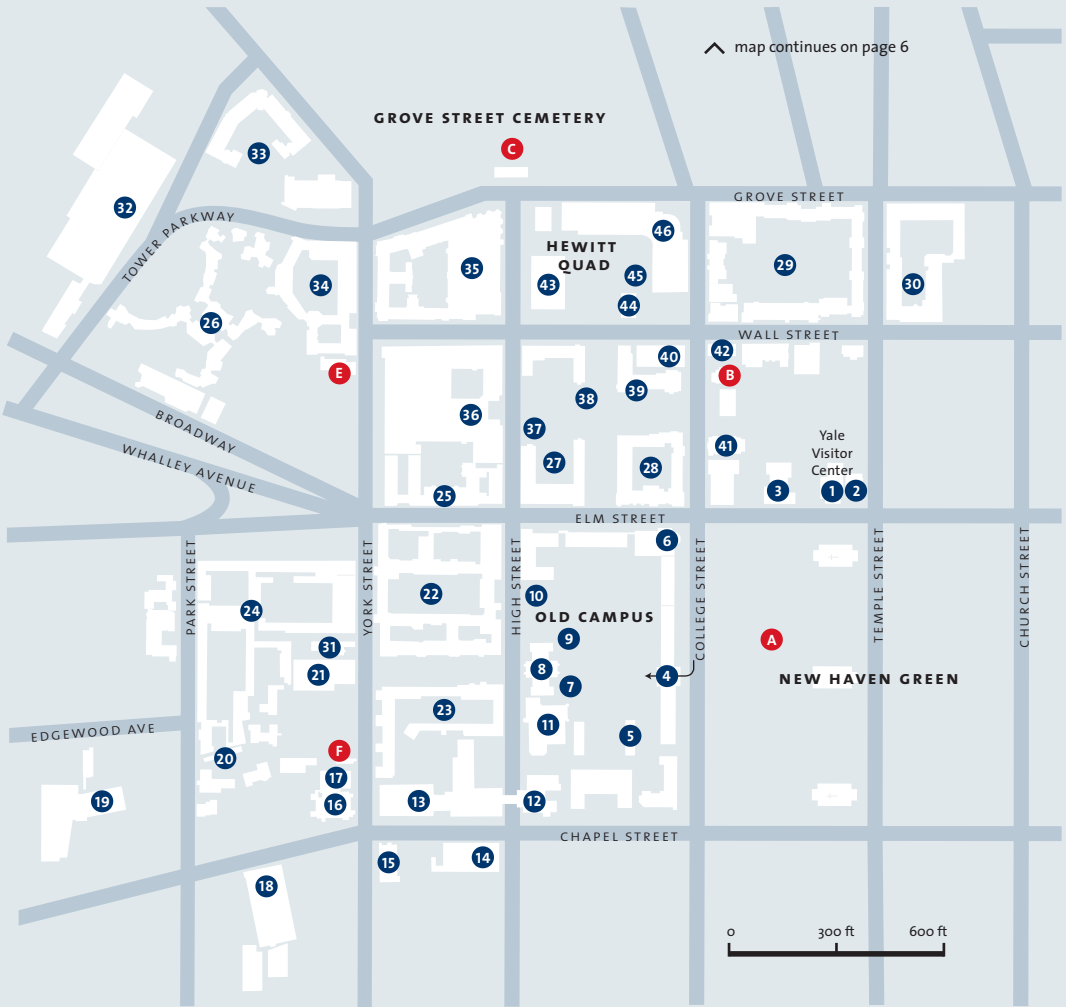




Yale University Walking Tour



Welcome to Yale University! This walking tour will guide you to many historically and architecturally significant sites on Yale's campus (stops 1–80) and in New Haven (stops A–F). The Central Campus component of the tour begins at the Yale Visitor Center on Elm Street, across from the New Haven Green. Original architects (or artists) and dates are noted in parentheses. For more information, please visit our Web site at [www.yale.edu/visitor](http://www.yale.edu/visitor).



# Central Campus

*between Chapel and Grove Streets*

The central campus area contains the primary buildings of Yale College, the Graduate School, and the professional schools of Architecture, Art, Drama, Law, and Music.

