

RUTGERS HISTORY IN *THE JOURNAL*  
OF THE RUTGERS UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:  
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### Introduction

In 1936 and 1937, Rutgers made two new, long-term scholarly commitments: in 1936 Rutgers University Press was launched with the publication of its first book (Jacob Samuel Joffe's *Pedology*) and in December 1937 the first issue of *The Journal of the Rutgers University Library* (as it was known then) was published. One person involved in both activities was Donald F. ("Scotty") Cameron, a professor of English, who was also instrumental in the establishment of the Rutgers University Research Council in 1944 that provided financial support to Rutgers professors' scholarly research activities. Furthermore, Cameron was the university librarian from 1945 to 1965. His efforts to establish Rutgers University Library as a research library bore fruit in 1956 when the library joined the national organization the Association of Research Libraries.

The *Journal* is the second oldest, continuously published scholarly publication produced at Rutgers. It was preceded by *Soil Science*, first published in 1916. Two other publications currently produced at Rutgers had their origins before 1937 but one was not a scholarly journal and the other was originally not affiliated with Rutgers. *The Anthologist*, commencing in 1927, is a literary journal featuring serious works of creative writing by Rutgers students and faculty, and the other, *Rutgers University Law Review*, did not become a Rutgers publication until 1947. The *Review* began in 1936 under the title *University of Newark Law Review* and when the University of Newark was merged with Rutgers, it became the *Rutgers University Law Review*.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.14713/jrul.v68i1.1957>

*The Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries*, Volume 68, pp. 100–133.



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Just what type of scholarly journal is the *Journal*? Broadly speaking, it is a humanities journal that features articles on history, literature, and the book arts. More specifically, it is a type of scholarly journal that is produced by academic and research libraries, a genre that began in the early 20th century and particularly flourished from the 1940s to the 1980s. In President Robert C. Clothier's "Greetings from the President" in the inaugural issue of the *Journal*, he stated that the publication will help us discover the "real treasures" of the library. He describes a prominent characteristic of the genre: articles that frequently reflect the holdings or areas of interest of an institution's special collection and archives. These articles do not merely reflect the parochial interests of a particular library, but relate to a broader humanistic context.

The *Journal* from the beginning has published many articles that illuminate the history of Rutgers, with its singular history in U.S. higher education. I have compiled the following selected annotated bibliography of more than 100 *Journal* articles related to the history of Rutgers and divided it into the following categories that seem to naturally present themselves from the content of the articles.

- Faculty and Administrators
- Alumni
- Academic Programs and Centers
- Student Life
- Rutgers and War
- Miscellaneous History
- History of the Libraries
- History of the *Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries*

The articles within each category are arranged in reverse chronological order, that is, starting with articles that have the most recent publication dates to the oldest. There is one exception: when several articles are about a similar topic or single person, they will be clustered together, even if they were published years or decades apart. Articles within these clusters will also be in reverse chronological order.

The annotations are a mixture of abstracts from the online version, lines extracted from the articles, and my own summaries of the article. There have never been abstracts in the printed edition—they were only introduced when the *Journal* went online in 2005.

Information not included in the articles but which added to the context of the articles is marked in brackets [ ].

Some other editorial issues need to be discussed regarding the bibliography. Until volume LXV (65) all volumes were numbered using Roman numerals in the print edition. Since volume 66 (2014), volume numbers for the printed edition have been represented in Arabic numerals. In the online version, all volumes are given in Arabic numerals because the electronic platform (Open Journal System) cannot handle Roman numerals. In the following bibliography, all volume numbers are designated in Arabic numerals, since the vast majority of access to the *Journal* is through the online system. Also, the titles of articles in the online version of this bibliography are linked to the full text of the articles.

### Faculty and Administrators

This category is a collection of articles that were written by admiring students or fellow faculty. Two are autobiographical and the others are by authors that became interested in their subjects.

Erika Gorder, "[Occult Collections and Mysterious Coincidences at Rutgers](#)," 67 (2015): 19–54.

Written in relation to a major exhibition on Occult collections at Rutgers, this article presents a portrait of Clement W. Fairweather, a reclusive English professor from 1947 to 1984, whose collection was the primary source of the exhibition. Gorder also notes that Hans Hammond, an associate dean at University College during the 1960s, was, according to the tabloids of the 1920s, a "wild child" of an occult commune in Italy.

Fernanda H. Perrone, "['An Excellent Core': Rutgers' Milton Collection](#)," 65 (2012): 54–78.

Perrone describes the history of the John Milton Collection at Rutgers beginning in the early years of Queen's College, but especially emphasizes the role of J. Milton French in its development in the 20th century. French (1895–1962), a scholar of 16th- and 17th-century English literature, devoted his scholarly career to Milton, including the five-volume *Life Records of John Milton* (1949–58, Rutgers University Press). The articles include a biography of French and a checklist of Special Collections' Milton holdings. For another article related to French, see Kathryn James, "[How Cleanth Brooks Read his Seventeenth Century News](#)

[Letter: Collectors, Professors, and the Organization of English as a Profession](#)," 65 (2012): 35–53.

*Elaine Showalter*

Elaine Showalter, who began her career at Douglass College in 1969 and remained at Rutgers until she joined the faculty at Princeton in 1984, is a major figure in feminist theory and criticism, inventing the term "gynocritics." The next three articles are about Showalter.

Ellen Gilbert, Crystal Decotiis, and Teresa Schartel "[What Women Can Do When They Put Their Minds To It](#)": [Elaine Showalter and Virago Press](#)," 61 (2005): 76–88.

The distinguished literary critic Elaine Showalter made a new contribution to the universe of feminist scholarship during the summer of 2003. Showalter's previous contributions to the field include, of course, the groundbreaking books *A Literature of Their Own* (1977), *Sexual Anarchy* (1990), and *Inventing Herself* (2001), as well as dozens of articles and essays. This particular contribution, however, was in the form of a noteworthy book collection: a nearly complete set of first editions from the London-based, feminist publisher Virago Press. The Virago collection is not Showalter's first gift to Rutgers; in 2002, she gave Rutgers her collection of 19th-century Victorian women's novels and writings amassed when she was starting out as a young scholar. Speaking at the 15th Annual Louis Faugères III Bishop Lecture at the time of this earlier gift, Showalter expressed the hope that others would follow her lead: "Indeed, I want to encourage everyone to enjoy the satisfactions of giving away their books while they are still alive."

Elaine Showalter, "[A Literature of My Own: Living with Victorian Women Writers](#)," 60 (2003): 23–32.

Showalter describes her research on Victorian women authors in the 1970s, leading to her groundbreaking work of feminist literary criticism, *A Literature of Their Own*, and the necessity of creating her own research collection of books by these authors. This article is based on a lecture she gave at Rutgers in 2000 on the occasion of her donating her collection to the Rutgers University Libraries.

Robert Warwick and Robert G. Sewell, "[Elaine Showalter Collection Bibliography](#)," 60 (2003): 33–62.

Showalter's generous gift primarily of books by and about Victorian British women authors to the Rutgers University Libraries contains nearly 500 titles in 652 volumes. This bibliography was extracted from Rutgers' online public catalog. It does not include her Virago Press donation. [This bibliography has been the first or second most viewed/downloaded article in *Journal* since user statistics became available.]

*Richard P. McCormick*

Richard P. McCormick was a professor at Rutgers and the university historian. The next two articles are about McCormick.

Michael J. Birkner, "[The Turbulent Sixties at Rutgers: An Interview with Richard P. McCormick](#)" 58 (1997): 42–61.

