

HISTORIES OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

(from the history section of the School's web site)

In 1894, Tulane University offered the first courses in architecture leading to a degree in architectural engineering. At this time, only about a dozen schools of architecture had been established in the United States. A full four-year professional curriculum in architecture, leading to the bachelor's degree, was established in the College of Technology (Engineering) in the 1907-1908 academic year. In 1912, Professor Nathaniel Cortlandt Curtis was appointed head of the newly independent Architecture Department; his successors were Professor John Herndon Thompson in 1921 and Professor Buford L. Pickens in 1946.

At the conclusion of the Second World War, the faculty and enrollment increased to accommodate returning veterans. The school continued to grow throughout the next two decades. John Ekin Dinwiddie was appointed dean of the School of Architecture in 1953; Professor John William Lawrence succeeded him in 1960. In 1971, the School of Architecture renovated and moved into its present facility, the Richardson Memorial Building, and experienced another increase in enrollment that continued throughout the seventies. Professor William Kay Turner became the dean in 1972, and in 1975 a small graduate program was initiated, offering a course of study leading to the Master of Architecture II as a second professional degree. In 1981, after beginning his service as dean the previous year, Professor Ronald Coulter Filson established the Architectural Coalition for professional research and practice by faculty and students. Professor Donna V. Robertson succeeded Dean Filson in 1992. Upon the resignation of Dean Robertson in 1996, Professor Donald F. Gatzke was appointed acting dean. After a year-long search, Dean Gatzke was appointed dean in 1997.

In the summer of 1990, the School began a program offering a Master of Architecture I as a first professional degree for students with undergraduate degrees in other disciplines. The program awarded its first degrees in 1993 and was granted accreditation in 1994. In the fall of 1997, the School initiated a Masters in Preservation Studies Program with a first-time enrollment of ten students. Also in 1997, a supplemental Certificate in Preservation Studies was offered to undergraduates for the first time. Commencing fall 1999, the School began offering a five-year Master of Architecture I (professional degree) to students who have not earned a bachelor degree.

A. B. FREEMAN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

(from About Freeman on the School's web site)

In 1914, Tulane University's business school was founded as the College of Commerce and Business Administration. The school quickly made its mark a short time later when it became one of the 14 founding members of the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), the nation's accrediting body for business schools. In 1940, the school achieved another milestone as it offered the Master of Business Administration degree for the first time.

During the years that followed, the School continued to grow as a prestigious learning institution, first launching the Doctor of Philosophy program in 1976 and the Executive MBA program in 1983. The school assumed its current name, A. B. Freeman School of Business, in 1984, in

honor of a leading New Orleans businessman. Two years later, the school moved from Norman Mayer Memorial Hall, one of the oldest buildings on Tulane's campus, to its present home, Goldring/Woldenberg Hall. Since its relocation, the School has broadened its curriculum to include a professional MBA program and a variety of educational programs taught in countries around the world.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(from The Catherine and Henry Boh Lecture in Civil Engineering, Oct. 6, 1993,
presented by Robert H. Boh, former chairman of the Tulane Board)

The concept of a School of Engineering began with the first Board of Administrators of the Tulane Education Fund. The Board was founded through the efforts of Paul Tulane and Representative Randall Lee Gibson, for the express purpose of developing an educational institution in New Orleans. The Board held its first meeting in April 1882, with General Gibson serving as the first president of the Board.

In November of 1882, the Committee on Education of the Board of Administrators identified as one of the objectives in the development of the new University the establishment of a Manual Training School and Polytechnic Institute. The Polytechnic Institute was to provide technical instruction in the application of theoretical studies to the industrial pursuits of life. The minutes of the Board of Administrators meeting of November 20, 1882 specifically identify a demand for practical instruction in "Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering and Architecture."

It is noted that at the time of the November Board meeting there was no physical plant, there was no College of Technology, there was no Tulane University. It was later, in December of 1882, that Paul Tulane proposed to place the sum of \$125,000 subject to the order of the president of the Board of Administrators, for the purchase of suitable property and buildings. With the new funds, the Board was able to move ahead with the plans for the new University.

