



Rutgers University: Campus Information Services

Historical Tour Guide Manual



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Rutgers University Campus Information Services
Historical Tour Guide Manual
2004 revision

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Acknowledgements:

“Historical walking tour of Voorhees Mall and Old Queens campus”...

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Rutgers University History; Special Collections and University Archives and University Relations.

Tour guide policies and procedures; Rashel Carnefix, Assistant Director
Off-Campus Housing and Visitor Relations

RU Facts, Hien Nguyen

Other materials and training outline; Chuck Del Camp '04

Manual Compiled by Chuck Del Camp '04 (2004 Revision)

If you would understand anything, observe its beginning and its development.
-- Aristotle

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July 2004

Welcome to the Historical Tours Program!□□

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Through the tours, Campus Information Services is proud to share the history and significance of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.

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To those who go on our historical tour, you, as the tour guide, are the *face*, the *voice*, and the *personality* of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.

□

Recently, Chuck [REDACTED] provided a tour for 12 business executives from Beijing who were taking the mini-MBA program offered through the Center for Management Development. While they will remember their instructors as the embodiment of their Rutgers studies, our Chinese guests will remember Chuck's professionalism, courtesy, and familiarity with his subject matter when they think of Rutgers University.

□

It takes a special person to be a good tour guide; you have been invited to participate in the training because we feel that you have those unique qualities. You must be able to repeat the same material over and over, but infuse it with enthusiasm and excitement each time. You must be able to think on your feet and ~~lib~~ react quickly in numerous situations without guidance from a supervisor. And you must be affable and approachable because, during a tour, YOU are as important as the information you are providing.

□

You undertake a great responsibility when you give tours – a high school student may decide that he is a good fit for Rutgers; an alumna may resolve to financially support her alma mater; or a visiting dignitary may determine that collaboration with Rutgers would be productive. Whatever the situation, *your conduct and attitude will directly affect your tour guests.*

□

Thank you for your interest in the program. I encourage you to actively participate in today's training – ask questions, be assertive, and have a good time!

Warmly,

Rashel Carnefix
Public Relations Specialist, Off-Campus Housing and Visitor Relations

The Historical Tour

General Information

Historical tours of the Old Queen's and Voorhees Mall sections of the Rutgers New Brunswick/Piscataway Campus are offered free of charge by appointment only every Friday and Saturday at 11:30 a.m. during the Fall and Spring Semester. Tours are available at other times for a nominal charge. There are no tours during Winter Break, Spring Break, exam periods, or other official University Holidays. During Summer Break tours are available on Fridays at 11:30 a.m. or by appointment.

The student-led tours depart from Riverstede, 542 George Street, near the intersection of George Street and Seminary Place on the College Avenue Campus. Reservations must be made by 10:00 a.m. on the Thursday preceding the requested date of the tour.

The tour, which takes about an hour, explores the origins of Rutgers, its traditions, and architectural points of interest. The area includes some of the university's oldest buildings.

Parking is available at metered spaces along Seminary Place. Ticketing for illegal parking is customary. Guests can also go to Parking & Transportation and receive a day "Guest" parking credential and a map of available parking lots.

If anyone is physically impaired and cannot climb steps, an alternate route is possible. However, walking is an essential part of the tour experience.

Restrooms and water are available in Riverstede. No accommodations are available along the tour route. (Van Nest Hall has restrooms that are open to the public, but do not mention these as visitors using them will slow down the tour. This knowledge is for your benefit in the event of an EMERGENCY.)

Attendance/Lateness Policy

The Public Relations Specialist, Off-Campus Housing and Visitor Relations, will make the tour guide schedule at the beginning of each semester. Please let her know a.s.a.p. about any upcoming events or conflicts.

Once the schedule is completed, YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR KNOWING YOUR WORK SCHEDULE AND BEING AVAILABLE WHEN SCHEDULED. If you are scheduled to work, you will be contacted by Thursday at 4:30 to let you know if the tour is on or off. Rashel will email you at the email address in the red Emergency Binder and it is YOUR RESPONSIBILITY to check your email before your scheduled shift on Friday or Saturday.

Students are responsible for finding their own replacement if they cannot work a shift. All changes to the schedule need to be approved by Rashel in advance. If you have a major conflict and cannot find anyone to take your shift, please let her know as soon as possible. On weekends, you should call her at home [REDACTED] or her cell [REDACTED]. If you are unable to reach Rashel, leave a message, and then call the sup on duty, x 2601.

Any tardiness or missed shifts will be logged in the RIRC co-op log and will be handled according to the CIS co-operation policy.

Five “A’s” for Getting Started

Attitude: Get a good night’s sleep so that you’re sharp for your guests. These are YOUR GUESTS, and you should treat them as such. You should be pleasant, helpful, and professional. Smile and be enthusiastic about what you’re saying – your attitude will increase their enjoyment. First impressions are important – your greeting to your guests sets the tone for the rest of the tour.

Appearance: You should wear a RU-info collared shirt, and khaki or black pants or skirt, comfortable walking shoes, and your NAMETAG. During the summertime (or early fall), you may wear khaki or black shorts, but they may not be short-shorts. If the weather is cool, you should wear a red tour jacket. Please do not wear sandals, heels, heel-less shoes, baseball caps, or sunglasses. Remember that, at times, you will be walking backwards, so anything that could cause you to trip should not be worn.

Arrival: You should arrive at least 20 minutes prior to the scheduled start time of the tour to collect the packets for the guests and to go over your material. If the tour is a driving tour, you should plan to arrive 45 minutes early so that you can perform the safety checklist on the *Dutchman*, and bring it to Riverstede.

Amenities: If rain is forecast, or if it is already raining, please offer to lend our tour umbrellas to the participants. (The umbrellas are kept in Rashel’s office. Please return them there when you’re finished with the tour.) Tours are given rain or shine if a reservation has been made. BE SURE that you reclaim the umbrellas upon returning to Riverstede. Guests may use our downstairs restroom and may have water from the fountain by the relaxation hub. Please let them know before you leave that there are no such facilities available during the tour. Tell your guests what to expect: the length of the tour, how far they’ll be walking, and what they’re going to be seeing.

Ask: Ask your tour guests where they’re from; what brings them to Rutgers; how was their trip to New Brunswick... Show that you’re interested in them and then tell them about yourself: where you’re from; your year and major; activities or organizations in which you participate; how long you’ve worked at Campus Information Services. This makes the tour more personal.

Tour Guide Procedures

Before the Tour

If it is a *Dutchman* tour, go through the checklist in the garage and bring the *Dutchman* to the side door of the building at least 15 minutes before the tour is scheduled to begin. Gather enough tour packets for your guests and be sure there is a working pen by the guest book.

The Beginning of the Tour

Give a ten-minute warning such as:

“Ladies and gentlemen, the tour will be beginning in ten minutes. As there are no facilities available on our tour, please feel free to make use of the restroom here, which is located at the end of the hall on the first floor. If anyone would like a drink of water before we leave, please help yourself at our water fountain.” **Have them sign the guest book now and distribute the packets.**

Always give an enthusiastic and personal welcome. An example might be:

“Good morning and welcome to the historical tour at Rutgers! My name is John Doe and I’m from Secaucus, New Jersey. I’m a junior in Rutgers College, majoring in chemistry with a minor in 16th century French literature. For the next hour, we’ll be touring some of the oldest and most historic buildings on campus.”

This is the time when you’ll ask your guests where they’re from, why they’re taking the tour, etc. This introductory five minutes will allow for any latecomers to join you.

