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Campus Maps

Campus

A Guide to Princeton University



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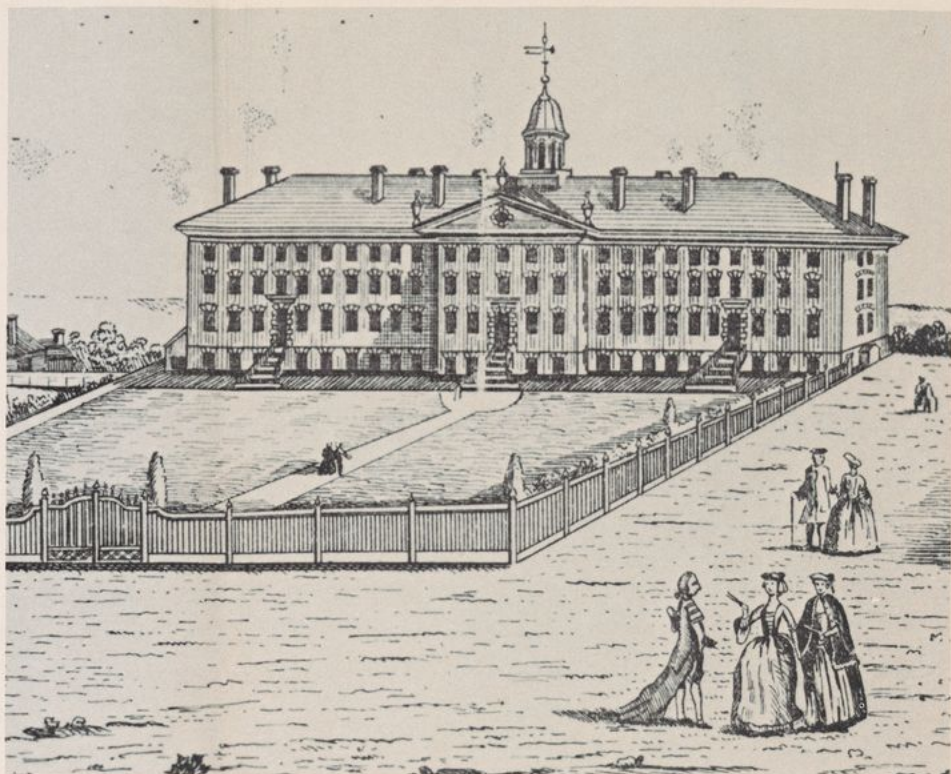
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1979 Edition

Campus: A Guide to Princeton University

cam-pus (kam' pəs) *n., pl. -puses*. 1. The grounds of a school, college, or university. [Latin *campus*, field, plain (first used at Princeton University).] from *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*



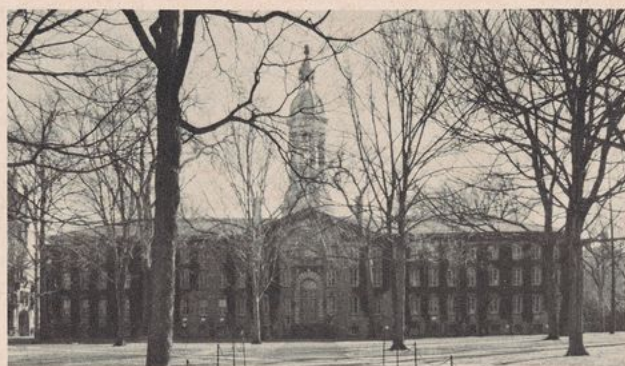
Welcome to Princeton

When Princeton was chartered in 1746 as the College of New Jersey, it became British North America's fourth college. Originally located in Elizabeth, and later in Newark, the College moved to Princeton in 1756 to occupy the newly completed Nassau Hall, which housed the entire college for nearly half a century. Nassau Hall was one of the largest buildings in the colonies and played an important part in their early history, serving as the home of the Continental Congress in 1783 and surviving bombardment during the Battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. Today Nassau Hall holds many of the university's administrative offices, including those of William G. Bowen, the 17th President of Princeton.

Princeton has expanded considerably since its early years—in campus, in enrollment, and in breadth of instruction. The campus now covers more than 2,000 acres, of which 200 comprise the main campus. A wealth of architectural styles is displayed, ranging from the oldest colonial buildings to the predominantly Gothic dormitories, and including modern structures by such emi-

nent architects as Minoru Yamasaki, Edward Larrabee Barnes, Lew Davis, and I. M. Pei. The student body numbers approximately 4,400 undergraduates and 1,400 graduate students in more than 60 departments and programs. The University offers instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, and in the professional programs of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, the School of Engineering and Applied Science, and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

There is probably no more pleasant way to learn about the history of Princeton than to get acquainted with its grounds and buildings. The following is a tour of some of the landmarks on the nation's first campus to be called a campus. We invite you to enjoy it.



Nassau Hall

For almost 50 years, Nassau Hall held all of Princeton's classrooms and dormitories, its library, chapel, dining room, and kitchen. In addition to bombardment during the Revolution, this sturdy stone structure has survived two fires and the vicissitudes of occupation by both students and soldiers. In fact, it sheltered the troops of both sides during the war. George Washington arrived to rout the British in 1777, and again in 1783 to receive the thanks of the Continental Congress for his conduct of the war. Its momentous early history has been recognized by the federal government with both national landmark status and a commemorative postage stamp issued to celebrate the 1956 bicentennial.

Nassau Hall was designed by Robert Smith and Dr. William Shippen, a College Trustee, and opened in 1756. After an 1802 fire which left only the walls standing, Benjamin Henry Latrobe was engaged to rebuild it along its original lines. John Notman, architect also of Prospect and Walter Lowrie House, made a number of exterior changes to the building after an 1855 fire, including the staircases at the ends of the building and the arched front doorway.

Flanking the doorway are two bronze tigers sculpted by A.P. Proctor and presented to the University in 1911 by Woodrow Wilson's Class of 1879. Inside the massive front doors is Memorial Hall, designed in 1919 by the firm of Day and Klauder to commemorate Princeton's war dead. Beyond the Hall is the Faculty Room, extended as part of Notman's rebuilding to serve successively as a chapel, library, and portrait gallery. The Room was remodeled in 1906 along the lines of the British House

of Commons by Day and Klauder, and is now used for meetings of the Faculty and Trustees. On its walls are Charles Willson Peale's portrait of Washington at the Battle of Princeton, and paintings of King George II, William III (Prince of Nassau, for whom the building is named), Princeton's presidents, and illustrious 18th century graduates. Two Presidents of the United States, James Madison 1771 and Woodrow Wilson 1879, are also included in the collection.

The area north of Nassau Hall is known as the Front Campus, and is part of the parcel of land given to the College in 1753 by Nathaniel and Rebecca FitzRandolph, for whom the gateway is named. On the west are Stanhope Hall and Maclean House, and on the east are the Chancellor Green Student Center and Joseph Henry House. Henry House, now the home of the Dean of the Faculty, was built in 1837 for physician Joseph Henry, famous for his experiments in electromagnetism and for sending the first telegraph signal in 1841. Henry served as Professor of Natural Philosophy (1838-42) and College Trustee (1864-78), and was the first Secretary and Director of the Smithsonian Institution. The Front Campus is the site of Commencement Exercises each June.

Behind Nassau Hall is Cannon Green, a quadrangle also bounded by West College, East Pyne, and Whig and Clio Halls on the south. In the center of the Green is the Big Cannon, a veteran of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and now the focal point of football bonfires and Class Day festivities. The Little Cannon, located between Whig and Clio, was used in the Revolution and became the prize in Princeton's "Cannon War" with Rutgers in the late 19th century. (F2)

Maclean House

Shortly after faculty and students first occupied Nassau Hall in 1756, President Aaron Burr Sr., father of a more famous son (Aaron Burr Jr. 1772), moved into the newly completed President's House next door. Designed by master builder Robert Smith of Philadelphia, this colonial home served as the residence of ten Princeton presidents, from Burr through James McCosh. After Prospect was acquired in 1878 for use as the president's



home, the building was known as the Dean's House and was occupied by the first seven deans of the faculty. In 1968, it became the home of the University's Alumni Council and was renamed Maclean House in honor of John Maclean Jr., founder of the Alumni Association (1826) and last of Princeton's presidents to occupy the house throughout his term.

Two of the trees on the lawn of Maclean House, those nearest Nassau Street, are of historical interest in their own right. These are the "Stamp Act Sycamores," planted in 1765 to commemorate the repeal of the Stamp Act, one of the most onerous instruments of British colonial oppression. (F2)

Stanhope Hall

Like many of Princeton's older buildings, Stanhope Hall has served the University in a variety of ways over the years. It is the third oldest building on campus, having been built in 1803 along with an identical twin on the opposite side of Nassau Hall. The twin, known as Philosophical Hall, was demolished in 1873 to make way for the Chancellor Green Library (now the Student Center),

but Stanhope remains.

Originally called the Library, Stanhope housed not only the College's book collection but also its two debating and literary societies, the American Whig and the Cliosophic. Later it became known as Geological Hall, and finally as Stanhope in honor of Princeton's seventh president, Samuel Stanhope Smith.

Today, Stanhope Hall is the home of the University's Security Office on the ground floor, and the Office of Com-



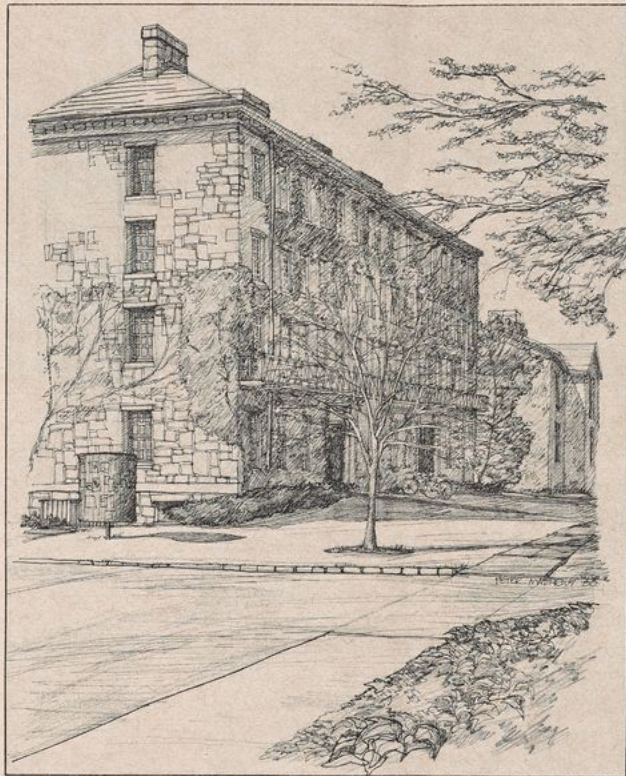
munications, publishers of the *Princeton Weekly Bulletin*, on the second floor. The student-operated **Orange Key Guide Service**, offering escorted tours of the campus, is located on the first floor. (F2)

West College

Princeton's first venture in constructing a building to be used solely as a dormitory was East College, probably designed by John Notman (architect also of Prospect), and erected in 1833 on the east side of Cannon Green. Its identical twin, West College, was built in 1836 on the west side, lending a pleasing symmetry to the campus behind Nassau Hall (which soon became known as "Old North"). East College was razed in 1896 to allow for the construction of Pyne Library (now East Pyne), but West College survives.

For over a hundred years, West College continued to serve as a dormitory, although its ground floor was an early home of the University Store. It was remodeled in 1925-26 by Aymar Embury

'00, who restored the original lines which had earlier been obscured and added the annex to the rear. Renovated again in 1964, West College has become the home of a number of undergraduate offices, including those of the Deans of the College and of Student Affairs, the Board of Advisers, Financial Aid and Student Employment, and the Registrar. The first floor of West College houses the University's Undergraduate Admission Office. (F3)



Whig and Clio Halls

Across Cannon Green from Nassau Hall are Princeton's twin Greek temples, Whig and Clio Halls. The present structures, designed in marble by A. Page Brown and erected in 1893, are slightly closer to each other than were their stucco and wooden predecessors dating from 1837. The buildings originally housed the American Whig Society and the Cliosophic Society, the nation's oldest college literary and debating clubs. In the years before the Revolution, the fledgling organizations helped such future leaders as James Madison 1771 (Whig) and Aaron Burr 1772 (Clio) de-

velop and hone their forensic skills. During the 19th century, extracurricular life at the college revolved around the activities of the societies. The two merged in 1929 to form the American Whig-Cliosophic Society, which remains Princeton's largest undergraduate organization and is commonly known as Whig-Clio. Its activities, including sponsorship of speakers involved in contemporary national and international issues, plus student debates and conferences, are now centered in Whig Hall.



Clio Hall was occupied after the merger by the undergraduate newspaper, the *Daily Princetonian*, and later by the Department of Music until the completion of the Woolworth Center for Musical Studies in 1963. The building currently houses Career Services and Personnel Services.

After being gutted by fire in 1969, the interior and east wall of Whig Hall were redesigned by the architectural firm of Gwathmey and Siegel. The building's striking new interior, completed in 1972, contains a large meeting room for speeches, debates, and conferences, along with several smaller rooms for gatherings of student groups. (E3)

Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library

The Library has had more homes over the years than any other department or office of the University. The first was a room on the second floor of Nassau Hall, to which two large boxes of books were brought from Newark in 1756. After the fire of 1802, the Library was moved in 1803 to the newly completed Stanhope Hall. It remained there until 1860, when it was returned to Nassau

Hall to occupy the building's new rear wing, now known as the Faculty Room. The Library acquired the first real home of its own with the completion of the Chancellor Green Library (now the Student Center) in 1873. The octagonal building was soon outgrown, however, and began serving as the Reference Room for the adjoining Pyne Library (now East Pyne) built in 1897.

While Pyne Library functioned admirably for a number of years, the rapidly expanding collection required a larger



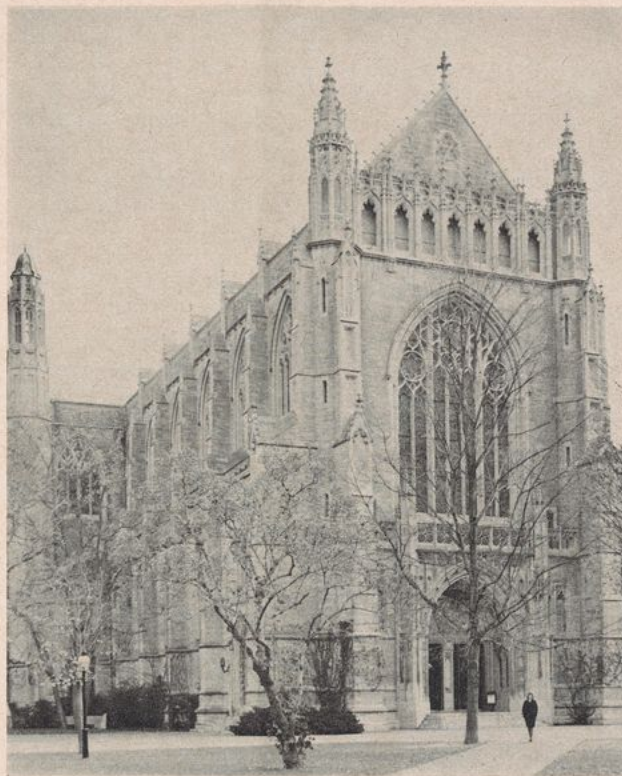
building by the 1940s, when gifts from the Firestone family, other groups, and individuals made it possible to plan for and build the Firestone Library. Completed in 1948, it was designed by R. B. O'Connor *20 and W. H. Kilham with an exterior intended to harmonize with its Gothic neighbors and an interior intended to challenge conventional thinking about how libraries should work. Rather than closing the stacks to readers, the Library seeks to bring books and people together by making the majority of its volumes accessible to the University community.

The Library's collections now include more than 3.5 million books and microforms. There are reading spaces for 2,000, study carrels for 500, and a number of offices and conference rooms. The Library maintains a number of special collections of rare books and manuscripts both in Firestone and in other campus locations. Among the most outstanding of these are the John Foster Dulles '08 Library of Diplomatic History (housed in a 1962 addition to Firestone); the Gest Oriental Library (in Palmer-Jones Hall) with one of the world's great collections of fine and rare Chinese books; and the Seeley G. Mudd

Manuscript Library, containing the papers of 20th century figures such as Bernard Baruch, James Forrestal '15, and Adlai E. Stevenson '22. (G2)

University Chapel

After the Marquand Chapel was destroyed by fire in 1920, President John Grier Hibben 1882 replaced it with the present Gothic structure inspired by the chapel of King's College, Cambridge. Hibben gave the lectern in memory of his



ancestor, Robert Cooper 1763, and the medieval French pulpit was given in memory of Wilton Merle-Smith 1877. Both the garden on the north side of the Chapel and the nave are named for Hibben.

Designed by Ralph Adams Cram, the Chapel took four years to build. It was dedicated in 1928, and contains more than a thousand memorials to donors who made its construction possible. It seats more than 2,000 people on pews made from Army surplus wood originally designated for Civil War gun carriages. The Chancel's oak paneling was carved in England from Sherwood Forest trees, also the source of wood for the bows and

arrows of Robin Hood and his men.

In accordance with the traditions of Gothic architecture, the Chapel's plan consists of four parts. The first of these is the narthex, a low-ceilinged front hall. The next is the Hibben Nave, the largest area of the Chapel. The widest section is the Crossing, with the Marquand Transept (named for Henry G. Marquand) on the left and the Braman Transept (for Chester Alwyn Braman) on the right. The fourth part, reached by the steps between the high pulpit and the lectern, is the

Milbank Choir or Chancel (for Elizabeth Millbank Anderson). This intimate area, the site of many weddings, is illuminated by windows showing scenes from four great works of literature: Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Dante's *Divina Commedia*, Malory's *Le Morte D'Arthur*, and Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

The Chapel's four great windows, depicting Endurance, Love, Truth, and Hope, are located at the building's extremities and are all visible from the Crossing. The North Window (Endurance), in the Marquand Transept, has Christ at the center surrounded by martyrs of the Church, including Joan of Arc. Above the Holy Table in the Chancel is the East Window (Love), showing Christ at the Last Supper with his disciples, sur-

rounded by parables and scenes from his ministry. The South Window (Truth), in the Braman Transept, portrays Christ and other teachers of the truth, including John Witherspoon (in the lower right corner), Princeton's sixth president and the only clergyman to sign the Declaration of Independence. Over the entrance is the West Window (Hope), with Christ in glory above the four rivers of Paradise. Other windows in the main body of the Chapel illustrate the life and teachings of Christ as recorded in the Four Gospels and rooted in the Old Testament.



McCosh Court

A major crossroads of student traffic at Princeton is McCosh Court, formed by McCosh and Dickinson Halls on the south and east, and the University Chapel on the north. McCosh Hall was the first of these buildings to be erected, and at the time of its dedication in 1906 was the largest building on campus. It was given, in the words of then President Woodrow Wilson, by "a small group of friends of the University...devoted to the memory of James McCosh," Princeton's eleventh president. In addition to four large lecture rooms and 14 recitation rooms, McCosh Hall contains 26 rooms especially designed for the small conferences introduced by Wilson as part of his preceptorial system in 1905. The building, now the home of the Department of English, was designed by Raleigh C. Gildersleeve in the Tudor Gothic style, with walls of the same gray Indiana limestone later used in the construction of the University Chapel and Dickinson Hall.