In 1883, William Preston Johnson was elected by the Board to serve as the first president of the University. By July of 1884, Paul Tulane had increased his original endowment of \$125,000 by an additional donation of \$350,000. In his address to the Board, President Johnston stated his conviction that the scientific side of instruction must constitute the chief addition to the University for some time to come. He regarded the proper development of an Industrial and Mechanical Department as one of the most helpful fields for the educational advancement for the City of New Orleans.

To take charge of this new department, Johnston chose Professor John M. Ordway, dean of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At its meeting on July 29, 1884, the Board unanimously adopted a resolution to create an Industrial and Mechanical Department and to negotiate with Professor Ordway to take charge of the proposed new department.

In January of 1886, Ordway gave a series of six Wednesday evening lectures at Tulane Hall on the nature and use of the metallic element Iron. Brown Ayers, a physicist and one of the University's most distinguished and versatile professors, gave a series of six Saturday evening lectures on the characteristics of Light. The lecture hall seating 500 persons was filled for each of the lectures. A special course identified as Electrical Engineering was offered in June of 1891. A special course in Mechanical Engineering was offered in October of 1893.

In May of 1893, the Board of Administrators passed resolutions based on President Johnston's request that the Board establish a College of Technology with a faculty including professors of physics, chemistry, applied chemistry, mathematics, mechanical engineering, English, French, German, history, political science, psychology and drawing. He also requested that Professor Ayers be appointed the dean of the College of Technology. It was intended by President Johnston that the University offer courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, as well as Agriculture, Chemical Engineering, Sugar Chemistry and "some others." Johnston also requested that Mr. William H. P. Creighton be appointed as professor of Mechanical Engineering. Creighton was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and had been responsible for the organization of the Mechanical Department at Purdue University.

In the *Tulane University Bulletin* for 1894, the announcement was made that two colleges had been established: the College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Technology, which was housed in the Mechanical and Electrical Laboratories Building. Classes began in the new Civil Engineering Building on October 1, 1894, signaling the beginning of the Tulane School of Engineering.

Four courses were offered: Mechanical Engineering (including Electrical Engineering), Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Architectural Engineering. Each of the four courses extended over four years, and each led to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. There was opportunity for graduate study offered in each of the four courses, leading to the Engineering degree.

In 1920, the College of Technology became the College of Engineering. Then name changed again, in 1953, to the School of Engineering.

Today the School of Engineering offers four-year undergraduate programs leading to the Bachelor of Science in Engineering or Computer Science. Also available are programs leading to the Master of Engineering, Master of Science in Engineering, Master of Science in Computer Science, Doctor of Science and the Doctor of Philosophy.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

(from Tulane University History on the School's web site)

Graduate work was first provided at Tulane University in 1883-1884. Under several different names and forms of administration, graduate work continued to develop. Four students received Master of Arts degrees in 1885, and the first Doctor of Philosophy degree was conferred in 1887. In 1925, the Faculty of Graduate Studies became the Graduate School.

The Whole Story:

The University's history can be traced back 150 years to the founding of the Medical College of Louisiana in 1834, the Deep South's first medical school. Classes were first held the next year when 11 students and seven faculty members met in a rented hall; students paid for instruction by the lecture. The school, born of the desperate need for competent medical care in this region and the founders' dedication to study and treat "the peculiar diseases which prevail in this part of the Union," quickly gained firm footing.

Soon the Medical College merged with the public University of Louisiana in New Orleans. A law department and an academic department (the forerunner of the College of Arts and Sciences) were added. Already, the University made significant contributions to the world of education and research. Professor of chemistry J. L. Riddell, for example, built the first successful binocular microscope in 1852. Public addresses by medical department faculty encouraged the movement for improved public health and sanitation. And in 1857, an early graduate of the Academic Department and the Law Department was appointed chief justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court.