The professional life of Richard P. McCormick (1916–2006) has been so intertwined with Rutgers University's history that it is difficult to imagine anyone who knows more about Rutgers or who has put a greater imprint on the institution. McCormick was a significant presence at Rutgers for six decades. He arrived as a freshman at Rutgers College in 1934 and, after graduating in 1938, worked for the Department of History as a factotum while completing a master's degree in history. Recruited to join the department as a junior faculty member in 1945 while still completing his doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania, McCormick never left. He worked his way up the ranks of the faculty, served on virtually every major college committee during a 37-year teaching career at Rutgers, including a tumultuous term as department chair in the 1960s, and a three-year tenure as dean of Rutgers College in the 1970s. This article contains an interview Birkner conducted with McCormick about the professor's significant role in negotiations with students, administrators, and the Board of Governors related to the student protests against the Vietnam War and the treatment of African-American students. [In 2001, Birkner published a book on McCormick, *McCormick of Rutgers: Scholar, Teacher, Public Historian* published by Greenwood Press.]

Robert G. Sewell, "[New Jersey History and Richard P. McCormick](#)," 63 (2007): 1–9.

This article illuminates Richard P. McCormick's role in the acquisition and celebration of East Jersey Proprietors' Minutes

1682–84 by the State Archives in 2005. It also acknowledges McCormick's enormous presence in New Jersey history and his long association with the *Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries*.

### *Rutgers University Presidents*

Thomas J. Frusciano. "[Leadership on the Banks: Rutgers' Presidents, 1766–1991](#)," 53:1 (1991): 1–40.

Frusciano, Rutgers' university archivist, presents pictures and brief biographies of the first eighteen presidents of Rutgers from Jacob Rutsen Hardenberg (1768–1790) to Francis L. Lawrence (1990–2002).

Harvey S. Moskowitz, "[A Fond Remembrance of Edward B. Wilkens, Rutgers' First Planning Professor](#)," 51:1 (1989): 9–26.

Wilkens (1911–1985) first became associated with Rutgers in 1946 when he held a joint appointment with Rutgers as a professor of regional and urban planning and the Middlesex County Board of Planning as director of planning; in 1954 he developed the Rutgers Planning Service (1954–1958); and in 1958 he became director of planning, coordinating planning on all of Rutgers campuses. In 1972, he shifted from College of Engineering and Livingston College to Cook College as professor of Environmental Planning. Moskowitz, an enthusiastic student of Wilkens, describes courses he taught and teaching techniques as well as planning projects in which he was involved. The author is particularly fond of Wilkens' involvement with the planning for the College Library (Alexander Library) to which he devotes five pages.

### *Moses Finley*

Moses Finley (1912–1986) was an instructor and assistant professor in the history department at Rutgers–Newark from 1948 to 1952. He then went on to Cambridge University for a brilliant career as a classics scholar until his death in 1986. What makes his tenure at Rutgers significant is that he was dismissed by the Board of Trustees in 1952 because he refused to answer questions before the U.S. Senate Internal Security Committee on grounds of the Fifth Amendment. He was deemed unfit to teach by the Trustees. It was one of the first and most famous cases of attacks on academic freedom during the McCarthy era. The next two articles concern Finley.

Richard P. McCormick, "[Sir Moses Finley](#)," 48:2 (1986): 53–64.

This article is an edited version of an address given by McCormick [who had defended Finley before the Trustees] at Finley's memorial service in the Kirkpatrick Chapel in 1986.

Jack Cargill, "[A Memorial Address for Moses Finley](#)," 48:2 (1986): 66–73.

Cargill, a history professor at Rutgers–New Brunswick, gave this address at the memorial service for Finley at the Kirkpatrick Chapel in 1986. He enumerates Finley's many contributions to classical scholarship.

Paul Fussell, "[Scholarship and Autobiography](#)," 39:2 (1977): 67–71.

Fussell (1924–2012) was a professor of English at Rutgers for 28 years (1955–1983). At first well-known as a scholar of 18th-century English literature, Fussell went on to be a strong critic of war and social class beginning with perhaps his most influential book, *The Great War and Modern Memory* (1975), about the romantic myth and reality of war in World War I. In this essay, he argues that all humanistic research involves an element of autobiography in them, but it became more prominent in *The Great War* and subsequent works of because of his own experience as a soldier in the World War II. He was almost obsessed by the image of "my strange marble boys"—his fellow dead soldiers on the battlefields in 1944. Through the art of writing scholarship, he was able to objectify these images, purge himself of them, and move on.

Jean Wilson Sidar, "[The George Hammell Cook Collection](#)," 35:2 (1972): 71–82.

This article is based on the extensive letters and notebooks of George Hammell Cook's Collection in Rutgers' Special Collections and University Archives. Cook (1818–1889), the namesake of Rutgers' Cook College was an outstanding 19th-century scholar and public servant in New Jersey and nationally. Cook was state geologist, first director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, vice president of Rutgers, founder of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, and the vice president of National Agricultural Society. In 1864, he also convinced the New Jersey legislature to select Rutgers over The College of New Jersey (now Princeton) as the land-grant college of New Jersey under the provisions of federal Morrill Act. [Sidar also wrote *George Hammell Cook: A Life in Agriculture and Geology* (Rutgers University Press, 1976).]

William H. Cole, "[That Amazing Man Beck](#)," 30:2 (1967): 33–39.

Cole writes about Lewis C. Beck (1798–1853) who was a professor of chemistry and natural philosophy at Rutgers from 1830 to 1853, and along with George Cook, among the country's five American leaders in natural history during the final emergence of that subject from fancy to fact. Cole mines Beck's 803 page diaries (in nine volumes) and other sources of this explorer-botanist-geographer to tell the tale of this amazing man.

Philip M. Brett, "[The Milledoler Funeral](#)," 3:2 (1940): 66–67.

The article concerns a painting of the funeral of Philip Milledoler (1775–1852), Rutgers' fifth president (1825–1840). The author provides a transcription of the author's father's (Rev. Dr. Cornelius Brett's) memory of the service and an explanation of the painting.

## Alumni

This category features articles on prominent alumni including the first Jewish graduate in the class of 1816 and the first African American graduate in 1892.

Peter Mazzei, "[James Dickson Carr: First Black Graduate of Rutgers College](#)," 47:2 (1985): 92–100.

In 1892 Carr became probably the first African American graduate at Rutgers, and was one of very few black graduates in all the colleges of the Northeast at the time. First attending Rutgers Grammar School in 1886, he entered the college in 1888 and was an outstanding student who went on to receive a LL.D. from Columbia Law School. He was an assistant district attorney of New York County. He accomplished all of this despite many obstacles due to racial discrimination.

Ruth Marcus Patt, "[Samuel Judah, Class of 1816: Rutgers' First Jewish Graduate](#)," 47:2 (1985): 76–90.

Judah was one of a very few Jewish graduates of a colonial college. After he received his degree from Queen's College, he went to Harvard to gain a master's degree for his work in Hebrew grammar. He received a law degree in 1818 and worked in the office of George Wood in New Brunswick. Later, he moved to Indiana where he spent the rest of his life and enjoyed many professional successes, including a legal career and serving as a state legislator, a U.S. State District Attorney, an

Indiana House representative, and the Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives. Patt places his life and career in historical context. [Author Patt has written many publications on the history of Jews in New Jersey.]

Paul M. Angle. "[Earl Schenck Mier, Historian](#)," 36:2 (1973): 65–73.

