

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Self-Guided Walking Tour



01

Welcome to Columbia University. Maps and other materials for self-guided tours are available in the Visitors Center, located in room 213 of Low Memorial Library. The Visitors Center is open Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. A current Columbia I.D. is required to enter all buildings except Low Library and St. Paul's Chapel unless accompanied by a University tour guide. A virtual tour and podcast are also available online.

Columbia University was founded in 1754 as King's College by royal charter of King George II of England. It is the oldest institution of higher learning in the state of New York and the fifth oldest in the United States. Founded in 1754 as King's College, Columbia University is today an international center of scholarship, with a pioneering undergraduate curriculum and renowned graduate and professional programs. Among the earliest students and trustees of King's College were John Jay, the first chief justice of the United States; Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury; Gouverneur Morris, the author of the final draft of the U.S. Constitution; and Robert R. Livingston, a member of the five-man committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. After the American Revolution, the University reopened in 1784 with a new name—Columbia—that embodied the patriotic fervor that had inspired the nation's quest for independence.

In 1897, the university moved from Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, where it had stood for fifty years,

to its present location on Morningside Heights at 116th Street and Broadway. Seth Low, the president of the University at the time of the move, sought to create an academic village in a more spacious setting. Charles Follen McKim of the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White modeled the new campus after the Athenian agora. The Columbia campus, Morningside Heights, comprises the largest single collection of McKim, Mead & White buildings in existence. Other campuses include our Medical Center (Health Sciences campus) in Washington Heights; Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory in Palisades, NY; Nevis Laboratories in Irvington, NY; and Reid Hall in Paris. Baker Athletics Complex is located at West 218th Street and Broadway.

The University's 16 schools offer courses in academic departments and divisions, covering the arts and sciences, and the professions of architecture, arts, business, dentistry, engineering, international affairs, journalism, law, medicine, nursing, public health, planning and preservation, public affairs and social work. Affiliate institutions include Barnard College, Teachers College, Jewish Theological Seminary and Union Theological Seminary.

02

We begin our tour at **Low Memorial Library**. The name is a misnomer as the building has not served as a library since Butler Library opened in 1934. Celebrated as an example of purely classical architecture, Low Memorial Library was completed in 1897 and was the first academic building on the Morningside Heights campus. The **Low Memorial Library vestibule** is the grand, high-ceilinged space outside the Visitors Center, decorated with a statue of Athena and other traditional symbols of learning.

Today this landmark building functions as the administrative center of the University and the offices of the President and the Provost. Low also serves as the headquarters of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Department of Public Safety.

03

Continue straight ahead into the **Low Memorial Library Rotunda**. One of the most impressive features of Low is its rotunda topped by the largest all-granite dome in the country and designed to recall the Pantheon in Rome. The rotunda, originally the Library's main reading room, is now used for exhibitions and major University events. Built in the Roman classical style, Low Library appears in the New York City Register of Historic Places.

Launched in 2003, Columbia University's World Leaders Forum is held in the Rotunda every fall. The Forum convenes international leaders - from heads of state to leading economic, cultural, and religious figures - to examine global challenges and explore cultural perspectives.

04

Exit Low Library. A broad flight of steps descends from Low Library to an expansive plaza, a popular place for students to gather, and from there to College Walk, a promenade that bisects the central campus. Often considered one of America's great meeting spaces, Low Plaza is the largest privately owned public space in New York City. It was built to resemble a Greek amphitheater and is ideal for outdoor events including concerts, theatrical performances, and fairs. Students flock to the plaza steps to sunbathe, socialize, and study, making it in the words of a leading architect, a true "urban beach." Watching over the plaza is *Alma Mater*, a bronze sculpture by Daniel Chester French, famous for his statue of Abraham Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Alma Mater, Latin for "nourishing mother," a common term for the college one attends. *Alma Mater* sits in a klismos chair, arms stretched upward. In her right hand is a scepter which ends in four heads of wheat which

hold a crown, part of the original seal of King's College. The chair arms each have a lamp which symbolizes Sapientia (Wisdom) and Doctrina (Teaching). An open Bible rests on *Alma Mater's* lap. *Alma Mater* resembles images of the goddess Minerva, and the owl is her symbol. Several legends and traditions surround the owl. A more updated legend claims that the first incoming undergraduate student to find the owl will become class valedictorian.

Continue down the steps, across College Walk. College Walk was originally West 116th Street and open to traffic. In 1954, however, U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower used his influence to have this section of the street between Amsterdam and Broadway closed to traffic and bricked over in commemoration of the University's bicentennial. Eisenhower, Columbia's 15th president, presided over Columbia in the years 1948-1953 until he was elected President of the United States, from which he served two terms from 1953-1961. The acquisition of College Walk helped to unify Columbia and created one enclosed campus.