Dickinson Hall, the youngest of the three buildings; was completed in 1930 and dedicated as a memorial to Princeton's first president, Jonathan Dickinson. It was designed by Charles Z. Klauder to blend with McCosh Hall, which it adjoins, and the University Chapel, to which it is connected by the Rothschild Memorial Arch to complete the court. An earlier Dickinson Hall stood on the site of Firestone Library, but was destroyed by the same fire which claimed the Marquand Chapel in 1920. Dickinson now provides classrooms and offices for the Departments of Economics and History.

The Mather Sun Dial in McCosh Court was once the exclusive domain of Princeton seniors. Given to the Univer-



sity in 1907 by Sir William Mather, it is intended to "symbolize the connection between Oxford and Princeton...Great Britain and America." It is a replica of the Turnbull Sun Dial at Oxford's Corpus Christi College, with a column rising more than 20 feet and topped by a pelican (the symbol of Corpus Christi) in the act of self-sacrifice.

University Art Museum

Pablo Picasso's *Head of a Woman* stands at the entrance to the University Art Museum, heralding the wonders awaiting the visitor to McCormick Hall. The Museum's plan is remarkable for its openness, with almost all of the galleries and exhibits visible from the lobby. Because it is a teaching museum and an integral part of the Department of Art and Archaeology, its exhibits are timed to coincide with related course offerings.

The Museum's collections, shaped over the years by the Department's curriculum, span art from ancient to contemporary times, and concentrate on works from China, the Mediterranean, Western Europe, and the Americas. Representative elements of the collections include Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities; Medieval paintings, sculpture, and works of art such as a stained glass window from Chartres; and a large sampling of Renaissance paintings reflecting major artistic trends during that period. The Museum also maintains a collection of French works of the 18th and 19th centuries, and a group of American paintings and sculpture following the development of those arts in the United States.

The portion of McCormick Hall housing the Museum was erected in 1966, and was designed by the firm of

Steinmann and Cain. Together with Ralph Adams Cram's earlier wing of McCormick Hall (donated in 1922 by Cyrus McCormick 1879 and his family), they form Princeton's center for the study of art and archaeology. In addition to the Museum, the buildings house the Marquand Art Library (named for Professor Allan Marquand 1874, founder of both the department and the library), lecture rooms, classrooms, offices, and facilities for the Index of Christian Art.



The Museum is open from Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. It is closed on Mondays and holidays.

Prospect

Prospect is notable not only as the home of presidents of Princeton from James McCosh to Robert Goheen, but also as one of the few University buildings not originally a part of the campus. The Florentine-style mansion was designed by John Notman, architect also of the renovation of Nassau Hall following the fire of 1855, as the centerpiece of a 30-acre estate. The present house, completed in 1849, replaced an 18th century stone farmhouse built by Colonel George Morgan, an explorer of the Western United States and an Indian Affairs Agent who named his home "Prospect" on account of its commanding views of the surrounding countryside. Morgan's estate was a popular stopping off place in Revolutionary times, being visited by such diverse groups as a delegation of Delaware Indians, 2,000 mutinous soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line, and the Continental Congress.

The mansion was presented to Princeton in 1878 by Alexander and Robert L. Stuart, Scottish-American merchants, philanthropists, and devout Presbyterians. Its first resident, James McCosh, thought the house to be the finest in the world for a college president, and the grounds to be like Eden. As the campus enlarged, however, students began to take short cuts across the lawns and gardens, depriving Prospect of some of its Eden-like qualities. After a particularly flagrant instance of trespassing by



a rampaging football crowd, President Woodrow Wilson erected an iron fence enclosing five acres of the grounds in 1904.

In 1968, the Walter Lowrie '90 House (also designed by Notman) became the official president's home and Prospect became a dining and social facility for the University's faculty and employees. Prospect Garden, however, continues to be used by the president for official receptions. (G3)

School of Architecture and Urban Planning

Even though Princeton's School of Architecture and Urban Planning was not founded until 1919 (as the School of Architecture), studies in the field actually began with the arrival on campus of physicist Joseph Henry in 1832. He lectured on the history and appreciation of architecture, and gave the College the benefit of his expertise in devising its first long-range building plan. Henry's successors in the role of unofficial Professor of Architecture included the mathematician Albert B. Dod 1822, art historian Allan Marquand 1874, and the School's first Director, archaeologist



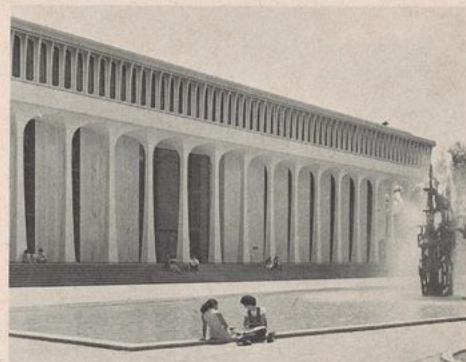
Howard Crosby Butler '92.

The School's first home was McCormick Hall, which it shared with the Department of Art and Archaeology. Its present headquarters (G3), completed in 1963, was designed by the firm of Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Partners, of which two principals (L. McLane Fisher '23 and Charles Nes '28) are School alumni. The building contains classrooms, drafting studios, a gallery, and the Urban and Environmental Studies Library. The School also maintains an Architectural Laboratory (I7) which serves as its research and demonstration center.

Woodrow Wilson School

The Woodrow Wilson School serves as the University's primary memorial to the 13th President of Princeton, who went on to become Governor of New Jersey and the 28th President of the United States. Founded in 1930 as a joint effort of the Departments of Economics, History, and Politics, the School was officially named in 1948 for Woodrow Wilson 1879. A graduate program was also established at that time, and was expanded in 1961 through the generosity of Charles S. Robertson '26 and his wife Marie. The Robertson gift also provided for the building of the School's new headquarters, replacing Corwin Hall (formerly Woodrow Wilson Hall) as the School's home.

The School's handsome exterior is surrounded by 58 quartz-surfaced concrete columns supporting the bulk of the building's weight. Architect Minoru Yamasaki (who also designed Peyton Hall) sought to embody the ideals of the School in the soaring open spaces of the building, which was dedicated in 1966 by President Lyndon B. Johnson and



Princeton President Robert F. Goheen '40. Sculptures in the building's lobby include "The World, 1964" by Harry Bertoia, a bronze bust of Woodrow Wilson by Jo Davidson, and one of Adlai E. Stevenson '22 by Ellen Simon. On the plaza in front of the School, James Fitzgerald's *Fountain of Freedom* serves as the centerpiece of the reflecting pool.

Housed within the building are facilities for both the undergraduate program and the graduate Master in Public Affairs and Ph.D. programs, including a library with study carrels, conference rooms, classrooms, and offices.

Natural History Museum

When Arnold Guyot, Princeton's first Professor of Geology and Geography (1854-84), founded the Natural History Museum in 1856, his small collection of specimens was displayed in what is now the Faculty Room of Nassau Hall. Today, the Museum contains several hundred thousand archaeological, biological, and geological specimens, and is located on the ground floor of the building named for Guyot. There are samples in the Museum of most of the world's minerals and gems, fossils brought back to Princeton from expeditions to the Far West and Patagonia, and fossils discovered during excavations for buildings on campus. Among the Museum's most popular displays are skeletons of a sabre-toothed tiger, a three-toed horse, a giant pig, a mastodon, and a 75-million-year-old baby duckbill dinosaur, one of 15 found in a nest in Montana in 1978.



Engineering Quadrangle

In 1921, the School of Engineering was organized as Princeton's second professional school, even though engineering courses had been part of the college's curriculum since 1875 when John C. Green, founder of the School of Science, endowed a chair in civil engineering. The School spent its first years in various campus locations before getting a home of its own in 1928, the John C. Green Engineering Building (now Green Hall).

By the 1950's the School's quarters had become cramped, and new facilities became a major focus of a capital fund drive resulting in the building of the Engineering Quadrangle in 1962. At the same time, the School's name was changed to the School of Engineering and Applied Science to reflect its true orientation.

The Engineering Quadrangle, or E-Quad, was designed by the architectural firm of Voorhees, Walker, Smith and Haines. It consists of a complex of seven connected buildings around a central court, and contains 120 laboratories, 25 classrooms, a library, a machine shop, a convocation room, and more than 125 faculty offices and graduate study spaces. Of the seven units, five are named for faculty and alumni: George Erle Beggs (Professor of Civil Engineering 1915-39); Cyrus Fogg Brackett (Professor of Physics 1873-1908; head of the Department of Electrical Engineering 1889-1908); John Thomas Duffield 1841 (Professor of Mechanics and Mathematics 1854-98); James E. Hayes, C.E. 1895, E.E. 1897; and John Maclean, first Professor of Chemistry in the United States and father of Princeton's 10th president. The sixth unit is the library, named for its principal donor, the Class of 1900.

The seventh building is the Energy Research Laboratory, completed in 1979, whose construction was made possible by gifts from alumni, foundations, and corporations. It was designed by Sert, Jackson and Associates, and is devoted to fundamental engineering research on problems of energy conversion, conservation, and resources. The central court is a memorial to Stephen F. Voorhees '00, architect and University Trustee. (J2)



Graduate College

The Graduate College, a complex of residential and dining areas for Princeton's graduate students at the western edge of campus overlooking Springdale Golf Course, was the first facility of its kind in the United States. Its Gothic dining hall, soaring tower, and dormitory courts were designed by Ralph Adams Cram, architect also of the University Chapel. Cram worked on the plans for the College in collaboration with Andrew Fleming West 1874, the first Dean of the Graduate School (1900-28), who is memorialized in R. Tait McKenzie's statue in the main quadrangle.

The Graduate College was dedicated in 1913, with its various parts named for its founders and benefactors. Thomson College, the main quadrangle, is a memorial to U. S. Senator John R. Thomson 1817 by his wife, Mrs. J. R. Thomson Swann; Procter Hall, the dining room, was given by William C. Procter 1883 in memory of his parents; Pyne Tower, home of the Master in Residence, was named for M. Taylor Pyne 1877, chairman of the Graduate School Committee at the time of the College's construction; and Wyman

House, home of the Dean of the Graduate School, is a memorial to the School's first benefactor, Isaac C. Wyman 1848.

Cleveland Tower, rising 173 feet above the surrounding landscape, is one of the Princeton area's most prominent landmarks. It was erected by public subscription as a memorial to Grover Cleveland, the 24th President of the United States and a University Trustee (1901-08), who spent his retirement years in Princeton. The Tower's belfry



features a 67-bell carillon, the gift of the Class of 1892, with a range of more than five octaves.

A quadrangle known as the North Court was added in 1927 with a further gift from William C. Procter. One of the modern quadrangles built in 1963 is named for Procter, while the other serves as a memorial to three distinguished graduates of the School: Karl T. Compton *12, Wilson M. Compton *15, and Arthur H. Compton *16.

Many of the Graduate School's married students live in Lawrence Court, an apartment complex built in 1966 from a design by Fisher, Nes and Campbell, and named for William W. Lawrence 1878. Others are housed in the bungalows of the Butler tract, erected in 1947 and named for Howard Crosby Butler '92, first Master in Residence of the Graduate College and first director of the School of Architecture. (B6)

Dormitories

Perhaps the best evidence of Princeton's experimentation over the years with various architectural styles can be seen in its many dormitories. There is the elaborately Victorian Witherspoon Hall (E3), where Woodrow Wilson 1879 spent his senior year, built in 1877 from a design by R.H. Robertson. Brown Hall (F4) was modeled after a Florentine palace by John Lyman Faxon, and represents a style the University chose not

son's dining and social center, and the home of its Julian Street Library, named for the author and collaborator of Booth Tarkington '93. The newer of the colleges is Princeton Inn, designed by Andrew J. Thomas as a hotel and converted by the University in 1970. More than 500 students are housed in the Inn and an annex designed by J. Robert Hillier '59 and completed in 1971. In addition to extensive dining and social facilities, the Inn maintains the Norman Thomas '05 Library, named for the six-

Class of 1922 Dormitory (1964). Designed by Hugh Stubbins; contains rooms for 36 students. (G5)

Class of 1940 Dormitory (1964). Designed by Hugh Stubbins; contains rooms for 60 students. (F5)

Class of 1941 Dormitory (1964). Designed by Hugh Stubbins; contains rooms for 66 students. (G5)

Class of 1942 Dormitory (1964). Designed by Hugh Stubbins; contains rooms for 84 students. (F5)

Cuyler Hall (1912). Named in honor of Cornelius C. Cuyler 1879; designed by Day Brothers and Klauder; contains rooms for 121 students. (F4)

Albert B. Dod Hall (1890). Given by Mrs. David Brown in memory of her brother, Albert Baldwin Dod 1822, Professor of Mathematics (1830-45); designed by John Lyman Faxon; contains rooms for 133 students. (F3)

Edwards Hall (1880). Named in honor of Jonathan Edwards, third President of Princeton (January-March 1758); designed by E. D. Lindsey; contains rooms for 79 students. (F3)

Hamilton Hall (1911). Given by the Classes of 1884 and 1885 in honor of John Hamilton, Acting Governor of the Province of New Jersey (1746-47), who granted the college charter; designed by Day Brothers and Klauder; contains rooms for 84 students. (E2)

Holder Hall and Tower (1910). Given by Mrs. Russell Sage in memory of an ancestor, Christopher Holder; designed by Day Brothers and Klauder; contains rooms for 291 students. (E2)

Adrian H. Joline Hall (1932). Given by Mary E. Larkin Joline in memory of her husband, Adrian H. Joline 1870; designed by Charles Z. Klauder; contains rooms for 103 students. (E2)

Laughlin Hall (1926). Given by James Laughlin 1868; designed by Day and Klauder; contains rooms for 79 students. (E3)

Stafford Little Hall (1899-1902). Given by Henry Stafford Little 1844; designed by Cope and Stewardson; contains rooms for 195 students. (E3)

Lockhart Hall (1927). Given by James H. Lockhart '87; designed by Charles Z. Klauder; contains rooms for 102 students. (E3)

Lourie-Love Hall (1964). Given by Charter Trustees Donald B. Lourie '22 and George H. Love '22; designed by Hugh Stubbins; contains rooms for 78 students. (F5)

Patton Hall (1906). Given by the ten classes from 1892 to 1901 inclusive in honor of Francis L. Patton, Princeton's 12th president; designed by Benjamin W. Morris; contains rooms for 165 students. (F5)

Pyne Hall (1922). Named in honor of M. Taylor Pyne 1877, Trustee of Princeton (1885-1921); designed by Day and Klauder; contains rooms for 236 students. (E4)

Walker Memorial Dormitory (1929). Given by members of his family in memory of James Theodore Walker '27; designed by Charles Z. Klauder; contains rooms for 89 students. (F4)



to pursue. Blair Hall (E3), on the other hand, was the first dormitory to be built (1897) in what was to become the predominant mode on campus, Collegiate Gothic. It was designed by the firm of Cope and Stewardson, and at the time of its construction marked the western boundary of campus. The Spelman Halls (E5), designed by I. M. Pei and Partners and completed in 1973, have been likened to a whitewashed Tuscan village. They stand in stark contrast to their Gothic neighbors, but are linked to them by the vistas along the diagonal axes of the complex.

Room configurations in dormitories vary widely, with suites occupied by two to twelve students, double and single rooms, and the Spelman Halls apartments. An alternative is offered by the two residential colleges, and by cooperative living groups. The older of the two residential colleges is Woodrow Wilson College (F-G5), founded in 1957 and housed since 1960 in a group of five dormitories (Class of 1937, 1938, and 1939 Dormitories, and Dodge-Osborn and Gauss Halls) occupied by 400 students. Wilcox Hall, designed by the firm of Sherwood, Mills and Smith (also the architects of the dormitories), is Wil-

time Socialist candidate for the presidency.

The University's other dormitories are listed below, along with their dates of construction, major donors, designers, occupancies, and locations.

Campbell Hall (1909). Given by the Class of 1877 and named for their president, John A. Campbell; designed by Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson; contains rooms for 114 students. (E2)

Class of 1901 Dormitory (1926). Designed by Day and Klauder; contains rooms for 155 students. (E4)

Class of 1903 Dormitory (1929). Designed by Charles Z. Klauder; contains rooms for 144 students. (F4)

Class of 1904-Howard Henry Memorial Dormitory (1923). Given by the class, family, and friends of Howard Houston Henry '04 and Samuel Franklin Pogue '04, both killed in World War I; designed by Zantzinger, Borie and Medary; contains rooms for 153 students. (E4)

Class of 1905-Walter L. Foulke Memorial Dormitory (1923). Given by the class, family, and friends of John Baird Atwood '05, Walter Longfellow Foulke '05, and Henry Steele Morrison '05, all killed in World War I; designed by Zantzinger, Borie and Medary; contains rooms for 125 students. (E3)

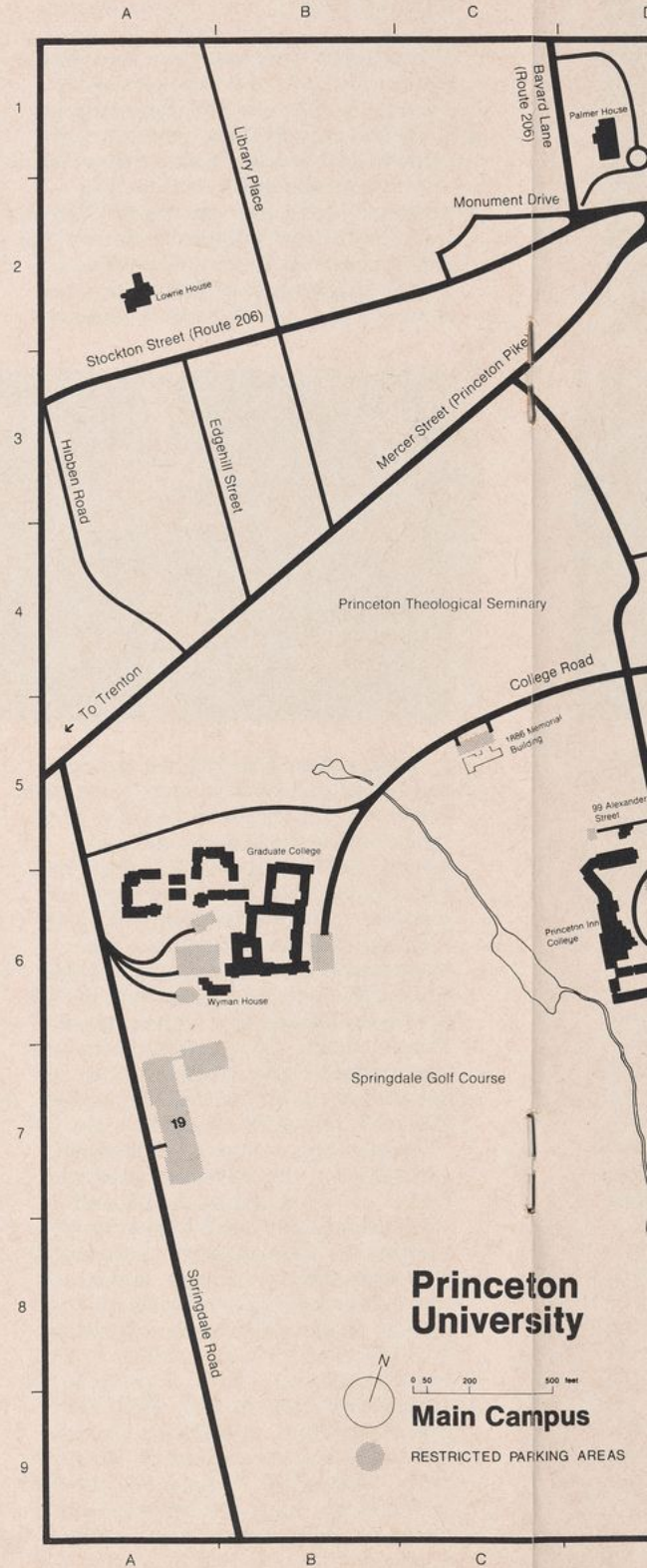
Class of 1915 Dormitory (1949). Designed by Aymar Embury '00; contains rooms for 64 students. (F5).

