



SELF-GUIDED TOURS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Tour 1: Central Campus

- *Libraries and book store, Addams Hall, Locust Walk, Graduate Student Center, Morgan Building*

Tour 2: South Campus

- *Auditorium, University Hospital, First Dormitory, Medical Research Lab, Botanical Garden*

Tour 3: East Campus

- *Penn Museum, Parks, Franklin Field, Bioengineering and Nanotechnology Labs*

Each tour begins and ends at Meyerson Hall and takes about 45 minutes to complete. The numbers in parentheses to the right of each site refer to the building numbers on the enclosed University of Pennsylvania Campus Map.

Meyerson Hall – School of Design (340)

Martin, Stewart, Nobel & Class, 1967

A blend of Philadelphia School and early modern heroic forms, Meyerson Hall recalls the dynamic era of the Perkins faculty in a concrete framed building. It is crowned by industrial roof skylights recalling LeCorbusier's house for Ozenfant with Mediterranean sunscreens on the sides. Renovations to the building took place in 2003 and 2013.

Note:

-----Fredenthal Polyhedron Forms (Black Forest)

-----Calder Stabile Sculpture

TOUR 1: CENTRAL CAMPUS

(Make a right as you exit the Meyerson Hall front entrance, Van Pelt Library is the adjacent building.)

Van Pelt Library (580)

Harbeson, Hough, Livingston, & Larson

Van Pelt was built in 1962 and is the primary library on campus for social sciences and humanities. It houses the Lippincott Library of The Wharton School, the Ormandy Music Library, and the Annenberg Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Van Pelt also houses strong area-studies collections in African, Japanese, Latin American, Chinese, Middle East, South Asian, and Judaic and Ancient Near East Studies. The building is vaguely Grecian in its massive colonnade and is screened by brick panels whose small windows recall the historic tradition of the French library.

Note:

-----Claes Oldenburg's Split Button sculpture

(Walk west past the library on Locust Walk. Locust Walk is the path to the right of the LOVE statue. Turn right at the ARCH construction site (36th street). The entrance to Addams Hall is on the left before you reach Walnut St.)

Charles Addams Fine Arts Hall (525)

Hatfield, Martin & White; Maria C. Romanach Architects (1957/2001)

Located in the former Skinner Hall, overlooking Walnut Street across from Sansom Common, the state-of-the-art facility has been named The Charles Addams Fine Arts Hall in memory of the former Penn student and world-renowned cartoonist, Charles Addams (1912-1988).

Note:

-----Archipenko's Solomon Sculpture

-----Kelly Family Gates, *Mark Lueders, MFA '93*

(Walk to Walnut Street and cross the street via the crosswalk)

Penn Bookstore (532)

Elkus Manfredi Architects, Ltd. (1999)

Located on the corner of 36th Street and Walnut Street, the Penn Bookstore is the go-to spot for textbooks, Penn clothing, and even some home items. The Bookstore is also a great place to study as it has comfy sitting areas and a coffee shop.

(Continue past the book store until you reach Sansom Street)

Institute of Contemporary Art, ICA (253)

The ICA is home to exhibition spaces that hosts rotating contemporary art exhibitions. Their curators seek out artwork that challenges us to think in new ways. As an art museum on a university campus, the ICA believes it should be a place where new ideas and free exchange can flourish. Many of the PennDesign lecture series events are held at the ICA.

(Turn around and cross Walnut St. via the cross walk. Make a right and continue to the second building)

Annenberg School of Communications (15)

Alfred E. Poor / Mitchell Giurgola Architects (1962)

The Annenberg School is a good example of 1960's classic modern architecture. It was altered and extended by Mitchell/Giurgola Architects in 1987 in a way that acknowledged the character of the original building, but with the richer urbanistic flavor of the architects' best work. In 1999, MGA Partners, the successor firm to Mitchell/Giurgola, added two stories to the original building and, as part of the University's effort to enliven Walnut Street, reoriented the building to Walnut Street by adding more glass area to the north facade and creating a new Walnut Street main entrance.

(Walk straight to the next building.)

Annenberg Center (10)

Vincent G. Kling (1971)

The Annenberg Center for the Performing Arts is a major cultural destination and crossroads in the performing arts. It connects Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania through exposure to innovative human expression in theatre, music, and dance. The Annenberg Center highlights the value of the performing arts by presenting world renowned and emerging artists and companies who express adventuresome perspectives on contemporary issues, timeless ideas, and diverse cultures. By offering contextualization programs, featuring Penn faculty as well as experts from the artistic and business communities, the Annenberg Center promotes critical thinking among its audiences, creating uniquely rewarding arts experiences.

