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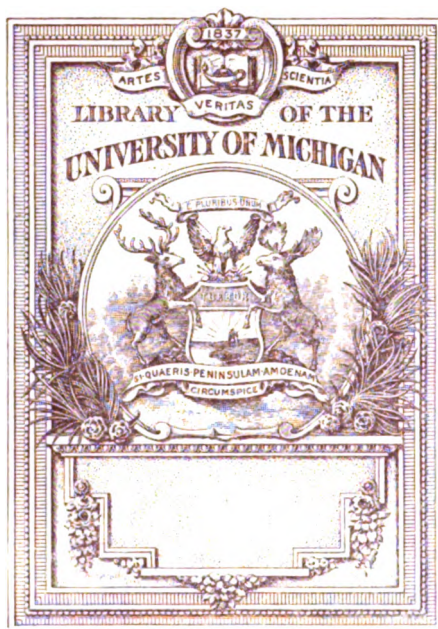
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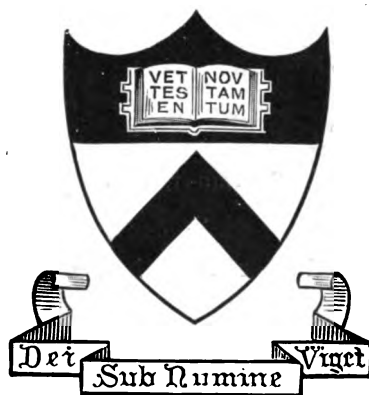
Ten Years
of
Princeton University





WHIG AND CLIO HALLS AND THE CANNON

TEN YEARS
OF
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



Princeton university.

NEW YORK
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1906

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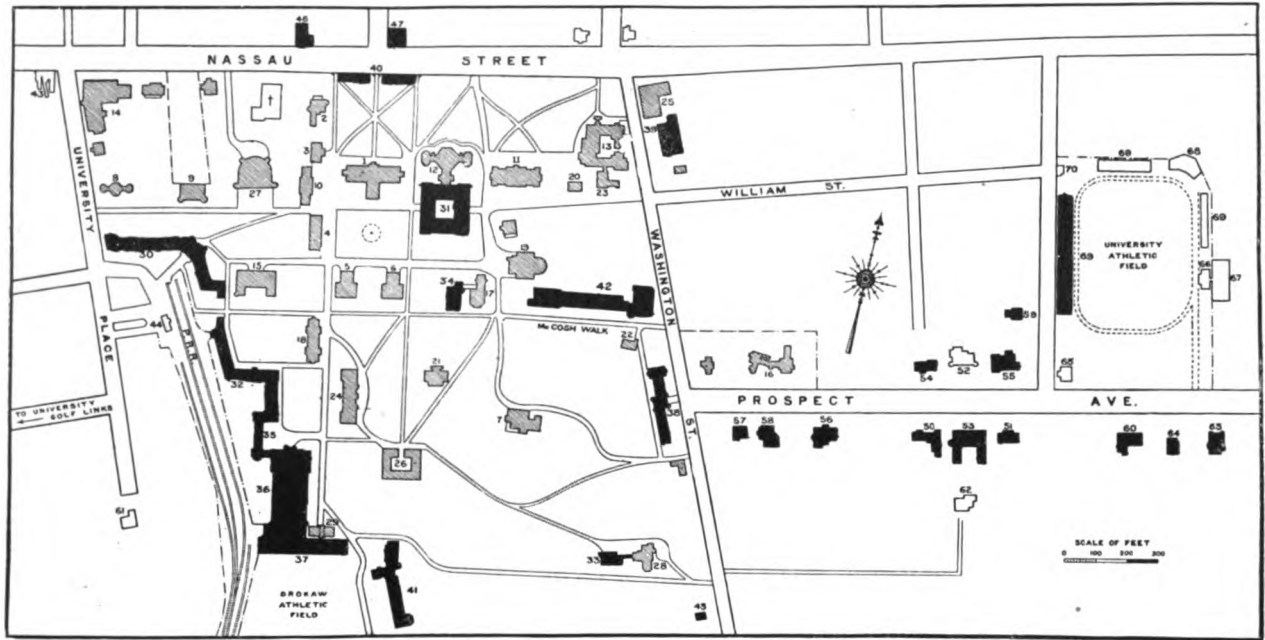
PREFACE

IN 1896, on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of her foundation, the College of New Jersey at Princeton became Princeton University. In the first ten years of her life Princeton University has seen many changes. Her development and progress are a source of great pride to her alumni. History has been made so rapidly that many graduates who do not often return to the College hardly realize the extent and amount of the changes, as they have not had the opportunity to read of them in condensed form.