The Civil War forced the University to close. After the war, the University reopened in financial trouble. Total assets, exclusive of buildings, totaled \$4,570.39 in 1866. In the early 1880s, the crisis was resolved when Paul Tulane established a fund of more than \$1 million "for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral and industrial education." Tulane, a wealthy merchant who had made his fortune in New Orleans before returning to his native Princeton, New Jersey, made his gift in appreciation of the business success he had enjoyed in New Orleans.

The 17-member board authorized to administer the Tulane Educational Fund concluded that revitalizing the struggling University of Louisiana was preferable to founding a new institution. Tulane concurred, and in 1884 the Louisiana State Legislature gave the University of Louisiana to the Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund. Thus the Tulane University of Louisiana, a private, nonsectarian institution, was born.

The University's new strength manifested itself in many ways. The Department of Philosophy and Science, today the Graduate School, was created, and courses were initiated in both engineering and architecture. In 1886, Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb founded Newcomb College as a memorial to her daughter Harriott Sophie. Newcomb was the first degree-granting women's college in the nation to be established as a coordinate division of a men's university. It became a model for other such colleges, including Barnard and Radcliffe. Newcomb's founding is also linked to the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition which opened in Audubon Park in 1884; several artisans who came to the New Orleans exposition to exhibit their own work and see the works of others stayed to establish an arts program which became part of Newcomb. By the early 1900s, Newcomb pottery won a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition, its fame had spread across a nation, and young women were engaged in the then-unusual task of earning an independent living.

In 1894, Tulane moved to its present campus on St. Charles Avenue, five miles by streetcar from its former site in downtown New Orleans. For a quarter of a century Newcomb College was located on Washington Avenue in the Garden District. In 1918, it moved to its location adjacent to the other divisions of the University.

During these decades, Tulane's curricular offerings grew as several new professional schools were established, including the Deep South's first schools of architecture, business, and social work. The College of Technology, later to be renamed the School of Engineering, was frequently consulted by city officials on construction techniques and soil conditions. Engineering alumnus A. Baldwin Wood designed the famous Woodscrew pump, which helps keep New Orleans dry. The first student yearbook, *Jambalaya*, and the first *Tulanian* were published. The Alumni Association was founded with 800 members. And significant financial contributions to the University allowed for new buildings, library holdings, and research facilities.

The University continued to expand in the twentieth century. The Middle American Research Institute, founded in 1924, did pioneer work in Central American archaeology and anthropology, excavating and restoring the Mayan village of Dzibilchaltun in the Yucatan. As early as the 1890s, Tulane had offered free lectures and classes to the New Orleans community, but this commitment to community service was formalized in 1942 with the opening of University College, which offers adult education and sponsors the annual Summer School.

After World War II, Tulane's Graduate School and professional programs continued to grow. The University's distinction was noted by its election to the Association of American Universities, a select group of 58 universities with "preeminent programs of graduate and professional education and scholarship research." The Medical Center, which is once again located downtown, was reorganized in the late sixties to include the School of Medicine, the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, and the Tulane Medical Center Hospital and Clinic. The Medical Center also administers the Delta Regional Primate Research Center and the F. Edward Hébert Riverside Research Center, each with its own campus. The last decade has witnessed continued expansion, including the construction of a new home for the School of Business, the Goldring-Woldenberg Hall; the foundation of the Lindy Claiborne Boggs Center for Energy and Biotechnology; and the opening of new Tulane community facilities like the Reily Student Recreation Center.

SCHOOL OF LAW

(taken from the School's 2002 American Bar Association Self Study)

The origins of the Tulane School of Law go back to December 1847, when the Medical College merged with the state-operated University of Louisiana and added a law department. The Tulane School of Law thus celebrated its sesquicentennial in 1997, making it the 12th oldest law school in the United States.

From 1847 to 1906, the School of Law was housed in a series of inadequate facilities in the central business district of New Orleans. In 1906, the School of Law was finally able to follow the University to its uptown location, taking quarters in Gibson Hall, its fifth home to that point. In Gibson Hall, the School of Law came of age, adopting the Socratic case method in place of lectures, hiring full-time professors and conducting classes in morning hours over 30 weeks, rather than late afternoon and early evening classes for only 20 weeks.

