

Gould Memorial Library: Stanford White's Gift to the Bronx

Stanford White (1853-1906), a partner in the prominent New York City architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White, was one of the most renowned architects of his day. Working mainly in the Beaux Arts style, Stanford White designed a long list of residences for the wealthy and various public and private institutions, among them the monumental arch in Manhattan's Washington Square Park. Critics consider Gould Memorial Library (GML), which sits on the campus of Bronx Community College, White's greatest masterpiece and his enduring gift to the Bronx. Situated high on University Heights above the Harlem River, the Library was the centerpiece for what in 1894 was New York University's new University Heights campus, a generous parcel of rural land developed to serve as a retreat from the University's bustling downtown home.

Inside GML

The Landmarks Preservation Commission named Gould Memorial Library "one of the great interior spaces in New York City." In 2012, the Stanford White complex was declared a National Historic Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior. And in 2015, the Preservation League of New York State designated GML one of the state's "Seven to Save" historical sites.

As you enter through the building's exterior columned portico, you are greeted by magnificent Tiffany windows that flank and brighten the confined vestibule. The poly-chromed vividness of the windows is echoed in the gold leaf coffered ceiling and the bands of red, yellow and black mosaic tiled floor. All these elements are repeated and enlarged

as you make your way into Gould's rotunda, making it one of the jewels of Classical Roman Revival buildings.

GML was inspired by the Pantheon in Rome, the ancient Temple to the Gods. Like its predecessor, GML's dome includes an oculus at its center, a round opening that is now closed, but which once provided the only source of natural light. The rotunda is lined with columns made from green Connemara marble, a rare form of rock found only in West Ireland and which dates back over 600 million years. Book stacks and offices are hidden behind sliding doors. White's desire was to pay homage to classical learning and philosophy, and create more of a temple to learning rather than a traditional library.

The Library's massive scale is supported by two below grade floors, housing a 650-seat auditorium and a museum (which no longer exists today) dedicated to the Hall of Fame.

White's original plan called for a total of 19 buildings. He only completed five. His life and dreams were cut short when he was murdered by millionaire Harry Kendall Thaw over White's affair with his wife, actress Evelyn Nesbit. The crime took place in the second Madison Square Garden – ironically another Stanford White design.

North Hall and Library

The Hall and Library, designed by Robert A. M. Stern, head of Robert A.M. Stern Architects and Dean of the Yale School of Architecture, opened its doors in 2012, becoming the first major new construction on the BCC campus since it became the College's home in 1973. While its exterior complements White's Beaux Arts beauties from the Gilded Age, its main study area is modeled on the double-barreled Bibliothèque Sainte-Genève in Paris. Inside it bristles with the latest information technology. The stairwells and balcony ring the main study area are adorned with paintings depicting scenes of Bronx life by artist Daniel Hauben.



Gould Memorial Library



Interior Gould Memorial Library



Gould Memorial Library coffered ceiling with muse



Gould Memorial Library balcony



North Hall and Library interior



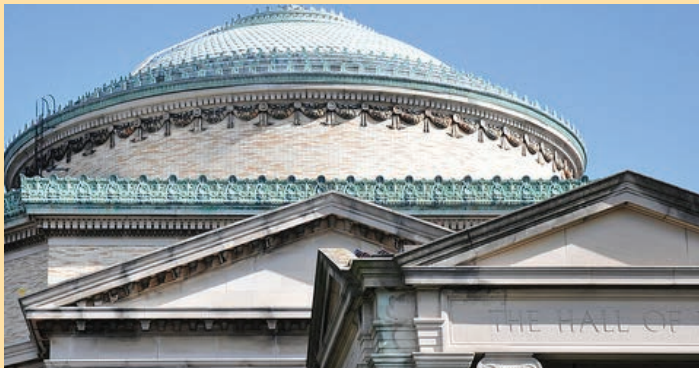
North Hall and Library



Meister Hall's coffered back wall by Marcel Breuer



Hall of Fame colonnade



Gould Memorial Library rotunda



North entrance gate to the Hall of Fame



Steel sculpture at University Avenue entrance by Margueritte Guitou Knoop (D. 1985) installed in 1970.