05

To your right, **Dodge Hall** is home to Columbia's School of the Arts (founded in 1965); the Department of Music; the 688-seat Kathryn Bache Miller Theatre; the Gabe M. Weiner Music and Arts Library; the Center for Ethnomusicology; the LeRoy Neiman Center for Print Studies; the Digital Media Center, and the Lifetime Screening Room. The School of the Arts offers Master of Fine Arts degrees in the fields of Film, Theatre, Visual Arts, and Writing, as well as undergraduate majors in Film and Visual Arts and a special program in Creative Writing. The Department of Music, one of the oldest in the country (founded in 1896), offers a range of instruction from doctoral training in composition and musicology to appreciation and criticism of music as a liberal art. The program provides many opportunities to perform and presents a series of concerts and colloquia.

Over the years, an eclectic and influential group of writers, actors, artists, musicians, composers, filmmakers, dancers, and architects have attended Columbia. Just some of the illustrious list include: *writers* Allen Ginsberg, Jack Kerouac, Langston Hughes, Tony Kushner (wrote *Angels in America* and most recently the screenplay for *Munich*), Terrence McNally, Paul Auster, Frederico Garcia Lorca; *musicians* Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein II (who met while writing for the Varsity Show of 1920), Ira Gershwin, John Kander, Emmanuel Ax, pianist-composer Dick Hyman, Art Garfunkel, Lauryn Hill, *actors* James Cagney, Ed Harris, George Segal, Julia Stiles, Jake & Maggie Gyllenhaal, Matthew Fox, Amanda Peet; *directors* Brian DePalma, Bill Condon, Jim Jarmusch, and Mario Van Peebles; *architect* Robert A.M. Stern; *choreographer* Twyla Tharp graduated from Barnard spending her time in the Barnard-Columbia Dance Department; and recently, all four band members of Vampire Weekend, whose sophomore album debuted at #1 on the Billboard charts.

Next to Dodge Hall is **Lewisohn Hall**, home of the School of General Studies, and the School of Professional Studies as well as special programs. General Studies, established in 1947, is the undergraduate college for nontraditional students who have interrupted their education for at least one year after high school or during college and have chosen to return to higher education to complete a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science. The School of Professional Studies offers full and part-time master's degree programs in many established and emerging fields. The Postbaccalaureate Studies program at the School of Professional Studies offers qualified individuals with bachelor's degrees the opportunity to take university courses and earn certificates in over 50 areas of undergraduate and graduate courses. The School of Professional Studies also offers summer courses for Columbia students and visiting students, high school programs in New York, Barcelona Jordan, and the American Language program, one of the oldest programs in the country for learning English as a second language. On the green in front of Lewisohn, you will find *The Great God Pan*, a bronze statue by George Grey Barnard. Presented by Edward Severin Clark in 1907, it was originally sketched in Paris where in 1900 it received a gold medal at the Paris exposition. With its base it weighs more than three tons and at the time was the largest bronze figure ever cast. It depicts the god lying on a knoll, playing a reed pipe.



06

Earl Hall is Columbia's religious and community service headquarters. Dedicated in 1902, it is one of the oldest buildings on campus. The frieze reads: "Erected for the students that religion and learning may go hand in hand and character grow with knowledge." Today, this philosophy manifests itself through the religious offices and the community service offices. The University Chaplain and campus ministers have offices here along with more than 50 religious, political, and community service groups. Through these organizations, over 900 student volunteers working with Columbia's Community Impact program, serve more than 8,000 people, addressing community needs for tutoring, social service referrals, food, and more.

07

Next to Earl Hall is **Mathematics Hall**, home to the Math department and one of the finest and largest Math libraries in the world. Dating from the 1890s, Mathematics and Havemeyer halls are two of the earliest buildings on campus. This former home of the Engineering School once featured a full-sized steam locomotive inside. The area around Mathematics Hall is known as the site of the Battle of Harlem Heights. During the American Revolution, George Washington's troops staged an important offensive against the British troops here. Though inconclusive, it revived American morale after defeats in Long Island and at Kip's Bay. A plaque on the Broadway side of the building commemorates the battle.

As you walk by Mathematics Hall, you are now entering the science and engineering section of the campus. The strength of Columbia's science departments is world-renowned. Since 1901, when the awards were first given, 80 Columbians—including alumni, faculty, adjunct faculty, researchers and administrators—have won a Nobel Prize at some point in their careers. These distinguished scientists, statesmen and authors have won prizes in every field in which an award is given.

The mathematics and science library here have two distinct and separately maintained collections. The mathematics holdings cover all aspects of pure mathematics, including algebra, number theory, geometry, topology, mathematical statistics, and probability. The library currently subscribes to international mathematics serials. The science collection consists of general and multidisciplinary materials in such areas as the history of science and technology, older scientific periodicals and publications of academies and learned societies.



08

Havemeyer Hall, a National Historic Chemical Landmark, is devoted to the study and application of Chemistry, with a strong emphasis on research. Pioneering research conducted here led to the discovery of deuterium, for which Harold Clayton Urey received the Nobel Prize in 1934. Six others who did research here subsequently received the Nobel Prize, including Irving Langmuir, the first industrial chemist to be so honored, in 1932. In front of Havemeyer stands *Scholars Lion* sculpted by Columbia College graduate Greg Wyatt.

