

PH0662682

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED FEB 10 1978  
DATE ENTERED MAR 24 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

\*\*

Tulane University of Louisiana

AND/OR COMMON

Tulane University

**LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

St. Charles Avenue, South Claiborne, Broadway & Calhoun

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

New Orleans

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2nd, Lindy Boggs

STATE

Louisiana

CODE

22

COUNTY

Orleans Parish

CODE

071

**CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

**OWNERSHIP**

**STATUS**

**PRESENT USE**

\_\_\_DISTRICT

\_\_\_PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

\_\_\_AGRICULTURE

\_\_\_MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

\_\_\_UNOCCUPIED

\_\_\_COMMERCIAL

\_\_\_PARK

\_\_\_STRUCTURE

\_\_\_BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

\_\_\_PRIVATE RESIDENCE

\_\_\_SITE

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

**ACCESSIBLE**

\_\_\_ENTERTAINMENT

\_\_\_RELIGIOUS

\_\_\_OBJECT

\_\_\_IN PROCESS

\_\_\_YES: RESTRICTED

\_\_\_GOVERNMENT

\_\_\_SCIENTIFIC

\_\_\_BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

\_\_\_INDUSTRIAL

\_\_\_TRANSPORTATION

\_\_\_NO

\_\_\_MILITARY

\_\_\_OTHER:

**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

The Administration of the Tulane Educational Fund

STREET & NUMBER

First National Bank Building

CITY, TOWN

New Orleans

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE

Louisiana

**LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Notarial Archives

STREET & NUMBER

421 Loyola Avenue

CITY, TOWN

New Orleans

STATE

Louisiana

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

\_\_\_FEDERAL \_\_\_STATE \_\_\_COUNTY \_\_\_LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

---

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Tulane University's main campus is in the uptown residential section of New Orleans. Located here are the College of Arts and Sciences, Newcomb College, Tulane Law School, of Engineering, the Graduate School of Business Administration, the School of Social Work, the School of Architecture, and the Graduate School.

The School of Medicine and the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine have their own buildings at the University's Medical Center in downtown New Orleans. Tulane has three other campuses for teaching and research: the Delta Regional Primate Center near Covington, Louisiana; the Hebert Center with the Riverside Research Laboratories at Belle Chasse, Louisiana; and the International Center for Medical Research at Cali, Columbia.

The area being nominated is situated at the main campus. The buildings make significant contributions and collectively define spaces which create the collegiate campus atmosphere. A brief account of each structure, attached, indicates its general significance as well.

The oldest portion of the university is the predominantly Romanesque Revival complex which is located at the southern end of campus, on St. Charles Avenue. This area has a strong collegiate atmosphere which is created by the configuration of the surrounding buildings and by the richness of vegetation. The surrounding buildings are placed closely together and range in height from 3-1/2 to 4 stories. They enclose and define the spaces, but do not dominate them.

The resulting enclosed, inward turning character contributes greatly to the collegiate atmosphere, as does the architectural styling. Most of the buildings are built of brick or rock faced stone, and most are articulated with Romanesque features including frontal gables, hip roof dormers, arched and double arched windows, string courses, rounded hood molds, and carved foliage. On the whole, the buildings are sparingly garnished. In addition to Romanesque Revival, Jacobean Revival and Italian Renaissance also are represented.

While the St. Charles Avenue complex is predominantly Romanesque, the Newcomb area, which occurs between McAlister Auditorium (on McAlister Drive) and Broadway, is in the Italian Renaissance idiom. Unlike the St. Charles complex, the Newcomb area is broad, axial and open in character. On the whole, the buildings are more widely spaced along the edges and more chaste and conservatively styled than in the St. Charles Avenue complex. Most of the buildings are brick, three stories high and have limestone trim in a classical vocabulary. The main vista, which runs along the green from Newcomb Hall to McAlister Auditorium, is tree lined. It is terminated at each end by a monumental facade.

The greenery that is part of the area is of significance since it has been selected to represent many of the indigenous species of the New Orleans area, plus several interesting exotic specimens (e.g., ginko, metasequoria). The sub-tropical weather has aided in providing a lush campus flora.

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The boundaries were chosen 1. to encompass the buildings on campus which are 50 years old or nearing 50 years old, and 2. to preserve the link between the two major complexes on campus which are historically related in the overall development of the University.