- 1 Yale Visitor Center**, former John Pierpont House (1767). Built for the grandson of the Reverend James Pierpont, a principal founder of Yale, it is the oldest house in New Haven. Guided Yale tours start here.
- 2 143 Elm Street**, former Ralph Ingersoll House (Town and Davis, 1829). Built for a Yale graduate (B.A. 1808) who served in the Congress and as mayor of New Haven, this early Greek Revival residence will become the new home of the Dwight Hall community service organization in 2010.
- 3 Hendrie Hall** (Cady, Berg and See, 1894–1900), home of the Law School until 1931, now used by undergraduate musical groups and other organizations.

## Old Campus

Many of the buildings on Old Campus house first-year Yale College students and enclose a yard that fills with 20,000 people at the University's outdoor commencement ceremony in May.

- 4 Phelps Hall and Archway** (Charles Coolidge Haight, 1896), constructed in the Tudor style as the symbolic entrance to Yale University. It was the final connecting link in the quadrangle of High Victorian Gothic halls that comprise the Old Campus.
- 5 Connecticut Hall** (President Thomas Clap, 1750–52), a National Historic Landmark, is the oldest standing building in New Haven and the only survivor of Yale's Old Brick Row of eight Georgian dormitories, chapels, and halls facing the New Haven Green. Near its northeast corner is a statue of Nathan Hale (Bela Lyon Pratt, 1913). Hale (B.A. 1773), the patriot spy whose famous last words are carved around the statue's base, roomed in Connecticut Hall.
- 6 Battell Chapel** (Russell Sturgis, Jr., 1874–76), home of the University Church. Now a Connecticut Freedom Trail site, Battell houses a permanent exhibition highlighting Yale's role in the Amistad Affair, a landmark event in African-American history.
- 7 Statue of Theodore Dwight Woolsey** (John Ferguson Weir, 1896), who presided over Yale in the mid-nineteenth century. Students rub the toe of his shoe for good luck.
- 8 Dwight Hall and Chapel** (Henry Austin, 1842–46), the former Old Library and Yale's first Gothic Revival building.
- 9 Statue of Abraham Pierson** (Launt Thompson, 1874), the first president of Yale, 1701–1707.
- 10 Giamatti Bench** (David Sellers and James Sardonis, 1990), honoring A. Bartlett Giamatti, Yale president (1978–86) and Major League Baseball commissioner (1989). Inscribed on the bench are his words, "A liberal education is at the heart of a civilized society, and at the heart of a liberal education is teaching."
- 11 Linsly-Chittenden Hall** houses the English department and classrooms. Facing the street is a monumental stained-glass window designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany for the older Romanesque Chittenden Hall (Josiah Cleveland Cady, 1890). The Collegiate Gothic Linsly Hall (Charles C. Haight, 1907) was built at Chittenden's north end.

## Visual Arts and Drama

Yale is the only Ivy League institution with four professional schools in the arts, and the University's museums provide the largest offering of free public art collections in the Northeast.

- 12 Street Hall** (Peter B. Wight, 1864), original home of the first university art school in the country, and Yale's art gallery until 1928.
- 13 Yale University Art Gallery** (old gallery, Egerton Swartwout, 1928; new gallery, Louis I. Kahn, 1953). Although it was the first modern building on Yale's campus, Kahn's design—widely considered to be his masterpiece—harmonizes with Swartwout's adjacent Gothic building. The oldest college art museum in the Western Hemisphere, the Art Gallery holds more than 185,000 works from around the world. [www.artgallery.yale.edu](http://www.artgallery.yale.edu)
- 14 Yale Center for British Art** (Louis I. Kahn, 1977), home to the most comprehensive collection of British art outside the United Kingdom, was given to Yale by Paul Mellon (B.A. 1929). The Center's award-winning building was Kahn's final work. [www.ycba.yale.edu](http://www.ycba.yale.edu)
- 15 Yale Repertory Theatre**, former Calvary Baptist Church (Rufus G. Russell, 1871), home since 1969 to Yale's Tony-award-winning professional theater company.
- 16 Rudolph Hall** (Paul Rudolph, 1963), one of the notable examples of modern architecture at Yale; the nine-story corrugated concrete building houses the School of Architecture.
- 17 Loria Center** (Gwathmey Siegel & Associates Architects, 2008), home to the History of Art department.
- 18 Green Hall**, former Jewish Community Center (facade by Louis I. Kahn, 1952), was renovated by Deborah Berke Architects in 2000 as the new home for the School of Art.
- 19 32–36 Edgewood Avenue** (Kieran Timberlake Associates, 2007), extending the arts district westward, provides gallery and studio space for the School of Art's Sculpture department.
- 20 217 Park Street** (James Gamble Rogers, 1931), originally a fraternity house, is home to the Yale Cabaret, where Drama students stage musical and theatrical productions year-round in a café setting.
- 21 University Theatre** (Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore, 1926; Gothic facade by James Gamble Rogers, 1931), home of the School of Drama and the century-old undergraduate Dramat.