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Princeton University

Campus

PARKING AREAS

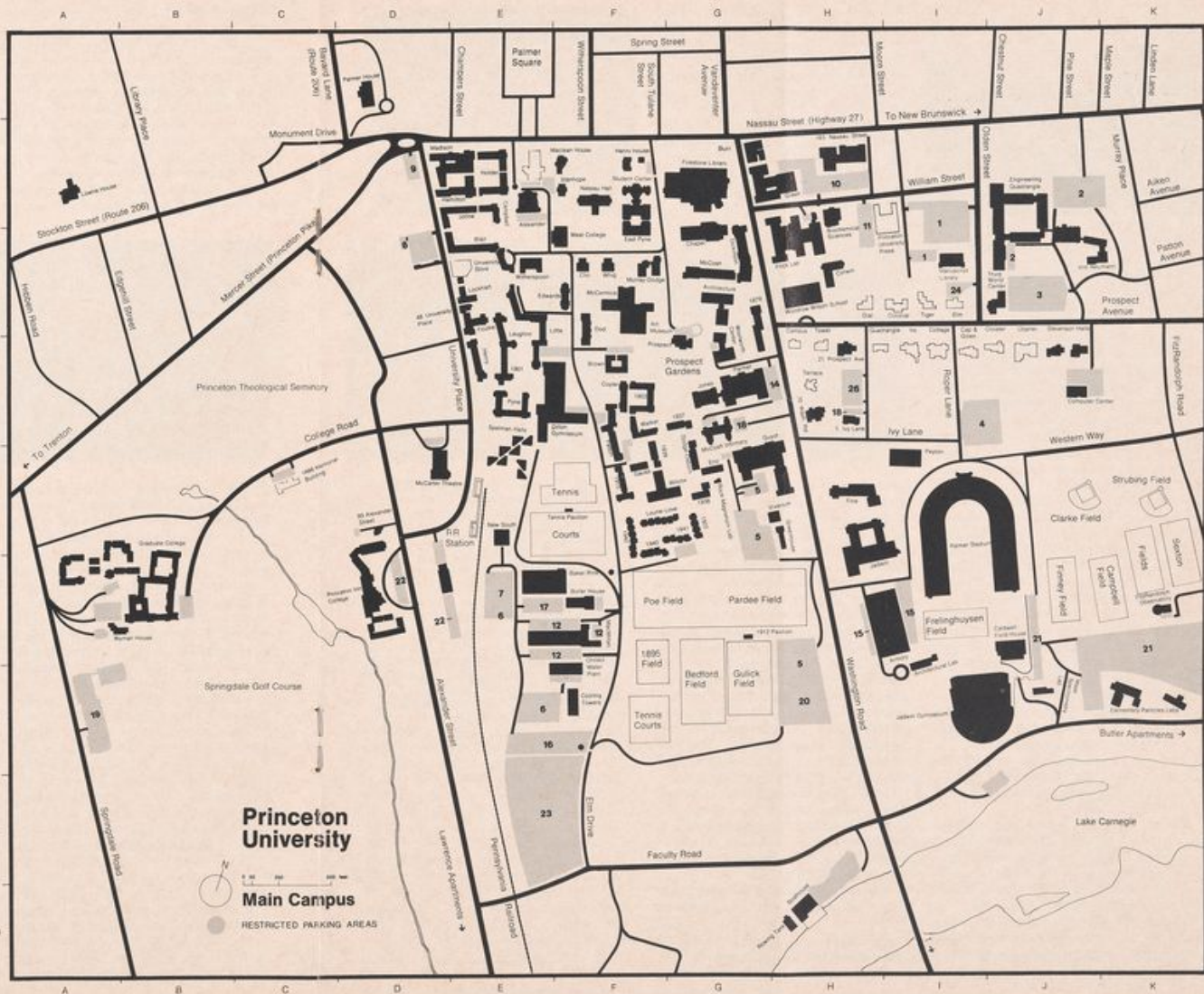
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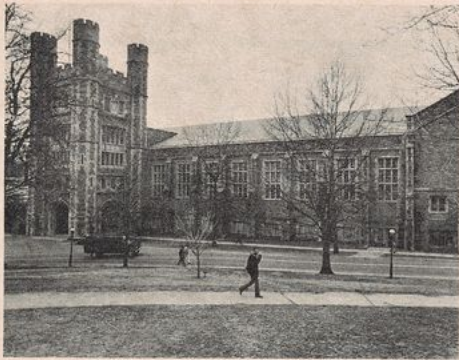
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Athletic and Recreational Facilities

Princeton's first playing fields were its lawns, with Cannon Green being especially popular for intramural football games in the middle years of the 19th century. Even at the time of the world's second intercollegiate football game in November, 1869 (the first had been played at Rutgers a week earlier), the College had no official football field, and in fact had no gymnasium either. Unfortunately, the first gym, actually no more than a shed, had to be burned in 1865 after being slept in by a tramp infected with smallpox.

A gym was erected on the present site of Campbell Hall in 1870, and was replaced by University Gymnasium, at the time the largest in the country, in 1903. Finally, after the University Gymnasium was devastated by a 1944 fire, Dillon Gymnasium (E4) was erected on its predecessor's site in 1947. Constructed through the generosity of Herbert Lowell Dillon '07, the building was designed in the Gothic style by Aymar Embury '00, who did not overlook the opportunity to portray helmeted football players as gargoyles. Included in Dillon are basketball and squash courts; rooms for general exercise, gymnastics, wrestling, karate, and fencing; a Health Fitness Center; the University's swimming pool; and locker facilities for both women and men.

Dillon, however, is only part of the University's network of athletic and recreational facilities, ranging from those for major team sports to those for such solitary pursuits as health fitness training and jogging. Palmer Memorial Stadium (I6), home of football and track at Princeton, is the second oldest college arena in the country and seats 46,000. It was designed by H.J. Hardenbergh, and

was given in memory of Stephen S. Palmer, a University Trustee (1908-13), by his son, Edgar Palmer '03. At the horseshoe stadium's open end is Caldwell Fieldhouse (J6), designed by the firm of Steinmann, Cain and White, and named in honor of Charles W. Caldwell '25, Varsity Football Coach (1945-56). It provides locker and training facilities for the stadium, nearby playing fields, and its mammoth neighbor, Jadwin Gymnasium (I7). Completed in 1968 with funds from the



bequest of Ethel S. Jadwin and named for her son, L. Stockwell Jadwin '28, the building by Steinmann and Cain provides the University's main basketball floor, large indoor practice spaces for field sports, playing areas for winter sports, tennis courts, a track, and office space for the Department of Athletics.

Other prominent buildings are the Baker Memorial Rink (E6) and the Class of 1887 Boathouse (H9). The Rink was designed by the firm of Coy and Rice as a memorial to one of Princeton's finest athletes, Hobart A. H. Baker '14, who was killed in World War I. It is used for intercollegiate and intramural hockey, and for recreational skating. The Boathouse, designed by Pennington Satterthwaite '93, is located on the north shore of Lake Carnegie and accommodates locker rooms, a workshop, and 32 shells. The adjoining rowing tank, designed by Louis T. Klauder '30 and completed in 1972, contains practice spaces for 16 oarsmen.

Athletic fields, along with their donors, uses, and locations, are listed below:

Bedford Field (1934). Given by Paul Bedford '97; used for freshman football and intramurals. (G7)

Brokaw Field (1893). Given by alumni; contains 27 tennis courts, and a pavilion given by Dean Mathey '12 and designed by Ballard, Todd and Snibbe (1961). (F5)

Campbell Field (1909). Given in memory of Tyler Campbell '43, killed in World War II; used for freshman football and lacrosse. (K6)

Clarke Field (1961). Given in honor of William J. Clarke, Varsity Baseball Coach (1909-44); used as the varsity baseball diamond. (J5)

Class of 1895 Field (1929). Given by the Class; used for intramural athletics. (F7)

Finney Field (1962). Given in memory of Dr.

John M. T. Finney '85, Charter Trustee (1910-42); used for football and lacrosse. (J6)

Frelinghuysen Field. Given in memory of Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen '04; used for varsity football practice. (I6)

Gulick Field (1952). Given by Archibald A. Gulick '97, University Trustee (1939-59); used for 150-pound football and intramurals. (G7)

Pardee Field. Given in memory of Ario Pardee '97; used for soccer and intramurals. (G6)

Poe Field (1916). Given in memory of John Prentiss Poe '95, killed in World War I; used for lacrosse and intramurals. (G6)

Sexton Field (1962). Given in memory of Herbert Bradley Sexton; used for intercollegiate athletic contests. (K6)

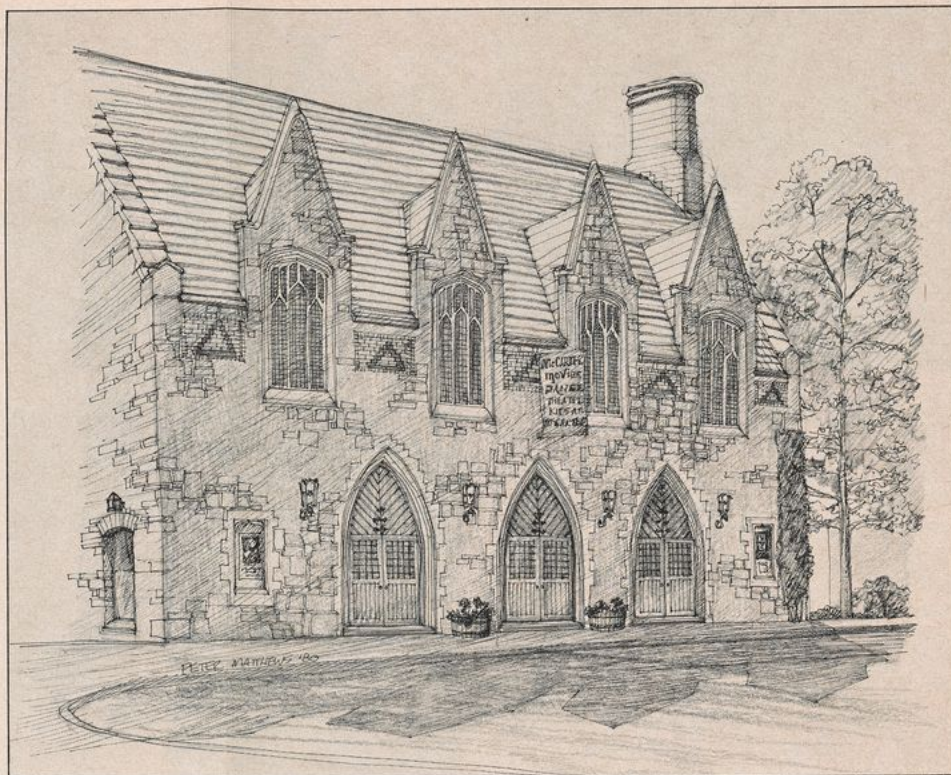
Strubing Field (1962). Given in memory of John Kelley Strubing Jr. '20; used as the freshman baseball diamond. (K5)



Lake Carnegie

Officially known as Carnegie Lake, this three-and-one-half-mile-long body of water was a gift to the University from industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie in 1906, and was formed by damming the confluence of Stony Brook and the Millstone River at Kingston. At the time of its dedication, Carnegie, who was appalled by the injuries suffered by football players, expressed the desire that rowing would soon surpass football in popularity. President Woodrow Wilson, however, noted with good humor that he had hoped for a more practical gift, saying "We needed bread and you gave us cake."

The Lake's 2,000-yard straightaway rowing course is one of the finest in the East, being sheltered from crosswinds by virtue of its location and the surrounding trees. The Lake has become a popular recreational setting for both students and community residents over the years, providing a place for rowing, canoeing, sailing, skating, and fishing. The old Delaware-Raritan Canal and its towpath, which run parallel to the Lake, add greatly to the charm of the area. (K8)



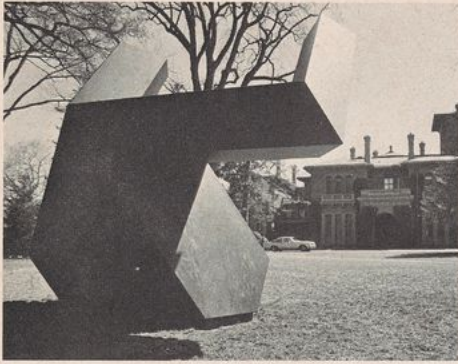
McCarter Theatre

Princeton's Triangle Club has been staging musical comedies since 1893. Booth Tarkington '93 persuaded the Club, originally known as the Princeton College Dramatic Association, to adopt the name of "that sometime musical instrument" and to concentrate on a unique brand of college musicals and revues written by undergraduates such as F. Scott Fitzgerald '17. The Club's name was confirmed by a favorite student ramble, the "Triangle Walk" along Mercer Street to either Lovers' Lane or Quaker Road, and then across to Stockton Street and back into town.

After presenting its first performances in dining halls, the Triangle Club acquired a modest home of its own in 1895, called the Casino, which was destroyed by fire in 1924. Then, with funds accumulated over the years and a substantial gift from Thomas N. McCarter '88, the Club led in the building of its current home, McCarter Theatre. The Theatre was designed by D. K. Este Fisher Jr. '13, and opened in February, 1930, with "The Golden Dog" featuring Joshua Logan '31 and James Stewart '32.

McCarter Theatre was acquired by the

University in 1950, but continues to be the home of the Triangle Club. It is also the home of professional theatre in Princeton, and offers a full range of cultural events to the community, including dance, films, lectures, and concerts. (D5)

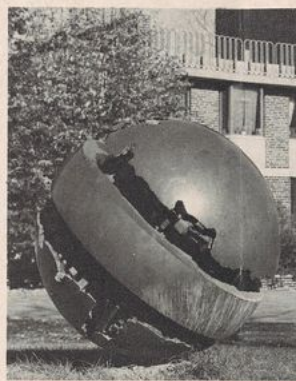


The Putnam Collection

Beyond the walls of the Art Museum is Princeton's largest sculpture gallery: its campus. The Putnam Collection of Sculpture, a memorial to Lieutenant John B. Putnam Jr. '45 from an anonymous donor, consists of works by some of the best known sculptors of the 20th century displayed in courtyards, plazas, lawns, and lobbies all over campus. Alumni who were past or present directors of American art museums, including Alfred H. Barr Jr. '22 (Museum of Modern Art), Thomas P. F. Hoving '53 (Metropolitan Museum of Art), P. Joseph Kelleher '47 (University Art Museum), and William M. Milliken '11 (Cleveland Museum of Art), formed the committee which selected the sculptures during 1969 and 1970.

Sculptors represented in the Putnam Collection, along with the locations and particulars of their works, are listed below.

Reg Butler (British, 1913-). *The Bride*, bronze, 1954-61, located in Hamilton Court. (E2)
 Alexander Calder (American, 1898-1976). *Five Disks: One Empty*, painted steel, 1970, located in the plaza between Fine and Jadwin Halls. (H5)
 Sir Jacob Epstein (British, American-born, 1880-1959). *Professor Albert Einstein*, bronze, 1933, located in Fine Hall Library. (H5)
 Naum Gabo (American, Russian-born, 1890-1977). *Spheric Theme*, stainless steel, 1973-74, located in front of the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library. (I3)
 Michael David Hall (American, 1941-). *Mastodon VI*, bronze and aluminum, 1968, located in front of the MacMillan Building. (F6)
 Gaston Lachaise (American, French-born, 1882-1935). *Floating Figure*, bronze, 1927, located in Compton Court at the Graduate College. (A5)

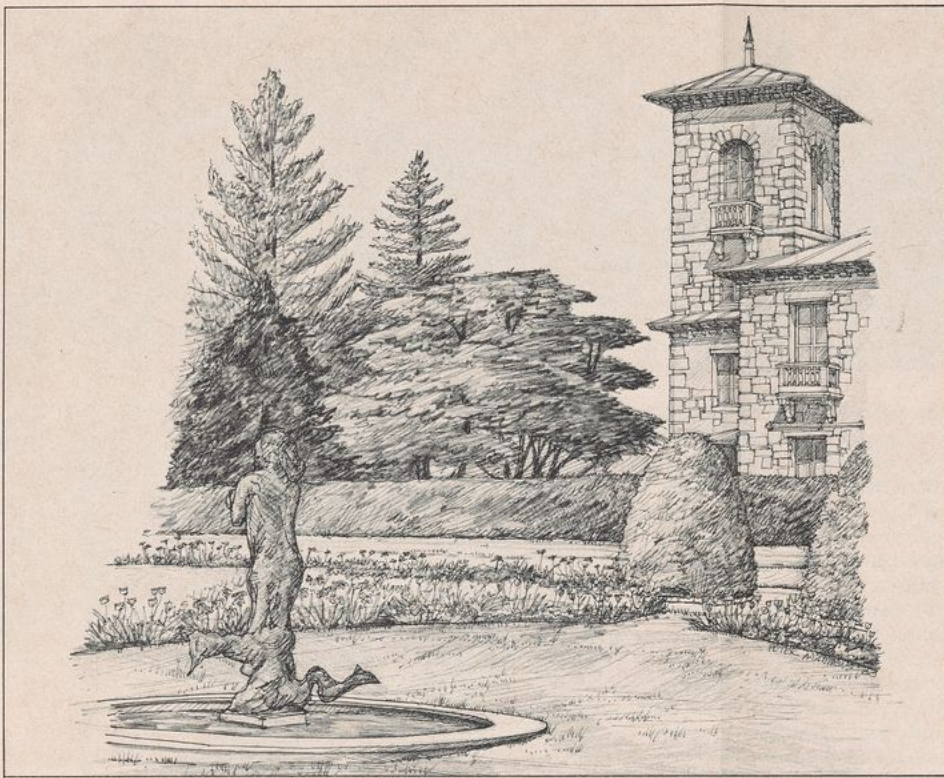


Jacques Lipchitz (American, Lithuanian-born, 1891-1973). *Song of the Vowels*, bronze, 1931-32, located in the plaza between Firestone Library and the University Chapel. (G2)
 Clement Meadmore (American, Australian-born, 1929-). *Upstart 2*, painted Cor-ten steel, 1970, located in front of the Engineering Quadrangle. (J2)
 Sir Henry Moore (British, 1898-). *Oval with Points*, bronze, 1968-70, located between Stanhope Hall and West College. (F2)
 Masayuki Nagare (Japanese, 1923-). *Stone Riddle*, dark granite, 1967, located in Voorhees Court at the Engineering Quadrangle. (J2)
 Louise Nevelson (American, Russian-born, 1900-). *Atmosphere and Environment X*, Cor-ten steel, 1969-70, located between Nassau Street and Firestone Library. (G2)
 Isamu Noguchi (American, 1904-). *White Sun*, white marble, 1966, located in the main lobby of Firestone Library. (G2)
 Eduardo Paolozzi (British, Scottish-born 1924-). *Marok-Marok-Miosa*, welded aluminum, 1965, located in the main lobby of the Architecture Building. (G3)
 Antoine Pevsner (French, Russian-born, 1886-1962). *Construction in the Third and Fourth Dimension*, bronze, 1962, located in the courtyard of Jadwin Hall. (H5)
 Pablo Picasso (Spanish, 1881-1973). *Head of a Woman*, cast concrete, 1971, located in front of the University Art Museum. (F3)

Arnaldo Pomodoro (Italian, 1926-). *Sphere VI*, polished bronze, 1966, located in the courtyard formed by Lourie-Love, 1922, 1940, 1941, and 1942 Halls. (F5)
 George Rickey (American, 1907-). *Two Planes Vertical Horizontal II*, stainless steel, 1970, located on the lawn between East Pyne Building and Murray-Dodge Hall. (F3)
 David Smith (American, 1906-65). *Cubi XIII*, stainless steel, 1963, located on the lawn between Spelman Halls and New South Building. (E5)
 Tony Smith (American, 1912-). *Moses*, painted steel, 1969-70, located on the lawn in front of Prospect. (G3)
 Kenneth Snelson (American, 1927-). *Northwood II*, stainless steel, 1970, located in Procter Court at the Graduate College. (A5)

A recent addition to the campus sculptures, although not part of the Putnam Collection, is sculptor George Segal's *Abraham and Isaac: In Memory of May 4th*, 1970. Commissioned as a monument to the tragic deaths of four students at Kent State University, the work was donated to the University by the Mildred Andrews Foundation.