This book has been prepared to supply this information for the graduates and friends of Princeton who will prize a review of her history since she has been a University.

September, 1906.

DIAGRAM OF THE PRINCETON CAMPUS



BUILDINGS ERECTED SINCE 1896 ARE INDICATED IN SOLID BLACK

1. Nassau Hall	1756	24. Albert B. Dod Hall	1890	46. Upper Pyne Building
2. Dean's House	1756	25. Chemical Laboratory	1891	47. Lower Pyne Building
3. University Offices	1803	26. David Brown Hall	1891	50. Ivy Club
4. West College	1836	27. Alexander Hall	1892	51. Cap and Gown Club
5. Clio Hall	1838 and 1893	28. Infirmary	1892	52. Tiger Inn
6. Whig Hall	1838 and 1893	29. Brokaw Memorial	1892	53. Cottage Club
7. Prospect	1849			54. Colonial Club
8. Halsted Observatory	1869	30. Blair Hall	1897	55. Elm Club
9. Old Gymnasium	1869	31. University Library	1897	56. Cannon Club
10. Reunion Hall	1870	32. Stafford Little Hall	1899	57. Campus Club
11. Dickinson Hall	1870	33. Infirmary Annex	1899	58. Quadrangle Club
12. Chancellor Green Library	1873	34. Dodge Hall	1900	59. Terrace Club
13. School of Science	1873	35. Stafford Little Hall	1901	60. Charter Club
14. University Hall	1876	36. New Gymnasium	1903	61. The Bachelors' Club
15. Witherspoon Hall	1877	37. University Power Plant	1903	62. Bayles Farm
16. Observatory of Instruction	1878	38. Class of 1879 Dormitory	1904	63. Tower Club
17. Murray Hall	1879	39. Civil Engineer's Laboratory	1904	64. Key and Seal Club
18. Edwards Hall	1880	40. Fitz Randolph Gateway	1905	65. Osborn House
19. Marquand Chapel	1881	41. Patton Hall	1906	66. Field House
20. Biological Laboratory	1887	42. McCosh Hall	1906	67. Cage
21. Art Museum	1887	43. Alumni Weekly Building		68. Grand Stand
22. Magnetic Observatory	1889	44. Railroad Station		69. Open Stands
23. Dynamo Building	1889	45. Diagnostic Station		70. Thompson Gateway



PRINCETON'S ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES, IN THE UNIVERSITY AND THE TOWN



This article is based on the assumption that there are some Princeton men of the last decade and earlier who have never since graduation revisited the town and College, and that some others who have been here only rarely have no clear and distinct idea of the changes of late years. No one has yet attempted to tell in one story all these changes in external form. To the inveterate frequenter of reunions, and the faithful rooter at all games in Princeton, this story may seem trite. But it may bring pleasure to the men whose interest in their alma mater has abated not one whit by reason of the enforced absence during many reunion and athletic seasons.

When one revisits his former home and familiar haunts, the absence of old, well-known faces, long associated with these scenes, at first makes more impression than the presence of those whom one must look upon as utter strangers. Such must be the feelings of a has-been who comes back to the old "Burg." To the majority of the alumni, the present generation of undergraduates are total strangers. Of the present one hundred and fifty-four members of the faculty, only forty-four were here when the University began to be. But the general statement which opens this paragraph was not meant to apply to people, but to buildings. The old Grad, who comes back after a long absence will probably be impressed at first, not so much by the imposing towers of Blair and the Library as by the fact that East is gone and that Old Chapel, as well as James Johnson, its dusky supporter, is no more.



THE NEW LIBRARY (Winter View)

For in the middle of the campus these two structures have disappeared. As we all remember, it was announced in May, 1896, that an unnamed friend (Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne) of the University had, as the first sesquicentennial gift, donated the sum of \$650,000 for the building of a new library, and also that this new library would be joined to the Chancellor Green on the south, thus necessitating the destruction or removal of Old Chapel and East College. It was felt by many that it was a poor policy, when more dormitory accommodation was needed, to demolish East College, and the proposal was made to move it elsewhere on the campus. To do this, however, was found to be impracticable. In the summer of 1896, Old Chapel disappeared and excavations for half of the library were begun. The next summer East followed. 'Ninety-Seven used her doors and woodwork for their graduation-night bonfire. The removal of Old Chapel and East College has often been referred to as the "Crime of Ninety-Six."



