

**Visiting
Georgetown University
in
Mid-Twentieth Century**

(Information desk, first floor, Ryan Administration Building)

Organization of the University

Georgetown University consists of the College of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School, the School of Medicine, the School of Law, the School of Nursing, the School of Dentistry, the School of Foreign Service, the Institute of Languages and Linguistics, the School of Business Administration, the Summer School, the Chemo-Medical Research Institute, and the Observatories—Astronomical and Seismological.

Executive Officers of the University

The President, EDWARD B. BUNN, S.J.

The Academic Vice President, BRIAN A. MCGRATH, S.J.

The Vice President for Medical Center Affairs,

JOSEPH F. COHALAN, S.J.

The Vice President for Business Management, T. BYRON COLLINS, S.J.

The Treasurer, JOSEPH A. HALLER, S.J.

The Director of Development, CHARLES J. FOLEY, S.J.

Historical Sketch of Georgetown University

Georgetown had its beginning, in spirit, on March 25, 1634, when the Rev. Andrew White, S.J., and the Rev. John Altham Gravenor, S.J., arrived in Maryland with the pioneer colonists. Although the colony was founded upon the principle of absolute religious toleration, anti-Catholic laws under British rule prevented the successful development of a school, and we find it migrating from St. Mary's City to Newtown, to Bohemia Manor, where Charles and John Carroll passed the first stages of their education.

After the American Revolution the Most Rev. John Carroll, the first bishop of the United States, advocated an institution of learning and, in 1787, began to collect funds for an Academy at "George Town, on the Patowmack, Maryland." The first building, the Old South, was commenced and then a parcel of land, 270' x 310', surrounding it was purchased in 1789, co-incident with the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. This parcel is now occupied by the Ryan, Mulledy, Maguire and Old North buildings, and by portions of the Infirmary and Dahlgren Chapel. The Old South was demolished in 1904 to make way for the Ryan. The college property never extended further east, south or west than it does now. The Archbold estate on the north side of Reservoir Road, opposite the Medical School, was formerly owned by the College but was sold in 1886 to help pay for the Healy building. When the College opened its doors in 1791 upon the completion of the

building, its first student, William Gaston, entered to begin the career that was to take him to Congress and ultimately to the Office of Chief Justice of North Carolina.

In 1795 the student body had grown to such an extent that a new building called the North Building was erected on a tract of land which had been recently acquired to care for the growing student population. The College in those days was actually an academy which offered a classical education beginning with the rudiments of reading and writing and continuing through the classics and philosophy. By the year 1815, the courses in higher studies were so well developed and attended that a bill, sponsored by Georgetown's protoalumnus, William Gaston, was introduced into the 13th Congress to confer a federal charter upon the institution giving it the right to confer such degrees as were usually conferred by American colleges and universities. The bill was passed and immediately signed by President Madison. In 1833, further importance was given the College by the granting of a Papal Charter by Pope Gregory XVI enabling the University to grant, in the name of the Holy See, degrees in philosophy and theology for which ecclesiastical students previously had had to journey to the European continent. The formal incorporation of the institution was effected by Congress in 1844.

Advanced study and research leading to the degree of Master of Arts were offered at Georgetown shortly after the College was raised by Congress in 1815 to the rank of a University. The earliest record of this new experiment in the field of American education is contained in the prospectus for the year 1820, issued separately in French and English: "The Course of ordinary studies is completed in six years; at the completion of which, if the scholar have made sufficient proficiency, he may receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. If he remain longer and study the higher branches of Mathematics and Philosophy, he may take the degree of Master of Arts, if success in his examinations entitle him to it."

The Astronomical Observatory was begun in 1841 and the first director, the Rev. James Curley, S.J., began observations in 1846. Father Curley continued as director of the Observatory for a period of forty-five years. Originally intended for the instruction of students, the building was renovated in 1889, the instrumental equipment improved and enlarged, and the main purpose of the Observatory changed from student instruction to scientific research work. In recent years much renown has been brought to Georgetown through the work of the Observatory on its eclipse expeditions.