Marcel Breuer Buildings

Marcel Breuer (1902-1981), the Hungarian-born designer, architect, furniture maker and one of the founding fathers of modernism, also left his mark on the University Heights campus.

He studied and taught at the Bauhaus in the 1920s, the German art school that would become synonymous with an entire movement in design, stressing the interplay of art, industry and technology. He later practiced in Berlin, designing houses and commercial spaces, as well as a number of tubular metal furniture pieces, replicas of which are still in production today.

Among his best-known New York City structures is the Whitney Museum, once located on Fifth Avenue. After the Museum moved to its new downtown location, the building was taken over by the Metropolitan Museum of Art and renamed the Met Breuer.

Five Marcel Breuer buildings stand on the BCC campus. Carl Polowczyk Hall, originally a laboratory building, is a five-story horizontal box. Colston Hall (Silver Dormitory), once a co-ed dormitory, is a V-shaped slab whose eight-story height is partly hidden by its position at the foot of the hill. Between the two, Breuer inserted in the slope a concrete bunker once housing the dormitory's dining hall. Its roof forms a broad terrace on which he set two much smaller buildings, a one-story flat rectangle that served as a student commons and Begrish Hall, whose legs support two lecture halls at the second-story level.

The Breuer buildings are a striking contrast to White's more formal, neo-classical structures. Outside Carl Polowczyk Hall is Breuer's signature entrance canopy – an imposing concrete scoop nicknamed "the potato chip." Begrish Hall is an example of "Brutalist" architecture, a design movement flourishing in the 50s and 60s characterized by hulking concrete

structures evoking a kind of raw or "ugly" beauty.

Breuer's New York University Heights complex was initially finished in 1964. He returned to the campus in 1967 to add Meister Hall, constructed in what had become his new style of coffered concrete.

Lights, Camera...

Following is a partial list of feature films shot on the BCC campus:

- Goodbye, Columbus* (1969)
- Going in Style* (1979)
- Sophie's Choice* (1982)
- Commandments* (1997)
- The Siege* (1998)
- The Thomas Crown Affair* (1999)
- Riding in Cars With Boys* (2001)
- A Beautiful Mind* (2001)
- Maid in Manhattan* (2002)
- Mona Lisa Smile* (2003)
- Brother to Brother* (2004)
- Kinsey* (2004)
- Stay* (2005)
- The Good Shepherd* (2006)
- Burn After Reading* (2008)

The Hall of Fame for Great Americans

The fortress-like Gould Memorial Library initially displeased Stanford White. To disguise its heavy base, he created an outdoor colonnade that girdled the rotunda. The open structure, supported by plain columns, created niches that inspired NYU Chancellor Henry MacCracken to devote the space to honor Americans who had made significant contributions to the country's success. It would become the first Hall of Fame in America.

Chancellor MacCracken wanted it to represent American values, and those values reflected the times. Two Confederate Civil War generals were included, but there are few women, only two African-Americans and no Native Americans. He also determined that honorees would be selected democratically, and nominations would be open to the public – any citizen could put forth a name. Final selection rested with notable historians, scientists, educators, authors, public officials and other people of prominence. The Electors had to be in some way representative of at least one million Americans. The last installed bust was Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1973, after which NYU ceased involvement in maintaining the Hall of Fame.

Who's Who

Following is a guide to inductees in the Hall of Fame <http://www.bcc.cuny.edu/HallOfFame/>

To find the statue of a current inductee, refer to the map on the back cover of this brochure. The number by the name will lead you to the exact location of the statue.

Legend E: Elected; S: Sculptor

1. Elias Howe (1819-1867). Invented the sewing machine. His royalties from his patents enabled him to support a Union regiment during the Civil War. E: 1915. S: Charles Keck.

2. Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922). Pioneered development of the telephone. E: 1950. S: Stanley Martineau.

3. John James Audubon (1785-1851). Studied painting in Paris. His folio "Birds of America," painted from nature, was published in 1827. E: 1900. S: A. Stirling Calder.

4. Eli Whitney (1765-1825). His invention of the first crude cotton gin revolutionized the production of cotton. Later he developed the concept of interchangeable parts and is considered a pioneer of American industry. E: 1900. S: Chester Beach.