ARCHWAY OF NEW LIBRARY

The new library has a capacity of 1,200,000 volumes, is built around an inclosed quadrangle, of Longmeadow stone, in the style of the Gothic architecture of Oxford, from plans designed by William A. Potter, who was the architect of Alexander Hall. It is connected with the Chancellor Green Library, now a reference library open to students, by a passageway in which are the catalogues and delivery desks. The western archway over the road leading through the court is adorned by statues of President Witherspoon and McCosh; on the south side of the tower, facing Whig, is a statue of Madison, and facing Clio, on the west, one of Ellsworth. The book-stacks of the library are around the inner quadrangle. The outer corners are devoted to Seminary rooms containing special libraries of the different departments.

Blair Hall* is the first of the new dormitories built in the Collegiate Gothic style, which seems to have been adopted for all subsequent campus buildings. Blair was made possible by a gift of Mr. John I. Blair, of \$150,000. The

architects were Cope and Stewardson. The material is known as Germantown white stone, of which all the later buildings on the western boundary of the campus are constructed.

In the spring of 1898, Mr. Henry Stafford Little, of the class of 1844, gave \$100,000 for the construction of a dormitory to be of the same style as Blair Hall and to be a continuation of the same. Work was begun during that summer and the building was ready for occupancy in February, 1900. The plans were drawn by the same architects, Cope and Stewardson, who designed Blair Hall. These two dormitories are of harmonious design and are separated only by the "Tiger gateway" which leads to the railroad station. Three years later, Mr. Little gave another sum, equal to the former one, for the completion of Little Hall. Work was begun at once, the new addition being completed and ready for occupancy in the fall of 1902. Soon after the second part of Little was begun, ground was also broken for the new gymnasium which, at a cost of nearly \$300,000, was erected as a gift of the Alumni of the University. It was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1903. The architects were Cope and Stewardson. The gymnasium joins Little Hall on its north and west sides and the Brokaw building on its south. By this means the swimming tank is available to all who use either the gymnasium or the tennis courts and baseball diamonds on the Brokaw field, and it thus becomes the center of

* Illustrations on pages 12, 17, 43.

