimination and injustice to all people, especially the working classes.

In 1949, Robeson was the subject of controversy after newspapers reports of public statements that African Americans would not fight in “an imperialist war.” In 1950, his passport was revoked. He could no longer travel abroad to perform, and his career was stifled. During the 1950s he performed in black churches and for trade unions. Robeson refused to sign an affidavit stating that he was not a Communist. In his testimony to a HUAC hearing Robeson refused to answer questions concerning his political activities and lectured Committee members about African-American history and civil rights. In 1958, the Supreme Court ruled that a citizen’s right to travel could not be taken away without due process and Robeson’s passport was returned. He subsequently gave a concert in Carnegie Hall, and published *Here I Stand* (1958).

Robeson went abroad on concert, television, and theater engagements. A weary and triumphant Robeson traveled and gave concerts in England and Australia. When Robeson returned to the United States in 1963, he retired to Philadelphia and lived in self-imposed seclusion until his death in 1976. He received numerous honors and awards: the NAACP Spingarn Medal, several honorary degrees from colleges, the Diction Award from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, numerous awards from labor unions and civic organizations, and the Stalin Peace Prize.

Cap and Skull with Paul Robeson, 1919

Photograph from 1920 *Scarlet Letter* of Cap and Skull honorees including Paul Robeson.

Baseball Team with Paul Robeson, ca. 1919

Photograph from 1920 *Scarlet Letter* of Paul Robeson and other members of the team.

Football Team with Paul Robeson, ca. 1916

Othello Program Signed by Paul Robeson, September 1943

Robeson’s acclaimed acting in the role of Othello is considered by many to be one of the best portrayals of the character. This run was one of the longest running Shakespearean plays in the history of Broadway.

Paul Robeson Concert Program inscribed by Robeson to Rutgers Library, October 31, 1935.

Autographed program from Robeson’s concert at McCarter Theatre, Princeton, addressed to the Rutgers Library. “To Rutgers Library, where I spent so many happy and useful hours. Sincerely, Paul Robeson.”

Paul Robeson, 1919

Senior year yearbook photograph

Songs of Free Men 78 rpm record by Paul Robeson

Four discs that make up the album *Songs of Free Men* recorded by Robeson.

WALL: FRAMED ITEMS

Silhouettes of Rutgers University Presidents by Charles Wilson Peale, n.d.

Transcription of mss. note on back: *“profile graphics done by C.W. Peale of the [??] presidents of Queens College, later Rutgers. Collected by Col. Henry Rutgers from the members of the college and later given to his son William Bedlow Crosby, born 1786-1865, members of the Dutch Reform Church, N.Y.C. Later given to his son Rev. Howard Crosby, born 18[?], died N.Y.C. 7 [?], 1891. Later John [?] Crosby of Civil War fame 1938 grandson of Him B. Crosby. Later property of Harriet Crosby [?], decessa to niece Mary Crosby Morris. Presented by John Wykoff Mettler, class of 1899, May 1941.”*

Queen Charlotte of Mecklenberg-Strelitz (1744-1818) by Allan Ramsey, 1760

Full Length Coronation Portrait. Original displayed in Buckingham Palace, held by The Royal Collection Trust
Founded in 1766, Queen’s College is named in honor of Charlotte, the Queen Consort. Queen’s College served as a complimentary institution to King’s College (now Columbia University).

William Franklin (1731-1813) by Mather Brown

In private collection.

The son of patriot Benjamin Franklin, William Franklin served as the Royal Governor of New Jersey from 1763 to 1776. He granted the Trustees of Queen’s College two charters in 1766 and 1770, respectively. His loyalty to England created a drift between father and son, and ultimately led to his arrest by rebels in 1776. While imprisoned, Franklin stored many of his personal possessions in a New York City warehouse, which burned to the ground. It is possible that a copy of the 1766 Queen’s College charter, which has never been found, may have been among his papers that were destroyed in the fire. Franklin subsequently fled to England in 1782, and remained there for the rest of his lifetime.

Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh (1736-1790), artist unknown

The first president of Queen’s College, Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh was important not only to the establishment of a colonial Dutch institution, but also to the religious transformation that was taking place in the colonies. A prominent Dutch Reformed minister, Hardenbergh preached throughout New Jersey and New York and became a leader of the faction in Dutch Church that desired separation from church authority in Holland. He traveled to Amsterdam to renew the call for independence and secure funds to aid in the establishment of a Dutch Reformed academy. Hardenbergh served as the President of Queen’s College from 1785 until his death in 1790.

Simeon Dewitt (1756-1834) by Ezra Ames, ca. 1806

Original in the Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Museum

A 1776 graduate of Queen’s College, Simeon De Witt served as Surveyor-General for the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, assisting General George Washington’s army in the final major battle and the surrender of the British at Yorktown.

John Taylor, artist unknown

Original in the Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Museum

John Taylor (1751–1801), assisted his Princeton classmate Frederick Frelinghuysen at Queen’s College in 1771 when he took charge of the Grammar School and became tutor of the college when Frelinghuysen left to study law. Taylor served on the faculty until 1790 and is credited with assembling the students for instruction in an abandoned church in North Branch and later in Hillsborough following the British occupation of New Brunswick in 1776. He also suggested the students organize the Athenian Society. In a letter written to John Bogart (Queen’s College 1778), Taylor urges him to take charge of students while he served in the New Jersey militia, suggesting to Bogart what books and subjects to assign to each student.

Henry Rutgers (1745-1830) by Henry Inman

Original oil painting hanging in the Old Queens building at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, NJ.

Japanese Students at Rutgers, 1870

A special relationship has existed between Rutgers University and Japan dating from the mid-19th century. The institution’s connection with the Dutch made Rutgers a destination for some of the first Japanese to study in the United States. The first to attend Rutgers College was the young samurai Kusakabe Taro, who sought to “fulfill my duty to the Imperial realm by clarifying the defects in the relations between us Japanese and the foreigners in the light of the international law of all nations and universal principles.” Ranked number one in his class, Kusakabe became the first Japanese to graduate from Rutgers, the first to become a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and, along with Joseph Hardy Neesima at Amherst, the first to graduate from an American college. Tragically, he died of tuberculosis on April 13, 1870, only weeks before commencement. He is buried in the Willow Grove Cemetery in New Brunswick along with seven other young Japanese. Many of those who studied at Rutgers returned to Japan to become leaders in education, industry, and commerce.