## Residential Colleges

Yale undergraduate life after the first year centers on the residential colleges, established in 1933 to give students the sense of belonging to a smaller, structured community within the vast resources of a major research university. Students are assigned, usually randomly, to one of the twelve colleges, where they not only live and eat most of their meals but also socialize and pursue academic and extracurricular activities. Each residential college has several hundred students as well as faculty affiliates and two major administrative officers: a master, whose family and house are integral parts of the college, and a dean, who supervises students' academic progress. In 2013, Yale plans to open two new residential colleges on Prospect Street, the first to be built since Morse and Stiles in 1962.

- 22 Branford and Saybrook Colleges** (James Gamble Rogers, 1921/1933), originally the Memorial Quadrangle. The college names honor the Connecticut towns of Branford, where Yale's founders first met, and Saybrook (now Old Saybrook), the college site before its relocation to New Haven in 1716. On the York Street side is Wrexham Tower, modeled after St. Giles Church in Wrexham, Wales, where Yale's first benefactor, Elihu Yale, is buried. On the High Street side is Harkness Memorial Tower, Yale's major landmark; the tallest (216 ft.) freestanding tower in the country when it was completed in 1921, it contains a 54-bell carillon and is decorated with numerous sculptures of Yale notables, allegorical figures, and

humorous gargoyles of students. The Yale motto, "For God, for Country, and for Yale," is carved above the Memorial Gateway entrance from High Street, with Samuel Yellin's elaborate wrought iron gate.

- 23 **Jonathan Edwards College** (James Gamble Rogers, 1925–26/1933), originally Dickinson and Wheelock Halls, is named for the theologian and philosopher, who graduated from Yale in 1720.
- 24 **Pierson and Davenport Colleges** (James Gamble Rogers, 1933) are named for the Reverend Abraham Pierson, Yale's first president, and the Reverend John Davenport, cofounder of the New Haven Colony and the first to propose the establishment of a college here. Both are red brick and Georgian Revival in style, except for the York Street facade of Davenport, which is Collegiate Gothic in granite and limestone to harmonize with the neighboring buildings.
- 25 **Trumbull College** (James Gamble Rogers, 1929–30/1933), originally Sterling Quadrangle, is named for Jonathan Trumbull (LL.D. 1779), governor of Connecticut during the American Revolution.
- 26 **Ezra Stiles and Morse Colleges** (Eero Saarinen, 1962) combine modern concrete construction with traditional elements to create the effect of an Italian hill town, and the elevated walk offers perfectly framed views of Payne Whitney Gymnasium across Tower Parkway. Claes Oldenburg's colossal pop art sculpture *Lipstick (Ascending)* on *Caterpillar Tracks* (1969–74) can be viewed through the Morse College fence. Ezra Stiles (B.A. 1746), theologian, scientist, and philosopher, served as Yale's seventh president. Samuel F. B. Morse (B.A. 1810) was an artist, pioneer photographer, and inventor of the telegraph and Morse Code.
- 27 **Berkeley College** (James Gamble Rogers, 1933–34), the only college built in two parts, separated by Cross Campus, is named after the Reverend George Berkeley, who donated books and land to Yale in the 1730s and established the first scholarships for graduate study.
- 28 **Calhoun College** (John Russell Pope, 1932) is named after John C. Calhoun (B.A. 1804), who served the U.S. as vice president, secretary of state, secretary of war, and senator.
- 29 **Silliman College** (Eggers & Higgins, 1940) is named after Benjamin Silliman, Sr. (B.A. 1796), the first professor of chemistry in the United States and father of American scientific education.
- 30 **Timothy Dwight College** (James Gamble Rogers, 1935) is named after two Yale presidents: Timothy Dwight (B.A. 1769), president 1795–1817; and his grandson, Timothy Dwight (B.A. 1849), president 1886–99. Their administrations, beginning and ending the nineteenth century, were significant for the development of Yale College into a university.

