



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Low Memorial Library, Columbia

and/or common

2. Location

street & number West 16th St. between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue ___ not for publication

city, town New York City ___ vicinity of

state New York code county New York code

3. Classification

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
| ___ district | ___ public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | ___ agriculture | ___ museum |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | ___ unoccupied | ___ commercial | ___ park |
| ___ structure | ___ both | ___ work in progress | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational | ___ private residence |
| ___ site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | ___ entertainment | ___ religious |
| ___ object | ___ in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | ___ government | ___ scientific |
| | ___ being considered | ___ yes: unrestricted | ___ industrial | ___ transportation |
| | | ___ no | ___ military | ___ other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Trustees of Columbia University

street & number

city, town New York City ___ vicinity of state New York

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. New York City Register

street & number Surrogate's Court 31 Chambers Street

city, town New York City state New York

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title New York City Landmarks Commission has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no

date September 20, 1966 ___ federal ___ state county local

depository for survey records 20 Vesey Street

city, town New York City state New York

7. Description

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input 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

The detailed building description is excerpted from Rachel Carley's report compiled for the New York City Landmark Commission.

Columbia College was chartered by George II in 1754 as King's College. The university was moved from Madison Avenue and 49th Street in 1897 to Morningside Heights and the Low Library was the first major building erected on the present university site. The plan for the design of the first structures was the work of Charles Follen McKim of McKim, Mead and White.

Modeled after the Pantheon in Rome, Low Library was conceived as the visual and academic focal point of the campus plan, housing both administrative offices and the college libraries. Designed on a Greek cross plan, the Library is composed of a central, octagonal hall with upper galleries, ambulatory, four corner staircases, and the four projecting arms of the cross. The great hall served originally as the library's principal reading room, and was modeled after the main reading room of the British Museum in London. The room contained side, corner, and central bookcases for 12,000 volumes, and was dominated by a circular arrangement of tiered desks fitted with bronze reading lamps. These desks surrounded a central reference desk bordered by four columns. An elaborate iron configuration rested on the column capitals, supporting a central, fourfaced clock crowned by a bronze eagle. A white sphere was suspended from the center of the domed ceiling, designed to produce the effect of a luminous moon, by reflecting light from lamps situated in the galleries. A stack room beneath the reading room housed 150,000 volumes while the galleries above shelved an additional 16,000 books. At full capacity the library was expected to accommodate 1.9 million volumes. However, the large central space never really worked as a library reading room. The library was much more successful as a ceremonial space and administrative offices and since 1934, this civic monument has been used for exhibitions, convocations, and a reception area. King George VI of England, Winston Churchill, and Queen Juliana of the Netherlands were all welcomed here.

Centrally located on the main axis of the campus, the Low building is the symbolic center of Columbia University. It is separated from the street by several flights of steps, two landings, and a wide landscaped esplanade. Midway up the stairs is the seated statue of Alma Mater by Daniel Chester French. Here, weather permitting, graduation ceremonies are held with the classic Beaux-arts Low Memorial as a backdrop.

The plan is a Greek cross with a saucer-shaped dome set on an octagonal shaped drum containing large lunette windows. The portico is set on a raised base and contains 10 colossal Ionic columns supporting a simple cornice and a high attic story. There is an inscription in Roman letters over the portico commemorating the founding of the school but there is very little other exterior decoration. Also carefully planned in the best Classical tradition are the ancillary buildings: St. Paul's Chapel, Earl Hall, and the Avery Library.