Top, left to right: Tony Smith's *Moses*, Butler's *The Bride*, Calder's *Five Disks: One Empty*, and Moore's *Oval with Points*. Bottom, left to right: Pomodoro's *Sphere VI*, and Rickey's *Two Planes Vertical Horizontal II*.



Prospect Garden

An article in the *New Yorker* recounts the story of a Harvard alumnus inquiring of a Princeton man whether, lacking a law school and a medical school, Princeton at least had an arboretum. "Our entire campus is an arboretum," was the Princetonian's reply.

The point made by our quick-witted alumnus is nowhere more evident than in Prospect Garden. The grounds surrounding the house present an ever-changing array of trees, bushes, plants, and flowers, from the commonplace to the exotic. Planting in the Garden began shortly after the house was completed in 1849, with the help of an Englishman named Petrey who brought in the Cedar of Lebanon, the hawthorn, and the yew which stand near the tower on the west side. The Cedar is a magnificent specimen, and one of the highlights of the Garden. Its bark ranges in color from black to gray to almost lavender at the base; its evergreen, matted needles are deep green; its profuse lichens are bright yellow-green.

While the Garden has been shaped and changed over the years by Prospect's various owners and residents,

many of its trees predate the house, notably the tulip trees and American beech which are native to the area. The tulip trees are the largest in the Garden, reaching more than 100 feet into the air and measuring six feet in diameter at breast height. One stands on the north lawn and frames the house, while the other shelters the new glass-enclosed dining room to the south and softens the transition from old to new. The trees are members of the magnolia family, and produce rather inconspicuous green, tulip-like flowers each June. The 70-foot American beech near the entrance to the Garden has high branches extending over the roof of the neighboring Art Museum. It is especially handsome in the fall when its foliage turns deep bronze.

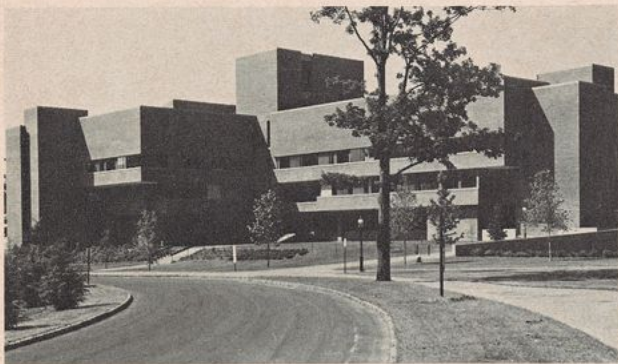
The native trees and the Cedar are the oldest in the Garden, but others are much older in origin. The Dawn Redwood and the Ginkgo are descendants of trees that have been around, according to fossil evidence, for millions of years. Prospect's redwood was planted in 1948 from a seed brought from China, and is already over 75 feet tall with a span of more than 30 feet. Unlike West Coast redwoods, its blue-green



leaves turn the same rust-red as the bark in autumn and drop. The redwood is surrounded by smaller Douglas fir and hemlock on the west side of the Garden. The Ginkgo, or maidenhair trees, are slow-growing and free of pests, factors which have undoubtedly contributed to their hardiness and longevity. The tall, straight-trunked trees, which were favorites in Chinese and Japanese temple gardens, are easily identifiable by their fan-shaped leaves and horizontal leaf veins in the summer, and by the leaf spurs on the branches in the winter.

Of the domestic trees in the Garden, 19 are native to the Eastern United States, four to the Pacific Northwest, two to the Rockies, and one to California. The many foreign trees are native to such diverse areas as China, India, and Spain. Included among these are Japanese dogwood (actually native to China), Himalayan pine, and European beech, a pair of which stand behind Tony Smith's *Moses* on the north lawn. At least one example of each variety of tree is labeled with the botanical and common names. The Garden's location, protected from strong winds and situated at the top of a hill providing excellent drainage, makes it possible for this wide variety of specimens to grow and flourish.

The flower garden at the rear of Prospect was laid out in approximately its present form by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, after her husband had the iron fence erected around the Garden's perimeter to control student traffic in 1904. Mrs. Wilson also supervised the planting of the evergreens, predominantly Canadian hemlock, which serve as a backdrop for the flower garden. The flowers are changed at regular intervals throughout the growing season. (G4)



Other Buildings

Closely allied to the campus, although not officially part of it, are the undergraduate eating clubs along Prospect Avenue. A distinctive feature of nonacademic life at Princeton, most of these dining and social organizations sprang up in the late years of the 19th century or the early years of the 20th. In the fall of 1978, 13 of the original 20 eating clubs were in operation. Proceeding down Prospect Avenue from Washington Road, they are, on the right: Campus Club 1900, Tower Club 1902, the former Cannon Club, Quadrangle Club 1901, Ivy Club 1879, Cottage Club 1886, Cap & Gown Club 1890, Cloister Inn 1912, Charter Club 1901, and the former Court and Key & Seal Clubs. On the left side of the street are: Dial Lodge 1907, Colonial Club 1891, Tiger Inn 1890, and Elm Club 1895. Around the corner from Prospect Avenue on Washington Road is Terrace Club 1904. (H-J4)

Another interesting facet of the campus is the Princeton University Store, an outgrowth of an undergraduate enterprise which is now run as a cooperative society. Although founded as a bookstore headquartered in West College, the University Store is now a small department store with its own building, designed by Eldredge Snyder '22 and completed in 1958, at 36 University Place. (E3)

The campus contains many more buildings than can be described in this guide. Most of those not detailed elsewhere are listed below, along with their dates of construction, major donors, architects, and functions.

Alexander Hall (1892). Given by Mrs. Charles B. Alexander; designed by William A. Potter and decorated with sculptures by J. Massey Rhind and mosaics by J.A. Holzer; used for public lectures, concerts, and University convocations. (E2)

Aaron Burr Hall (1891; formerly Green Hall Annex and the Chemical Engineering Laboratory). Named for Princeton's second president; houses the Department of Anthropology and various offices. (G2)

Biochemical Sciences Building (1979). Given by alumni and foundations; designed by Davis Brody and Associates; provides teaching and research facilities for the Department of Biochemical Sciences. (H2)

Chancellor Green Student Center (1873). Given by John C. Green in honor of his brother, Chancellor (of New Jersey) Henry W. Green 1820; designed by William A. Potter; converted to campus social center in 1954. (F2)

Computer Center (1968). Designed by Walker O. Cain; contains offices, lecture rooms, and operating space. (J4)

Corwin Hall (1952; formerly Woodrow Wilson Hall). Given by alumni and friends, renamed in 1963 in honor of Edward S. Corwin, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence and first chairman of the Department of Politics; designed by Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith; houses the Department of Politics and the Center of International Studies. (H3)

East Pyne Building (1897). Given by Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne; designed by William A. Potter; includes offices and classrooms for language departments. (F2)

Eno Hall (1924). Given by Henry Lane Eno and Professor Howard Crosby Warren '89; designed by Day and Klauder; houses offices and laboratories of the Department of Biology. (G5)

Fine Hall (1968). Named in honor of Henry Burchard Fine 1880, Dod Professor of Mathematics (1898-1928), Dean of the Faculty (1903-12), and Dean of the Departments of Science (1900-28); designed by Warner, Burns, Toan and Lunde; contains classrooms, offices, and a library for the Departments of Mathematics and Statistics. (H5)

FitzRandolph Observatory (1934). Holds a 36-inch reflecting telescope installed in 1966, as well as computing rooms and laboratory facilities. (K6)

Five Ivy Lane (1928; formerly Arbor Inn, acquired by the University in 1941). Houses the Center for Continuing Education. (H4)

Forty-Eight University Place. Contains offices for the *Daily Princetonian*, the *Tiger*, the *Nassau Herald*, the *Bric-a-Brac* (yearbook), and other publications and clubs. (E3)

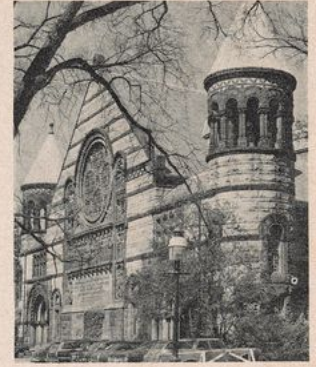
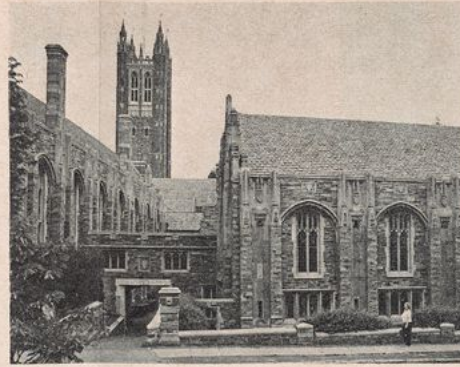
Henry C. Frick Laboratory (1929). Given by Henry C. Frick; designed by Charles Z. Klauder, with a 1963 addition by O'Connor and Kilham; includes the offices, Kresge Auditorium, lecture and recitation rooms, laboratories, and library of the Department of Chemistry. (H3)

John C. Green Hall (1927). Named in honor of the founder of the University's School of Science; designed by Charles Z. Klauder, remodeled in 1963 by Francis W. Roudebush; houses the Departments of Psychology and Sociology. (G2)

Guyot Hall (1909). Named in honor of Arnold Guyot, Princeton's first Professor of Geology and Geography (1854-84); designed by Parrish and Schroeder (and decorated with more than 200 carvings of living and extinct animals and plants by Mount Rushmore Sculptor Gutzon Borglum), with 1960 and 1964 additions by O'Connor and Kilham; provides space for the Natural History Museum, offices, classrooms, laboratories, and libraries of the Departments of Biology and of Geological and Geophysical Sciences. (A further addition to Guyot Hall, designed by Mitchell/Giurgola Architects for use as the Geological and Geophysical Sciences Library, was under construction in 1979-80.) (G5)

Stanley P. Jadwin Hall (1968). Given by Ethel S. Jadwin in memory of her husband; designed by Hugh Stubbins Associates; contains the laboratories, classrooms, and offices of the Department of Physics. (H5)

Jones Hall (1931; formerly Fine Hall). Given by Thomas D. Jones 1876 and Miss Gwethalyn Jones in honor of Henry Burchard Fine 1880; designed by Charles Z. Klauder; provides of-



Left to right: Stanley P. Jadwin Hall, Murray-Dodge Hall, Fine Hall, East Pyne, Madison Hall, and Alexander Hall.

Science, and the Princeton-in-Asia program. (G4)

William Charles Peyton Hall (1966). Named in honor of the father of Bernard Peyton '17; designed by Minoru Yamasaki; contains offices, classrooms, and laboratories for the Department of Astrophysical Sciences. (I5)

Seventy Washington Road (formerly Gateway Club, acquired by the University in 1937).

Houses offices for the Ivy Group and for Focus on Youth, and classrooms and offices for the Program in Afro-American Studies. (H4)

Seventy-Nine Hall (1904). Given by the Class of 1879; designed by Benjamin W. Morris; provides offices and classrooms for the Departments of Philosophy and Religion. (G3)

Stevenson Halls (formerly Court and Key & Seal Clubs, acquired in 1964 and 1968). Named in honor of Adlai E. Stevenson '22; comprised of two buildings, at 91 and 83 Prospect Avenue, used for study, dining and social facilities by undergraduates, and including a kosher kitchen. (J4)

Third World Center (1890; formerly Osborn Club House). Given by Henry Fairfield Osborn 1877; designed by Thomas Oliphant Speir '87; contains the offices and social facilities of the Third World Center. (J3)

Twenty-One Prospect Avenue (formerly Cannon Club, acquired by the University in 1974). Provides offices and research facilities for the Office of Population Research. (H4)

Woolworth Center of Musical Studies (1963). Named for Frank Winfield Woolworth; designed by Moore and Hutchins; includes the record library, rehearsal hall, practice rooms, classrooms, and offices of the Department of Music. (G4)

offices, classrooms, and a library for the Department of East Asian and Near Eastern Studies. (G4)

Walter Lowrie House (1845; acquired by the University in 1960). Given by Barbara Armour Lowrie in memory of her husband, Kierkegaard scholar Walter Lowrie '90; designed by John Notman; serves as the official residence of the President of the University. (A2)

Edward A. MacMillan Building (1962). Named in honor of Edward A. MacMillan '14, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings (1921-57); designed by John P. Moran '51; houses the offices and shop of Physical Plant, Physical Planning, and Real Estate. (F6)

Madison Hall (1916). Given by Mrs. Russell Sage and named for James Madison 1771; designed by Day and Klauder; consists of several undergraduate dining halls attached to a central kitchen. (D2)

Isabella McCosh Infirmary (1925). Named in honor of the wife of President James McCosh; designed by Day and Klauder; holds a waiting room, dispensary, seven double and eight single rooms, sun porches, and offices. (G4)

George M. Moffett '04 Biological Laboratory (1960; attached to Guyot Hall). Given by the Whitehall Foundation and the National Institutes of Health, and named in honor of the founder of the Whitehall Foundation; designed by O'Connor and Kilham; contains research facilities, laboratories, animal facilities, aquaria, and a greenhouse for the Department of Biology. (G5)

Murray-Dodge Hall (1879 and 1900, respectively). Given by Hamilton Murray 1872 and by William E. Dodge and his son, Cleveland Dodge 1879, in memory of William E. Dodge Jr. 1879; designed by H. S. Harvey (Murray), and by Parrish and Schroeder (Dodge); contains a small auditorium (Theatre Intime) in Murray, and offices for religious and social services in Dodge. (F3)

New South Building (1965; so named to distinguish it from "Old North," or Nassau Hall). Designed by Edward Larrabee Barnes; houses many of the University's administrative offices, including Annual Giving and Development. (E5)

One Hundred Eighty-Five Nassau Street (1912; formerly a public school, acquired by the University in 1966). Includes classrooms, offices, and studios for the Programs in Creative Writing, Theatre and Dance, and Visual Arts. (H2)

Edgar Palmer House (1823; acquired by the University in 1968). Given by Mrs. Edgar Palmer in memory of her husband; designed by Charles Steadman for Commodore Robert F. Stockton; serves as the University's guest house. (D1)

Palmer Hall (1908). Given by Stephen S. Palmer, University Trustee (1908-13); designed by H. J. Hardenbergh, with statues at the entrance of Benjamin Franklin and Joseph Henry by Daniel Chester French; provides space for the Department of Physics, the Program in the History and Philosophy of

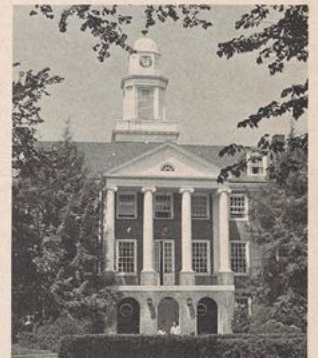


Princeton and Environs

Beyond Princeton the university is Princeton the town, a community of 27,000 people. Its earliest inhabitants were Quakers, encouraged by William Penn to settle the area he had purchased in 1693. A short walk around Princeton reveals streets named for these first families—FitzRandolph, Olden, Stockton. The Historical Society of Princeton, located in the colonial Bainbridge House only two blocks from the University's main gate across Nassau Street, offers information on the town's early years. Princeton conscientiously preserves its historically and architecturally important buildings, making the town an unofficial museum of American architecture from colonial times to the present.

Within this historic setting, numerous institutions and individuals, such as writers and artists, scientists and businessmen, create an intellectual and cultural climate of unusual diversity and quality. In addition to the University, Princeton is the home of the Institute for Advanced Study, the Princeton Theological Seminary, the Westminster Choir College, and Educational Testing Service. A number of major corporations maintain their primary research facilities in the Princeton area, among them RCA, Mobil, FMC, Ingersoll-Rand, National Lead, Squibb, Gallup Opinion Research, and American Cyanamid (Agricultural Division). The community supports a resident repertory theatre, three orchestras, ballet, chamber music, and several choral groups. Cultural activities approach the number and variety ordinarily found only in large cities, as do recreational opportunities in Princeton and the surrounding area.

Although the Princeton community is



small and semi-rural, it is by no means isolated. Both New York City and Philadelphia are about one hour away, and are readily accessible by either bus or train. Princeton also frequently plays host to travelling art shows, dance and musical groups, and solo performers by virtue of its convenient location along the Boston-Washington, D.C., corridor.

Top, left to right: Battlefield Park, and Bainbridge House. Bottom, left to right: *Out to Lunch*, by J. Seward Johnson Jr., in Palmer Square, Princeton Theological Seminary, and Westminster Choir College.

