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College of Arts & Sciences ☐ American Studies ☐ Anthropology ☐ Art and Music ☐ Asian Studies ☐ Biology ☐ Chemistry ☐ Classical Studies ☐ Communication ☐ Computer Science ☐ Criminal Justice ☐ Economics ☐ English ☐ History ☐ Mathematics ☐ Medical Technology (offered through chemistry and biology departments) ☐ Modern Languages (French, Spanish) ☐ Nuclear Medicine Technology (offered through chemistry and biology departments) ☐ Philosophy ☐ Physics ☐ Political Science ☐ Psychology ☐ Religious Studies ☐ Social Work ☐ Sociology ☐ W. Paul Stillman School of Business ☐ Accounting ☐ Computer and Information Sciences ☐ Economics ☐ Finance ☐ Management and Industrial Relations ☐ Marketing ☐ School of Education ☐ Elementary Education* ☐ Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation ☐ Secondary Education ☐ College of Nursing ☐ Center for African-American Studies ☐

A listing of the majors we offer

THE HALL HAS IT ALL



Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey

It's not an easy decision you're grappling with because there's so much at stake. The college choice you make will strongly influence the rest of your life. You want a broad-based quality education that provides a giant step toward a rewarding career. You want to learn, to mature, and to be exposed to people and ideas that will expand you as a person. And yes, you want to have fun and to make sure that those four years include a pleasant campus setting offering the widest possible variety of social, cultural, and athletic possibilities. You may be surprised to find out just how few institutions can strike the balance that's right for you. We think you'll find it at Seton Hall.

We're proud of our 126-year tradition as New Jersey's only Catholic university and we're equally proud that we have never lost our small college feeling as we grew. What makes us special is a personal touch that meets each student's needs. A distinguished faculty assures academic excellence and is consistently accessible outside the classroom. Multi-faceted individual counseling is always available to help ease your transition from high school to college to career.



Our wide range of courses gives you many options for majors and electives. Among the 40 programs leading to a baccalaureate degree, you might select from the traditional liberal arts areas, business, nursing, education, or from such contemporary programs as criminal justice, political science, communication, nuclear medicine technology, or computer science. We offer you a chance to study abroad in Mexico or the Orient and you can be exposed to your chosen career through internships that range from government work in Washington to local community service or a stint at a major accounting firm. Business majors may also participate in a cooperative education program beginning in their junior year. Whatever your field, you get the solid liberal arts background so valued in today's competitive market place.

As a Seton Hall student, you can count on strong career preparation that begins in your freshman year. We know how important it is for you to define your goals as early as possible in your education, and our Student Development Center offers you the head start you'll need in your individual career planning process. A highly trained professional staff guides you from initial career exploration through your senior level job search.





Our 58-acre main campus is in suburban South Orange, New Jersey and is only 14 miles from the excitement of New York City. The gracious, tree-lined grounds give a relaxed atmosphere to the campus, yet in less than an hour's train ride, you can be strolling down Broadway or visiting a famous museum. Within a hundred-mile radius are the beaches of the Jersey shore, ski slopes in New Jersey, New York, or Pennsylvania, and scores of lakes, parks, and other recreational facilities.

We have seven classroom buildings, a library, an art center that is also an historic landmark, a vinyl air-supported "Bubble" for indoor sports, a gymnasium-auditorium, administrative buildings, a chapel, two residence halls, and a student center that includes a pub, a theater, and recreational and dining facilities.

Our dormitory policy gives preference to freshmen and we have a special freshmen residence hall. If you choose to live off-campus in South Orange or an equally pleasant surrounding community, our Off-Campus Housing Service can help you find an apartment or room.

For those of you who choose to live at home, our Commuter Council sponsors social and academic activities, arranges car pools, and gives assistance and advice on public transportation and driving to campus.



The list of extra-curricular activities is limitless. You can act at the Theatre-in-the-Round, sing for the Choral society, write for the student newspaper, *The Setonian*, or broadcast over our Peabody Award-winning radio station, WSOU-FM. You'll find more than 40 social, academic, political, and professional clubs, along with fraternities and sororities that give you a chance to meet friends with common interests. You can enjoy our full leisure-time facilities, which include a pool, tennis and racquetball courts, and an indoor track in the "Bubble."

Of course, there are dances, parties, and informal social events, as well as popular and classical concerts, lectures by noted guest speakers, faculty and student art exhibits, films, festival weekends, and a full calendar of activities year-round.



Our men's Big East Conference basketball team is nationally recognized and our baseball team is a frequent participant in the College World Series and has graduated several pro ball players. Our track team has won both indoor and outdoor IC4A championships and our soccer, wrestling, tennis, swimming, golf, and fencing teams are thriving.

The women's basketball team has won the Middle Atlantic basketball championship and we also have strong programs in volleyball, tennis, fencing, swimming, softball and track.

On an intramural level, we have active programs in basketball, paddleball, softball, swimming, tennis, track, volleyball, wrestling, and football.



At least 65% of our undergraduates receive some form of financial assistance. Incoming freshmen may apply for more than 100 academic scholarships based on high school performance, SAT scores, and special achievements. Over the past two years we have increased the number of scholarships and grants to help families meet rising college costs. You may be eligible for a grant, loan, work study program, or student employment. An active ROTC program offers scholarships, stipends, and exciting career opportunities.

We are large enough to give you a wide choice of academic and career options and small enough to care that you succeed. We can make your college life memorable, fulfilling, and productive. Why not mail the enclosed card and let us prove to you that THE HALL HAS IT ALL?





Seton Hall University
Office of Admissions

**JOIN US ON
A TOUR OF
SETON HALL**

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Collections

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1983

MEETING WITH SETON HALL UNIVERSITY

DATE May 21, 1983

LOCATION Seton Hall University, South Orange, N.J.

TIME 10:00 A.M.

FROM: Faith Ryan Whittlesey

I. PURPOSE

To deliver the commencement address and to accept an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws(LL.D).

II. BACKGROUND

Seton Hall University was formally opened on September 1, 1856 by the Right Reverend James Roosevelt Bayley, who named the institute after his aunt, Mother Elizabeth Bayley Seton, the saint/educator who was responsible for the establishment and early growth of the Roman Catholic parochial school system in the United States. Seton Hall University, the only Catholic University in New Jersey, is now 126 years old. It is the largest diocesan affiliated university in the world and boasts a law school and graduate business program, undergraduate nursing and liberal arts programs. There are approximately 40 thousand living Seton Hall alumni.

Dr. Edward R. D'Alessio, the President of Seton Hall University, is the uncle of Congresswoman Marge Roukema (R-5th, N.J.).

Others receiving honorary degrees today from Seton Hall are Pearl Bailey(who sent you a telegram this week on poor recognition of blacks by this Administration), and Gary Nardino, President of Paramount Television Productions.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Schedule

IV. PRESS PLAN

See Schedule

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

See Schedule

Founded in 1856

Seton Hall, the only Catholic University in New Jersey, is 126 years old. It is the largest university in the world that is diocesan affiliated. Seton Hall has a law school, nursing college MBA program & liberal arts college program. There are approximately 40 thousand alumni of this University.

Dr. Edward R. D'Alessio, president of Seton Hall, is the uncle of Congresswoman Marge Roukema (R-5th, N.J.).

Others receiving honorary degrees ^{today} from Seton Hall University are Pearl Bailey, the entertainer & Gary Nardino.

~~P.O. of - made Admiral~~
~~when he entered W.H.~~
~~Pennsylvania~~
~~Engage~~

L.L.D.

Purpose: Honorary degree - for Commencement
Juris Doctor - to deliver address
Doctorate of Laws

[Mike Radden
L.D. 753 - 754]

1. the only Catholic U in N.I.
2. largest U in the world
that is diocesan affiliated
3. U has a law school, nursing
college MBA program
& liberal arts college program
4. Seton Hall is 126 yrs old.
alumni ~ 40 thousand
5. a Seton Hall grad is Gov
Kean's chief counsel.
6. Others receiving honorary degrees
are Gary Hardman & Pearl Bailey

Congresswoman Rouhani's office
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
DeLesseio Pres. Dent

Judy Gleason
225-4465

4/29/83

MEMORANDUM

TO: WILLIAM HENKEL (Coordinate with F. Whittlesey and she is to
do briefing paper)
FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*
SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: Seton Hall University Commencement Address -

DATE: May 21, 1983

TIME: 10:00 am

DURATION: To be determined

LOCATION: South Orange, New Jersey

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: Optional

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc:	A. Bakshian	M. McManus
	R. Darman	J. Rosebush
	R. DeProspero	B. Shaddix
	K. Duberstein	W. Sittmann
	D. Fischer	L. Speakes
	C. Fuller	WHCA Audio/Visual
	W. Henkel	WHCA Operations
	E. Hickey	A. Wroblewski
	G. Hodges	Nell Yates

Madelon Yucht.
201-761-9194

Dr. Edward R. DeLesseio
President of Seton Hall
Mary Uncle

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JONATHAN VIPOND, III

FROM: JOHN TILLER (Dictated but not read)

SUBJECT: 1:30 p.m. Trip Meeting

Discussion of Approved trip to Miami. RR to dine with 6 local Cuban/Americans in restaurant, honoring Cuban Independence Day, May 20, 1983
Jim Kuhn, Advance
M. Head, Trip Coordinator

Additional request for dinner-RR declined--they asked for a substitute, the Pope (no joke) or Tom Enders (State)
Tiller contacted Enders and he has agreed to accept the invitation.

JV, there is a group of hispanics have obtained a permit to demonstrate in Lafayette Park on the same day. They are going to help celebrate Cuban Independent Day. They want to present a bust of Jose Martique who will be coming from the northeastern states. Probably FRW, JV and/or Adis.

Seton Hall Commencement - blue collar area

Karen Roberts - trip coordinator
R. Ahern - Advance

Sec. Donovan request the President stop in his home for which is about 5 mins for a brief meeting. This request will probably get shot down.

9:00 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to South Lawn for Marine One boarding.

9:05 a.m. Marine One departs South Lawn en route Andrews Air Force Base.

Flight Time: 15 mins.

9:20 a.m. Marine One arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

THE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to Air Force One for boarding.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE

9:25 a.m. Air Force One departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Miami International Airport.

Flight Time: 2 hrs. 20 mins.

11:45 a.m. Air Force One arrives Miami International Airport.

THE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

11:50 a.m. THE PRESIDENT departs via motorcade en route La Esquina de Tejas.

Drive Time: 20 mins.

12:10 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives La Esquina de Tejas and proceeds inside to table, greeting patrons along the way.

EXPANDED POOL COVERAGE

12:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives table and takes seat.

Lunch is served.

THE PRESIDENT makes brief informal remarks.

EXPANDED POOL COVERAGE

12:35 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs en route motorcade for boarding.

12:40 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs via motorcade en route Dade County Auditorium.

Drive Time: 10 mins.

5/13/83 9:15 a.m.

DRAFT

12:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives Dade County Auditorium and proceeds to holding room for meeting with leadership of the Cuban American Foundation.

1:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs and proceeds to photo opportunity with Florida Hispanic GOP.

1:10 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs en route off-stage announcement area.
Announcement (off-stage)

1:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to chair on dais.
THE PRESIDENT is introduced.

1:20 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to podium and makes remarks.
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

OPTION:

1:35 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds outside to acknowledge overflow crowd in parking area.

1:35 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and departs en route motorcade for boarding.

1:40 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs via motorcade en route Miami International Airport.
Drive Time: 10 mins.

1:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives Miami International Airport and proceeds to Air Force One for boarding.

1:55 p.m. Air Force One departs en route Andrews Air Force Base.
Flight Time: 2 hrs. 10 mins.