Football Team and Fans: “Don’t Monkey with the Buzzsaw,” 1895**Football Team, 1882****Students with President Campbell, 1875****Track Team, 1895**

Rutgers Boating Association, ca. 1865, the first organized student athletic club at Rutgers.

Horse-drawn Sleigh with Seminary in background, n.d.

Photograph was likely taken in the area of what is now Voorhees Campus where the statue of William of Orange stands. The riders may include the family of George Cook.

Class of 1859 in front of Van Nest Hall

Chemistry Club, 1889

Glee Club, 1897-1898

Mandolin Club, 1898-1899

Fencing Team, 1898

Zeta Psi House Party, 1912

Students and party-goers on the steps of the Zeta Psi house.

Class of 1892 and James Dickson Carr, Class of 1892

Photograph of the entire class with an inset of James Dickson Carr, the first African-American graduate of Rutgers.

William Henry Steele Demarest (1863–1956)

William Henry Steele Demarest, the first alumnus to become president of Rutgers College, was in the words of Richard P. McCormick, “the personification of old Rutgers.” A graduate of the Rutgers Grammar School, Rutgers College (1883), and the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, he became an ordained minister in the Reformed Church and served as professor of ecclesiastical history and church government in the Seminary before becoming a trustee of Rutgers College. In 1906, Demarest succeeded Austin Scott as president and under his stewardship, several milestones were achieved. In 1917 the Agricultural College was designated the State University of New Jersey and the following year the New Jersey College for Women was established. Throughout his administration, Demarest envisioned a dual role for Rutgers. One would be that of the state-supported university; the other, the small private college that the school had been throughout its history. In the aftermath of World War I, the institution moved closer to becoming a public institution. Following his resignation in 1924, he served as president of the Seminary and remained active in the affairs of the university. In 1924 he published *History of Rutgers College*, the first detailed history of the institution.

Mabel Smith Douglass (1874-1933), ca. 1922

In the early years of the 20th century Rutgers added new colleges, schools, and programs, and took the university in a more progressive direction. The first of these new units was for women. With the exception of one small women’s college, the only viable paths to a higher education for most New Jersey women were to attend a teacher training or “normal” school, or leave the state. The New Jersey Federation of Women’s Clubs first raised the problem in 1911, and Mabel Smith Douglass took the lead. A talented politician and energetic leader, she doggedly developed a statewide network of people interested in bringing women to Rutgers. Although the conservative President Demarest refused to have women at Rutgers College, he supported the idea of a separate, affiliated institution for women. By 1918, the Board

of Trustees announced the establishment of “a Women’s College as a department of the State University of New Jersey maintained by the trustees” and Douglass took the post of dean. The New Jersey College for Women enjoyed rapid growth in enrollments and reputation until, by the early 1930s, it was on parity with the men’s college. Indeed, so fiercely did the women’s college assert its independence from Rutgers that the board had to formally reassert its authority in 1932, agreeing in return to include five women among its ranks. In September 1932 Douglass retired due to ill health. On September 21, 1933, she went rowing on Lake Placid and never returned. She was last seen rowing alone across the lake by servants at a camp she owned.

CASE 1: FROM COLLEGE TO UNIVERSITY, 1925-1945

In 1925, the college changed its name to Rutgers University and shifted its focus toward becoming a leading public educational institution. What followed was a period of growth and expansion in student enrollment, academic programs, and physical facilities. By 1930, the university consisted of seven schools and colleges, with an undergraduate population of 2,662 students. But the nation soon plunged into the depths of a depression. Reduced appropriations impacted the school's ability to become a State University, and the problem remained over the dual private/public role of Rutgers. Nonetheless, President Robert Clothier embarked on an expansion program which proved to be valuable for planning future development of the university, including the establishment of a graduate faculty in 1932 and the acquisition of land in 1935 that comprises the present-day Busch campus of Rutgers. With America's entry into World War II, Rutgers found itself once again in the throes of a national emergency. The university immediately committed its resources to the war effort. The campus became host to the Army Specialized Training Program, which helped maintain enrollment levels. Through the program, Rutgers trained 3,877 men. The war had a devastating effect on the Rutgers community as more than 200 members lost their lives.



President Robert C. Clothier (right) shares plans with John Mettler for a new Chemistry building on the current-day Busch campus.

Chanticleer pin

The "Chanticleer" served as the Rutgers mascot from the early 1920s through 1955 when it was replaced by the Scarlet Knight. Described by some as "a proud fighting bird," others thought it provoked an image of "chicken" and the Rutgers students voted on the change.

***Chanticleer*, December 1924**

In the 1920s, Rutgers College students published a humor and entertainment magazine, the *Chanticleer*, which featured original artwork and cartoons. New Jersey College for Women students took over the magazine once annually to create the "Girls Number."

Chanticleer*, April 1925*Rutgers University Medal Awarded to George A. Osborne (Class of 1897), 1935**

Winter Weekend in the Poconos Photo Collage ca. 1930's

Recreational outings in which students, faculty, and staff all participated were a part of collegiate life at Rutgers from the 1930s to the 1960s. Trips included the Winter Weekend, the University Outing to Bear Mountain, and the University Boat Ride.

Rutgers University, One of New Jersey's Greatest Assets, 1937

Stadium construction, ca. 1936

A WPA project was the construction of Rutgers Stadium on the newly-acquired University Heights (now Busch) campus. The Stadium was completed in 1938 and witnessed in the dedication game a Rutgers victory over Princeton, the first since the historic first intercollegiate football game in 1869.

Football Program Featuring the Dedication of the New Stadium, 1938

Life magazine, 1929

Ozzie Nelson (Class of 1927) and classmates, ca. mid-1920s

Ozzie Nelson, bandleader and television star, was a true renaissance man at Rutgers. He was a quarterback on the football team and a member of the swimming, lacrosse, and boxing teams. In addition, he was the art editor and cartoonist for the *Chanticleer*, a member of the Debating Team, Student Council, Queens Players, and the Philoclean Society.