The College continued to restrict itself to a completely classical course until 1849 when certain members of the medical profession in Washington petitioned the College authorities to undertake the foundation of a School of Medicine to fulfill a great need in this portion of the United States. The school accordingly was opened in 1851 in a building at 12th and F Streets, N.W., in downtown Washington from which it moved several times prior to 1886, finally settling in what was for those days an extremely modern building designed for the teaching of medicine at 920 H Street, N.W. Finally in 1929, a modern Medical School building shared by the School of Dentistry was erected on Reservoir Road, on the north end of the campus.

In 1870, a proposal was made to the University authorities by Dr. James Toner, prominent scientist, that the University complete its professional structure by organizing a Department of Law, and the first degrees in law were awarded at the 1872 commencement. The Law School today is one of the relatively few American law schools which require a baccalaureate degree for matriculation, and even through the difficult days of World War II that standard was maintained.

In 1898 the University Hospital was opened on southwest corner of 35th and N Streets, N.W. For the first time since the inception of the Medical School the students were able fully to avail themselves of the facilities of clinical instruction. In 1903, the Training School for Nurses was opened, with facilities in the Hospital building. The hospital continued to function at this location until the summer of 1947, when the new 400-bed hospital on Reservoir Road, adjoining the Medical and Dental Schools, was opened.

In 1901 the University accepted the offer of the Washington Dental College to make that school a department of Georgetown in order to assist in raising the standards of dental education in the nation's capital. Accordingly, the Dental School was opened in the Medical School Building on H Street, and now occupies modern and pleasant quarters on the Reservoir Road site.

The Seismological Observatory commenced operation on January 1, 1911. Its founder, and director until his death in 1929, was the Reverend Francis A. Tondorf, S.J. Besides recording and interpreting teleseisms, and preparing two monthly publications, the Observatory undertakes from time to time special investigations such as its recent study of the effect of microseismic activity on meteorological conditions. Associated with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, it is a member of the Jesuit Seismological Association and has an auxiliary station at Woodstock, Maryland.

At the close of World War I, with the increase in national consciousness of the importance of American relations overseas and with an awareness of the probable growth of our commercial relations, the University opened the first American school devoted to foreign trade, commerce and diplomacy. For some years the School of Foreign Service shared the building of the Law School in downtown Washington, but since 1933 it has been housed on the campus and attracts hundreds of students training for careers in the diplomatic or consular service as well as in domestic and foreign trade.

In 1931, the Chemo-Medical Research Institute was established in connection with the Graduate School Chemistry Department. Its purpose is the application of Chemistry to the problems of disease and health. The main problem of the Institute is the developing of tests which may be of diagnostic value in cancer.

The Institute of Languages and Linguistics, a division of the School of Foreign Service, was opened on October 17, 1949. The purposes and scope are: to teach languages, to conduct research in the field of contemporary linguistics, and develop new methods and technical devices as aids in language instruction.



MOST REV. JOHN CARROLL, S.J., D.D.
(1735-1815)

Prefect Apostolic of Catholic Church in United States
First Bishop and Archbishop of Baltimore

FOUNDER OF
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE

1789

*"... On this academy is built all my hope of permanency and success to
our holy religion in the United States."*

RESERVOIR ROAD

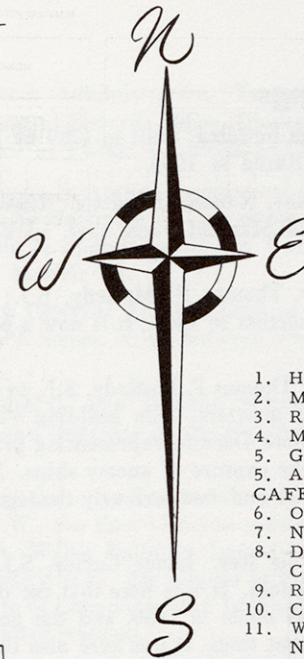
MEDICAL CENTER

STUDENT PARKING WHITE LINES ONLY.

FACULTY, STAFF AND OTHER YELLOW LINES.