8. Significance

| Period | National 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 type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input 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 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 1895-1897 **Builder/Architect** Charles Follen McKim / McKim, Mead & White

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Columbia University has long occupied a central place in the architectural life of America, its campus design by McKim, Mead and White is today recognized as a classic of Beaux -- Arts planning principles, and its centerpiece, the majestic Low Memorial Library-is appreciated as a masterwork of its architect, Charles Follen McKim. Today it is the administrative center of the University as it was when Columbia moved from mid-town Manhattan to Morningside Heights, then called the "Acropolis" because of the collection of centers of learning and religion. Neighbors of the University on the Heights are the Jewish Theological Seminary, Union Theological Seminary, Barnard College, Teachers College, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, International House, Riverside Church, Juilliard School of Music, Corpus Christi Catholic Church, St. Luke's Hospital, and others. New York State's oldest institution of higher learning, Columbia, was started in the vestry room of the new schoolhouse adjoining Trinity Church, on lower Broadway, in 1754. Columbia is still on Broadway -- this time from 114th Street to 122nd Street. This is Columbia's fourth home. The first was at Trinity Church (1754-1760), the second at Park Place (1760-1857), and the third at Madison Avenue and 49th Street (1857-1870).

Columbia produced many of our country's early leaders, such as Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, DeWitt Clinton, Gouverneur Morris, Robert Livingston, and John Randolph "of Roanoke." The University has had a close relationship with three presidents of the United States: Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt were students, and General Dwight D. Eisenhower was president of Columbia from 1948 to 1953. When it was opened as King's College in 1754, Columbia had eight students and one faculty member (President Samuel Johnson). The University now has an annual enrollment of about 25,000 students and a faculty of 3,500.

When the original mid-town college moved to the open farm area of the Heights, the fields were occupied by asylums and hospitals. In a move to protect the Hudson River Shore, plans for a Riverside Park and Drive were approved in 1867. A wide boulevard was designed running from 59th to 155th Streets -- renamed Broadway in 1899. The completed Park and Drive designed by Frederick Law Olmsted was finished in 1898, and with transit and subway service, the upper West Side was established.

The first major building of Columbia's new campus was the Low Memorial Library built in 1895-1897. Funds for the library were donated by Seth Low (1850-1916) in honor of his father Abiel Abbot Low (1811-1893), a wealthy importer in the China trade. Seth Low was a Columbia graduate in 1870 and was also President of the University between 1890 and 1901, one of the youngest in the University's history.

Active in politics, Seth Low was elected Mayor of Brooklyn and subsequently became Mayor of New York as the anti-Tammany candidate. During his tenure at Columbia, Low brought Teacher's College, Barnard, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons into the University and began the building program for the new campus.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property less than an acre

Quadrangle name Central Park

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

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| Zone | | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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 Carolyn Pitts, Historian

organization History Division, National Park Service date October 1965

street & number 1100 L Street, N.W. Rm 4209 telephone (202) 343-8172

city or town Washington state DC

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

title date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

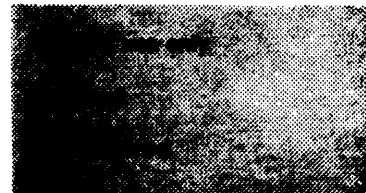
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

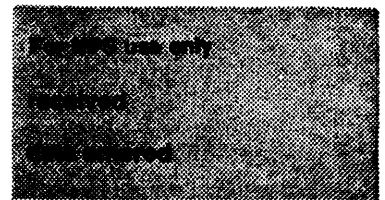
The interior of the Low Memorial has the same classical monumentality as the exterior. The entrance doors are of bronze and glass, and at the east and west ends of the foyer, four pairs of marble stairs lead to corner offices, originally the President's and Trustees' rooms. The wood and stone detailing of walls, doors, and ceiling is Roman. The upper floors around the central space are now offices of the administration.

It is the central hall that is the glory of Low Memorial. The eight-sided room, in essence a square with bevelled corners, measures 73 feet across and is crowned by an imposing dome, 105-1/2 feet high. This inner dome, painted sky blue, is constructed of plaster over a steel mesh frame and rests on pendentives that spring from four massive limestone corner piers. The piers, actually hollow ducts, partially support large vaults that arch over each of four semicircular clerestory windows. The sixteen granite columns that border the room support four stone galleries or balconies that originally housed library books. Two levels of oak shelving are still intact in each gallery. The gallery fronts, designed as entablatures for the supporting columns, are ornamented with classical wreaths and crowned by a decorative crossbar railing. Mounted on pedestals over each column on the north side of the main hall are the freestanding statues of Euripides, Demosthenes, Sophocles, and Augustus Caesar. The inscriptions "law", "philosophy", "theology", and "medicine", mark the entablatures of the corner piers.