Ozzie Nelson's conducting baton and sheet music.

After graduation Nelson led a popular big band and made the football song "Loyal Sons of Rutgers" his theme tune. The band, which included singer Harriet Hilliard, toured across the country and the New York metropolitan area also making the occasional stop at Rutgers. Ozzie and Harriet starred in a radio program that later transformed into the hugely successful television show, "The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet," starring the real-life Nelson family. Airing from 1952-1966, "Ozzie and Harriet" became part of American popular culture history

CASE 2: WORLD WAR II



Army Specialized Training Program (A.S.T.P.) soldiers enjoy Thanksgiving dinner in the College Avenue Gymnasium, ca. 1944.

With the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the entire Rutgers community accepted the vigorous and perceptive leadership of President Clothier in dedicating every resource to the nation's service. By September 1942 the university had lost more than a quarter of its student body to military duty, but a large freshman class kept enrollments near peak level. However, when the Selective Service Act was amended to reduce the draft age to 18, enrollments depleted.

In late 1942 the Army announced its Specialized Training Program and Rutgers was selected as one of the pilot schools. More than 1,300 A.S.T.P. students received both basic and advanced training in civil, mechanical, electrical, and sanitary engineering, as well as intensive

training in foreign language and area studies. The campus suddenly resembled a military post. Students in the Army training programs were under military discipline. Virtually all student organizations had disbanded by the end of 1943. The faculty found themselves teaching unfamiliar disciplines. Students now confronted rationing, blackouts, accelerated schedules, limited academic offerings, and minimal extracurricular activities. The students and faculty in the College for Women participated in various war-related activities—students devoted their free time to wrapping bandages, knitting sweaters, and packing gift boxes for veterans hospitals.

Altogether, 5,888 Rutgers men and 173 women served in the armed forces and 234 men and 2 women gave their lives in the line of duty.

Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP) students on campus during World War II

Albert Schatz Research Notebook, “Vol. I June 1943~”

Research notebook kept by Albert Schatz that includes “Experiment 11” (8/23/43) which led to the discovery of streptomycin.

Vial of Streptomycin.

Veterans Registering for Classes, ca. 1946-47

The influx of veterans on campus required a more streamlined system for students to register for classes.

Rutgers 1940 metal luggage tag.

Brochures and Publications:

College Women are Needed in Home Economics, October 1946
College Women are Needed in Physical Education, October 1946
The College Road Back for Women Veterans, ca. 1940s
How Rutgers Can Help You Serve Your Country, May 1942
'Rutgers Colleges for Men Veteran's Guide, 1946
Educational Opportunities for Veterans, November 1944

CASE 3: THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY

During the postwar years, Rutgers renewed its call for growth and expansion, as more than 9,000 veterans flooded the campus through the benefits of the G.I. Bill. Under the provisions of the State University Acts of 1945 and 1956, the state legislature designated all units of Rutgers as the State University of New Jersey. In 1946, the Arts and Science, business, and law schools of the former University of Newark became RutgersNewark. By 1950, Rutgers acquired a law school and the two-year College of South Jersey in Camden, extending the university to that portion of the state. In 1955, the New Jersey College for Women was renamed Douglass College, in honor of the school's first dean. During the 1950s and the 1960s, Rutgers witnessed unprecedented growth and development. Three bond issues enabled the university to embark upon a massive building program. In 1964 Rutgers acquired from the federal government 540 acres of the former Camp Kilmer army base where Livingston College opened in 1969. Scientific research and teaching facilities emerged on the Busch campus. By 1966 when Rutgers celebrated its bicentennial, enrollment had doubled with more than 12,000 fulltime undergraduate students and the university expanded its graduate and professional education programs.



Veterans studying in lounge of makeshift dormitory on the Busch campus, ca. 1946-1947.

Comic strip of Mr. Magoo mistaking dolphins for the Rutgers swim team, ca. early 1960s

Mr. Magoo, a popular cartoon character was created at the UPA animation studio in 1949. Voiced by Jim Backus, Quincy Magoo is a wealthy, short-statured retiree who gets into a series of comical situations as a result of his nearsightedness. His first appearance was in a film short in 1949 and besides film and television, a syndicated comic strip ran in major newspapers during the 1950s-1960s. The fictional Mr. Magoo is an alumnus of Rutgers University, Class of 1928. He was definitely in a fraternity since he would often shout out, "Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Rho - Rutgers, Rutgers, Go - Go - Go!"

Allan Kaprow and George Segal Art Exhibit at Z&Z Deli in New Brunswick, September 20, 1956

Allan Kaprow, along with art faculty and students at Douglass and Rutgers Colleges including Geoffrey Hendricks, Roy Lichtenstein, George Segal, Lucas Samaras, Robert Watts, Robert Whitman, and Letty Lou Eisenhower were prime movers in the Avant Garde movement born at Rutgers from 1953-1964 which paved the way for a new direction in art that would have lasting impact in performance art, installation art, pop art, and Fluxus.

Interclass Tournament Tug of War ca. 1949

***Esquire*~New Direction Campus, 1958**

Fashion-spread from *Esquire* magazine featuring Rutgers.

Groundbreaking for Alexander Library, September 22, 1953

Groundbreaking ceremony for the Archibald S. Alexander Library on College Avenue. Included among the dignitaries were (left to right) Student Council President Norman Driscoll (RC '54), Rutgers president Lewis Webster Jones, University Librarian Donald Cameron (with shovel), Roy F. Nichols, Governor Alfred E. Driscoll, President-Emeritus Robert C. Clothier, and members of the ROTC.

Downtown New Brunswick, ca. late 1950s

A view of the urban landscape between Rutgers College and Douglass College.

Pamphlet: *Years of Crisis*, 1957

A student task force organized to address the issue of overcrowding, faculty shortage, and funding problems at the University published this pamphlet. During the post-war period, several state bond issues proposed to alleviate the University's severe financial problems were defeated.