D. C. TRANSIT CO. RIGHT OF WAY

CANAL ROAD



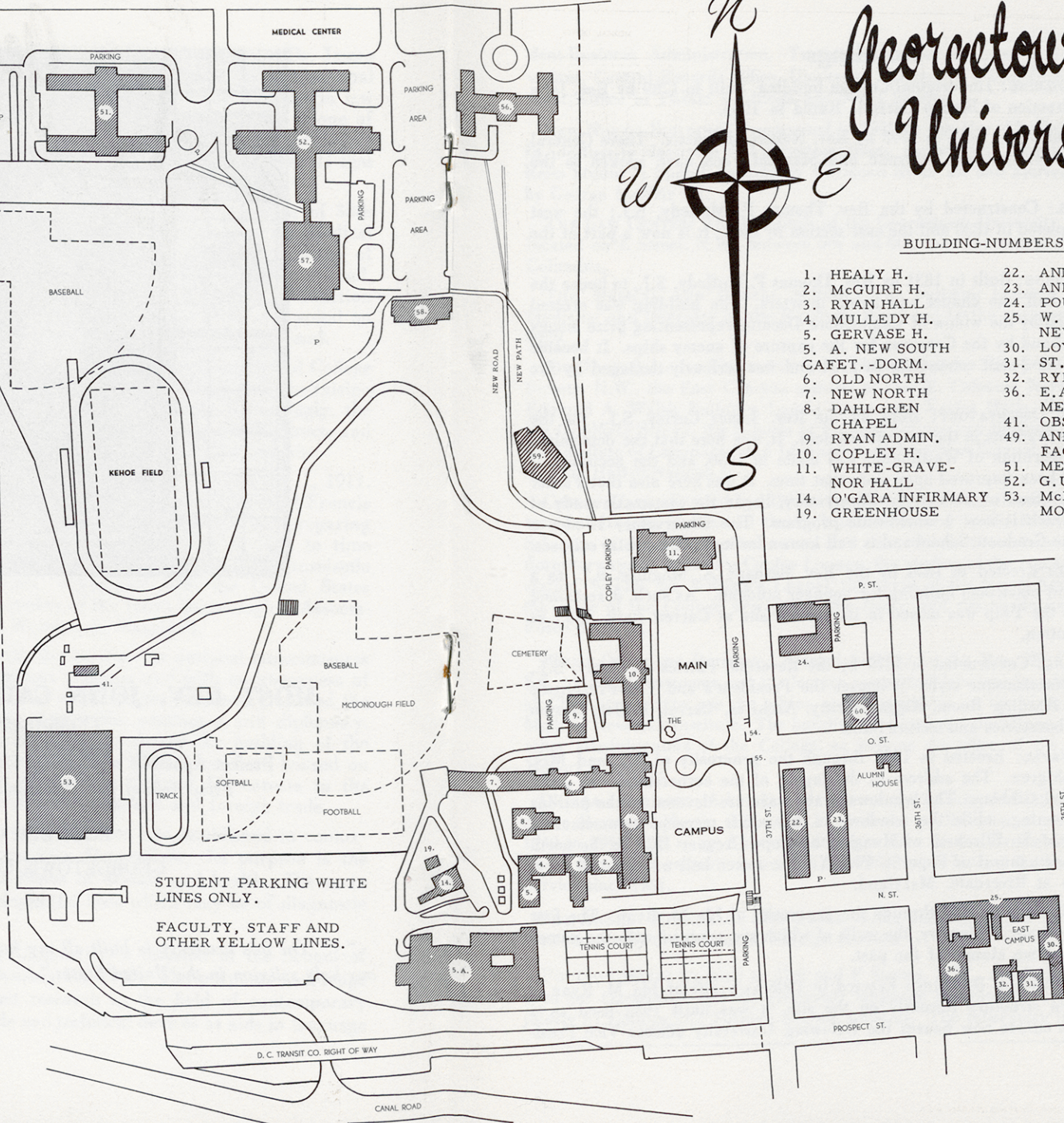
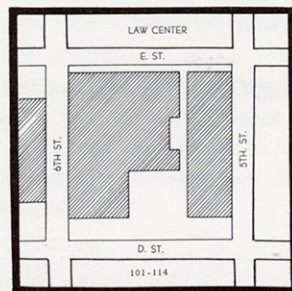
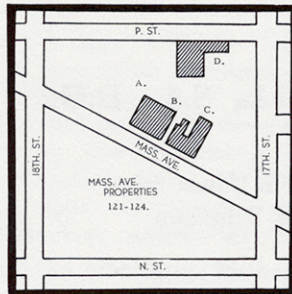
Georgetown University