#### *Other Significant Structures*

- 31 **Rose Alumni House** (James Gamble Rogers, 1930), home of the Association of Yale Alumni, representing more than 150,000 alumni worldwide.
- 32 **Payne Whitney Gymnasium** (John Russell Pope, 1932) and **Lanman Center** (Cesar Pelli & Associates, 1999). When Yale's majestic Gothic "Cathedral of Sweat" was completed in 1932, it was the largest gymnasium in the world. Pelli's addition maintains its status as one of the most all-inclusive indoor athletic centers.
- 33 **100 Tower Parkway** (Herbert S. Newman & Partners, 1998), called the swing dorm because it serves as a temporary home for undergraduates whose residential college is being renovated.
- 34 **Hall of Graduate Studies** (James Gamble Rogers, 1930–32), home to the Graduate School of Arts and

Sciences and styled in modern Gothic with an Art Deco tower. The north courtyard is richly ornamented with stone carvings. There are humorous features as well: the archway is decorated with carved heads not of scholars but of the construction staff, and bricks stamped with winged heads for Yale president James Rowland Angell (1920–37). The McDougal Center lounge features a dazzling gilded and painted ceiling and stained-glass windows depicting often fantastic images of the sciences and technology.

- 35 **Sterling Law Building** (James Gamble Rogers, 1931), home of Yale Law School and one of the many Yale structures funded by the bequest of John W. Sterling (B.A. 1864) in 1918. It is decorated with often humorous sculptural depictions of crime and punishment characteristic of Rogers's modern Gothic style.
- 36 **Sterling Memorial Library** (James Gamble Rogers, 1930). A masterpiece of modern Gothic architecture, it is the principal memorial honoring John W. Sterling (B.A. 1864), Yale's major benefactor. The cathedral-like edifice is elaborately decorated to illustrate the histories of books, writing, and Yale in sculpture by Lee Lawrie and Rene P. Chambellan, stained-glass windows by G. Owen Bonawit, and ironwork by Samuel Yellin. The mural above the circulation desk by Eugene Savage is of Alma Mater receiving gifts from Light, Truth, Science, Labor, Music, Fine Arts, Divinity, and Literature. To the left is the Starr Main Reference Room. To the right is the Irving S. Gilmore Music Library, constructed within a former courtyard and featuring a four-story vaulted ceiling supported by six large metal trusses. Walk through the Exhibition Corridor overlooking the library courtyard and fountain where wall carvings humorously portray student life of bygone days. At the end of the hallway on the left is the Memorabilia Room, where archival material and artifacts relating primarily to the history of Yale are exhibited.
- 37 **The Women's Table** (Maya Lin, 1993). Lin (B.A. 1981, M.Arch. 1986, D.F.A. 1987) designed the granite fountain in honor of the twentieth anniversary of Yale College's first coed class (Class of 1973). The sculpture records the number of women registered in all schools of the University since its founding in 1701, beginning with the registration of the first women students in the art school in 1873.
- 38 **Bass Library** (Edward Larrabee Barnes, 1971; renovation by Hammond Beeby Rupert Ainge Architects, 2007). With a collection of 150,000 high-use volumes, this belowground library is at the heart of undergraduate scholarship at Yale. It is also home to the Thain Family Café, serving local and organic fare.
- 39 **William L. Harkness Hall** (William Adams Delano, 1927) on Cross Campus contains classrooms, lecture halls, and faculty and administrative offices.
- 40 **Sprague Memorial Hall** (Coolidge and Shattuck, 1917), a Georgian-style building with classrooms, practice rooms, and offices for the School of Music, also houses Morse Recital Hall, an auditorium for musical performances.
- 41 **Leigh Hall** (Cross and Cross, 1930), originally the Department of University Health, was renovated in 2005 to provide offices, practice rooms, and classrooms for the School of Music.
- 42 **Stoekel Hall** (Grosvenor Atterbury, 1897), originally a fraternity house, is home to the Department of Music and is named for Yale's first professor of music.