In 1910, the School of Law became one of two law schools in the South on the accredited list of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, ranking 18th in the United States. In 1911, the Tulane School of Law became a member of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS). It was placed on the approval list of the American Bar Association (ABA) in 1925. One of the first chapters of the Order of the Coif was awarded to the Law School in 1936.

A new era began at the School of Law in 1927, with the appointment of Rufus C. Harris as dean. Dean Harris had been dean of Mercer Law School and eventually became president of Tulane University. By 1935 the faculty had grown to nine full-time professors. As Judge John Minor Wisdom, perhaps Tulane Law School's most distinguished graduate, commented: "Dean Harris improved the curriculum so as to provide more common law courses, but at the same time managed to encourage a balanced interest in the civil law and a comparative law approach in

teaching.”⁵ Dean Harris started the *Tulane Law Review* in 1929, renaming the existing *Southern Law Quarterly*. He was succeeded as dean by Paul Brosman (1937-42 and 1945-51), Robert J. Farley (1942-45), Clarence James Morrow (acting dean 1951-52), William Ray Forrester (1952-63), Cecil Morgan (1963-68), Joseph M. Sweeney (1968-78), Robert Force (acting dean 1978-79), Paul Verkuil (1979-85), Harvey Couch (acting dean 1985-86), John Kramer (1986-96), Edward Sherman (1996-01) and, as of July 1, 2001, Lawrence Ponoroff.

Gibson Hall was refitted and enlarged as the School of Law grew but there was not enough space. In the spring of 1928, the Law School moved to Dinwiddie Hall and in 1941, to the F.W. Tilton Memorial Hall. It remained there until 1970, when it outgrew that seventh site and had to take over and renovate the University’s library, changing it into Joseph Merrick Jones Hall.

In December 1994, the School of Law finally moved into the first home of its own, John Giffen Weinmann Hall. The largest building on campus, it contains 160,000 square feet, comprising 23 classroom/study/consultation rooms, 67 offices for faculty and 55 other offices for professionals, staff and student organizations. It offers more than 100 student work spaces equipped with computers, nearly 500 carrel, table and lounge seats for students in the library and 68 other student office and clinic workstations.

LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES (from Dean Teresa Soufas’ message at the LAS web site)

The Liberal Arts and Sciences is the largest unit on Tulane's uptown campus. The LAS faculty was formed in 1988 when the separate members of the H. Sophie Newcomb College faculty and the College of Arts and Sciences (now Paul Tulane College) faculty were joined.

Today, the LAS faculty consists of over 280 members who teach not only the core curriculum of the university but also the wide variety of classes chosen by students as they pursue majors in 22 academic departments and 15 Programs. Individual faculty achievements in scholarship have been recognized by Guggenheim and Fulbright awards, fellowships from the National Endowments for the Humanities, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the National Academy of Sciences. Sponsored research awards from the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Energy, and private foundations and corporations provide opportunities for undergraduates to engage in research.

Students in the Liberal Arts and Sciences are enrolled in either H. Sophie Newcomb College or in Paul Tulane College. Drawn to Tulane from all over the country and all over the world, they number approximately 3,600. Their individual achievements have been nationally recognized by Rhodes, Marshall, Goldwater, and Truman awards, and most go on to study in the most highly competitive graduate and professional schools.

⁵ See Judge John Minor Wisdom, *A Piquant History of the Tulane Law School*, Tulane Lawyer, Spring 1979, at 7-8. Much of the material in this paragraph is taken from Judge Wisdom’s lecture.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
(from "Tulane University, A Brief History")

The University's history can be traced back to the founding of the Medical College of Louisiana in 1834, the Deep South's first medical school. Classes were first held the next year when 11 students and seven faculty members met in a rented hall; students paid for instruction by the lecture. The school, born of the desperate need for competent medical care in this region and the founders' dedication to study and treat "the peculiar diseases which prevail in this part of the Union," quickly gained firm footing. Soon the Medical College merged with the public University of Louisiana in New Orleans. Public addresses by medical department faculty encouraged the movement for improved public health and sanitation. Medical School students gained clinical experience treating patients in Charity Hospital.