Campus

A Guide to Princeton University



Campus: A Guide to Princeton University

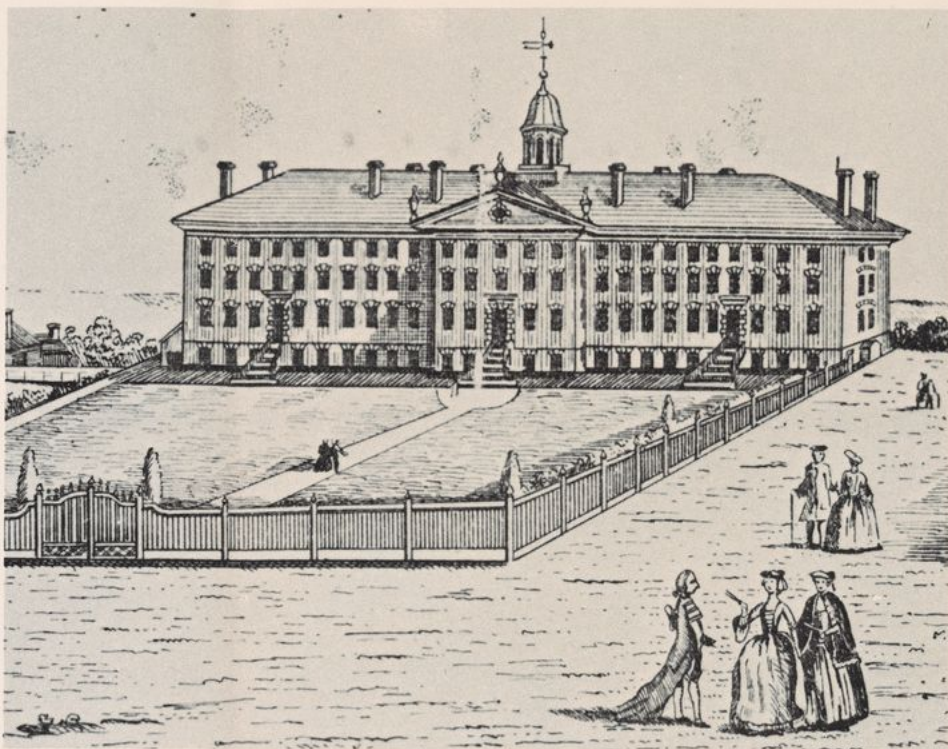
cam-pus (kam' pəs) *n.*, *pl.* -puses. 1. The grounds of a school, college, or university. [Latin *campus*, field, plain (first used at Princeton University).] from *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*

Welcome to Princeton

When Princeton was chartered in 1746 as the College of New Jersey, it became British North America's fourth college. Originally located in Elizabeth, and later in Newark, the College moved to Princeton in 1756 to occupy the newly completed Nassau Hall, which housed the entire college for nearly half a century. Nassau Hall was one of the largest buildings in the colonies and played an important part in their early history, serving as the home of the Continental Congress in 1783 and surviving bombardment during the Battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. Today Nassau Hall holds many of the university's administrative offices, including those of William G. Bowen, the 17th President of Princeton.

Princeton has expanded considerably since its early years—in campus, in enrollment, and in breadth of instruction. The campus now covers more than 2,000 acres, of which 200 comprise the main campus. A wealth of architectural styles is displayed, ranging from the oldest colonial buildings to the predominantly Gothic dormitories, and including modern structures by such eminent architects as Minoru Yamasaki, Edward Larrabee Barnes, Lew David, and I.M. Pei. The student body numbers approximately 4,500 undergraduates and 1,400 graduate students in more than 60 departments and programs. The University offers instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, and in the professional programs of the School of Architecture, the School of Engineering and Applied Science, and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

There is probably no more pleasant way to learn about the history of Princeton than to get acquainted with its grounds and buildings. The following is a tour of some of the landmarks on the nation's first campus to be called a campus. We invite you to enjoy it.



To take your own tour of the campus, you may enter through the FitzRandolph gateway on Nassau Street, walking past Maclean House and Stanhope Hall to your right. Turn left and climb the steps of Nassau Hall, between the tigers, and enter into Memorial Hall, designed to commemorate Princeton's war dead. Beyond the hall is the Faculty Room.

Leave Nassau Hall through the west side corridor and head toward Cannon Green. Walk past West College on your right and between the twin Greek temples, Whig and Clio Halls, turning left at the foot of the stairway. To your right, adjacent to the Picasso sculpture *Head of a Woman*, is the Art Museum. Continue walking past the Woolworth Center of Musical Studies and through the archway of 1879 Hall to Washington Road; the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs with its concrete columns lie immediately across the road, while the eating clubs line Prospect Street.

Return to the core of the campus by walking past Dickinson Hall and turning left into the courtyard. Proceed up the steps; Firestone Library is to your right, the University Chapel is to your left. By walking through the arches of East Pyne Building, you will have returned to Nassau Hall.

Acknowledgments:

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Nassau Hall

For almost 50 years, Nassau Hall held all of Princeton's classrooms and dormitories, its library, chapel, dining room, and kitchen. In addition to bombardment during the Revolution, this sturdy stone structure has survived two fires and the vicissitudes of occupation by both students and soldiers. In fact, it sheltered the troops of both sides during the war. George Washington arrived to rout the British in 1777, and again in 1783 to receive the thanks of the Continental Congress for his conduct of the war. Its momentous early history has been recognized by the federal government with both national landmark status and a commemorative postage stamp issued to celebrate the 1956 bicentennial.

Nassau Hall was designed by Robert Smith and Dr. William Shippen, a College Trustee, and opened in 1756. After an 1802 fire which left only the walls standing, Benjamin Henry Latrobe was engaged to rebuild it along its original lines. John Notman, architect also of Prospect and Walter Lowrie House, made a number of exterior changes to the building after an 1855 fire, including the staircases at the ends of the building and the arched front doorway.

Flanking the doorway are two bronze tigers sculpted by A.P. Proctor and presented to the University in 1911 by Woodrow Wilson's Class of 1879. Inside the massive front doors is Memorial Hall, designed in 1919 by the firm of Day and Klauder to commemorate Princeton's war dead. Beyond the Hall is the Faculty Room, extended as part of Notman's rebuilding to serve successively as a chapel, library, and portrait gallery. The Room was remodeled in 1906 along the lines of the British House

of Commons by Day and Klauder, and is now used for meetings of the Faculty and Trustees. On its walls are Charles Willson Peale's portrait of Washington at the Battle of Princeton, and paintings of King George II, William III (Prince of Nassau, for whom the building is named), Princeton's presidents, and illustrious 18th century graduates. Two Presidents of the United States, James Madison 1771 and Woodrow Wilson 1879, are also included in the collection.

The area north of Nassau Hall is known as the Front Campus, and is part of the parcel of land given to the College in 1753 by Nathaniel and Rebecca FitzRandolph, for whom the gateway is named. On the west are Stanhope Hall and Maclean House, and on the east are the Chancellor Green Student Center and Joseph Henry House. Henry House, now the home of the Dean of the Faculty, was built in 1837 for physicist Joseph Henry, famous for his experiments in electromagnetism and for sending the first telegraph signal in 1841. Henry served as Professor of Natural Philosophy (1838-42) and College Trustee (1864-78), and was the first Secretary and Director of the Smithsonian Institution. The Front Campus is the site of Commencement Exercises each June.

Behind Nassau Hall is Cannon Green, a quadrangle also bounded by West College, East Pyne, and Whig and Clio Halls on the south. In the center of the Green is the Big Cannon, a veteran of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and now the focal point of football bonfires and Class Day festivities. The Little Cannon, located between Whig and Clio, was used in the Revolution and became the prize in Princeton's "Cannon War" with Rutgers in the late 19th century. (F2)

Maclean House

Shortly after faculty and students first occupied Nassau Hall in 1756, President Aaron Burr Sr., father of a more famous son (Aaron Burr Jr. 1772), moved into the newly completed President's House next door. Designed by master builder Robert Smith of Philadelphia, this colonial home served as the residence of ten Princeton presidents, from Burr through James McCosh. After Prospect was acquired in 1878 for use as the president's



home, the building was known as the Dean's House and was occupied by the first seven deans of the faculty. In 1968, it became the home of the University's Alumni Council and was renamed Maclean House in honor of John Maclean Jr., founder of the Alumni Association (1826) and last of Princeton's presidents to occupy the house throughout his term. The **Orange Key Guide Service**, offering escorted tours of the campus, is also located in Maclean House.

Two of the trees on the lawn of Maclean House, those nearest Nassau Street, are of historical interest in their own right. These are the "Stamp Act Sycamores," planted in 1765 to commemorate the repeal of the Stamp Act, one of the most onerous instruments of British colonial oppression. (F2)

Stanhope Hall

Like many of Princeton's older buildings, Stanhope Hall has served the University in a variety of ways over the years. It is the third oldest building on campus, having been built in 1803 along with an identical twin on the opposite side of Nassau Hall. The twin, known as Philosophical Hall, was demolished

in 1873 to make way for the Chancellor Green Library (now the Student Center), but Stanhope remains.

Originally called the Library, Stanhope housed not only the College's book collection but also its two debating and literary societies, the American Whig and the Cliosophic. Later it became known as Geological Hall, and finally as Stanhope in honor of Princeton's seventh president, Samuel Stanhope Smith.



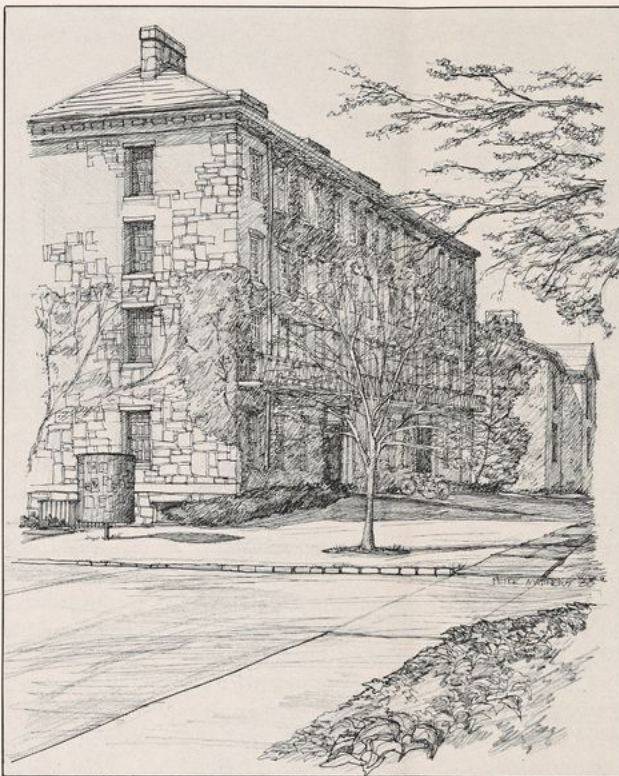
Today, Stanhope Hall is the home of the University's Security Office on the ground floor, and the Office of Communications/Publications, on the first and second floors. (F2)

West College

Princeton's first venture in constructing a building to be used solely as a dormitory was East College, probably designed by John Notman (architect also of Prospect), and erected in 1833 on the east side of Cannon Green. Its identical twin, West College, was built in 1836 on the west side, lending a pleasing symmetry to the campus behind Nassau Hall (which soon became known as "Old North"). East College was razed in 1896 to allow for the construction of Pyne Library (now East Pyne), but West College survives.

For over a hundred years, West College continued to serve as a dormitory, although its ground floor was an early home of the University Store. It was remodeled in 1925-26 by Aymar Embury

'00, who restored the original lines which had earlier been obscured and added the annex to the rear. Renovated again in 1964, West College has become the home of a number of undergraduate offices, including those of the Deans of the College and of Student Affairs, the Board of Advisers, Financial Aid and Student Employment, and the Registrar. The first floor of West College houses the University's Undergraduate Admission Office. (F3)



Whig and Clio Halls

Across Cannon Green from Nassau Hall are Princeton's twin Greek temples, Whig and Clio Halls. The present structures, designed in marble by A. Page Brown and erected in 1893, are slightly closer to each other than were their stucco and wooden predecessors dating from 1837. The buildings originally housed the American Whig Society and the Cliosophic Society, the nation's oldest college literary and debating clubs. In the years before the Revolution, the fledgling organizations helped such future leaders as James Madison 1771 (Whig) and Aaron Burr 1772 (Clio) de-

velop and hone their forensic skills. During the 19th century, extracurricular life at the college revolved around the activities of the societies. The two merged in 1929 to form the American Whig-Cliosophic Society, which remains Princeton's largest undergraduate organization and is commonly known as Whig-Clio. Its activities, including sponsorship of speakers involved in contemporary national and international issues, plus student debates and conferences, are now centered in Whig Hall.



Clio Hall was occupied after the merger by the undergraduate newspaper, the *Daily Princetonian*, and later by the Department of Music until the completion of the Woolworth Center for Musical Studies in 1963. The building currently houses Career Services and Personnel Services.

After being gutted by fire in 1969, the interior and east wall of Whig Hall were redesigned by the architectural firm of Gwathmey and Siegel. The building's striking new interior, completed in 1972, contains a large meeting room for speeches, debates, and conferences, along with several smaller rooms for gatherings of student groups. (E3)

Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library

The Library has had more homes over the years than any other department or office of the University. The first was a room on the second floor of Nassau Hall, to which two large boxes of books were brought from Newark in 1756. After the fire of 1802, the Library was moved in 1803 to the newly completed Stanhope Hall. It remained there until 1860, when it was returned to Nassau

Hall to occupy the building's new rear wing, now known as the Faculty Room. The Library acquired the first real home of its own with the completion of the Chancellor Green Library (now the Student Center) in 1873. The octagonal building was soon outgrown, however, and began serving as the Reference Room for the adjoining Pyne Library (now East Pyne) built in 1897.

While Pyne Library functioned admirably for a number of years, the rapidly expanding collection required a larger



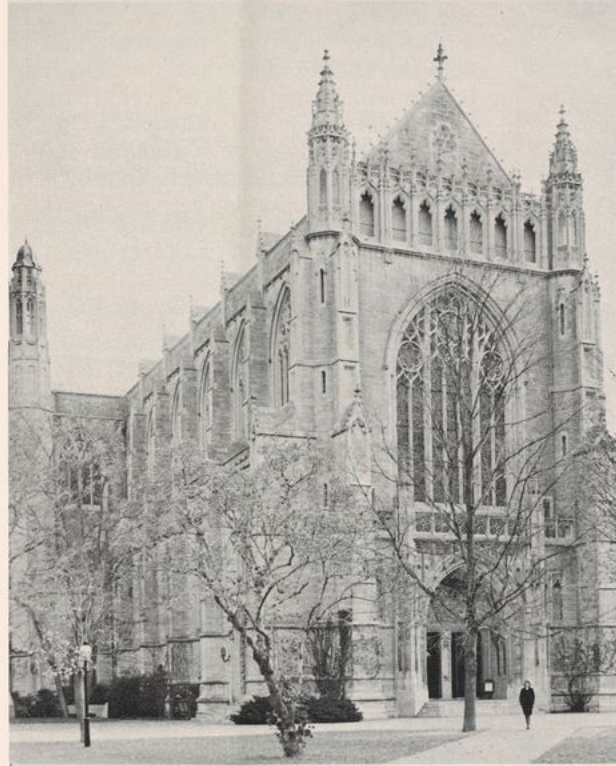
building by the 1940s, when gifts from the Firestone family, other groups, and individuals made it possible to plan for and build the Firestone Library. Completed in 1948, it was designed by R. B. O'Connor '20 and W. H. Kilham with an exterior intended to harmonize with its Gothic neighbors and an interior intended to challenge conventional thinking about how libraries should work. Rather than closing the stacks to readers, the Library seeks to bring books and people together by making the majority of its volumes accessible to the University community.

The Library's collections now include more than 3.5 million books and microforms. There are reading spaces for 2,000, study carrels for 500, and a number of offices and conference rooms. The Library maintains a number of special collections of rare books and manuscripts both in Firestone and in other campus locations. Among the most outstanding of these are the John Foster Dulles '08 Library of Diplomatic History (housed in a 1962 addition to Firestone); the Gest Oriental Library (in Palmer-Jones Hall) with one of the world's great collections of fine and rare Chinese books; and the Seeley G. Mudd

Manuscript Library, containing the papers of 20th century figures such as Bernard Baruch, James Forrestal '15, and Adlai E. Stevenson '22. (G2)

University Chapel

After the Marquand Chapel was destroyed by fire in 1920, President John Grier Hibben 1882 replaced it with the present Gothic structure inspired by the chapel of King's College, Cambridge. Hibben gave the lectern in memory of his



ancestor, Robert Cooper 1763, and the medieval French pulpit was given in memory of Wilton Merle-Smith 1877. Both the garden on the north side of the Chapel and the nave are named for Hibben.

Designed by Ralph Adams Cram, the Chapel took four years to build. It was dedicated in 1928, and contains more than a thousand memorials to donors who made its construction possible. It seats more than 2,000 people on pews made from Army surplus wood originally designated for Civil War gun carriages. The Chancel's oak paneling was carved in England from Sherwood Forest trees, also the source of wood for the bows and

arrows of Robin Hood and his men.

In accordance with the traditions of Gothic architecture, the Chapel's plan consists of four parts. The first of these is the narthex, a low-ceilinged front hall. The next is the Hibben Nave, the largest area of the Chapel. The widest section is the Crossing, with the Marquand Transept (named for Henry G. Marquand) on the left and the Braman Transept (for Chester Alwyn Braman) on the right. The fourth part, reached by the steps between the high pulpit and the lectern, is the

Milbank Choir or Chancel (for Elizabeth Milbank Anderson). This intimate area, the site of many weddings, is illuminated by windows showing scenes from four great works of literature: Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Dante's *Divina Commedia*, Malory's *Le Morte D'Arthur*, and Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

The Chapel's four great windows, depicting Endurance, Love, Truth, and Hope, are located at the building's extremities and are all visible from the Crossing. The North Window (Endurance), in the Marquand Transept, has Christ at the center surrounded by martyrs of the Church, including Joan of Arc. Above the Holy Table in the Chancel is the East Window (Love), showing Christ at the Last Supper with his disciples, sur-

rounded by parables and scenes from his ministry. The South Window (Truth), in the Braman Transept, portrays Christ and other teachers of the truth, including John Witherspoon (in the lower right corner), Princeton's sixth president and the only clergyman to sign the Declaration of Independence. Over the entrance is the West Window (Hope), with Christ in glory above the four rivers of Paradise. Other windows in the main body of the Chapel illustrate the life and teachings of Christ as recorded in the Four Gospels and rooted in the Old Testament.



McCosh Court

A major crossroads of student traffic at Princeton is McCosh Court, formed by McCosh and Dickinson Halls on the south and east, and the University Chapel on the north. McCosh Hall was the first of these buildings to be erected, and at the time of its dedication in 1906 was the largest building on campus. It was given, in the words of then President Woodrow Wilson, by "a small group of friends of the University...devoted to the memory of James McCosh," Princeton's eleventh president. In addition to four large lecture rooms and 14 recitation rooms, McCosh Hall contains 26 rooms especially designed for the small conferences introduced by Wilson as part of his preceptorial system in 1905. The building, now the home of the Department of English, was designed by Raleigh C. Gildersleeve in the Tudor Gothic style, with walls of the same gray Indiana limestone later used in the construction of the University Chapel and Dickinson Hall.

Dickinson Hall, the youngest of the three buildings, was completed in 1930 and dedicated as a memorial to Princeton's first president, Jonathan Dickinson. It was designed by Charles Z. Klauder to blend with McCosh Hall, which it adjoins, and the University Chapel, to which it is connected by the Rothschild Memorial Arch to complete the court. An earlier Dickinson Hall stood on the site of Firestone Library, but was destroyed by the same fire which claimed the Marquand Chapel in 1920. Dickinson now provides classrooms and offices for the Departments of Economics and History.

The Mather Sun Dial in McCosh Court was once the exclusive domain of Princeton seniors. Given to the Univer-



sity in 1907 by Sir William Mather, it is intended to "symbolize the connection between Oxford and Princeton...Great Britain and America." It is a replica of the Turnbull Sun Dial at Oxford's Corpus Christi College, with a column rising more than 20 feet and topped by a pelican (the symbol of Corpus Christi) in the act of self-sacrifice.

