The LAWRENCEVILLE LEXICON

A Compendium of All Things Lawrenceville

Merrell Noden ’73
Editor
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Introduction

To All Alumni

Celebrating the Bicentennial, The Lawrenceville Lexicon is the Alumni Association’s gift to you. This version plants the seed for a living, evolving compendium of all things Lawrenceville as voiced by alumni, masters, parents and friends.

The Lexicon is about the importance of respecting, understanding and enjoying history and traditions — and the environment in which they developed. It is also about fun and reminiscences. If you don’t smile a hundred times while reading this book, you’re made of stone.

More than two years ago Alumni Director John Gore proposed The Lexicon. We could not dissuade him from this venture (those of you who know John will understand perfectly), and you are holding in your hands the result of his vision.

John brilliantly drafted Merrell Noden ’73, whose good humor, patience, commitment, inspiration and hard work enabled this project. Other alumni graciously stepped up to help Merrell: Distinguished Alumnus and former Alumni Director Paul Mott ’47 P’76 ’85; another Distinguished Alumnus and long-time member of the Alumni Association, Bill Taft ’48; former History Master Will Dickey ’64 P’93; and a wonderful, creative West Coast artist, Michael Casey ’65. A special thank you is due Meiyi “Maria” Zheng ’08, who devoted the summer of 2009 to the Lawrenceville archives and drafted many of the entries for The Lexicon.

Lawrentians owe many debts to volunteers like Merrell and his team. Thank you to the many volunteers who contributed to the Lexicon, and also to the hundreds who, every year, contribute so much time to Lawrenceville. Thank you to the Trustees who guide the School and who preserve traditions, carefully and thoughtfully evolving the School for two centuries and laying the foundation for the next two.

Thank you also to our beloved Head Masters, masters and administrators. And thank you to all the staff who, with very little recognition, ensure that Olmsted’s trees remain healthy and our buildings stand.

Lawrenceville is a “given” place. Almost every building is a gift from someone who loved the mission of the School — and proved it. The Circle was built in 1883 with a gift from John C. Green ’16. Hamill House was built in 1814. Harkness tables have been a standard for 75 years, also a gift. Fathers Building. Kinnan, a gift of the Alumni

But what are stone and brick buildings and pleasant grounds without Lawrenceville’s culture? That is what this Lexicon is all about.

It has been a great honor to serve you as president of the Alumni Association. To a great degree, Lawrenceville’s pre-eminent position among private independent boarding schools depends on the continued hard work of volunteers. Again, thank you for your work — past, present and future.

Enjoy this Lexicon. In it you will see yourself many times, and you will smile.

L’ville! Big Red!

Leigh Lockwood ’65 P ’97 ’02
President, Alumni Association
MY FATHER PAID MY TUITION, but it is my mother I have to thank for four mostly happy years at Lawrenceville. Forty years later, the decision to send me still feels like the great turning point in my life.

My mother, now 88, has always been a very proper English lady. She had one sibling, a younger brother who was sent off to one of the great English “public” schools, Charterhouse, and then to Cambridge, where he studied economics and wished he were doing almost anything else. Girls were not given opportunities like that: My mother never went to college. I can only guess at how doing so might have changed her life, but despite that she had strong ideas about this world she was never a part of. She held unwavering opinions about educating boys. Above all, she thought they should be taught without the “distraction” of girls and be taught by men, who, she supposed, were less willing to tolerate “nonsense” than female teachers were. Lawrenceville, about 10 miles from our house, was the area school that most resembled the old English boarding schools she had in mind.

My father came from a very different background: Trenton High School, Rutgers and Rutgers Law School, where he’d waited on tables to pay for his tuition. It was not easy for him to send me to Lawrenceville, and I think he had mixed feelings anyway about my going away to school as a boarder, which, when I first applied, was the only way Lawrenceville would take me. I don’t think he would ever have considered sending me to Lawrenceville without my mother’s prodding, but he did, and I have always been grateful. What my parents’ different levels of enthusiasm meant was that, when I went off to Lawrenceville in the fall of 1969, I was full of excitement at this great adventure I was to have. I also had the sense that I’d darn well better make the most of it.