The Low Memorial is one of the most important Classical structures in America and is one of McKim's masterpieces.

The following describes the interior features of the library that are covered by landmark designation, if approved. They are the same as described by the New York Landmarks Preservation Commission in its findings of February 3, 1981 (designation list 139, LP-1118, p. 7): Main floor interior consisting of the entrance vestibule, the main reading room and the encircling hallways; the third floor consisting of the upper part of the reading room up to and including the ceiling, and the balconies opening onto the reading room; and the fixtures and interior components of these spaces, including but not limited to, wall and ceiling surfaces, floor surfaces, doors and windows.

Designation would not include furnishings, such as display cases and the stage in the building's rotunda. Reference above to the main and third floors is a reference to what Columbia University traditionally calls the second and fourth floors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Low Memorial Library

Item number 8

Page 2

In 1892, architects Charles McKim, Richard Morris Hunt, and Charles C. Haight, were asked to form a committee to study the new site and recommend a plan for the campus design. Hunt proposed a complex that looked west toward the Palisades, while Haight advocated an eastern orientation. McKim, however, envisioned the University as a self-contained community set on a hill looking south to the city of New York. In the end, elements from the plans of all three architects were combined in the final scheme by McKim, who was appointed campus architect.

The firm of McKim, Mead & White was one of the most famous and productive in the history of American architecture, and played a leading role in promoting classically inspired styles in America during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The remarkable success and influence of this firm has been noted by both critics and admirers:

The use of such classicism for civic, public, commercial, residential buildings spread until by the time of Mead's death in 1928, there was virtually no village or town in the U.S. that could not boast a bank or courthouse in some variant of the classic theme. During the early years of the twentieth century the influence of the firm extended even to England¹

The firm's national reputation and influence are mostly attributable to the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. This exhibition, known as the "Great White City", presented America with a vision of the neo-classical city composed of monumental buildings designed by such important architects as McKim, Hunt, and Louis Sullivan. It ushered in a new era in American urban planning known as the "City Beautiful Movement" and it assured the prominence of neo-classicism in American architecture for many years.

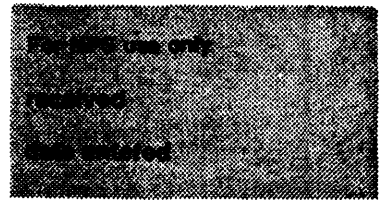
Columbia's Trustees must have been deeply impressed by the Beaux Arts buildings in Chicago for they adopted McKim's grand scheme: the domed, majestic temple placed in a setting of unified but varied classical palaces with a Daniel Chester French sculpture in the center, similar to The Republic at the Fair. There was enough enthusiasm for the plan that a full flight of steps was endorsed with fountains, urns, flagpoles, and bronze candelabra which cost almost half the amount of Low Library itself.

The finish on the building is superb. The materials are fine and the craftsmanship first class. Although the building now appears rather somber, it was much less so at the time of its construction. There were extensive flower beds, fountains played, and inside the Rotunda one can still see the residue of a Pompeian color scheme derived from Durand. Ultimately, the Low Memorial was most successful in projecting the image of its donor, Seth Low, as a generous, responsible civic leader with the intelligence to employ a "modern" architect. As a result the Library and campus acquired an independent identity as a symbol which it retains today. It is one of America's finest Pantheons.

¹ Roth, Leland M. McKim, Mead and White, Architects. Harper and Row, New York, 1984 p. 382.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Low Memorial Library Item number 9, 10 Page

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Verbal Boundary

Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1973, Lot 1 in part, consisting of the land on
which the described building is situated.

Beginning in the Northeast corner, in a rectangular figure, the boundary runs 272
feet on the east flank, from the Southeast corner, 224 feet along the south flank
to the Southwest corner, 272 feet along the west flank to the Northwest corner,
and 224 feet along the north flank to the beginning. The boundary encompasses
only the described building and is at all points 12 feet from the base of the
ground level of the building.