“Rutgers has a unique history as a colonial college, a land-grant institution, and a state university. Chartered in 1766 as Queen's College, the eighth institution of higher learning to be founded in the colonies, the school opened its doors in New Brunswick in 1771 with a lone instructor, a single sophomore, and a handful of first-year students. In 1825, the name of the college was changed to honor a former trustee and Revolutionary War veteran, Colonel Henry Rutgers.

Does anyone have any questions before we begin? Again, my name is John, if you have questions today, please feel free to ask me. Also, if at any time you can’t hear me, please let me know so that I can speak more loudly. Let’s start with Riverstede...”

Tour Guide Procedures

The Tour Itself

Limit the amount of time that you walk and talk simultaneously. Your audience will be distracted and you won't project as well, so it's better to stop and turn to look at them when speaking.

Give your guests plenty of opportunity to ask questions.

Remember to personalize your tour presentation. If you follow the script exactly, without sharing any experiences or anecdotes, the audience will feel that you are bored and not connected to them.

Be sure to ask at intervals if everyone can hear you.

Don't be afraid to say, "I don't know." Make a note of the person's question and, if possible, provide him or her with the information when you return to the building. If time does not permit him or her to wait for the response, take down an email address or telephone number so that you can get the answer later.

Be aware of your guests' needs. For example, if an elderly person is having difficulty, alter the tour route or offer your arm to him or her for support. If there is loud construction near one of the buildings you wish to discuss, move further away before starting to speak.

Tour Guide Procedures

The Ending of the Tour

Provide a clear ending to your tour. On your way back to Riverstede, you might mention the significance of 1869 in Rutgers history, discuss the *Targum's* "Mugrat" issues, or give the history of Rutgers' mascot. Here is another opportunity to get to know your group by asking them their plans for the rest of the day. You can suggest other places of interest on campus that they might enjoy visiting such as the Zimmerli or the Rutgers Gardens.

Once back at Riverstede, you should always ask for questions one last time before dismissing the tour group. Please give everyone a **tour evaluation form** and offer your guests the restroom again before they depart. Thank them for coming and let them know that you're available to offer information on restaurants, driving directions, or other information they may need.

Move away from the area where they are filling out their evaluations, still making yourself available for follow-up. Visitors may not be completely truthful if you're watching what they write. For example, if you bring everyone back to the side porch of the building, you might say, "If you'd take a few minutes to complete these evaluations, we'd really appreciate it. I'll just step down here so I can provide further information to anyone who needs it." Then you can move down the sidewalk a few yards. Fold the evaluations as they hand them to you so no one thinks you're reading it before they leave.

Never leave your guests – they should leave you. If the last couple peruses the information on the table in the front hall, you should stay visible to them at all times. They should feel that you are their personal Rutgers connection until they leave Riverstede.

Tour Routes

Tour Route A

1. Begin at 542 George Street and continue west down Seminary Place, past the GSE on the left and Sage Library on the right.
2. Turn south onto Voorhees Mall, pass Willie the Silent, Van Dyck Hall, the Sign of the Red Lion bench, Scott Hall, and New Jersey Hall.
3. Cross Hamilton Street and travel through the 1902 Gateway, toward Geology Hall, pass Van Nest Hall, the Henry Rutgers Baldwin Gateway, stop at Winants Hall (about 20 minutes into the tour).
4. Walk northeast to 1877 cannon, Old Queens, and Kirkpatrick Chapel. (about 40 minutes into the tour).
5. Go through parking lot toward the observatory, turn west to exit Old Queens.
6. Walk north to cross Hamilton, down the east side of Voorhees Mall, end directly in front of the Mason Welch Gross Memorial.
7. Return to Riverstede.

Tour Route B (for persons with disabilities)

1. Begin at 542 George Street and continues west down Seminary Place, past the GSE on the left and Sage Library on the right.
2. Turn south onto Voorhees Mall, pass Willie the Silent, Van Dyck Hall, the Sign of the Red Lion bench, Scott Hall, and New Jersey Hall.
3. Cross Hamilton Street and travel by the 1902 Gateway, walking west toward College Avenue, and south toward Somerset Street.
4. Enter the Henry Rutgers Baldwin Gateway, stop at Winants Hall (about 20 minutes into the tour).
5. Walk northeast to 1877 cannon, Old Queens, and Kirkpatrick Chapel. (about 40 minutes into the tour).
6. Go through parking lot toward the observatory, turn south to exit Old Queens at the 1883 Gateway.
7. Walk north down George Street, and turn west onto Hamilton Street.
8. Cross on the east side of Voorhees Mall, end directly in front of the Mason Welch Gross Memorial.
9. Return to Riverstede.

Tour Routes

Tour Route C (Flying Dutchman)

1. Proceed on Seminary Place, towards the GSE and Seminary.
2. Make a left after the GSE into Voorhees Mall, drive past Milledoler Hall, Murray Hall, the Art Library, and Voorhees Hall.
3. Mention Zimmerli Art Museum while turning right onto Hamilton Street (CAREFUL HERE – TRICKY TURN!) Head towards New Jersey Hall and make a right back into Voorhees Mall.
4. Drive past New Jersey Hall, Scott Hall, Van Dyck Hall, Willie the Silent.
5. Exit the Mall and turn left onto Seminary.
6. Follow Seminary to College Avenue and turn left onto College Avenue. Cross Hamilton Street at the crosswalk and drive uphill on College Avenue to the Class of 1882 Memorial Gateway, mentioning the Baldwin Gateway on your way up.
7. Enter the Old Queens campus at the 1882 gate and discuss Winants, Van Nest, Geology Hall, Old Queen's, the cannon, Kirkpatrick Chapel, Schank Observatory.
8. Drive through parking lot, behind Kirkpatrick Chapel, Old Queen's, Geology Hall, and Van Nest to the vehicle exit on College Avenue. Mention the 1902 Gateway on the way.
9. Re-cross Hamilton and head back to Riverstede along College Avenue.

Tour Tips

Presentation

- Your appearance
- Speak slowly
- Projection

The Experience

- Friendliness
- Questions
- Conversation
- Anecdotes

Memorization

- Read script through
- Focus on the main points
- Tell a story to yourself
- Remember the story
- Use notes for facts

A Brief History of Rutgers University

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, is one of the leading universities in the nation. The university is made up of 29 degree-granting divisions; 12 undergraduate colleges, 11 graduate schools, and three schools offering both undergraduate and graduate degrees. Five are located in Camden, seven in Newark, and 14 in New Brunswick/Piscataway.

Rutgers has a unique history as a colonial college, a land-grant institution, and a state university. Chartered in 1766 as Queen's College, the eighth institution of higher learning to be founded in the colonies, the school opened its doors in New Brunswick in 1771 with a lone instructor, a single sophomore, and a handful of first-year students. During its early years, the college developed as a classic liberal arts institution. In 1825, the name of the college was changed to honor a former trustee and Revolutionary War veteran, Colonel Henry Rutgers.

Rutgers College became the land-grant college of New Jersey in 1864, resulting in the establishment of the Rutgers Scientific School, featuring departments of agriculture, engineering, and chemistry. Further expansion in the sciences came with the founding of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in 1880, the College of Engineering (now the School of Engineering) in 1914, and the College of Agriculture (now Cook College) in 1921. The precursors to several other Rutgers divisions were also established during this period: the College of Pharmacy (now the Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy) in 1892, the New Jersey College for Women (now Douglass College) in 1918, and the School of Education in 1924.

Rutgers College assumed university status in 1924, and legislative acts in 1945 and 1956 designated all its divisions as The State University of New Jersey. During these years the university expanded significantly with the founding of an evening division — University College — in 1934 and the addition of the University of Newark (now Rutgers–Newark) in 1946 and the College of South Jersey at Camden (now Rutgers–Camden) in 1950.