Havemeyer Room 309, the grand lecture hall in the center of Havemeyer, remains the signature architectural feature of Charles McKim's original design. It has a 40-foot domed ceiling and skylight, 330 tiered seats, a brass-railed gallery and a 40-foot oak demonstration table. Room 309 has been prominently featured in a number of films, including *Awakenings*, *Malcolm X*, *The Mirror has Two Faces*, *Spider Man* and *Ghostbusters*.

Before heading to the northwest corner of campus, take a look down the stairs alongside Havemeyer, which lead to the **Dodge Physical Fitness Center**. This facility, built in 1974 and renovated in 1996, features three levels of aerobic and anaerobic exercise equipment, including exercise bicycles, treadmills, stair climbers, and nautilus equipment. The Center also has an indoor track, an 8-lane, 25-yard swimming pool, a 3,500-seat basketball arena, as well as squash and racquetball courts.



Outdoor sports competitions are held at **Baker Athletic Complex**. Located at 218th Street, the complex includes the following venues: Lawrence A. Wien Stadium, Kraft Field (football, track and lacrosse), Robertson Field (baseball), Columbia Soccer Stadium, Columbia Softball Field, Field Hockey competition venue, Chrystie Field House, 1929 Boathouse/Gould Remmer Boathouse (rowing), and the Dick Savitt Tennis Center. Interestingly, Baker Field was the site of the first televised baseball game.

09

Next to the entrance of the Dodge Fitness Center and directly behind Low Library is **Uris Hall**. Uris Hall was completed in 1964 and currently serves as the main building for the Columbia Business School, which offers MBA, Executive MBA, and PhD programs, as well as short-term, non-degree courses for executives. The School's location in the business and financial capital of the world and its relationships with global business and academic leaders makes it one of the premier school for graduate business education. The School also shares a new building on Amsterdam Avenue with the School of Law. The sculpture in front, *The Curl* by Clement Meadmore, was presented to the school by Percy Uris, a New York businessman for whom the building is named.

10

Behind Havemeyer and opened in Fall 2010 is the **Northwest Corner Building**, which will catalyze interdisciplinary research and education where the frontiers of biology, chemistry, physics and engineering and applied science converge. Designed by the Pritzker prize-winning Spanish architect José Rafael Moneo, the Northwest Corner Building will connect Chandler (chemistry) and Pupin (physics and astronomy), Schapiro (engineering), Mudd (engineering and applied science) and Fairchild (biology). Serving as a physical and intellectual bridge, linking laboratories and maximizing the ready sharing and exchange of ideas, resources and information, the new building will enhance the existing collaborations and stimulate new ones. When fully occupied, the Northwest Corner Building will provide research and education space for a community of 250 to 300 interdisciplinary faculty and students among the 21 laboratories. In addition, the Northwest Corner Building will house the Integrated Science Library that combines the formerly separate biology, chemistry, physics & astronomy and psychology libraries, a lecture hall that will seat 170, a class room, and a café. This comprehensive center demonstrates the University's commitment to scientific discovery and teaching.



Next to the Northwest Corner Building is **Pupin Hall**. Pupin Hall is one of the centers of physics and astronomy research in the US and indeed the world. It was designated a national landmark in 1965 by the Department of the Interior because of important atomic research that took place in this building. The cyclotron that performed the first fission experiment was designed and built here by John Dunning. On January 22, 1939, Dunning and George Pegram split a uranium atom in the building's basement, which led to the Manhattan Project and later to the development of the atomic bomb. The laser and FM radio were also invented in Pupin Hall. Atop Pupin is the Rutherford Observatory, named in honor of Lewis Morris Rutherford, distinguished astronomer and trustee from 1858 to 1884. From this observatory, it is possible to observe the moon, the planets, and occasionally some stars among the twinkling lights of Manhattan.

11

The Fu Foundation School of Engineering and Applied Science occupies a cluster of buildings on the north end of the campus: the **Schapiro Center for Engineering and Physical Science Research**, shared with the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; the **Seeley Wintersmith Mudd** building, which is home to the Botwinick Gateway Laboratories, a state-of-the-art facility for computer-aided design; the Computer Science Building, and Engineering Terrace. The School offers bachelors, masters, and doctoral degrees in applied physics and applied mathematics; biomedical engineering; chemical engineering; civil engineering and engineering mechanics; computer science; earth and environmental engineering; electrical engineering; industrial engineering and operations research, mechanical engineering and materials science.

Heading south takes you to the **Sherman Fairchild Center**, home of the Biological Sciences department. Fairchild is primarily a biology research facility and has six floors of research laboratories. As you continue, **Schermerhorn Hall** will be on your left. Construction on Schermerhorn began in 1896. An inscription above the entrance reads "For the advancement of natural science. Speak to the earth and it shall teach thee." The centers and departments located in this building include: African-American Studies; Anthropology; Art History and Archaeology; Geology; Psychology; Women's Studies; the Miriam & Ira D. Wallach Fine Arts Center, and the Center for Environmental Research and Conservation. Franz Boas founded the nation's first department of anthropology here in 1899. Graduates from this program include pioneering cultural anthropologists Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead. Schermerhorn is well known in science circles as the site of Thomas Hunt Morgan's drosophila experiment, which laid the foundation for modern genetics and helped him earn the Nobel Prize in 1933.