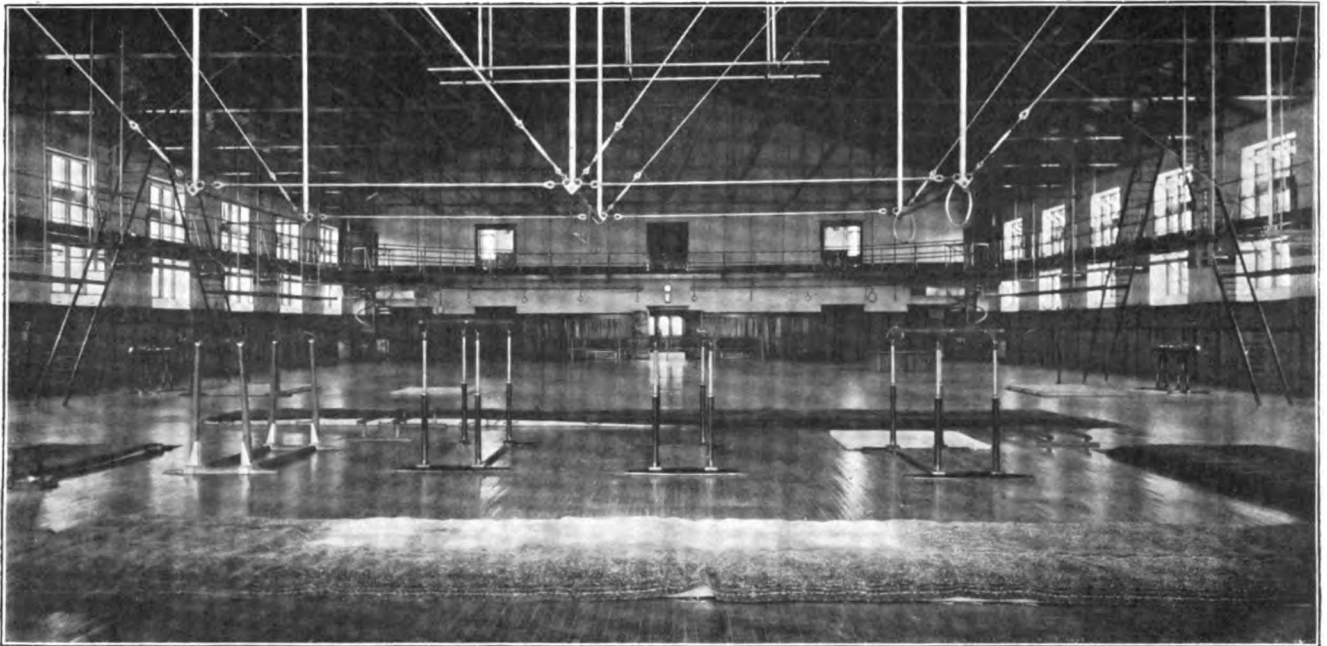


STAFFORD LITTLE HALL

the athletic activity of the University. The main floor of the building is 166 feet long and 101 wide. There are no pillars or obstructions, for the roof is supported only by the side walls. In the gallery there is a running track of 170 yards, or ten laps to the mile. In the basement are dressing rooms and locker accommodations for about two thousand men. The entrance is through a spacious trophy room, finished in English oak, flanked with smaller rooms for committee meetings, and for fencing and boxing. The building is surmounted by a tower after the pattern of the Blair Hall tower, but higher and more slender.

The Casino was moved to the west side of the railroad track a few years ago to make room for the new Little Hall and the gymnasium. It is no longer used for dances, which are held in the new gymnasium, but it is still valuable for the Triangle Club performances, indoor tennis in the winter, and in addition, as the armory of Company L of the New Jersey National Guards, whose captain is Professor William Libbey.

Directly south of the Brokaw Building and tank is the University power-house. It is in the basement, on a level with the tank, and its roof forms a lower terrace, as the roof of the tank forms a higher one, both of which are very convenient and much used when dances are held in the gymnasium. The Power Company was formed in 1902 for the purpose of providing more economically for the heating and lighting of the entire University. As a result, all the campus buildings are heated with steam and lighted with electricity. The heating plant consists of six boilers with a total 1,700 horsepower.

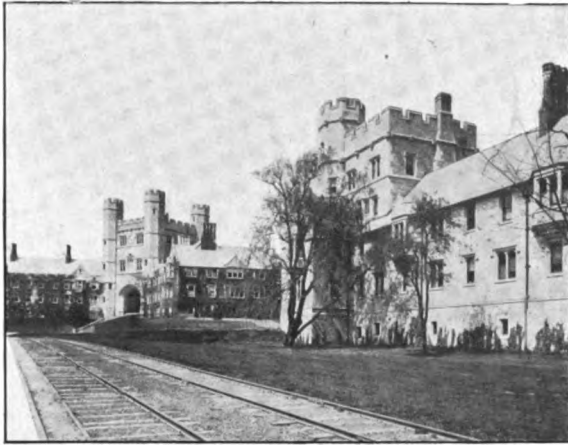


THE INTERIOR OF THE NEW GYMNASIUM

Most of the steam produced is sent through large underground tunnels leading to all parts of the campus. A by-product, however, of this steam heat is the electric light produced by a plant which consists of three powerful two-phase alternators and adjunct machinery. The entire electrical equipment is available, for purposes of study, to the members of the department of electrical engineering. Just below the Brokaw and Brown Hall is Patton Hall, now in course of erection.

On crossing to the other side of the campus to observe the changes there, we notice, south of the new library, and of a kind of stone and style of architecture conformable to it, Dodge Hall, built in 1900 as a gift of Mr. William Earl Dodge and his son, Cleveland H. Dodge, of the class of 1879, in memory of the late William Earl Dodge, of the same class. It is in reality an addition to Murray Hall, containing four rooms for the religious meetings of the four classes, reading rooms, committee rooms, and apartments for the general secretary of the Philadelphian Society. The architects were Parish and Schroeder, of New York.

In 1899 an addition was built to the Isabella McCosh Infirmary to the west of that building and connected with it by a long two-story passageway. This is intended to accommodate any students suffering from contagious diseases, and requiring isolation. The style of architecture is in conformity with that of the main building.