This link is important in maintaining a sense of one campus. Although Percival Stern Hall (No. 17) has cut across that historic link, it is open on the ground floor and does not interrupt the path of a pedestrian walking from campus area to campus area. It acts more or less as a gateway. In addition, it is partially hidden by the theatre and speech building and, because it is only four stories high, it maintains a sympathetic scale with the St. Charles complex.

There is only one other modern building within the nominated area. This is the Student Center (No. 30) which was built in the International style. It is not, however, a glaring intrusion because it is partially hidden by the bush foliage and it maintains the scale of the Newcomb campus. In any case, both the Student Center and Stern Hall were designed by the internationally known firm of Curtis and Davis and are fine works of architecture in their own right.

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Building 1, Tilton Memorial Library Building, was constructed in 1902. It was designed by architects Andry and Bendernagel in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and constructed of stone over brick. The funds for the construction of the Tilton Memorial Library were donated to Tulane University by Mrs. Frederick W. Tilton as a memorial to her husband, a prominent importer of railroad irons. The building is known for its Tiffany windows, one representing pictorial and sculptural art and the other, the graphic arts. The building has housed the University Library, the School of Law, and various Arts and Sciences classrooms, and the Graduate School of Business Administration Library. An annex was added in 1907.

Building 2, Gibson Hall, was constructed in 1894. It was designed by architects Harrod and Andry in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and constructed of stone over brick. This was the first structure on the present Tulane University campus. It has housed the university administrative offices, as well as various classrooms. It was named for Randall Lee Gibson, Confederate General, U. S. Senator from Louisiana and the first President of the University Board of Administrators.

Building 3,  
Dinwiddie Hall, was constructed in 1923. It was designed by Moise Goldstein and Associates in an Elizabethan style of Alabama limestone, brick and concrete. This building was originally called the Science Building. In 1936, after his death, it was renamed for Dr. Albert Bledsoe Dinwiddie, Professor of Mathematics and President of Tulane University from 1918 to 1935. It houses some Arts and Sciences classrooms plus the Middle American Research Institute and its museum exhibits of ancient and modern Indian life in Mexico and Central America. An annex was added in 1927.

Building 4, Norman Mayer Memorial, was constructed in 1942. Architects Diboll and Kessels designed the building in a Romanesque style and built it to conform to the style of early campus buildings. The exterior is Bedford limestone on the front and sides. The rear exterior is of limestone colored brick. Mrs. Norman Mayer donated to Tulane the funds to construct a building in memory of her husband, a prominent New Orleans cotton broker, to be used by the College of Commerce and Business Administration. She gave an additional sum for the construction of a building to house the Norman Mayer Memorial Library. The second section was added in 1949.

Building 5, Richardson Memorial, was constructed in 1908. Architects Andry and Bendernagel designed it in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Built of brick, this building was named by the Board of Administrators of Tulane University in memory of Dr. Tobias Gibson Richardson, Dean of the Medical Department and one of the original members of the Board of Administrators. The building originally housed laboratories and classrooms for the first two years of Medical School. It later housed various Arts and Sciences classrooms and is now the School of Architecture.

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Building 6, the Physics Building, was constructed in 1894 and designed by architects Harrod and Andry. Built of brick in a Richardsonian Romanesque style, it was originally called the Physical Laboratory. This building was planned by Tulane Professor Brown Ayres, noted physicist and later President of the University of Tennessee, to face the magnetic south exactly so that instruments could be oriented accordingly. The building now houses the History Department.

Building 7, Richardson Chemistry, was constructed in 1894 by architects Harrod and Andry in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Built of brick, this building was constructed for classes and laboratories in chemistry. It was named by the Board of Administrators for Dr. Tobias Gibson Richardson (see description of Building #5.) An annex was added in 1908, designed by Andry and Bendernagel.

Building 8, a Refectory, was constructed in 1902. Architects Andry and Bendernagel designed it in the English Renaissance style. It is brick, and originally was built to house eating facilities and dormitory space. It was later called the Navy Mess, then the Biophysics Building, and now houses Social Sciences.

Building 9, Stanley Thomas Hall, was constructed in 1911 by architects Andry and Bendernagel in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. It is built of brick and concrete. Stanley O. Thomas, attorney, soldier, and President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, bequeathed to Tulane the funds to erect "a building for University purposes" to be named in his memory. The building has been used for engineering classrooms and for the School of Architecture. A fourth floor was added in 1929 under the supervision of Professor of Architecture J. Herndon Thomson (contractor, John O'Brien).