The Civil War forced the University to close. After the war, the University reopened in financial trouble. Total assets, exclusive of buildings, totaled \$4,570.39 in 1866. In the early 1880s, the crisis was resolved when Paul Tulane established a fund of more than \$1 million "for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral and industrial education." Tulane, a wealthy merchant who had made his fortune in New Orleans before returning to his native Princeton, New Jersey, made his gift in appreciation of the business success he had enjoyed in New Orleans.

The 17-member board authorized to administer the Tulane Educational Fund concluded that revitalizing the struggling University of Louisiana was preferable to founding a new institution. Tulane concurred, and in 1884 the Louisiana State Legislature gave the University of Louisiana to the Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund. Thus the Tulane University of Louisiana, a private, nonsectarian institution, was born.

Today, the School of Medicine is ranked as one of the nation's top medical schools. It is the nucleus of the Tulane University Health Sciences Center.

*See also Founding of the Medical College of Louisiana and The Establishment of the Tulane University of Louisiana.

NEWCOMB COLLEGE
(from Newcomb College History on the College's web site)

In 1886, Josephine Louise Newcomb wrote to the Tulane Board of Administrators about her long considered memorial to her "beloved Daughter, H. Sophie Newcomb." Sophie had died in 1870 at the age of 15, and since that time, Mrs. Newcomb had given much thought to what would make a lasting memorial to her daughter. A college for other young girls and women, a "work of the spirit" that would look "to the practical side of life as well as to literary excellence..." were her conclusions.

Her funds assured Newcomb College a secure foundation for its early years. Indeed, Newcomb's gift made the College the most secure of all southern women's colleges. Newcomb's donation also brought about an unusual arrangement for the education of women with the creation of the first degree-granting college for women to be founded within a university in America. Several colleges later adopted this model, including Barnard College of Columbia University.

Newcomb's specifications for the College made available to young women the same opportunity for a liberal education that was being offered to young men through Tulane's College of Arts and Sciences and, at the same time, provided an environment in which men and women did not attend classes together.

New Orleans seemed quite ready for this arrangement. The Louisiana Cotton Exposition, held in New Orleans in 1884, brought prominent women leaders to the city. They urged New Orleans women to produce handcrafted artifacts. Upon this advice, William and Ellsworth Woodward, professors of art at Tulane University and Tulane High School, organized free art classes at the Exposition, and later, Ladies Decorative Art League of New Orleans Art Pottery to the community. Many of these women were very soon students in the first classes at Newcomb.

For the position of president of the College, the Tulane Board recruited Brandt Van Blarcom Dixon. Dixon remained as Newcomb's president until 1919, establishing a high school (1888 to 1920), watching enrollment climb, and at the same time, overseeing strict graduation requirements. In the early years, though students in any given class might number 50 to 100, only a dozen or so might be allowed to march at commencement. About half of these early graduates received higher degrees after leaving the College.

With a beloved early campus within and around the Robb-Burnside Mansion, a grandiose Italian villa on Washington Avenue, the campus resembled the isolated academies and convents that served day students in other southern cities. Here the College flourished academically gaining national and even international respect. Two departments particularly distinguished themselves. One of these was the Department of Physical Education. Its first chair, Clara Baer, is considered one of the early pioneers of the physical health movement. In 1895, she published "Basketball Rules for Women and Girls," in which she described two shots, the one handed and the jump shot, that were not adopted in men's basketball until 1936. She also invented and marketed a game called "Newcomb Ball" and became an advocate in securing employment for Newcomb graduates in local schools.

Perhaps even more noteworthy was the success of the Newcomb Pottery. Ellsworth Woodward's introduction of the pottery had an overwhelming appeal to Dixon as well as to students. The Newcomb Pottery was an experiment, or model industry, to provide employment for women in a milieu where few opportunities existed. Dixon hired Mary Given Sheerer, who was associated with the Rockwood Pottery in Cincinnati, to begin this venture.