The actual Lawrenceville I entered did not fall short of my expectations. How could it? The campus was astonishing, the teachers taught with a gravitas I’d never encountered before, and the other students all seemed impressively talented. One housemate, Blake Hornick ’73, seemed to know all there was to know about New York City politics and the upcoming mayoral election. Another, Bob Thiele, Jr. ’73, had a father who was a big record producer and had worked with the likes of John Coltrane and Buddy Holly. Two classmates were the sons of famous
entertainers. Rusty Nype’s dad was a Broadway musical star, and V. B. Borge’s dad was, well, he was Victor Borge. To someone like me, who’d never flown and whose idea of a great summer vacation was a month at YMCA camp, everyone seemed impossibly sophisticated and worldly.

I’m sure that everyone lucky enough to go to Lawrenceville has a trove of specific memories with a significance they’d have a hard time communicating to anyone else. For some, it was a Periwig play or playing single-wing football for Ken Keuffel ’79. For me, three people made all the difference. I will never forget Jim Waugh H’74 ’85 ’88 P’68 ’70 ’72 ’74 ’76 GP’12 ’14 ’16, the best teacher I’ve ever had, whose black eyes and iron-gray hair and beard made him look like Captain Ahab; Mr. Waugh made me love *Moby Dick* above all books. Tom Eglin H’86 was my teacher for Algebra I and an assistant track coach, as well as being the college admission counselor. He always took a special interest in me. And I owe my ongoing love of track and field to Ed Poreda H’70 ’61 ’63 ’69 ’89 P’77 GP’07 ’08, who is still coaching at Lawrenceville and still searching for any ideas that might give his runners an advantage. I’ve met a lot of great track coaches, but never once have I doubted my good fortune to learn the sport from Coach Poreda. If I had to pick my single sharpest memory, it would be the onslaught of sounds and smells greeting anyone who walked into incredible Lavino Field House — the clatter of metal spikes on the famously fast board track and the reek of the dirt beneath it, mixed with the vile lineaments with names like Cramergus and Atomic Balm, which we slathered copiously on our calves and ever so carefully on our upper thighs.

I hope that anyone fortunate enough to have been at Lawrenceville will find in the pages of *The Lawrenceville Lexicon* entries that trigger their own fond memories. A lot has happened in the 200 years since Isaac Van Arsdale Brown founded the School as the Academy of Maidenhead. The Trustees have even had the wisdom to open the place to girls, a decision that — sorry, Mother — I’m sure has made it a much stronger school. Though I thought I remembered a lot about Lawrenceville and its traditions, I was astonished to learn how much I’d forgotten, how much I didn’t know in the first place, and how much I still don’t know.

Finally, a big thank you to Jacqi Haun, the School archivist who tolerated my short-notice visits to her sanctum, and to Meiyi Zheng ’08, who researched and wrote many of the entries.

Merrell Noden ’73
Editor, *The Lawrenceville Lexicon*
Introduction

WELCOME TO THE LAWRENCEVILLE LEXICON. The Lexicon is a gift from the Alumni Association to the School at its Bicentennial in 2010. Special thanks to editor Merrell Noden ’73 and his team of alumni who spent three years combing the archives, calling alumni and faculty, and researching everything from trolley lines to golf course architects. Lawrenceville has accumulated many stories over its