12

Past Schermerhorn, you will arrive at **Avery Hall**. Avery Hall houses Columbia's Graduate School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, which was founded in 1881. Masters degrees are offered in architecture and in specialties such as urban design, urban planning, historic preservation, and real estate development. The School also offers a post-professional program, the degree in Advanced Architectural Design. Doctoral programs are offered in conjunction with the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The film Hitch starring Will Smith was filmed inside Avery.

The Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library, one of the most comprehensive architectural libraries in the country, is located here. Its collection includes books and periodicals in architecture, historic preservation, art history, painting, sculpture, graphic arts, decorative arts, city planning, real estate, and archaeology. The Avery collection in architecture ranges from the first Western printed book on architecture, L. B. Alberti's *De Re Aedificatoria* (1485), to a broad collection of books on contemporary architectural movements. In addition to its collection of architecture and art periodicals numbering over 1,500, it has more than 500,000 prized drawings, dating from the Renaissance to the present day, and more than 10,000 rare books.

13

The **courtyard behind Avery** links four campus buildings. Campus-level entrances to these and many other Columbia buildings are actually on the third floor since Columbia is built on a platform several stories above street level.

Fayerweather Hall, constructed in 1896 with funds donated by Daniel Burton Fayerweather, is hidden behind Avery. Fayerweather is one of the buildings that complete a small quadrangle on the northeast end of the campus. It is home to the History department. Along with traditional areas of study, the history department offers joint programs with the law school, the School of International and Public affairs, as well as the medical school and the School of Public Health.

14

Walking past Avery, you will find yourself at **St. Paul's Chapel**. St. Paul's Chapel, designed by I. N. Phelps Stokes as a young architect, is a masterpiece of early-twentieth-century American religious architecture. Built in 1904 and designated a New York City landmark in 1966, St. Paul's Chapel is nondenominational and provides a beautiful space for hundreds of events each year, including weekly religious services, weddings, lectures, memorials and concerts. The architectural plan is a short Latin cross prolonged at the east by a semicircular apse and at the west by a vaulted portico of four columns. The capitals are adorned with cherub heads by Gutzon Borglum, Mount Rushmore's chief designer. At the ends of the porch stand two bronze torchères, in the style of the Florentine Renaissance, the last work of modern Florentine sculptor, Arturo Bianchini.



The **interior of St. Paul's Chapel** features furniture carved in Florence and stained glass ¹³ designed by Maitland Armstrong and John La Farge. The Peace Altar was designed by George Nakashima. The entire floor of the building is paved with marble terrazzo in which are set fragments of porphyry, verd antique, and yellow marble. Three windows in the apse, the work of American artist John LaFarge, depict St. Paul preaching to the Athenians.

Perhaps most striking is the chapel's vaulting and dome, executed in salmon **Guastavino tiles**. St. Paul's church uses Guastavino structural vaulting, a patented system of tiles created by Spanish builder Rafael Guastavino, who immigrated to the United States in the late nineteenth century. Guastavino tiles can be found in more than 1,000 buildings worldwide, including Grand Central Terminal, Carnegie Hall and the

Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

15

Exit St. Paul's courtyard and turn left towards the overpass. You will pass **Buell Hall** on your right. Buell is the only building still remaining from the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, which occupied this site before Columbia began to build the new campus in 1897. Buell Hall is home to La Maison Française. Founded in 1913, La Maison Française is the oldest French cultural center established on an American university campus. It is a meeting place for students, scholars, business leaders, policy-makers and those seeking a better understanding of the French and Francophone world. Buell Hall also houses the Temple Hoyne Center for the Study of American Architecture, the Arthur Ross Architecture Gallery and Columbia's Headquarters for Japanese Architectural Studies and Advanced Research.

16

Keep heading towards the overpass, approaching **Philosophy Hall**. An authentic bronze casting of Rodin's *Le Penseur* (The Thinker) stands before the entrance of Philosophy Hall. The building is home to several departments, including Philosophy, English and Comparative Literature, French, and Romance Philology.



17

Atop the overpass lies **Revson Plaza**, which provides great views of Uptown and Midtown Manhattan. The white building on the north side of the plaza is **Casa Italiana**, once home to the oldest Italian department in the country. Casa Italiana, one of three New York City landmarks on campus, is home to the Italian Academy for Advanced Studies in America. Founded in 1991 on the basis of an agreement between the Republic of Italy and Columbia University, the Academy promotes advanced research in all areas relating to Italian history and society. In addition, it seeks to establish a high level of academic and cultural exchange between Italy and the US.