Since the 1950's, Rutgers has continued to expand, especially in the area of graduate education. The Graduate School—New Brunswick, Graduate School—Newark, and Graduate School—Camden each serve their respective campuses. In addition, professional schools have been established in such areas as management, social work, criminal justice, applied and professional psychology, the fine arts, and communication, information and library studies. (A number of these schools offer undergraduate programs as well.) Also at the undergraduate level, Livingston College was founded in 1969, emphasizing the urban environment.

The first Summer Session began in 1913 with one six-week session. That summer program offered 47 courses and had an enrollment of 314 students. Currently, Summer Session offers over 1,000 courses to more than 15,000 students on the Camden, Newark, and New Brunswick/Piscataway campuses, off-campus, and abroad.

Today, Rutgers continues to grow, both in its facilities and in the variety and depth of its educational and research programs. The university's goals for the future include the continued provision of the highest quality education, along with the increased support of research and commitment to public service to meet the needs of society.

Taken from: <http://ruweb.rutgers.edu/aboutru/inbrief.shtml>

Rutgers at a Glance

- Chartered in 1766 as Queen's College
- Eighth-oldest college in the nation
- Named New Jersey's land-grant college in 1864
- Designated The State University of New Jersey by legislative acts in 1945 and 1956
- Member of the Association of American Universities, the 62 leading research universities in North America
- Made up of 29 degree-granting schools and colleges, 16 of which offer graduate programs of study
- Located on three regional campuses in Camden, Newark, and New Brunswick/Piscataway, in the center of the Washington/Boston corridor between Philadelphia and New York City
- Enrolls a total of 51,480 students, 12,904 of whom are graduate students
- Employs 2,552 faculty, 99 percent of whom hold the terminal degree in their field
- Library system ranks among the top university research libraries in the nation (20 libraries and over 2.5 million books)
- Has 328,000 living alumni
- Offers more than 100 distinct bachelor's, 100 master's, and 80 doctoral and professional degree programs

RU Facts

Academics

- More than 100 distinct bachelor's, 100 master's, and 80 doctoral and professional degree programs
- More than 4,000 undergraduate courses

Enrollment

- Total (2003-2003): 51,480
- Undergraduate: 38,576
- Graduate: 12,904

Students:

- 86 percent are from New Jersey
- Approximately 1/3 of entering students are in the top 10 percent of their graduating class.
- 73 percent rank in the top 25 percent of their high school graduating class.
- Approximately 10,000 graduates per year
- Rutgers' minority student population for 2002-2003 was 17,439, or 33.9 percent of the total student population.
- Rutgers University was ranked No. 1 for "Diverse Student Population" by Princeton Review's "Best 351 Colleges" in 2003.
- Among AAU universities, Rutgers is 2nd in total minority enrollment, 1st in African-American enrollment, 5th in Asian enrollment, and 5th in Latino enrollment.
- Students come from 49 states in the US and more than 130 foreign countries.

Student Life

- 350 student organizations
- 50 NCAA Division I and III varsity sports teams

Class Size

- Student/faculty ratio is 14-to-1
- 60 percent of classes have fewer than 30 students

Faculty

- 2,552 full-time
- 98 percent of Rutgers faculty holds the highest degree in their field.
- Rutgers faculty account for 44 memberships in the National Academies (Academy of Arts and Sciences, Institute of Medicine, Academy of Engineering and Academy of Science).
- Among AAU universities, Rutgers ranks 4th in the percentage of African-American faculty and 7th in the percentage of female faculty.
- In recent years, Rutgers faculty received 4 National Medals of Science, 3 Pulitzer Prizes, and 31 Fulbright Fellowships.

Research

- More than \$242 million in grants in FY2002*
- Since 1990: 1,426 inventions, 361 U.S. patents, 229 foreign patents
- Rutgers offers 400 technologies available for licensing.
- Rutgers University was ranked No. 1 for "Diverse Student Population" by Princeton Review's "Best 351 Colleges" in 2003.
- Rutgers' library system ranks among the top university research libraries in the nation.
- Recent achievements by Rutgers faculty include the identification of the gene responsible for melanoma and the discovery of the oldest known stone tools crafted by human ancestors.

Facilities

- 5,918 acres of land
- 945 buildings
- 29 separate libraries, learning centers and reading rooms
- More than 100 specialized research centers and institutes

Full-Time Tuition

- In-state \$6,290; out-of-state \$12,804 (2003-2004)

Interesting Facts

- Rutgers is the eighth oldest U.S. institution of higher education.
- Rutgers is one of only 62 members of the prestigious Association Of American Universities (AAU).
- Students have contributed more than 730,000 hours of community Service through the Rutgers Citizenship and Service Education (CASE) program since 1989, a minimum-wage value of \$4 million.
- Rutgers has more than 328,000 living alumni, more than half of whom reside in New Jersey.
- Rutgers' economic impact in New Jersey is more than \$2 billion annually through direct and indirect spending, nearly 5 times the state's investment in Rutgers.
- Nobel Prize Winners, Milton Friedman and Selman Waksman, are graduates.

"Flying Dutchman"

Motorized Historical Tour of Voorhees Mall and Old Queen's Campus

A Service of Campus Information Services

Developed by: Liz Reiner, '00 and Nate Smalley, '01,
Updated by Jennifer Dougherty '01; Peter Gigante '04;
Bea Jarocho-Ernst '04

I. Riverstede Starting and Ending Point

The building we have just left, Riverstede, was designed by Charles Graham in the late 1800's. The building was first home to George Cook in 1868, who purchased it for \$18,000. Cook was a former professor of geology and New Jersey State Geologist, who helped to make Rutgers the official state land-grant college of New Jersey. In Riverstede's 134 years here at Rutgers it has been home to seminary professors in 1934, by 1960, it was a graduate women's residence, followed by the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, then the Raritan Club, who later became Sigma Phi Epsilon. The house then began to have a more official duty, housing the Student Affairs Office and Career Services. But in 1995, it became home to Campus Information Services and the Off Campus Housing Office.

II. Graduate School of Education

The Graduate School of Education, or the GSE, is located directly to your left. Originally a part of the Graduate School - New Brunswick, which was founded in 1876; it is one of the oldest graduate schools in the United States. The GSE separated from the Graduate School in 1923, and this, the present home of the GSE, was built in 1961. It was designed in the Frank Lloyd Wright-inspired Cantilever style of architecture popular at that time. As you can see, the building is supported by "stilts" only at the southern end. The GSE is also the first example of contemporary architecture on this section of campus.

III. Voorhees Mall

We are now entering Voorhees Mall, the hub of Rutgers University. The land we are moving over was donated in 1906, by James Nielsen, a member of the Rutgers College class of 1866. Nielsen was a very wealthy man who owned most of downtown New Brunswick, including what is now most of the Cook/Douglass campus. At that time, it was known as the Nielsen Campus; today it is named for Tracy S. Voorhees, a distinguished alumnus, former Trustee and

former member of the Board of Governors of the University. You may have noticed the trees here are arranged into rows; this is because, at one time, a road, Bleeker Place, ran east to West down the center of the property. Voorhees Mall was built on what used to be the corner of Hamilton and Bleeker. Interestingly enough, these trees are among a very few elm trees that survived a northeastern outbreak of Dutch elm disease. Perhaps ours are guarded by the spirits of the Dutchmen who founded Queen's College.

IV. Mason Welch Gross Memorial

The Mason Gross Memorial, donated by the class of 1968 on the occasion of the 25th reunion (1993), was designed to honor and celebrate one of the most widely respected, admired and popular presidents in the history of the University. In 1979, the School of Creative and Performing Arts was consolidated and renamed the Mason Gross School of the Arts. The alcove bench, added a year later in 1994, was intended to serve as a permanent place for the late president in the hearts, minds and eyes of the Rutgers community. A student tradition has developed of rubbing the nose of the bronze bas-relief portrait for good luck.