BUILDING-NUMBERS:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. HEALY H. | 22. ANNEX I. |
| 2. McGUIRE H. | 23. ANNEX II. |
| 3. RYAN HALL | 24. POULTON HALL |
| 4. MULLEDY H. | 25. W. COLEMAN-NEVILS BLDG. |
| 5. GERVASE H. | 30. LOYOLA H. |
| 5. A. NEW SOUTH CAFET. -DORM. | 31. ST. XAVIER H. |
| 6. OLD NORTH | 32. RYDER H. |
| 7. NEW NORTH | 36. E.A. WALSH MEMORIAL B. |
| 8. DAHLGREN CHAPEL | 41. OBSERVATORY |
| 9. RYAN ADMIN. | 49. ANIMAL RESEARCH FACILITIES |
| 10. COPLEY H. | 51. MED-DENT, SCH. |
| 11. WHITE-GRAVE-NOR HALL | 52. G.U. HOSPITAL |
| 14. O'GARA INFIRMARY | 53. McDONOUGH ME-MORIAL GYM. |
| 19. GREENHOUSE | |

- 54-55. MAIN CAMPUS GATEHOUSES.
 56. SCHOOL OF NURSING.
 57. L.C. GORMAN MEM. DIAGNOSTIC & RESEARCH BUILDING
 58. KOBER-COGAN RESIDENCE HALL.
 59. SCIENCE BUILDING
 60. AMERICAN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE.
 101-114. LAW CENTER
 121-124. MASS. AVE. PROPERTIES.

"P" PARKING AREAS.



Buildings

OLD SOUTH BUILDING: The original College building, built in 1789 by Rev. John Ashton at the direction of Bishop Carroll. Razed in 1904.

OLD NORTH BUILDING: Built in 1795 by Rev. Robert Molyneux. There General Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette and Marshal Foch have spoken to the students.

GERVASE HALL: Constructed by the Rev. Thomas F. Mulledy, S.J.; the west section was completed in 1830 and the east section in 1848. It is now a part of the Jesuit Cloister.

MULLEDY BUILDING: Built in 1831 by Rev. Thomas F. Mulledy, S.J., to house the students' dining hall, the chapel and living quarters. The building was erected with money loaned by the widow of Commodore Decatur representing prize money awarded her husband by the Congress for the capture of enemy ships. It became the Cloister for the Jesuit community in 1904 and was seriously damaged by fire in 1947.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY: Built by the Rev. James Curley, S.J., for the instruction of the students in the natural sciences. It was here that the determination of the true meridian of Washington was made in 1850, and the accuracy of the value has not been improved upon since that time. It was here also that Father John Hagen, later head of the Vatican Observatory, began the systematic study of variable stars which is now a world-wide program. The Observatory is now a department of the Graduate School and is well known for its work on solar eclipses.

MAGUIRE HALL: Erected in 1854 by the Rev. Bernard A. Maguire, S.J., as a residence hall and classroom building for younger students. As such, it remained until 1919 when the Prep was moved to its present site at Garrett Park, Md., as a separate institution.

HEALY BUILDING: Constructed in 1879 by the Reverend Patrick F. Healy, S.J., in the Flemish Romanesque style. It houses the President's and Vice-President's Offices, Randall Reading Room, Riggs Library, Archives, Carroll Parlor, Gaston Hall, Physics Laboratories and lecture halls.

DAHLGREN CHAPEL: Erected in 1892 through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren. The address at the laying of the cornerstone was given by James Cardinal Gibbons. The windows in the nave are devoted to the patrons of youth and learning, while the windows in the south transept commemorate the canonization of St. Elizabeth of Hungary by Pope Gregory IX. In the north transept is a mosaic mural of Pope St. Pius X. The tower bell was brought from Calvert Mansion at Riverdale, Maryland.