Earl Schenck Mier (1910–1972), a Rutgers graduate in 1933, was director of the Rutgers University Press for seven years and the chairman of the Associated Friends of the Rutgers University Library. Angle describes Mier's prolific career as an historian and writer. A bibliography of his publications for both adults and juveniles is appended to the article.

John T. Shawcross, "[Albert Stanburrough Cook, Class of 1872](#)," 29:3 (1966): 108–112.

Albert Stanburrough Cook's (1853–1927) contributions to education remain with all college students in that type of class meeting which he called a "seminary" as well as with his prolific scholarship in Old English, Middle English, and poetics.

Lea Demarest Taylor. "[Graham Taylor, Class of 1870](#)," 29:3 (1966): 101–107.

Graham Taylor (1851–1938) was a graduate of Rutgers (1870) and New Brunswick Theological Seminary (1873). After becoming a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Hopewell Junction, New York, he became a pioneer of social service at Hartford Theological Seminary. In 1892 the Congregational Chicago Theological Seminary offered him the opportunity to develop a new department to be called "Christian Sociology," the first such department in any theological seminary. He later established what became the Chicago Commons Social Settlement.

Ardath W. Burks, "[William Elliot Griffis, Class of 1869](#)," 29:3 (1966): 91–100.

William Elliot Griffis (1843–1928) participated in the "modernization" of Japan, along with other "yatoi" or foreign workers in Japan in the late 19th century. He became most famous in his role as "our [Rutgers] first 'Old Japan Hand.'" He was considered during his lifetime as "Interpreter of a Nation." He wrote and lectured on Japan extensively for 52 years after staying in Japan for four years from 1870 to 1874. His voluminous papers are in Rutgers' Special Collections.

Albert E. Meder Jr., "[George W. Hill, Class of 1859](#)," 29:3 (1966): 85–90.

George W. Hill (1838–1914) was one of the most celebrated academics of his time. He received innumerable academic awards and honors, excelling in mathematics, nautical astronomy, and celestial mechanics.

Frank V. Sperduto, "[William A. Newell, Class of 1836](#)," 29:3 (1966): 74–84.

While not an outstanding student at Rutgers, William A. Newell (1817–1901) went on to have significant careers as a physician and public servant.

Richard F. Hixson. "[Simeon De Witt, Class of 1776](#)," 29:3 (1966): 65–73.

The article covers the life and career of Simeon De Witt (1756–1834). De Witt was the sole member of his graduating class (1776). He had an illustrious career as geographer and surveyor general of the Continental Army.

### Academic Programs and Centers

This category has several articles on the troubled history of medical education at Rutgers and in New Jersey, a number related to agricultural education and research, and others on labor education, the Institute of Industrial Management and Labor, library studies, education, and the Waksman Institute of Microbiology.

Eugene McElroy, "[Labor Education at Rutgers University, 1931–1981, and the Establishment of IMLR](#)," 57:1/2 (1995): 73–86.

Rutgers was one of the earliest pioneers in labor education. McElroy places the history of labor education at Rutgers in the context of its national developments in terms of state and national government support and at other colleges and universities. As early as 1891, Rutgers College opened its Extension department (commonly known as "night classes" to non-matriculating students) to laborers enrolled in classes to further their education. More extensive Extension programs developed in the 1920s. In 1831, Rutgers' first Labor Institute attracted 149 delegates. During World War II, Rutgers became a center for education laborers to support the war effort and in 1947, the Labor Institute was renamed the Rutgers Management-Labor Institute (IMLR).

Bruce Barbour, "[The Rutgers Cooperative Extension Bulletin Board \(RCEBBS\)](#)," 55:1 (1993): 27–41.

Barbour describes a computer bulletin board for the Rutgers Agriculture Extension Service, which made innovative use of information technology of early 1990s. It contains useful historical information about the Extension Service in general and the technology available at the time.

Ellen Calhoun, "[The First Century of Agricultural Experiment Station Publications in New Jersey](#)," 55:1 (1993): 5–12.

Rutgers became a land-grant institution in 1864 under the provisions of the 1862 Morrill Land Grant Act. The act sought to promote agriculture by scientific investigation and experiment. In 1864 the Rutgers College of Agriculture Extension Station was established. In 1880 the New Jersey Agriculture Station (NJAES) was enacted, one of three in the nation as the time. The College and State stations worked closely together. The NJAES has a federal-state oriented research mission and is a unit within Rutgers University. Calhoun surveys the NJAES publications from 1880s to the 1990s.

Lois Sarvetnick, "[The Helyar Experiment: Cooperative Living at the College of Agriculture During the Depression](#)," 50:1 (1988): 1–19.

Throughout the 1930s, young men from rural New Jersey came to the Rutgers College of Agriculture to study. They became pioneers in cooperative living. Initiated by Professor Frank Helyar, who served the college from 1917 to 1953, these groups provided a unique work-study environment in which these agricultural students learned how to work and live together while serving their college. This article is based on interviews of some the alumni of these working groups who lived at the College of Agriculture during the Depression.

Herbert A. Lechevalier, "[The Waksman Institute of Microbiology 1954 to 1984](#)," 50:1 (1988): 20–45.

After presenting a personal and professional biography of Selman Waksman (1888–1973), the article provides a detailed history of the Waksman Institute of Microbiology during the first 30 years of its existence and how the original focus of the institute—as defined by Waksman, the founder and first director—broadened its scope from microbiology as new lines of scientific inquiry naturally developed from the original mission.

*Medical Education*

The merger of Rutgers and the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey in 2013 was historic and followed decades (actually, centuries) of a very complicated and troubled history of medical education at Rutgers and in New Jersey. The next four articles concern this topic.

Roberta Tipton, "[Continued Controversy: The Rutgers Medical School and the Library of Science and Medicine](#)," with an "Epilogue: The Library of Science and Medicine 1977–1982" by Shirley Bolles. 45:1 (1983): 1–24.

This article places the development of Rutgers Library of Science and Medicine within the controversial development of medical education in New Jersey, which was filled with messy state political intrigue. Two medical schools were proposed by Seton Hall and Rutgers in the 1950s and rival bond issues were presented to voters. The Seton Hall issue defeated the Rutgers' one. Private support for Rutgers' plan for a two-year medical school was given by a \$1 million grant from the Kellogg Foundation and the medical school opened in 1962. The Seton Hall effort floundered and there was talk that it be combined with the Rutgers school. In 1972, the Rutgers Medical School was severed from the university by legislation that established in 1981 the University of Medicine and Dentistry in New Jersey located in Newark, Piscataway, New Brunswick, and other locations. Tipton and Bolles describe the complications of the development of the Library of Science and Medicine that had to serve these two separate entities. [This article could also be classified under the category of History of the Library.]

David L. Cowen, "[George Bushe and the 'Rutgers Medical Faculty,'](#)" 30:1 (1966):1–7.

Cowen tells the tale of the life of George Bushe (1799–1837) and his career at the short-lived "Rutgers Medical College" that was located in New York. The college's affiliation with Rutgers only lasted from 1828 to 1830. Bushe was a professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the college.

Philip Marsh, "[Freneau's Satire of Rutgers](#)," 26:1 (1962): 23–27.

Marsh discusses and reprints a tale by Philip Freneau, often referred to as the Poet of the Revolution, written for the Philadelphia "Aurora" in 1815. It is a satire on Rutgers about the awarding of medical degrees to "students" from New York, where

presumably they were unable to obtain a degree. [The Libraries have an extensive collection of Philip Freneau's works in Special Collections (in print and manuscripts) as well as in digital and print materials in other libraries. There are many brief articles in the *Journal* that describe various pieces of his work in Special Collections.]