V. Milledoler Hall

Milledoler Hall was constructed in 1910 as the Rutgers Scientific School's Chemistry building. It is named for the Reverend Philip Milledoler, professor of didactic theology at the Seminary, trustee, and the president of Rutgers who recommended that the college change its name from Queen's College to Rutgers College in 1825. Henry Rutgers was a member of Milledoler's congregation in New York City. At one point, the structure housed the Department of Ceramic Engineering. Today, it is home to the Office of the Dean of Rutgers College.

VI. Murray Hall

The former home of the College of Engineering, Murray Hall was designed, in 1909, by the architects (and alumni) Dewey D. Williamson (1870) who was also a member of the very first football team and Frederick P. Hall (1883) who also designed the 1883 gateways of Queens Campus. Its construction was funded in part by a \$25,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie. Murray Hall takes its name from former trustee and professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, David Murray. The building today houses the English Department.

VII. Libraries at Rutgers

As we approach the Art Library, one of 23 libraries in the University's nationally ranked system, it is rather interesting to note that the original location of the College library was a second floor gallery in Kirkpatrick Chapel. The library outgrew the chapel and was moved to Ralph Voorhees Library in 1903. It was then moved to the newly built Alexander Library in the mid 1920s.

VIII. Art Library & Voorhees Hall

The Art Library contains the primary collection of books and periodicals related to the visual arts with an emphasis on the history of Western Art. It was originally housed in the basement of Voorhees Hall, and this building opened in 1992. Voorhees Hall was built in 1903 as the Ralph Voorhees Library, after its principle benefactor, alumnus Ralph Voorhees, who donated \$60,000 for the building's construction. When the library moved out of this building in the mid 1920s, it was renamed Voorhees Hall. Today Voorhees Hall is home to the Art History Department. This building originally had very large windows to light the classrooms, but they have since been filled in because students complained that they could not see the screens being used since the beginning of “smart classroom” technology.

Rutgers has some 26 libraries in all within the University, and serves 3.5 million users each year. In total, the Rutgers libraries hold 2 million books and periodicals and 3 million microforms. The Rutgers Library System also serves as an official depository for some 2 million state and federal government documents. One of our noteworthy libraries is the Institute of Jazz Studies Library on the Newark Campus, which is the largest archive of jazz and jazz related materials in the world!

IX. Queen's Campus Gates

Four distinctive wrought iron gates punctuate the perimeter of the Queens Campus. They are named for various class benefactors. These dramatic entrances are the Henry Rutgers Baldwin Memorial Gateway, the Class of 1882 and 1883 Gateways and the Class of 1902 Gateway. Typically freshman students will congregate on Voorhees Mall and walk through the gateway and onto the Old Queens campus and down College Ave. for Convocation and then during their senior year will congregate on the Old Queens campus and go through the gateway onto Voorhees Mall for Commencement Exercises. Legend has it if a student passes through this gateway more than twice during

their collegiate career they are doomed to failure. (Note to guides: the Gate used to enter Old Queen's is the 1883 Gateway, point out the 1902 Gateway which you will be passing at this point, tell them they will see the other gateways shortly).

X. New Jersey Hall

Largely due to the efforts of Professor George Cook, the state of New Jersey chose Rutgers as the official state land grant college in 1864, resulting in the establishment of the Rutgers Scientific School and its departments of agriculture, engineering and chemistry. New Jersey Hall was built in 1889 with state funds for an "Agricultural Hall" to house the recently established Agricultural Experiment Station. Through the station, Rutgers obtained land grants and conducted vital agricultural research, which still goes on today. When Rutgers obtained this red brick Victorian, it was used to house the Biology Department, and, with Van Dyck Hall, made up part of the Rutgers Scientific School. In the years following the Second World War, Rutgers began expanding, eventually moving all four science departments across the Raritan to the University Heights Campus, as Busch Campus was then known. 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. Today, New Jersey Hall is home to the Economics Department and the New Jersey Bureau of Economic Research.

XI. New Brunswick's Background

In the late 18th century, New Brunswick was a small trading town at the highest point on the Raritan River to which seagoing ships could ascend. Since the railroad had not yet been invented, the only routes of travel, aside from the river, were King's Highway and the Trenton turnpike, today Route 27 and Livingston Avenue. Most of the town was surrounded by woods and farmland that sloped down to the banks of the Raritan. The fact that the ford, which is now Landing Lane Bridge, could be crossed by foot made New Brunswick an important stop on the road from New York to Trenton and Philadelphia. During the War for Independence, Alexander Hamilton stalled the advance of British forces via the ford, which helped General Washington make a safe retreat to Trenton.

XII. Sign of the Red Lion Bench

This bench was built with stones that were once part of the Sign of the Red Lion Tavern. The tavern, which was located on Albany and

Neilson Streets, served as the first classroom in 1771 for a handful of students from Queens College and their tutor, Frederick Frelinghuysen. Though the Tavern has since been replaced by a popular eatery (currently Nova Terra), this gift of the Class of 1939 is a true reminder of the university's rich academic history, as it places the classrooms of yesterday alongside those of today.

XIII. Van Dyck Hall

Van Dyck Hall was built in 1928. It was named after the first Dean of Rutgers College, Francis C. Van Dyck. The Federal-style building originally housed the Physics Department and, together with New Jersey Hall, made up the Rutgers Scientific School. Van Dyck today houses the History Department.

XIV William the Silent

This cast bronze statue of William the Silent, Count of Nassau, Prince of Orange, is an appropriate reminder of the University's Dutch origins. This 13-foot, 2,000-pound statue, which is the only copy of the Lodewyck Rowyer original in The Hague, was brought to New Brunswick through the efforts of the New York Holland Society in 1928, the same year that Van Dyck Hall was built. Willie was a gift from the New York Holland Society through the donation from alumnus Leonar Loree and his physician Dr. Fenton Turck. Oddly enough, Dr. Turck had hidden Willie away in his basement because he feared his wife's reaction. The real William the Silent got his silent nickname after a 1559 hunting expedition with King Henri of France, with whom he was mediating the Spanish-French War. King Henri told the Prince of Orange that he wished to crush all of the non-Catholics in France. Willie did not disclose the information right away, but remained silent and waited for the most opportune time, and saved many lives. Today, his statue is a backdrop for important events such as Convocation and Commencement Exercises.

(Use your discretion based on the type of crowd)

Student lore says that the reason Willie remains silent is that he only whistles when young virgins walk by.

XV. New Brunswick Theological Seminary

As we leave Voorhees Mall, you can see the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. It is the oldest Seminary in the United States, founded in 1784, in New York City, by the Reformed Church in America. The seminary was moved to New Brunswick in 1810 in

order to boost the financial condition of Queen's College. To your right is Zwemer Hall, which was dedicated in 1967. It is named for Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, a pioneer Christian missionary to the Arabian Gulf. The hall is the modern heart of the Seminary, housing administrative and faculty offices, the chapel, a large social hall and several classrooms. The Seminary itself typically maintains an enrollment of 225 students, the majority of whom are part-time students, working towards Masters Degrees in Divinity and Theological Studies, or Doctorate in Ministry. And while it is right in the center of the College Avenue campus, the Seminary is not affiliated with Rutgers.

Next to Zwemer Hall is the Gardner A. Sage Library, which was built in 1875. The Library is built in the Romanesque basilica style that was popular in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. With over 160,000 volumes in its collection, including a bible in every language, and an information technology center, the Sage Library is the vibrant research center of the Seminary.