Buildings 10, 12, 13, and 15, the Mechanical Engineering and Engineering Workshops complex was constructed in 1894. Architects Harrod and Andry designed it in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and built them of brick. These buildings were used for engineering classrooms, laboratories, drawing rooms, lecture rooms, work shops for metal work, pattern making, carpentry, blacksmithing and foundry work.

Social Work, Building 11, was constructed in 1902. It was designed by architects Andry and Bendernagel in the English Renaissance style and built of brick. Built as an academic dormitory housing three "halls," this building was modeled after the Howard Houston dormitories at the University of Pennsylvania. It was later designated the Social Science Building, still later used for various Arts and Sciences classrooms, and now houses the School of Social Work.

Building 14, Alcée Fortier Hall, was constructed in 1908 and designed by Andry and Bendernagel in the Italian Renaissance style. Built of brick, it was originally used as a dormitory for medical students. This building was later converted to an Athletic dormitory, then a Navy dormitory. It has housed University College (Tulane's night school), the Summer School, and the Foreign Language Department. It was named for a renowned Tulane Professor of Romance Languages, who was also an historian, author, and civic leader.

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Building 16, The Theatre and Speech Building, is a modern, light-colored brick structure, one story high, with many closely set windows. It is not listed as an intrusion because it is of low profile and is hardly noticeable.

Building 17, Percival Stern Hall, is a modern, 4 story, concreted building designed by the firm of Curtis and Davis in 1971. It is listed as an intrusion.

Building 20, Joseph Merrick Jones Hall, was constructed in 1941. It was designed by Moise Goldstein and Associates (contractor, R. P. Farnsworth) in a Classic mode and was built of brick. This building was constructed to house the merger of the Howard Memorial Library downtown with Tilton Memorial Library on the Tulane campus (see Building 1). This was the University Library until the new library was constructed in 1968. It was then remodeled for use as the School of Law and named in memory of Joseph Merrick Jones, New Orleans attorney and President of the University's Board of Administrators from 1950 until his death in 1963. It was remodeled in 1971 for use as the School of Law by architect Harold E. Piqué (contractor, Gervais Favrot).

Building 21, Central Building, is a large 2 story brick gymnasium, circa 1940, with limestone pilasters and Art Deco details.

Building 28, Dixon Hall, was constructed in 1929. Architects Emile Weil, Inc. (contractor, R. P. Farnsworth and Co.) designed it in an Italian Renaissance style. It is a brick building that was named for Newcomb College's first President, (whose title was later changed to Dean) Dr. Brandt van Blarcom Dixon. It houses music classes, the Maxwell Music Library, practice and listening rooms, and an auditorium.

Building 29, the Newcomb College Dean's House, 43 Newcomb Place, was constructed in 1909. Architect Paul Andry designed it in a Beaux Arts style, and constructed it of stucco. This house was designed by the architect for his own use. It was later one of three adjacent houses sold to Tulane for use as the School of Music.

Building 30, University (Student) Center is a concrete and glass building, 2 stories high with a rooftop terrace. It was designed along International style lines by the firm of Curtis and Davis in 1962. It is listed as an intrusion.

Building 34, Newcomb Hall, was constructed in 1918. Architect James Gamble Rogers designed it in an Italian Renaissance mode; it is built of brick. This building is named for the benefactress of Newcomb College, Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb. It houses administrative offices and classrooms. (Contractor: George Glover.)

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Building 37, Josephine Louise House, was constructed in 1918. It was designed by architect James Gamble Rogers in the Italian Renaissance style. Built of brick, this building is a girls' dormitory and was named for Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb (see Building 34.)

Building 38, Newcomb Gymnasium, was constructed in 1923. Designed by Frank G. Churchill in the Italian Renaissance mode, it was built of brick and stone. This building accommodates the physical education facilities of Newcomb College. A swimming pool was added in 1924.

Building 39, Newcomb Art School, was constructed in 1918. It was designed by architect James Gamble Rogers (contractor, George Glover). It is in an Italian Renaissance style and built of brick. This building has housed the famous Newcomb Pottery facility, as well as art classrooms, studios, and galleries.