Over 70,000 pieces of pottery were produced before the pottery closed in 1939. The art program also was enlarged in these years to include many other arts and crafts. Examples can be found of illustrated bookplates, jewelry, embroidery and hand bound books, often embossed leather covers and elaborate clasps—all of which were crafted and sold by Newcomb students and alumnae.

While these early curricular developments made Newcomb an institution that distinguished itself among southern women's colleges, its location in the city of New Orleans also made Newcomb unique among its counterparts. Because the urban environment provided a large body of potential students, the majority of early Newcomb students were day students from New Orleans. Furthermore, Newcomb differed by having a more diverse student body than other women's colleges. The large number of scholarships offered to local girls insured that students came from a wider variety of economic backgrounds. The large Catholic and Jewish population of New Orleans provided diversity in religious orientation. These factors, along with the lack of a

particular religious affiliation, the College's early association with the progressive movement, and the unusual labor of the women associated with the pottery resulted in an atmosphere that was less stringently filled with rules and regulations and more open to the possibilities of women's varied lives.

When Newcomb moved to its Broadway campus in 1918, it emerged as a leader among southern women's colleges, with a student body that considered itself more serious and sophisticated than students at other southern schools such as Agnes Scott, Randolph-Macon and Sweet Briar. The move to the Broadway campus brought full access to a collegiate life, both socially and academically. And yet, acorns from the original oak trees of the Washington Avenue campus were transplanted to the new campus and traditions such as class ring ceremonies, the wearing of caps and gowns, Field Days and other rituals of the single sex campus were continued.

At the same time, the move to Broadway also symbolized less independence for Newcomb within the University. Dixon was to be Newcomb's only "president" and his successor in 1919, Pierce Butler, was named "dean". Butler inherited a rich and successful College and also one which merged more with the University. Tulane offered Newcomb women the opportunities for advanced study and access to a bigger library. Newcomb offered Tulane men access to its outstanding art and music programs and the chance for coeducational activities.

The school grew—with new buildings and increased enrollment figures. Frederick Hard (1938-1943) and later Logan Wilson (1943-1951) succeeded Butler. In these years, further developments cemented Newcomb's place in both the community and the University. The World War II years witnessed Newcomb students, for the first time, as leaders in Tulane publications and extracurricular activities. The Newcomb Library, the Howard Library and the Tilton Library were also merged during these years into a building that was located on the Newcomb side of the campus.

During these mid-century years, Newcomb also raised its standards, implemented new programs, increased enrollment and required college entrance board exams for the first time. Programs such as the Newcomb Junior Year Abroad (established in 1954-55) that allowed male students during its second year of existence and Tulane's growing graduate program—these made the coordinate college a place with appeal to students from all over the U.S. Thus, Acting Dean Anna E. Many (1951-53) and Dean Jack Hubbard (1953-65) oversaw an increasingly diverse student body. In 1963, Newcomb admitted its first African American student.

During these years, Tulane and Newcomb students also responded to other changes in society and the political climate of the times. Deans Charles Hounshell (1966-69), James F. Davidson (1969-76), and Acting Deans Francis Leo Lawrence (1976-78) and William Smither (1978-79) saw Newcomb students protest the incursion of American armed forces into Cambodia. Students also agitated for other concerns that would not have been thought possible in years past: coeducation housing, the elimination of curfews, the need for increased safety in an urban environment. Another important force of that era, the women's movement, also brought more varied campus opportunities to Newcomb students. Varsity athletics and Title IX funds brought nine athletic scholarships to Newcomb in 1976. Newcomb students became involved in courses designed to increase their entrance into such male-dominated fields as medicine, law and politics. In 1975, the Women's Center, later the Center for Research on Women developed to promote research into the lives of women and to maintain the College Archives. A single curriculum for Newcomb and the College of Arts and Sciences was adopted in 1979.

Later deans, continuing until today, have molded these changes to reflect an updated role of Josephine Louise's original and dual mission: to provide the benefits of a women's college set firmly within a major research university. Following the 1987 affirmation of a separate identity for Newcomb and Tulane undergraduate colleges—each with its own student body, dean and staff, but with a shared faculty—the College has continued to find increased enrollment and exemplary students.