4:05 p.m. Air Force One arrives Andrews Air Force Base.
THE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to Marine One for boarding.

4:10 p.m. Marine One departs en route South Lawn.
Flight Time: 15 mins.

4:25 p.m. Marine One arrives South Lawn.

5/13/83 9:15 a.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM

WILLIAM HENKEL 

SUBJECT

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT SETON HALL UNIVERSITY
COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, MAY 21, 1983

Attached is a proposed summary schedule based on the pre-advance conducted May 12, 1983.

EVENT CONCEPT

The pre-advance team surveyed a number of possible locations for Commencement exercises and accepted the University's recommendation of the Athletic Field.

In order to combine the two ceremonies scheduled for that day, the field is the only feasible site. Although the field is not aesthetically desirable, it is my strong recommendation that we combine the ceremonies and use the athletic field for an outdoor commencement. No inclement weather alternative is available -- the commencement would proceed as scheduled. The dais will be covered.

The use of any other site would require major expense, including tree removal and placing bleachers on uneven ground.

The university expects 1500 graduates to attend although 2000 graduates are eligible. Each graduate is allowed four guests. Faculty, university personnel, invited guests and alumni are expected to total 2000-3000. Total attendance should be approximately 10,000 people.

The graduates will have made their procession to their seats by the time The President arrives. On arrival in the holding room, The President will put on the University's robes. As part of the program, The President will be presented an Honorary Degree.

The current assessment is that a teleprompter is not feasible, consequently remarks should be limited to 15 mins. WHCA plans to simulate the same outdoor conditions before a final recommendation is made.

05/13/83 11:00 a.m.

RECOMMENDED PRESS COVERAGE

Seton Hall Commencement: OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

05/13/83 11:00 a.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PROPOSED SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Saturday, May 21, 1983

8:20 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Marine One for boarding.

8:25 a.m. Marine One departs South Lawn en route Andrews AFB.

8:40 a.m. Marine One arrives Andrews AFB.

8:45 a.m. Air Force One departs Andrews AFB en route Newark International Airport, New Jersey.

Flight Time: 45 mins.

Time Change: None

Food Service: Cont. Breakfast

9:30 a.m. Air Force One arrives Newark International Airport, New Jersey.

9:35 a.m. Marine One departs Airport en route Seton Hall University.

Flight Time: 15 mins.

9:50 a.m. Marine One arrives landing zone.

9:53 a.m. THE PRESIDENT departs via motorcade en route Seton Hall Univ. Athletic Field.

Drive Time: 2 mins.

9:55 a.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives Athletic Field and proceeds to holding area.

10:00 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to off-stage announcement area, is announced, and proceeds to seat on dais.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

10:02 a.m. Program begins.

10:40 a.m. THE PRESIDENT makes remarks.

05/13/83 11:00 a.m.

Saturday, May 21, 1983

Page 2

10:55 a.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and returns to seat.

Program concludes.

11:00 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to holding room.

11:05 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to motorcade.

11:06 a.m. Motorcade departs en route landing zone.

11:08 a.m. Motorcade arrives landing zone.

11:10 a.m. Marine One departs Seton Hall University.

11:25 a.m. Marine One arrives Newark International Airport.

11:30 a.m. Air Force One departs Newark International Airport.

Flight Time: 50 mins.

Time Change: None

Food Service: Light Lunch

12:20 p.m. Air Force One arrives Andrews AFB.

NOTE: Mrs. Reagan will meet THE PRESIDENT
at Andrews AFB.

12:25 p.m. Marine One departs Andrews AFB.

Flight Time: 35 mins.

1:00 p.m. Marine One arrives Camp David, Maryland.

05/13/83 11:00 a.m.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM (5/2/83)

PROCESSIONAL

Reverend Joseph Wozniak, M.M.
Assistant Professor of Music

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Carmen M. Ortiz
Class of 1983

MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Edward R. D'Alessio, Ph.D.
President of the University

GREETINGS

John F. Tesauro, Jr.
President, Student Government Association

or

John A. Russomano
President, Class of 1983

flip of coin - Russomano is
speaking at Awards Night

SALUTATORY

one to be selected by the Deans

ALUMNI

Recognition - Class of 1933
Welcome - Class of 1983

Stephen J. Foley, Esq.
President, Seton Hall University Alumni Association

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES

College of Arts and Sciences
Bernhard W. Scholz, Ph.D., Dean

W. Paul Stillman School of Business
Philip R. Phillips, Ph.D., Dean

School of Education
John H. Callan, Ed.D., Dean

College of Nursing
Kathleen M. Dirschel, Ph.D., Dean

Center for African-American Studies
Julia A. Miller, M.A., Director

University College
Robert G. Kahrman, Jr., Ed.D., Dean

student representative to
accept token degree from
Dean for each degree in
each school/college

CONFERRING OF DEGREES

Reverend Monsignor John J. Petillo, Ph.D.
Chairman, Board of Regents

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

-2-

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE BISHOP BERNARD J.

McQUAID MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Richard J. Connors, Ph.D.

Vice President for Academic Affairs

no readers. Dr. Connors
will read brief citation
for each.

RECIPIENTS

William J. Dunham, M.A.

Howard T. Ludlow, Ph.D.

Alphonse Rylko, M.B.A.

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATE FOR HONORARY DEGREE

Citation Reader - ?

RECIPIENT OF HONORARY DEGREE

Gary A. Nardino

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATE FOR HONORARY DEGREE

Citation Reader - ?

RECIPIENT OF HONORARY DEGREE

Pearl Bailey

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATE FOR HONORARY DEGREE

Citation Reader - ?

RECIPIENT OF HONORARY DEGREE

Ronald Reagan

President of the United States

middle name & verify
title

ADDRESS

Ronald Reagan, LL.D.

President of the United States

middle name & verify
title

VALEDICTORY

one to be selected by the Deans

ALMA MATER.....Byrne-Montani

arranged by Walter Cohrsen

Timothy L. Smith, Soloist

Class of 1985

RECESSIONAL

Reverend Joseph Wozniak, M.M.

Assistant Professor of Music

Seton Hall University - 125th Anniversary





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Seton Hall College

1856-1950

By George L.A. Reilly

The foundation of institutions of higher learning has been an American characteristic since the earliest settlement on the Atlantic coast. Two colleges were chartered in the English colonies in the 17th century and their number had swelled to a dozen when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown. With only the rarest exceptions they were proudly and distinctly denominational in character, dedicated to the goal of insuring a literate clergy and laity alike. Given the English ambience and heritage, most were militantly Protestant.

With the achievement of independence, however, and the guarantee later of religious freedom in the new federal constitution, the Roman Catholic community made its first contribution with the establishment in 1789 of Georgetown College under the auspices of the Jesuit fathers from Maryland, near the site of what had not yet become the permanent national capital. It was a bold venture: the estimated number of Catholics in the new nation at the time of the census of 1790 was put at approximately 30,000, a mere one percent of the total population. Though the legal restrictions were being removed, the tiny Catholic community grew modestly, and it was only in 1808 that the second Catholic college was founded, Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland.

Thereafter the pace of college foundations quickened considerably. By

December 1855, no fewer than fifteen still surviving Roman Catholic colleges had been chartered in the United States, spurred by large-scale immigration particularly by nearly destitute Irish fleeing the miseries of misgovernment and famine, joined by a number of Germans, many of them Catholic, seeking a more adequate reward for their talents as craftsmen and cultivators of the soil. It was within this context that Seton Hall College was established.

With rare exceptions, all of the Catholic colleges in the 1800's were staffed chiefly and administered exclusively by members of religious orders, such as the Society of Jesus, Congregation of the Holy Cross, or Dominicans.

As Seton Hall University celebrates the 125th anniversary of its founding, therefore, it is only fitting to note one of its special characteristics, which in 1856 stamped it as unique. It is the oldest surviving Catholic college to be established, and it is even today by far the largest, under the auspices of a territorial diocese of the Catholic Church in the United States.

Dr. George L.A. Reilly ('40) is a professor in the Department of History at Seton Hall University. He received his master's degree from Harvard University and his Ph.D. from Columbia University. For the past few years, he has been writing the official history of Seton Hall University.

A BISHOP, A DIOCESE, AND A COLLEGE

The Diocese of Newark, comprising the entire 8,000 square miles of the State of New Jersey, was erected as a Suffragan See of the Archdiocese of New York on October 30, 1853, and the Right Reverend James Roosevelt Bayley, nephew of the recently canonized St. Elizabeth Bayley Seton, was consecrated as its first Bishop. The census of 1850 placed the total population of New Jersey at 600,000, while the proverbial "educated guess" as to the number of Roman Catholics was 40,000 or about 7 percent of the state's populace.

For all practical purposes, the history of Seton Hall is virtually contemporaneous with that of the (since 1937) Archdiocese of Newark. The first institution to be established by this patrician founding father of Catholicism in New Jersey was Seton Hall College. Its initial location was on the site of a Seminary for Young Ladies in Madison, where the College and the Academy of St. Elizabeth's are now situated.

The purchase of the building was authorized by Bishop Bayley, who noted in his diary for April, scarcely five months after his arrival as Bishop of Newark, that he had "Purchased the Chegarey Farm at Madison for \$8,000." Bishop Bayley's inclination to purchase the property, a real estate coup that unfortunately was by no means a precedent-setter for the College's hand-



Portrait of Bishop James Roosevelt Bayley by George Healy. The artist, who is known for his paintings of senators and congressmen of the nineteenth century, painted five portraits of Bayley, three of which are in the University's possession, one in Baltimore, and one unknown.

ling of its real assets, was enthusiastically supported by his dynamic assistant and rector of the diocesan cathedral, Bernard J. McQuaid. Father McQuaid was not only to serve as first president of Seton Hall College but, as an earlier chronicler has noted, "it may be justly said that the early success and establishment on a firm basis of the institution was due to the untiring energy and zealous devotion of Father McQuaid who was in his time the life and soul of the college."

Purpose and plans having been determined, alterations were rapidly pressed on the "neat frame building" attractively situated in a grove of willow trees some distance back from the road. In the mid-1850's it was confidently expected that the modest structure would prove fully adequate to meet the demands of the prospective college for decades to come. The desired changes were completed during the summer of 1856, and on September 1, 1856, Seton Hall College was formally opened at Madison. Bishop Bayley chose the name of his revered aunt, Mother Elizabeth Bayley Seton, the saint-educator who was responsible for the establishment and early growth of the Roman Catholic parochial school system in the United States.

Bayley was motivated to found a college in the new diocese because of his

prior experience at what is now Fordham University. He was clearly one of the more enthusiastic episcopal proponents of Catholic higher education, and was himself a graduate of today's Amherst College. An Episcopal clergyman prior to his own conversion to Catholicism, he became celebrated for his executive ability, and for his "superior knowledge of men." The latter talent surely served him well in his selection of Seton Hall's

first president, Father Bernard McQuaid.

Five Setonians answered the first call on September 1, 1856: Jerseyans Louis and Alfred Boisaubin and Peter Meehan and Manhattanites Leo Thebaud (who had a distinguished career as a priest of the diocese of Newark) and John Moore. By October 1, twenty additional students had been registered, and by the end of the first academic year, the enrollment stood at fifty-four. The 500 percent rate of growth during the month of September 1856 constituted a rate of increase that was only to be surpassed ninety years later, with the "GI Bill" student influx in 1946. At the conclusion of the college's first year Bayley noted in his assiduously kept diary that: "We held the first commencement of Seton Hall College, if it may be called by so dignified a name, on June 25th, 1857; the weather was beautiful, and everything went off well."