Styled after Italian Renaissance palaces by McKim, Mead and White, this 1927 building contains a small library and a fine collection of Italian art and furniture. The second floor, with a mezzanine, contains an

auditorium, the most striking part of which is the ceiling, executed in elaborate gold fresco. A panel on the south side of the building bears an inscription from Dante that translates "May it be a light between the intellect and the truth." On the plaza in front of Casa Italiana is *Three-Way Piece: Points* by British artist Henry Moore. Mounted on a revolving platform, the sculpture was originally designed to rotate, but was stopped during the energy crisis of the early 70's. Further along the plaza are *The Tightrope Walker* by Kees Verkade and *Life Force* by David Bakalar. Casa Italiana was restored in 1993 based on the designs of Italian architect Italo Rota of Paris and Milan and Samuel E. White of Buttrick, White & Burtis of New York.

18

East of Casa Italiana is the **International Affairs Building (IAB)**, which opened in 1970. The International Affairs Building houses Columbia's School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA). Founded in 1946, SIPA offers interdisciplinary masters degree programs in international affairs, and in public policy and administration. Several certificate programs are also offered. The building houses seven regional institutes, including the Weatherhead East Asian Institute, the Harriman Institute for the study of Russia and the former Soviet republics, as well as centers devoted to the study of Human Rights, the United Nations, and Urban Research and Policy. The Economics and Political Science departments, and the Institute for Social and Economic Research and Policy are also located here, as is the Lehman Library for the Social Sciences.

19

East of IAB stands the **East Campus Residential Center**, one of the tallest buildings on Columbia's campus. This 20-story building is also home to the Center for Career Services, which provides students with graduate school, professional school, and career counseling. The East Campus building also accommodates guests visiting New York City for Columbia-related events. (For more information regarding Guest Accommodations, please call 212-854-2946).

20

Jerome Greene Hall, the main building within the Law School complex, has been home to the School of Law since 1960. The School, which was founded in 1858, is one of the oldest in the United States. Its graduates include U. S. presidents, Supreme Court justices; senators; governors and other high ranking government officials; leading human rights advocates; legal scholars; entrepreneurs, and other corporate leaders. It is home to many of America's most distinguished legal academics, and the site of one of the finest law libraries in the world.

Max Abramovitz and Wallace Harrison designed the building. Among his many buildings, Harrison is perhaps most widely known for leading an international team of architects that designed the United Nations headquarters and many of the seminar rooms inside are said to resemble the UN Security Council Room.

The sculpture mounted on the building's west side, *Bellerophon Taming Pegasus*, was cast by Jacques Lipchitz in 1973; it was his last and largest piece. It depicts the mythical tale of Bellerophon taming Pegasus, the flying horse. This 23-ton, 5-story bronze piece, which was brought across the Atlantic in eight separate pieces, is one of the largest outdoor sculptures in Manhattan.

21

Travel down the stairs on the south side of Revson Plaza. You will find yourself in front of **Kent Hall**. Kent Hall contains a library modeled after the library at Trinity College, Cambridge, with a stained-glass image of Justice designed by J&R Lamb Studios. The cathedral window of Kent Hall depicting Justice with her scales and sword dates back to the days when the building housed the Law School. Named after Columbia's first law professor, James Kent, the building now features the C.V. Starr East Asian Library, and the departments of Middle East and East Asian Languages and Cultures. The Starr Library has one of the major collections on East Asia in the United States and includes books, periodicals, and microfilms of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tibetan and Western language

materials. Kent is also the administrative home of Student Financial Services and the Registrar. Students can obtain university I.D. cards here.

22

Proceed down College Walk into the southeast corner of campus. **South Lawn**, now on your right, was the home of the athletic playing fields until 1922. Columbia alumnus Lou Gehrig played baseball here. The original design of Columbia did not contain **South Campus**, but in the early part of the twentieth century when the land was acquired, it became the site of the University's sports fields and dormitories.

In this quadrangle, you will find yourself surrounded by **Hamilton, Hartley, Wallach, and John Jay Halls**. Hamilton Hall, an original McKim, Mead & White building, opened its doors in 1907. It is named for Columbia's most famous dropout, Alexander Hamilton, who left the college in 1776 to fight in the American Revolution, subsequently becoming the country's first Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton Hall, is home to Columbia College, one of the most prestigious undergraduate institutions in the world. The College, which prizes its renowned Core Curriculum, offers programs of study leading to the B.A. in nearly 90 subjects and has multiple dual degree programs as well as a joint degree program with the Juilliard School of Music. The College Dean's office and the Undergraduate Admissions Office for Columbia College and the Fu Foundation School of Engineering and Applied Science are located here.

As you walk south, on your left you will pass two undergraduate residence halls, **Hartley and Wallach Halls**. Housing is guaranteed for four years for undergraduate students at Columbia College and the Fu Foundation School of Engineering & Applied Science. Columbia Engineering undergraduates have a unique housing opportunity in Hartley and Wallach known as Res Inc. This program was piloted in fall 2011 and replaced the Gateway residential initiative. Res Inc., also known informally as the "Dormcubator," is designed to create a 24/7 hub where students interested in entrepreneurship live together. It is the only comprehensive residential initiative of its kind in the United States. The program has dedicated funding to support ventures and competitions, while allowing students access to formal and informal mentorship from faculty and alumni.