#### *Hewitt Quadrangle*

- 43 **Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library** (Gordon Bunshaft of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, 1963). One of the largest buildings in the world devoted entirely to rare books and manuscripts, it is constructed

of translucent Vermont marble panes framed in Vermont granite. In addition to special exhibitions, the Gutenberg Bible and two volumes of John James Audubon's *Birds of America* are on permanent display. The sunken courtyard with the marble sculpture *The Garden (Pyramid, Sun, and Cube)* is the work of Isamu Noguchi (1963).

- 44 **Woodbridge Hall** (Howells & Stokes, 1901) houses the offices of the president and secretary of the University.
- 45 **Gallows and Lollipops** (Alexander Calder, 1960).
- 46 **University Commons and Woolsey Hall** (Carrère and Hastings, 1901–2), known as the Bicentennial Buildings, were constructed for Yale's 200th anniversary. Along the wall of Commons (a dining hall) is the massive colonnade of the Alumni War Memorial, dedicated in 1927 and among the largest World War I memorials in the country. Its architrave is carved with the names of major battles. In front stands a cenotaph (empty tomb) decorated with military sculpture. The walls of Memorial Hall (in the rotunda), which are inscribed with the names of more than 1,000 Yale students, faculty, and alumni who died in America's wars from the Revolution through Vietnam, are said to have inspired Maya Lin (see *Women's Table*, stop 37), designer of the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, D.C. The four allegorical reliefs were designed by Henry Hering. Woolsey Hall, the largest Yale auditorium, seats 2,700 and houses the Newberry Memorial Organ, one of the largest and most tonally complex pipe organs in the world.