Loring B. Priest, "[David Hosack and the Rutgers Medical College](#)," 5:1 (1941): 9–14.

The article is about Dr. David Hosack and the short-lived Rutgers Medical College which he administered from 1826 to 1827. This was the third medical college at Rutgers. The first ran from 1792 to 1793 and the second from 1812 to 1816, when Rutgers was still Queen's College.

Maxine N. Lurie, "[Library History Materials at Rutgers, Including Archives Relating to the New Jersey College for Women Library School and the Founding of the Rutgers Graduate School for Library and Information Studies](#)," 43:2 (1981): 41–65.

Using university records in the University Archives, this article explores the history of library education at Rutgers, beginning with the New Jersey College for Women (NJCW) Library School (1927–1952) and succeeded by the Graduate School of Library and Information Studies. The records include two collections, from the NJCW Library School and materials compiled by John B. Kaiser (1887–1973) a well-known librarian who was active for more than 70 years. Of special interest are the papers of Ethel M. Fair, the director NJCW Library School, which include a lengthy manuscript she wrote on the history of the school, which is presented here in an abridged and edited version.

Richard G. Durnin, "[The School of Education at Rutgers: Fifty Years](#)," 36:2 (1973): 74–80.

Durnin presents a history of the Rutgers School of Education on the 50th anniversary of the Graduate School of Education. While the school offered postgraduate courses beginning in 1923, the masters and doctorate degrees were emphasized in the 1950s. Durnin also traces the school's antecedents in teacher education at Queen's College beginning in the 18th century up to 1923.

### Student Life

This category includes insights into student life in late 19th-century Rutgers College, the struggle for women's education related to the founding of The New Jersey College for Women, the Rutgers Lesbian/Gay Alliance, and other topics.

David Nichols and Morris J. Kafka-Holzschlag, "[The Rutgers University Lesbian/Gay Alliance 1969–1989, The First Twenty Years](#)," 51:2 (1989): 55–95.

This article is organized by each academic year with details of activities in the Lesbian/Gay Alliance beginning with the Rutgers Student Homophile League founded by Lionel Cuffie in 1969. This was the first post-Stonewall gay student group in America, according to the authors. This article was based on the Rutgers Lesbian/Gay Archives held in Special Collections and University Archives.

Michael Moffatt, "[Inventing the 'Time-Honored Traditions' of 'Old Rutgers': Rutgers Student Culture, 1858–1900](#)," 47:1 (1985): 1–11.

The latter half of the 19th century brought a new attitude toward student life at American colleges. Rutgers reflects this concept of college as a world in itself, with its own customs, ceremonies, and iconography; presenting a picture of a student as a fun-loving sort of youth; and a notion of college life centering on extra-curricular activities rather than on academics and intellectual education. [Moffatt wrote two books on Rutgers history, *The Rutgers Picture Book: An Illustrated History of Student Life in the Changing College and University* (1985) and *Coming of Age in New Jersey: College and American Culture* (1989).]

Marie Marmo Mullaney, "[The New Jersey College for Women: Middle Class Respectability and Proto-Feminism, 1911–1918](#)," 42:1 (1980): 26–39.

As the 20th century opened, women were not demanding the old classical education, but an education that would assure them places in the new educational roles that were then opening up. The establishment of a college for women in New Jersey in the second decade of the century is best exemplified in "The New Jersey College for Women." The aims of the founders of this college (later renamed Douglass College) serve as an illustration of the narrowing of vision that came to plague the American women's movement as a

whole in the period immediately preceding achievement of suffrage. This article presents this history leading to the founding of NJCW in 1918.

John W. Osborne, "[The Responsibility of the University College Honor Student](#)," 40:1 (1978)" 1–3.

This article is based on an address to the University College Honor Society in October 1978. Osborne commends the idea of "intellectual excellence" and its civilizing effects. He states that the Honor Society provided "evidence that the desire for individual accomplishment has lived on despite the horrors of our contemporary majority culture." Osborne was a history professor at University College in New Brunswick and later at the Newark campus. He also was editor of the *Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries* (1976–1980).

David L. Cowen, "[Boys Will Be . . .](#)," 35:2 (1972): 67–70.

Cowen writes about his experiences in doing research on the social life of Queen's College and coming across a 1776 letter by a 20 year old student, Simeon De Witt (1756–1834), who became geographer and surveyor general of the Continental Army, and chancellor of the University of the State of New York. (There are others articles about him in the *Journal*.) De Witt writes about a romantic fantasy which Cowen compares to a similar letter by Washington Irving written in 1804. Both letters are reproduced in full.

### **Rutgers and War**

This category concerns major wars the United States was involved in and their impact on Rutgers, including the Revolutionary and Civil Wars and World War II.

Steven D. Glazer, "[Rutgers in the Civil War](#)," 66 (2014): 91–120.

Through extensive research, this article reveals the number of Rutgers College alumni confirmed to have participated in the Civil War was about 165. Glazer analyzes data on these participants and highlights the lives of a few them. He also constructs a list of all of them with pertinent biographical information about each. [This article is also related to the "Alumni" category of the bibliography.]

G. Kurt Piehler, Rekha Gandhi, and David Tsang Hou, "[The Rutgers Oral History Archives of World War II](#)," 58 (1997): 11–41.

The Rutgers Oral History Archives of World War II began in 1994. Its original purpose was to compile oral history archives of interviews of Rutgers alumni about their experiences in World War II. Tom Kindre convinced his class of 1942 classmates to participate. In addition to giving the early history of the project, the bulk of the article consists of excerpts from Kindre's World War II diary. [This article is also related to the "Alumni" category of the bibliography.]

Richard P. McCormick, "[Rutgers in World War II](#)," 58 (1989): 1–10.

McCormick describes the substantial and important role in training personnel for war at Rutgers and the major impact it had on the campus.

Richard P. McCormick, "[Rutgers and the Civil War](#)," 24:2 (1961): 40–45.

McCormick describes the conditions at Rutgers College during the Civil War from Rutgers president Theodore Frelinghuysen's patriotic call to the undergraduates at the outset of the war to drastically declining enrollments during the war. At the same time, college life continued and by the end of the war was setting forth upon a wholly new course of development.

Loring B. Priest, "[College Tutor and Revolutionary Colonel](#)," 7:2 (1944): 48–55.

John Taylor, tutor of Queen's College during the American Revolution, shifted from civilian to military life and back again with a frequency which characterized the record of many colonial soldiers. Whenever the security of New Jersey was threatened by British invasion, Taylor deserted his students. But as soon as the immediate danger was at an end, he would return to his college duties until a new occasion for military action arose. The story of Taylor's war-time activities revealed by documents in the Rutgers University Library, therefore, not only provides an interesting account of the services of an individual soldier but also contributes considerable incidental information regarding the history of Queen's College in Revolutionary days.

Robert T. Thompson, "[Colonel Neilson: Salt Merchant](#)," 1:1 (1937): 11–16.

From the large collection of "Neilson Papers" deposited in the Rutgers University Library, Professor Thompson has extracted a story of the efforts made by the New Jersey patriots to keep the Revolutionary Army supplied with one of the most commonplace and most essential sinews of war, i.e., salt. Colonel Neilson served as a trustee of Queen's College from 1782 until his death in 1833. His life is thus intimately connected both with the founding of the United States and with the early development of Rutgers University.

### Miscellaneous History

This category includes topics on Rutgers history that do not fit into the above categories, including an article on the early struggles of colonial colleges; The College of New Jersey (Princeton) and Queen's College and a proposal to merge the two; Rutgers' long association with Japan, beginning in the late 19th century; the Bishop House; and the history of the Rutgers song, "On the Banks" and other early songs associated with Rutgers, among others.