John Jay is a residence hall reserved strictly for first-year undergraduate students. Named after Columbia alumnus John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, it is also home to University Health Services, Dining Services and JJ's Place. As you turn right, you can peek into the windows of John Jay and see the main dining room, one of Columbia's ten dining facilities. There are six indoor public eating spaces on campus located in Lerner Hall, Uris, Dodge Hall, Engineering, North West Corner and Pulitzer Hall. Reservations are not required, seating is limited. Visitors may purchase or bring lunch.

23

Pulitzer Hall is home to the second-oldest professional school of journalism in the United States. The Graduate School of Journalism offers an intensive masters degree program with concentrations in broadcast, newspaper, magazine, and new-media journalism. The School is also home to the foremost prizes in journalism, including the Pulitzer Prizes; the Alfred I. duPont–Columbia Awards for broadcast journalism; the National Magazine Awards; the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes for reporting on Latin America; the J. Anthony Lukas Prize for book writing, and the Alfred Eisenstaedt Award for magazine photography. The *Columbia Journalism Review* is published here as well. Pulitzer Hall was built in 1912 with funds donated by famed publisher Joseph Pulitzer. At the entrance of the building stands a bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, sculpted in 1914 by William Ordway Partridge who also sculpted the statue of Hamilton in front of Hamilton Hall.

24

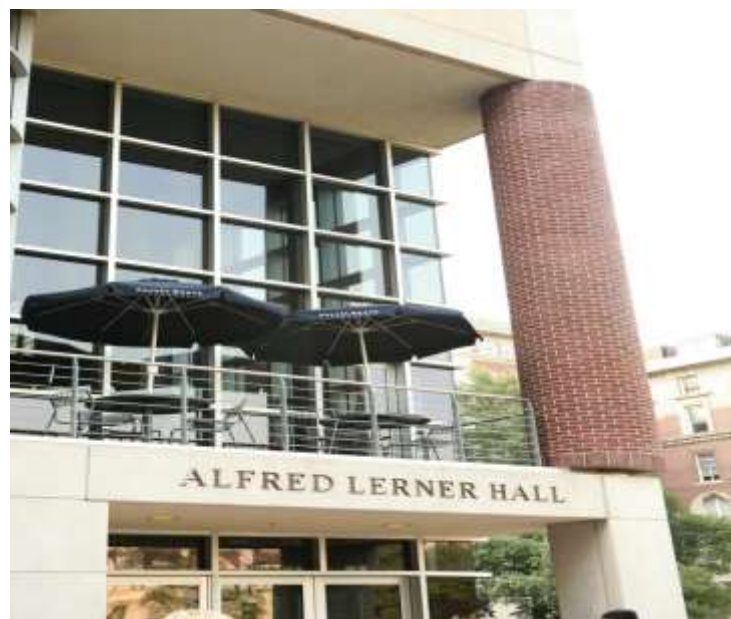
Closing off the south end of the campus, **Butler Library** was built in the Italian Renaissance

style in 1934 by James Gable Rogers. Upon entering the library, you see a mural portraying Athena warding off 2 demons – knowledge fighting ignorance and greed. Look for the Manhattan skyline in the background. It is named for legendary Columbia University President Nicholas Murray Butler, who received the Nobel Peace Prize for his work on the 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact and was instrumental in the development of what is now the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT).

Columbia University Libraries is one of the ten largest academic library systems in the nation, with holdings of nearly 12 million printed volumes in 21 libraries. Butler is nine stories tall and contains 15 sub-levels ("stacks") of volumes in the general library alone. When school is in session, the library is open 24 hours every day. Columbia's campus is completely wireless– it is common to see students working on term papers while sitting on the steps of Low Library or on a couch in Lerner Hall. There are also approximately 365 public terminals on campus, including computer labs in Butler and in all of the first-year residence halls.

Butler is also home to the **Rare Book and Manuscript Library**, which has over 28 million manuscripts, 500,000 rare books, the largest collection of early arithmetic books in the country, and one of the largest archives on Russian and East European émigré culture. The Oral History Research Office Collection located on Butler's 8th floor is the oldest and largest oral history archive in the world with 8,000 memoirs and over 1,000,000 pages of transcript. Our libraries can borrow materials for students and faculty from repositories throughout the world. The Columbia University Library System is a founding member of the Research Libraries Group (RLG), an international alliance of universities, national libraries, public libraries and important archives. Columbia's location, in New York City, also gives students access to the New York City Public Library system, the second largest in the country after the Library of Congress.

Also notable are the names of eighteen great writers that scroll across the top of Butler Library, most of whom are read by undergraduate students. They are as follows: Homer, Herodotus, Sophocles, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, Cicero, Vergil, Horace, Tacitus, St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas, Dante, Cervantes, Shakespeare, Milton, Voltaire, and Goethe. Panels under the large front windows are inscribed with the names of twenty-four American statesmen and authors.

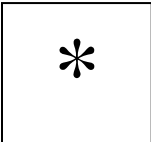


Preservation, in association with Gruzen Samton Architects designed the building. The building's avant garde glass walls and ramps were paired with contextual corner elements that mirror the major design of the campus.