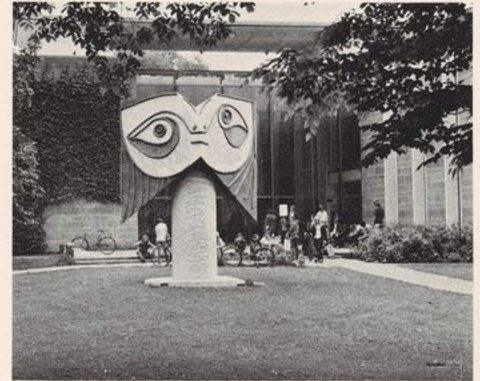
University Art Museum

Pablo Picasso's *Head of a Woman* stands at the entrance to the University Art Museum, heralding the wonders awaiting the visitor to McCormick Hall. The Museum's plan is remarkable for its openness, with almost all of the galleries and exhibits visible from the lobby. Because it is a teaching museum and an integral part of the Department of Art and Archaeology, its exhibits are timed to coincide with related course offerings.

The Museum's collections, shaped over the years by the Department's curriculum, span art from ancient to contemporary times, and concentrate on works from China, the Mediterranean, Western Europe, and the Americas. Representative elements of the collections include Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities; Medieval paintings, sculpture, and works of art such as a stained glass window from Chartres; and a large sampling of Renaissance paintings reflecting major artistic trends during that period. The Museum also maintains a collection of French works of the 18th and 19th centuries, and a group of American paintings and sculpture following the development of those arts in the United States.

The portion of McCormick Hall housing the Museum was erected in 1966, and was designed by the firm of

Steinmann and Cain. Together with Ralph Adams Cram's earlier wing of McCormick Hall (donated in 1922 by Cyrus McCormick 1879 and his family), they form Princeton's center for the study of art and archaeology. In addition to the Museum, the buildings house the Marquand Art Library (named for Professor Allan Marquand 1874, founder of both the department and the library), lecture rooms, classrooms, offices, and facilities for the Index of Christian Art.



The Museum is open from Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. It is closed on Mondays and holidays.

Prospect

Prospect is notable not only as the home of presidents of Princeton from James McCosh to Robert Goheen, but also as one of the few University buildings not originally a part of the campus. The Florentine-style mansion was designed by John Notman, architect also of the renovation of Nassau Hall following the fire of 1855, as the centerpiece of a 30-acre estate. The present house, completed in 1849, replaced an 18th century stone farmhouse built by Colonel George Morgan, an explorer of the Western United States and an Indian Affairs Agent who named his home "Prospect" on account of its commanding views of the surrounding countryside. Morgan's estate was a popular stopping off place in Revolutionary times, being visited by such diverse groups as a delegation of Delaware Indians, 2,000 mutinous soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line, and the Continental Congress.

The mansion was presented to Princeton in 1878 by Alexander and Robert L. Stuart, Scottish-American merchants, philanthropists, and devout Presbyterians. Its first resident, James McCosh, thought the house to be the finest in the world for a college president, and the grounds to be like Eden. As the campus enlarged, however, students began to take short cuts across the lawns and gardens, depriving Prospect of some of its Eden-like qualities. After a particularly flagrant instance of trespassing by



a rampaging football crowd, President Woodrow Wilson erected an iron fence enclosing five acres of the grounds in 1904.

In 1968, the Walter Lowrie '90 House (also designed by Notman) became the official president's home and Prospect became a dining and social facility for the University's faculty and employees. Prospect Garden, however, continues to be used by the president for official receptions. (G3)

School of Architecture

Even though Princeton's School of Architecture was not founded until 1919, studies in the field actually began with the arrival on campus of physicist Joseph Henry in 1832. He lectured on the history and appreciation of architecture, and gave the College the benefit of his expertise in devising its first long-range building plan. Henry's successors in the role of unofficial Professor of Architecture included the mathematician Albert B. Dod 1822, art historian Allan Marquand 1874, and the School's first Director, archaeologist



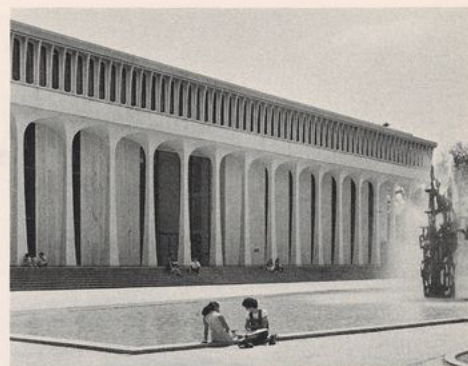
Howard Crosby Butler '92.

The School's first home was McCormick Hall, which it shared with the Department of Art and Archaeology. Its present headquarters (G3), completed in 1963, was designed by the firm of Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Partners, of which two principals (L. McLane Fisher '23 and Charles Nes '28) are School alumni. The building contains classrooms, drafting studios, a gallery, and the Urban and Environmental Studies Library. The School also maintains an Architectural Laboratory (I7) which serves as its research and demonstration center.

Woodrow Wilson School

The Woodrow Wilson School serves as the University's primary memorial to the 13th President of Princeton, who went on to become Governor of New Jersey and the 28th President of the United States. Founded in 1930 as a joint effort of the Departments of Economics, History, and Politics, the School was officially named in 1948 for Woodrow Wilson 1879. A graduate program was also established at that time, and was expanded in 1961 through the generosity of Charles S. Robertson '26 and his wife Marie. The Robertson gift also provided for the building of the School's new headquarters, replacing Corwin Hall (formerly Woodrow Wilson Hall) as the School's home.

The School's handsome exterior is surrounded by 58 quartz-surfaced concrete columns supporting the bulk of the building's weight. Architect Minoru Yamasaki (who also designed Peyton Hall) sought to embody the ideals of the School in the soaring open spaces of the building, which was dedicated in 1966 by President Lyndon B. Johnson and



Princeton President Robert F. Goheen '40. Sculptures in the building's lobby include "The World, 1964" by Harry Bertoia, a bronze bust of Woodrow Wilson by Jo Davidson, and one of Adlai E. Stevenson '22 by Ellen Simon. On the plaza in front of the School, James Fitzgerald's *Fountain of Freedom* serves as the centerpiece of the reflecting pool.

Housed within the building are facilities for both the undergraduate program and the graduate Master in Public Affairs and Ph.D. programs, including a library with study carrels, conference rooms, classrooms, and offices.

Natural History Museum

When Arnold Guyot, Princeton's first Professor of Geology and Geography (1854-84), founded the Natural History Museum in 1856, his small collection of specimens was displayed in what is now the Faculty Room of Nassau Hall. Today, the Museum contains several hundred thousand archaeological, biological, and geological specimens, and is located on the ground floor of the building named for Guyot. There are samples in the Museum of most of the world's minerals and gems, fossils brought back to Princeton from expeditions to the Far West and Patagonia, and fossils discovered during excavations for buildings on campus. Among the Museum's most popular displays are skeletons of a sabre-toothed tiger, a three-toed horse, a giant pig, a mastodon, and a 75-million-year-old baby duckbill dinosaur, one of 15 found in a nest in Montana in 1978.



Engineering Quadrangle

In 1921, the School of Engineering was organized as Princeton's second professional school, even though engineering courses had been part of the college's curriculum since 1875 when John C. Green, founder of the School of Science, endowed a chair in civil engineering. The School spent its first years in various campus locations before getting a home of its own in 1928, the John C. Green Engineering Building (now Green Hall).

By the 1950's the School's quarters had become cramped, and new facilities became a major focus of a capital fund drive resulting in the building of the Engineering Quadrangle in 1962. At the same time, the School's name was changed to the School of Engineering and Applied Science to reflect its true orientation.

The Engineering Quadrangle, or E-Quad, was designed by the architectural firm of Voorhees, Walker, Smith and Haines. It consists of a complex of seven connected buildings around a central court, and contains 120 laboratories, 25 classrooms, a library, a machine shop, a convocation room, and more than 125 faculty offices and graduate study spaces. Of the seven units, five are named for faculty and alumni: George Erle Beggs (Professor of Civil Engineering 1915-39); Cyrus Fogg Brackett (Professor of Physics 1873-1908; head of the Department of Electrical Engineering 1889-1908); John Thomas Duffield 1841 (Professor of Mechanics and Mathematics 1854-98); James E. Hayes, C.E. 1895, E.E. 1897; and John Maclean, first Professor of Chemistry in the United States and father of Princeton's 10th president. The sixth unit is the library, named for its principal donor, the Class of 1900.

The seventh building is the Energy Research Laboratory, completed in 1979, whose construction was made possible by gifts from alumni, foundations, and corporations. It was designed by Sert, Jackson and Associates, and is devoted to fundamental engineering research on problems of energy conversion, conservation, and resources. The central court is a memorial to Stephen F. Voorhees '00, architect and University Trustee. (J2)



Graduate College

The Graduate College, a complex of residential and dining areas for Princeton's graduate students at the western edge of campus overlooking Springdale Golf Course, was the first facility of its kind in the United States. Its Gothic dining hall, soaring tower, and dormitory courts were designed by Ralph Adams Cram, architect also of the University Chapel. Cram worked on the plans for the College in collaboration with Andrew Fleming West 1874, the first Dean of the Graduate School (1900-28), who is memorialized in R. Tait McKenzie's statue in the main quadrangle.

The Graduate College was dedicated in 1913, with its various parts named for its founders and benefactors. Thomson College, the main quadrangle, is a memorial to U. S. Senator John R. Thomson 1817 by his wife, Mrs. J. R. Thomson Swann; Procter Hall, the dining room, was given by William C. Procter 1883 in memory of his parents; Pyne Tower, home of the Master in Residence, was named for M. Taylor Pyne 1877, chairman of the Graduate School Committee at the time of the College's construction; and Wyman

House, home of the Dean of the Graduate School, is a memorial to the School's first benefactor, Isaac C. Wyman 1848.

Cleveland Tower, rising 173 feet above the surrounding landscape, is one of the Princeton area's most prominent landmarks. It was erected by public subscription as a memorial to Grover Cleveland, the 24th President of the United States and a University Trustee (1901-08), who spent his retirement years in Princeton. The Tower's belfry



features a 67-bell carillon, the gift of the Class of 1892, with a range of more than five octaves.

A quadrangle known as the North Court was added in 1927 with a further gift from William C. Procter. One of the modern quadrangles built in 1963 is named for Procter, while the other serves as a memorial to three distinguished graduates of the School: Karl T. Compton *12, Wilson M. Compton *15, and Arthur H. Compton *16.

Many of the Graduate School's married students live in Lawrence Court, an apartment complex built in 1966 from a design by Fisher, Nes and Campbell, and named for William W. Lawrence 1878. Others are housed in the bungalows of the Butler tract, erected in 1947 and named for the William Allen Butler family, the benefactors.

Dormitories

Perhaps the best evidence of Princeton's experimentation over the years with various architectural styles can be seen in its many dormitories. There is the elaborately Victorian Witherspoon Hall (E3), where Woodrow Wilson 1879 spent his senior year, built in 1877 from a design by R.H. Robertson. Brown Hall (F4) was modeled after a Florentine palace by John Lyman Faxon, and represents a style the University chose not



son's dining and social center, and the home of its Julian Street Library, named for the author and collaborator of Booth Tarkington '93. The newer of the colleges is Princeton Inn, designed by Andrew J. Thomas as a hotel and converted by the University in 1970. More than 500 students are housed in the Inn and an annex designed by J. Robert Hillier '59 and completed in 1971. In addition to extensive dining and social facilities, the Inn maintains the Norman Thomas '05 Library, named for the six-

Class of 1922 Dormitory (1964). Designed by Hugh Stubbins; contains rooms for 36 students. (G5)

Class of 1940 Dormitory (1964). Designed by Hugh Stubbins; contains rooms for 60 students. (F5)

Class of 1941 Dormitory (1964). Designed by Hugh Stubbins; contains rooms for 66 students. (G5)

Class of 1942 Dormitory (1964). Designed by Hugh Stubbins; contains rooms for 84 students. (F5)

Cuyler Hall (1912). Named in honor of Cornelius C. Cuyler 1879; designed by Day Brothers and Kaluder; contains rooms for 121 students. (F4)

Albert B. Dod Hall (1890). Given by Mrs. David Brown in memory of her brother, Albert Baldwin Dod 1822, Professor of Mathematics (1830-45); designed by John Lyman Faxon; contains rooms for 133 students. (F3)

Edwards Hall (1880). Named in honor of Jonathan Edwards, third President of Princeton (January-March 1758); designed by E. D. Lindsey; contains rooms for 79 students. (F3)

Hamilton Hall (1911). Given by the Classes of 1884 and 1885 in honor of John Hamilton, Acting Governor of the Province of New Jersey (1746-47), who granted the college charter; designed by Day Brothers and Kaluder; contains rooms for 84 students. (E2)

Holder Hall and Tower (1910). Given by Mrs. Russell Sage in memory of an ancestor, Christopher Holder; designed by Day Brothers and Kaluder; contains rooms for 291 students. (E2)

Adrian H. Joline Hall (1932). Given by Mary E. Larkin Joline in memory of her husband, Adrian H. Joline 1870; designed by Charles Z. Klauder; contains rooms for 103 students. (E2)

Laughlin Hall (1926). Given by James Laughlin 1868; designed by Day and Klauder; contains rooms for 79 students. (E3)

Stafford Little Hall (1899-1902). Given by Henry Stafford Little 1844; designed by Cope and Stewardson; contains rooms for 195 students. (E3)

Lockhart Hall (1927). Given by James H. Lockhart '87; designed by Charles Z. Klauder; contains rooms for 102 students. (E3)

Lourie-Love Hall (1964). Given by Charter Trustees Donald B. Lourie '22 and George H. Love '22; designed by Hugh Stubbins; contains rooms for 78 students. (F5)

Patton Hall (1906). Given by the ten classes from 1892 to 1901 inclusive in honor of Francis L. Patton, Princeton's 12th president; designed by Benjamin W. Morris; contains rooms for 165 students. (F5)

Pyne Hall (1922). Named in honor of M. Taylor Pyne 1877, Trustee of Princeton (1885-1921); designed by Day and Klauder; contains rooms for 236 students. (E4)

Walker Memorial Dormitory (1929). Given by members of his family in memory of James Theodore Walker '27; designed by Charles Z. Klauder; contains rooms for 89 students. (F4)

to pursue. Blair Hall (E3), on the other hand, was the first dormitory to be built (1897) in what was to become the predominant mode on campus, Collegiate Gothic. It was designed by the firm of Cope and Stewardson, and at the time of its construction marked the western boundary of campus. The Spelman Halls (E5), designed by I. M. Pei and Partners and completed in 1973, have been likened to a whitewashed Tuscan village. They stand in stark contrast to their Gothic neighbors, but are linked to them by the vistas along the diagonal axes of the complex.

Room configurations in dormitories vary widely, with suites occupied by two to twelve students, double and single rooms, and the Spelman Halls apartments. An alternative is offered by the two residential colleges, and by cooperative living groups. The older of the two residential colleges is Woodrow Wilson College (F-G5), founded in 1957 and housed since 1960 in a group of five dormitories (Class of 1937, 1938, and 1939 Dormitories, and Dodge-Osborn and Gauss Halls) occupied by 400 students. Wilcox Hall, designed by the firm of Sherwood, Mills and Smith (also the architects of the dormitories), is Wil-

time Socialist candidate for the presidency.

The University's other dormitories are listed below, along with their dates of construction, major donors, designers, occupancies, and locations.

Campbell Hall (1909). Given by the Class of 1877 and named for their president, John A. Campbell; designed by Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson; contains rooms for 114 students. (E2)

Class of 1901 Dormitory (1926). Designed by Day and Klauder; contains rooms for 155 students. (E4)

Class of 1903 Dormitory (1929). Designed by Charles Z. Klauder; contains rooms for 144 students. (F4)

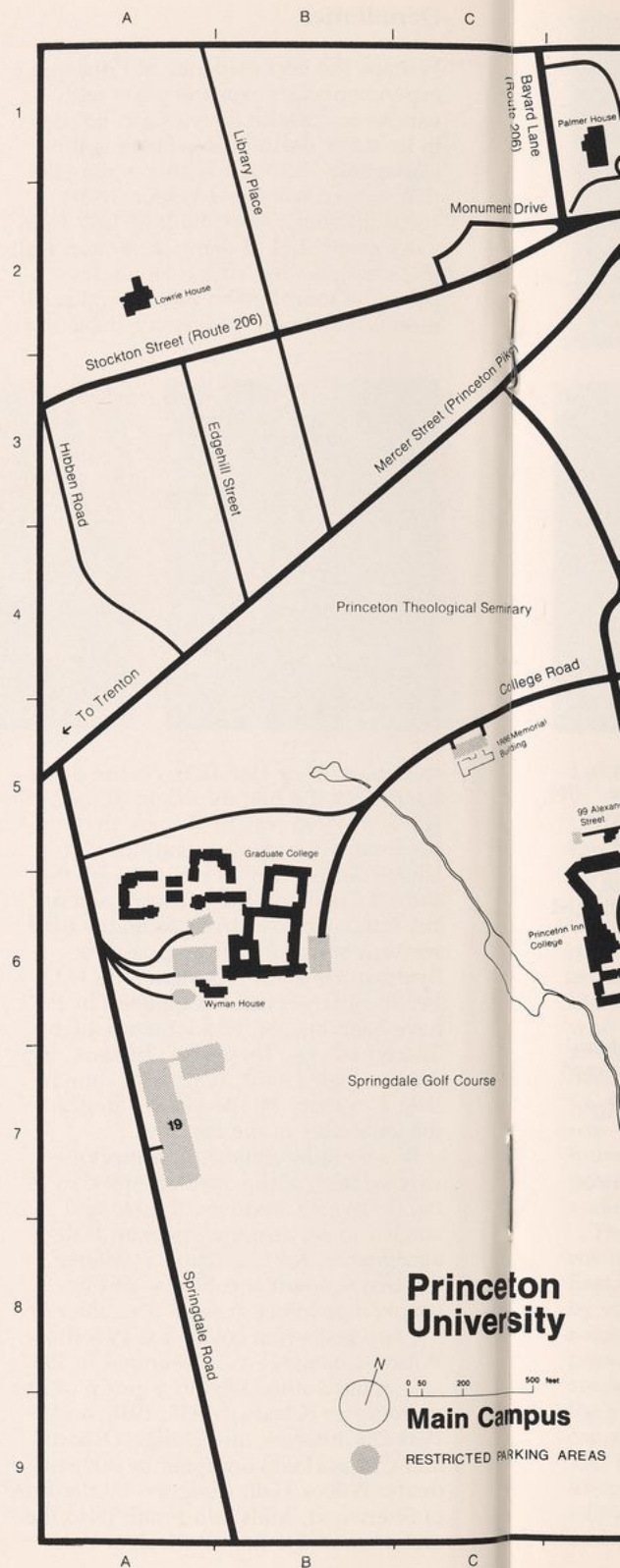
Class of 1904-Howard Henry Memorial Dormitory (1923). Given by the class, family, and friends of Howard Houston Henry '04 and Samuel Franklin Pogue '04, both killed in World War I; designed by Zantzinger, Borie and Medary; contains rooms for 153 students. (E4)