River Dorms and Ledge

Sorely in need of on-campus housing for undergraduates, the construction of the river dorms and the "Ledge" (1955-1956) represented the break in the state funding log-jam and ushered in a period of growth on all campuses of the University in the late 1950s and 1960s

Rutgers College students at "The Ledge" protesting segregation, ca. 1959. The Ledge (built in 1956) provided a much needed space for student activity and social life. Both on College Avenue and across town at Douglass, students were becoming aware of social injustice. These early protests at the Ledge marked the beginnings of a radical consciousness amongst Rutgers students.

Hillside Campus, ca. 1947

Veterans flocked to Rutgers following World War II and took advantage of the educational benefits of the G.I. Bill, the single most important piece of legislation affecting higher education in the 20th century. Close to 9,000 students entered the university in the immediate post-war era, many of whom were married and had young children. Housing became an issue with the return of veterans after the war. Rutgers responded by creating temporary facilities such as the development of the Hillside campus for married students.

CASE 4: NEW JERSEY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AND DOUGLASS COLLEGE

Douglass College was founded in 1918 as the New Jersey College for Women (NJC), the state's first public institution of higher learning open to women. The college began under the leadership of its founding dean, Mabel Smith Douglass, and through the years cultivated educational advancement in its women through living-learning communities, enrichment programs, and opportunities for scholarship and research. NJC became Douglass College in 1955, and in 2007 the college consolidated under the transformation of undergraduate education in New Brunswick, beginning the era of Douglass Residential College. Douglass now welcomes women from all four campuses, providing a women-centered educational experience for all Rutgers women.



College Hall (formerly the Carpendar estate) on the campus of the New Jersey College for Women, ca. 1918.

Dean Mabel Smith Douglass and President William Demarest lead the academic procession at the 1924 New Jersey College for Women Commencement.

The College for Women Grounds, Buildings and Courses, June 1918

Rutgers University Award of James Neilson, 1936 (Class of 1866).

Alumnus James Neilson (RC 1866) donated large tracts of land to Rutgers including the parcel between Hamilton Street and Seminary Place—now Voorhees Mall—as well as Neilson Field and his home and property on the current Cook/Douglass campus where the Eagleton Institute of Politics is situated. As a member of the Rutgers trustees, Neilson proved to be a staunch supporter of Mabel Smith Douglass in her efforts to develop the New Jersey College for Women (NJC) into a comprehensive liberal arts college.

Black and Puerto Rican Students at Douglass College, n.d.

Douglass Students Horseback Riding, 1930s

Visitors Guide to New Jersey College for Women, ca. 1920s

Eleanor Roosevelt with Dean Margaret Corwin, ca. 1940s

NJC organized a popular lecture series which covered diverse topics and drew many speakers including Eleanor Roosevelt who appeared on campus on three different occasions.

Members of the Class of 1922 dance around the maypole on Mother's Day.

Lenor F. Loree (1858-1940)

U.S. railroad executive and ardent supporter of the New Jersey College for Women, Loree was a graduate of Rutgers College in 1877. He was President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and had interests in Kansas City Southern, Baltimore and Ohio, New York Central, and the Rock Island Railroads. Loree was a Trustee of Rutgers University from 1909–1940 and chairman of the Rutgers Board of Trustees Committee on New Jersey College for Women (now Douglass Residential College) until 1938. He was the donor of the New Jersey College for Women Athletic Field (which is now Antilles Field).

“View of portion of 15 acre site donated for the campus for the Women’s college at New Brunswick”, n.d.

***Quair*, 1963**

Yearbook for Douglass College.

New Jersey College for Women Toy Horse

Donated by Jan Riemer.

Douglass Students on Stage, 1969

Two students show name change of New Jersey College for Women to Douglass, 1955

Julia Baxter Bates (Class of 1938)

Yearbook portrait of Julia Baxter Bates, the first African American graduate at the New Jersey College for Women.

***New Jersey College for Women Red Book*, 1920**

Douglass Student in Lab, ca. 1980s

Douglass Softball Team, 1964

Until 1972, when Rutgers College became co-educational, Douglass College was the central unit supporting sports for women, offering club sports including basketball, swimming, field hockey and softball.

Weeping Willows poster, ca. 1940s

NJC was a “singing college” with many musical activities. The “Weepies” were a self-perpetuating group of student entertainers who performed popular music for programs on and off campus.

Douglass College “Date With Dad”, ca 1950s

Members of the organizing committee for this popular annual Douglass College event.

New Jersey College for Women Gymnasium Dormitory, 1920

Members of the Class of 1923 housed temporarily in the gymnasium. The original gymnasium was built of WWI surplus packing boxes.

CASE 5: EXPANDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY: NEWARK AND CAMDEN

Following World War II, Rutgers displayed remarkable confidence, optimism, and foresight in looking to the future. Designated as the state university of New Jersey in 1945, Rutgers looked to expand its educational enterprise within the state. President Robert Clothier soon entered into discussion with



Students in front of 40 Rector Street in Newark (left) and original campus view of Rutgers–Camden, (right)



officials at the University of Newark, an urban institution that comprised the former New Jersey Law School, Dana College, the Newark Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Seth Boyden School of Business, and the Mercer Beasley Law School. While showing signs of promise, the war had impacted its enrollments significantly. Clothier and other Rutgers officials were well aware that a merger with the University of Newark would give Rutgers vastly more influence with state government officials in Trenton.

In 1946, the State Legislature approved

the merger and established what is today Rutgers University–Newark, a world-class urban research and teaching institution.

Successful negotiations also occurred in Camden. In 1950 the South Jersey Law School, an independent law school, and the College of South Jersey, a junior college, merged with Rutgers to establish a presence of the State University of New Jersey. “The State University’s extension of educational service to South Jersey has been a part of its long-range planning for some years,” Provost Mason Welch Gross explained when the merger plan was first announced. “Only by the establishment of facilities within easy reach of that portion of the State can it meet its obligations in that area.” From these roots Rutgers University–Camden is now a thriving urban research campus.