(Turn left on 37th Street for the pedestrian pathway, Ben Franklin's Way.)

Ben Franklin's Way (37th Street Walkway) (N/O)

Lager Raabe Skafte and the JPC Group

Benjamin Franklin's Way, a gift from the Class of 1962, features famous quotes by Penn's founder carved into a series of granite pavers throughout the pathway. Benjamin Franklin's Way runs the length of the 37th Street Walkway from Spruce Street to Walnut Street. The Walkway was upgraded in 2009 with brick and granite paving, granite curbs, pedestrian lighting, tables and chairs, and landscaping.

Note:

-----John Boyle's life-sized Ben on the Bench sculpture - a gift from the Class of 1962

(Turn left at Locust walk)

Locust Walk (M/N)

Lined by large gothic brick buildings and beautiful red brick designs on the pathway, Locust Walk is nothing but visually impressive. The grandeur of the architecture, often covered in ivy, and the pedestrian vitality make it feel almost homey. The buildings were mostly built in the late 1800's, and in the style of the time their entrances face the street and are not set too far back. These buildings are home to many resources for students, including the Graduate Student Center and Career Services. On any nice day Locust Walk is lined with students promoting events as it is also home to many student organizations. Between 36th and 34th Streets, Locust Walk widens into a magnificent view of architectural gems on campus, such as the Fine Arts Library and College Hall.

(Continue straight on Locust Walk. Steinberg-Dietrich Hall is the first building on the right.)

Steinberg-Dietrich Hall - Wharton Business School (535)

Warner, Burns, Toan, Lunde (1951, 1983)

Steinberg-Dietrich Hall is the product of a renovation and new construction project completed in 1983. The complex features an atrium in its center, and a colonnade in front. The black marble in the inner lobby surrounding the information desk is from the original Dietrich Hall opened in 1951.

(Walk to the end of the Steinberg-Dietrich building. On the left side across Locust Walk is the Graduate Student Center)

Graduate Student Center (9855)

(1950)

Established in 2001, the Graduate Student Center was created to meet the unique needs of graduate and professional students at Penn. The GSC hopes to encourage and help create intellectual, social, and professional development programs to bring together the wide range of graduate and professional students at Penn for cross-disciplinary, cross-cultural exchanges. Centrally located on campus, it offers graduate students a place to relax, work, and enjoy the Center's resources.

(Continue on Locust Walk until it opens up into Levy Park. Make a slight right and follow the walkway to the green building)

College Hall (95)

Thomas W. Richards (1870-71)

This building was the first to be constructed after the University relocated from downtown Philadelphia. Richards, the designer, was a University professor whose design was selected as the result of a competition. College Hall is a fine example of Collegiate Gothic architecture, popular during the era of college expansion during the late nineteenth century. The central pavilion housed the chapel (hence the Gothic tracery windows on the second floor), the library, and the assembly rooms.

Originally, the building had a slender clock tower at each end, but these were removed in 1914 and 1929. College Hall dominated the open plain ascending gradually from the Schuylkill on the east and south, and the brick rowhouses and Italianite villas on the streets to the west and north. The green serpentine stone is combined with leiperville stone and brownstone. Due to the softness of the green stone, both College Hall and Logan Hall have had to be reinforced with concrete.

Note:

----Claudia Cohen Hall (previously Logan Hall)

----Wistar Institute

(Keep walking past College Hall until you reach the red building at the end of the path, Fisher Fine Arts Library.)

Fisher Fine Arts Library (170)

Furness Evans Co./Venturi Rauch Scott Brown Assoc. (1890/1991)

Frank Furness, an exuberant and masterful designer, practiced in and around Victorian Philadelphia. An individualistic eclectic, Furness most often used Gothic-derived Victorian forms. Though it is now acknowledged that the original library design embodied the most advanced library planning of its day, Furness' scheme was altered by several additions and major alterations. In the early 1900s, a second floor was added over the main reading room, destroying the character of the sky lit space. In 1930, Robert Thodes McGoodwin made drawings which would have converted the library (then the University Library) into a neo-Gothic structure complete with tower. As recently as 1940, the building was described in the official history of the University as "in doubtful taste and of questionable adaptation of its uses." In 1988, the Furness Building underwent major renovations toward restoring it to its original condition, removing the floor over the reading room and repairing damage done to key elements over the years. The building was reopened in the fall of 1990.

