Welcome.

A University of the City: NYU in NYC-1831-2031 presents the story of a complex, ever-changing relationship—dating back nearly 200 years and extending well into the future—between America's greatest city and the university whose name it shares.

It is in many ways a parallel and deeply intertwined story, as both city and university have evolved in startling, often unimaginable ways—both continually pushing back boundaries, and defying traditional categories.

Indeed, it was the growing city's need for a new kind of academic institution—metropolitan in character, democratic in spirit, and responsive to the demands of a bustling commercial culture—that led to the founding in 1831 of the "University of the City of New-York," the first of its kind in America.

As that city grew to become a supreme engine of upward mobility in the 20th century, it was New York University (as it became known) that again redefined the nature of private higher education—no longer a bastion of privilege, but an avenue of opportunity for vast numbers of New Yorkers, who would contribute immeasurably to their city's rise.

Today, as New York seeks to navigate an increasingly globalized economy, and maintain and extend its place in the topmost tier of world cities, it is NYU—itself transformed into one of the country's leading centers of research and teaching—that is yet again overturning tradition, pioneering a new educational model: a "global network university" designed to meet the challenges of the deeply interconnected worldwide culture of the 21st century.

In a sense, this new development is the latest chapter in the extraordinary ongoing story of å "university of the city"—an institution that for nearly two centuries has served as not only a mirror to the metropolis, but a powerful force in its race into the future.

We hope you enjoy the exhibition.

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The Spirit of the Age

Founded in 1831 by a farsighted group of merchants and clergymen, the "University of the City of New-York" (as NYU was originally known) was envisioned from the start as something new: an institution dedicated to the values and needs of the city—intended to gather and focus the intellectual energies of New York, contribute materially to its growth, and reflect its burgeoning scale and complexity.



New York, looking south from Union Square, 1848. With their city quickly becoming the commercial and cultural capital of America ("the London of the New World," as one newspaper said), New York's leaders—including former Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin gathered for three days in January 1830 to conceive an educational institution that might "correspond," one wrote, "with the spirit and wants of the age and country."

University of London, 1830s. Two recently founded universities in

Europe served as inspiration for the proposed university in New

the University of Berlin (1810), whose commitment to advanced

scientific research helped to propel Germany's commercial and

industrial progress.

York—the University of London (1826), which sought to educate

large numbers of students in practical subjects at modest cost, and



View of the original University Building, 1850. The new university would be "a social investment and a direct response to the needs of the rising mercantile classes in New York," one founder wrote, training the "merchants, nechanics, farmers, manufacturers, architects, and civil



a rural setting, far from the distractions—

or stimulation—of the city.

University of Virginia, 1825. In many ways, the founders' vision of a metropolitan university—drawing on the resources of a great city, and responsive to its needs stood diametrically opposite to that of the University of Virginia, founded six years before by Thomas Jefferson, who deliberately placed his new institution in



DOTOROUSY OF DOK SOFT OF HER THIS.

Course of Instruction, 1836. In

October 1832, the first classes

south of City Hall on Nassau

contemporary subjects such as

architecture, civil engineering,

and modern languages, as well

as classical Greek and Latin.

and Beekman Streets—in

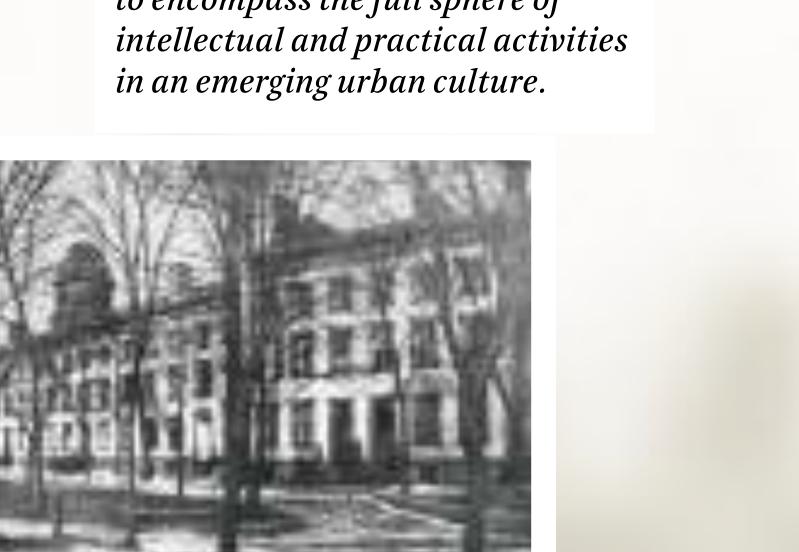
sculpture, painting, English

astronomy, chemistry,

began in rented quarters

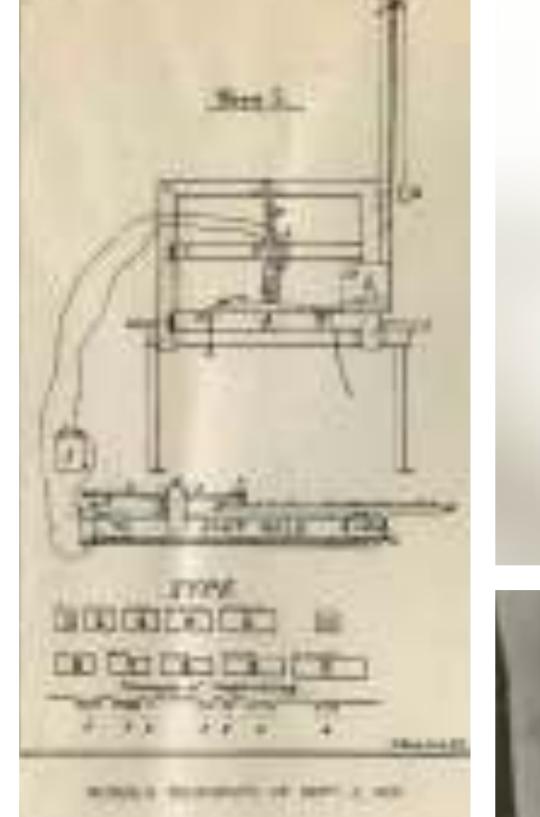
in Clinton Hall—a block

the new university sought—as to encompass the full sphere of



setting the stage for an entirely new institution.

New York's only seat of higher learning in 1830 was Columbia College—an Episcopalian day school, founded in 1754 as King's College, and still located in its colonial-era building in lower Manhattan (above). Approached by city leaders with the idea of transforming their tiny, exclusive college into a university for the metropolis, Columbia's trustees refused,



the upper floors of the University Building, the electric telegraph (shown here in a later drawing by Morse) accelerated the transmission of information from the pace of a man of horseback to the speed of light, forever changing the nature of life and business—especially in New York, which could now receive and transmit financial news and market prices almost instantaneously.



No one embodied the breadth of the early university better than Samuel F.B. Morse, a professor of painting and sculpture and one of the greatest American artists of his era, who would nonetheless be best remembered as the inventor of the electric telegraph and the code it employed that still bears his name—an invention that arguably did more than any other single innovation in history to advance human communication.



An Exotic Combination

that would help to usher in the modern world.

Soon after it opened, the University Building—an "exotic

combination," one man later wrote, "of apartment house, scientific

innovation in technology and the arts, and the birthplace of several

pioneering inventions—including at least one, the electric telegraph,

laboratory, clubhouse, and [bohemian] haven"—became a cauldron of

John W. Draper (left) and a view of Trained as a doctor, Draper served a professor of chemistry and natural history from 1838 until his death in 1882. From his studio in the University Building, he carried out seminal research in a wide variety of fieldsbatteries to power the Morse telegraph.

In 1839, Draper employed his chemical mastery to dramatically improve a new technique from France—Daguerreotype photography—by cutting exposure times from nearly an hour to less than a minute. Constructing a glass-roofed studio atop of the University Building, Draper took some of the earliest photographs ever made in America, including the first portrait of a woman's face—that of his sister, Dorothy Catherine Draper.



Another powerful new way of "seeing" was pioneered at NYU when physics professor Daniel Webster Hering became the first American to employ the magical new technique developed by Wilhelm Röntgen to peer beneath the skin. This X-ray image of a hand—complete with pinky ring—was taken on February 5, 1896.



In 1840, from his rooftop studio in the University Building on Washington Square, Draper took what is thought to be the first photograph ever made of the moon. This somewhat later image was produced by Draper's son and collaborator, Henry Draper, a fellow NYU faculty member and one of America's first astrophotographers.

University on the Square

Despite its founders' ideals, the "university" of New York emerged at first as a modest and mostly conventional college—dominated not by advanced practical courses but traditional classical studies, and home not to a large and diverse student group but, mostly, to a circle of middle-class Protestant New Yorkers. Yet its handsome Gothic building soon emerged as an important presence on Washington Square, which itself became one of the city's most gracious neighborhoods.