5. Samuel Finley Breese Morse (1791-1872). An accomplished classical painter, he invented the telegraph, the first instrument capable of transmitting electrical signals across long distances. E: 1900. S: Chester Beach.

6. Robert Fulton (1765-1815). Invented canal lock systems and developed the first commercially successful steamboat. E: 1900. S: Jean-Antoine Houdon (replica).

7. Asa Gray (1810-1888). World renowned botanist and founder of the National Academy of Sciences. E: 1900. S: Chester Beach.

8. Matthew Fontaine Maury (1806-1873). Naval officer who charted ocean currents, improving maritime navigation. E: 1930. S: F. William Sievers.

9. James Buchanan Eads (1820-1887). Engineer and builder. Designed levee system to open Mississippi River to deeper draft ships. E: 1920. S: Charles Grafly.

10. Simon Newcomb (1835-1909). Astronomer. Calculated planetary orbits and motion of the moon, gaining international esteem. E: 1935. S: Frederick MacMonnies.

11. Maria Mitchell (1818-1889). First professor of astronomy at Vassar College. Lunar crater bears her name. E: 1905. S: Emma F. Brigham.

12. George Westinghouse (1846-1914). Inventor of the air brake and electrically-controlled signal for railroad trains. Innovator in development and use of alternating current. E: 1955. S: Edmond Quattrocchi.

13. Louis Agassiz (1807-1873). Zoologist and geologist. Produced five-volume atlas of fossil fish. E: 1915. S: Anna Hyatt Huntington.

14. William Crawford Gorgas (1854-1920). Physician and sanitary engineer. Wiped out yellow fever in Cuba and Panama Canal Zone. E: 1950. S: Bryant Baker.

15. William Thomas Green Morton (1819-1868). Dentist. First to use ether as a general anesthetic in 1846. E: 1920. S: Helen Farnsworth Mears.

16. Walter Reed (1851-1902). U.S. Army physician, surgeon and medical researcher. Discovered that yellow fever was caused by bacteria transmitted through mosquito bites. E: 1945. S: Cecil Howard.

17. Joseph Henry (1797-1878). Physicist. Discoverer of induced current. Built first motor using electromagnets. First head of Smithsonian Institution. E: 1915. S: John Flanagan.

18. Josiah Willard Gibbs (1839-1903). Physicist. His theories of thermodynamics and statistical mechanics established foundations of modern fields of physical chemistry and chemical engineering. E: 1950. S: Stanley Martineau.

19. Open.

20. Wilbur Wright (1867-1912). Co-inventor of the airplane with his brother Orville. E: 1955. S: Vincent Glinsky.

21. Orville Wright (1871-1948). Made the first piloted flight in a heavier-than-air craft. E: 1965. S: Paul Fjelde.



22. Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931). Inventor. Pioneered the revolution in technology by establishing the first industrial research laboratory from which came a multitude of inventions: the incandescent electric light, phonograph and motion picture camera. E: 1960. S: Bryant Baker.

23. Albert Abraham Michelson (1852-1931). Experimental physicist who excelled in measurement of light and optics. First American to receive a Nobel Prize in science. E: 1970. S: Elisabeth Gordon Chandler.



24. George Washington Carver (1864-1943). Agricultural researcher. Researched and promoted alternative crops to cotton such as peanuts and sweet potatoes. Pioneering environmentalist. E: 1973. S: Richmond Barthé.

25. Thomas Paine (1737-1809). Writer and political reformer. His pamphlet, "Common Sense," roused Americans to declare Independence in 1776. E: 1945. S: Malvina Hoffman.

26. Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790). Man of many talents known for his wit, diplomacy and inventions, including his bifocals, Franklin stove and the glass harmonica. E: 1900. S: Robert Aitken.

27. George Washington (1732-1799). First U.S. president and commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. Only person elected to Hall of Fame unanimously. E: 1900. S: Jean-Antoine Houdon.

28. John Adams (1735-1826). Second U.S. president. George Washington's vice-president. Father of John Quincy Adams. E: 1900. S: John Francis Paramino.