The building, which now houses the Fisher Fine Arts Library, The Arthur Ross Art Gallery, and the Architectural Archives boasts semi-circular arches supported by short polished stone columns, foliated forms, and grotesques typical of Victorian Romanesque architecture. Some of the gargoyles function as rain spouts. The primary materials used are brick, terra cotta, stone, cast stone and iron. Additions include the Duhring Wing (Furness, Evans & Co., 1914-15), the Lea Library and Reading Room (Furness, Evans & Co., 1924) and the Horace Howard Furness Memorial Library (Robert McGoodwin, 1931).

(Turn left and walk to the path between Fisher Library and Meyerson Hall. Walk down the steps and cross 34th Street. Note the Architectural Archives on your right when descending the steps)

Morgan Building (350)

Cope and Stewardson (1904)

The Morgan Building plays a major role in defining the character of 34th Street. It shares the brick, north Italian vocabulary with other buildings of the Pepper era. The building was originally a part of an orphanage called The Foulke and Long Institute. Today the Morgan Building houses the Master of Fine Arts program office, MFA student studios, the Morgan Gallery, a printmaking facility, and the open, multi-purpose White Room.

(To return to Meyerson, walk back across 34th Street.)

TOUR 2: SOUTH CAMPUS

(Turn left as you exit the Meyerson Hall front entrance and go down the steps. Turn right on 34th St. and walk to Spruce St.)

Irvine Auditorium (255)

Horace Trumbauer (1928)

Irvine was built with a bequest from William B. Irvine, a onetime city treasurer who wished to provide the University with an auditorium in the spirit of the cathedrals of medieval France. Given the small square plot available, a nave was out of the question; limited funds precluded the use of stone. Nevertheless, the sloping roof of Irvine Auditorium soars over 200 feet, and its brick walls are decorated with a random assortment of spires and turrets, arches and gargoyles. The interior is adorned by brightly colored medieval designs. The building houses one of the world's largest pipe organs; the organ commemorates the Sesquicentennial Exposition of 1926.

(Look across Spruce Street to see the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.)

Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania (2008)

The hospital was founded at its current location in 1874 by the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, making it the oldest university-owned teaching hospital in the country. The hospital (HUP) is world-renowned for its clinical and research excellence, forging the way for newer and better ways to diagnose and treat illnesses and disorders. Since 1765 when it first opened its doors, Penn has been dedicated to the training of physicians and the discovery and implementation of new medical knowledge. Their significant and groundbreaking contributions to medicine are recognized both nationally and internationally.

(Walk west on Spruce Street to the next building.)

Houston Hall (245)

Frank Miles Day, Hays & Medary/R. McGoodwin/Venturi, Scott Brown (1894/1937/2000)

America's first college union building, it was designed by William C. Hays and Milton Medary in a student competition. It was altered by Robert Rhodes McGoodwin in 1937 and again by Venturi, Scott Brown in 2000.

(Walk to the light at 36th Street. Make a left to cross the street via the pedestrian crosswalk. Walk through the black gates.)

Hamilton Walk (O/P)

This is one of the oldest walks on campus and home to the Perelman School of Medicine's main building, the John Morgan Building.

(Make a right when the walkway dead ends to follow Hamilton Walk. The Quadrangle Residence Hall will be on the right.)

Quadrangle Residence Hall (490)

Cope and Stewardson (1895/1954)

As Penn's first residence hall, the Quadrangle represents the University's desire to provide a complete academic experience to the student. Prior to the University's move to West Philadelphia, students lived in private boarding houses or commuted from the suburbs.

The Quadrangle is organized around five courtyards. Two of these courtyards may be entered through Memorial Tower. This main gateway commemorates sons of the University who served in the Spanish-American War. The other three courtyards are accessed through the Provost's Tower on 36th Street. Copper-finished onion-shaped roofs top both entrances. The Quadrangle was designed in the Late Victorian Jacobian style, and is constructed of brick with sandstone trim.

(Continue straight on Hamilton Walk. Richards Medical Research Building is on the left.)

Richards Medical Research Building (500)

Louis I. Kahn (1962)

The Richards Medical Research building is a landmark in the history of American architecture emphasizing functional and structural expression. Kahn was a student of Paul Cret at Penn, and taught here for many years. Kahn re-established the crafting of architectural form as the chief aesthetic tool of the architect, and in the process turned his profession towards formal richness. When constructed, this building was the subject of an exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art. MOMA called it "the most consequential building constructed in the United States since the war."

(Turn left onto the small walkway past Richards Medical Building. Continue straight on the path past Kaskey Park. After some time, this path will turn into gravel. Turn right on the gravel path to reach the garden.)

Botanical Garden (40)

The Botanical Garden was established in 1894 and contains examples of poplars, conifers, and bamboo. Over one hundred fifty species of birds have been sighted here.