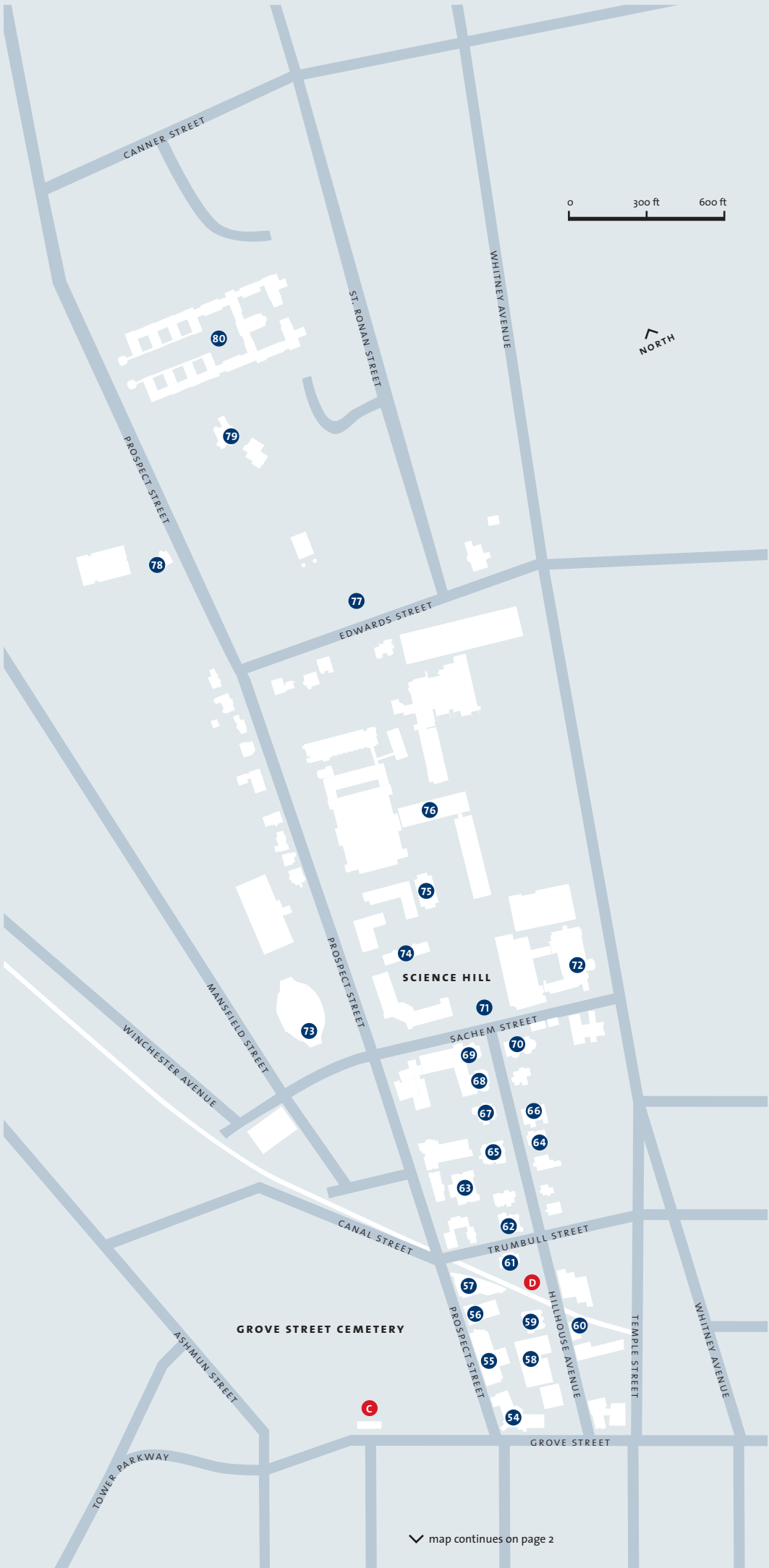
## Medical Center

*between Howard Avenue and South Frontage Road*

The medical campus is comprised of the Schools of Medicine, Nursing, and Public Health. At its heart are several elegant Georgian buildings constructed in the 1920s. In the last twenty years the campus has expanded significantly, with buildings by distinguished modern architects. Adjacent to the medical area is its primary teaching hospital, Yale-New Haven Hospital, a 944-bed facility. Founded in 1826 as the nation's fifth hospital, today it is ranked among the best in the United States, with approximately 2,200 university-based and community physicians practicing more than 100 medical specialties.

- 47 **Sterling Hall of Medicine** (Charles Z. Klauder, 1924), the center of the School of Medicine.
- 48 **Hope Memorial Building** (L. W. Robinson, 1901), originally the University Clinic, is a teaching facility with conference rooms and lecture halls.
- 49 **Boyer Center for Molecular Medicine** (Cesar Pelli & Associates, 1991).
- 50 **Congress Place**, former Yale Psychiatric Institute (Frank O. Gehry, 1989), houses medical school offices and research facilities.
- 51 **Anlyan Center** (Venturi, Scott Brown & Associates, 2001), a 450,000-square-foot, state-of-the-art research and educational facility.
- 52 **School of Nursing** (Kevin Roche, John Dinkeloo & Associates, 1964), originally New Haven's Lee High School.
- 53 **Laboratory of Epidemiology and Public Health** (Philip Johnson, with the Office of Douglas Orr, 1964).





0 300 ft 600 ft

NORTH

map continues on page 2



## Science Hill

*between Grove and Canner Streets*

Classroom, engineering, and mathematics buildings along Prospect Street and lower Hillhouse Avenue give way to grand nineteenth-century Greek Revival, Italianate, and Victorian Gothic mansions that now house Yale administrators and departments, including the School of Management; in the 1860s, Charles Dickens deemed Hillhouse Avenue the most beautiful street in America. The extensive acreage north of Sachem Street was once Sachem's Wood, the estate of the Hillhouse family; since 1913 it has provided laboratories, libraries, and teaching facilities devoted to a wide spectrum of scientific subjects from atomic energy to zoology. Defining the northern border of Yale's campus are several buildings for the School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, as well as the Divinity School and the Institute of Sacred Music.