BLAIR AND LITTLE HALLS

The most notable addition, however, to this eastern section of the campus is the new red-brick dormitory occupying a position along Washington Road between the Electrical School and the Infirmary, and known as 'Seventy-Nine Hall. The trimmings are of Indiana limestone. The style of architecture is the Tudor Gothic, the architect Mr. Benjamin W. Morris, Jr. This building, a gift of the class of 1879, was presented to the University in 1904 on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of that class. The ground was broken for it October 25th, 1902, the day on which Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated President. The Hall was

built at a cost of \$110,000, and provides accommodation for about fifty men, sons or relations of the members of the class of '79 being given the preference. It consists of two long, low wings, flanking an irregularly turreted tower, which stands exactly at the head of Prospect Avenue. An archway leads through the tower to the campus side of the building where the entries to the dormitory rooms are. Above the archway in the tower is a large room to be used as an assembly-room during reunions of the class.

Just north of McCosh Walk, and extending its whole length from Washington Road and Marquand Chapel, as well as including an L of more than one hundred feet on Washington Road, is now rising a new recitation hall, to be known as McCosh Hall. The plans were prepared by Raleigh C. Gildersleeve, of New York. The architecture will be, as in the case of all the later buildings, the Tudor Gothic, and the hall is being constructed of Indiana limestone, forming a pleasing contrast to the neighboring buildings. It will form the southern and part of the eastern boundaries of the new "Chapel Quadrangle."

Along Nassau Street, on the University side, the only change to be noticed, except the removal of several of the dwelling houses, is the newly-built Fitz Randolph Gateway.* This was erected in 1905 at a cost of \$20,000 as the gift of the late Augustus Van Wickle, of Hazleton, Pa., in memory of his ancestor, Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who, in 1756, donated to the College the tract of ground now comprised in the front campus. The architects were McKim, Mead and White, of New York City. There is a central gateway directly in front of the steps of Nassau Hall and two smaller ones, one beside the Dean's house and the other on the library walk. The gates and the fence are of iron, ten feet in height. The pillars are of granite and limestone, surmounted with carved designs, the tops of the two main pillars at the head of Witherspoon Street being stone eagles.

In Old North several changes have been made. The tops of the towers at each end have disappeared. Inside, the large museum room in the south wing has been remodeled in carved oak, and will be used as a council chamber for faculty meetings.

Such are the actual changes on the campus. Others are soon to follow, some of which are still mere rumors, some authoritative announcements. The latest in the latter class is a building to be known as the John R. Thompson Graduate College, made possible by the benefaction of the late Mrs. J. Thompson Swann. Also at the last

* Illustration on page 24.



SEVENTY-NINE HALL

meeting of the Board of Trustees it was announced that Blair Hall would, in the coming summer (1906), be extended as far as the observatory, with an archway over the campus entrance, surmounted by a low quadrangular tower. To the former class belong the extension of Patton Hall around Brokaw field, and a replica of the tower of Magdalen between Patton Hall and the extension of the same, a contemplated gift of one of the older classes.

Prospect Avenue is much altered. Gradually all the residences here are being turned into clubhouses.* In 1896 there were on the avenue just four of these houses, Ivy, Cottage, Cap and Gown, and Tiger Inn. Of these only Tiger Inn is occupying the same building it had ten years ago, though this building has been somewhat enlarged. The old Cap and Gown house, moved to a side street opposite the athletic field, has served as a starter for several clubs, and is now known as the "Incubator." It is at present occupied by the latest of the clubs, the Terrace, which club, however, has just completed the purchase of the residence of Professor Hibben on Washington Road. The present Cap and Gown building was completed in 1897. The old Cottage Club House was moved further down and is now the last house on the avenue, being the home of the Tower Club, which was organized in 1902. On its former site stands the handsome new house of the Cottage Club, just lately opened for use. The plans are the work of McKim, Mead and White. The former home of the Ivy Club has been remodeled in colonial style and is, since 1897, the home of the Colonial Club. Across the street stands the new Ivy Club House, built in 1897, of brick, in Elizabethan architecture, from designs by Cope and Stewardson. The former home of Professor West is now the clubhouse of the Campus Club. Next to it stands, remodeled from the former home of Professor Fine, the Quadrangle Club. The next house is that of the Cannon Club. Then Ivy (below the McCosh residence), Cottage, Cap and Gown and, with an interval of five residences, Charter, Key and Seal, and Tower. On the corner beside Tiger Inn, and opposite the Athletic

* Illustrations on pages 31, 32 and 34.