SHORT STAY AT MADISON

A printed circular contained a flattering view of the property at Madison, and informed the readers that "The Institution will be under the immediate supervision of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bayley, Bishop of Newark." It went on to assert that "Accomplished and experienced teachers have been provided in the various departments. The object of the Institution is to give a good education in the highest sense of the word — to train the moral, physical and intellectual being." The staff was surprisingly adequate. Headed by Fr. McQuaid as presi-



By the end of the first academic year, 54 students were accommodated in this bucolic setting at Madison.



At the top of the staircase in Presidents' Hall is this stained glass portrait of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton, made by a glass studio in Munich, Germany.

dent, it included Rev. Alfred Young, A.M., who had been a seminarian at St. John's (Fordham) when Bayley had served as that institution's president in 1846, and who now served in the dual role as Vice President and Professor of Latin and Greek. Rev. Lawrence Hoey, A.M., held the Professorship in Mathematics, Rev. Daniel Fisher, A.M., for English Literature, Peter Tobin, A.B., for French, A. Achille Magni, A.M., Assistant Professor of Latin, James Fagan, Instructor in Natural Philosophy (in the pre-Darwinian era a name often used to indicate the current stage of knowledge in the eventually more precise disciplines of biology, chemistry, and physics) while Messrs. Francis and Phillip O'Ryan were listed as "tutors." The first student body was more than adequately cared for, perhaps even oversupervised by later standards, but close supervision was typical of the mainstream practice. While daily prayers were recited at Seton Hall, this was also the practice at Harvard, Oberlin, and (if ever such an institution existed) Old Siwash.

Both Bayley and McQuaid seemed

relieved, if not precisely satisfied, that Seton Hall had survived its first year in the academic marketplace. McQuaid, consequently, returned to his duties as rector of the cathedral, and was succeeded as president of the college by Fr. Fisher on July 1, 1857. The second president was a protégé of Bayley, who noted that "He (Fisher) was a beautiful English scholar, preached well, and read the Gospel better than almost anyone I ever listened to." Fisher was never quite content, however, and returned to Minnesota to resume work as a missionary. To whom did Bishop Bayley turn for a successor at Seton Hall? Again Fr. McQuaid took on the presidency, while not relinquishing the rectorship of the cathedral in Newark.

MOVE TO SOUTH ORANGE

Though Seton Hall had experienced a modest growth and prosperity at Madison, the circumstances of that time argued for a change of location to a site closer to the diocesan cathedral in the city of Newark. As the Rev. Joseph M. Flynn described the event in his *The Catholic Church in New Jersey* in 1904:

"One bright day in the early spring of 1860 Bishop Bayley and Father McQuaid were returning from a long drive over the Orange Hills [Watchung Mountains] from what had

proved a fruitless search for a [new] location for the new college; rather discouraged, they were driving slowly homeward over the South Orange and Newark turnpike [South Orange Avenue and Columbia Turnpike], when Bishop Bayley's attention was attracted to a large white marble villa surrounded by superb grounds and stately trees. He turned to Father McQuaid and said, 'Do you think that property can be purchased?' 'I don't know but we'll try,' answered the young priest with assurance and ready promptness. For Father McQuaid, to will was to accomplish, [since] when he first set to work with a purpose in view, and despite several obstacles it was not long before the property was bought and the deed transferred to Bishop Bayley."

Michael McEntee, a Vailsburg real estate dealer, made the nominal purchase from the owners of the estate, and on April 2, 1860, the formal transfer of the deed was made to Bishop Bayley. For 121 of the 125 years of its history, therefore, Seton Hall has been operating at the South Orange location. The cost of the transaction, which embraced a total area of about 125 acres, was \$35,000.

EARLY YEARS AT THE COLLEGE

Collegiate life in all American institutions in that era was so totally different from that prevailing today that a serious question must be raised as to the meaning of the word "college" in the mid-



Fundamental Rules of Discipline

Teacher.

Leaving the College grounds after nightfall subjects the Student to expulsion.

The use of tobacco is forbidden, and Students are not allowed to have any in their possession.

No books of any kind can be held by the Students, unless by permission of the President.

Students are not allowed to receive newspapers, except for their Reading-room, which is under the direction of the President.

No correspondence is permitted, except under cover, to and from parents and guardians; and the President will exercise his right to examine all letters, as, in his judgment, it may be necessary.

No Student of low and vicious habits will be retained in the College.

*From the College Catalog,
1866-1867*



19th century. It connoted a wide variety of programs and student age groups, the latter ranging from boys of thirteen and fourteen to young men in their mid-twenties.

An early edition of *Dunigan's Catholic Almanac*, current at the time of the move to South Orange, listed sixty students at Seton Hall and gave the annual cost of board and tuition at \$225. The Seton Hall ad announced that the College's "regular course of instruction will embrace the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, History, Geography and Book-keeping."

But at what level of age or grade instructions were they taught? While no conclusive answer can be supplied from the presently available evidence, it appears highly probable that the earliest announcements and catalogs were actually projecting an eventual curriculum rather than listing courses actually taught in 1859-60 or 1860-61.

During the short Madison era, therefore, Seton Hall really functioned at the level of today's secondary school or junior college. Bishop Bayley conceded this in his report to the Association for the Propagation of the Faith at Lyons, France, in August 1860, noting that Seton Hall served as (transl.) "a diocesan college and preparatory seminary." Also, no sacred degrees were granted at the four commencements held at Madison.

The college's first catalog, covering the academic year 1861-1862, described the classical course as comprising seven years. There was as yet no fine line of demarcation between the "preparatory years" and the undergraduate college years, but an examination of the texts and course listings makes it clear that the first three grades were preparation, while the latter four were more properly the "Bright College Years."

STUDENTS AND STRUCTURES AND FIRE

Bayley laid the cornerstone for a simple brick structure on May 15, 1860, and a circular dated the following day explained his decision to transfer the college's location. "The object I have in view," he wrote, "is to enlarge the present institution — to unite to it, as soon as possible, a theological school similar to that connected with Mt. St. Mary's near Emmitsburg — and by bringing it



With respect to the food, I have been informed that the children have Roast Beef every day and what is left, they have it hashed the next morning . . . there is nothing better and no more expensive dinner than a good roast beef, but no stomach can bear every day the same thing. No parent desires luxurious dinners for boys, but a little variety. . .



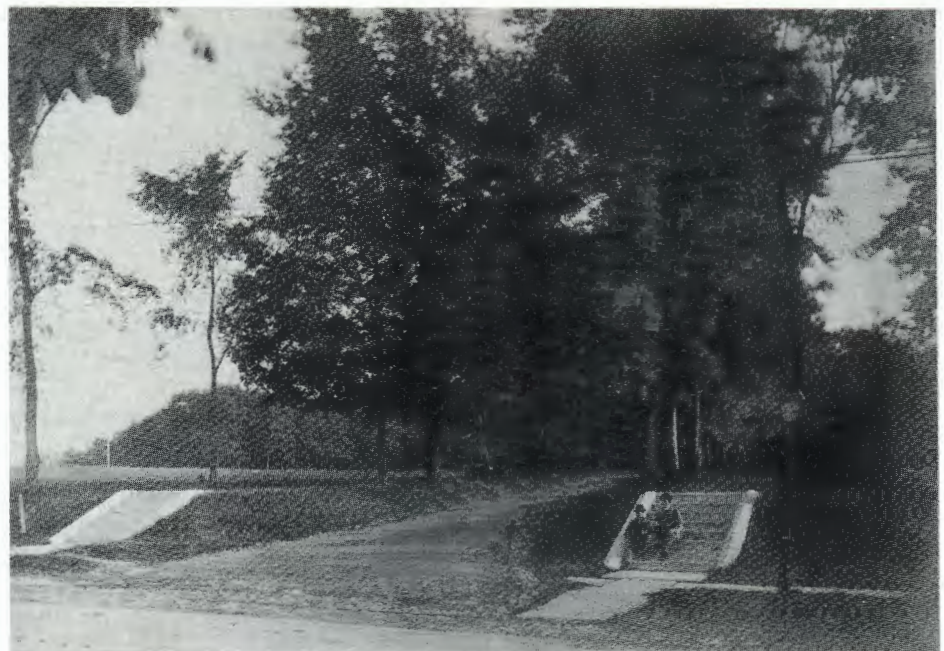
*From the Bernard J. McQuaid Papers
(letter from a parent, February 12, 1866)*

nearer the episcopal city, to increase its usefulness and to render it more accessible to the clergy of the diocese, for retreats, conferences and other ecclesiastical purposes." So quickly was the new building erected that the new campus was open, with 52 students on hand, on Monday, September 10, 1860.

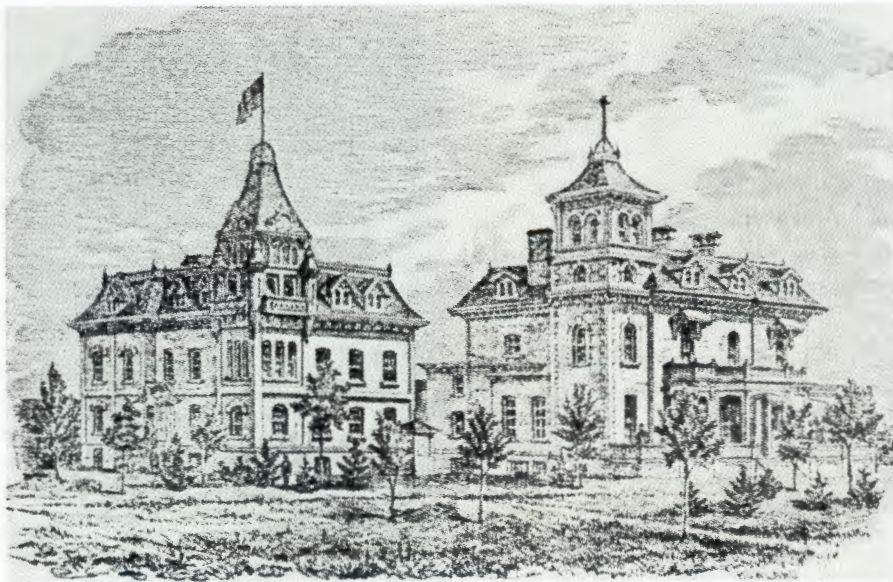
The student body that made up the two-tiered enrollment of the college varied widely throughout the 19th century, since a clear separation into secondary and collegiate departments was only initiated in 1902, when the High School department was organized with a separate faculty. However, some overlapping of faculty and physical resources remained a source of concern to the

regional accrediting association as late as the early 1930's. Still, certain unmistakable characteristics of undergraduate life at Seton Hall emerge from a variety of sources — old catalogs, correspondence, special events publications, and commencement programs, and the following observations may be made with some confidence.

The 1860's, Seton Hall's first decade at the South Orange location, saw the total enrollment for the seven-year program vary from the 52 figure of 1860-61 to a peak of 122 in 1866-67 before decreasing to 94 in the academic year 1869-1870. The enrollment, like that in most colleges located in the north, did not seem too seriously affected by the



A turn-of-the-century photo album recently acquired by the Seton Hall Archives shows students sitting on the entrance steps to the College with a playing field and trees where the Student Center and Boland Hall now stand.



An engraving from 1861 shows the original Elphinstone mansion, which housed the Seminary, and the original College building. Both were destroyed by fire.

Civil War, and the only visible impact of that struggle was manifested in a Thanksgiving Memorial Service at the war's end, followed only too shortly thereafter by another Memorial Service to honor the memory of the slain President Lincoln.