Students Outside 40 Rector St. Newark, ca. 1940’s

Matter Magazine, Spring 2010

There Is No Place Like Home, Paul Robeson Gallery catalog, 2013

Exquisite Corpse, Paul Robeson Galleries 30th Anniversary catalog, 2009

Opened on April 9, 1979 as a small gallery in the Paul Robeson Campus Center, the four galleries now represent the development of Rutgers-Newark as an innovative artistic and cultural center thanks to the collaborative efforts of a team determined to establish Rutgers-Newark as an arts center “dedicated to presenting art and cultural artifacts as well as educational and public programming in the spirit of the diverse metropolitan context of Rutgers University at Newark, the Greater Newark communities, and the northeast region of New Jersey.”

Camden Postcard, ca. 1900

Postcard of neighborhood that would become Camden campus.

Pens used by Governor Edge to Sign Assembly Bill 381 integrating Newark University into the State University at Rutgers, April 1946.

Student protestor on Newark Campus, February 1969

The Black Organization of Students (BOS) occupied Conklin Hall on the Newark Campus and renamed it “Liberation Hall” on February 24, 1969. This pivotal event led to large demonstrations such as the one held on the Old Queen’s campus in New Brunswick (below), and demands presented by the BOS leadership at a meeting held in the College Avenue Gymnasium.

Alembic, Fall 1966

Student literary publication from Camden.

Rutgers University Baccalaureate Services, the Newark Colleges, 1947

Camden Academic Building, ca. 1950s

Rutgers University—Newark Campus View with the Golden Dome Athletic Center Today.

In 1977, the Golden Dome opened, giving the Newark campus its first “all athletics” venue. It is the headquarters for Rutgers-Newark Athletics and recreation. Today, Rutgers-Newark Scarlet Raiders have eight men’s sports and eight women’s sports.

Admissions to the Newark Colleges, August 16, 1955

All You Ever Wanted to Know About Rutgers in Newark, 1972-1973

Mneme, 1954

Yearbook for Camden

Mneme, 1976

The Legacy, 1927

New Jersey Law School yearbook.

CASE 6: THE TURBULENT 1960S

During the turbulent decade of the 1960s under the leadership of Mason W. Gross, Rutgers witnessed unprecedented growth and development. In 1959, the first of three bond issues received approval by the citizens of New Jersey, enabling the university to embark upon a massive building program. With increased enrollments and public support, construction took place on every campus of the university. In 1964 Rutgers acquired from the federal government 540 acres of the former Camp Kilmer army base and the first buildings were erected on the Kilmer-area campus, where Livingston College opened in 1969. Scientific research and teaching facilities emerged on the Busch campus. Other sources of funding aided the development of new academic programs and graduate education and research expanded significantly throughout the decade. The number of doctoral programs increased, as did research opportunity in the sciences through the receipt of federal aid by the university.



Students occupy Old Queens during campus-wide protests against the War in Southeast Asia, May 4, 1970.

The decade was also one of political and social activism. Gross promoted a sense of calm and reason when students took over Conklin Hall on the Newark campus in protest of the low enrollment of African Americans in 1969 and again with students protesting the Vietnam War in 1971. He took an unpopular stand on academic freedom when he refused to dismiss Dr. Eugene Genovese, who proclaimed publicly during a teach-in that he welcomed a Viet Cong victory in Southeast Asia. Gross's defense of academic freedom was recognized by the American Association of University Professors.

Sketch of Microphone and WRSU meeting Card, September 20, 1965

This is WRSU, 1965

WRSU was the radio station run by both Rutgers and Douglass College students.

NAACP Award, 1962

Roy Lichtenstein in Studio, April 23, 1963.

Pop artist Roy Lichtenstein was on the Douglass Art Department faculty from 1960-1963. Lichtenstein is pictured here in his Highland Park home studio at 66 Adelaide Street working on "Ok Hotshot I'm Pouring."

“Rutgers Forever” pennant, ca. early 1960s

Mason Welch Gross (1911-1977)

Mason Welch Gross began his career at Rutgers University in 1946 as assistant professor of philosophy and assistant to the dean of the College of Arts and Science and soon became provost. On May 6, 1959 he became the sixteenth president of Rutgers. Gross presided over a time of great change at Rutgers and promoted a sense of calm and reason during the turbulent 1960s, when students took over Conklin Hall on the Newark campus in protest of the low enrollment of African Americans and other minorities in 1969 and again with the student protests over the Vietnam War in 1971.

Ravi Shankar Concert at Voorhees Chapel, October 12, 1964

Bulletin of the Graduate School, 1966-1967.

Course catalog for Rutgers-New Brunswick’s graduate school featuring Edward Gorey’s drawing of Old Queens building.

Rutgers: A Bicentennial History, 1966 by Richard P. McCormick

CASE 7: THE PUBLIC RESEARCH UNIVERSITY, 1967-1990



Edward J. Bloustein, 17th president of Rutgers (1971-1989).

Following the tumultuous decade of the 1960s Rutgers achieved distinction as a public research university. Under the leadership of Edward J. Bloustein, Rutgers enjoyed the benefits of a governor who gave strong support to higher education. In 1972, Rutgers College became coeducational. Through the prodding of alumnus Sonny Werblin, the university made a commitment to “big time” sports. In 1978, efforts were begun to reorganize the New Brunswick faculty into a unified Faculty of Arts and Sciences, which was accomplished in 1980. In 1989, the university joined 56 other prestigious academic institutions that made up the Association of American Universities (AAU).

During the 1980s the university established the “Fund for Distinction,” a combination of private giving, and state and federal support, that helped finance science and technology centers on the Busch campus. The fund was given a boost when New Jersey voters approved a \$90 million Jobs, Science, and Technology Bond issue in 1984 and the \$350 million Jobs, Education, and Competitiveness Bond issue in 1988. By 1989 Rutgers had become a major public research university with more than 47,000 students enrolled in programs offered in three cities.

Guidebook for Residents 1979-80 Division of Housing, 1979

Grateful Dead at the RAC concert ticket and program, May 5, 1981

The Furies and the Feminist Funnies, ca. mid-1980s

Ruth Bader Ginsburg to Richard Schlatter, April 13, 1971

In this letter, Ginsburg, a member of the Newark Law School faculty from 1963-1972, describes her opinion regarding co-education at Rutgers College.

Gerald Ford, Tom Kean and Edward J. Bloustein at Case Professorship Reception, 1983.