(Return to Hamilton Walk by taking the same walkway back. Make a left on Hamilton Walk and turn right at 38th Street. Make a quick right onto the diagonal Woodland Walk path. Stouffer College House is on the left.)

Stouffer College House (555)

Geddes, Brecher, Qualls and Cunningham (1972)

Following the lines that had originally been proposed for the superblock developments, GBQC's Stouffer College House is a low-rise, complex, and ironic recasting of the Quad in modern idiom, but with a reference to Jane Jacobs urbanism in

the storefronts along Spruce Street. In fact, Stouffer College is one of the best examples of buildings of the early modern phase on campus.

(Follow the Woodland Walk path to Spruce Street. Cross Spruce Street.)

Vance Hall (590)

Bower and Fradley(1972)

This building is part of the Wharton School. The building's use of poured-in-place concrete with brick exterior walls is an interesting variation of the architectural language of the campus. The interior has exposed polished block walls, concrete columns and air conditioning ducts. The large glass wall on the north side faces onto a new interior court.

(Continue straight onto Woodland Walk, the diagonal pathway that cuts through campus.)

Woodland Walk (M/N)

LRSLA Studio

This corridor was once a busy street, Woodland Avenue; hence, the adjacent non-university buildings (Fraternity Row). As early as 1913, Paul Philippe Cret issued a report advocating the preservation of open spaces and the creation of a "mall" in front of College Hall. This was not instituted until the trolley along Woodland Avenue was terminated in 1957.

Note:

-----Robert Indiana's Love Sculpture

(To return to Meyerson, walk down Woodland Walk until you reach the building.)

TOUR 3: EAST CAMPUS

(Turn left as you exit the Meyerson Hall front entrance and go down the steps. Cross 34th Street.)

Smith Walk (M/N)

Smith Walk is named after former Provost and Professor of Chemistry, Edgar Fahs Smith. His career at the University, from 1890 to 1920, included improving the curriculum and restructuring degree programs. Smith's biggest influence on the future of Penn was his stance on women and education. While he was a professor of chemistry, Smith had a number of women students who worked alongside his male students in the lab. Smith is now memorialized on campus with Smith Walk which leads up to his statue that rests across from the Fisher Fine Arts Library.

(Continue to the end of Smith Walk and cross 33rd Street. Turn right onto 33rd Street and then turn left onto South Street.)

Franklin Field Grandstands (165)

Day and Klauder (1922, 1925 2nd Tier)

The nation's first brick horseshoe stadium was built on this site in 1904 along with the Weightman Hall Gymnasium. The current stadium replaced it in 1922 and was quickly expanded with a second tier of seats in 1925.

(Return to 33rd Street and look diagonally across.)

Spruce Street Plaza (N/O)

Matthews Nielson Landscape Architects (2012)

As part of Penn's Green Initiative, the space at the intersection of 33rd, 34th, and Spruce Streets has been transformed into another scenic green space. Now known as Spruce Street Plaza, it contains large shade trees, benches, lighting, seasonal plants, decorative paving, and a central lawn. A paved walkway and gardens encircle the central grassy area. The pavers are permeable so rain water can easily pass through the joints and filter down to the stone beneath, a sustainable green feature.

(Directly across from the grandstands on South Street is the Museum.)

University Museum (575)

Stewardson & Cope/Wilson Eyre/Frank Miles Day/Charles Zeller Klauder (1890/1926)

The University's archaeological collections were originally housed in the Furness Library. However, it soon became apparent that the size of the collection warranted a separate building. Provost Dr. Pepper spearheaded a drive to build a museum which would emulate the British Museum in spirit. The present site was originally a dump near the railroad tracks. Set in a courtyard with a water lily pond, the University Museum suggests the twelfth century arcade buildings of Northern Italy. The dome of the rotunda, formed by concentric circles of overlapping tiles without any other supporting members, resembles that of San Stefano in Bologna.

(Walk East on South Street to the end of the Grandstands. Turn left and continue to follow the perimeter of the grandstands until you reach the other side. Turn right onto the bridge.)

Goldie Paley Memorial Bridge (N/O)

Peter McCleary(1981)

Designed by our own Architecture Professor Peter McCleary, this arched truss pedestrian bridge links the walk along the north side of Franklin Field to Levy Tennis Pavilion and Penn Park.

(Follow the bridge into the park.)

Penn Park (O/P)

Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates (2011)

Penn Park is a new urban park that stretches 24 acres from Walnut Street to South Street along the Schuylkill River. This stunning re-imagining of a former industrial site now connects Center City with West Philadelphia and has increased the amount of the green space on campus by 20 percent. Athletic venues in the park include sprint turf fields, a softball stadium, tennis center, and an enclosed season air structure. Penn Park is now open to student-athletes, intramural sports clubs, joggers, picnickers, and everyone in the Penn and Philadelphia communities.