THE HILL DORMITORY—ERECTED 1904

Club House, stands the spacious building of the Elm Club, designed by R. C. Gildersleeve, and behind it, on the street in front of the University field, Terrace

While on the subject of clubs, the Faculty Clubs should be mentioned, for these constitute an interesting development of late years. At the foot of University Place, in the house formerly known as the Monastery, are the headquarters of The Bachelors. This club arose out of the necessity of finding a place where the younger members of the faculty could get their meals and live together. It was organized in the spring



LOWER PYNE

of 1901 and started as a club that fall in the house beside the Methodist Church, on the corner of Nassau Street and Vandeventer Avenue. In 1903 The Bachelors moved into their present quarters. The club, consisting now of a membership of thirty-nine Preceptors and Instructors, has a comfortable house, well-kept grounds, tennis courts, and a baseball field. The older organization for towns-people and members of the University is the Nassau Club, which three years ago moved from its former quarters in University Hall to the house on Mercer Street next to Priest's drug store. Here are reading rooms, dining rooms with a grill, card rooms and several sleeping rooms for transient guests. The constitution of the club has been modified so as to make eligible for membership any alumnus of the University of more than three years' standing. Large numbers of the younger alumni of New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere have availed themselves of this privilege and the membership of the club now numbers about one hundred and twenty-five resident and two hundred and fifty non-resident members. The Nassau Club can be used as a hotel for the accommodation of alumni who wish to spend a few days in town, and is gradually coming to fulfill the functions of a University or Graduate Club.

At the University Athletic Field things are pretty nearly the same as they used to be. The permanent stands on the west side of the field are new. During the present College year the Field House was burnt. This has been rebuilt on the same foundation, but the new building consists of three stories. In speaking of improvements in an athletic way, however, the most prominence is rightfully deserved by the new Golf Club House, built in 1901, and presented to the University by the Class of 1886. It is on a knoll on the Springdale Farm, south of the Theological Seminary, contains baths, dressing rooms, and several large rooms used for the general purposes of a country club. This house will be the headquarters of the donating class when they return for reunions.

Opposite the campus several new buildings strike the eye. On the lower corner of Witherspoon Street stands Lower Pyne, a dormitory built and presented to the University by Mr. M. Taylor Pyne. Upper Pyne, a few doors above, is privately owned. These were erected some seven or eight years ago. They are from plans prepared



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**HOUSE OF JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS
HOUSE OF JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN**

HOUSE OF PROFESSOR WEST

HOUSE OF DR. MAGIE

**HOUSE OF W. U. VREELAND
GARDENS OF MORGAN HOUSE**

HOUSE OF PROFESSOR NEHER

by Mr. R. C. Gildersleeve, and are built in the half-timbered style of the old houses in Chester, England. The upper stories overhang the street. The roofs are of red slate. On the upper corner of Witherspoon Street stands the first and only skyscraper in Princeton, the home of the First National Bank. Opposite University Hall is the new building of the Princeton Bank, with offices of the bank on the first floor and private apartments on the second and third. On University Place, near the railroad station, is a new private building for the accommodation of students, known as the Hill Dormitory. On a walk out Mercer Street one notices many new residences. Lovers' Lane leads to a view of the large estates of Mr. Pyne, Mr. Russell and Mr. Morgan; on turning into Library Place from Stockton Street we see the handsome new residences on this street and neighboring ones, most of which have been built only lately.

It is probably in the town that returning alumni notice the most changes. Ten years ago Princeton was a country village, and withal, a very pleasant one, without trolleys or Sunday trains. It is now a place of suburban residence, two trolleys connect it with Trenton, and we have a train for commuters who live in Princeton and do business in New York. Fine residences and villas in the western part of the town occupy the grounds which were cornfields only a few years since. Carnegie Lake on the east and south will extend this development in that direction also. To the old "Grad." a walk around the outskirts would be most profitable and entertaining. Let him not, however, become despondent. In spite of the great development of the town, the University is still the center of it and still the biggest and grandest thing about it; for the town has grown and developed only because of the life and energy which have emanated from a real, live and growing institution. May the time never come when Princeton will not mean first and primarily the University of Witherspoon and McCosh!

JACOB NEWTON BEAM.



The Railway Entrance to Princeton