RYAN HALL: Erected in 1905 through the generosity of Ida M. Ryan. The first floor contains the student refectory, the walls of which are adorned with the names of famous Georgetown alumni of the past.

RYAN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING: Erected in 1906 as a gift of Ida M. Ryan to replace a wooden structure formerly on the site, it was until 1952 used as a gymnasium. The edifice now houses the following University offices: Vice Presi-

dent-Business Administration, Treasurer's Office, Business and Accounting Divisions, Central Records Office, University Registrar's Office, Director of Development, Office of Public Relations and News Service.

NEW NORTH BUILDING: Constructed in 1925 by the Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S.J. In addition to classroom and dormitory space, the building contains the Raymond Reiss Studio of Speech donated by Raymond Reiss '19, and McNeir Hall, donated by George McNeir '81.

THE LAW CENTER: The buildings of the Georgetown University Law Center are located on E Street, N.W., between 5th and 6th, near the courts of the District of Columbia.

THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOL: The building housing the Schools of Medicine and Dentistry at the Reservoir Road end of the campus was erected in 1929.

THE EAST CAMPUS: Situated in the block bounded by 35th, 36th, N and Prospect Streets, N.W., the East Campus consists of the W. Coleman Nevils Building, the Edmund A. Walsh Building, Loyola Ryder and Xavier Halls. The area includes the Graduate School, the Schools of Foreign Service and Business Administration, the Institute of Languages and Linguistics with its Multilingual Conference Room, and the Hall of Nations.

COPLEY HALL: Erected in 1930 by the Rev. W. Coleman Nevils, S.J., as a dormitory building for students of the College, and named for the Rev. Thomas Copley, S.J., one of the earliest missionaries and educators in the colony. In addition to dormitory space, it houses Copley Lounge, the studios of the campus broadcasting station, WGTB, St. William's Chapel, the crypt of the North American Martyrs, the office of the Collège newspaper, the *Hoya*, and the headquarters of the Air Force R.O.T.C.

WHITE-GRAVENOR BUILDING: Erected in 1932 by the Rev. W. Coleman Nevils, S.J., to house classrooms and the lecture rooms and laboratories of the Department of Chemistry. Here are the offices and laboratories of the Georgetown Chemo-Medical Research Institute. The building also contains the offices of the Dean and other administrators of the College, as well as the office of the director of the Honors Program.

O'GARA INFIRMARY: A building to the rear of Mulledy, dedicated to the memory of the Reverend Martin O'Gara, S.J., professor of Religion at the College from 1940 to 1943 who as an Air Corps chaplain died in the service of his country in 1946. Renovated extensively in 1946 and 1953, it has housed the University Health Service since 1951.

THE ANNEX: Situated on 37th Street, N.W., between O and N, it was built in 1946 for use by the School of Foreign Service.

POULTON HALL: Located at 37th and P Streets, N.W., was built in 1948 and is used for classrooms and the electronic language laboratory. The latter is used jointly by College and Foreign Service students. The laboratory is the outgrowth

of a system of communication used at the Nuremberg trials. On the P Street side of Poulton Hall are situated the Offices of the Department of Mathematics, Office of the University Purchasing Agent and the Printing Department.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL: Erected in 1947 with a capacity of 400 beds, the hospital stands at 3800 Reservoir Road, N.W.

GORMAN DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING: Located directly to the south of the Hospital building, and joined to it by a passage, the diagnostic building was dedicated in March, 1959. It commemorates the Rev. Lawrence C. Gorman, S.J., Georgetown president from 1942 to 1949.

KOBER-COGAN HALL: A dormitory housing 200 Medical and Dental students in double rooms, it was dedicated in March, 1959. It stands in the Medical Center area, and honors the memory of Dr. George Kober and Dr. William N. Cogan, former deans, respectively, of the Medical and Dental Schools.

THE SCHOOL OF NURSING: St. Mary's Hall, housing the School of Nursing, is located at 3700 Reservoir Road, N.W. Completed in the fall of 1956, it includes administrative offices as well as educational, social and dormitory facilities.