Fr. McQuaid's eventful second term as Seton Hall's president ran from 1859 to 1868. An act of the State Legislature in 1861 chartered the college and empowered it to grant degrees starting in that year, but no baccalaureate degree was granted in 1861, since no student had as yet completed the full course of studies to qualify for it. The vast majority of the 79 students enrolled in 1861-62 were at the secondary school level, which is indicated by the fact that Louis Frith of New York was the first and solitary receiver of an earned bachelor's degree from Seton Hall at the College's sixth commencement, on June 25, 1862. The first honorary degree of A.M. was bestowed on Mr. James Fagan, who served as Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy at the college. Eleven of the students were enrolled in the newly established Minor Seminary of the Immaculate Conception. The picture in 1863-64 was virtually unchanged, as the enrollment stood at 85; the only B.A. was that conferred on John J. Connelly of Newark, and Louis Frith, holder of the College's first baccalaureate two years earlier, received an honorary master's degree.

During the 1860's Seton Hall granted 24 earned B.A. degrees peaking at a total

of nine in 1866. Of these, 14 recipients were either from New Jersey or metropolitan New York, while ten others (almost the entire student body boarded on campus) came from a geographical area that included Mexico, the Panamanian province (of that time)



Each student, on entering, should be supplied with sufficient clothing for the term, which should include a pair of gymnasium slippers. He should also have two silver spoons, knife and fork, and a napkin ring, all marked with his name, a sufficient number of towels and napkins, and a toilet-box.

With regard to pocket-money, it is desirable that parents should allow their sons but a moderate sum, and that this should be placed in the hands of the Treasurer, to be given as prudence may suggest.



*From the College Catalog,
1889*

of Colombia, the then still Spanish-held island of Cuba, Washington, D.C., Maryland, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, and Texas. The pattern of student distribution saw a wider or more cosmopolitan group geography in the "preparatory" years, with a more localized New Jersey, New York, and eastern Pennsylvania group in the college years.

This pattern intensified in succeeding decades. Although the student body continued to show a diversified geographical spectrum, in the 1870's the percentage of degree holders from the New Jersey-New York area rose from 58 to 77 percent, soaring to 90 percent in the 1880's. Obviously the "prep" students were not a substantial "feed" or nursery for the college, as originally intended by Bayley.

Another building added to the campus was the now landmark Chapel of the Immaculate Conception. Its cornerstone was blessed by Bishop Bayley in May of 1863, and by December it was completed, as Bayley ordained James D'Arcy and Patrick Cody in the beautiful sanctuary of the new neo-Gothic masterpiece. For some years thereafter the chapel also served as the parish church for the Catholics of South Orange.

Ten acres were set aside for sports, and emphasis was placed on full student participation in the teams which they formed among themselves. Games on a varsity level were played with outside clubs and colleges, and Bayley's diary rejoiced that "a baseball club from Jersey City came to play our College Club, which beat them famously."

There were also disasters, usually fiery ones. January 1866 saw the first one strike. A four-hour blaze reduced the "marble villa" to a smoking shell, but Bayley and McQuaid were not more than temporarily dismayed. Largely through McQuaid's energetic efforts a new building was readied for occupancy by September 1867. His pleas for help "to the patrons and friends of Seton Hall

College" proved so successful that he "was emboldened by this response to wangle a bigger and better building." The resulting brownstone structure served as the seminary building until the removal of the latter to Darlington in 1927, and is today's Presidents' Hall.

The Commencement of June 1868 was Fr. McQuaid's last as Seton Hall's president, for on July 12 of that year he was consecrated as the Bishop of Rochester. In 1912 Setonia's first Bachelor of Arts, Louis Frith, summed up the atmosphere at Seton Hall in his student days of half a century earlier, and concluded that: "This remarkable man had a remarkable influence over the boys at college . . . The holy and learned men with whom he surrounded himself, and who taught us, imparted the qualities which fit a man to live. Character," he maintained, "was formed at Seton Hall because of the environment."

THE CORRIGAN DECADES, 1868-1888

Although only 28 years old at the time, Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, vice-president under Fr. McQuaid, succeeded the newly created Bishop of Rochester as president of Seton Hall, and served in that capacity for a decade. From 1872 to 1878 he also served as the second Bishop of Newark, succeeding Bayley, who had been elevated to the See of Baltimore as an Archbishop in 1872.

In 1867-68 the student body of the college numbered 119, along with a faculty of sixteen. The president's younger brother, Rev. James Corrigan, served as rector of the Seminary, which had a faculty of five, and an enrollment of seventeen candidates for the priesthood. In 1870 President Michael Corrigan separated the college and preparatory curricula, although a long-range error of judgment was made in permitting the same faculty to teach both groups, thus creating a bureaucratic confusion that served to delay full academic accreditation for both units even as late as the 1920's.

The post-war slump of the late 1860's and early 70's had an adverse effect on college enrollments, and 1871 was indeed a dark year for Seton Hall. The enrollment fell to 93, and there were even negotiations to transfer the control of the College to the De La Salle Christian Brothers.

Bishop Bayley considered relocating the College, this time to downtown



Base Ball Game at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.

The general opinion is that this is the best month game.

J. M. M.

The postmark on this card is dated November 9, 1906. Space for messages was left at the bottom. The Chapel and Old Bayley Hall are in the background.

Newark. Fr. Corrigan's successful arguments against this step could be summarized as a fear that the tender youth, and even the faculty, might succumb to the brightly-lit allurements of the city. Seton Hall remained in South Orange and under diocesan control.

By 1878 Michael Corrigan was convinced that his dual role as Bishop of Newark and president of Seton Hall imposed too much strain on his never overly

robust frame, and in that year the college presidency passed to James Corrigan. It was not an easy time, and the post was far from a sinecure; a widespread business slump depressed Seton Hall's enrollment. The inclusive rate for board and tuition was lowered from \$430 to \$350, where it remained, almost incredibly to us inflation-plagued victims of today, until the 1920's.

In 1879 the Alumni Association was



The Glee Club posed for its portrait in the early 1900's in front of Alumni Hall. The porch, no longer in existence, was the place where commencements were held, with the audience sitting on the lawn in front.

formed at Fr. Corrigan's insistence, and it counted 110 members at its inception. The new association demonstrated an active interest in its Alma Mater's needs, and in 1882 it undertook to raise the necessary \$15,000 to build Alumni Hall, which was originally planned for the dual purpose of a gymnasium and social center.

Under James Corrigan's administration some extracurricular student organizations began to flourish, such as the Bayley Debating Society (later renamed the Brownson Debating Society), the Setonia Orchestra, and a Dramatic Company. Organized athletics also entered the scene, with the organization of the "Alert" Baseball Team and the Seton Lawn Tennis and Football Associations.

Student life seemed more pleasant, but difficult years followed. Even at the reduced rate for board and tuition, enrollment dropped to an all-time low of 22 in 1883-84; the following year was also a financial disaster. As if this was not enough to beset Fr. Corrigan, fire struck again on March 9, 1886, destroying the college building "from roof to foundation."

This tragic blow, coupled with his poor health, forced James Corrigan to resign the presidency in 1888. The "Corrigan Years" covering the two administrations had a basic unity, but clearly were not marked by quantitative growth. The anxiety plagued efforts of the two brothers to supply adequate academic facilities for preparatory students, collegians, and seminarians alike forced Seton Hall into deep indebtedness. It was the personal generosity of the Corrigan brothers (three in all), who contributed from their paternal inheritance, that "carried" the College through these exceedingly lean years.

Seton Hall had passed the first quarter-century milestone in 1881, though only narrowly so. In 1887-88, for example, the enrollment of 31 was hardly impressive, even in an era when Harvard and Columbia counted their student bodies at less than 800 each.

THE MARSHALL YEARS

In 1888 Rev. William F. Marshall became the fifth president of the college. Father Marshall's administration was in many ways creditable. The faculty was increased in size and improved in quality; more student clubs and organizations were formed, and courses in "military



Cadet officers in 1898, just before the Military Department was suspended because of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

instruction" were established in 1893. A program in military science and tactics, along with parades and bivouacs, soon produced a small corps of military minded students in this era of strident nationalism and the stirring strains of Sousa's first marches. Ironically, the initial brush of Seton Hall with Mars was terminated by the unforeseen intrusion of the Spanish-American War in 1898, when the officer in charge, Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, left the campus for field in Cuba.

Marshall's marked financial skill also stamped his nine-year stint as president. An economy program, in tandem with an ongoing campaign appealing to alumni and other "friends of the college" interested in enhancing its educational improvement, brought in funds, adequate to discharge some debts of long standing. It all exacted a toll on his health, however, and led to his resignation in June of 1897.

Marshall's tenure was certainly not overly long, judged by the standards of college presidencies at the turn of the century. Tragically short, however, was the stay of his successor, Rev. Joseph J. Synott, D.D., as Seton Hall's sixth president. He followed Marshall in 1897 and met an untimely death in March 1899. Nonetheless, several distinct achievements date from his short-lived presidency.

Under Fr. Synott the secondary level courses were given a more distinct autonomy. From these beginnings arose the present Seton Hall Preparatory School with its deservedly high reputation. More pertinent for the history of the University, Father Synott's presidency was also marked by his receiving of recognition for the degrees granted by Seton Hall in the states of Rhode Island and New York.

NEW PRESIDENT—NEW CENTURY

Msgr. John A. Stafford was appointed seventh president by the Most Rev. Winand M. Wigger, third Bishop of Newark, in May of 1899. His term of office lasted until 1907 and witnessed the golden anniversary of Seton Hall's founding.

Many aspects of college life at the turn of the century can be sensed from contemporary catalogs. We find that, "although Seton Hall is established primarily as a boarding school, day scholars, so far as can be accommodated, will not be rejected."

Saturday was then a full schoolday, and Thursday was a mid-week holiday — an arrangement that persisted until 1934. On Thursdays and Sundays boarders were allowed to "take walks in the surrounding country in small bands and accompanied by a prefect." A respectable slice of the "surrounding

country" (until 1920) was actually owned by Seton Hall, since the campus then included the farmland on the north side of South Orange Avenue, where Seton Hall's own herd supplied the dairy requirements of the College.

An old copybook, written in Msgr. Stafford's own hand, reveals the peculiar problems of a college president. In 1902, for example, he ordered the faculty to inspect students' books "to see that no translations were written in the margins." Still another entry set dates "for the monthly announcement of the marks which will be made by the president before the assembled College." Even this tradition endured until 1926.

Paternalism unashamedly ruled the roost in college even as at home. In a society in which "children (and even young adults) were made to be seen but not heard," it should not surprise us to find that "Both students and professors were frequently reminded of the rule of silence which forbade any talking in class corridors." There was a decidedly less Spartan side, however, and an account of a Christmas party for students and faculty in Alumni Hall reported that "Monsignor Stafford sang 'Noel' in excellent voice and responded to an encore giving 'An Old Christmas Dinner'."

Seton Hall's Golden Jubilee reached a climax on June 13, 1906, with commencement held in the old Newark Theatre, the first of its indoor exercises. Over 1200 people attended, a veritable throng for a Seton Hall event in that era. Bishop McQuaid, paunchy and pugnacious, the college's first president and perennial supporter, delivered the main address, reminding the graduates (all 14 of them) that the purpose for which Seton Hall had been founded was "the Catholic education of the entire man, whose character was informed by an enlightened conscience." The by-this-time venerable bishop brought the Commencement of 1906 to a close, just as he had a half-century before, by "invoking the blessing of God upon all."

Shortly after the anniversary Msgr. Stafford, suffering ill health, resigned. Msgr. James F. Mooney was then selected by Bishop John J. O'Connor (Bishop of Newark, 1901-1927) as Seton Hall's eighth president, and served in that capacity until 1922, the longest though not the most notable term in Seton Hall's history. In March 1909, Seton Hall was again "scorched" by fire, its third such disaster in fifty years. Students and faculty joined the local fire department



I entered the Prep School in September, 1920, as a junior. Trolley cars ran from Newark to Maplewood, with a single track on either side of South Orange Avenue in the area of the campus. The fare was five cents from Newark to the Vailsburg city line, and another nickel, if we continued on to South Orange. Many times we walked from the city line to save a nickel.