At graduation today, the Daisy Chain and the accomplished graduates both reflect on this dual mission. The Daisy Chain, a tradition since the early days of the college, consists of over 1,000 daisies assembled on commencement morning by outstanding juniors. Earlier chains were made from clover, oleander, magnolia, or daisies and were collected from campus gardens and neighbors yards. Newcomb has one of the few remaining chains in the country. Newcomb graduates themselves have led outstanding lives, receiving recognition in the many fields including art, law, medicine and community service. The rich legacy of an education both literary and practical is found among these graduates.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND TROPICAL MEDICINE (from the PH&TM brochure)

The study of public health in Louisiana began in the last century, when New Orleans suffered from endemic malaria and almost yearly epidemics of cholera and yellow fever. Attempts to control tropical diseases led to the establishment of the Medical College of Louisiana in 1834. The founders, a group of young practicing physicians, issued a prospectus which emphasized the lack of knowledge of these diseases and the necessity for studying them in the environment in which they occurred. In 1881, formal instruction in hygiene was offered for the first time. The name of the medical college was changed to Tulane University of Louisiana, College of Medicine, after the Civil War when Paul Tulane bequeathed funds to establish a new university.

A School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine was first established in 1912 as a separate entity within the College of Medicine. This arrangement continued until 1919 when the School ceased to be an independent unit and was merged with the College of Medicine.

In 1947, the Departments of Tropical Medicine and Preventive Medicine were merged to establish the Department of Tropical Medicine and Public Health in the School of Medicine. Instruction at the graduate level was expanded to a full academic year with programs leading to the degrees of master of public health and master of public health and tropical medicine. A program of study for the degree of doctor of public health was approved in 1950 and the first doctoral degrees were awarded in 1953.

With the rapid expansion in public health and tropical medicine, and the participation of other departments of the School of Medicine in educational activities, an administrative division of graduate public health was created in 1958. In 1961, the administrative division was redesigned as the Division of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Programs leading to degrees of master of science and doctor of science in hygiene were instituted providing a wide range of preparation for public health careers. In June 1967, the Division of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine became the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. The School is a separate component of the Tulane University Medical Center allied

with the School of Medicine, Tulane National Primate Research Center and Tulane University Hospital and Clinic.

Currently, the school is organized into seven academic units: community health and sciences, biostatistics, epidemiology, environmental health sciences, health systems management, tropical medicine and international health and development. School-wide centers include the Center for Cardiovascular Health, Institute for Health Services Research, Tulane-Xavier Center of Excellence for Women's Health and Environmental Diseases Prevention Research Center.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

(from the history section of the School's web site)

The Southern School of Social Sciences and Public Services was the first training program for social workers in the Deep South. Under the sponsorship of the Kingsley Settlement House, a group of Tulane social science faculty offered the first classes in social welfare in 1914. Sponsored by grants from the American Red Cross, a formal one-year program was implemented in 1921.

By 1927, with funding from a Rockefeller grant, the school became a separate program with a two-year curriculum, qualifying students for the Master of Arts. In 1935, the University established the degree of Master of Social Work. The School has awarded the Master of Social Work degree to more than 4,700 students from all 50 of the United States and over 30 other countries.

Since 1927, the first year of national accreditation, the School of Social Work has maintained full accreditation status. It is a charter member of the Council on Social Work Education, which is the standard-setting and accreditation body in the field of social work education. Tulane School of Social Work is accredited by the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE).

The School added a doctoral program with an advanced curriculum in 1961. This program, awarding a Doctor of Social Work degree, was designed for further development of social work researchers, teachers and policy consultants. This program was changed to allow students to achieve a Doctor of Philosophy in Social Work Degree in 1998. All students who have received a Doctor of Social Work degree can apply to change the DSW to a Ph.D.