Building 40, the Warren House, was constructed in 1928. Architects Diboll and Owen designed it in a style to conform to the original Newcomb campus. It is built of concrete faced with brick. This building is a girls' dormitory and was named for Warren Newcomb, husband of the founder of Newcomb College. An addition was built in 1951 and was designed by Richard Koch.

Building 43, McAlister Auditorium, was constructed in 1940. It was designed by architects Favrot and Reed (builder, Gervais Favrot) in an Art Deco style of brick and stone. The funds for this auditorium were bequeathed to Tulane by Mrs. Amelie McAlister Upshur. She made an additional request for the maintenance of the building and the Memorial Room, in which family papers and portraits are housed.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

## SPECIFIC DATES

## BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Historically, Tulane is one of the most academically prestigious universities in the country, and probably the most prestigious university in the South. Since its refounding in 1888, Tulane has been a member of the Association of American Universities. Tulane shares this distinction with only about 1.5% of the colleges and universities in the United States. In addition, there are very few privately endowed American universities which have historically offered accredited programs in every major field of academic endeavor, including architecture, law, medicine, and engineering. Of these, only Tulane is located in the South. Former students and faculty members of Tulane have become prominent in many fields. Examples such as Congressman Hale Boggs, Journalist Howard K. Smith, and Nobel Prize winner Dr. Andrew Schally can be sited along with numerous others.

The St. Charles Avenue complex contains some good examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque Revival style of architecture. This can be seen in the rock faced stone construction, the heavy round arches, the steeple pitch roof gables, the carved foliage, the corbel tables and other details. The St. Charles Avenue complex is the only Richardsonian Romanesque Revival complex in the City of New Orleans and very probably the only one in the state.

The Newcomb complex was designed in 1915 by the nationally known architect James Gamble Rogers. The classical buildings are characterized by a grace and delicacy which was unusual in the early 20th century.

The work of other notable architects is also in evidence at Tulane. Dixon Hall was designed by the locally prominent Emil Weil, who also designed the Saenger Theater. The first building of the St. Charles Avenue complex, Gibson Hall, which set the style for the rest of the complex, was designed by the firm of Harrod and Andry, who also designed the third Ursuline Convent and the New Orleans Stock Exchange.

From 1895 to 1945, Newcomb College was the home of the Newcomb Women's Art Guild, which was a major focus in the American Arts and Crafts Movement. Although it is chiefly remembered for its pottery, the Newcomb Guild also worked in book binding, metal craft, leather craft, needlework, calligraphy and block printing. The work of the women of the Newcomb Guild became nationally known and won medals in expositions in Paris, San Francisco, and other cities.



# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Howard Tilton Library (Tulane University).  
 Office of the University Archivist.  
 Department of Architectural History.  
 Tulane: The Biography of an University, John P. Dyer.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 48,000 (approx) (see map)

QUADRANGLE NAME \_\_\_\_\_

QUADRANGLE SCALE \_\_\_\_\_

UTM REFERENCES

A | 1, 5 | 7 7, 7 | 7, 4, 0 | 3, 3 | 1, 5 | 7, 9, 0

B | 1, 5 | 7 7, 0 | 1, 9, 0 | 3, 3 | 1, 4 | 5, 1, 0

C | 1, 5 | 7 7, 7 | 7, 7, 0 | 3, 3 | 1, 4 | 8, 1, 0

D | 1, 5 | 7 7, 7 | 6, 2, 0 | 3, 3 | 1, 4 | 9, 3, 0

E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation page.

## LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

P. W. H. Bordeaux, Special Assistant to the President

ORGANIZATION

Tulane University

DATE

October, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

6823 St. Charles Avenue

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

New Orleans

STATE

Louisiana

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Andrea Thompson*

TITLE

Secretary - Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism

DATE

1/25/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Wm. J. ...*

DATE

3/24/78

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Walter ...*

DATE

8-22-78

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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The University's history dates from 1834, when seven New Orleans physicians, interested primarily in forming an organized medical entity to fight the tropical diseases ravaging the region, founded the Medical College of Louisiana, the first medical school in the Deep South and Southwest. The Louisiana Constitution of 1845 established the University of Louisiana in New Orleans, and directed that it have four faculties: medicine, law, natural sciences, and letters. The Medical College of Louisiana became the Medical Department of the newly chartered University of Louisiana in 1847. Only a few universities in the entire United States had law schools and the Law Department was the prototype of the present Tulane School of Law. In 1851, the faculties of the two remaining divisions were completed with the opening of the Collegiate Department, the forerunner of the College of Arts and Sciences. In the fall of that year, the Collegiate Department enrolled its first students, 12 freshmen and 2 sophomores. This modest beginning was the result of six years of arduous planning. The first Bachelor of Arts degree was granted in 1857 to Joseph Arsene Breaux, later Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court, member of the University's governing board and donor of the Breaux Scholarships. The University of Louisiana functioned as a state institution until it was temporarily closed during the War between the States.

Following the Civil War, the University reopened but experienced a series of economic crises that curtailed several programs. In 1882, Paul Tulane, a wealthy New Orleans and Princeton, New Jersey merchant, endowed a foundation "for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral, and industrial education...in the city of New Orleans." In 1884, he agreed to donate \$1.1 million to the University of Louisiana as consideration for its being refounded as the Tulane University of Louisiana. The legislature (Act 43 of 1884) gave the Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund "full direction, control, and administration" and stipulated that the Tulane Educational Fund should be used for the support of the University and that three ex-officio members be added to the prescribed board of seventeen: the Governor of Louisiana, the Mayor of New Orleans, and the State Superintendent of Education.

Graduate studies were first offered in 1883, and engineering and architectural courses began in 1884. These three programs were later developed into separate schools.

The H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for Women was founded in 1886 by Mrs. Josephine Louise LeMonnier Newcomb as the first college for women in America within a university. Mrs. Newcomb's concern was for the higher education of women "which shall look to the practical side of life as well as to literary excellence." Her several gifts and final bequest to the college were made in memory of her daughter, Harriott Sophie, who died in 1870 at the age of fifteen. The founding of Newcomb College coincided with the reestablishment of Tulane University, of which it has continued to be an important part.

Starting in 1894, the University gradually transferred operations from its original

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downtown New Orleans location to its present St. Charles Avenue site. Its site was acquired from Charles Foucher, a sugar plantation owner, in 1888 to accommodate the University's expansion. Much discussion was given to purchase the areas which are today Audubon Place and Loyola University, but it was finally decided that 100 acres of cane field was enough for the University's needs. The well known architects, Harrod and Andry (later Andry and Bendernagel) designed the first building, Gibson Hall. As the campus developed, it followed somewhat the Romanesque style of Gibson.

Newcomb College was originally located on Washington Avenue in the Garden District of New Orleans. However, after a fire in 1915, a decision was made to relocate Newcomb adjacent to the St. Charles campus. A national architectural competition was held to determine who would design the new Newcomb campus. The famous architect, James Gamble Rogers, was selected from among close to 20 competing architects. Rogers adopted an Italian Renaissance style for Newcomb and a second quad developed on campus from Broadway to Calhoun Street.

From these beginnings, Tulane grew steadily in reputation as well as in numbers of students and colleges.

In 1914, the School of Business Administration, now the Graduate School of Business Administration, was opened; the School of Social Work was organized in 1921; and, in 1942 University College was established to conduct programs in adult education. In 1967, the Division of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine became the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine.

After 144 years of service, Tulane has educated thousands of leaders in all disciplines for not only Louisiana and the Gulf States, but for the United States and the world, and it is still actively pursuing the objectives set forth in 1888 by its University President, William Preston Johnston: the education of youth, community-oriented adult education, and the development of knowledge through research.