*Recollections of
Msgr. Walter G. Jarvais ('26, '28)*

and, though the flames raged through the college classroom-dormitory building, their combined efforts arrested the spread of the blaze to the Library. Until September 1910 both classrooms and living quarters were improvised in the surviving buildings.

Mooney Hall, originally intended as a college building, although it now houses most of the Prep School, was formally opened in September 1910. An auditorium was also raised on the ruins of the older structure, and served in lieu of anything more adequate to the purpose for students' and basketball games until the present Walsh auditorium-gymnasium was completed in 1940. Bayley Hall, erected in 1913, housed a grammar (elementary) school until 1926; since then it has served variously as a college classroom building until the 1950's and a catch-all administrative structure to the present.

During the terms of Presidents Stafford and Mooney, the curriculum was exclusively in liberal arts, with stress on the

classics, history, English, mathematics, philosophy, and systematic instruction in the Catholic religion. A perceptible increase of emphasis on the physical sciences only began in the 1920's, and a "science building" was perennially noted as high on the list of the "needs of the college."

Organized varsity sports brought Seton Hall some modest fame, especially in baseball. A then very ambitious schedule of thirty games was typical, and Seton Hall's diamond teams more than held their own against such rugged foes as Princeton, Army, Fordham, Georgetown, Holy Cross, Dartmouth, Stamford, and Notre Dame.

Despite many necessary structural changes, however, a striking continuity dominated most aspects of campus life. Even in 1922 students attended Saturday classes, walked in supervised bands on Thursday hikes, and obtained their meager spending money from the college treasurer. The college president, moreover, still read aloud the grades of



A rare postcard from 1905 shows the original Bayley Hall, at that time located between the Chapel and McQuaid Hall and housing the grammar school.



MILES

- 1856 Founding — Seton Hall College opened at Madison
- 1860 Purchase of Elphinstone property in South Orange
- 1861 College incorporated by the State of New Jersey
- 1862 Awarding of first A.B. degree to Louis Edward Frith
- 1863 Chapel of Immaculate Conception cornerstone laid
- 1863 First intercollegiate baseball game against Fordham
- 1864 Corporate seal adopted
- 1866 Fire destroyed main building
- 1867 Construction of Presidents' Hall
- 1870 Completion and dedication of Chapel
- 1877 Tuition reduced from \$450 to \$380 per annum
- 1879 Alumni Association organized
- 1883 Alumni Hall cornerstone laid — original building included a gymnasium, billiard hall, library, and theater
- 1886 Fire once again destroyed main building of College
- 1893 Establishment of courses in military instruction
- 1897 Separation of Seton Hall Prep from the College
- 1898 College erected new library building at a cost of \$35,000, with a collection of 18,000 volumes
- 1898 State Departments of Education in New York and Rhode Island recognized Seton Hall's degrees
- 1903 Seton Hall entered basketball team into intercollegiate competition
- 1905 First use of current baseball field
- 1909 Fire destroyed old classroom and dorm buildings
- 1910 New college building (Mooney Hall) opened
- 1913 Bayley Hall erected, housed grammar school until 1926
- 1922 Sale of all land north side of South Orange Avenue (farm)
- 1923 Arts and Sciences organized into departments, first courses in teacher training offered
- 1924 **Setonian** and yearbook began publication
- 1926 Offering of pre-medical program; now three curricula Classical, Scientific, Pre-Medical
- 1927 Seminary removed to Darlington
- 1931 The nickname, Pirates, given to the school after a 5-run, 9th inning rally brought a 12-11 victory over Holy Cross, prompting a local sportswriter to say, "That Seton Hall team is a gang of pirates."
- 1933 Accreditation by Middle States Association
- 1933 Seton Hall joined Association of American Colleges and American Council on Higher Education
- 1933 all sports dropped (basketball returns in 1935)
- 1933 Benny Savage, a long-term employee on the Seton Hall farm, died leaving an insurance policy of \$50,000 to Seton Hall, the first major bequest in the school's history
- 1936 First courses in accounting, finance, international trade, business law, electives
- 1937 Founding of Brownson Debate Society
- 1937 Newark extension division opened, admitting women for the first time (Mary Grace Dougherty registered as first woman student)
- 1937 Jersey City Extension Division opened first summer session
- 1938 Bayley Seton League founded
- 1939 Construction of Walsh Auditorium begun

TONES



- 1939** Cross country team won A.A.U. title
- 1940** First nursing education courses
- 1940** Walsh Auditorium-Gymnasium opened
- 1943** M.A. in administration and supervision, and guidance offered; New Jersey CPA Board approved business and accounting curriculum
- 1946** 94% of enrolled students were veterans
- 1948** WSOU/FM went on the air, the first collegiate-operated radio station in New Jersey
- 1950** Seton Hall College became Seton Hall University after request to change status was granted by New Jersey State legislature. Four schools established: Arts and Sciences, Business, Education, Nursing
- 1951** School of Law founded with Miriam Rooney as first woman dean of law in United States
- 1951** Swimming team won Eastern Collegiate Championship
- 1951** Institute of Far Eastern Studies established
- 1952** Boland Hall opened
- 1952** Andy Stanfield of the track team won first place for the United States at Helsinki Olympics
- 1952-53** Basketball team won 27 consecutive games and won the National Invitation Tournament at Madison Square Garden; Walter Dukes and Richie Regan named to All-American team
- 1954** McNulty Hall opened
- 1954** Paterson College began as an extension branch of Seton Hall (operated until 1979)
- 1955** McLaughlin Library opened
- 1955** Institute of Judaeo-Christian Studies established
- 1956** College of Medicine and Dentistry started; taken over by the State in 1964
- 1962** Bishop Dougherty Student Center opened
- 1964** Baseball team participated in the College World Series in Omaha, Neb. for the first time
- 1964** First Ph.D program offered in chemistry
- 1966** Puerto Rican Institute established
- 1968** Humanities Center dedicated
- 1968** South Orange campus became fully coeducational
- 1970** Center for African-American Studies (formerly the Center for Black Studies) inaugurated
- 1971** First residence hall for women opened on September 2
- 1972** Pub opened in the Student Center
- 1973** Stillman Business School/Nursing College Complex dedicated on May 11
- 1975** Track and field team won both the indoor and the outdoor IC4A championships
- 1975** St. Elizabeth Ann Seton canonized in Rome on September 14 by Pope Paul VI with Msgr. Thomas G. Fahy, President, and Seton Hall delegation in attendance
- 1976** New Law Center in Newark dedicated on May 3 with U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall as speaker
- 1980** Doctoral program in the School of Education inaugurated
- 1980** Governance of Seton Hall restructured with a 25-member Board of Regents and a 13-member Board of Trustees
- 1980** The Richard J. Hughes Chair for Constitutional and Public Law and Service dedicated at the Law Center with Gov. Brendan Byrne and former Gov. Hughes in attendance
- 1981** Educational affiliation agreement with the Peoples' Republic of China promulgated

all students each month. Seton Hall's average graduating class remained about fifteen, and by 1922 tuition had increased by only five dollars over that of 1899.

This slow pace of growth explains, though it should not be mistakenly used to justify, what now appears as a singular instance of administrative myopia. Debts incurred through new building, exacerbated by the post-World War I slump of 1920-22, induced Msgr. Mooney to sell all the Seton Hall land on the north side of South Orange Avenue for the even at that time paltry sum of about \$60,000. The late Archbishop Thomas A. Boland, a young priest at the time, much later opined that this was a virtual "giveaway," a real steal "by private real estate interests that included public officials and jurists who were subsequently much honored by the State of New Jersey and, irony of ironies, by Seton Hall itself."

MARKING TIME, 1922-1936

The 1920's were a time of solid achievement on the frontier of higher education. At Seton Hall the Rev. Thomas H. McLaughlin, ninth president of the college (1922-33) countenanced no nonsense; solid though hardly spectacular accomplishments highlighted his administration. College enrollments generally swelled during the decade, and the 1923 report of the Seton Hall Board of Trustees remarked on "the highly prosperous condition of the College." In accord with contemporary trends, the catalog in that year employed the phrase "departments of study" in its description of the academic program, listing the following departments: Christian evidences, philosophy, English, Latin, Greek, history, mathematics, science, social science, music, physical instruction, and education. Under the last heading, courses in teacher training were included for the first time, and in 1924 they were approved by the State Board of Education. We discern here, of course, the humble origins of Seton Hall's School of Education.

In 1926, following the introduction of a pre-medical program, the College restated its academic offerings. Three curricula were now listed: Classical, Scientific, and Pre-Medical. Of these, the Classical or "Arts" Course was especially recommended "as providing the best training for any special scientific, professional, or literary work that may be subsequently undertaken."

The year 1926 was truly pivotal in Seton Hall's history. Until then, despite impressive statistical evidence to the contrary, many Catholics mistakenly felt that the College was chiefly, perhaps entirely, a preparatory seminary established for the proper training of diocesan priests. Like most of his predecessors, Msgr. McLaughlin, who had received the ecclesiastical honor in 1923, was

direction. All too often the modesty and provincialism of Seton Hall's institutional goals reflected a similar modest vision on the part of the diocesan ordinary.

Much of this changed with the arrival in the Diocese of Newark of Thomas J. Walsh, successor to Bishop O'Connor (1927) and erstwhile Bishop of Trenton, where he had unmistakably stamped himself as a forceful protagonist of the



1. *Red caps are to be worn by the Freshmen at all times. Day scholars must wear same to city line*

East and Valley Road West.

Black socks must be worn by the Freshmen at all times.

No knickers are to be worn.

All Freshmen must wear a large numbered button in lapel of coat.

2. *Freshmen must bid upper classmen time of day.*

3. *Freshmen must enter all buildings from rear doors.*

4. *Matches must be presented to all upper classmen upon request.*

5. *It will be incumbent upon all Freshmen to have in their possession at all times a copy of the Freshman Rules.*

6. *No bow ties are to be worn.*

7. *Freshmen are prohibited from walking across the campus. They must use the walks at all times.*

8. *Corncob pipes only are to be used for smoking.*

9. *Freshmen must be clean shaven at all times.*

Mustaches are banned.

10. *Seton Hall is now your Alma Mater and letters from other schools are forbidden to be worn.*



From the 1927 Freshman Rules

simultaneously president of Seton Hall and rector of the Immaculate Conception Seminary, still located as it had been since 1862 on the South Orange campus. At this juncture, however, partly in response to guidelines on the training of priests emanating from Rome, plans went ahead to seek a new site for the seminary. On April 15-16, 1927, the seminarians, together with all pertinent registers and documents, moved to Darlington. While the removal may have proved a mixed blessing for the Seminary from today's perspective, there is little doubt that for Seton Hall's identity problem as a college, the physical separation was highly beneficial.

Because the Bishop of Newark is also simultaneously the president of Seton Hall's Board of Trustees, his attitude at any given time has often proved decisive in determining the College's image and

parochial school system. For nearly a quarter-century, as Bishop and Archbishop of Newark, Walsh was to show a very special concern for Seton Hall's growth and welfare.

Thomas J. Walsh never missed the slightest opportunity, privately or publicly, to laud Seton Hall. He soon ascertained, much to his chagrin, that neither the College nor the Preparatory School had yet secured recognition by the regional accrediting agency, the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He peremptorily ordered President McLaughlin to take all necessary steps to secure full accreditation from that agency, and after a visitation by Middle States, he directed full implementation of all changes and improvements mandated by that agency. As a result Seton Hall was granted full accreditation in 1932.