MCDONOUGH MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM: Dedicated in December, 1951, it was in part the gift of the Georgetown Alumni Association. Herein are contained the basketball arena, coaches' offices, a squash court, six bowling alleys, facilities for boxing, wrestling and intramural athletics. It is a memorial to the Reverend Vincent S. McDonough, S. J., Prefect of Discipline and Moderator of Athletics at the Hilltop from 1916 to 1939.

ALUMNI HOUSE: Renovated in 1951 as a permanent headquarters for alumni visiting the campus. The House contains the offices of the Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association and his staff, the records of some 60,000 graduates and former students and the Association's mailing equipment. It also provides an attractive Club Lounge for visiting alumni.

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE RESEARCH CENTER: Located at 1715-1719 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, this is a research branch of the University.

PLACEMENT OFFICE is located at 1326 36th Street, Northwest, adjoining Alumni House.

SCIENCE BUILDING: Located between Medical Center and College Campus, it was completed in 1962.

About the Grounds

UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES: Located in the basement of Healy; they contain the records of Georgetown University from its beginnings in 1789 to the present time, as well as other interesting collections of documents, signatures, coins and medals. A small museum is attached. Visits by appointment.

THE CANNON: Part of the armament of the "Ark" and the "Dove" which brought the first settlers to Maryland from England in 1634. During the anti-Catholic feeling in the "20's," a rather unenlightened Senator stated in Congress that "Georgetown has its guns trained on the Capitol!"

THE CARROLL MONUMENT: The seated figure of Archbishop Carroll, founder of Georgetown, was unveiled at the College May 4, 1912 and presented to Georgetown

by the Chief Justice of the United States, Edward Douglass White '91, in the name of the Alumni Association.

CARROLL PARLOR: Contains Van Dyck's "Portrait of a Jesuit," the "Calling of St. Matthew" by Luca Giordano, Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Archbishop Carroll, and a dining table of the Queen Anne period, 1702-1714, from the Calvert Mansion in St. Mary's City, Maryland. In addition, there is the famous "Annunciation," after Fra Angelico.

THE JESUIT CEMETERY: This was originally located (1805) near the south end of the Healy Building and was changed to its present location behind Ryan Administration Building when Maguire Building was erected.

GASTON HALL: Main assembly hall of the University, constructed and decorated by the Alumni Association in recognition of the University's Centennial in 1889.

OUR LADY OF FATIMA STATUE: The statue was a gift of the Graduating Class of 1950. It is a Carrara marble statue, designed and executed in Italy. It stands on the campus directly opposite the main entrance of Copley Hall.

RIGGS MEMORIAL LIBRARY: Occupies, with the various reading rooms, the South Pavilion. The Riggs Library and its branches contain over 240,000 bound books and periodicals. It was the gift of E. Francis Riggs in 1889.

ST. JOSEPH'S STATUE: The statue of St. Joseph, east of Gervase Hall was cast in Munich and erected in its present site in 1873 in thanksgiving by the students of the College for the preservation from the great smallpox epidemic of that year.

On February 9, 1874, the Senior Class of the College inaugurated the St. Joseph's Lamp Association charged with keeping an oil lamp constantly burning before the statue to obtain St. Joseph's blessing and protection.

THE SEISMIC OBSERVATORY: Located in a vault under the Maguire Building, the instruments contained therein constantly record earth tremors all over the world. On September 3, 1923, the Georgetown record of the great Tokyo earthquake preceded Associated Press reports by more than 12 hours.

THE TREE: The court with seats donated by the parents of Richard Hoffman '43, is in his memory as well as the memory of the 171 Georgetown alumni who gave their lives in World War II.

KEHOE FIELD: The main athletic field of the University, named in honor of the Rev. John Kehoe, S.J., Athletic Director at Georgetown from 1932 to 1943, is directly south of the Medical School building. It was improved in 1938.

THE COLLEGE WELL: In the main courtyard north of Mulledy is the canopy of the old College well which is mentioned in Georgetown records as early as 1822.

NEW SOUTH: Occupied for the first time in September 1959, New South rises to the west of the tennis courts. It houses 400 College students in double rooms and has dining facilities to accommodate 1400 persons at one time.