XVI. Ford Hall

The second dormitory at Rutgers College, Ford Hall, was built in 1915. It was donated by John Howard Ford, a New Brunswick resident and College Trustee (1912-14) who made numerous gifts to Rutgers College for the purpose of purchasing properties. Ford Hall currently houses graduate students. Many new students are told of a mysterious tunnel that exists below the streets of this, the College Avenue Campus. According to the Rutgers Picture Book, the tunnel is an old copper mine shaft from the mid 1700's which runs from Mine Street to College Avenue and ends somewhere near Ford. Supposedly, the tunnel was used as a means of escape for slaves on the Underground Railroad and, during Prohibition, it is rumored that local residents used the tunnel to smuggle alcohol.

XVII. Scott Hall

Scott Hall, the second example of contemporary architecture on this section of campus, was built in 1963. It is named for Dr. Austin Scott, a former professor of history and political science, University president and mayor of New Brunswick. The building is a true example of how Rutgers has grown over the years, serving as home to many of the newer Social Sciences and its large lecture halls reflect the growing numbers of students enrolled at Rutgers University.

Across the street from Scott Hall, you see the evidence of the very comprehensive bus system here at Rutgers. Because the campus is so large and spread out over New Brunswick and Piscataway, the buses provide a quick, efficient way to get around campus. The buses carry an average of 40,000 people everyday and are all equipped with global positioning systems allowing each bus to be tracked via the Internet.

Also across from Scott Hall, are the Rutgers grease trucks. The fat sandwiches at the grease trucks are nationally known, thanks in part to the Fat Darrell recently being named the best sandwich in the country by Maxim Magazine. The Fat Darrell, named “fat” for its high caloric content, was created late one night in 1997 when a young Rutgers student, Darrell Butler, was really hungry but did not have enough cash for all the items he wanted separately. So he asked to have them all put on one sandwich. The people standing in line behind him liked the look of the sandwich and began ordering them too. And thus the Fat Darrell was born as the first of many unique Fat sandwiches.

XVIII. University College Office of the Dean

In 1934, Rutgers created its University College division as a means by which adult, part-time students could earn a college degree. After World War II, the program was expanded. Today, the New Brunswick extension alone has an enrollment of 2,800 non-traditional students pursuing degrees in nearly every major offered by the University.

XIX. Henry Rutgers Baldwin Memorial Gateway

To your left is the Henry Rutgers Baldwin Memorial Gateway, which was erected in 1901 to honor the benefactors of Queen's and Rutgers College. The posts bear the inscription "[Benneh Me-ree-tees Deh Kolleg-ee-oh R.]", the final letter standing for both of the names that the college has gone by, "[Reh-gee-neh]" (Queen's) and "[Rut-gers-en-see]"(Rutgers). One side of the gate honors Baldwin, who was a member of the Board of Trustees. The other side of the gate portrays Rutgers' motto which reads, "[Soul Yoos-tit-ee-eye Eht Oh-key-dent-ehm Ill-oos-tra]," and the Latin translation means, "Sun of Righteousness Shine upon the West Also." The motto is a modified version of that of the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands ("Sun of Righteousness Shine upon Us"), and is reminiscent of the University's Dutch roots.

XX. Alexander Johnston Hall

Enrollment at the original college also included a preparatory school, the Grammar School of Queen's College. By the late 1820's, the Queen's Building could no longer house the College and its Grammar School, so Alexander Johnston Hall was constructed in 1830; in 1869, the building's third floor was added. Alexander Johnston was an alumnus of Rutgers College, and, after he graduated, served for three years as a teacher at the Grammar School. Rutgers Grammar School, today known as Rutgers Prep, remained in Johnston Hall until 1957, when its ties with the University were severed. The School is now located in Franklin Township. Alexander Johnston Hall is now home to the Department of University Communications. In addition to the Grammar School, Johnston Hall housed the literary societies of the University. These groups provided academic and social support for Rutgers students beginning in the 1820's and lasting until the curriculum changes of the late 19th century. Because the original class curriculum excluded such useful arts as English composition and oratory, the upperclassmen provided support for the younger men, tutoring in composition and staging weekly declamations and debates. In addition, the societies had a larger, more accessible collection of more current books, including many novels, which the library did not. The societies' reputation for educating their members pleased the faculty, though they attempted to gain control over them through "tale bearers" or spies.

More faculty influence over these groups led to the formation of underground fraternities. Zeta Psi, chartered in 1848, is the second fraternity to have been established here on the Banks. The first, Delta Phi, chartered 3 years earlier in 1845, was defended by faculty as a genuinely outstanding set of young men. Zeta's members were the pranksters responsible for much of the campus mischief in the next fifteen years.

Directly behind Johnston Hall we can see the modern expansion of Rutgers through the University Center on Easton Avenue, which opened in the fall of 1995. Commonly called the "Easton Ave. Apartments," it is an apartment style residence hall for upperclassmen at Rutgers College.

XXI. Old Queen's Campus

In November of 1766, New Jersey's last colonial governor William Franklin (the illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin) signed a charter that established Queen's College to train young men for the ministry

in the Dutch Reformed Church. That charter has since been lost, but the new charter, dated 1770, is still in existence. Queen's College was the eighth institution of higher learning chartered in the colonies; it was named for Queen Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg, the wife of King George III of England.

In May of 1767, Queen's College's trustees determined by a vote of 10 to 7 that the site of the college would be New Brunswick, as opposed to Hackensack. During the War for Independence, the college met in private homes around the area due to the British occupation of the area. In the depression that followed the War, the college was forced to close in 1795; in 1808 trustees raised \$5,000 to reopen the college. Low enrollment and financial pressures from the War of 1812 forced the college to close a second time until its renaming in 1825.

On December 5, 1825 the College changed its name at the request of its president, the Rev. Dr. Philip Milledoler. Queens College was then called Rutgers, in honor of the Revolutionary War veteran, former trustee, benefactor, and member of Milledoler's New York City congregation, Colonel Henry Rutgers. The following year, Colonel Rutgers made two modest gifts to the school - the interest on a \$5,000 bond and a \$200 bell. Upon his death, however, no money was earmarked for the college that bears his name to this day.

XXII. Class of 1883 Gateway

In order to remind the College of its strong Dutch heritage, the Class of 1883 Gateway, which serves as the entrance to Old Queen's from George Street, was built with dead weights from the original ships used by the Dutch settlers who founded New Brunswick in 1680. In the 1800's freshmen were not allowed to use this front gate and were forced to walk all the way around the block to use another gate. Any freshman caught going through the gate was sure to meet with some kind of retaliation from upper classmen.

XXIII. Lot 1 (President's House)

This parking lot was once the site of the President's House, which was torn down in the early 1950's. In 1841 the House was built here, with a budget of only \$5,210. In 1851 President Theodore Frelinghuysen began his term in office, and became one of 4 presidents to live in the home. Over its years at the University, the House changed faces as the Rutgers Fine Arts Building (1891) and the Alumni and Faculty Club (1906). It was also home to the Rutgers Alumni Association, the Institute of Management and Labor Relations and the New Brunswick Historical Club.

XXIV. Schanck Observatory

The observatory was constructed in 1865; today it is one of the last Greek Revival constructions still standing in New Brunswick. The building, which was patterned after the Tower of the Winds in Athens, was named to honor its donor, Daniel Schanck and was built to accommodate the study of astronomy in the Rutgers Scientific School. At one time, it housed a working observatory with a revolving roof, a classroom, and research equipment. In addition to its function as a University classroom, corporate astronomers made use of the Observatory. Today, the building is the only one at Rutgers that is closed and no longer in use.