Highly pleased at this overdue achievement, Seton Hall began efforts to increase its enrollment, though 1932 was scarcely an auspicious year in which to launch an ambitious expansion program. Bishop Walsh's aggressive championing of the College, albeit gratifying and ultimately even remarkable, did not bear much immediate fruit.

President McLaughlin's eleven-year presidency was terminated at his request in 1933, and Rev. Francis J. Monaghan served as his successor. For three years Father Monaghan headed an institution which still betrayed some uncertainty as to its future, as well as the financial insecurity that was endemic during the Great Depression. From 1934 through 1936 Seton Hall's bottom line was penned in black ink only through the decisive intervention of Bishop Walsh.

A close rapport marked the relationship between Walsh and Presidents Monaghan, Kelley, and McNulty of Seton Hall between 1933 and 1952, quite possibly the most critical years in the institution's history.

While Walsh played the role of chief cheerleader with what Archbishop Boland later described as his "peculiar eloquence," the actual conception of a varsity athletic program belongs to the Monaghan presidency. In 1935 his report to the Board of Trustees made note of the expansion of the department of physical education and an intramural athletic program, and he also cited Seton Hall's ascending posture in inter-collegiate basketball and track. He also described the construction of a really adequate gymnasium as "sorely needed" to afford these developments proper scope. With highly enthusiastic support from Bishop Walsh, the Board voted to proceed with a proposed building, and a booklet entitled "List of contributors to the Seton Hall College

Auditorium-Gymnasium Campaign February 21, 22, 23, 1935" was printed by the Catholic Protector Press. At this point, however, two of Bishop Walsh's priorities clashed, and Seton Hall lost out, though only temporarily. Plans for the new campus gym were deferred at Walsh's order, until the new and sorely needed chapel and dormitory buildings were built on the previously purchased estate at Darlington, the campaign for which preoccupied the Bishop for two years.

Msgr. Monaghan left South Orange when he was named Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese of Ogdensburg, N.Y. Little could he or any one else remaining on the campus foresee the truly revolutionary growth and transformation of Seton Hall College, provincial still in outlook, parochial in its tastes by preference, into a major Catholic institution of higher learning, eventually to attain the status of a university respected throughout the nation.

WALSH, KELLEY, AND HAZARD ZET FORWARD, 1936-1949

At a special meeting on July 10, 1936, the Board of Trustees ratified Bishop Walsh's enthusiastic selection of the Rev. James F. Kelley, Ph.D., as the 11th president of Seton Hall College. A native New Jerseyan, like most of Setonia's presidents, Kelley was a graduate of the Preparatory School and of the College (1924). After one year of ecclesiastical study in the Immaculate Conception Seminary, he completed the remainder of his seminary education at the University of Louvain, Belgium, where he was ordained on July 8, 1928. On his return from Europe in the following September, Kelley was assigned to the College faculty, where he taught French, religion, and Latin.



A snapshot in the 1930 White and Blue yearbook shows Benny Savage, who worked on the University farm for many years and left an insurance policy to the University when he died in 1933, the first major bequest received by Seton Hall.

In 1932, at the behest of Bishop Walsh, Kelley took up graduate studies at Louvain, where he earned his Doctorate of Philosophy in 1935. On his return to Seton Hall, his faculty status was upgraded to chairmanship of the department of philosophy. Only thirty-three years of age in 1936, Dr. Kelley was one of the youngest college presidents in the nation.

During Kelley's presidential term of thirteen years, Seton Hall began its really modern era of expansion, growing out of the sleepy, small-college classification and becoming one of the larger Catholic institutions of learning in the nation, in the process fulfilling the long-deferred dreams of alumni, friends, and its ever doughty and unflagging supporter, Bishop Thomas J. Walsh.

The new president announced a plethora of new course offerings in 1936, including electives in the business fields of accounting, finance, international trade, business law, and statistics. Following an even more impressive array of new academic options in 1937, an increased extracurricular athletic and "social" program was initiated. Clearly, Seton Hall was now launching a concerted effort, often awkwardly but more frequently with some success, to refashion its image.

Among new student organizations to spring up on the now decidedly collegiate-like campus were the Press Club, a Chess Club, a Pre-Medical Seminar, and Le Circle Francais. Even a specimen or two of the Jack Oakie 1930's



Between seven and nine in the evening dormitory students were required to study together in a large assembly room. A seminarian supervised the period. Those in private rooms had to be at their desks. A prefect checked the rooms once or twice during the study periods.



*Recollections of
Msgr. Walter G. Jarvais ('26, '28)*

type of undergraduate appeared on the South Orange campus.

It must be observed, nonetheless, that in the midst of such marked curricular and extracurricular expansion, Seton Hall's educational policy underwent few substantial alterations, though it was periodically rephrased. The 1937 Seton Hall College bulletin emphasized that:

In spite of the diversity of courses, Seton Hall consistently seeks to preserve a general cultural education. Seton Hall aims first to fit a man for the job of living and then for specific jobs; to teach men not only how to live, but why we live. To these ends Seton Hall aims to develop the entire individual — intellectually, physically and morally.

The campus buildings underwent extensive repair and renovation, but the most noteworthy aspect of Seton Hall's pre-World War II expansion in the late 1930's was its entrance into the then rapidly developing field of "extension" or off-campus education. Mary Powers of Jersey City became the first female member of the faculty. Off-campus classes were inaugurated in 1937, and the Extension Division later adopted the name Urban Division and still later University College. The same year also witnessed Seton Hall's first summer session which marked the first time that women were admitted to the faculty and student body on the campus.

With enrollment expanding on and



In order to accommodate the influx of veterans in the post-World War II period, a Veterans' Village of 13 temporary barracks was erected on campus. At the dedication ceremony shown here, Msgr. Kelley eulogized Seton Hall's war heroes. The Veterans Administration maintained a full-time staff of four to counsel the 2075 veterans enrolled in 1947.

off campus, Archbishop Walsh (elevated in 1937) moved the deferred Seton Hall auditorium-gymnasium into position as his highest priority, and he became one of the most effective supporters of the project. He took an active part in the planning of the building and laid the cornerstone on October 1, 1939, a month to the day after Hitler's invasion

of Poland signaled the outbreak of the European phase of World War II.

Seton Hall's basketball team under Coach John D. "Honey" Russell in 1940-42 showed the need for the new facility when it ran off a consecutive winning streak of 43 victories before bowing to Clair Bee's Long Island University team in the semi-final round of the National Invitational Tournament at Madison Square Garden.

Seton Hall College was a very quiet location in the 1942-1945 years. The few individuals who comprised the student body fell into one of three classifications: (a) transients awaiting the call to military service, (b) ecclesiastical students in the minor seminary deferred from such service, or (c) students physically disqualified for military service. The coming of peace and subsequent demobilization, plus the inducement to veterans contained in PL16 and PL346, obviously posed many problems and possibilities for Seton Hall, as it did to virtually all institutions of higher learning throughout the nation.

However, because the 1936-1942 period had already witnessed a degree of expansion that was unprecedented in Seton Hall's history, the challenge of the post-war years may well have found the college less unprepared for a veritable horde of returning GI's than many institutions of similar facilities and



A Bayley Seton board meeting in the 1940's. The League, founded in 1938, has raised money for many of the University's buildings, planted shrubbery for campus beautification, and donated voluntary personnel when the need arises.

character. In the semester immediately following V-E and V-J days, Seton Hall's enrollment reached a new peak of over 1,000. Ninety-four percent of those enrolled on the South Orange campus were veterans, and it was claimed that this made Seton Hall the most khaki-colored campus in the country. A Veterans' Guidance Center was established to care for their needs. Enrollment increased with each succeeding semester until the campus figure alone stood at 4,400 in 1948, compared with a total of 440 in 1940.

Archbishop Walsh and Msgr. Kelley literally reveled in the ambience of an expanding college, which, complemented by consistently spiraling enrollments at its Newark and Jersey City centers and the continuing success of its inter-collegiate baseball, basketball, and track teams, had apparently discarded its longtime image of a small, quiet, quasi-seminary institution with modest worldly goals and purposes.

Following the Archbishop's mandate, reasonably qualified faculties were recruited to meet the demands of the constantly growing student body. Some of these instructors were priests, trained in the campus-located Aquinas House of Studies, which Archbishop Walsh had established before the war; these clergy completed graduate studies at universities in the New York area, as well as at the Catholic University of America in Washington. Lay instructors in ever-larger numbers were engaged; many of these had already obtained terminal degrees in their specialties in the leading American and European universities. The expansion of Seton Hall's faculty is illustrated by the increase of the college staff from 19 members in 1928 to 150 by the fall of 1948.

Like many other institutions confronting essentially the same problems, especially those whose endowments were modest at best, Seton Hall went about the business of supplying additional instructional space in a somewhat jerry-built fashion. A conspicuously inelegant classroom structure, designated originally as "B" building (which now bears the name Corrigan Hall, honoring Seton Hall's third president), was built on the southwest corner of the campus; classes were held in almost every available facility. In such straitened circumstances the emphasis was frequently placed on ends rather than means, no matter the resulting esthetic impoverishment.

In 1949, after years of presiding over

the expansion of the Seton Hall enrollment and offerings, Msgr. Kelley resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. John L. McNulty, previously Director of the Urban Divisions of Newark and Jersey City.

THE McNULTY DECADE

Like most of his predecessors, Fr. McNulty was an alumnus of Seton Hall. His initial contact was made in 1913 when he registered at the Preparatory School. He matriculated at the College four years later, receiving his B.A. degree in 1921 and the M.A. degree in 1922. He then enrolled at the University of

Walsh encouraged a "full speed ahead" course of action to achieve this goal. Thus followed the inevitable restructuring, resulting in the abandonment of a simple vertical line of administration and the adoption of one which operated under the supervision of three vice-presidents, who directed respectively the academic (Rev. Thomas W. Cunningham, Ph.D.), personal service (Alfred D. Donovan, LL.B., LL.D.) and business (Rev. John F. Davis, S.T.L., M.A.) areas of the University to be.

Approval by the Board of Trustees of Msgr. McNulty's plans (he had been elevated to monsignor in December



Originally, the coal-fired heating system in the basement of Bayley had been supplied with coal that was stored in nearby rooms, but those rooms had been converted into classrooms after World War II. The story is told of a roomful of students being showered with coal when the delivery chute was inserted into the small window in the front of the building by a truck driver who was not aware of the new use to which the room had been put.

Ever wonder why Corrigan's classrooms have cupboards and teachers' clothing closets? It seems that the architect simply copied the style that would be appropriate for a parochial school, and that explains why the chalk boards are so low to the floor. By the way, the clothing closets never did have hooks in them for coats, so that a couple of us hammered nails into them for that purpose.

*Recollections of Dr. Howard Ludlow,
faculty member since 1949*



Louvain for his ecclesiastical studies, and was ordained there in 1925.

On his return to the South Orange campus, Fr. McNulty was appointed an instructor in French and religion. When he received his Ph.D. in modern languages from New York University, he was appointed head of the Department of Modern Languages, and held this post until he became dean of the Urban Division in 1943.

One of McNulty's first presidential acts was to confer with the members of the Board of Trustees on the advisability of the reorganization of the college on a university level, and eventually to secure Seton Hall accreditation as a university by the Middle States Association. With characteristic enthusiasm, Archbishop

1949) led to Seton Hall's request for a change to university status, which was made to the State Legislature early in 1950. On June 2, 1950, the Legislature granted the request, whereupon Seton Hall College officially became Seton Hall University, ninety-four years after its founding by Bishop Bayley. It was difficult to judge whether Archbishop Walsh or Msgr. McNulty appeared to wear the broadest smile on the South Orange campus.