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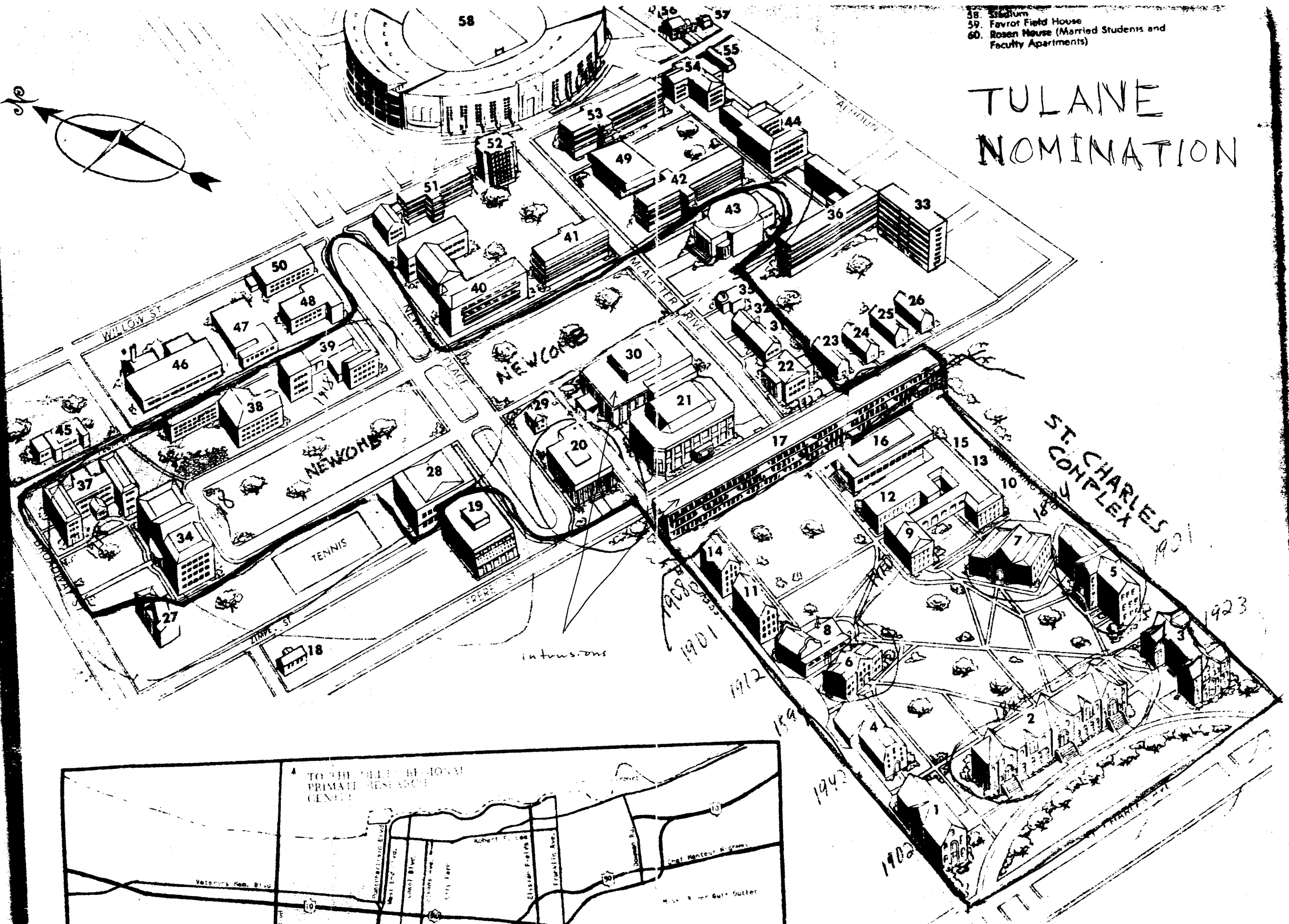
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Begin at the intersection of St. Charles Avenue and Law Road, proceed generally northward along Law Road to Freret Street, thence generally northward along the west pathway of Newcomb Place, thence generally westward mid-way between building 19 (the Howard Tilton Library) and building 28 (Dixon Hall) to the end of Zimpel Street, thence generally northward along the west edge of Dixon Hall to the drive along the green. Thence generally westward along the drive to the south wall of building 34 (Newcomb Hall), thence around the west facade of Newcomb Hall to the portico, thence generally westward along the paved path to Broadway Street, thence generally northward to Plum Street, thence generally eastward along Plum Street in a direct line to the western path of Newcomb Place, thence northward round to the eastern path of Newcomb Place and southward to the path along the north side of the green. Thence generally eastward past McAlister Drive around the rear of building 43 (McAlister Auditorium) and back to McAlister Drive, thence generally south on McAlister to Freret Street, thence generally eastward along Freret Street to Engineering Road in a straight line, ending at the intersection of St. Charles Avenue.

- 58. Stadium
- 59. Favrot Field House
- 60. Rosen House (Married Students and Faculty Apartments)

# TULANE NOMINATION



intrusions

1908  
1901

1912

1919

1942

1902

1923