Richard P. McCormick, "[Democracy Works in New Jersey](#)," 59 (2001): 23–28.

Part of the special issue on New Jersey's three constitutions, this article recounts the activities of the special constitutional convention that took place during the summer of 1947 on the Rutgers campus. McCormick states, "American democracy works. That was the proud conclusion of those who thoughtfully observed the actions of the New Jersey Constitutional Convention in session on the Rutgers University campus during the summer months of 1947. . . . There was scarcely a department that did not aid what will probably go down as the 'Rutgers Convention.'" This article was a reprint of an article published first in *The Rutgers Alumni Monthly* (October 1947).

Thomas J. Frusciano, "[To Cultivate Piety, Learning and Liberty: The College of New Jersey and Queen's College, 1746–1794](#)," 55:2 (1993): 1–29.

The College of New Jersey (Princeton) and Queen's College (Rutgers) entertained a proposal to merge in 1793, making Rutgers a preparatory academy, dropping collegiate instruction, and the

College of New Jersey to continue as a liberal arts college. In spite of Queen's College's very precarious state, the idea was rejected. Frusciano, Rutgers' university archivist, carefully investigates the historical background leading up to this decision and documents the different courses these two colonial colleges pursued.

*Mary H. Dana Women Artists Series*

This art exhibition series began in 1970 as collaboration among the Art History Department, dean of Cook College, dean of Douglass College, dean of Mason Gross School of the Arts, Douglass fellows, and the Friends of the Rutgers University Libraries. Located in the Douglass Library since 1971, this exhibition space was the first in the United States to be devoted exclusively to women artists and is therefore the oldest, continuous art exhibition series of this type in the country. A 1992 special issue of the *Journal* marks the 20th anniversary of the series. The next seven articles concern this topic.

Françoise S. Puniello, "[Introduction \[to the Mary H. Dana Women Artist Series\]](#)," 54:1 (1992): 1–3.

Puniello, director of the Douglass Library, introduces the special issue and justifies why the Douglass Library is an appropriated setting for this exhibition series.

Beryl K. Smith, "[The Mary H. Dana Women Artists Series: From Idea to Institution](#)," 54:1 (1992): 4–16.

Smith provides a history and the cultural context for this women artists' series. She indicates how Joan Synder, 1962 Douglass graduate and 1972 Rutgers MFA, conceived of this series years before it came to be realized. The various elements of feminist art and artists nationwide and particularly at Rutgers, where Women's Studies was practically founded, came together to make this happen.

David Carr, "[Works of Art and Works of Information: Reflections for the Twentieth Anniversary of the Women Art Series, Mabel Smith Douglass Library](#)," 54:1 (1992): 17–24.

Carr explores the philosophical context of this series and the importance of its location in a library setting. He states "The library—perhaps all cultural institutions—exists to inspire these

explorations of possibility, and to make imagined possibilities explorable. The library is an agency of transformation and design, a place where men and women grow nearer to their competencies through encounters with new information. It is a place where work is done on the unfinished parts of ourselves."

Joan Marter, "[Then and Now: Recognition of Women Artists since 1970](#)," 54:1 (1992): 25–27.

Marter, a professor of art history at Rutgers, points out that when the Women Artist Series began in 1971, feminists were painfully aware of their limited opportunities for recognition. The dilemma facing women artists in the 1990s is that a select group of women artists may be considered representative of all women's art, and the success of a few "superstars" will be viewed as compensation for the neglect of many others. In this age of multiculturalism, it is essential that the art produced by all women, African-American, Native American, Asian-American, Latina, and all others will continue to be recognized. It is, therefore, both desirable and necessary to organize exhibitions that present broad-ranging entries by women, and that the specialized imagery and impressive achievements of women artists continue to be celebrated.

Ferris Olin, "[Thawing the Chilly Climate: Two Decades of Women Artists at Douglass College](#)," 54:1 (1992): 28–33.

Throughout these two decades, the Mary H. Dana Women Artists Series has been in the forefront of the women's art movement and issues related to women in the arts, making these issues visible to the college community. Although a chilly climate for women in the arts existed in the late 1960s and into the 1970s and although women artists continue to make advancements, we need to maintain our vigilance to ensure that the thaw continues apace. The original rationale for series unfortunately is equally justified in 1992.

Joan Synder, "[It Wasn't Neo to Us](#)," 54:1 (1992): 34–36.

Synder, as a founder of the series and a famous artist, states, "The whole phenomenon of New-Expressionism, and particularly the American aspects of it—Schnabel, Salle and Eric Fischl, and people of that generation—really has to be understood in relation to minimalism and colour-field abstraction, which by the 1970s had established a standard of visual anemia in art. There was a

longing for a kind of art that was richer in visual incident. It was an invitation to the next generation to say, We're going to fill up those surfaces with everything we can lay our hands on.

Except that it was women who did that. Nancy Spero did that, Faith Ringgold did that, Jackie Winsor did that.—WE DID THAT."

Karen McGruder, "[Retrospective Catalog of the Mary H. Dana Women Artists Series](#)," 54:1 (1992): 37–91.

McGruder provides a catalog with illustrations of the works in the retrospective invitational exhibition of women who have showed in the last 20 years.

David A. Heinlein, "[The New Brunswick–Japan Connection: A History](#)" 52:2 (1990): 1–20.

The article traces the long history between New Brunswick, Rutgers, and Japan. Japanese students began coming to New Brunswick and other centers of learning in the United States in the 1860s. Heinlein points out that the Dutch presence in Japan—they were the only western foreigners allowed in Japan for much of the Tokugawa period (17th through the mid-19th century)—was a factor in Japanese students' decisions to attend the Dutch Reform Church connected to Rutgers College and Preparatory School. From 1866 to 1876, 40 Japanese students were sent to Rutgers, 13 actually took classes at the College, and four graduated. William Elliot Griffis, a Rutgers Class of 1869 graduate, was employed by the Japanese government to advise on educational reform in Japan during the 1870s in Fukui and Tokyo. He also became a major American interpreter of Japanese history and culture. His extensive personal collection of English-language Japanese related materials were donated to the Rutgers library after his death. Heinlein goes on to describe relations between Japan, Rutgers, and New Brunswick (a sister city to Fukui, Japan) throughout the 20th century.

Morris Jacob Kafka Holzschlag, "[The Creation of a Landmark: The Bishop House of College Avenue](#)," 47:2 (1985): 101–110.

The Bishop House, which today sits prominently on the College Avenue Campus, was built as the home of James Bishop Jr. (1816–1895) in 1852. Born in New Brunswick, Bishop inherited his father's shipping business in 1845. He built the home in the Latinate Style practiced in early 19th-century England as an interpretation of the Italian Renaissance country house. The author

describes in detail the elaborate feature of this elegant home. The house was sold to Rutgers in 1925 for \$200,000. Rutgers has utilized the structure well as the Rutgers dean's residence, a chaplain's apartment, a reception headquarters for the university president, the site of at least two academic departments, and the office of Rutgers College's dean of students.

Phillip G. Nordell, "[The Rutgers Lotteries](#)," 15:1 (1952): 1-14.

Rutgers, along with very nearly all the other American men's colleges of pre-Revolutionary origin, raised money by lotteries. If each of the two that were run for the benefit of Old Queens failed to reach an altogether happy conclusion, the cause did not lie in any element peculiar to Queen's itself or to New Brunswick. Rather, the reason lay in prevailing economic and social conditions.