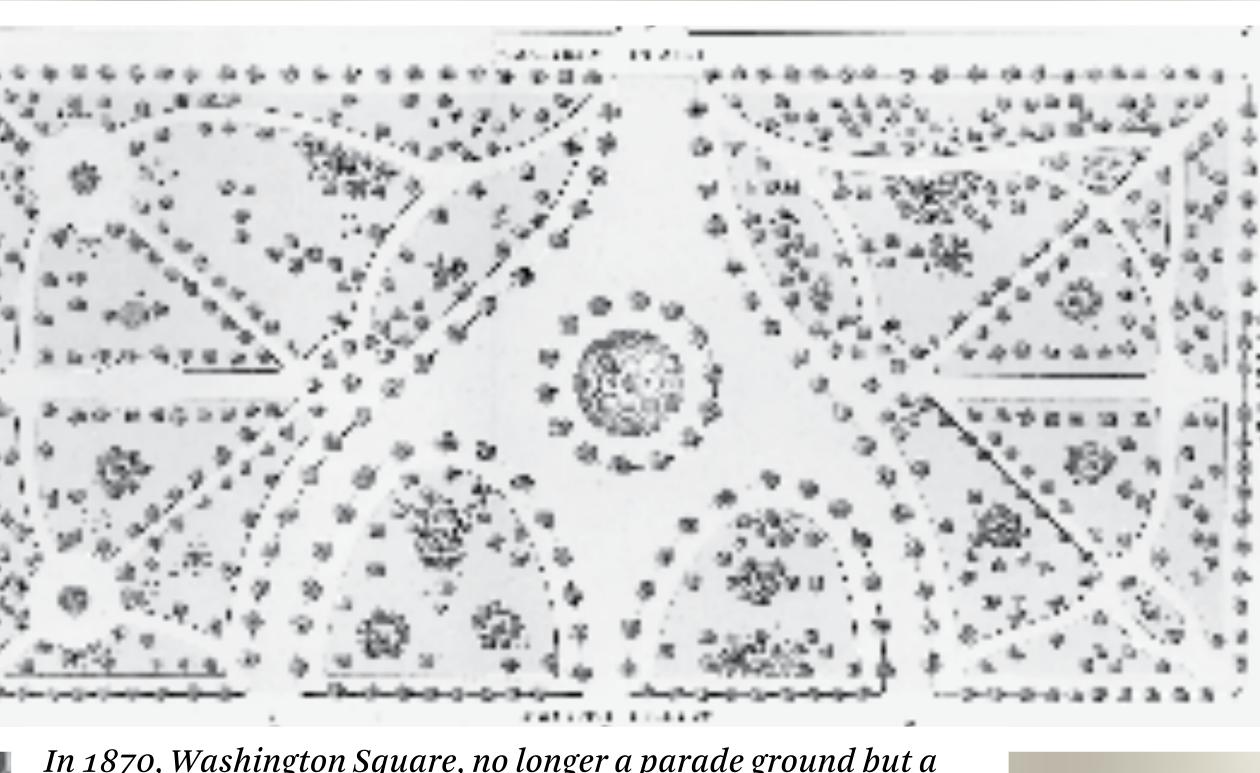
The University Building (shown here in the 1860s) offered an urbane mix of academic spaces on its lower floors and rental apartments above—rooms and studios whose extraordinary roster of tenants included the artist Winslow Homer, the inventors Samuel F.B. Morse and Samuel Colt (who perfected the revolver there), and the architects A.J. Davis and Richard Morris Hunt.



Once a burial ground, Washington Square was transformed in 1826 into a military parade ground and public square, as shown in this 1851 painting by Otto Boetticher, Seventh Regiment on Review, with the still-new University Building in the background, along with the twin-spired South Dutch Reformed Church, now demolished. Image copyright © The Metropolitan Museum of Art / Art Resource, NY



its kind in America," the vaulted three-story chapel at the center of the University Building was intended to evoke the soaring architecture of King's College enmeshed within the city's Protestant establishment.



to the streets to the south.



By the time the University Building opened, the blocks around Washington Square were lined with elegant Greek Revival row houses—including one at 21 Washington Place (shown here, adjacent to the University Building) in which the writer Henry

James was born in 1843.

"A Sorry Place"

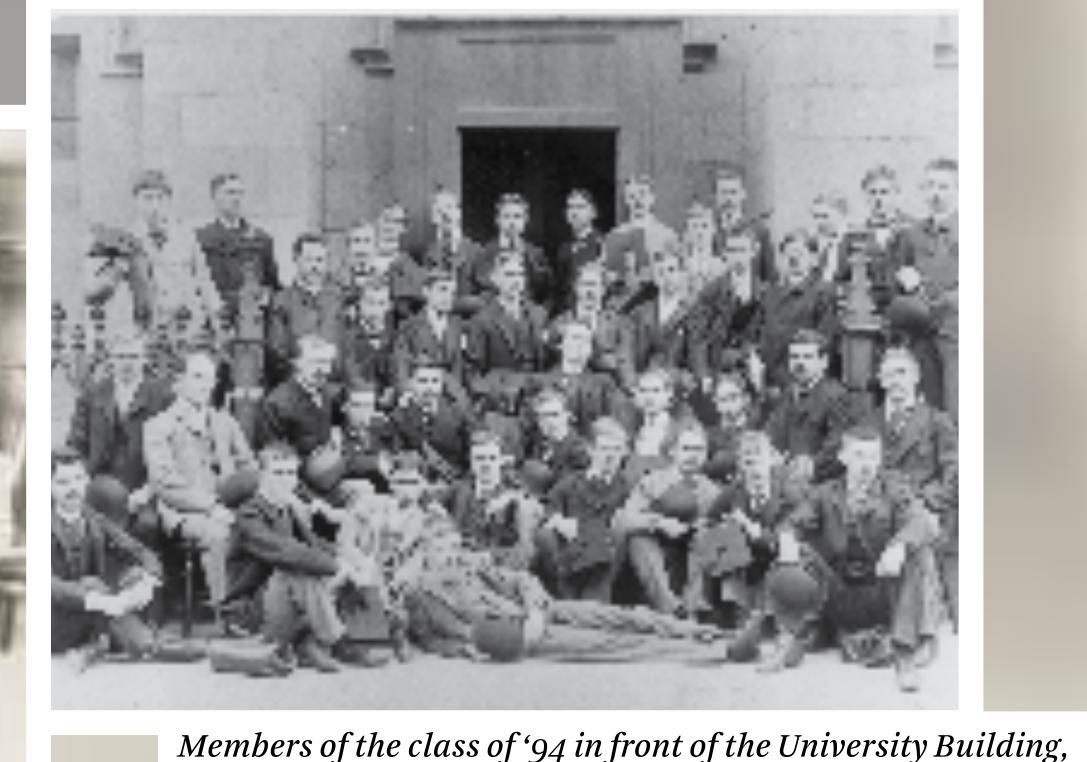
After the Civil War, as rival institutions—including Columbia—surged forward in size and ambition, the undergraduate college on Washington Square remained a small, tradition-bound institution, unable to offer the kind of amenities that students increasingly demanded. In 1881, the college almost closed its doors, before a new generation came along to remake it entirely.



seated in a population of half a million," John W. Draper bemoaned in 1853. "What is the reason that with difficulty we draw [from that only] seventy paying students, and in our pecuniary affairs are always embarrassed?"



Studio art classes, early 20th century. In 1873, the University had established an art school whose classes were made available (on a non-degree basis) to women—the first female students to attend NYU.



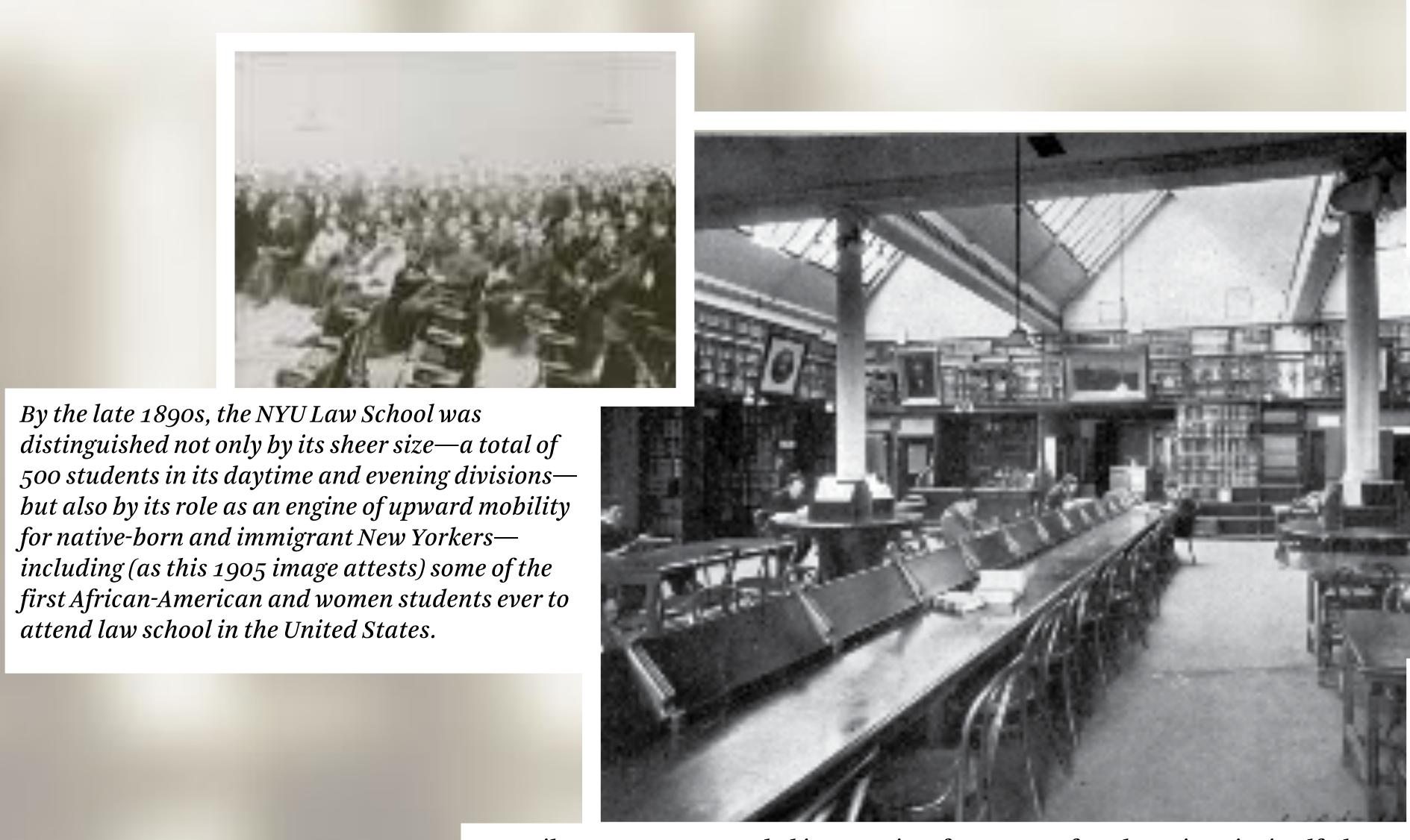
the artist John Richards (at left) and friend pose on the crenellated roof, with the Jefferson