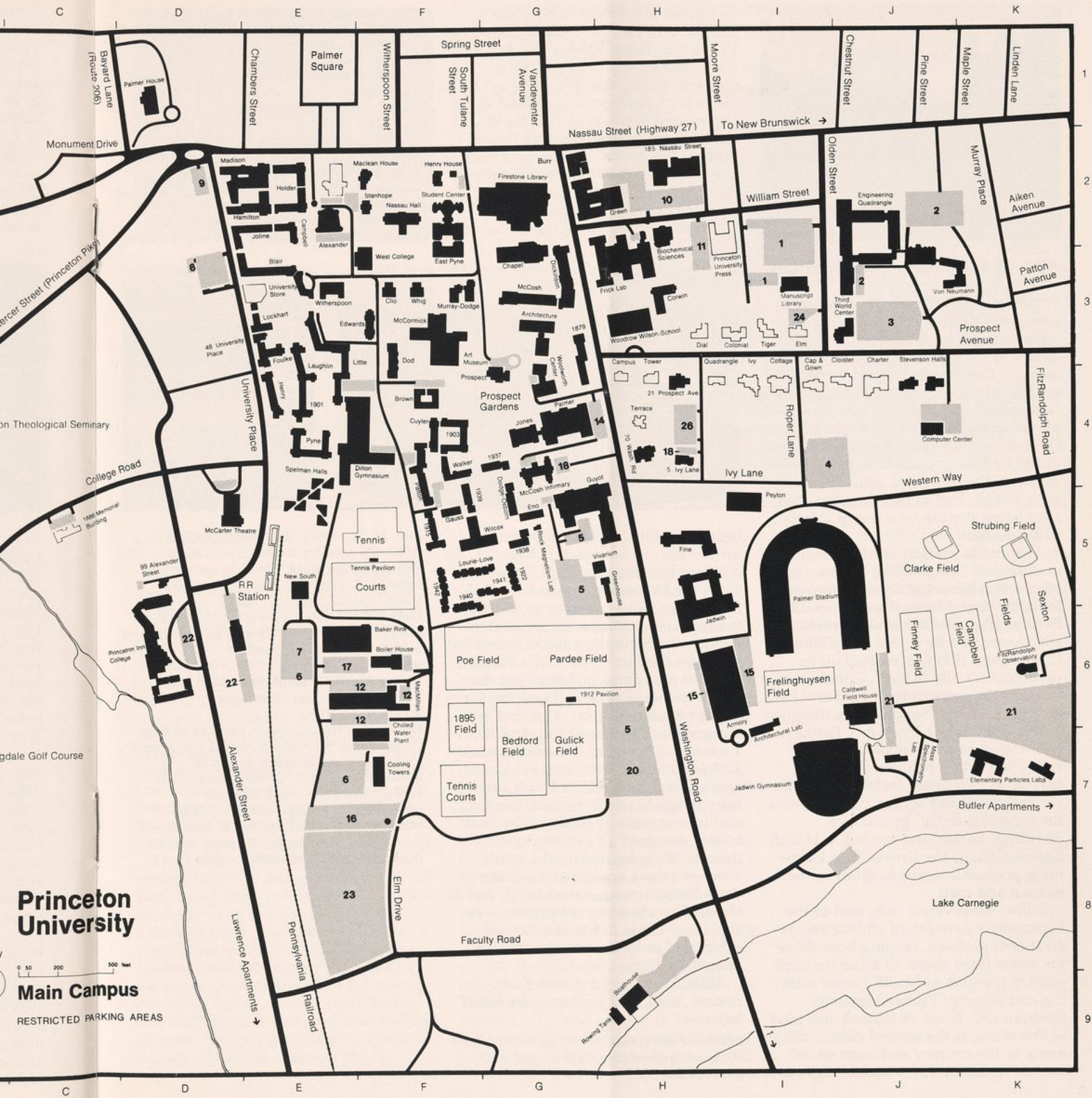
Class of 1905-Walter L. Foulke Memorial Dormitory (1923). Given by the class, family, and friends of John Baird Atwood '05, Walter Longfellow Foulke '05, and Henry Steele Morrison '05, all killed in World War I; designed by Zantzinger, Borie and Medary; contains rooms for 125 students. (E3)

Class of 1915 Dormitory (1949). Designed by Aymar Embury '00; contains rooms for 64 students. (F5).

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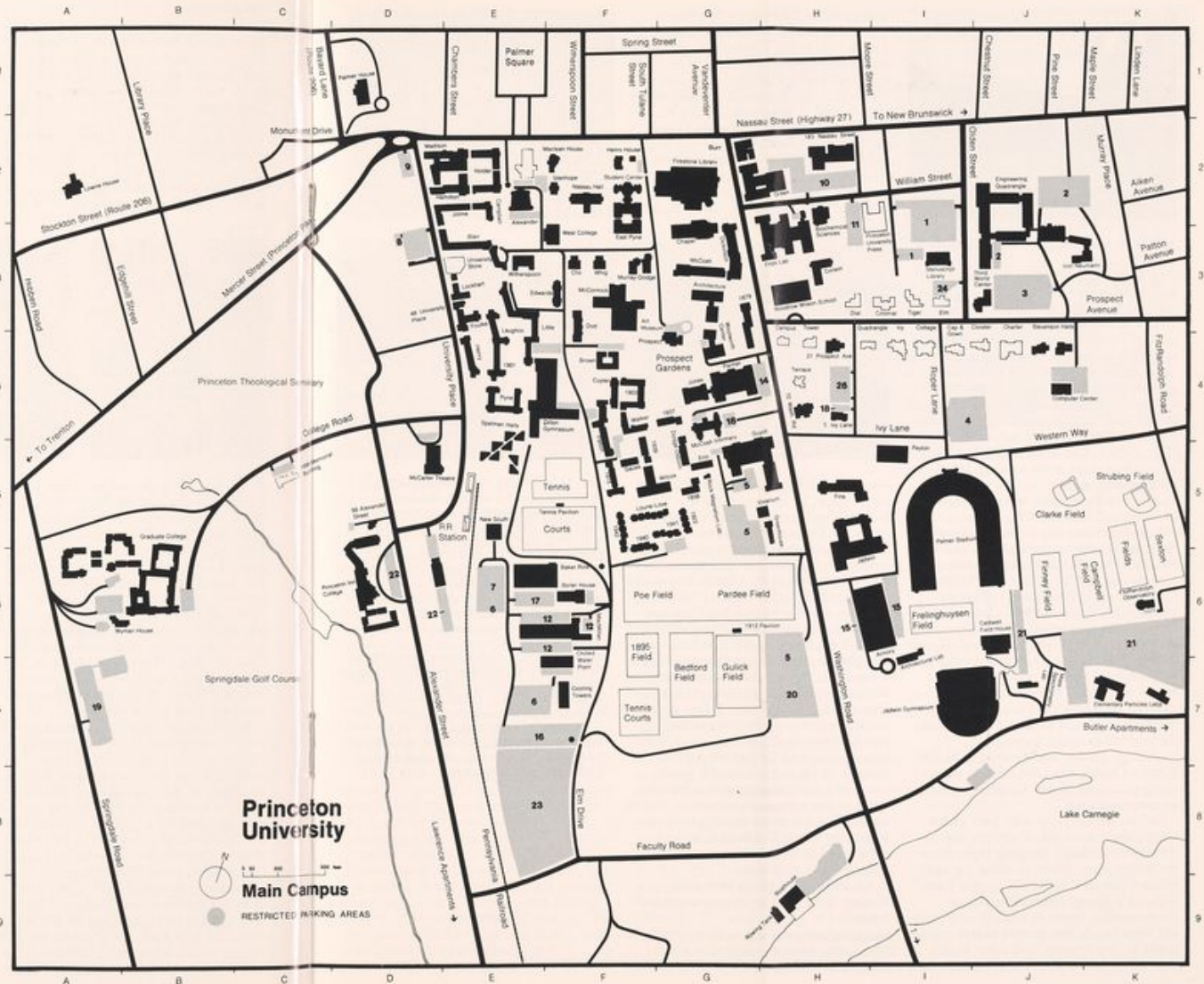


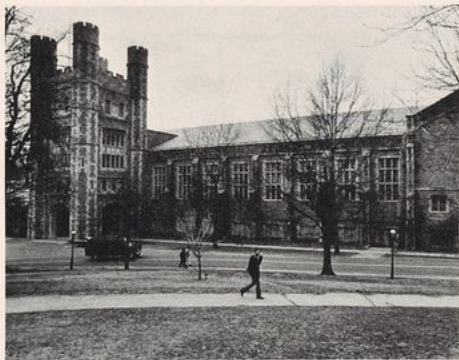
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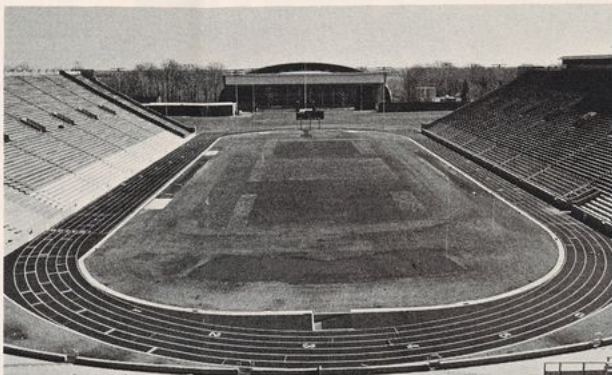
Athletic and Recreational Facilities

Princeton's first playing fields were its lawns, with Cannon Green being especially popular for intramural football games in the middle years of the 19th century. Even at the time of the world's second intercollegiate football game in November, 1869 (the first had been played at Rutgers a week earlier), the College had no official football field, and in fact had no gymnasium either. Unfortunately, the first gym, actually no more than a shed, had to be burned in 1865 after being slept in by a tramp infected with smallpox.

A gym was erected on the present site of Campbell Hall in 1870, and was replaced by University Gymnasium, at the time the largest in the country, in 1903. Finally, after the University Gymnasium was devastated by a 1944 fire, Dillon Gymnasium (E4) was erected on its predecessor's site in 1947. Constructed through the generosity of Herbert Lowell Dillon '07, the building was designed in the Gothic style by Aymar Embury '00, who did not overlook the opportunity to portray helmeted football players as gargoyles. Included in Dillon are basketball and squash courts; rooms for general exercise, gymnastics, wrestling, karate, and fencing; a Health Fitness Center; the University's swimming pool; and locker facilities for both women and men.

Dillon, however, is only part of the University's network of athletic and recreational facilities, ranging from those for major team sports to those for such solitary pursuits as health fitness training and jogging. Palmer Memorial Stadium (I6), home of football and track at Princeton, is the second oldest college arena in the country and seats 46,000. It was designed by H.J. Hardenbergh, and

was given in memory of Stephen S. Palmer, a University Trustee (1908-13), by his son, Edgar Palmer '03. At the horseshoe stadium's open end is Caldwell Fieldhouse (J6), designed by the firm of Steinmann, Cain and White, and named in honor of Charles W. Caldwell '25, Varsity Football Coach (1945-56). It provides locker and training facilities for the stadium, nearby playing fields, and its mammoth neighbor, Jadwin Gymnasium (I7). Completed in 1968 with funds from the



bequest of Ethel S. Jadwin and named for her son, L. Stockwell Jadwin '28, the building by Steinmann and Cain provides the University's main basketball floor, large indoor practice spaces for field sports, playing areas for winter sports, tennis courts, a track, and office space for the Department of Athletics.

Other prominent buildings are the Baker Memorial Rink (E6) and the Class of 1887 Boathouse (H9). The Rink was designed by the firm of Coy and Rice as a memorial to one of Princeton's finest athletes, Hobart A. H. Baker '14, who was killed in World War I. It is used for intercollegiate and intramural hockey, and for recreational skating. The Boathouse, designed by Pennington Satterthwaite '93, is located on the north shore of Lake Carnegie and accommodates locker rooms, a workshop, and 32 shells. The adjoining rowing tank, designed by Louis T. Klauder '30 and completed in 1972, contains practice spaces for 16 oarsmen.

Athletic fields, along with their donors, uses, and locations, are listed below:

Bedford Field (1934). Given by Paul Bedford '97; used for freshman football and intramurals. (G7)

Brokaw Field (1893). Given by alumni; contains 27 tennis courts, and a pavilion given by Dean Mathey '12 and designed by Ballard, Todd and Snibbe (1961). (F5)
Campbell Field (1909). Given in memory of Tyler Campbell '43, killed in World War II; used for freshman football and lacrosse. (K6)

Clarke Field (1961). Given in honor of William J. Clarke, Varsity Baseball Coach (1909-44); used as the varsity baseball diamond. (J5)

Class of 1895 Field (1929). Given by the Class; used for intramural athletics. (F7)

Finney Field (1962). Given in memory of Dr.



John M. T. Finney '85, Charter Trustee (1910-42); used for football and lacrosse. (J6)

Frelinghuysen Field. Given in memory of Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen '04; used for varsity football practice. (I6)

Gulick Field (1952). Given by Archibald A. Gulick '97, University Trustee (1939-59); used for 150-pound football and intramurals. (G7)

Pardee Field. Given in memory of Ario Pardee '97; used for soccer and intramurals. (G6)

Poe Field (1916). Given in memory of John Prentiss Poe '95, killed in World War I; used for lacrosse and intramurals. (G6)

Sexton Field (1962). Given in memory of Herbert Bradley Sexton; used for intercollegiate athletic contests. (K6)

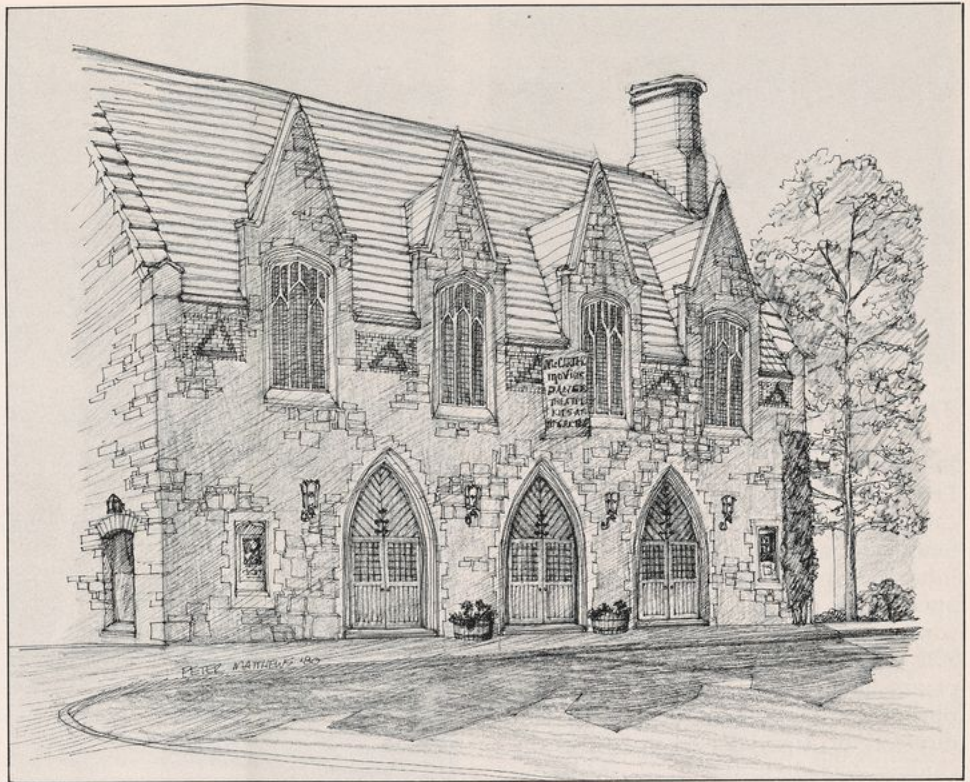
Strubing Field (1962). Given in memory of John Kelley Strubing Jr. '20; used as the freshman baseball diamond. (K5)



Lake Carnegie

Officially known as Carnegie Lake, this three-and-one-half-mile-long body of water was a gift to the University from industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie in 1906, and was formed by damming the confluence of Stony Brook and the Millstone River at Kingston. At the time of its dedication, Carnegie, who was appalled by the injuries suffered by football players, expressed the desire that rowing would soon surpass football in popularity. President Woodrow Wilson, however, noted with good humor that he had hoped for a more practical gift, saying "We needed bread and you gave us cake."

The Lake's 2,000-yard straightaway rowing course is one of the finest in the East, being sheltered from crosswinds by virtue of its location and the surrounding trees. The Lake has become a popular recreational setting for both students and community residents over the years, providing a place for rowing, canoeing, sailing, skating, and fishing. The old Delaware-Raritan Canal and its towpath, which run parallel to the Lake, add greatly to the charm of the area. (K8)



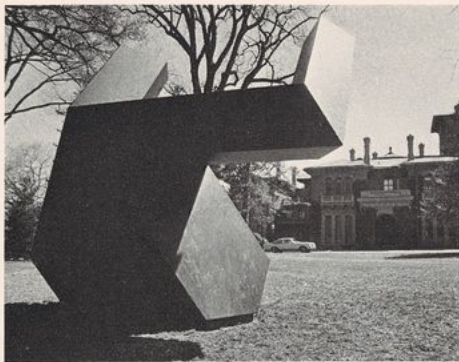
McCarter Theatre

Princeton's Triangle Club has been staging musical comedies since 1893. Booth Tarkington '93 persuaded the Club, originally known as the Princeton College Dramatic Association, to adopt the name of "that sometime musical instrument" and to concentrate on a unique brand of college musicals and revues written by undergraduates such as F. Scott Fitzgerald '17. The Club's name was confirmed by a favorite student ramble, the "Triangle Walk" along Mercer Street to either Lovers' Lane or Quaker Road, and then across to Stockton Street and back into town.

After presenting its first performances in dining halls, the Triangle Club acquired a modest home of its own in 1895, called the Casino, which was destroyed by fire in 1924. Then, with funds accumulated over the years and a substantial gift from Thomas N. McCarter '88, the Club led in the building of its current home, McCarter Theatre. The Theatre was designed by D. K. Este Fisher Jr. '13, and opened in February, 1930, with "The Golden Dog" featuring Joshua Logan '31 and James Stewart '32.

McCarter Theatre was acquired by the

University in 1950, but continues to be the home of the Triangle Club. It is also the home of professional theatre in Princeton, and offers a full range of cultural events to the community, including dance, films, lectures, and concerts. (D5)



The Putnam Collection

Beyond the walls of the Art Museum is Princeton's largest sculpture gallery: its campus. The Putnam Collection of Sculpture, a memorial to Lieutenant John B. Putnam Jr. '45 from an anonymous donor, consists of works by some of the best known sculptors of the 20th century displayed in courtyards, plazas, lawns, and lobbies all over campus. Alumni who were past or present directors of American art museums, including Alfred H. Barr Jr. '22 (Museum of Modern Art), Thomas P. F. Hoving '53 (Metropolitan Museum of Art), P. Joseph Kelleher '47 (University Art Museum), and William M. Milliken '11 (Cleveland Museum of Art), formed the committee which selected the sculptures during 1969 and 1970.

Sculptors represented in the Putnam Collection, along with the locations and particulars of their works, are listed below.