29. Henry Clay (1777-1852). Statesman. Kentucky congressman and long-time speaker of the House of Representatives. Notable for promoting political compromises affecting slavery. E: 1900. S: Robert Aitken.

30. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826). Third U.S. president, author of the Declaration of Independence, statesman, philosopher, architect and inventor. Responsible for locating the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., and the Louisiana Purchase. E: 1900. S: Robert Aitken.

31. Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865). Sixteenth U.S. president, known for his inspiring oratory and vision of justice. Preserved the Union and put an end to slavery. His magnanimity toward the defeated South was cut short by an assassin's bullet. E: 1900. S: Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

32. Daniel Webster (1782-1852). Senator, constitutional lawyer and Secretary of State. Renowned as protector of the Constitution, preserver of the Union and upholder of compromise on slavery. E: 1900. S: Robert Aitken.

33. James Madison (1751-1836). Fourth U.S. president and a framer of the Constitution; secured adoption of the Bill of Rights. E: 1905. S: Charles Keck.

34. John Quincy Adams (1767-1848). Sixth U.S. president. Statesman and diplomat. After a single term as president, he served in Congress and successfully defended the Amistad mutineers. E: 1905. S: Edmond T. Quinn.

35. Andrew Jackson (1767-1845). Seventh U.S. president. First "common man" president. Victorious general in Battle of New Orleans, 1815. As president, he upheld federal supremacy over the states. E: 1910. S: Belle Kinney.

36. Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804). First secretary of the treasury. Founder of Bank of New York, U.S. Coast Guard, New York Post and New York Historical Society. Killed in a duel with Aaron Burr. E: 1915. S: Giuseppe Ceracchi.

37. James Monroe (1758-1831). Fifth U.S. president. His two terms called "era of good feelings." The Monroe Doctrine declared the Western Hemisphere closed to further European colonization. E: 1930. S: Herman A. MacNeil.

38. Patrick Henry (1736-1799). Statesman, patriot, orator. As a revolutionary war leader, he argued eloquently for independence. Influenced adoption of the Bill of Rights. E: 1920. S: Charles Keck.

39. Grover Cleveland (1837-1908). Twenty-second and twenty-fourth U.S. president. Only president elected for two non-consecutive terms. Fought for governmental reform and financial honesty. E: 1935. S: Rudolph Evans.

40. William Penn (1644-1718). Quaker religious leader, statesman and founder of Pennsylvania. Upholder of religious freedom. E: 1935. S: A. Stirling Calder.

41. Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919). Twenty-sixth U.S. president. Favored regulation of big business, conservation of environment and strong American foreign policy. Gave his name to the Teddy bear. E: 1950. S: Georg Lober.

42. Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924). Twenty-eighth U.S. president, political scientist and president of Princeton University. As president, achieved reforms to regulate business, banking and labor. Conceived the League of Nations to preserve peace. E: 1950. S: Walker Kirtland Hancock.

43. John Marshall (1755-1835). U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice. Established power of the Supreme Court to declare federal and state laws unconstitutional. E: 1900. S: Herbert Adams.

44. Joseph Story (1779-1845). U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice. Youngest jurist to hold the office. Favored federal government over the states. Opposed slavery. E: 1900. S: Herbert Adams.

45. James Kent (1763-1847). Columbia University's first professor of law. His commentaries on American Law became a standard text for educating lawyers. E: 1900. S: Edmond T. Quinn.

46. Rufus Choate (1799-1859). Foremost 19th century trial lawyer. One of the great orators in American history. E: 1915. S: Herman A. MacNeil.

47. Open.

48. Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. (1841-1935). U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice known as "The Great Dissenter." Many of his dissents later gained acceptance. E: 1965. S: Joseph Kiselewski.

49. Open.

50. William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891). General of Union Army during the Civil War. His army's "March to the Sea" was crucial to the defeat of the slave-holding South. E: 1905. S: Augustus Saint-Gaudens.



51. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945). Thirty-second U.S. president. Twice elected Governor of New York State. Elected president of the U.S. in 1932. He is the only man to be elected to the presidency four times. Served as president through the Great Depression and World War II. E: 1973. S: Jo Davidson.