- 54 **Sheffield-Sterling-Strathcona Hall** (Zantlinger, Borie & Medary, 1932–33), housing offices of Yale College, faculty offices, and classrooms, occupies the site of the first home of the School of Medicine (1813–58) and the old Yale Sheffield Scientific School (1861–1931).
- 55 **Becton Center** (Marcel Breuer and Associates, 1970), one of several School of Engineering & Applied Science facilities, is built of precast concrete panels supported by piers that form an arcade along the sidewalk.
- 56 **Watson Hall** (Josiah Cleveland Cady, 1894–95), built for Yale's Sheffield Scientific School, is now home to the Computer Science department.
- 57 **Malone Center** (Cesar Pelli & Associates, 2005), providing laboratory and classroom space for the School of Engineering & Applied Science, has earned an LEED gold rating as a high-performance green building.
- 58 **Dunham Laboratory** (Henry G. Morse, 1912; addition Office of Douglas Orr, 1958), home to the School of Engineering & Applied Science.
- 59 **Leet Oliver Memorial Hall** (Charles C. Haight, 1908) houses the Mathematics department.
- 60 **Yale Collection of Musical Instruments** (W. H. Allen, 1894), built as a fraternity house. Founded in 1900, the collection has grown to more than 1,000 instruments with particular strength in the documentation of the European art music tradition from 1550 to 1900. [www.yale.edu/musicalinstruments](http://www.yale.edu/musicalinstruments)
- 61 **24 Hillhouse**, former James Dwight Dana House (Henry Austin, 1849). This Italianate villa, a National Historic Landmark, houses the Statistics department.
- 62 **28 Hillhouse**, former Charles H. Farnam House (Josiah Cleveland Cady, 1884), built in the Queen Anne style and now home to the Economics department.
- 63 **Luce Hall** (Edward Larrabee Barnes, 1994), home to the Whitney and Betty MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies at Yale.
- 64 **37 Hillhouse**, former Graves-Gilman House (1866), houses the Economics department; former U.S. President George H. W. Bush (B.A. 1948) and his wife, Barbara, lived here when it served as a residence for married students after World War II.
- 65 **38 Hillhouse** (Bruce Price, 1895), the last private residence built on the avenue, is now the Office of Undergraduate Admissions.
- 66 **43 Hillhouse** (Russell Sturgis, Jr., 1871), built for railroad developer and Yale benefactor Henry Farnam, is now the President's House.
- 67 **46 Hillhouse**, former Skinner-Trowbridge House (Alexander Jackson Davis, ca. 1830–32). This Greek Revival residence, beautifully restored in 1999, houses the School of Management's International Center for Finance.
- 68 **Steinbach Hall**, former John Pitkin Norton House (Henry Austin, 1848–49), built for the first professor of agriculture in America, is now part of the School of Management.
- 69 **Evans Hall**, former Elizabeth Apthorp House (Alexander Jackson Davis, 1835–36), originally Mrs. Apthorp's Young Ladies Seminary, is also part of the School of Management.
- 70 **Horchow Hall**, former Pelatiah Perit House (Sidney Mason Stone, 1861), the School of Management's fourth building on the avenue.
- 71 **Modern Head** (Roy Lichtenstein, 1974/1989), a brilliant metal sculpture at the foot of Science Hill facing Hillhouse Avenue.
- 72 **Peabody Museum of Natural History** (Charles Z. Klauder, 1923–24), founded in 1866, contains one of the great scientific collections in North America, with more than eleven million fossils, minerals, and artifacts offering a window into the world's cultures and natural history. [www.peabody.yale.edu](http://www.peabody.yale.edu)
- 73 **Ingalls Rink** (Eero Saarinen, 1958), one of the most distinguished collegiate hockey facilities in the country, is popularly known as the "Yale Whale." The rink is notable in the history of architecture as one of the first modern designs to break from the rigid cube-like forms that had characterized modern architecture since the 1930s.
- 74 **Kroon Hall** (Centerbrook Architects and Planners, 2008), the new home of the School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, incorporates the latest developments in green building technology and serves as an anchor for Yale's long-term sustainable development of Science Hill.
- 75 **Kline Science Center** (Philip Johnson Associates, 1963–65). Kline Biology Tower, a landmark in the city skyline, houses research facilities and the Kline Science Library. Southeast of the tower, on Whitney Avenue, is Kline Geology Laboratory; and northwest of the tower, Kline Chemistry Laboratory adjoins Sterling Chemistry Laboratory (Delano & Aldrich, 1932), which in turn adjoins the Class of 1954 Chemistry Research Building (Bohlin Cywinski Jackson, 2005).
- 76 **Bass Center for Molecular and Structural Biology** (Kallman McKinnell & Wood, 1993) connects the 1950s-era Gibbs Laboratories (Paul Schweikher) to the 1960s-era Wright Laboratory (Douglas Orr, deCossy, Winder & Associates).
- 77 **Yale Sustainable Food Project Farm**, established in 2003, is a four-season market garden that teaches the practices of organic sustainable agriculture.
- 78 **Marsh Hall** (Josiah Cleveland Cady, 1878), built for Yale's first paleontologist and discoverer of dinosaur bones, Othniel Charles Marsh. This National Historic Landmark, whose gardens were later redesigned by Beatrix Farrand to form the Marsh Botanic Gardens, was the original home of the School of Forestry & Environmental Studies in 1901.
- 79 **Betts House**, former John M. Davies House (Henry Austin, 1868), is home to the Yale Center for the Study of Globalization and Yale World Fellows Program and serves as an important center of research and dialogue on international concerns.
- 80 **Sterling Divinity Quadrangle** (Delano & Aldrich, 1932). This beautiful Georgian quadrangle, home to the Divinity School and the Institute of Sacred Music, was inspired by Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia, but it is more evocative of an eighteenth-century New England town. Constructed of handmade brick, the classically balanced complex features three colonnaded pavilions on each side of a lawn that rises gently up to Marquand Chapel with its magnificent steeple.