Oliver Kip Westling, "['On the Banks'—1873](#)," 11:1 (1947): 28-29.

The article provides some early history of Rutgers' song "On the Banks" and other songs associated with the College.

William H. S. Demarest, "[The Charter](#)," 5:1 (1941): 1-4.

The article deals with the second charter of Queen's College from 1770, printed by John Holt in the best printing art of the time.

## History of the Libraries

Articles on the history of Rutgers' libraries make up a significant part of this bibliography. There have been many libraries associated with Rutgers in the course of its history and, this being the *Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries* there are, of course, many articles on these various libraries. In fact, you can follow the course of these developments in the *Journal* from their meager beginnings to the state of Rutgers libraries today, which is different physical facilities (such as the Library of Science and Medicine, Dana Library, and Alexander Library) containing more than 20 libraries, centers, and collections in New Brunswick-Piscataway, Newark, and Camden.

Earliest references to library materials suggest that at the very beginning tutors at Rutgers simply shared their books with their students. Books were later donated to support student education, but until 1810 there was no specific location for them. In 1810 two developments led to a specific location for library materials.

The Old Queens building was completed and one of its rooms was designated as library. The other development was that the Dutch Reform Seminary was relocated from New York City to New Brunswick, close to the Old Queens building. It had its own library. Rutgers literary societies—the Athenian Society of Rutgers 1773–1786, and Peithessophian Society and Philoclean Society both of which began in 1825—developed their independent libraries during the 19th century. These libraries contained—from the students' point of view—more interesting material than what was held in the official libraries that supported religious and classical studies. Van Nest Hall (completed in 1847) housed the two societies, including their libraries. Eventually, when these societies disbanded in the 1890s, the books and records became part of the Rutgers Library. In 1874, Kirkpatrick Chapel was completed and a new library room was opened. The Rutgers Library remained there until the opening of the Voorhees Library in 1903. Its final move was to the University Library on College Avenue (later renamed Archibald S. Alexander Library) in 1956.

Other libraries became a part of Rutgers University Libraries prior to that date. In 1938, the library of the College of Agriculture opened as a branch library of the college library. When Rutgers and the University of Newark merged in 1946, the college Library and the Newark Law School Library became a part of Rutgers. In 1950, the College of South Jersey and its library and merged with Rutgers. Other developments in library space include the openings of Douglass Library in 1961; Library of Science and Medicine (1970); Dana Library in Newark (1967); Art Library (1992); the Cook Information Center in 1994; and in 2013 with the merger of UMDNJ into Rutgers, George F. Smith Library of Health Sciences in Newark and the Robert Wood Johnson Library of Health Sciences became parts of Rutgers' library system.

Joanne R. Euster, "[Rutgers University and the Information Society](#)," 52:1 (1990): 1–6.

Euster, university librarian (1986–1992), discusses the unified organization of and rationale for the University Libraries and University Computing under her leadership. This organizational relationship was in place from 1989 to 1992, when they were separated into two distinct entities.

Donald F. "Scotty" Cameron

Cameron is widely considered to be the university librarian who set Rutgers University Libraries on the course to becoming a significant research library. The faculty greatly admired and appreciated this accomplishment. It is interesting to note that the Alexander Library's reference and reading room was dedicated to Cameron, marked by an oil portrait of him and a sign stating "Donald F. Cameron Reference Room." The next four articles concern him.

Francis Johns, "[Donald F. Cameron and the Libraries, 1945–1966](#)," 39:1 (1977): 1–6.

Johns, university bibliographer (1958–1984?), writes about Cameron's long association with the library. In 1936 he was already a member of the Library Advisory Board (created in 1933), and was a moving spirit in the founding of the Associated Friends in 1937 (becoming its first Secretary), as well as in the establishment of the *Journal of the Rutgers University Library* in the same year. He notes Cameron's acknowledgment of his predecessor's (George Osborn's) accomplishments when he succeeded him in 1945. Cameron's own accomplishments are numerous, including Rutgers Libraries' acceptance as a member of the Association for Research Libraries in 1957 and planning for the expanse of library space and materials for the rapidly expanding teaching and research programs, including the opening of the University Library (Alexander Library) in 1965.

Donald F. Cameron, "[A Librarian's Philosophy](#)," 29:2 (1966): 38–41.

On the occasion of stepping down as university librarian, Cameron gives credit to his predecessor, George Osborn, with creating policies which he continued. He especially stresses operating the library with completely open stacks where the students were free to go to the books on the shelves. He has maintained that basic policy while the library expanded rapidly. He notes that "The problems of management will remain and will grow. These problems are problems of a kind of prosperity unknown in the past. The long tradition of bringing books and students together is still our guide."

Peter Charanis, "[Donald F. Cameron](#)," 29:2 (1966): 33–37.

Charanis recounts Cameron's 37 years of association with Rutgers from 1929 to 1966 as a professor of English and university librarian from 1943 to 1966. His accomplishments including helping found Rutgers University Press and the Research Council, transforming the college library he inherited into an important research library, and overseeing the construction of the new university library, the Alexander Library.

"[An Evening with Scotty Cameron](#)," 29:2 (1966): unnumbered.

A June 2, 1966 program and menu marking the occasion of Donald F. Cameron's stepping down as university librarian.

*George A. Osborn*

Osborn (1874–1947) was the university librarian from 1907 to 1945. The next two articles are about Osborn.

Rudolf Kirk. "[George Augustus Osborn in Memoriam](#)," 10:2 (1947): Unnumbered.

Memoriam consists of a portrait and list of his Rutgers associations.

Rudolf Kirk, "[Dedication to George Augustus Osborn](#)," 7:1 (1943): unnumbered.

Kirk marks university librarian Osborn's 50th year of service to Rutgers. The author is the first editor of the *Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries* (then *Journal of the Rutgers University Library*).

*Histories of Rutgers Libraries through the Opening of the University (Alexander) Library*

The next eleven articles are histories of the libraries and the literary societies that preceded the opening of Alexander Library in 1956.

Fernanda Perrone, "[Voorhees Hall: Rutgers' First Modern Library](#)," 61 (2005): 1–27.

Voorhees Hall was Rutgers' first purpose-built library. Originally known as the Ralph Voorhees Library, Voorhees Hall served as the school's main library from 1903 until the Archibald S. Alexander Library opened in 1956. Voorhees Hall can be seen as

a case study of the “transitional” library of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a time when architects and librarians began to work together to design library buildings. Libraries built during this period incorporated the functionality of modern academic library buildings with the monumentality and grace of the book halls of the past. In a broader sense, the history of the Ralph Voorhees Library reflects the evolution of Rutgers from college to state university, and indeed of the development of U.S. higher education in general during the first half of the 20th century—a period when the growth and diversification of knowledge, and increasing participation in higher education, radically changed the nature of colleges and universities.

Fernanda Perrone, [“Unexpected Connections: New Jersey Manuscripts in the Rutgers and Princeton Libraries,”](#) 55:2 (1993): 45–59.

The development of the manuscript collections of Princeton and Rutgers reflects the differing histories of the two universities. Princeton developed a research collection partially based on the areas of academic strengths of its university departments, augmented by the gifts of alumni, private collectors, and purchases. In contrast, Rutgers, as the state university, developed a strong regional collection. Princeton acquired New Jersey materials as well, in many cases through faculty and alumni or by virtue of its location, rather than through conscious effort. Although the New Jersey materials at Princeton are not as well known or as frequently used as other parts of the collection, they include valuable materials, some of which are complementary to collections at Rutgers which are heavily used by research scholars, students, local historians, and genealogists. The reasons why Princeton and Rutgers acquired these collections can be understood by looking at the history of the collecting policies of the two institutions.