52. John Philip Sousa (1854-1932). Composer and bandmaster. Known as "The March King," he led the U.S. Marine Band and composed over 100 marches, of which "Stars and Stripes Forever" is the best known. E: 1973. S: Karl H. Gruppe.

53. Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822-1885). Eighteenth U.S. president. Commander of Union Armies, which he led to victory in the Civil War. His presidency was marred by scandals among high officials in his administration. E: 1900. S: James Earle Fraser with Thomas Hudson Jones.

54. Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson (1824-1863). Confederate general in the Civil War; called "Stonewall" for holding fast at First Battle of Bull Run. Renowned as a great military strategist. Died at Chancellorsville as a result of friendly fire. E: 1955. S: Bryant Baker.

55. John Paul Jones (1747-1792). Father of the American Navy. Noted for daring triumphs over the British during the Revolutionary War. E: 1925. S: Charles Grafly.

56. Robert Edward Lee (1807-1870). West Point graduate. General in command of Confederate Armies during the Civil War. Considered one of the best military tacticians of his day. Later became president of Washington and Lee University. E: 1900. S: George T. Brewster.

57. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-1870). Commander of Union Navy on Gulf Coast during the Civil War. Captured New Orleans and blockaded Vicksburg. Rank of Admiral in U.S. Navy created for him. E: 1900. S: Charles Grafly.

58. Edward Alexander MacDowell (1861-1908). Composer, pianist and music teacher. Acclaimed as concert performer and considered America's first great classical composer. First professor of music at Columbia University. E: 1960. S: C. C. Paul Jennewien.

59. Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862). Essayist, philosopher and author of *Walden Pond*. Originator of civil disobedience, which Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr. adopted in challenging injustice. E: 1960. S: Malvina Hoffman.

60. Daniel Boone (1734-1820). Explorer. Led settlers into Kentucky through Cumberland Gap. Opened Western region to pioneer settlement. E: 1915. S: Albin Polasek.

61. Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864). Composer of popular ballads and minstrel songs, among them "O Susanna" and "Camptown Races." E: 1940. S: Walker Kirtland Hancock.

62. George Peabody (1795-1869). Philanthropist, merchant and financier. First American to engage in philanthropy on a broad scale. The Peabody Education Fund pioneered in developing the foundation grant as an instrument of benefaction. Contributor to African-American higher education. E: 1900. S: Hans Schuler.

63. James Abbott McNeill Whistler (1834-1903). Artist. Portrait painter. His most famous work is "Portrait of My Mother," better known simply as "Whistler's Mother." E: 1930. S: Frederick MacMonnies.

64. Gilbert Charles Stuart (1755-1828). Portrait painter of many of the Founding Fathers and George Washington in particular. E: 1900. S: Laura Gardin Fraser.

65. Peter Cooper (1791-1883). Inventor, manufacturer and philanthropist. Built first steam locomotive made in America, "Tom Thumb." Steel industry pioneer. Founder of Cooper Union. E: 1900. S: Chester Beach.

66. Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848-1907). Sculptor of monumental figures accenting personality of the subject – Lincoln in Chicago's Lincoln Park, Farragut in New York City's Madison Square, Sherman in Central Park. E: 1920. S: James Earle Fraser.

67. Charlotte Saunders Cushman (1816-1876). Actress. Began stage career as an opera singer, but switched to acting. Admired in America and England for Shakespearean roles – often played both male and female roles. Subject of "Angel of the Waters" statue in Bethesda Fountain in Central Park. E: 1915. S: Frances Grimes.

68. Edwin Booth (1833-1893). Most popular American dramatic actor of mid-19th century. Excelled in Shakespearean tragedies. Founder of the Players Club in New York City. E: 1925. S: Edmond T. Quinn.

69. Frances Elizabeth Willard (1839-1898). Reformer and feminist. Educator, president of the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union and organizer of the national Prohibition Party in 1882. Worked for women's suffrage and better working conditions for women. E: 1910. S: Lorado Taft.



70. Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906). Feminist reformer. As a young teacher, demanded equal pay for women teachers. Agitated for New York law to grant women equal property rights. Led women's suffrage movement for nearly fifty years. E: 1950. S: Brenda Putman.