(Walk through Penn Park until you can see Weave Bridge.)

Weave Bridge (O/P)

ARUP/AGU; Amman & Whitney (2008)

Looking across Bower Field, you can see the Weave Bridge. The Weave Bridge is a new pedestrian connection designed to cross over the existing Amtrak rail lines that bisect Penn Park and the sports fields to the southeast. Completion of the Weave Bridge project coincided with the demolition and reconstruction of the South Street Bridge.

(Take the Paley Bridge back to the Grandstands. Continue straight after the bridge to reach Shoemaker Green.)

Shoemaker Green (M/N)

Andropogon Associates (2012)

Shoemaker Green is a new park located between 32nd and 33rd Streets right below Walnut Street. This 2.75 acre park features a large open space as well as seating and tables. This new green space connects Locust and Smith Walks in the core of campus and further eastward to the new Penn Park. Shoemaker Green's sustainable site management will improve water quality and minimize runoff, reduce the effect of the urban heat island by greening large paved areas, restore biomass on site, increase local biodiversity, and improve the overall environment for the community.

(On the East side of Shoemaker Green is the Palestra.)

The Palestra (450)

Charles Zeller Klauder (1927)

The University's men's and women's basketball games, and volleyball and wrestling matches are played at the historic Palestra, the most storied gymnasium in the history of collegiate athletics. The Palestra is now the oldest major college arena still in use today and has hosted more games, more visiting teams, and more NCAA tournaments than any other facility. At the time of its construction, the Palestra was one of the largest arenas in the world. It was one of the first modern steel-and-concrete arenas in the United States and also one of the first to be constructed without interior pillars blocking the view.

(Walk to the South side of Shoemaker Green. Cross 33rd Street and walk north. Skirkanich Hall will be on your left.)

Skirkanich Hall (456)

Tod Williams Billie Tsien Architects (2006)

Skirkanich Hall, an advanced bioengineering laboratory, provides a soaring new entrance to the School of Engineering and Applied Science. The building is an intricate composition of spaces that unites the surrounding buildings of the engineering school in bold contemporary style. The architects of the building are known for their attention to materials and details. Skirkanich Hall's facades consist of brick, cantilevered shingled-glass panes and zinc paneling. Black granite lines the entrance, walkway, and the public spaces in the lower floors. The faceted texture of the surfaces has been achieved by a flame treatment of the stone to reveal the glimmer of mica and the opaqueness of feldspar. Steel signage is embedded into water-jet-carved cavities within the granite. Polished granite benches are placed throughout the lower levels and the courtyard.

The structural concrete monolith emerging from the ground can be seen only from inside the building. All vertical concrete surfaces have been bush-hammered to reveal the material's blue aggregate and give the concrete the feel of a hand-carved stone. All concrete floors have been ground to a terrazzo texture. Traditional ceiling construction gives way to delicately sand blasted concrete ceilings at the perimeters of the building, flooding the spaces with light.

(Walk north to Walnut Street, cross the street and walk down Walnut westward for a half block.)

Krishna P. Singh Center for Nanotechnology (246)

Weiss/Manfredi (2013)

Poised at the eastern edge of the University of Pennsylvania's campus, this is the first major academic building that announces the presence of the campus within West Philadelphia. Defined by a new central campus green, the building ascends as a spiral of research, reaching its highest elevation at the forum, a meeting space that cantilevers over the quad and opens to views of both the city and campus. As the university's first cross-disciplinary building, the new nanotech Research Facility will encourage the collaboration, exchange, and integration of knowledge that characterizes the study of this emerging field.

Designed by our own Graham Chair Professor, Marion Weiss, the Center for Nanotechnology's design team includes many PennDesign alumni from PennDesign including Todd Hoehn, MArch'01 (project manager) and designers Bryan Kelley, MArch'09 and Michael Steiner, MArch'04/MLA'04.

(Continue walking west on Walnut Street. The Hill House will be on your right.)

Hill House (225)

Eero Saarinen & Assoc. (1960)

The brick revival of Victorian roof crests, and the old collegiate quad form by one of first buildings on campus to break with modernism, suggested the power of the Penn campus to affect even out-of-town architects. With its sunny interior court and fortified moat entrance, Hill poetically evoked an age when women were still protected and Penn acted in the role of *in loco parentis*.

(To return to Meyerson, walk west to the intersection of 34th and Walnut. Meyerson Hall is on the Southwest corner.)