TULANE COLLEGE

(from the history section of the College's web site)

In 1847, the state of Louisiana enacted the legislation that founded the College. The University of Louisiana was founded in that year by the Louisiana state assembly. The already-existing Medical College of Louisiana, which had been founded 13 years earlier, became the Medical Department of the University; the other two departments envisioned were law, which today is the Tulane Law School, and letters and natural sciences, which today is Tulane College.

Tulane College, the 1850s

Four years after its founding, in 1851, the College formally opened as the University's "Collegiate Department," with 12 freshmen and two sophomores and a faculty of seven, who

taught such subjects as chemistry and mineralogy, classical languages and literature, commerce, French language and literature, geology, Hebrew and Oriental languages, and mathematics and natural philosophy. The College awarded its first Bachelor of Arts and Science degrees in 1857. At that time, the University's campus was located on Common Street in downtown New Orleans and consisted of a central, Grecian-style building, which housed the Medical Department, and matching east and west wings, which housed the Collegiate and Law Departments.

The College was closed during the 1860s and '70s as a result of the dislocations caused by the American Civil War. When it reopened, it was relocated from the complex of buildings on Common Street to the Mechanics Institute Building, around the corner from the main campus on Dryades Street (now University Place).

Paul Tulane

In 1884, as a result of the gift of millionaire philanthropist Paul Tulane, the Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund assumed responsibility for the University of Louisiana, which was privately endowed at that time and named the Tulane University of Louisiana. At the same time, the College was named Tulane College, and the Mechanics Institute Building was renamed Tulane Hall. The faculty of the old Collegiate Department of the University of Louisiana continued as the faculty of Tulane College, and in October of 1884, 73 students registered in the newly-named College. With the change in name came important changes in the academic program as well. Students were permitted to elect a particular course (classical, commercial, literary, mathematical, mechanical, or natural scientific), but within each course, the requirements were fixed. The classes were divided into the familiar freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior designations, and the undergraduate degree program was set at four years.

Gibson Hall

In meetings of the Board of Administrators throughout the late 1880s, the inadequacy of the Common Street campus was regularly discussed, and in 1891 and '93, the Administrators began the purchase of the property that today is the uptown campus along St. Charles Avenue. At the same time, the Administrators resolved to reorganize Tulane College. Courses in engineering and applied science were removed from the curriculum of the College, and a separate College of Technology, now the School of Engineering, was established; concurrently, Tulane College was renamed the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1894, the College was relocated from the downtown campus on Common Street to Gibson Hall, originally the Arts and Sciences Building, which had been constructed specifically for the College and is now the University's main administration building.

In the early twentieth century, the Colleges of Arts and Sciences and Technology were consolidated for a brief period into the Academical Colleges; in 1911, they were again separated into independent divisions.

Robert C. Cudd Hall

In 1988, the separate faculties of the College of Arts and Sciences and the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, the University's liberal arts college for women, which had been founded toward the end of the nineteenth century, were merged, and the Faculty of the Liberal Arts and Sciences was created. Men and women now attend class together and are taught a common

curriculum by a single faculty. In 1989, the College's administrative offices were relocated from Gibson Hall to the Social Sciences Building, one of the oldest buildings on the uptown campus, constructed in 1901 as the original refectory, or commons, recently restored and renamed Robert C. Cudd Hall. In 1993, the Administrators voted to restore the College's late-nineteenth-century name and change its formal name to "The Paul Tulane College."

In the 150 years since its founding, the College has continued to subscribe to a few basic principles: above all, a conviction about the enduring value of the liberal arts curriculum and a justifiable pride in the College's distinction, its long and celebrated history and in the accomplishments of its students and alumni.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

(taken from About UC on the College's web site)

As early as the 1890s, Tulane had offered free lectures and classes to the New Orleans community, but this commitment to community service was formalized in 1942 with the opening of University College, which offers adult education and sponsors the annual Summer School.

Today, University College serves the New Orleans community by offering university course work and a variety of degrees to part-time and full-time students. Its open admissions policy, low tuition rates, degree programs and courses answer the needs of students who seek academic and professional advancement. University College has five campuses: Uptown, Downtown, Elmwood, Biloxi and North Shore. It offers morning, afternoon, evening, and Saturday morning classes.