71. Lillian D. Wald (1867-1940). Social worker. Organized New York City's Henry Street Settlement. Originated visiting nurse and public school nurse systems. E: 1970. S: Eleanor Platt.

72. Jane Addams (1860-1935). Social worker. Established Hull House Settlement in Chicago slums. A pacifist in World War I. She received a Nobel Peace Prize in 1931. E: 1965. S: Granville W. Carter.

73. Open.

74. Mary Lyon (1797-1849). Educator and feminist. Innovator in higher education for women. Founded Mount Holyoke College for educating women of less affluent means. E: 1905. S: Laura Gardin Fraser.

75. Sylvanus Thayer (1785-1872). Military engineer and educator. He revitalized the academic curriculum at West Point; he is considered the father of the modern military academy. Later founded and endowed Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth College. E: 1965. S: Joseph Kiselewski.



76. Booker T. Washington (1858-1915). Educator. First head of Tuskegee Institute. In his autobiography, *Up From Slavery*, he advocated vocational training and economic advancement for African-Americans. Adviser to Theodore Roosevelt and William Taft. E: 1945. S: Richmond Barthé.

77. Alice Freeman Palmer (1855-1902). Educator and history scholar. President of Wellesley College and later dean of women at University of Chicago. E: 1920. S: Evelyn Longman.

78. Emma Willard (1787-1870). Educator. Sought education for women comparable to that given to men. Organized Troy Female Seminary in 1821 and pioneered higher education for women. E: 1905. S: Frances Grimes.

79. Roger Williams (1603-1683). Religious leader. Exiled from Massachusetts for his belief in the separation of church and state. Founded Rhode Island Colony, which tolerated different religious groups and ordained a humane policy toward Native American Indians. E: 1920. S: Hermon A. MacNeil.

80. Mark Hopkins (1802-1887). Educator. Professor of philosophy and president of Williams College. E: 1915. S: Hans Hoerbst.

81. Phillips Brooks (1835-1893). Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts; renowned preacher at Trinity Church, Boston; distinguished orator. Wrote words to "O Little Town of Bethlehem." E: 1910. S: Daniel Chester French.

82. Henry Ward Beecher (1813-1887). Clergyman. Minister of Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn, NY, a stop on the Underground Railroad. Lincoln called him the "greatest speaker since St. Paul." E: 1900. S: Massey Rhind.

83. Horace Mann (1796-1859). Education reformer. Led the development of public education in Massachusetts, a model for the nation. Founded the first public teacher training school in the U.S. at Lexington, Mass. E: 1900. S: Adolph A. Weinman.

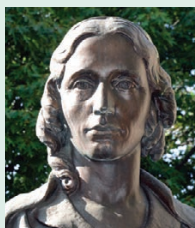
84. William Ellery Channing (1780-1842). Religious theologian and ardent abolitionist. Prominent in establishing Unitarianism. Called for development of distinctive American literature and influenced literary flowering of New England. E: 1900. S: Herbert Adams.

85. Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758). Religious leader and theologian. Dynamic figure in the "Great Awakening" religious revival of the mid-18th century. President of Princeton College. E: 1900. S: Charles Grafly.

86. Walt Whitman (1819-1892). The poet of democracy. Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. Most famous works include *Leaves of Grass* and Lincoln elegies "O Captain! My Captain!" and "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd." E: 1930. S: Chester Beach.

87. Sidney Lanier (1842-1881). Poet, musician and literary critic in the post-Civil War South. E: 1945. S: Hans Schuler.

88. James Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851). Writer. Creator of epic tales of American frontier life. First American to receive international acclaim for fiction. Best known for the *Leatherstocking Tales*, which included *Last of the Mohicans* and *The Deerslayer*. E: 1910. S: Victor Salvatore.



89. Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896). Writer of the antislavery novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, published in 1851-52. It sold 300,000 copies within a year and influenced the coming of the Civil War. E: 1910. S: Brenda Putnam.

90. John Lothrop Motley (1814-1877). Considered the premier historian of his time. Wrote *The Rise of the Dutch Republic* and *The History of the United Netherlands* in dramatic narrative style, comparing influences of political freedom vs. tyranny. E:1910. S: Frederick MacMonnies.

91. Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) (1835-1910). Writer, lecturer and humorist. Created characters Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, based on his youth in Missouri. Expressed uniquely American outlook in humorous, often cynical, philosophizing. E: 1920. S: Albert Humphreys.

92. Francis Parkman (1823-1893). Historian and professor of horticulture. Wrote narrative history of the frontier rich in description. Best known for *The Oregon Trail* and *Montcalm and Wolfe*. E: 1915. S: Hermon A. MacNeil.



93. Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849). Poet, critic and short story author known for tales of horror and the supernatural. Author of "Murders in the Rue Morgue" and "The Telltale Heart." His poetry includes "Annabel Lee," "The Raven" and "The Bells." E: 1910. S: Daniel Chester French.

94. George Bancroft (1800-1891). Historian. Wrote the 10-volume *History of the United States From the Discovery of the American Continent*, the most popular American historical work of the 19th century. Founder of the U.S. Naval Academy. E: 1910. S: Rudolph Evans.

95. William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878). Poet and newspaper editor. His poetry celebrated the beauty of nature. Edited the *New York Evening Post* for 50 years. One of the driving forces behind the creation of Central Park. E: 1910. S: Herbert Adams.

96. John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892). Poet and journalist. Wrote fiery abolitionist articles. A prolific writer and devout Quaker; many of his poems are sung as church hymns. E: 1905. S: Rudolph Evans.

97. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894). Poet, essayist and physician. Renowned for writing "Old Ironsides" and "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Published original research about contagion of childbed fever. E: 1910. S: Edmond T. Quinn.

98. James Russell Lowell Sr. (1819-1891). Poet, editor, teacher, diplomat and political satirist. America's foremost man of letters and editor of *Atlantic Monthly* and *North American Review*, which served as outlets for development of significant literary voices. E: 1905. S: Allan Clark.

99. Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882). Philosopher, poet, essayist and lecturer. One of the founders of American transcendentalism. The outstanding American philosopher of his age, he was known as America's Poet Laureate. E: 1900. S: Daniel Chester French.

100. Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864). Novelist and short story writer. Best known works are *The Scarlet Letter* and *The House of the Seven Gables*. His writings considered the causes of human tragedy. E: 1900. S: Daniel Chester French.

101. Washington Irving (1782-1859). Satirist, historian and travel writer. Achieved international prominence with *The Sketch Book*, which included the story of "Rip Van Winkle." His *Knickerbocker Tales*, which include "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," chronicled New York City's Dutch history. E: 1900. S: Edward McCartan.

102. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882). Poet. Achieved popularity for such verse as "The Village Blacksmith," "Evangeline," "The Song of Hiawatha," "The Courtship of Miles Standish" and "Paul Revere's Ride." First American author able to support himself through publication of poetry. E: 1900. S: Rudolph Evans.

Elected Busts Not Installed

• **Louis Dembitz Brandeis (1856-1941).** First Jewish U.S. Supreme Court Justice. He served from 1916 to 1939. Champion of economic, social and political justice, he was known as the People's Attorney. E: 1973.

• **Clara Barton (1821-1912).** Humanitarian. Known as the Angel of the Battlefield. Founder of the American Red Cross. E: 1976.

• **Luther Burbank (1849-1926).** Botanist, horticulturist and a pioneer in agricultural science. He developed more than 800 strains and varieties of plants, including fruits, flowers, grains, grasses and vegetables. E: 1976.

• **Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919).** Industrialist and philanthropist. Leader in large-scale steel production; later the founder of charitable foundations endowed by his fortune. Instrumental in establishment of public lending libraries across the country. E: 1976.

You're Welcome to Visit

The Hall of Fame is open for free self-guided tours Monday-Friday 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. A photo ID is required for entrance to the campus at all times. Guided tours are free for all school groups. Group reservations for private tours, for which we request a modest donation, must be made one week in advance. To make a reservation or to inquire about fees contact:

Thérèse LeMelle
718.289.5160
therese.lemelle@bcc.cuny.edu
Or
Remo Cosentino
718.289.5146
remo.cosentino@bcc.cuny.edu

Links for more information:
<http://www.bcc.cuny.edu/HallOfFame/>
www.flickr.com/photos/bronxcommunitycollege