Market Courthouse rising in the distance above the rooftops of Greenwich Village.

1891. By the early 1890s, NYU was unable to compete with "collegiate" schools such as Yale and Princeton. "With no dormitories, no campus, and no athletic teams," one historian later observed, "the University College seemed, to the average youth of [the time], a sorry place." In response, NYU would look to create a vast new undergraduate campus in the Bronx.

The Learned Professions and Useful Arts

If the undergraduate program struggled for decades to fulfill the vision of its founders, NYU's professional and graduate programs—in law (1835), medicine (1841), arts and sciences (1886), and education (1890)—were a success from the start, contributing to New York's stunning commercial rise across the 19th century, and improving the quality of life for thousands of New Yorkers, rich and poor.



thousands of legal professionals that the 19th century city needed not only for its

growing commercial activity, but also for its civil and governmental affairs.

Laboratory in the University Building, around 187,

In the late 1860s NYU became a leader in American

scientific studies with a new chemical laboratory, a

new School of Engineering, and a new graduate-leve

second program in the country (after Yale) to offer an

academic Ph.D., and the forerunner of the full-fledged

Graduate School of Arts and Science, founded in 1886.

School of Practical and Analytic Chemistry—the

Law School—the first such school in New York—became a crucial source for the



Together, NYU and Bellevue would transform medical care in New York—from a landmark 1866 Medical School report on "Hygiene and Public Health" that led to the founding of the New York City Health Department, to the world's first ambulance service, which had begun at Bellevue in 1869 (shown here in a view from the 1890s).

Established in 1841, the NYU Medical Department almost instantly had a positive impact on the city; within a dozen years the school had trained more than 1,200 doctors and was treating two thousand poor New Yorkers annually. Two decades later, in 1865, came the founding of the NYU College of Dentistry—the oldest and largest dental school in the country.

Second Founding

In the early 1890s, under the visionary leadership of President Henry MacCracken, the university reinvented itself, drawing together its far-flung schools, adding new programs in education and business, and expanding its scientific and engineering programs. In what he called a "second founding," MacCracken built an entirely new campus in the Bronx, on a bluff overlooking Manhattan—a stunning second home for what was now known by a new name: New York University.



For its new campus, NYU chose the architect Stanford White (of McKim, Mead & White)—whose father, Richard Grant White, '39, had been among the University's first graduates. As White began work, his partner Charles F. McKim was drawing up a no less visionary master plan for Columbia University—now one of the nation's largest academic institutions—which was planning its own move to a new campus uptown.



Commencement, University Heights, 1936. Unlike the commuter orientation of Washington Square, the Heights campus was conceived as "a dormitory college of the accepted pattern," said MacCracken, whose students could "develop a sound body for the sake of a sound mind, [and] cultivate the social side of life more than ever before."



of architecture, White employed a classical approach that recalled ancient Rome as well as Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia. White's elegant plan offered a new vision for the modern university: a open space, and focused on the domed Gould Library.



Student Army Corps training during World War I. Encircling the back of Gould Library was the "Hall of Fame"—the first of its kind in the world—an imposing colonnade filled with commemorative busts of political and literary figures who, in the founders' words, "by wealth of thought or else by mighty deed, served mankind in noble character."



landscape of upper Manhattan in the distance, 1910s.

Knowledge Factory

Moving nearly all of its undergraduates to its new Bronx campus, NYU turned Washington Square into a bustling center for graduate and professional training—including one of the first university-affiliated business schools (1900)—to serve what had become the undisputed commercial capital of America and the second-largest city in the world. Then, in 1914, NYU made the fateful decision to bring undergraduates back downtown on a permanent basis through the founding of Washington Square College—which soon became the largest private college in America.



In 1894, after rejecting Stanford White's proposal to dismantle the historic but rapidly deteriorating University Building, stone by stone, and rebuild it as the centerpiece of the new campus uptown—th university chose to raze its ancestral Gothic-style home for a new ten-story loft building by Alfred Zucker, a German-born architect who would design nearly a dozen similar buildings nearby, most of which would ultimately be acquired by NYU.



Looking north from Washington Square, 1895. As crowded tenements filled the blocks south of Washington Square, tall industrial buildings rose to the north and east, and once-gracious row houses on the square itself were subdivided into multi-family dwellings, NYU "found itself no longer the center of a charming suburb," one man wrote, "but instead crammed into a commercial metropolis."



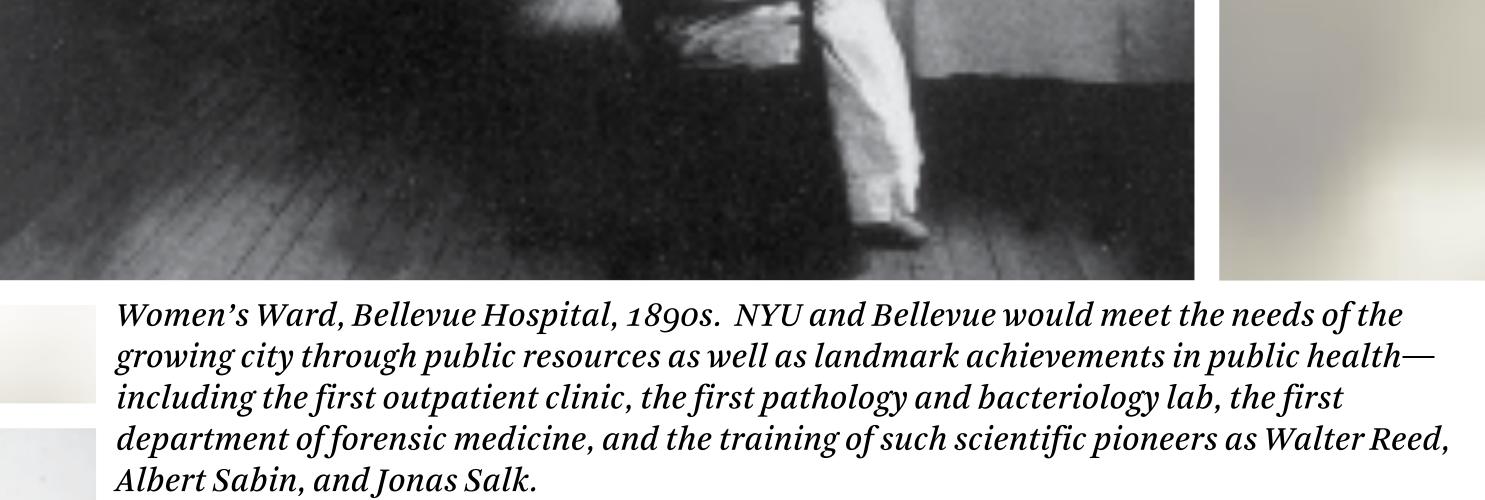
Gothic predecessor, the new Main Building shared a similiar "mixeduse" urban concept, combining commercial offices on its lower seven floors (whose rental income would fill the school's coffers) with academic space above. If unsuitable for undergraduates, MacCracken central location in downtown



Without easy access to the rolling landscape of the Heights campus, Washington Square College students employed urban ingenuity to make use of any space they could find. This view shows the NYU fencing team atop the roof of the Main Building in 1929. At center are the future Olympians, Miguel and José DeCapriles.



1894, the university decided in 1914 to establish a new four-year program downtown called Washington soon became the fastest-growing college in America, exploding from 500 students in 1919 to more than 7,000 by 1929 (including members of the "Washington Square Players," shown here).