McNulty was not one to rest overly long on past laurels, however. In 1951, a new proposal looking toward the creation of a School of Law was presented to him. In honor of the golden jubilee of the ordination to the priesthood of Archbishop Walsh, Alexander F. Ormsby,

'16, LL.B., LL.D., offered the physical assets, including a highly satisfactory legal library, of the John Marshall School of Law in Jersey City to Seton Hall University. The Archbishop and President McNulty induced the Board of Trustees to accept the generous offer. In this fashion the John Marshall School of Law ended its career, and the Seton Hall University School of Law was born. Shortly thereafter it moved its location to Newark, where it has achieved wide respect for the quality of its legal instruction and the ability and integrity of its graduates.

TIME OUT FOR MOURNING

On June 6, 1952, Seton Hall University suffered a grievous loss, when its spiritual father and most conspicuous and outspoken supporter, Archbishop Walsh, died at his residence on the University campus after a very brief illness. Commencement exercises were held on Sunday, June 8th. Undoubtedly the most arresting feature of the 1952 commencement program was the academic procession, which in addition to the customary line of march across the campus included a file-through of the Archbishop's residence where he lay in state, in which faculty, graduates, and other attendees joined. It was no mere formality but a genuine testimonial of the wide esteem in which the deceased churchman-educator was held by the entire University, the members of his "Seton Hall family." He would have loved it!

Deeply though Walsh's loss was felt, however, its effect was partly assuaged by the deep concern manifested for Seton Hall by his successor as Archbishop of

Newark and president of the Board of Trustees of Seton Hall University, Thomas A. Boland, and the dynamic, pragmatic, and eternally optimistic, albeit not always oversensitive, approach to university leadership of Msgr. McNulty, for whom all obstacles were merely a series of steeplechase barriers to be hurdled, and for whom even the minutiae of administration were matters of the utmost concern. He left behind him a trail of achievements as the University reached toward the commemoration of its centennial year. At times it almost seemed as if the sometimes overly cautious policy of the past was being boldly discarded in favor of a new and sometimes vaulting optimism.

An ambitious building program was started on the campus and the first structure to be completed was a dormitory (originally Bishop's Hall, shortly thereafter renamed Boland Hall, and now Old Boland Hall).

Next was the Science Building (appropriately renamed McNulty Hall) to meet the 1950's demands of the scientific, pre-medical, and pre-dental constituencies for classrooms, laboratories, and research facilities in the areas of biology, chemistry, and physics. Its completion prompted the University to begin a graduate program leading to the M.S. in chemistry. Later, the M.S. in biology was added and, for over a decade, the University has offered the Ph.D. in chemistry, its first doctoral program.

Still another addition to the campus was McLaughlin Library, which was ready for student use in January 1955.

Another good omen was the University's continued success in intercollegiate

athletics. In the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 the basketball team under "Honey" Russell attained national distinction. During the above two seasons the team compiled 25-3 and 27-2 won and lost results, spearheaded by the unbeatable duo of 6'11" Walter Dukes and Richie "the Cat" Regan. In 1952 the team lost a heartbreaker in the NIT semi-final to St. John's, but in 1953 gained sweet revenge as Regan and Dukes led the Pirates to the NIT championship at Madison Square Garden, downing the Redmen in the final — 57 to 46. Success on the diamond and on cinder and board track (Andy Stanfield '52, won the 100-meter dash at the 1952 Olympics) complemented the fame of the Seton Hall quintet on the court. Indeed, almost anything undertaken by Seton Hall in the early 1950's seemed to be crowned with success. Why not a medical school, thought President McNulty, to celebrate the attainment of the institution's centennial?

The first public indication of Seton Hall's interest in establishing a medical-dental college was McNulty's announcement on March 17, 1954, that the University was looking into the possibility of setting up New Jersey's first college of medicine and dentistry in the Jersey City Medical Center. By August 6, incorporation papers were filed in Trenton for the Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry, and on November 5th the University received from the New Jersey Department of Education a license to operate a College of Medicine and Dentistry. Thus began, on a typically high note of McNultyeen optimism, what was to prove a checkered, perhaps ill-advised venture which only terminated in the subsequent presidential administration of the quality-oriented Bishop John J. Dougherty.

On the threshold of its first century, nevertheless, the acquisition of a College of Medicine and Dentistry, however quixotic and temporary, seemed the brightest, and certainly the most prestigious, component of the little old college that had finally opted for bigness and diversity under the rubric of a university. Seton Hall celebrated its centennial magnificently and confidently, although as the last quarter century has amply demonstrated throughout the entire spectrum of higher education, the problems of any university are an integral part of, and quite inseparable from, those of the total society which it serves.



Commencements were held in Walsh Auditorium with lengthy speeches, the granting of prizes and awards (no separate Awards Night then), and everyone dying from the heat. The academic procession marched one year to the 136-steps per minute cadence of the St. Vincent's Cadets Drum and Bugle Corps and on another occasion to an Italian band playing the 'Royal March of Italy'.



*Recollections of Dr. Howard Ludlow,
faculty member since 1949*

Seton Hall University

1950-1981

A PERSONAL HISTORY By Edward R. D'Alessio

I arrived on the South Orange campus in September 1950 as a freshman, expecting to attend Seton Hall College. On that first day, as we assembled in Walsh Auditorium, Rev. John F. Davis, vice president for finance, told us that we would be attending Seton Hall University.

Of course, to a freshman, the distinction between a college and a university didn't mean much at first, but the changes soon became apparent with the transformation from a liberal arts college to an institution offering many different programs. My freshman year there were Departments of Business Administration, Education, and Physical Education, but by the time I was a sophomore, a reorganization of the curriculum resulted in separate Schools of Education and Business in addition to the College of Arts and Sciences. (In Newark, there was a School of Law and a College of Nursing.)

Seton Hall was a very different institution then. It had just experienced dramatic enrollment increases because of returning veterans. We were crowded and every available space was used. What is now called Corrigan Hall was affectionately referred to as "B" building and was our primary classroom space. Some of us attended class in the basements of Bayley or Presidents' Hall. The barracks were still standing in front of the spot currently occupied by Boland Hall and McLaughlin Library. Our cafeteria was in the space now occupied by the Center for African-American

Studies and the Computer Center, with a faculty lounge adjacent to it. Our library was in the present Prep library.

Our physical facilities were still that of a college, but our enrollment far exceeded that of a college. Boland Hall was opened as a residence in 1953, but we had to wait until 1954 for a science center in McNulty Hall and until 1955 for McLaughlin Library. The Student Center wasn't opened until 1962, when I was a faculty member. Bishop (then Msgr.) John J. Dougherty wisely made the Center his first priority when he became president in 1959, in order to have a place for the community to come together for an expanded calendar of cultural and social events. In his ten years as president, he worked constantly to bring the arts to Seton Hall and upgrade the quality of the University's offerings.

Of course, we were a men's university then, and we had to wear jackets and ties to class. Every class began and ended with a prayer, and we took eight semesters of religion, twice a week for one credit a semester. Msgr. Edward Fleming, who served as acting president of Seton Hall from 1969 to 1970, was my freshman Apologetics teacher. One of the highlights of each year was a major retreat, with a different master each year, each of whom had a different message to give. The priest faculty was very visible on campus, and the Knights of Setonia received communion on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, with free coffee and donuts as a reward for getting up early.

Registration was a lengthy process. We

were confronted by a huge list of the courses. No one instructed us as to how to develop a schedule. Lines were long, and it was a laborious process that sometimes resulted in very inconvenient schedules. My freshman year, I had so much trouble arranging a schedule that I ended up with an English grammar and composition course that started at 5:45 on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, so that school ended for me at 6:45. This meant that I often went to a Saturday party or date right from class.

We had an active social life, with many dances and parties attended by students from the Catholic women's colleges (I met my wife, Rose, at a dance at St. Elizabeth's).

There was a spirit of closeness between faculty and students on campus. Many of my professors are still here — Joe Cunningham, who taught Traditional Western Literature; Bernie Stack, geography; Bill Dunham, American government; Nick Menza, physical education; Al Hakim, philosophy; George Reilly, history; and Monsignor Field, religion. Jim McGlone, in communications, Don Lombardi, in

Dr. Edward R. D'Alessio ('54) is seventeenth president of Seton Hall University. His association with Seton Hall began the year it changed from a college to a university. Dr. D'Alessio, who holds a master's degree and a Ph.D. from Fordham University, was assistant secretary of education in the U.S. Department of Education.

psychology, and Bob Conley, Seton Hall's president from 1977 to 1979, were classmates of mine.

As we all know, Seton Hall has an outstanding basketball tradition. In the late forties, we had one of the longest winning streaks of any collegiate basketball team, and I remember seeing a special film clip on Seton Hall's team in a local theater on a Saturday afternoon. In 1953, we won the National Invitational Tournament at Madison Square Garden, and that certainly added to the campus spirit. Richie Regan, our director of athletics for the past 10 years, was on that team, and four of the five starters lived locally, which I think is unheard of these days.

Our campus was very cosmopolitan. The Institute of Far Eastern Studies was founded in 1951, with such scholars as Dr. John Wu, who was a member of the Chinese supreme court, and Ngo Dinh Diem, who was a refugee from the continuing turmoil in his native Vietnam. It was common to see Asians walking across



Woe to the freshman who was seen on campus without his freshman beanie in the 1950's. As the veterans' era ended, such old institutions as freshman hazing returned as part of student life.



I remember having classes in the early '50's held in the basement of Bayley Hall with steam pipes clanging and the Hall's All-American basketball player, 6'11" Walter Dukes, leaning over to avoid hitting those pipes.

*Recollections of Charles Weiss,
faculty member since 1951*



Dr. Nicholas DeProspero watches as a group of students in ties and jackets examine slides in a crowded classroom in 1947.

campus in their native dress. In 1953, Msgr. John Oesterreicher founded the Institute of Judaeo-Christian Studies. Although the typical undergraduate wasn't directly involved, these resources were there for the asking.

Msgr. McNulty, the president from 1949 to 1959, was a very humane and kind person. He had an open door for everyone from a visiting college president to a stranger who was down on his luck. His dream for Seton Hall was to have a medical school, and in 1954 we received a license from the State to operate a college of medicine and dentistry in Jersey City. New Jersey will be forever indebted to him and to Seton Hall for bringing medical education to the State. Because the school drained University resources, it was beneficial to both us and the State when we sold it and it became the University of Medicine and Dentistry in Newark.

During my years as a student, the John Marshall Law School in Newark offered its assets to the University. Dean Miriam Rooney was the first dean — and the first women dean of any law school in the United States. Since then I've seen the law school grow to be the 21st largest in the country (and the third largest under Catholic auspices), with a \$3,000,000 Law Center in Newark and day and evening programs, making a major contribution to legal affairs in New Jersey.

As a student I always felt Seton Hall's

concern for the individual. When I returned as a faculty member and administrator from 1958 to 1967, that concern took on a new meaning for me. Dr. John H. Callan, the dean of the School of Education, expected his faculty to maintain rigorous office hours, and we often taught or maintained office hours four or five nights and Saturday mornings. Frequently we had student teachers to supervise. Our classes were large; sometimes it wasn't possible to split them and we'd have 50 to 55 students.

It's gratifying to see so many alumni here as teachers and administrators. Among them are some of my former students — Fr. Mike Kelly, headmaster at the Prep, Joe DePierro in the School of Education, and administrators Mike Murray, Aaron Campbell, and Lee Cooke.

Dean Callan and Bishop Dougherty (who had been professor of Hebrew, Greek, and sacred scripture at Dartington and brought a real depth of scholarliness to the presidency) were behind a big push in the 60's for the faculty to earn their doctorates. In one year, Tom Ho, Al Reiners, Charlie Baatz, Frank Sullivan, and I — all in the School of Education — completed our doctorates.