Danel James Meeter, [“The Gardner A. Sage Theological Library,”](#) 45:2 (1982): 66–81.

In 1784, the Dutch Reform Church established the nation’s first theological seminary in New Brunswick, just 18 years after the founding of Rutgers College. The two institutions shared library resources and facilities in the Old Queens building after it was completed in 1823. In 1857, the seminary built a new building. Two years later, the college library which the two schools had

been sharing was divided, "the seminary taking the books that seemed most in its field." The books that were left behind at Old Queens formed the first Rutgers College library *per se*. In 1875, a new seminary library was built, eventually called the Gardner A. Sage Library, named after supervising engineer of the building and donor for the library. It is an extraordinary example of 19th-century library architecture, which remains today. Meeter follows the further development of the collection. [It is interesting to note that when planned for a new facility which opened in 2013, due to alumni request, only the Sage Library remained as all the other buildings of the seminary campus were demolished.]

Francis A. Johns, "[The First Printed Rutgers Library Catalogue: A Sesquicentennial Reprint](#)," 42:2 (1982): 54–58.

Johns provides a history of Rutgers library collections, which began primarily from donation from faculty members. He remarks that the production of the 1832 catalogue was "a sign that at last the library was becoming a matter of concern to the Trustees." He notes the tensions between the Seminary and the College in regard to book collecting. The majority of the catalogue works related to religion but also includes subject headings for Natural History and Mathematics, English Classics and Poetry, Greek and Roman Classics, and French Works.

"[The Rutgers College Catalogue of 1832](#)," 42:2 (1982): 59–93.

This is a reproduction of the 1832 catalogue described in Johns' article above.

Francis A. Johns, "[The Peithessophian Society Library Catalogue of 1834](#)," 42:2 (1982): 94–107.

Johns describes the place of literary and debating societies at Rutgers and other early institutions of higher education but focuses on an analysis of contents of Rutgers Peithessophian Society library from its 1834 catalog, a manuscript by brief title of 1,374 volumes (771 titles).

G. Stuart Demarest, "[Letters of Rutgers Literary Clubs](#)," 22:1 (1958): 1–9.

Rutgers Literary Clubs or Societies, Philoclean and Peithessophian, wrote to famous people to become honorary members of their societies. This article reveals who accepted and rejected membership. They include presidents, authors, politicians, engineers,

judges, etc. This article augments Rudolf Kirk's article "Philo and Peitho" in "[Notes from the Library Volume 1:2](#)," 1:2 (1938): 31–32.

Vincent F. Fiordalisi, "[The Rutgers Law Library](#)," 15:1 (1951): 13–18.

Fiordalisi writes about the origin of the Rutgers Law Library in Newark and describes its current state in 1951 and its goals for the future. It became part of the Rutgers library system in 1946 when the University of Newark merged with Rutgers. It originated from a merger of the Mercer Beasley Law School Library with the Library of New Jersey Law School in 1937.

Mildred R. Woodward, "[The Athenian Society of Queen's College](#)," 3:1 (1939): 13–19.

This article describes content and places into historical context the "Transaction of the Athenian Society from the Year 1776 to 1786," an old minute book of this student society of Queen's College. It contains what we believe to be the earliest reference to a library at Rutgers.

Jacob G. Lipman, "[The Library of the College of Agriculture](#)," 2:1 (1938): 11–13.

A brief history of the College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station, and the Library of the College of Agriculture which opened in 1938 is presented here.

William H. S. Demarest, "[History of the Library](#)," 1:1 (1937): 1–8.

Demarest (1863–1956), an alumnus (1863) and president of Rutgers (1906–1924) and author of the first comprehensive history of Rutgers, *The History of Rutgers College* (Princeton University Press, 1924), presents a detailed history of the Rutgers library, including finances, personnel, collections acquired, and its various locations, from the books made available by Rutgers' first tutors in the 1770s to 1937 when the collections were housed in the Voorhees Library, the first purposely-built library building with holdings of 300,000 volumes.

### *Opening of the University Library*

A special issue of the *Journal* in 1956 was devoted to the opening and dedication of the University Library (now known as Alexander Library.) The next four articles appeared in it.

Donald F. Cameron, "Moving a Library," 20:1 (1956): 30–32.

Cameron writes about the complexity of moving from the Voorhees Library to the new University Library (later known as the Alexander Library) in 1956.

Leslie A. Marchand, "[Dedication of the Rutgers Library](#)," 20:1 (1956): 1–2.

Marchand (1900–1999), editor of the *Journal* from 1948–1957, recounts the official dedication ceremonies for the University Library that took place on November 16 and 17, 1956.

Roy F. Nichols, "[This Library We Dedicate](#)," 20:1 (1956): 3–9.

Nichols (vice provost and dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences of the University of Pennsylvania and Rutgers Class of 1918) gave this speech at the dedication ceremony, in November 1956 for the new University Library [Alexander Library]. It evokes the history of the university and its libraries from their origins at Queen's College up to the present.

Roger H. McDonough, "[The University Library and the State](#)," 20:1 (1956): 24–29.

McDonough speaks about Rutgers Library's role in the total library complex of New Jersey.

### *The Alcohol Studies Library*

The next two articles discuss the Alcohol Studies collection at Rutgers University Libraries.

Penny Booth Page, "[The Alcohol History Collection at the Center of Alcohol Studies: A Valuable Resource on American Temperance and Prohibition](#)," 61 (2005): 89–101.

The Alcohol History Collection at the Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies provides a valuable look into the attitudes, events, organizations, and leaders of involved in Temperance and Prohibition movements in the 19th and early 20th centuries. For a related article see Ronald L. Becker, "[Temperance and Alcohol History in Special Collections and University Archives at the Rutgers University Libraries](#)," 61 (2005): 102–112.

Catherine Weglarz, "[Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies Library: A Brief History](#)," 52:1 (1990): 7–16.

Weglarz, Rutgers alcohol studies librarian at the time, traces the history of the Alcohol Studies Library in conjunction with the establishment of the Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies in 1962. The library and the center moved to Rutgers from their original home at Yale University, where they were developed as an innovative program and collection from 1938–1962. The center and the library have thrived as major resources for research and learning ever since.

*Library Construction Projects for the 1990s*

A special issue of the *Journal*, 54:2 (1992) was devoted to library construction projects in the 1990s. The next eight articles were published in that issue.

Pamela Spence Richards, "[Introduction \[to Special Issue on 1990s Library Construction Projects\]](#)," 54:2 (1992): 1–2.

Richards, editor of the *Journal* states, "In the 1990s Rutgers' libraries are changing again, with technology rather than social change the driving force. The present issue of the *Journal*, with its articles on the campus's various recent library construction projects, is intended to explain to the public the philosophical rationale behind these projects. In all of the cases the rationale depends on the role played by the different libraries in the life of the university; thus the issue's different authors describe their institutions' evolution at some length."

Beryl Smith, "[Alexander Library: The Past, the Present, the Future](#)," 54:2 (1992): 3–16.

Smith gives a general history of the libraries in New Brunswick leading to the opening of the Alexander Library in 1956 and its development thereafter.

Ryoko Toyama, "[Alexander Library: Transition to the Future](#)," 54:2 (1992): 17–23.

Toyama, director of the Alexander Library, recounts the planning for the new wing of the Alexander Library, which included the development of the Scholarly Communication Center on the fourth floor.

Françoise S. Puniello, "[The Mabel Smith Douglass Library](#)" 54:2 (1992): 52–66.