## Additional Sites of Interest

- A New Haven Green** (1638–41), the central square of New Haven’s original nine-square plan, served as common ground for meeting and trade. It plays host to numerous cultural events and is home to three early-nineteenth-century churches, two of which—Center Church and Trinity Church—were built by Ithiel Town.
- B Elizabethan Club** (1810–15). This Federal-style house was purchased by the club in 1911 when it was established for the promotion and appreciation of English literature.
- C Grove Street Cemetery** (1797), a National Historic Landmark. Notable Yale persons interred here include Eli Whitney, Noah Webster, and most of Yale’s presidents. The distinctive Egyptian Revival brownstone gate was designed by Henry Austin (1845).
- D Farmington Canal Greenway**, passing under the bridge on Hillhouse Avenue, is an 84-mile walking and biking trail from New Haven to Northampton, Massachusetts. Built as a canal in the 1820s and converted to rail in 1847, it provided transportation from the New Haven harbor until the early 1980s.
- E Mory’s**, a private eating club, home to the famed Whiffenpoofs male *a cappella* singing group.
- F Yale Daily News Building**, home of the oldest college daily paper. Since 1878 the paper has trained many famous journalists including Henry Luce (B.A. 1945) and William F. Buckley, Jr. (B.A. 1950).



PHOTO BY IRIS SHIH

## Useful Yale Telephone Numbers

[area code 203; from on-campus telephones, dial only the last 5 digits]

Admissions, undergraduate	432-9300
Admissions, graduate	432-2771
Association of Yale Alumni	432-2586
Athletic events recording	432-YALE
Athletic events tickets	432-1400
Calendar recording	432-7671
Directory assistance	432-4771
Handicapped access information	432-2324
Health Services Center	432-0123
Music events box office	432-4158
Music events recording	432-4157
Parking & transportation	432-9790
Police	432-4400
Theater events box office	432-1234
Tourist information & tours	432-2300

## Yale Visitor Center

Telephone	432-2300
Fax	432-8469
Street address	149 Elm Street
Mailing address	PO Box 201942 New Haven, CT 06520-1942
Web site	<a href="http://www.yale.edu/visitor">www.yale.edu/visitor</a>
Office hours	Mon–Fri 9 am–4:30 pm Sat & Sun 11 am–4 pm
Tours	Mon–Fri 10:30 am, 2 pm Sat & Sun 1:30 pm
For special tours	432-2302

Public restrooms are available at the Yale Visitor Center, Sterling Memorial Library, and Woolsey Hall rotunda.

For information about Yale history, architecture, and biography contact Manuscripts and Archives, Sterling Memorial Library, 432-1744 or [mssa.assist@yale.edu](mailto:mssa.assist@yale.edu); [www.library.yale.edu/mssa](http://www.library.yale.edu/mssa)

Photos by Michael Marsland unless otherwise noted

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# Yale