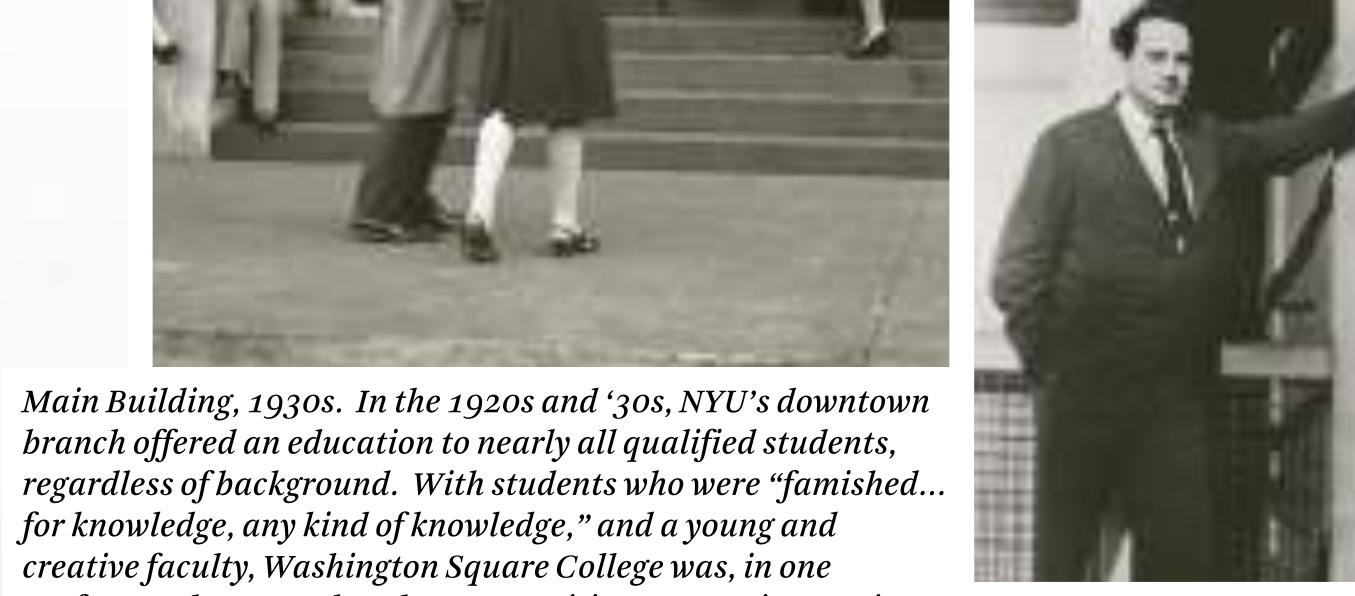




NYU Medical College Building, from First Avenue, 1920s. After merging with Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1898, the NYU College of Medicine dramatically expanded its presence in the East 20s, adjacent to Bellevue Hospital, with a series of new teaching and research buildings.

Swarming Life

By the 1920s, NYU had taken on a role like no other private university in NEW YORK YNIVERSI American history: a vast educational machine, by which tens of thousands of upwardly mobile New Yorkers—most of them Jewish and Catholic students, from working and middle-class families—could receive college-level training and move into the professions or business. With the largest private enrollment in the country—an astonishing 40,000 students by 1930—NYU had in many ways become the great urban university its founders dreamed of—a strikingly democratic institution, intended to mirror and sustain the vast metropolis.



education that I had ever heard of."

Woman's varsity swimming team, 1920s. Lacking most

the pool of the Church of All Nations on Second Avenue.

conventional "collegiate" amenities, Washington Square College

obligated its athletic students to use borrowed facilities, such as

professor's later words, "the most exciting venture in American scrambled to hire part-time instructors, including a you Harvard-educated writer from

North Carolina named Thomas Wolfe, who, while working on his first novel, Look Homeward, Angel, taught English from 1924 to 1930. There is "no other way in which a man coming to this terrific city," he wrote, "could have had a more...stimulating introduction to its swarming life, than through the corridors and classrooms of Washington Square."



Weldon Johnson taught poetry and creative writing at NYU from 1934 until his death in 1938the first black professor at NYU, Americans to be appointed of higher learning.



By the 1930s, NYU's community had been transformed once again by the construction of several elegant apartment houses on Washington Square West and the arrival of a towering Art Deco apartment hotel at 1 Fifth Avenue (shown here at center).

The legendary lawyer, diplomat,





university's vast and growing enrollment, NYU reclaimed almost all the floors of the Main Building, then spread the former Asch Building, site of the infamous Triangle

The expansion of the Medical School (shown here) was only one of the

new Division of General Education; through the School of Education

encouragement of Mayor La Guardia, himself an NYU alumnus.

ways NYU met the needs of the growing city—through adult classes at the

e Graduate Division of Training in Public Service, founded with the

Chemistry lab class, late 1930s. As early as 1935, NYU's enrollment—which had dipped only slightly in the early Depression years—returned to its late-1920s peak. Sustained by part-time jobs (many federally assisted), which supported nearly a third of all students, enrollment continued climbing until the end of the decade, peaking at 47,525 in 1939.

"Free & Independent Republic"

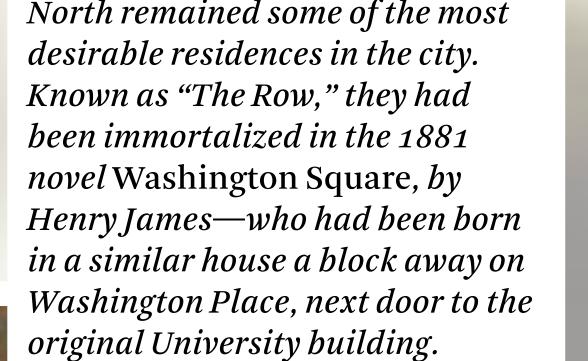
Since the University Building opened in the mid-1830s, NYU has been located in the heart of one of America's most vital and culturally significant neighborhoods. A storied residential community in the 19th century, Washington Square and Greenwich Village emerged around the time of World War I as the nation's first true bohemia—a cauldron of progressive ideals, social activism, and artistic creativity.

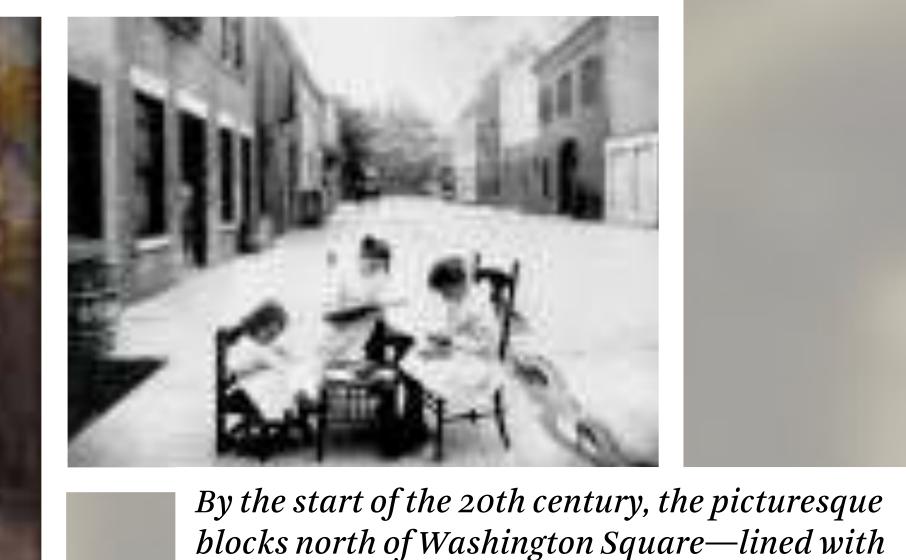


1895 by the architect Stanford White, the elegant marble arch at the foot of Fifth Avenue soon became the focal point and symbol not only of Washington Square and NYU, but all of Greenwich Village.