XXV. Alexander Hamilton Sign

In the fall of 1776 the Revolutionary War was in full swing. On November 30, the Continental Army, led by General George Washington, stopped to rest on the banks of the Raritan after having been routed in battles at New York and Ft. Lee by the British. On December 1, Redcoats were spotted directly across the river from where you are standing. Washington's men had not had enough time to recuperate, nor had the General been able to secure more men; thus, he was forced to retreat. To cover Washington's withdrawal, a 20-year-old artillery commander, Captain Alexander Hamilton, fired on the British and Hessian troops from this bluff overlooking the Raritan. This delaying tactic gave Washington and his dwindling army the time they needed to escape safely. Hamilton joined the rest of the army in Pennsylvania where, on December 25, the Continental troops crossed the Delaware River and won the Battle of Trenton.

XXVI. Kirkpatrick Chapel

Kirkpatrick Chapel was built between 1871 and 1873. Henry Janeway Hardenberg designed this Gothic Revival structure, named for Mrs. Sophia Astley Kirkpatrick, the wife of a Rutgers College trustee. Mr. Hardenberg has two claims to fame - the first: as an architect, he designed the Plaza Hotel and Dakota apartment building in New York City, the second: he is the great-great grandson of Rutgers' first president, Jacob Rusten Hardenberg. Originally, the chapel was used for both religious services and the college's library, which was housed on the second floor. Its stained glass windows were designed by the Louis Tiffany Studios of New York City; other décor to note are the stones, engraved with various class years, which are placed together at a distance of 50 years. One of the activities of Class Day, on

Commencement Day, is the unveiling of the class stone. The chapel's scarlet walls are hung with portraits of past presidents of Rutgers. The organ, which is composed of 2,916 speaking pipes, was planned during the presidency of Dr. William H.S. Demarest. Kirkpatrick Chapel is today the site of many alumni weddings, in addition to the annual Christmas Concert Series and weekly interdenominational services.

XXVII. Class of 1877 Cannon

On April 25, 1875, before a Rutgers v. Princeton football game, 9 Rutgers students from the class of 1877 went to Princeton University in the middle of the night and stole a cannon that they believed belonged to Rutgers. The city of New Brunswick stood by their college, and a local janitor hid the cannon in his basement. For their effort and the seven hours that it took them to get the cannon from Princeton to Old Queens by horse drawn wagon, it turned out to be the wrong cannon! Princeton students retaliated by stealing from the Rutgers Armory, leading the Presidents of the colleges to demand that the students return the stolen articles and leave well enough alone. But the infamous "Cannon Wars" had already begun. This portion of the cannon serves as a symbol of the sophomores' effort. Another foiled cannon-stealing story takes us to 1946 when a group of Rutgers men attached one end of a heavy chain to the cannon and the other to their Ford. When they heard Princeton security approaching, they gunned the engine and tore the car in half. The tradition continues today, or so it is rumored, in a somewhat modified way, as Rutgers students travel to Princeton and paint the cannon scarlet. As part of Class Day festivities on Commencement Day, graduates of Rutgers College gather here at the cannon to smash clay pipes, symbolically ridding them of the "pipe dreams" of their youth.

XXVIII. Old Queen's

In 1809, construction began on the Old Queen's building, which was designed by the same man who drafted the plans for City Hall in New York City, John McComb. Like the College, the Queen's building is named for Queen Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg, the wife of King George III of England. The building was not completed until 1825; in addition to classrooms, it included a cupola, gift of Stephen Van Rensselaer, and the college bell donated by Colonel Henry Rutgers. Though originally used to signal the change of classes, the Old Queen's bell is only rung today for important events such as Commencement and winning athletic seasons. Beginning during the

presidency of Dr. John Livingston (not the namesake of Livingston College), between 1811 and 1856, both College and Seminary courses were held here. Old Queen's is one of the finest examples of Federal style architecture in the United States. In 1976, the United States Department of the Interior designated the building a National Historic Landmark. Today, it is home to the Offices of the President and other principle administrators.

XXIX. Queen's Bell

The Queen's Bell can only be rung by order of the President of the University. Past occasions for ringing the Bell include Freshman Convocation, Commencement and winning sports seasons. Originally, the bell was used to signal the start of the school day and the change of classes, so students of the college in the 19th century would sneak into the cupola and steal the Bell's clapper so that it could not ring. Since the bell couldn't ring, classes couldn't start and students had a temporary vacation.

XXX. Geology Hall

Geology Hall was completed in 1872 and was constructed to house the departments of Military Science, Physics, and Geology. Evidently the academic priorities of the time began to display a more practical bent. Today Geology Hall maintains its geological origins as home to the Rutgers Geology Museum. The museum houses a collection of fossils and artifacts from all over New Jersey, including a Mastodon skeleton and an Egyptian mummy that was found in the basement of the Theological Seminary. The building was designed with high ceilings and long windows to allow for plenty of light at a time without electricity. The story behind the mummy in the Rutgers Geology Museum is the story of an accident. Back in the 1800's, a leaking boiler in the basement of the seminary school forced the removal of equipment and supplies. The materials were then temporarily stored in Geology Hall. One of the geologists decided to open a strange, unmarked crate he noticed. Much to his surprise, and delight, he discovered the sarcophagus and mummified remains of a 17-year-old girl from Ancient Egypt

XXXI. Van Nest Hall

Van Nest Hall was built in 1845 to house the departments of English, Engineering, Geography and Sciences. The building was named for Abraham Van Nest, a New York City merchant of saddlery and harnesses and member of the Rutgers College Board of Trustees. In

1893, a "widow's walk" was removed from the top and the third story was added; as you can see, the newer red bricks do not match to this day. Presently, Van Nest Hall is occupied by some of the offices of University Undergraduate Admissions and the Division of Student Affairs. Additionally, Van Nest serves as the University Welcome Center, since prospective students and their families gather here almost daily to attend an information session led by an Admissions Counselor and board a bus for a student-led tour of the entire New Brunswick campus system.

XXXII. Winants Hall

Construction began on Winants Hall in June 1889 and the first students moved into the college's first dormitory in September 1890. Architect, and Rutgers alumnus, Van Campen Taylor (1867), designed the building; it is named for its benefactor, Garrett E. Winants, who donated \$80,000 in 1889 for its construction. Rutgers men had been petitioning for on-campus housing since the 1850's, insistent that it would unify the student body. When the dorm was built, it became the center of student cultural and intellectual life, with its accommodations for 100 boarders, a dining room and kitchen, laundry, ballroom and, later, a bookstore and post office. Winants remained the only dormitory until Ford Hall was built in 1915. In 1947, Winants was converted to department and classroom use. By 1986, the Hall was vacant. Thanks to the "Centennial Campaign for Winants Hall", in 1990, following a 2-year \$9.4 million restoration, it was rededicated and reopened. Today, the Hall houses the Office of the University Secretary, the RU Foundation, the Office of Alumni Relations and the University Counsel.

XXXIII. Closing Remarks for Old Queen's Campus

The Old Queens Campus marks the end of Rutgers as the small private institution of its formative years. The 1850's showed the first signs of true change when the trustees revamped the entire faculty, keeping only professor of geology George H. Cook, the original tenant of Riverstede. In the 1860's the program the administration designed to boost enrollment attracted the first Japanese students to attend an American University. Unfortunately, shortly after their arrival, the students succumbed to the Influenza and died. Their graves are located in the cemetery on Church Street. 1869 proved itself to be quite a banner year for academics, athletics and student journalism. Rutgers' chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was established,

setting it on the road to becoming the academically challenging institution it is today.