Reg Butler (British, 1913-). *The Bride*, bronze, 1954-61, located in Hamilton Court. (E2)

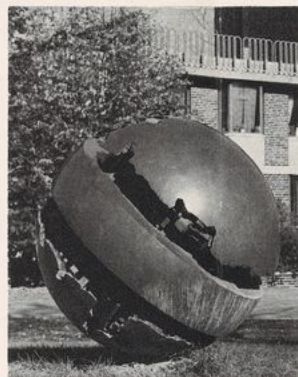
Alexander Calder (American, 1898-1976). *Five Disks: One Empty*, painted steel, 1970, located in the plaza between Fine and Jadwin Halls. (H5)

Sir Jacob Epstein (British, American-born, 1880-1959). *Professor Albert Einstein*, bronze, 1933, located in Fine Hall Library. (H5)

Naum Gabo (American, Russian-born, 1890-1977). *Spheric Theme*, stainless steel, 1973-74, located in front of the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library. (I3)

Michael David Hall (American, 1941-). *Mastodon VI*, bronze and aluminum, 1968, located in front of the MacMillan Building. (F6)

Gaston Lachaise (American, French-born, 1882-1935). *Floating Figure*, bronze, 1927, located in Compton Court at the Graduate College. (A5)



Jacques Lipchitz (American, Lithuanian-born, 1891-1973). *Song of the Vowels*, bronze, 1931-32, located in the plaza between Firestone Library and the University Chapel. (G2)

Clement Meadmore (American, Australian-born, 1929-). *Upstart 2*, painted Cor-ten steel, 1970; located in front of the Engineering Quadrangle. (J2)

Sir Henry Moore (British, 1898-). *Oval with Points*, bronze, 1968-70, located between Stanhope Hall and West College. (F2)

Masayuki Nagare (Japanese, 1923-). *Stone Riddle*, dark granite, 1967, located in Voorhees Court at the Engineering Quadrangle. (J2)

Louise Nevelson (American, Russian-born, 1900-). *Atmosphere and Environment X*, Cor-ten steel, 1969-70, located between Nassau Street and Firestone Library. (G2)

Isamu Noguchi (American, 1904-). *White Sun*, white marble, 1966, located in the main lobby of Firestone Library. (G2)

Eduardo Paolozzi (British, Scottish-born, 1924-). *Marok-Marok-Miosa*, welded aluminum, 1965, located in the main lobby of the Architecture Building. (G3)

Antoine Pevsner (French, Russian-born, 1886-1962). *Construction in the Third and Fourth Dimension*, bronze, 1962, located in the courtyard of Jadwin Hall. (H5)

Pablo Picasso (Spanish, 1881-1973). *Head of a Woman*, cast concrete, 1971, located in front of the University Art Museum. (F3)

Arnaldo Pomodoro (Italian, 1926-). *Sphere VI*, polished bronze, 1966, located in the courtyard formed by Lourie-Love, 1922, 1940, 1941, and 1942 Halls. (F5)

George Rickey (American, 1907-). *Two Planes Vertical Horizontal II*, stainless steel, 1970, located on the lawn between East Pyne Building and Murray-Dodge Hall. (F3)

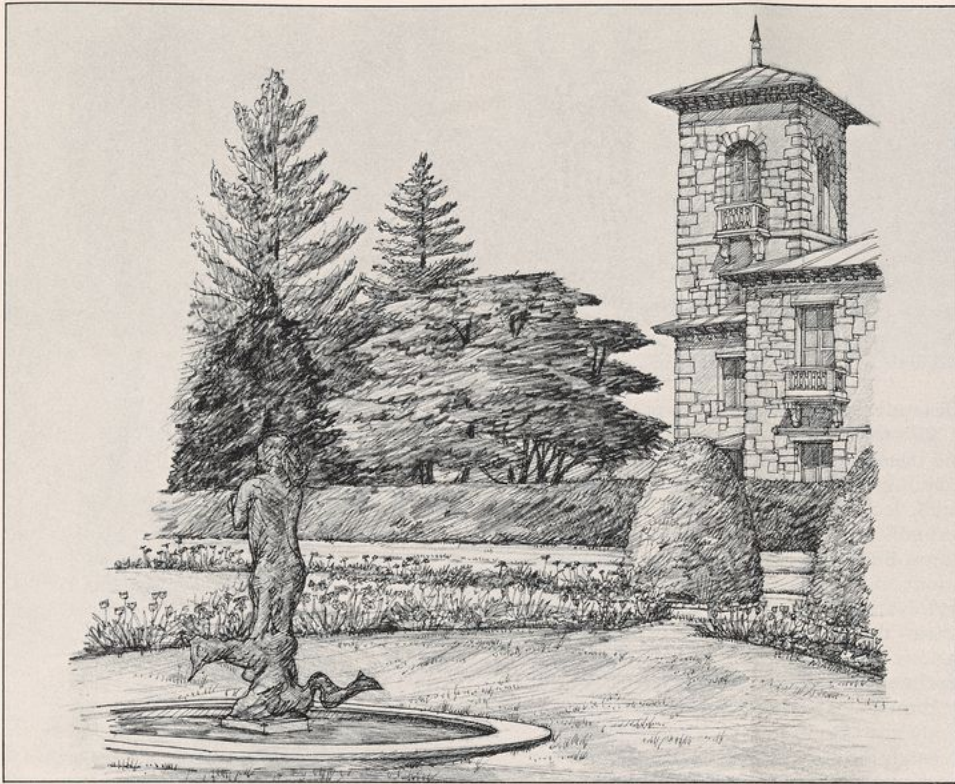
David Smith (American, 1906-65). *Cubi XIII*, stainless steel, 1963, located on the lawn between Spelman Halls and New South Building. (E5)

Tony Smith (American, 1912-). *Moses*, painted steel, 1969-70, located on the lawn in front of Prospect. (G3)

Kenneth Snelson (American, 1927-). *Northwood II*, stainless steel, 1970, located in Procter Court at the Graduate College. (A5)

A recent addition to the campus sculptures, although not part of the Putnam Collection, is sculptor George Segal's *Abraham and Isaac: In Memory of May 4th, 1970*. Commissioned as a monument to the tragic deaths of four students at Kent State University, the work was donated to the University by the Mildred Andrews Foundation.

Top, left to right: Tony Smith's *Moses*, Butler's *The Bride*, Calder's *Five Disks: One Empty*, and Moore's *Oval with Points*. Bottom, left to right: Pomodoro's *Sphere VI*, and Rickey's *Two Planes Vertical Horizontal II*.



Prospect Garden

An article in the *New Yorker* recounts the story of a Harvard alumnus inquiring of a Princeton man whether, lacking a law school and a medical school, Princeton at least had an arboretum. "Our entire campus is an arboretum," was the Princetonian's reply.

The point made by our quick-witted alumnus is nowhere more evident than in Prospect Garden. The grounds surrounding the house present an ever-changing array of trees, bushes, plants, and flowers, from the commonplace to the exotic. Planting in the Garden began shortly after the house was completed in 1849, with the help of an Englishman named Petrey who brought in the Cedar of Lebanon, the hawthorn, and the yew which stand near the tower on the west side. The Cedar is a magnificent specimen, and one of the highlights of the Garden. Its bark ranges in color from black to gray to almost lavender at the base; its evergreen, matted needles are deep green; its profuse lichens are bright yellow-green.

While the Garden has been shaped and changed over the years by Prospect's various owners and residents,

many of its trees predate the house, notably the tulip trees and American beech which are native to the area. The tulip trees are the largest in the Garden, reaching more than 100 feet into the air and measuring six feet in diameter at breast height. One stands on the north lawn and frames the house, while the other shelters the new glass-enclosed dining room to the south and softens the transition from old to new. The trees are members of the magnolia family, and produce rather inconspicuous green, tulip-like flowers each June. The 70-foot American beech near the entrance to the Garden has high branches extending over the roof of the neighboring Art Museum. It is especially handsome in the fall when its foliage turns deep bronze.

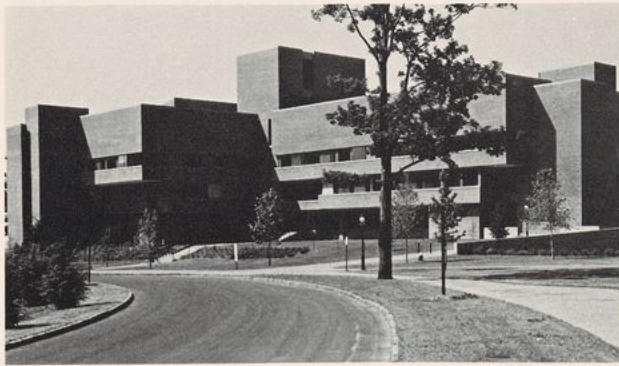
The native trees and the Cedar are the oldest in the Garden, but others are much older in origin. The Dawn Redwood and the Ginkgo are descendants of trees that have been around, according to fossil evidence, for millions of years. Prospect's redwood was planted in 1948 from a seed brought from China, and is already over 75 feet tall with a span of more than 30 feet. Unlike West Coast redwoods, its blue-green



leaves turn the same rust-red as the bark in autumn and drop. The redwood is surrounded by smaller Douglas fir and hemlock on the west side of the Garden. The Ginkgo, or maidenhair trees, are slow-growing and free of pests, factors which have undoubtedly contributed to their hardiness and longevity. The tall, straight-trunked trees, which were favorites in Chinese and Japanese temple gardens, are easily identifiable by their fan-shaped leaves and horizontal leaf veins in the summer, and by the leaf spurs on the branches in the winter.

Of the domestic trees in the Garden, 19 are native to the Eastern United States, four to the Pacific Northwest, two to the Rockies, and one to California. The many foreign trees are native to such diverse areas as China, India, and Spain. Included among these are Japanese dogwood (actually native to China), Himalayan pine, and European beech, a pair of which stand behind Tony Smith's *Moses* on the north lawn. At least one example of each variety of tree is labeled with the botanical and common names. The Garden's location, protected from strong winds and situated at the top of a hill providing excellent drainage, makes it possible for this wide variety of specimens to grow and flourish.

The flower garden at the rear of Prospect was laid out in approximately its present form by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, after her husband had the iron fence erected around the Garden's perimeter to control student traffic in 1904. Mrs. Wilson also supervised the planting of the evergreens, predominantly Canadian hemlock, which serve as a backdrop for the flower garden. The flowers are changed at regular intervals throughout the growing season. (G4)



Other Buildings

Closely allied to the campus, although not officially part of it, are the undergraduate eating clubs along Prospect Avenue. A distinctive feature of nonacademic life at Princeton, most of these dining and social organizations sprang up in the late years of the 19th century or the early years of the 20th. In the fall of 1978, 13 of the original 20 eating clubs were in operation. Proceeding down Prospect Avenue from Washington Road, they are, on the right: Campus Club 1900, Tower Club 1902, the former Cannon Club, Quadrangle Club 1901, Ivy Club 1879, Cottage Club 1886, Cap & Gown Club 1890, Cloister Inn 1912, Charter Club 1901, and the former Court and Key & Seal Clubs. On the left side of the street are: Dial Lodge 1907, Colonial Club 1891, Tiger Inn 1890, and Elm Club 1895. Around the corner from Prospect Avenue on Washington Road is Terrace Club 1904. (H-J4)

Another interesting facet of the campus is the Princeton University Store, an outgrowth of an undergraduate enterprise which is now run as a cooperative society. Although founded as a bookstore headquartered in West College, the University Store is now a small department store with its own building, designed by Eldredge Snyder '22 and completed in 1958, at 36 University Place. (E3)

The campus contains many more buildings than can be described in this guide. Most of those not detailed elsewhere are listed below, along with their dates of construction, major donors, architects, and functions.

Alexander Hall (1892). Given by Mrs. Charles B. Alexander; designed by William A. Potter and decorated with sculptures by J. Massey Rhind and mosaics by J.A. Holzer; used for public lectures, concerts, and University convocations. (E2)

Aaron Burr Hall (1891; formerly Green Hall Annex and the Chemical Engineering Laboratory). Named for Princeton's second president; houses the Department of Anthropology and various offices. (G2)

Biochemical Sciences Building (1979). Given by alumni and foundations; designed by Davis Brody and Associates; provides teaching and research facilities for the Department of Biochemical Sciences. (H2)

Chancellor Green Student Center (1873). Given by John C. Green in honor of his brother, Chancellor (of New Jersey) Henry W. Green 1820; designed by William A. Potter; converted to campus social center in 1954. (F2)

Computer Center (1968). Designed by Walker O. Cain; contains offices, lecture rooms, and operating space. (J4)

Corwin Hall (1952; formerly Woodrow Wilson Hall). Given by alumni and friends, renamed in 1963 in honor of Edward S. Corwin, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence and first chairman of the Department of Politics; designed by Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith; houses the Department of Politics and the Center of International Studies. (H3)

East Pyne Building (1897). Given by Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne; designed by William A. Potter; includes offices and classrooms for language departments. (F2)

Eno Hall (1924). Given by Henry Lane Eno and Professor Howard Crosby Warren '89; designed by Day and Klauder; houses offices and laboratories of the Department of Biology. (G5)

Fine Hall (1968). Named in honor of Henry Burchard Fine 1880, Dod Professor of Mathematics (1898-1928), Dean of the Faculty (1903-12), and Dean of the Departments of Science (1900-28); designed by Warner, Burns, Toan and Lunde; contains classrooms, offices, and a library for the Departments of Mathematics and Statistics. (H5)

FitzRandolph Observatory (1934). Holds a 36-inch reflecting telescope installed in 1966, as well as computing rooms and laboratory facilities. (K6)

Five Ivy Lane (1928; formerly Arbor Inn, acquired by the University in 1941). Houses the Center for Continuing Education. (H4)

Forty-Eight University Place. Contains offices for the *Daily Princetonian*, the *Tiger*, the *Nassau Herald*, the *Bric-a-Brac* (yearbook), and other publications and clubs. (E3)

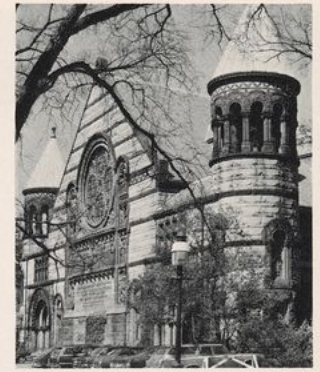
Henry C. Frick Laboratory (1929). Given by Henry C. Frick; designed by Charles Z. Klauder, with a 1963 addition by O'Connor and Kilham; includes the offices, Kresge Auditorium, lecture and recitation rooms, laboratories, and library of the Department of Chemistry. (H3)

John C. Green Hall (1927). Named in honor of the founder of the University's School of Science; designed by Charles Z. Klauder, remodeled in 1963 by Francis W. Roudebush; houses the Departments of Psychology and Sociology. (G2)

Guyot Hall (1909). Named in honor of Arnold Guyot, Princeton's first Professor of Geology and Geography (1854-84); designed by Parrish and Schroeder (and decorated with more than 200 carvings of living and extinct animals and plants by Mount Rushmore Sculptor Gutzon Borglum), with 1960 and 1964 additions by O'Connor and Kilham; provides space for the Natural History Museum, offices, classrooms, laboratories, and libraries of the Departments of Biology and of Geological and Geophysical Sciences. (A further addition to Guyot Hall, designed by Mitchell/Giurgola Architects for use as the Geological and Geophysical Sciences Library, was under construction in 1979-80.) (G5)

Stanley P. Jadwin Hall (1968). Given by Ethel S. Jadwin in memory of her husband; designed by Hugh Stubbins Associates; contains the laboratories, classrooms, and offices of the Department of Physics. (H5)

Jones Hall (1931; formerly Fine Hall). Given by Thomas D. Jones 1876 and Miss Gwethalyn Jones in honor of Henry Burchard Fine 1880; designed by Charles Z. Klauder; provides of-



Left to right: Stanley P. Jadwin Hall, Murray-Dodge Hall, Fine Hall, East Pyne, Madison Hall, and Alexander Hall.

fices, classrooms, and a library for the Department of East Asian and Near Eastern Studies. (G4)

Walter Lowrie House (1845; acquired by the University in 1960). Given by Barbara Armour Lowrie in memory of her husband, Kierkegaard scholar Walter Lowrie '90; designed by John Notman; serves as the official residence of the President of the University. (A2)

Edward A. MacMillan Building (1962). Named in honor of Edward A. MacMillan '14, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings (1921-57); designed by John P. Moran '51; houses the offices and shop of Physical Plant, Physical Planning, and Real Estate. (F6)

Madison Hall (1916). Given by Mrs. Russell Sage and named for James Madison 1771; designed by Day and Klauder; consists of several undergraduate dining halls attached to a central kitchen. (D2)

Isabella McCosh Infirmary (1925). Named in honor of the wife of President James McCosh; designed by Day and Klauder; holds a waiting room, dispensary, seven double and eight single rooms, sun porches, and offices. (G4)

George M. Moffett '04 Biological Laboratory (1960; attached to Guyot Hall). Given by the Whitehall Foundation and the National Institutes of Health, and named in honor of the founder of the Whitehall Foundation; designed by O'Connor and Kilham; contains research facilities, laboratories, animal facilities, aquaria, and a greenhouse for the Department of Biology. (G5)

Murray-Dodge Hall (1879 and 1900, respectively). Given by Hamilton Murray 1872 and by William E. Dodge and his son, Cleveland Dodge 1879, in memory of William E. Dodge Jr. 1879; designed by H. S. Harvey (Murray), and by Parrish and Schroeder (Dodge); contains a small auditorium (Theatre Intime) in Murray, and offices for religious and social services in Dodge. (F3)

New South Building (1965; so named to distinguish it from "Old North," or Nassau Hall). Designed by Edward Larrabee Barnes; houses many of the University's administrative offices, including Annual Giving and Development. (E5)

One Hundred Eighty-Five Nassau Street (1912; formerly a public school, acquired by the University in 1966). Includes classrooms, offices, and studios for the Programs in Creative Writing, Theatre and Dance, and Visual Arts. (H2)

Edgar Palmer House (1823; acquired by the University in 1968). Given by Mrs. Edgar Palmer in memory of her husband; designed by Charles Steadman for Commodore Robert F. Stockton; serves as the University's guest house. (D1)

Palmer Hall (1908). Given by Stephen S. Palmer, University Trustee (1908-13); designed by H. J. Hardenbergh, with statues at the entrance of Benjamin Franklin and Joseph Henry by Daniel Chester French; provides space for the Department of Physics, the Program in the History and Philosophy of

Science, and the Princeton-in-Asia program. (G4)

William Charles Peyton Hall (1966). Named in honor of the father of Bernard Peyton '17; designed by Minoru Yamasaki; contains offices, classrooms, and laboratories for the Department of Astrophysical Sciences. (I5)

Seventy Washington Road (formerly Gateway Club, acquired by the University in 1937). Houses offices for the Ivy Group and for Focus on Youth, and classrooms and offices for the Program in Afro-American Studies. (H4)

Seventy-Nine Hall (1904). Given by the Class of 1879; designed by Benjamin W. Morris; provides offices and classrooms for the Departments of Philosophy and Religion. (G3)

Stevenson Halls (formerly Court and Key & Seal Clubs, acquired in 1964 and 1968). Named in honor of Adlai E. Stevenson '22; comprised of two buildings, at 91 and 83 Prospect Avenue, used for study, dining and social facilities by undergraduates, and including a kosher kitchen. (J4)

Third World Center (1890; formerly Osborn Club House). Given by Henry Fairfield Osborn 1877; designed by Thomas Oliphant Speir '87; contains the offices and social facilities of the Third World Center. (J3)

Twenty-One Prospect Avenue (formerly Cannon Club, acquired by the University in 1974). Provides offices and research facilities for the Office of Population Research. (H4)

Woolworth Center of Musical Studies (1963). Named for Frank Winfield Woolworth; designed by Moore and Hutchins; includes the record library, rehearsal hall, practice rooms, classrooms, and offices of the Department of Music. (G4)