Former President Gerald Ford was one of the first to serve as a Clifford Case Professor. The Clifford P. Case Professorship of Public Affairs was established in 1980 in honor of Senator Clifford Case (RC 1925) by bringing to Rutgers prominent and respected public servants. Holders of the professorship typically visit campus for a three day period meeting with faculty, students and members of the University Community.

***Rutgers Review*, December 5, 1989**

The Rutgers Review: The Voice of Rutgers College was established in 1982 as an independent opinion and arts publication that featured commentary on local and world events, comedy and satire, as well as alternative arts and culture. This "special issue" addresses what is known colloquially as the "RU Screw."

In Every Classroom: Report of the President's Select Committee for Lesbian and Gay Concerns, 1989

In the Spring of 1987, Dr. Susan Cavin conducted a survey on the quality of life for lesbian, gay and bisexual members of the Rutgers community. The results of her work, *The Rutgers Sexual Orientation Survey*, documented a pervasive homophobia at Rutgers, ranging from verbal abuse to physical violence. In February of 1988, President Edward Bloustein responded to both Dr. Cavin's study and emphatic petitions of the Rutgers University Lesbian and Gay Alliance (RULGA) by creating the President's Select Committee for Lesbian and Gay Concerns, chaired by Dean James D. Anderson. In preparation for the formal report, the committee surveyed students, faculty, and staff, investigated curricula, programs and policies at other universities, and engaged in extensive educational and outreach efforts. The report, released in 1989, offered 133 recommendations for institutional change. As a national model for universities working towards similar ends, the report led to the establishment of the Office of Diverse Community Affairs and Lesbian Gay Affairs in 1992.

Rita Kay Thomas

Rutgers College became co-educational in 1972. The next year realizing there were no intercollegiate sports for women to represent Rutgers University, the University began hiring women physical education specialists. In 1974 after the growing interest among female students to participate in sports along with the implementation of Title IX in 1972, Athletic Director Fred Gruninger decided that the women's club sports programs should become a component of the university intercollegiate program. Rita Kay Thomas was hired during the summer of 1974 to administer the women's sports program. At Rutgers, she started the women's program with field hockey, tennis, swimming, basketball, softball, track and gymnastics and eventually added volleyball, crew, lacrosse, cross-country, indoor track, fencing, golf and soccer. Some of the women's programs achievements during her tenure included the swimming team finishing as high as

ninth in the nationals under Olympic coach Frank Elm and an Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) national basketball championship in 1982 under Olympic coach Theresa Grentz.

Ledge Student Center Staff Shirt, 1988

Homecoming T-shirt, 1987

Homecoming Button, 1987

Men's Basketball program, 1976-1977

Color program cover from 1976 NCAA Basketball Finals (Philadelphia). Inside player profiles are signed by each player.

Rutgers Admission to the AAU (Association of American Universities) reported in the *Focus*, February 10, 1989

The *Rutgers Focus* headline announcing Rutgers receiving an invitation to join the prestigious Association of American Universities (AAU). An overjoyed President Edward J. Bloustein delivers the news at a special press conference.

Edward J. Bloustein (1925-1989)

According to many observers of higher education, Rutgers reached a "Golden Age" under Edward Bloustein. His tenure as Rutgers' 17th president (1971-1989) began in the midst of student protests over Vietnam and ended with protests over proposed increases in student tuition, but the intervening years saw the university expand its research facilities, attract internationally known scholars, and achieve distinction as one of the major public research universities in the nation. The crowning achievement came in 1989 when Rutgers accepted an invitation to join 56 other prestigious academic institutions that made up the Association of American Universities (AAU).

During 1970s and 1980s concerts at Rutgers flourished:

Bruce Springsteen performance in 1976 at the Gym featured in the *Scarlet Letter*, 1977.

(Springsteen also performed at the Ledge in 1971; and 1974 & 1978)

Linda Ronstadt in RU cheerleader uniform, ca. 1983.

Meatloaf concert at the College Avenue Gym, February 1978.

Talking Heads, 1977.

Elvis Costello at the Rutgers College Student Center, February 6, 1978. (He also appeared at Rutgers in 1981 and September 1983)

Billy Idol at the College Avenue Gym. December 1983.

The Clash. April 19, 1984.

PiL (Public Image, Ltd.) Featuring John Lydon (formerly of the Sex Pistols) at the Student Center, 1984.

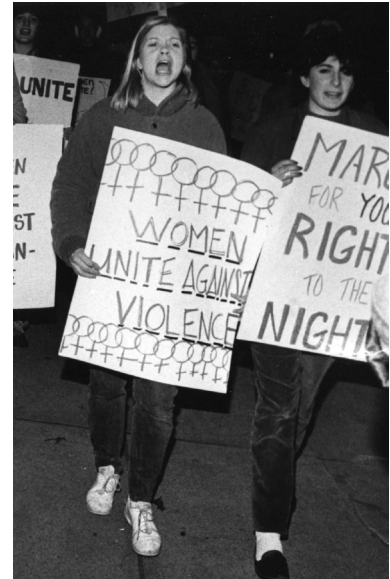
The Alarm played at the College Avenue Gym in 1988. (They also performed at the Student Center in April 1984.)

Devo at the College Avenue Gym. 1981

CASE 8: STUDENT ACTIVISM, 1950-1990

The student activism born out of the radical fervor of the '60s was part of a continuum. At Rutgers, student protest movements mirrored the phenomenon common in American universities at the time and reflected the growing radicalization of the larger American social, political, and cultural scene. Such activism can be traced to the civil rights movement of the 1950s and a unique student consciousness emerged in the early 1960s as students with non-violent integrationist goals participated in voter registration drives and anti-segregationist sit-ins in the south. By the late 1960s, black activism organized grassroots initiatives within predominantly white institutions to change policies and attitudes to recognize the realities of a multi-racial society.

Early participation in civil rights among Rutgers College students began with an anti-segregation rally in the late 1950s. Wide support of civil rights by the students and faculty of Rutgers became evident by 1963 following the arrest of Rutgers alumnus Donald S. Harris who was in Americus, Georgia, participating in a voter registration drive. He was jailed and charged with insurrection—a capital offense in the State of Georgia. Through reports in the *Targum*, newly informed students and faculty rallied and raised money for his legal defense. This mobilization marked the beginning of increased concern over race-matters at Rutgers.