November of 1869, marked the first-ever, intercollegiate football match. Rutgers defeated Princeton, with a score of 6 to 4. There were no uniforms; however, the men of Rutgers wore scarlet for the first time, unofficially adopting it as the school color. The trustees formally adopted it in 1900, making Rutgers one of the first colleges to have an official school color. Also established in 1869 was our official school newspaper *The Daily Targum*, which began as a monthly paper. In that time "Targum" was slang for cheat sheet, and it literally means "translation" or "interpretation" in Hebrew.

HELPFUL HISTORICAL WALKING TOUR HINTS

1. **GSE:** Southern end stilts are on Voorhees Mall side.
2. **Van Dyke Hall** built and **Silent Willie** installed same year, 1928
3. **Geology Hall:** Year completed is written on building in Roman numerals.
4. **Van Nest Hall:** Built in 1945 - 4 windows on 1st Fl, 5 windows on 2nd Fl.
Third Fl added 1893 - 4 + 5 = 9 ; 3 is for 3rd Floor.
5. **Winants Hall:** Year students moved in is on the building.
6. **Cannon War:** Plaque on front of cannon says "Class of 1877" Ignore the floor plaque, which has nothing to do with the cannon.
7. **Kirkpatrick** - Year is written on plaque in front of building. Also important to note the 3 original Tiffany Decorating Company Stained Glass Windows designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany during his lifetime. They are on the side of the chapel facing George Street and are the 3rd, 4th, and 5th windows from the door as you approach the alter. They are plated glass, multi-layered, not just one. That gives them the richness not present in single-paned stained glass. There is a signature on the window that confirms it as Tiffany and the year it was commissioned.
8. **Voorhees Hall:** Built in 1903 - There are 3 lights protruding from the front of the building.
9. **Murray Hall/Milledoler:** **Murray** built in 1909, **Milledoler** built 1910, in order of the tour.
Milledoler has year in Roman numerals at the top of the building.

**FOLKLORE AND ANECDOTES
OF
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY**

**Compiled by
Jason Carducci
Summer, 1995**

RUTGERS COLLEGE

Bishop Beach – Bishop Beach is the area surrounding the Bishop House on the College Avenue Campus. Known as the “beach without the sand,” students often rollerblade, play Frisbee, or sunbathe during nice weather, giving it the distinct appearance of a beach.

Miller Hall – The seemingly innocuous Miller Hall at 14 College Avenue, home of University College, is a happy haunting ground for ghosts. Workers in the building say that they’ve heard footsteps running up and down the stairs, whistles, and loud banging. Some may wonder why Miller Hall turned out to be a hot spot for spirits but it may have something to do with the fact that it originally started out as a mortuary called the McDede Burial Company.

Mr. Magoo – Mr. Magoo is probably one of the best known “graduates” of Rutgers College. In the 1960’s Henry G. Saperstein, Mr Magoo’s creator, chose Rutgers as Magoo’s alma mater not because he himself went here but because the college had such a strong sense of school spirit.

The Mysterious Tunnel – Many first year students at Rutgers often hear rumors of a mysterious tunnel which exists below the streets of the College Avenue Campus. According to the Rutgers Picture Book, the tunnel is an old mine shaft from the emid 1700’s which goes from Mine Street to College Avenue and ends somewhere near Ford Hall. Supposedly the tunnel was used as a means of escape for slaves in the Underground Railroad and during Prohibition was used more dubiously by local residents to smuggle alcohol.

The Rutgers Slab – The Rutgers Slab is a mysterious block of stone with a painted scarlet “R” on top. No one is exactly sure when the R first appeared or who painted it but it was done meticulously in the official University typeface (Fritz Quadrata).

LIVINGSTON COLLEGE

The Livingston Ghost – While Livingston is the newest liberal arts college, it does have its own ghost. The Office of Television (RUTV) and Radio is supposedly inhabited by the spirit of a military officer from the days when the building served as army barracks.

The Fourth Quad – Many first-year Livingston students hear of the fabled Fourth Quad which actually doesn't exist. The Quads, one type of Livingston housing, were meant to have four buildings so were named for four. The fourth building was never built but the buildings are still called the Quads and the fourth Quad lives in infamy.

COOK COLLEGE

Passion Puddle – Passion Puddle, also known as College Pond, is the imaginary border between Cook and Douglass. The lawn which surrounds the Puddle is the site of Cook Commencement and is the most photographed area of the campus. In the late 1800's a legend began between Cook and Douglass saying that if a Cook man held hands with a Douglass woman and circled the Puddle three times, they would then be engaged and live happily ever after. The nickname Passion Puddle came about partly because of this legend but mostly because it became a popular site for couples to spend a romantic evening. The Puddle is also a great place to go "traying." After a good snowfall, many students borrow dining hall trays and use them to fly down the hill to the Puddle. For a period of time in the 1970's rumors existed that there was a monster in the Puddle. As it turns out, some Cook students from the Scuba Club used their talents and would dive into the pond and come out of the water unexpectedly, scaring the daylights out of unsuspecting couples.

The Kilmer Oak – The tree which served as the inspiration for Joyce Kilmer's renowned poem "Trees," was actually a Rutgers Oak. Kilmer attended RU for two years and found the tree in what is now Helyar Woods, writing the poem as a student. The oak was over 70 feet high but unfortunately had to be cut down in 1963 after years of deterioration. The wood was saved and turned into a memorabilia and a plaque was erected where the tree once stood.

The Cook Student Center – The Cook Student Center is supposedly the hardest building to find on the Cook Campus because it was built to blend-in with the trees which surround it. Keeping with the environmental theme of the Cook College mission, the planners of the Student Center built it in natural earth tones and it certainly worked because the building is virtually hidden from view.

DOUGLASS COLLEGE

The Sacred Path – The path in front of College Hall on the Douglass Campus is called the Sacred Path because in the early days of the college, it connected the only two buildings on campus, College Hall and Federation Hall. Only upperclass women were allowed to walk the path and eventually, the Sacred Path Ceremony developed. A Douglass tradition which still continues, the Sacred Path Ceremony begins with a symbolic moving up of classes in Voorhees Chapel and ends with a procession along the Sacred Path which is lit by class bonfires into which each student places a pine cone.

College Hall – College Hall was constructed in about 1860 by Levi D. Jarrard and was originally a private resident for John N. Carpender Sr., a trustee and graduate of Rutgers. In April 1918 the Carpender family gave the newly founded college a three year lease with the option to buy the building, and in 1921, College Hall became a permanent fixture of Douglass.

Antilles Field – Just behind College Hall is Antilles Field, the home of Douglass College's Commencement exercises. The land was donated by James Neilson and the money for construction (leveling the field, etc.) was provided by Leonor F. Loree who gave the field its name. In 1914, Mr. Loree was vacationing with his family in Europe and due to German advances, they were cut off from the traditional means of returning to the U.S. Mr. Loree chartered the Antilles to take his family and others to safety in the United States. In 1917, the Antilles was commandeered by the U.S. government to be used as a transport vessel and was sunk by the Germans, killing 67 of its crew. Mr. Loree asked that the field be named for the ship to honor the lost soldiers and the ship which saved his family.

The Ravine Bridge – The Ravine Bridge was built in 1926 to connect the Gibbons complex and the Music Building with the rest of the campus so that students would no longer have to walk on the highway. The bridge, which is one of the smallest suspension bridges in the U.S., was constructed by Roebling of Trenton, who also designed and built both the Brooklyn and George Washington Bridges. The bridge marks the spot where the Old Minisink Indian Trail crossed the ravine. In Douglass' earlier years, it was an unwritten tradition that only Juniors and Seniors were allowed to cross the bridge.

The Horse Bridge – The bridge which crosses over George Street was built primarily for horses, although students use it as well. The steps of the bridge are long and awkward for humans but are just right for the mounted horse patrols to cross.

