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.

We begin our tour at Low Memorial Library. Celebrated as an example of purely classical architecture, Low Memorial Library was completed in 1897 and served as the main library until 1934. 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.
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.

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. **Low Plaza** has been described as one of the great urban spaces in America. 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.

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 was Columbia's president from 1948 to 1953.

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.

Columbia has produced such noted artists as Broadway legends Rodgers and Hammerstein; film director Brian DePalma; actors James Cagney, Paul Robeson, Ed Harris, and Tony Award winner Brian Dennehy; playwrights Terrance McNally, and Pulitzer Prize winner Tony Kushner; writers Eudora Welty, Allen Ginsberg, Jack Kerouac, and Langston Hughes; and pianist Emanuel Ax, just to name a few.

Next to Dodge Hall is **Lewisohn Hall**, home of the **School of General Studies**, and the **School of Continuing Education** 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. Continuing Education offers full and part-time master's degree programs in many established and emerging fields. The Postbaccalaureate Studies program at the School of Continuing Education 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 Continuing Education also offers summer courses for Columbia students and visiting students, high school programs in New York, Barcelona and
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.

**Earl Hall** is Columbia's religious and community service headquarters. Dedicated in 1902, it is one of the oldest buildings on campus. The University Chaplain and campus ministers have offices here along with more than 50 religious, political, and community service groups. Through these organizations, approximately 850 student volunteers working with Columbia's [Community Impact](#) program, serve more than 1,000 people weekly, addressing community needs for tutoring, social service referrals, food, and more.

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.

**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, a swimming pool, and a basketball arena, as well as squash and racquetball courts.

**The Northwest Corner Building** (NWC) houses faculty offices, classrooms, and research facilities for the disciplines of chemistry, biology, engineering and physics. The newest addition to campus serves as a physical and intellectual bridge, linking laboratories and maximizing the ready sharing and exchange of ideas, resources and information.

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 schools 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.

Continuing north, you will arrive at **Pupin Hall**. Pupin is home to the Physics and Astronomy departments. 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.

**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, and mechanical engineering.

Heading south again 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.

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 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.

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.

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 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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

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).

**Wien Hall** is one of Columbia's oldest residence halls and currently has 369 rooms. **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. 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.

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.

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 athletic fields are now located at Baker Athletics Complex (218th
Street and Broadway). The uptown complex includes our football stadium, soccer stadium,
baseball and softball diamonds, boathouse, and tennis center. 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 over 60 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.

John Jay is a residence hall reserved strictly for first-year 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 Brad’s café. Reservations are not required, seating is limited. Visitors may purchase or bring lunch. To arrange a pre-set lunch for your group please call 212-854-4076. Please note that all the expenses incurred during your visit will be borne by your group leaders.

The architecture of Hamilton Hall, the center of undergraduate life on campus, echoes that of Pulitzer Hall, the home of the second-oldest professional school of journalism in the United States. The Graduate School of Journalism, located in Pulitzer Hall, 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.

Closing off the south end of the campus, Butler Library was designed in the early 1930s and built so as not to obstruct the view of Low Library. Columbia University Libraries is one of the ten largest academic library systems in the nation, with holdings of over 10 million printed volumes in 25 libraries. The Philip L. Milstein Family College Library, (floors two through four) serves Columbia's undergraduate students. Of special interest at Butler are the Rare Book and Manuscript Library. CLIO is the online gateway to a wide variety of electronic resources (e.g., E-journals, databases), web-based services (e.g., Interlibrary Loan, Ask Us Now), and contact information for library staff and subject specialists.

Butler is nine stories tall and contains 15 sub-levels ("stacks") of volumes in the general library alone. 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). When school is in session, the library is open 24 hours every day. In addition to the computer lab in Butler, Columbia has over 600 computer terminals available to students, most of which are located in the residence halls.

Continuing west brings you to Alfred Lerner Hall. Alfred Lerner Hall, Columbia's student center, serves students' needs conveniently in one location and is a central area of activity on campus. Some of the highlights of the center are: student lounges; two dining venues; 7,000 undergraduate mailboxes; two computer rooms, numerous multi-functional event spaces, including a 1,100-seat auditorium; a 400-seat cinema, and offices for administrative services and student organizations. Bernard Tschumi, former dean of the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and 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.

To the left of Lerner hall stands Carman Hall, another first-year residence hall. 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 is one of the most elevated spots on Manhattan Island. 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.

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.
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