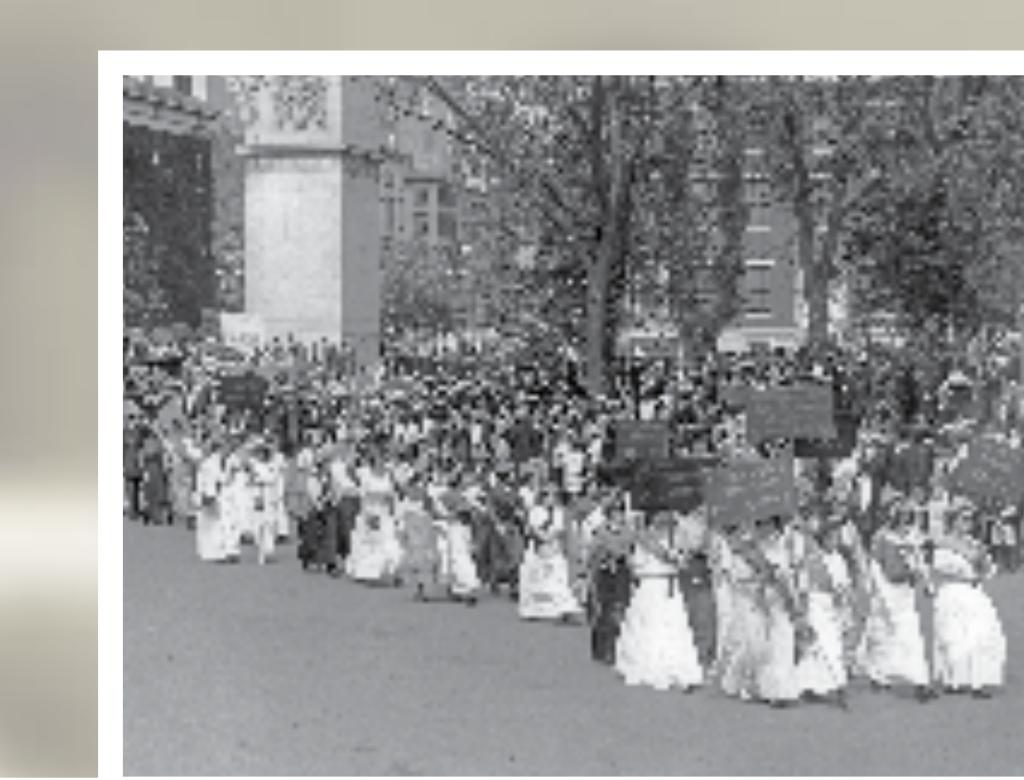


As late as 1894, when this view was taken, the 1830s Greek Revival row houses along Washington Square North remained some of the most

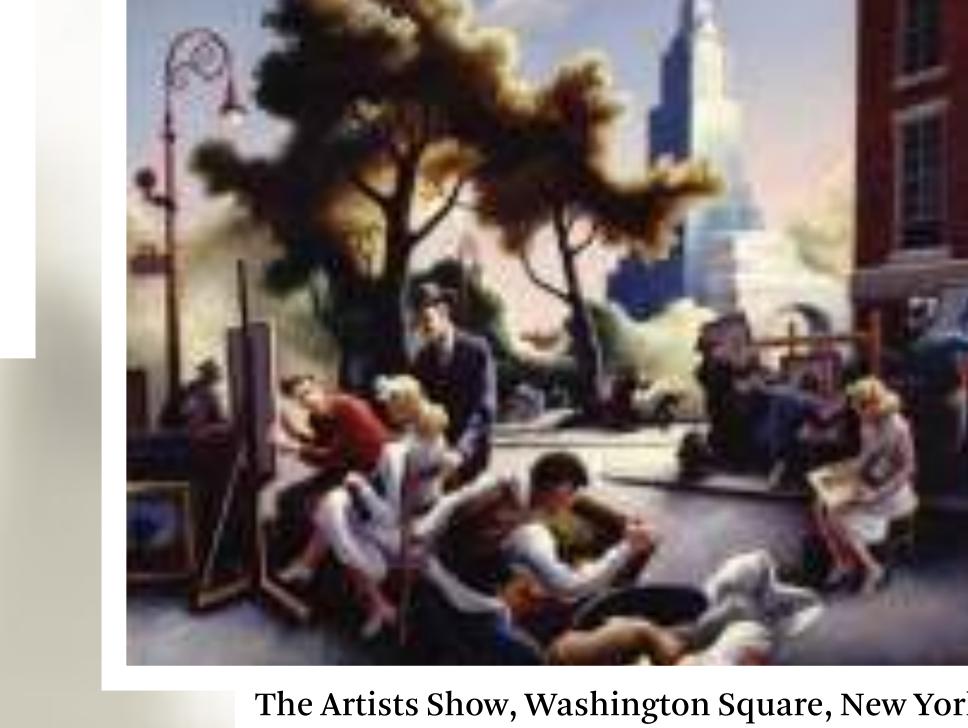




former stables turned into artist's studios—were gaining a reputation as "New York's Left Bank," America's first true artistic community. This 1907 photograph by Jessie Tarbox Beals shows the young daughters of the artist Edwin Willard Deming sketching in MacDougal Alley.



Women marching in a 1912 Labor Day demonstration in the sauare would be the scene for labor rallies in the 1910s, antiwar demonstrations during World War I, Socialist political rallies during the Great Depression, and peace demonstrations in the years before World War II.



Hart Benton. The district's reputation as America's artistic center took hold in the public mind with the founding of the Washington Square Outdoor Art Show in 1932—captured in this postwar work by the American Regionalist Thomas Hart Benton, who had lived in Greenwich Village and made the city a setting for much of his work. Art © Benton Testamentary Trusts/UMB Bank Trustee / Licensed by VAGA, New York, NY



On the night of January 23, 1917, the new spirit of cultural and political emancipation taking shape around Washington Square was pronounced official, when—as depicted in John Sloan's etching Arch Conspirators—Sloan, Marcel Duchamp, and a few friends climbed to the top of the Washington Square Arch, fired off cap guns, and declared the founding of the "Free and Independent Republic of Washington Square."



Perhaps the most powerful creative relationship between Washington Square and its resident artists was that of Edward Hopper, who lived and worked at 3 Washington Square North from 1913 until his death in 1967. For decades, in paintings such as Roofs, Washington Square (1926), he would transfigure the neighborhood's distinctive urban architecture into one of the great imaginative landscapes of the 20th century. lmage c. 2006, Carnegie Museum of Art, Pittsburgh



Washington Square, 1900 by Paul Cornover. Still a redoubt of the city's social elite, the Row would gradually change character within the next decades, as older families migrated uptown, and the blocks north of Washington Square became home to a new population of artists, writers, and political radicals.

A Novel Experiment

The coming of World War II transformed NYU. At Washington Square, the Heights campus, and the Medical School, civilian education gave way to the training of soldiers, sailors, and medical corpsmen. Behind the scenes lay even greater changes, as federally funded wartime research presaged the massive postwar expansion in higher education.



While overall enrollment dropped more than 30% during wartime—from 47,000 students in 1939 to 30,000 in 1943— NYU bustled with military trainees, through the Navy's V-12 program, the Army's Specialized Training Program, and the Medical Administrative Corps.



Millitary students in front of Gould Library, October 1942. By war's end, more than 29,000 men and women had come

The Vast Throng

Washington Square Art Show, 1950s. "Once upon a time it was

a small show," Kate Simon observed in 1959, "limited in size to

the Square itself. It has now achieved the dignity of a catalog

and spills over onto the walls of New York University...."

through NYU's military programs.



liseases, to advanced naval weaponry research by the Applied Mathematics Group under Richard Courant—forerunner of the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences.



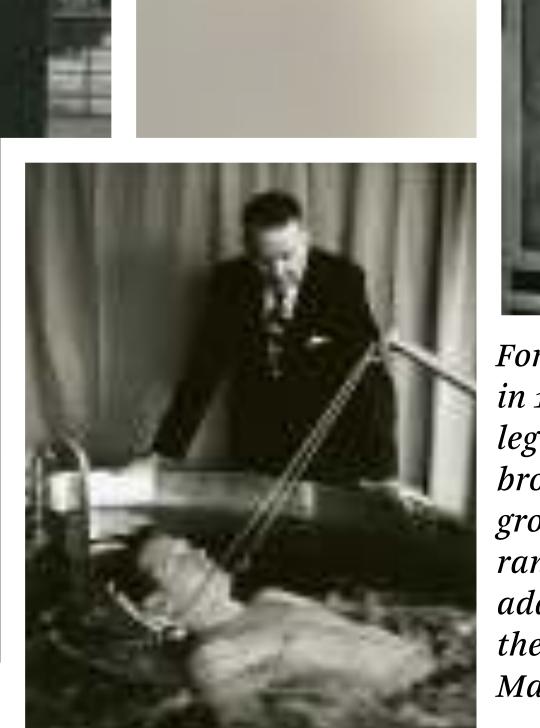
The expansive spirit of the postwar decades saw major investment in NYU's far-flung facilities around New York—including distinguished architectural commissions on the Heights campus, the Medical Center, and the Institute of Fine Arts on the Upper East Side, which had emerged as one of the world's leading centers of art history scholarship.



master plan for the future: a coordinated array of white glazed-brick structures, including

the Rusk Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine (1951) and University Hospital (1963).





Washington Square Park, from the Main Building, late 1940s. In

1945 alone, NYU took in more than 12,000 veterans—far more

than any other university in the country—straining the already

crowded facilities. "An empty seat in a classroom has become a

rarity," Chancellor Harry W. Chase observed in 1946, "an empty

classroom a mirage."

rought to NYU his vision of a collaborativ range of disciplines, working together to Mathematical Sciences.

faculty members, two stood out for their pioneering contributions and the enduring institutions founded upon their work. Dr. Howard A. Rusk's revolutionary approach to the treatment of disabled patients (above)—emphasizing activity in place of bed rest—led to the creation in 1951 of the

Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine.



In the postwar decades, NYU consolidated its reputation as New York's

advancement for the city's middle classes and a training ground for New

York's professional and managerial community. The school's Washington

quintessential "metropolitan" university—an avenue of educational

Square neighborhood, meanwhile, took hold even more firmly in the

public imagination as a center of "bohemian" culture and spirit.

Left: David Sears folksinging in Washington Square Park, 1959. Right: Edward I. Koch, a 1948 graduate of NYU Law School, in Washington Square Park, 1956. In the late 1950s, Washington Square Park became a popular destination for "weekend beatniks"—young people who congregated around the large central fountain, performing folk songs.