Douglass students marching to "Take Back the Night."

In 1969, black students took over Conklin Hall on the Rutgers–Newark campus, followed by demonstrations in New Brunswick and Camden. A series of negotiations between students, faculty, and administrators followed concerning minority enrollment, student needs, and curriculum changes.

Rutgers witnessed widespread unrest regarding the Vietnam War, beginning with a series of "Teach-Ins" in 1965 and later, anti-war student protests and strikes in 1969 and 1970. Awareness of the threat of nuclear war and potential impacts of nuclear energy was addressed in the late 1950s and early 1960s by the Rutgers–Douglass Students Against Nuclear Energy (SANE).

The women's liberation (or feminist) and gay liberation movements were both inspired by the movements that preceded them and were infused with New Left politics, vocabularies, and culture. As the '60s came to a close, sexuality and gender emerged at the center of an unfolding new political and social radicalism. The Student Homophile League (SHL), the second gay student organization in the country, was founded at Rutgers in 1969. Organized feminism at Rutgers became visible in the 1970s. The first campus organization referring to itself as "feminist" originated at Livingston College. During the early 1970s, several feminist and/or lesbian groups worked collaboratively with the SHL, and periodically were allied as a coordinate branch of the League. These groups included: the University Coalition of Lesbian Women, the University Coalition of Lesbian Feminists, and the Lesbian Feminist Coalition. In the late 1970s, the Douglass Feminist Collective (DFC) was formed by two lesbian separatists. Another radical feminist group formed in the late 1970s was the College Avenue Feminist Terrorists [. . . and Women's Sewing Circle]. In the late 1970s and 1980s Rutgers students and administrators grappled with apartheid in South Africa and successfully persuaded Rutgers to divest its investments in companies doing business in South Africa. The 1980s saw a host of causes and organizations that demonstrated the awareness, both local and global, of Rutgers students.

Joan Baez Benefit for Civil Rights Concert poster, 1964

“Get Out” poster from the *Targum*, October 20, 1969

Issued in conjunction with Vietnam Moratorium—a nationwide closing of universities across the United States in protest of American involvement in Vietnam.

“Divest from South Africa” Anti-Apartheid Protest, 1983

Take Back the Night Rally, ca. 1987

“Take Back the Night” anti-rape marches were organized by the women of Rutgers.

Rutgers College Students at Gymnasium, February 28, 1969

Rutgers College Students, including freshman Randy Green address issues of equality and present demands for change at an assembly (convocation) at the College Avenue Gym attended by many faculty, administrators and students.

Women’s Liberation Front Protestors in front of Brower Commons, n.d.

Yippies, ca. 1969

Protest of ROTC on campus, Student Homophile League founder, Lionel Cuffie at far left.

***A Guide to Freshman Disorientation* by Rutgers SDS (Students for a Democratic Society), 1968**

Protest Against Pornography, ca. 1970s

BiGLARU and Archives Project supporters in Gay Pride Parade, NYC. 1991

Open Closet Coffee House, ca. 1974

In the 1970s, the Student Homophile League was one of the largest student organizations on campus. With membership surging to over eighty men and women, the SHL increased its social and educational programming. Dances and social happenings, such as the “Open Closet Coffeehouse” and “Way Out Coffeehouse,” were popular. The dances often drew up to three hundred people and turned out to be excellent fund-raising and galvanizing events. Education and community outreach became the most successful of the SHL’s programming during the 1970s.

Rutgers-Douglass SANE Art Exhibit & Sale fundraiser postcard, February 1963

Rutgers-Douglass SANE [Students Against Nuclear Energy] Brochure, n.d.

Student Anti-War Protestors at Board of Governors Meeting May 12, 1972

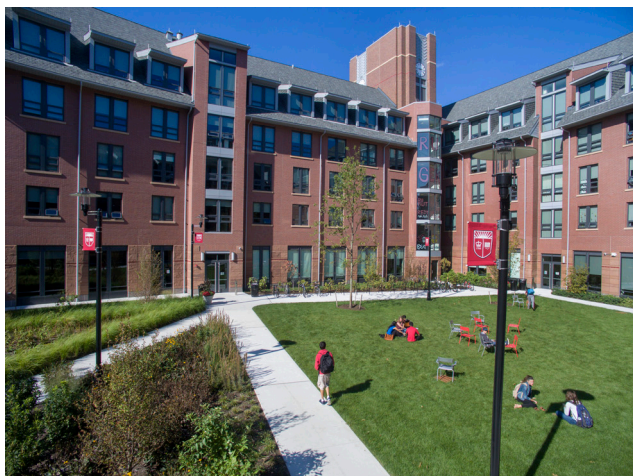
Student anti-war protestors sought to dramatize the horrors of the conflict in Southeast Asia to the

University Board of Governors at its May 12, 1972 session. The body, a Rutgers student, was covered with red dye. From left to right include Chancellor of Higher Education Ralph Dungan, Board member Philip Muccillii, President Edward J. Blousten, Karl Metzger, Archibald S. Alexander and new Board member Emma Twyman.

Teach-In at Scott Hall, April 23, 1965

Organized by Rutgers faculty to present various viewpoints on the Vietnam War, the first teach-in held in Scott Hall on the College Avenue campus included three faculty members from the History department (seated on the right): Warren Susman, Lloyd Gardner, and Eugene Genovese. Genovese's remarks created controversy over academic freedom.

CASE 9: JERSEY ROOTS, GLOBAL REACH, 1990-2016



Rutgers Honors College, 2015.

Rutgers University confronted massive cuts in state funding in the 1990s and mounted an intensive campaign for public support. The university redirected its energies toward teaching and undergraduate education and renewed its commitment to support and promote diversity. During the early years of the 21st century Rutgers instituted significant changes. Under the leadership of President Richard L. McCormick, liberal arts students entered the new School of Arts and Sciences in 2007, as the transformation of undergraduate education that began in 1979 took shape with the consolidation of the separate liberal arts colleges on the New Brunswick/Piscataway campuses. Cook College was renamed the School of Environmental and Biological Sciences.