Hickman Hall – Built in the modernistic style of the late 50's early 60's. Hickman Hall was named after Emily Hickman, a history professor. Many people say that the building resembles the old kind of rotating camera flash cubes so upperclass students used to tell freshmen that Hickman Hall rotated a quarter turn every half hour.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Engineering Lingo – More so than any other college or major, the College of Engineering has its own language and lingo. Class names are shortened to abbreviated forms such as DMC (Design of Mechanical Composition), EE (Elemental Engineering), and Sci-tech (Scientific and Technical Writing). Each of the specific majors is also shortened such as ME (Mechanical Engineer) or IE (Industrial Engineer), terms which engineering students use to describe each other.

Hill Center Computer Lab – Engineering students consider the Hill Center Computer Lab to be a motel. Since the lab is open 24 hours, many engineers sleep there when on Busch rather than return to another campus or even walk back to a dorm.

The Secondary Campus – A popular joke among engineers is that Livingston is the secondary campus for the College of Engineering. Since many scientific courses are offered at Livingston, students split their time between Busch and Livingston. Also, Engineering students never go to Douglass and most graduate without ever having a class there.

Stanford Report, July 10, 2002

Golf carts, like cars, need routine check-ups, mechanic warns

BY BARBARA PALMER

Part of the problem, as Regina Aiello sees it, is that golf carts are just so darned adorable.

"People think that they're so cute and little, like Tonka trucks," said Aiello, a mechanic in the Facilities Operations garage. And even though campus golf carts probably are driven more heavily than the campus fleet of cars, employees don't really think of them as vehicles that require maintenance, she said. The attitude is, "We'll just jaunt from here to there. If you plug them in and charge them up, that's maintaining them," Aiello said.

But improperly maintained golf carts can pose serious, even dangerous threats, Aiello said.

The carts typically are powered by six lead-acid batteries mounted on a metal plate beneath the front seat. Many campus cart batteries require users to add distilled water to ensure that the battery's leaded plates stay immersed in sulfuric acid electrolyte. The byproducts of the electrochemical reaction that charges the battery are sulfuric acid and hydrogen gas. Without water, the battery will start to smoke and can catch fire. An overheated lead-acid battery can vent the flammable gas and potentially explode, Aiello said. "Each one can have the force of a grenade. And you're sitting on six of them."

The lack of knowledge on campus about basic battery maintenance recently was brought home when Aiello was called to service a non-operative cart and discovered that the cart's six batteries were out of water and one had caught fire at some point and blown off the battery cables. (Full disclosure: The cart belongs to the News Service.)

Aiello replaced the batteries and cables on the cart and decided it was reasonable to assume the second cart operated by the News Service needed maintenance as well. As soon as Aiello entered the courtyard where the cart was parked, she knew there was a problem.

"It smelled like rotten eggs," a sure sign that the battery was leaking, Aiello said. "It would have just taken a spark for the batteries to blow up."

No one at the News Service was aware that the batteries in the carts needed maintenance -- which isn't at all uncommon, Aiello said. For years, automobile manufacturers have used maintenance-free batteries, which don't require additional water, said Aiello, who worked in the auto industry for 25 years. Users just assume that the batteries that operate the carts are maintenance-free batteries, she said.

Aiello, who began working on cars while she was still a teen -- her father taught her to repair cars before she learned to drive -- resigned from a management job at an automobile dealership because she missed working directly with the public, she said. Besides, she found she was spending nights and weekends working on cars anyway, at the request of her former customers.

During the eight months Aiello has worked in the campus garage, she's developed the habit of checking the batteries of unoccupied golf carts she spots on campus. "Most of them are out of water," she said. When she finds a cart that needs maintenance, "I leave a note," she said. When she sees a cart that she deems dangerous, "I go find whoever is in charge."

Some departments, such as Athletics, have a number of carts and follow a regular preventive maintenance schedule, she said. (Anything that rolls on the road -- cars, bicycles, golf carts, skateboards -- should be scheduled for periodic preventive maintenance, said Aiello.)

But departments that operate a cart or two often don't know the cart batteries need maintenance, she said. "No one has ever explained how to maintain the carts or even that you have to do it. And people don't know to ask." The carts aren't required to be registered with the Department of Motor Vehicles or to be licensed, so there's no way of knowing how many carts are on campus or who is driving them, she said.

In addition to checking fluid levels, users also should make sure that cables are free from corrosion. (*See sidebar for maintenance and safety tips.*) One campus cart was so badly corroded by battery acid, the machine shop had to fabricate a new metal plate for the bottom. The chemicals contained in lead-acid batteries are a force to be reckoned with, she said. The acid "eats through everything," she said. "There is some respect that should be given to the battery. This is serious stuff."

The battery is the only part on the cart that's potentially explosive, but ignoring a cart's brakes or tires also could result in serious injury, she said. Aiello said she left a note on one cart recently, pointing out the tires were bald. Last week, she was called out for a service call -- a tire on the cart had blown out. "When the tires get thin, they pop," she said. A tire can blow after striking something as small as a pebble, she said.

Although some employees are intimidated by the thought of conducting routine maintenance, "it's not that hard," Aiello said. "I tell people if you can bake a cake, you can do this. And if you're nervous about doing it yourself, call us."

Flying Dutchman Checklist & Safety Tips

Before-Use Checklist

1. **Walk around vehicle** – is everything firmly attached/affixed?
2. Start engine and check **battery power level**. (needs to be at 100% - less will give you only about 30 minutes of power.)
3. Check that **brakes** are functioning BEFORE leaving garage.
4. Check that **reverse buzzer** is working BEFORE leaving garage.

Flying Dutchman Safety Tips

1. Put all items away before leaving the garage (you don't want to run over the bicycle pump.)
2. Always close garage door upon exiting.
3. Line the cart up straight before pulling through gates or tight spaces.
4. At corners, give yourself plenty of room and make WIDE TURNS.
5. Use care on the inclines – gas it enough to get up the hill, but use the brakes going down so you don't scrape the bottom of the cart at the bottom.
6. When making turns, remember to go with the normal flow of traffic – veer to the right or left depending on the direction you are turning.
7. Remember that pedestrians ALWAYS have the right of way.
8. When driving on the grass, watch for large branches or holes that can damage the *Dutchman*.
9. Be aware of your passengers at all times – go slowly enough so that they aren't thrown against each other or out of the cart. Watch for limbs and bushes that can cause injury and steer away from them.

After Use

1. Leave in neutral with brake on.
2. Plug charger into *Dutchman*.
3. Be sure you have both keys (gate & *Dutchman*) and the garage door opener.
4. Close the garage door.

To Winterize

1. Plug charger into *Dutchman*.
2. Check water level in batteries.

Other Historical Resources

Kirkpatrick Chapel:

Listing of paintings, Trish Grand-Jean *

Mason Gross Newsletter, Spring 2003. p. 8-10 *

William the Silent:

“Mum’s the word”, Renee Olson, Rutgers Magazine *

“William the Silent: Father of the Netherlands”,

<http://www.prca.org/books/portraits/william.htm> *

Geology Hall:

Rutgers Geology Museum Brochure *

Old Queens Campus:

“A look around, and inside, and in back”, The Daily Targum: Friday Focus,
October 17 , 1997.

Colonial Colleges, Joseph Brodie

Random Rutgersnsia

Colonel Henry Rutgers;

“The Search for Colonel Henry”, <http://ur.rutgers.edu/magazine/colhenry.shtml>

“Walking with the Colonel”, Rutgers Magazine

Other resources:

Rutgers Fact Book

University Archives 732-932-7510

Rutgers Picture Book

Ilustra, <http://urdav.rutgers.edu/mdl/illustra/>

Catalogue of Building and Place Names

Items with a * are available in the tour reference folder.