And this was in addition to our other duties. I taught a variety of courses, and contract teaching loads were 15 credits. We had thriving centers in Newark, Paterson, and Jersey City, and it wasn't uncommon to teach in three locations every semester. It was through these extension programs that women started entering Seton Hall, especially in nursing and elementary education. Before I left in 1967, women began to attend undergraduate courses on the South Orange campus when the courses weren't available in the extension programs, although in a class of 45, you might have only one or two young women. After I left, the University became fully coeducational in 1968, when the opening of the Humanities Building made it possible to accommodate more students and programs on campus.

At University College in Newark, we offered a two-year associate of arts degree and perhaps the first police science program in the State. It's unfortunate that we discontinued some of those programs when we closed all our extension campuses, because they were really pioneering efforts. Our College of Continuing Education and Community Service, founded in 1978, follows that tradition.



Artist Tony Triano depicts a bustling and changed campus in its 125th year. Presidents' Hall is still the centerpiece of the campus, but there is a strong blend of the old and the modern. The Humanities Building, the business-nursing complex, and the Student Center are shown in the right corner, with the "newest" addition, the national landmark carriage house, now converted into a home for the Department of Art and Music, at the left. The modern building in the left center is Duffy Hall, which houses the preparatory school. A member of the art faculty, Triano was previously artist-in-residence.



Everytime I read about women in sports at Seton Hall I become filled with envy!! And oh how glad I am that those women have the opportunities afforded them now — Back in the 60's when we (nursing, elementary ed) took our classes on Clinton Avenue in Newark there were no facilities for us to enjoy sports — even after moving up to campus in South Orange it was a rare day that we could "borrow" the gym — and that only happened for sorority games when the "guys" weren't scheduled to play — Anyway this annoyed some of us — and the beginning of basketball for us was started by myself and a fellow student — Mary Lou Foster — with the permission of the Dean of Women in Newark — We played local colleges (Caldwell, St. Elizabeth, etc.) and always had to beg for practice and game space at local churches — Coaches included upper classmen (women) who knew the game or men from campus who would "donate" their time — Anyway — here's a letter addressed to a person that wasn't (i.e. Director of Women's Athletics!) that perhaps was a beginning.

A letter from
Natalie Magee Summers ('69)



From its start, Seton Hall worked with first generation students and launched them on academic and professional careers. When Upward Bound was established in 1966, I was its first director. The purpose of the program was to identify gifted but perhaps economically disadvantaged students in high school and get them ready for a career in college. Al Reiners took the concept and adjusted it to a pre-high school head start program. Although I never served on the faculty under Msgr. Thomas G. Fahy, who was president from 1970 through 1976, I understand he had a strong commitment to the education of minority students and that under his tenure the Educational Opportunity Program, the Black Studies Center (now the Center for African-American Studies), the Puerto Rican Institute, and various minority recruitment programs were instituted.

When I was a faculty member, Seton Hall expanded its undergraduate and graduate degree programs. Of course, the M.A. had been offered since the 1860's in the liberal arts, but now a student could earn a Ph.D. in chemistry, an M.B.A. from the business school, or a master's degree in a wide range of concentrations in the liberal arts and education, such as Asian or American studies, counseling, and administration.

In 1980, when I returned as executive vice president, I found further expansion. National accrediting bodies had given their approval to the education, business, nursing, and law programs, in addition to our Middle States accreditation. New buildings accommodated growing programs — a business/nursing complex; and Arts Center, which was developed in the old carriage house (now a national landmark) by the Department of Art and Music; dormitories for both



The campus as seen by Edwin Havas of the art department faculty.

men and women undergraduates; and a new athletic facility — the "Bubble." Students could major in such varied fields as social work, criminal justice, nuclear medicine technology, religious studies, or computer science. The expansion of graduate programs now included a Master of Public Administration, a master's in Judeo-Christian Studies, and doctoral programs in the School of Education. The receptiveness toward international programs now encompassed a Junior Year in Mexico, faculty and student exchange programs with the Peoples' Republic of China and with Puerto Rico, and a large contingent of students from around the world.

Most important, we have reaffirmed our heritage as a Catholic institution. Rev. Laurence T. Murphy, who was president from 1979 to 1980, chaired a Task Force that, after eighteen months of study, produced a comprehensive report on Seton Hall's Catholic identity. The University's Mission Statement was subsequently developed and approved by the Board of Regents in 1980 as a result of the Task Force report. Now, as we celebrate 125 years of leadership in Catholic higher education, I have made the implementation of that Mission Statement one of my priorities so that Seton Hall continues to move "Forward in Faith."

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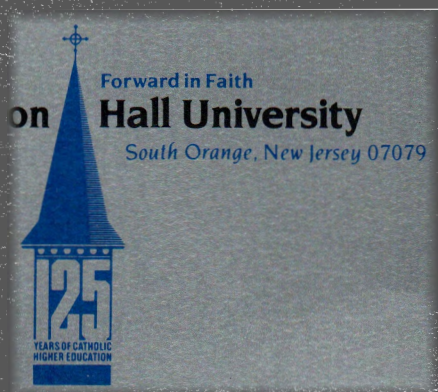
Brother Leo V. Ryan, C.S.V.
Dean, College of Commerce
DePaul University

Deborah Partridge Wolfe
Professor of Education
Queens College
City University of New York

Robert J. Wussler
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Past Presidents of Seton Hall University

Most Reverend Bernard J. McQuaid, D.D. Late Bishop of Rochester, New York	1856-1857 1859-1867	Most Reverend Francis J. Monaghan, S.T.D. Late Bishop of Ogdensburg, New York	1933-1936
Reverend Daniel J. Fisher, D.D.	1857-1859	Right Reverend James F. Kelley, Ph.D.	1936-1949
Most Reverend Michael A. Corrigan, D.D. Late Archbishop of New York	1867-1876	Right Reverend John L. McNulty, Ph.D., LL.D.	1949-1959
Reverend James. H. Corrigan, D.D.	1876-1888	Most Reverend John J. Dougherty, S.S.D., LL.D., S.T.D., L.H.D.	1959-1969
Reverend William F. Marshall, D.D.	1888-1897	Reverend Monsignor Edward J. Fleming, Ph.D., LL.D. (Acting President)	1969-1970
Reverend Joseph F. Synnott, D.D.	1897-1899	Reverend Monsignor Thomas G. Fahy, Ph.D.	1970-1976
Right Reverend John A. Stafford, S.T.L.	1899-1907	John A. Cole, M.B.A., LL.D. (Acting President)	1976-1977
Right Reverend James F. Mooney, D.D., LL.D.	1907-1922	Robert T. Conley, Ph.D.	1977-1979
Most Reverend Thomas H. McLaughlin, S.T.D. Late Bishop of Paterson, New Jersey	1922-1933	Reverend Laurence T. Murphy, M.M., Ph.D.	1979-1980





South Orange, New Jersey 07079

May 17, 1983

Ms. Maiselle Shortly
Office Public Liason
Room 191
Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20500

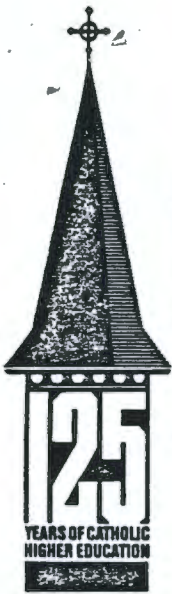
Dear Maiselle,

I hope this information is helpful - if you have any additional questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Madelyn Yucht
Director of Public Relations/Public Affairs

P.S. Please extend this gift to President Reagan. The town of South Orange is famous for the "gaslights" that line the streets.



NEWS SETON HALL UNIVERSITY

SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY 07079

Department of Public Relations (201) 761-9193

ANNE W. SMITH
Contact: GENE J. COLLINS

DR. EDWARD R. D'ALESSIO, 17TH PRESIDENT OF SETON HALL UNIVERSITY

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J. — Although he grew up in neighboring West Orange, only a short distance from the campus of Seton Hall University, Dr. Edward R. D'Alessio, took a circuitous route to the point on December 10, 1981, when he was inaugurated as the 17th President of the 125-year old Catholic institution of higher education.

Dr. D'Alessio, who is 50, became the first Italian American to hold the Presidency of the 10,500-student school and he is only the second layman to be elected to that position since the school's founding in 1856.

The youngest of 14 children, Dr. D'Alessio holds all the credentials to fill the position of leadership of the oldest and largest Catholic college or university under diocesan auspices and the eighth largest Catholic university in the country.

Before returning to Seton Hall as Executive Vice President in August, 1980, Dr. D'Alessio, a graduate of that University's College of Arts and Sciences, served as a Director of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education at the United States Catholic Conference, Washington, D.C., as the first lay president of the College of the Elms in Chicopee, Massachusetts, as Deputy U.S. Commissioner of Education, and as the first Assistant Secretary for Non-Public Education in the United States Department of Education. Dr. D'Alessio holds a master's degree and a doctorate from Fordham University.

2. Dr. Edward R. D'Alessio, 17th President of Seton Hall University

His ties with Seton Hall include service as a faculty member and as an administrator from 1958 to 1967. In 1979 he received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Seton Hall. He is also the recipient of the Seton Hall School of Education's first Distinguished Alumnus Award.

During his tenure with the Federal government and with the USCC, Dr. D'Alessio devoted his energies to the development of a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding among private and public school officials. He has, in fact, devoted more than half his life to the cause of private education in America, and for more than a decade has been one of the nation's leading spokesman for American Catholic Education.

Both as a national education official and as a prominent member of professional organizations concerned with improving the quality of education, he has been instrumental in developing policies that have influenced the nature and course of private education in his country. He was a founding member of the Council for American Private Education and served on its board of directors. He is past commissioner of the Education Commission of the States.

In 1963 Dr. D'Alessio initiated the workshop on Governmental Programs for Non-Public School Administrators at the Catholic University of America, and he also established Catholic Schools Week, a national observance.

He has contributed to national study and debate on American education policy and practice through his extensive writings and lectures on the issues and position of private education. Dr. D'Alessio is a member of the Board of Trustees of Biscayne College in Miami, Florida.

Since Dr. D'Alessio's return to Seton Hall the University has inaugurated a Doctoral Program in the School of Education and has introduced the Master of Public Administration Program in the College of Arts and Sciences. A faculty exchange program with Inter-American University in Puerto Rico has also been started.

3. Dr. Edward R. D'Alessio, 17th President of Seton Hall University

Dr. D'Alessio was also a signatory to an agreement affirming a sister-state relationship with Zhejiang in the People's Republic of China. Seton Hall has also started a student and faculty exchange program with Mainland China, one of the few American colleges or universities to have such a formal agreement.

He also instituted a major renovation and technical updating of the television and film-making facilities in the Communication Department and he has undertaken a vast rehabilitation of the entire physical plant, both on the South Orange campus and at the Law Center in Newark.

Dr. D'Alessio has commissioned a study of the University's long-range projections through the Office of Planning which will result in a ten-year Master Plan embracing the present and future requirements of the University. One of the major outcomes of this study will be the relocation of the Major Seminary from Darlington in Bergen County to the South Orange campus by 1984.

Seton Hall's main campus is located on 58-acres in the Township of South Orange Village and houses the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Education, the School of Business, the College of Nursing and University College. The Seton Hall School of Law conducts a day and evening program at its modern Law Center in Newark.

Dr. D'Alessio is married to the former Rose Mary Racanelli of Irvington, N.J., a graduate of the College of St. Elizabeth. They have four children, Judith, Edward, John and Teresanne. Dr. D'Alessio and his family are residents of Morris Township.

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