The physical environment on all three campuses continued to change with the addition of new facilities and plans for other campus alterations. Robert L. Barchi, McCormick's successor as president, completed the integration of the former units of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) into Rutgers and also ushered in the university's membership into the Big 10 athletic conference and its associated Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), a consortium of world-class research universities dedicated to advancing their academic missions. New academic programs and facilities such as the Rutgers Honors College emerged to prepare students for leadership roles and to make substantial contributions that will have state, regional, national, and global impact. As Rutgers approaches its 250th anniversary in 2016, the university continues to fulfill its role as a top-tiered public research university, an institution of higher education with "Jersey roots" and "global reach."

President Bill Clinton at RAC, 1993

During the late 1980s and early 1990s, Rutgers faculty and staff devoted a significant portion of their time to community service. Equally impressive was the fact that from the fall of 1989 to the summer of 1999, more than 7,000 students had participated in its nationally acclaimed Citizen and Service Education

Program (CASE), which provided countless hours of community service. Such impressive results brought President Bill Clinton to the Rutgers campus in 1993 to deliver a major policy address where he announced the start of a national service organization, Americorps. Clinton praised “the spirit” behind the CASE program and congratulated Rutgers for demonstrating how community service “enriches education.”

Rutgers Take A Closer Look: A View Book, 1996

President Richard L. McCormick with Rutgers Future Scholars, 2008

President Richard L. McCormick enjoys a moment with the inaugural class of Rutgers Future Scholars. Launched in 2008, the Rutgers Future Scholars Program identified 200 academically promising seventh grade students annually from schools located in Rutgers’ host cities of Camden, Newark, New Brunswick, and Piscataway, and provided resources to prepare them for eventual college admission. For those who succeeded and gained admission to Rutgers, their tuition would be free. The program’s success attracted national attention when the first group of students who graduated from their high schools and selected Rutgers as their college choice entered the university in the fall of 2013.

RBHS Integration Ceremony with Governor Chris Christie, Former Governor Tom Kean, and President Robert Barchi, ca. 2013

In August 2012, Governor Chris Christie signed the final legislation for the integration of the former University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) into Rutgers University. With the integration, Rutgers established the Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences (RBHS), a new division of the university that serves as the umbrella organization for fourteen schools and units that were located on all three regional campuses of the university, including two medical schools.

Bobble-head Figurine of Women’s Basketball Coach Vivian Stringer

Cap with Propeller, “Rutgers University, Networking in the 21st Century,” n.d.
Back reads: “Sponsored by Cisco Systems.”

Rutgers University a Strategic Plan: A New Vision for Excellence, September 1995

CASE 10: SCRAPBOOKS

Walter Warren Jones Freshman Scrapbook, 1921-1922

Rowland Reisinger Scrapbook (RC Class of 1935) Scrapbook documenting his life at college and home during 1931-1935

Evangeline Mundy Scrapbook, 1931-1936 (NJC Class of 1934)

CASE 11: SCHOOL SPIRIT

Rutgers megaphone, ca. late-1950s
Mr. Magoo Figurine, n.d.
Various memorabilia (rotating)

GALLERY '50 WALL: FRAMED ITEMS

Livingston College Deans Ernest Lynton and Philp Garcia and students, 1969

Taken at the Livingston College construction site.

Women's Basketball Team, 1982

Photograph of the championship team of 1982, marking the first national championship win in Rutgers history.

Four NJC Students, ca. 1925

Dean Mabel Smith Douglass by Charles W. Hawthorne

Courtesy Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Museum

Posters for the Soph Hop, December 7, 1935 and Junior Prom Class of 1936

Coach Frank Burns on shoulders of football team, 1976

Frank Burns gets a victory ride after the Scarlet beat Colgate to wrap up a perfect 11-0 season in 1976. The former star quarterback was a Rutgers lifer, serving on the football staff for 29 years, including 11 as head coach. His 78-43-1 record is the best in Rutgers history.

Fred Gruninger, Edward Bloustein, and David A. "Sonny" Werblin, and Dick Anderson, 1984

Athletic director Gruninger, President Bloustein, Werblin and coach Anderson at the announcement of a \$3 million outlay to upgrade facilities in 1984. Werblin, a Rutgers graduate, was a Hollywood power broker who once owned the New York Jets of the AFL. He was instrumental in putting together the package for the improvements.

Panoramic view of New Jersey College for Women Classes 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925

Big Ten Mascots, ca. 2014

In November 2012 the Big Ten Conference Council of Presidents/Chancellors voted unanimously to accept Rutgers University, along with the University of Maryland, as new members of the Big Ten. In addition to the intercollegiate athletic programs competing in one of the most prestigious conferences,

membership in the Big 10 also resulted in Rutgers becoming a member of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), a consortium of world-class research universities dedicated to advancing their academic missions. Membership in the CIC, which includes all Big Ten institutions, as well as the University of Chicago, has created opportunities for new and expanded collaboration in cutting-edge research and academic programs.

The Supremes at the Junior Prom, February 21, 1966

Supremes performing at Rutgers on College Avenue Campus, most likely the Gym or the Ledge.

Albert Schatz and Selman Waksman ca. 1943

Albert Schatz and Selman Waksman in laboratory, ca. 1943. In 1943 Albert Schatz and Selman Waksman, doctoral student and professor in the Department of Soil Microbiology, respectively, discovered the soil microorganism that produced streptomycin, the first antibiotic effective against tuberculosis. The “wonder drug” streptomycin was patented and the resultant royalties helped establish the Institute of Microbiology. Waksman received the Nobel Prize for research leading to its discovery in 1952.

“Pop Artist Warhol Appears Next Week” from the *Daily Targum*, March 4th, 1966

Velvet Underground and Nico with Andy Warhol performance and film events at Scott Hall.

Agriculture Students Working in a Field, ca. 1920s

Bulletin of the Graduate School-New Brunswick for 1968-1969 featuring Old Queens art by Andy Warhol

U.S.S. Rutgers Victory Ship, ca. 1946

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