Institute of Fine Arts moved in 1958 into James B. and Doris

Duke's mansion on Fifth Avenue, a 1912 château designed by

Horace Trumbauer. The historic structure was renovated by a

young, then little-known Philadelphia architect named Robert Venturi—whose provocative writings and buildings would soon revolutionize architectural theory.



The struggle for Washington Square Park began with a 1956 plan by Robert Moses to ease the bus and automobile traffic which—as it had for most of the century—still passed under the Washington Square Arch and into the park itself.



first such groups in the city's history—Jacobs and support their plan on a temporary basis. On June 25th, 1958, Jacobs's three-year-old daughter Mary and a friend carried out a "ribbon-tying" ceremony Within a year, the park had been permanently



James Hester, NYU presented a new vision for Johnson and Richard Foster. At its heart was an

Washington Square, designed by the architects Philip enormous new central library, NYU's first, faced in red sandstone (above, at center)—a structure intended not only to consolidate previously scattered collections but also to provide a symbol for the entire university. To extend the library's impact, NYU's older buildings on the square would be remodeled with similar stone facades.





A vast central atrium rose the entire twelve-story height of Elmer Holmes Bobst Library—intended, the architect Philip Johnson said, to provide a sense of "monumentality." The festivities for the opening of the library building (whose architectural impact on Washington Square Park had itself been a source of controversy) was muted by the university's worsening financial crisis and the city's growing economic and social problems.



when it backed a Robert Moses-sponsored urban renewal plan that called for nine existing city blocks to be cleared for new academic buildings and housing.

for its Law School (the "H"-shaped structure toward left of

this 1961 model), but its ambitions leapt in scale in 1954,



By the 1950s, NYU had begun to imagine a future beyond the limitations

student housing, new academic buildings, and collegiate amenities, the

university—despite community opposition—joined with city and state

of a commuter school at Washington Square. To provide space for

officials, including the all-powerful planning czar Robert Moses, to

redevelop eighteen acres southeast of Washington Square Park.

Washington Square Village itself for faculty

and graduate student housing.

A Different Scale

29-story tower surrounded by a series of lower structures—

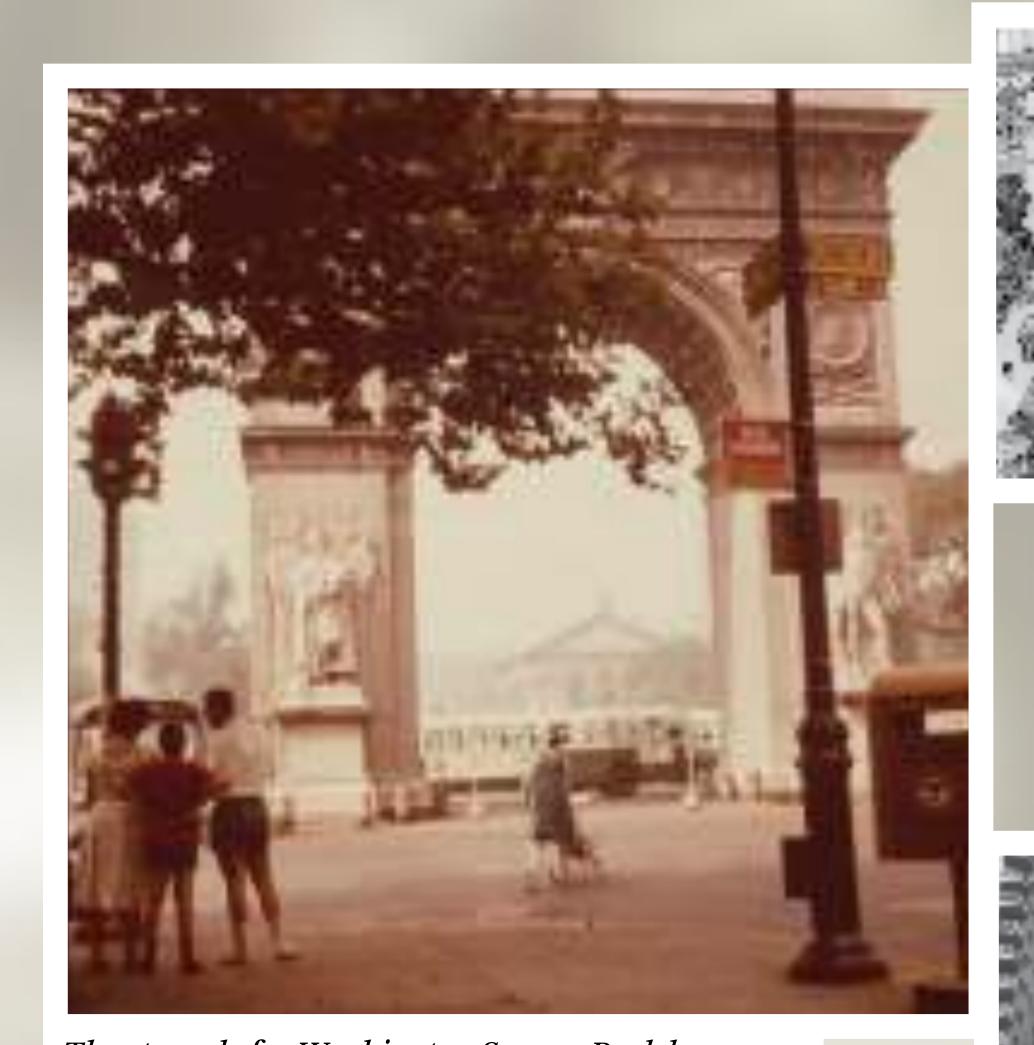


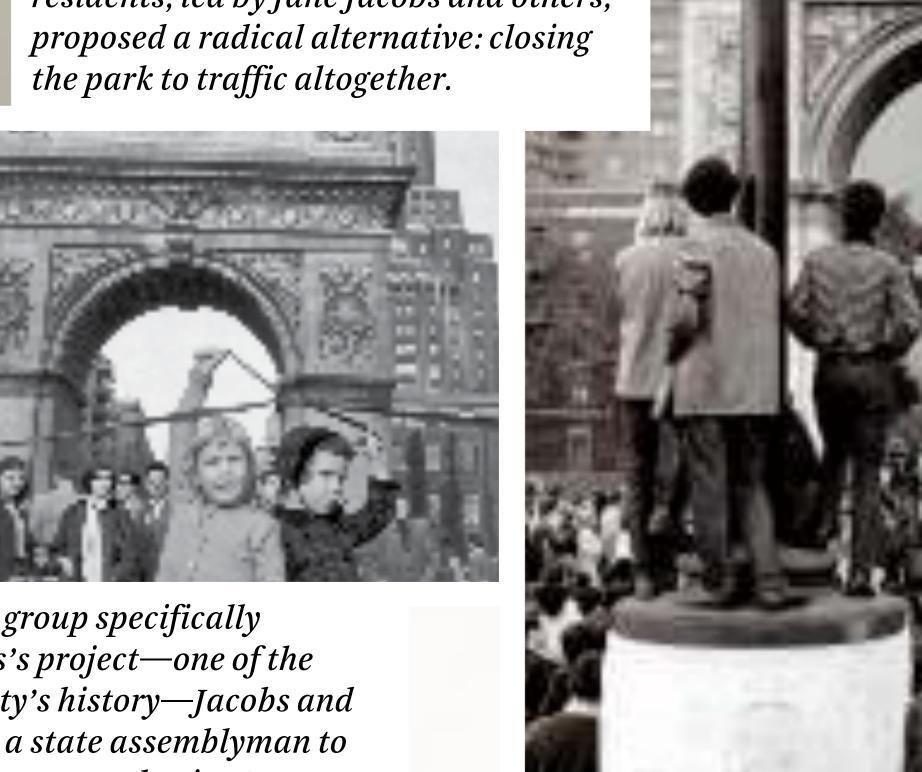
In 1960, NYU commissioned I.M Pei & Partners to develop

As built, Pei's 1966 design for University Plaza (later known as Silver Towers) consisted of three concrete towers placed in a "pinwheel" arrangement around a central lawn and large freestanding sculpture, "Sylvette," based on a 1934 work by Pablo Picasso.

The Battle of Washington Square

In the 1950s and '60s, Washington Square Park's long history as a focal point for political activism and social change continued with antiwar protests, but perhaps even more significantly, through a fateful struggle over the shape of the park itself—a conflict which, pitting Jane Jacobs against Robert Moses, marked a crucial turning point in attitudes about urban redevelopment.





Student protest, Washington Square Park, March 1968.

in the park to protest American policy—and their own

university's collaboration with the federal government.