Lerner houses the Offices of Financial Aid, Multicultural Affairs, Student Development and Activities, Center for Student Advising, the university bookstore, student government offices, the radio station, all student mailboxes, a black box theater, a 1,500-seat auditorium, a cinema, two dining facilities, a campus banking center, and more. Many of the over 500 student clubs, organizations, and initiatives (which are all student-run or student-led, and university-funded) are based here.

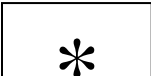
Lerner is also home of the TIC, Ticket and Information Center, sponsored by CU Arts. Created in 2004 by President Bollinger, CU Arts aims to make the arts part of the experience of every Columbia student's education and to promote life-long involvement in the arts through. This initiative allows Columbia students and affiliates the exclusive opportunity to purchase advance tickets for all Columbia campus performances and events, in addition to exclusive discounted tickets for Broadway shows, concerts and even sporting events in the city.

To the left of Lerner hall stands **Carman Hall**, another first-year residence hall. Famous Columbians who have lived in Carman include Julia Stiles, CC'05, and Matthew Fox, CC'89. Walking north, toward the center of campus, you will pass **Furnald Hall** on your left. This residence hall is named for Royal Blackler Furnald, Columbia College Class of 1901. Although now primarily a first-year residence hall, it was once a women's graduate residence hall and later a dormitory for Law students. In the novel *The Caine Mutiny*, written by Herman Wouk, (Class of 1934), the protagonist, Willie Keith lived in Furnald Hall.

 Morningside Heights, the neighborhood that surrounds the University, is one of the most elevated spots on Manhattan Island. It encompasses the area on the West Side of Manhattan between 106th St. and 125th St. and is a vibrant, vital center of social, cultural, and intellectual energy. Morningside is also a residential academic community where living and learning go hand in hand: Jack Kerouac and Allen Ginsberg did a lot of their writing at the West End, F. Scott Fitzgerald lived on Claremont Avenue, and William Burroughs lived on 115th Street. Isaac Asimov, Langston Hughes, and Zora Neale Hurston all lived in Morningside Heights and Simon and Garfunkel met here as well.

Morningside Heights is one of the city's most architecturally distinguished neighborhoods. At the end of the nineteenth century, several institutions relocated to this upper Manhattan plateau where sizable plots were available. In 1887 Episcopal Bishop Henry Potter announced plans for the construction of a great cathedral at the edge of the plateau. The cathedral, St. John The Divine, was soon followed by Columbia College, St. Luke's Hospital and later by Teachers College, Barnard College, Jewish Theological, Union Theological and the Riverside Church. Thus, Morningside Heights became indelibly associated with New York's educational, medical, and religious foundations, and was appropriately dubbed "the Acropolis of New York." Later Bank Street College of Education and Manhattan School of Music joined the Morningside Heights collection of world-class institutions also leading to the spin-off title of "Academic Acropolis." Both Riverside and Morningside Park, which border the neighborhood on its east and west sides, were designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, who also designed Central Park.

Though Columbia is its biggest and perhaps best known resident, Morningside Heights is also home to Bank Street College, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Grant's Tomb, Interchurch Center, International House, the Jewish Theological Seminary, Manhattan School of Music, Riverside Church, St. Luke's Hospital and Union Theological Seminary to name a few local attractions.

 Encompassing most of northern Manhattan above 106th Street in the east and 110th Street and

125th Street in the west, Harlem is home to a fairly sizeable segment of New York's African-American and Hispanic communities. East of 5th Avenue and north of 106th Street lies East Harlem, west of Fifth Avenue is central Harlem bounded by 110th street to the south and Morningside Avenue, St. Nicholas Avenue and Edgecombe Avenue to the west and the Harlem River to the north.