Puniello, director of the Douglass Library, gives a detailed history of the Library from its various locations on Douglass College campus to the opening of the permanent library in 1975 and the planning for its renovation in the 1990s.

Halina R. Rusak, "[The Art Library: A New Art Landmark at Rutgers Mall](#)," 54:2 (1992): 24–36.

Rusak provides a history of the Library, which began as a portion of the Alexander collection. It was transferred to Voorhees Hall, a former college library on the Mall, in 1966. It was conveniently located near the Art Gallery and the Art History department. Rusak describes the planning for the new Art Library facility which opened in 1992.

Lynn S. Mullins, "[The Librarian as Social Architect: Creating a Community for Learning and Research at the Dana Library at Rutgers–Newark](#)," 54:2 (1993): 37–51.

Mullins, the director of Dana Library, gives a brief history of the Library, an astute analysis of its context within the university and the Newark community, as well as a discussion of the planning for the new addition—two new floors on top of the old, which includes most significantly a new home for the Institute of Jazz Studies on the fourth floor.

Jeanne E. Boyle, "[The Cook Information Resource Center](#)," 52:2 (1993): 67–75.

Boyle, the director of the Library of Science and Medicine and its branches, discusses the opening of the Cook Information Resource Center in the Agricultural Biotechnology and Plant/Life Sciences Complex on the Cook Campus in 1994 and how its services are part of the overall science information services offered in the Rutgers libraries.

William S. Dix, "[Dedication of the Mabel Smith Douglass Library, October 23, 1975](#)," 38:1 (1976): 1–6.

This is a speech from the dedication ceremony for the opening of the Douglass Library by Dix, librarian emeritus of Princeton University, primarily dealing the overall history of Rutgers libraries since the founding of Queen's College and the importance of libraries in the development of higher education in the U.S.

Robert C. Clothier, "[The Ralph Voorhees Portrait](#)," 2:2 (1939): unnumbered.

President Clothier writes, "To us of the Rutgers community, the name Voorhees has become inseparably identified with the spirit and the service of our library, and with the vigorous growth it has experienced since the turn of the century. It was in 1903 that the late Ralph Voorhees presented the library building to the college. When twenty years later the original structure became overcrowded, his widow, Elizabeth Rodman Voorhees provided the funds for the needed addition. We have again been reminded of the benefactions of this devoted couple by the presentation, on November 13 last, of a portrait of Ralph Voorhees, the gift of members of the Voorhees family and of the Class of 1888."

George A. Osborn, "[The Use of the Library](#)," 1:1 (1937): 9–10.

Osborn (1874–1947) who was the university librarian (1907–1945) describes use of the library. "College and university libraries are primary aids to members of the teaching staffs and to graduate and undergraduate students inasmuch as they provide material for classroom use and for research. The Rutgers University Library is no exception to this rule, and our endeavor has been to supply library material in the following order: (1) for undergraduate study, (2) for the private study of each member of the faculty, (3) for graduate work, (4) for general development of the Library. As a result of this policy, there has been built up at Rutgers a large and well-grounded collection of material, not only useful to students and faculty of the University but to many other persons."

Ellen P. Campbell, "[Student Use of the Library](#)," 2:1 (1938): 20–23.

Campbell reports "Not only is the Library used constantly all day long, but the use is by an unusually large number of the student body." She provides statistics on student uses.

### **History of *The Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries***

The *Journal* has marked each 25-year increment of its life with articles about its progress. Editors Rudolf Kirk, Pamela Spence Richards, and Robert G. Sewell reflected on the *Journal* for its 25th, 50th, and 75th anniversaries, respectively. Rutgers' presidents Robert C. Clothier, Edward J. Bloustein, and Robert L. Barchi and university librarian Donald F. Cameron offered their perspectives on the contributions of the *Journal* for these occasions as well. Another

article by Sewell discusses how the *Journal* changed during his 20 years as its editor.

Robert G. Sewell, "[Seventy-five Years of \*The Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries\*](#)," 65 (2012): 1–18.

This 75-year history of the *Journal* describes the tenure of each of the nine editors, how they carried on the tradition of the journal as well as their unique take on the journal's mission. It also places the journal in the context of other similar research and academic library publications which especially flourished between the 1940s through the 1980s.

Robert L. Barchi. "[Greetings from the University President on the Occasion of \*The Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries\*' Seventy-fifth Anniversary](#)," 65 (2012): iii–iv.

Barchi "congratulate[s] Vice President for Information Services and University Librarian Marianne Gaunt and Editor Robert G. Sewell, and ... salute[s] all those who have contributed to *The Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries* over the years. Their work has enriched Rutgers scholarship and brought well-deserved attention to the history and resources of the Libraries, the university, and the state. Best of all, with the digitization of the *Journal*, readers of a new generation can view afresh the excellent writings of these Rutgers scholars."

Robert G. Sewell, "[Preface to Volume 67: Editing \*The Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries\* for Twenty Years](#)," 67 (2015): iii–xii.

Sewell discusses his experiences editing the journal since 1995, taking it from an all print journal to an open access journal and a print journal.

[Title Page: Fiftieth Anniversary Issue 1937–1987](#) 49:2 (1987): unnumbered at the beginning of the issue.

Includes a picture of the Voorhees Library and a brief description of what it was like 50 years before this issue of the *Journal* was published.

Edward J. Bloustein. "[Greetings from the President \[on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the \*Journal\*\]](#)" 49:2 (1987): unnumbered at the beginning of the issue.

Bloustein (1925–1989), Rutgers president (1971–1989), writes on the 50th anniversary of the *Journal* "It is more than a

pleasant coincidence that the celebration of the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary issue of the *Journal of the Rutgers University Library* coincides with the University's great successes in moving rapidly to towards of our goals for the 1980s of placing Rutgers firmly in the top rank of the nation's most distinguished state universities."

Pamela Spence Richards, "[The Editor Looks Back over Fifty Years of the Journal](#)," 49:2 (1987): 62-64.

Richards, editor of the *Journal* from 1980 to 1993, reviews the changes of the university and the libraries over the 50 years the journal has been publishing. She states "it is the hope of the Editor that the *Journal* will continue to communicate to the world outside Rutgers the resources its libraries offer for scholarly inquiry of all kinds."

Donald F. Cameron, "[The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Journal](#)," 26:1 (1962): 1-2.

Cameron, the university librarian, takes note of the 25th anniversary of the *Journal* and how it has become the Library's "chief means of communication" with people interested in the Library. Since articles are based on the holdings of the Library, the *Journal* helps the friends of the library become aware of "the diversity and rarity of many of our possessions." It contains three illustrations of the Voorhees Chapel which was used for the Rutgers Library from 1873 to 1903, the Voorhees Library which was used from 1904 to 1955, and the University Library (Alexander Library) which opened in 1956.

Rudolf Kirk, "[The Journal in Retrospect](#)," 26:1 (1962): 3-5.

Kirk, the first editor of the *Journal*, writes about the founding of the *Journal* and the Associated Friends of the Library. He mentions how juniors and seniors in one of his classes helped him determine the color of the *Journal's* cover.

Robert C. Clothier, "[Greetings from the President](#)," 1:1 (1937): unnumbered (at beginning of the issue.)

Clothier (1885-1970), president of Rutgers from 1932 to 1951, writes "It is gratifying to welcome this first issue of *The Journal of the Rutgers University Library*. Through the *Journal* we shall come to know our Library better. We shall 'discover' the real treasures it

holds. We shall understand better the great opportunities which lie before us."