During the Vietnam War, NYU students frequently gathered

Student registration, 1964. At a time when most private

universities accepted very few minority students, and many

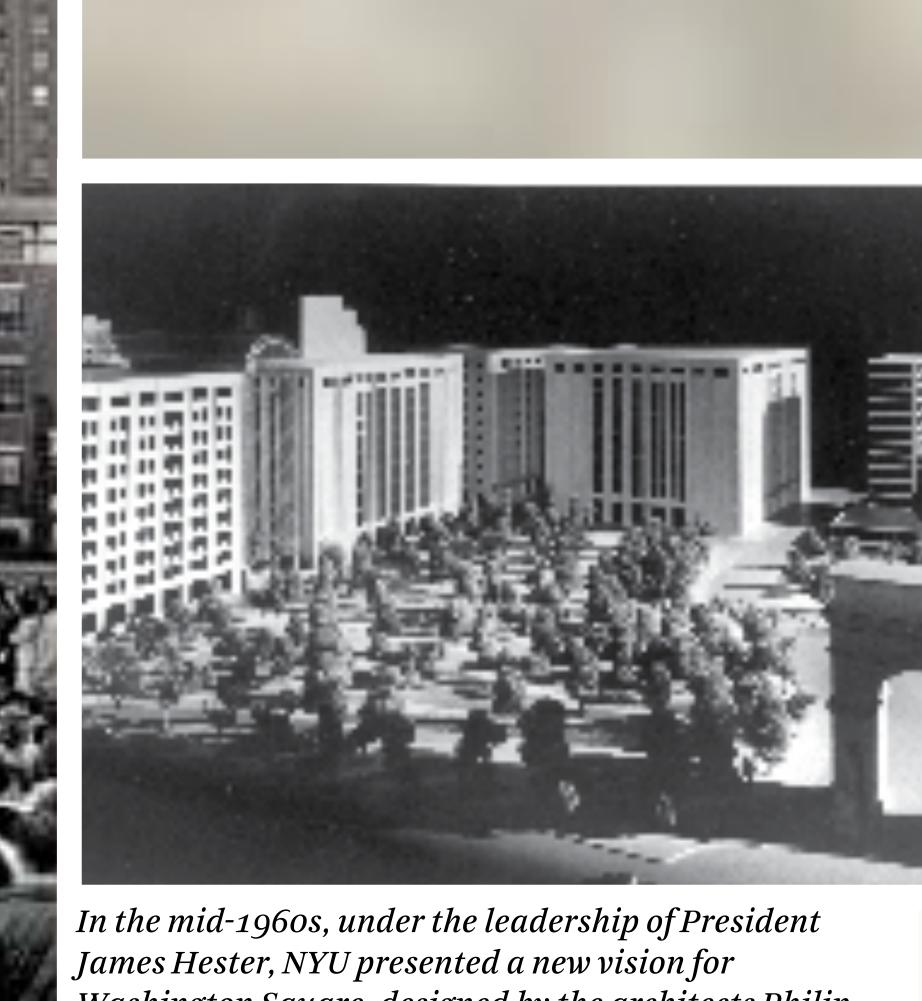
to women, NYU's student population was all but unique (and

as it turned out, prophetic) in its diversity. But the sheer

numbers of students continued to strain the crowded physical

plant, leading the university to search for ways to expand.

colleges (including most of the Ivy League) remained off-limits





Most of the urban renewal site was to be filled with Washington Square Village, a private housing project designed by Paul Lester Weiner: three immense slabs filled with luxury apartments. Rental troubles forced the developer Paul Tishman to forego the third slab, and in 1960 he sold the unbuilt southern property to NYU—which ultimately purchased

1973 2010

A New Position of Eminence

In 1831, NYU had been founded on two ideals, born of the great urban universities of London and Berlin that had been its models: democratic promise and academic excellence. Since the 1920s, NYU had been fulfilling its democratic promise as no other private university in America; now, emerging from the crises of the '70s, it daringly sought to fulfill its founders' other dream – to transform itself from a respected metropolitan institution to a global seat of learning, in the top tier of world universities.



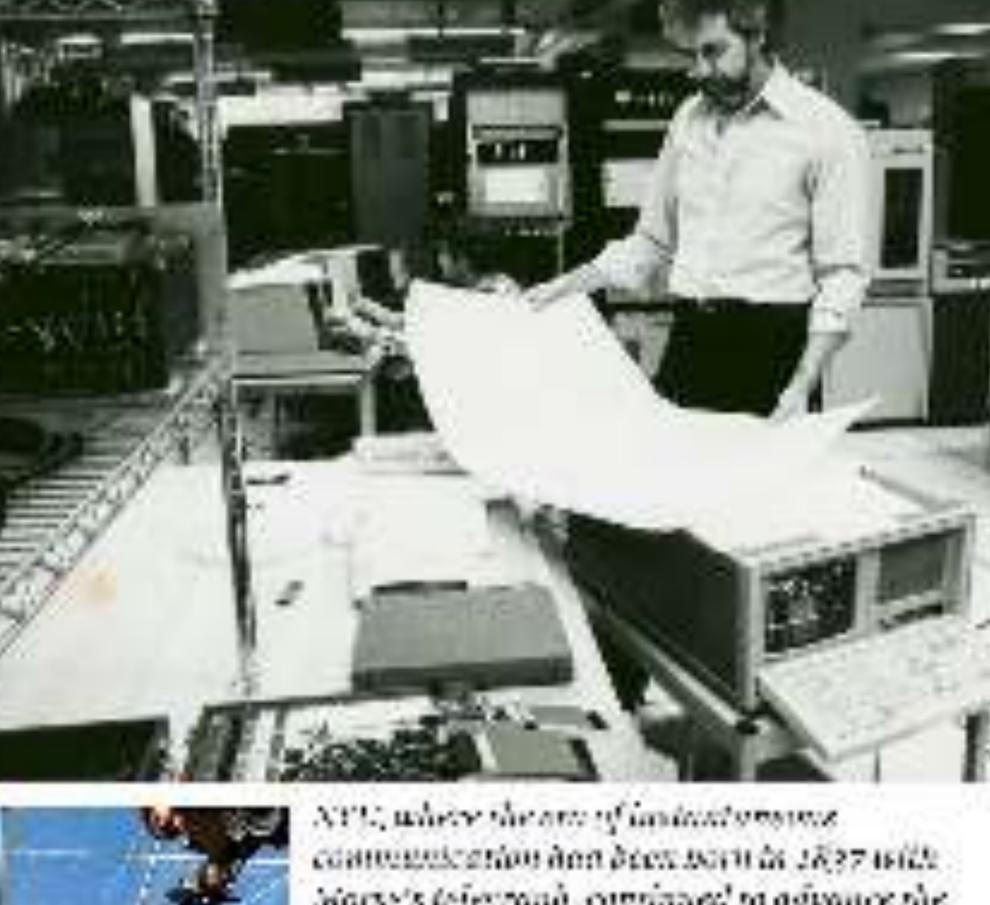
Bules Library, 1991. Rythe and 1980s, with TELEs financial health restored and New York twelf emerging at last from decades of social and extraorist troubles, the societies green poised for a new era of growth. But few could have imagined that NYU was about to but took The success surey is a pulsary array American higher aducation," as one scholar wrote.

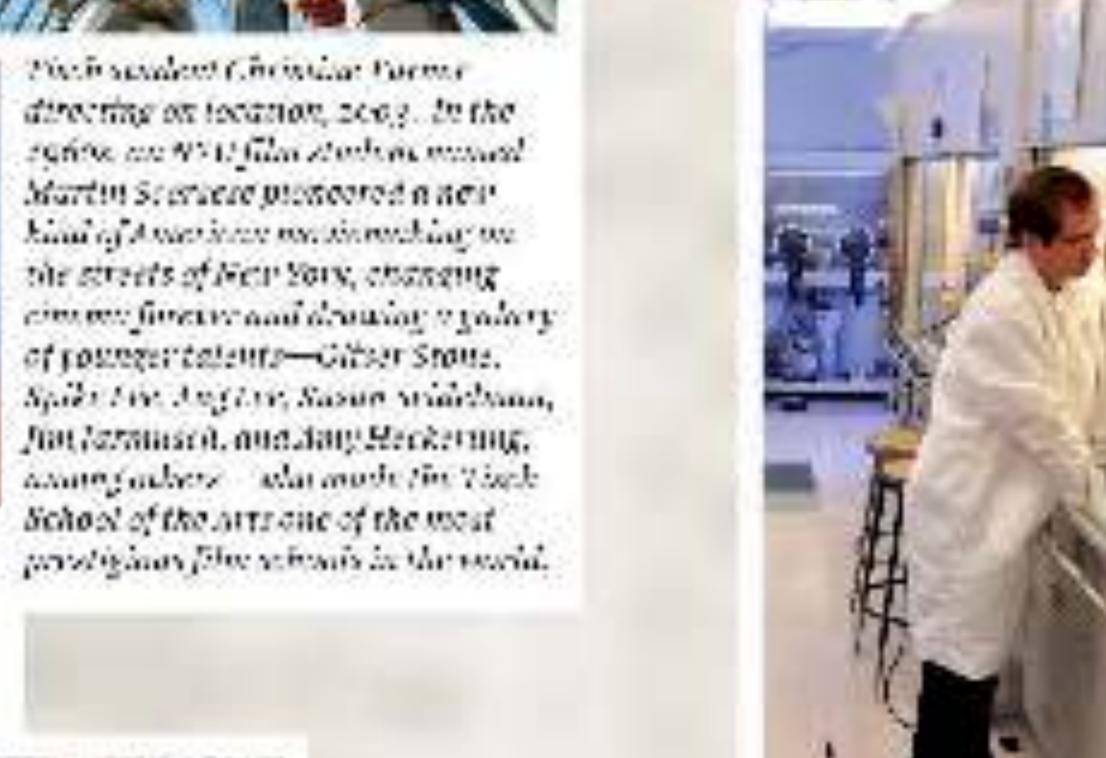
> School of the Arts was one of the first MYU threistims to be reconnected. He wooksimed graduate denna program included a staded playeright named Tony Kardmer, whose Publicar-Ivia: winning "guy famusia an and towns' themes," Angels in America, had one of its early workshop productions at the school (zhown here) before traveling to Proadway with mongaf na NYU cont members.





late 1980s, NYL's rise to precominence in the performing and visual orts. through both Yisch and Steinharde School, but built upon its location The one of the most floweighing art command his in the world, Greenwick Vellage, and in the cultural center of the world - New York City."





has the malescrip's renomicated to expanding its resources and facilities been more production than in the witcoms Where new centers—such as the Morecular Develop traditionly, operand to make one both. expending the frontiers of basic scientific broadings, and applying bry discounties in areas such as medicine and public menth,



whool to premier research university was almost complete.