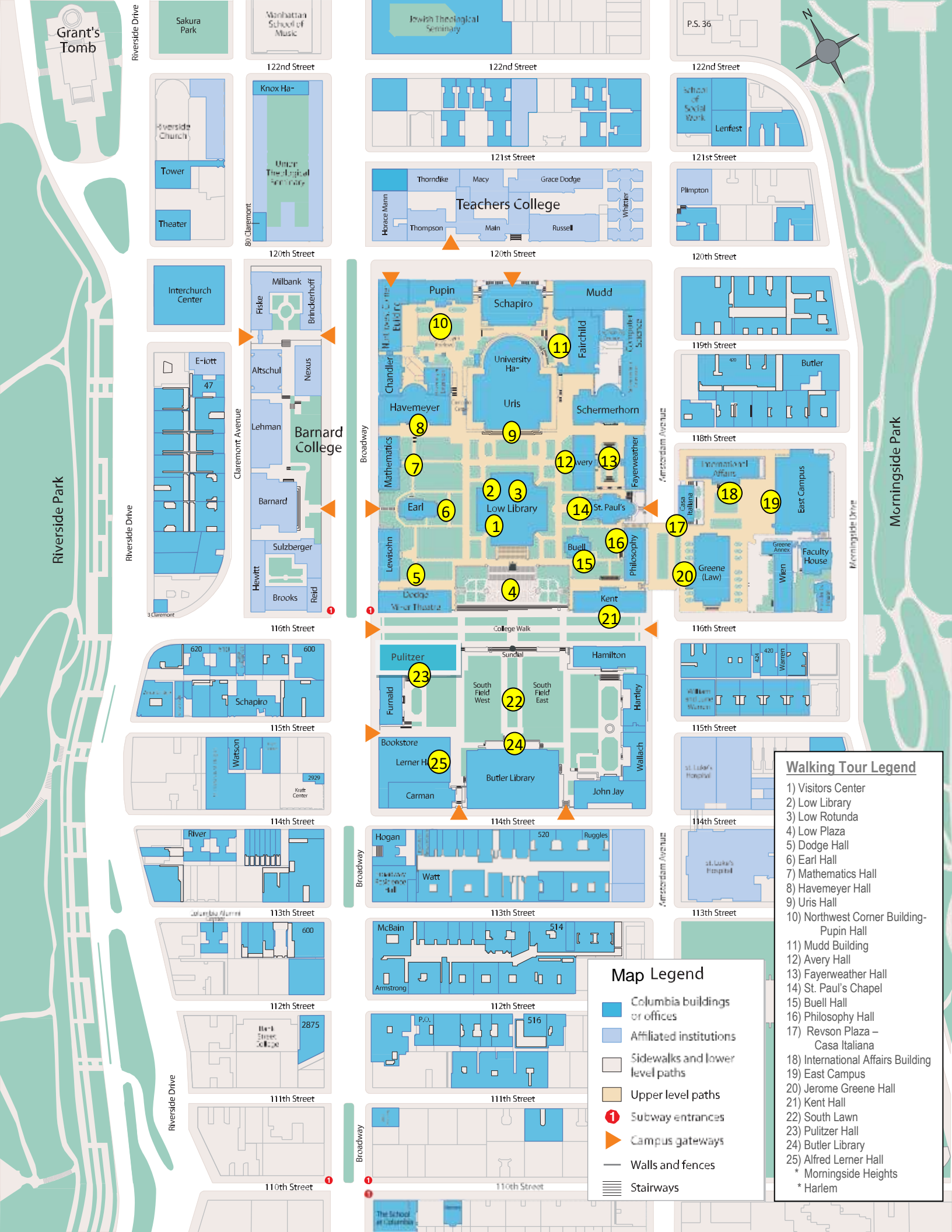
There is much to see in Harlem - The neighborhood includes some outstanding architecture, several landmark historic districts, renowned churches, and cultural institutions - among them the Studio Museum of Harlem and the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, the world's leading research facility devoted to the preservation of materials on the global African diaspora.

Walking down 125th Street you will hear Wolof, Haitian patois, and "Spanglish." Added to the mix include suited professionals who work in the Adam Clayton Powell Jr. State Office Building and concert fans headed to the world famous Apollo Theater. If you walk far enough (about 7 blocks), you'll run into President Clinton's office on Lenox Ave.

Harlem is perhaps best known as home to some of America's greatest musicians, artists and writers. Award-winning poet Langston Hughes (attended Columbia for a year), novelist Zora Neale Hurston (Barnard & Columbia graduate), W.E.B Dubois (one of the founders of the NAACP) and musicians like Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington were just some of the names to emerge from the Harlem Renaissance. This forum for emerging writers and artists that grew out of the Roaring Twenties also saw famed artists such as Jacob Lawrence, Romare Bearden, and Archibald Motley. The Renaissance was a literary and political movement with links to Africa, Europe, the Caribbean and other parts of the world

Harlem remains a very vibrant community. It is enjoying an economic and cultural renaissance, and with it has come a renewed interest in the sights and sounds the area has to offer. In fact, it's now the third most popular tourist destination in the city, after Times Square and Wall Street.

Thank you for joining us on this visit to Columbia's Morningside campus. We hope you enjoyed your tour. If you have further questions, please drop by the Visitors Center in 213 Low Library, email visitorscenter@columbia.edu or call us at (212) 854-4900.



Walking Tour Legend

- 1) Visitors Center
- 2) Low Library
- 3) Low Rotunda
- 4) Low Plaza
- 5) Dodge Hall
- 6) Earl Hall
- 7) Mathematics Hall
- 8) Havemeyer Hall
- 9) Uris Hall
- 10) Northwest Corner Building- Pupin Hall
- 11) Mudd Building
- 12) Avery Hall
- 13) Fayerweather Hall
- 14) St. Paul's Chapel
- 15) Buell Hall
- 16) Philosophy Hall
- 17) Revson Plaza – Casa Italiana
- 18) International Affairs Building
- 19) East Campus
- 20) Jerome Greene Hall
- 21) Kent Hall
- 22) South Lawn
- 23) Pulitzer Hall
- 24) Butler Library
- 25) Alfred Lerner Hall
- * Morningside Heights
- * Harlem

Map Legend

- Columbia buildings or offices
- Affiliated institutions
- Sidewalks and lower level paths
- Upper level paths
- Subway entrances
- Campus gateways
- Walls and fences
- Stairways

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