Entrance to the Silver Cenzer for Arts and Science (formerly the Main Building). In 1992, SELEs chancellor to pay Oben, was tapped as the university's new president. Under Othia a historian soko had speat his entire academic sprear at 45 Uthe pass of transformation continued without stop. One of his primary goals was to ensure that the fast rising stature of the professional schools and arts divisions were matched by an equivalent committees to the hamonities and social science acparaments—many of which, including economics and philospolis, are now cooked among the loss in the world.

The Global University

Because of its history of immigration, its extraordinarily diverse population, and the presence of the United Nations, New York has long been considered one of the most international of all world capitals. In the 1990s and 2000s, as part of its rebirth, NYU committed itself to reflecting and extending this global spirit, bringing in thousands of students from overseas, and creating a series of "international study sites" in cities around the world. Today, as President Sexton has noted, "no university has a greater global presence."



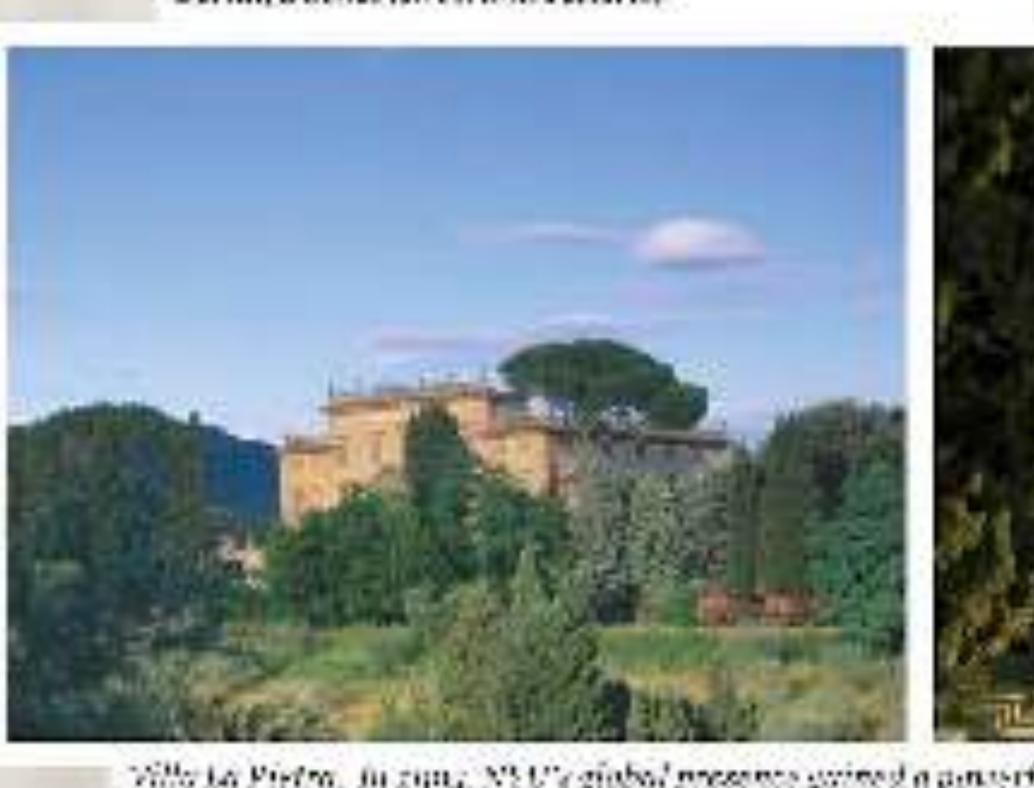
Studem ceff awadanking Washington Square, 2003. NTU's global commitment began with a best of any international context in term York, adding to the senerable Deutsenes Haux and Mainea Françaine the Haggy Reservious Center, Casa Iradiana, the Glacksman Delana Democrated the King Jacon Cocies to J Spain Center. Each year meany 3,000 international. studyats come in 6 177 among the highest number of any american antiserster.



Well students in Madrid, 1998. LANGUA firming a studence. printed each year tree New York, NYC students have formed and necross the globe to new time-matismal study. succe that coass on the strengths of their host chies, such as economics and theater in Landon, are history in Florence, music in Frague, public neouth in Accord dusiness. to Managhur — as well as similar sites in Paris, Madrid, Berita, Buenes Antes, and Tel Artis.



Seaton second for and actions step in higher education? Arro don Dhain, the first standards from attenual the anniel, the Abu Dhebi compute, like the house compute in New York, will serve as a "portal" for students to enter 3/21 "eglobal network university.





Villa La Pietra. In 1994, NEU's global presence gained a panierful contemplece when bir Harold Actor hogicustand Fillia La Pietra, a 57-occes extens in Figuraise — or the time the largest single gift mode to an

For the City

Crucial to the transformation of NYU over the past 25 years has been the stunning renaissance of New York itself. The renewed desirability of the city – especially among young people – has helped make NYU one of the most sought-after academic destinations in the world. At the same time, the university has embraced its urban location as never before, recognizing that its unconventional college setting in the heart of a bustling city is, in fact, one of its greatest assets.



View of the Main mailding turns silver Control, 2009. Little many European units exsities—nurrelatively June in America: The MEU "compact" in the tilly trialf. Fifted sammely into the city's gred of streets. and Marks. At is hard to differentiate where NEC. stops and New York City starts," Mayor Michael R.: Himsenhory has mated. That is one of the real lays to NYU-the city goes right through it."



chools, and the remiroisument of the

riggers, NEEChard recognized that its In callion in one of the country's most experience filter nursture betermitten with New York City flows directly from our intellectual mission " President Olliva acciared. "Our academic offerts department by department, what by school connect to the city or ound us."





mune chain 150 years, the min of the traditional compast quadrat NYU has been filled by Washington Square Furk—the historic, complex inflian horty contested conscreptions open contractors where MYC students and faculty medically minete with a larger arban population, including players, strateboarders, and local residents and families.

Lobby of the Main Building, 1993. Like general land higher them, undays to restudents have shown engraceristic action ingreening in transferming the bustling spaces of the city into ancommentational and after surprisingly intimate-academic sertings.



president, John Sexton, doctored on September 21, 2001. " ure most embreux our manis in term back City." Fun wireks inter, the rebuilding of lower Manhatton began with the grainmellineaking for a new complex for West's School of Con-

Conclusibility, by Jenny Haliser, 2003. Less projects betwee haplaned. the close, complex reinfloriship between the university and the contemporary city than that yet's temporary activork, which The Severlant of information delicants the walls of the nabet Library. morning its façado uno a giour catidoor screen, and the surrounding Attests into a kind of open of theater.

Idea Capital

In the tightly linked economy of the 21st century, President Sexton has noted, society is being shaped increasingly by "idea capitals" cosmopolitan world cities, located all around the globe, which draw to them—and gather together—the culture's most gifted, creative, and transformative individuals. In the decades to come, New York's preeminence will rely ever more firmly on its status in the spheres of intellect, culture and education - and, therefore, on advanced academic institutions such as NYU.



MYC's position within the very top tier of higher concention in the United States. Yet among the academic peers it would remove off has unique - un assination that "overturns conventional notions of on American and society," one observes has written. Your throwes in a whount, energetic. and offer chaotic arbon context."

> Online Squarer Back, song. By the late maps, NEU, regularly remitted entring the top "or come schools" in America, tras drawing the largest undergraduate applicant part of any private university in the country—an astenishing 32,000 applications for its 1 year freehourn places in sawy. Three quarters of its students now came from outside the metropolition of co-end andy one in the form New York Life.



national annexate, 670 food invising for our of town built neighborhoods actived its campus: the East Village, NoRe Sminn Square in mirrof leaving and construction merensen the mades of balls from 4,500 to the requisite 12,500, but gamethnes merensen friction with—reusing communities;



Washington Square, 2005. With rightness schools, colleges, and institutes and more than 44.000 students. William the started the 2222 central had become a vest when instruction, by fur the largest private answerity in the country, and one that was again expanding. the desic concept of higher advication through its immutative vision of a "global action it." university": a linked constellation of educational sites around the world, anchored by portal components New York, the Middle Fast, potentially Asia, and cisculary,