Contributors

Michael Allegra
Tracey Allen
Jeffrey G. Bell ’64
Katherine Birkenstock
James E. Blake ’43
Catherine Bramhall ’88
Ross Burkhardt ’58
Greg Carter
Michael H. Casey ’65
Hillary Cunniff P’16
Janan Dave ’10
William M. Dickey H’93 P’93
Meghan Hall Donaldson ’90
Christine Dorsette
Tim Doyle ’69
Leslie T. Fagan P’63
Joe Felcone ’64
Bruce Freeman
Frederick W. Gerstell H’77
John Goddu ’10
John Gore H’64
Elizabeth Gough ’03
Theodore K. Graham
H’66 P’85
Joanna Harmonowsky H’49
William R. Hartman, Jr. ’82
Jacqi Haun
J. P. Hazenberg ’02
Linda Hlavacek Silver
H’59 ’64 GP’06 ’08
Courtney Hodock
Barbara Horn
Harriet Huston P’06 ’07 ’09 ’12
Hope Jamison ’99
Zorela Jimenez
Linwood Lee, Jr. ’46
Lauren Levy H’97
P’01 ’02 ’09
Leigh Lockwood ’65 P’97 ’02
Kelly Mangini
Lisa Marin P’11 ’13 ’16
Paul B. Mott, Jr. ’47 P’76 ’85
Benjamin M. Niles
Merrell Noden ’73
Tammy Rauth
John (Jack) Reydel H’62 ’60 ’65
Edward Robbins H’68 ’69 ’71 ’11
Bob Ryan ’64
Arthur R. Schonheiter ’52’
P’60 GP’01 ’03
David E. Schorr H’02
P’80 ’82 ’88 GP’97 ’09 ’12
Raj Singh ’10
Jennifer Ridley Staikos ’91
John Stephan ’59
Jean Stephens H’50 ’59
’64 ’68 ’89 GP’06
William H. Taft, Jr. ’48
Paloma Torres
Nicole Uliasz
Zoe Vybiral-Bauske
Hugh Wachter
Meiyi Zheng ’08
200-year history. Some of them might actually be true!

There have been two written histories of Lawrenceville. The definitive work, of course, is the History of The Lawrenceville School 1810–1935 by Latin Master Roland J. Mulford, written in 1935. It took another 50 years before Samuel R. Slaymaker II ’43, from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, wrote Five Miles Away: The Story of the Lawrenceville School. Now, 25 years later, comes The Lawrenceville Lexicon. Are there no historians left?

The Lexicon is divided into eight chapters. All of us who worked on it want it to become a living document. This is where you come in. As you read these entries, please feel free to add your recollections to our wonderful history, or remind us of Lawrenceville places, things or events which we have left out. They will be included in subsequent editions. Simply email alumni@lawrenceville.org, or go to the Lawrenceville website to find The Lexicon under the Alumni tab. Go, Big Red!
History & Traditions
**Academic Memos**

Currently, academic memos allow masters to advise students, advisors and parents about academic behavior that deserves — in the opinion of the master — “commendation,” “concern” and “possible failure.” Internal memos are sent to the student and advisor while external memos are sent to the housemaster and are posted on the Veracross Parent Portal on the School website. Over the years, masters, deans and Head Masters have devised methods of notifying parents about students’ academic results.

Informally called canaries, eagles and blue jays, they were named for the color of the paper upon which they were written: Canaries signaled “poor performance,” eagles celebrated “soaring achievement,” and blue jays warned of “imminent failure.” Each four-inch by eight-inch missive was handwritten by masters and copies were mailed home to parents. They became a permanent part of a student’s record. Paper memos went away with the computerization of student records in the 1990s.

**Alumni Association**

The Alumni Association currently consists of over 15,000 living alumni from 70 Lawrenceville classes. Every student who attended The Lawrenceville School for two or more terms is considered a member of the Association. In addition, many classes have elected honorary classmates, and they too are part of the Association. The Association is defined by a constitution and by-laws and provides valuable counsel and assistance to Lawrenceville leadership.

The Alumni Association has always played an important role for Lawrenceville. There are reports of alumni gatherings throughout the 19th century and, at the School’s Semicentennial in 1860, the Association organized the first celebration in the School’s history. According to reports at the time, “a large company dined together and Mr. John C. Green ’16 conversed freely and humorously about his schoolboy days. The Hon. Edward W. Scudder ’37, of the Supreme Court of the State, presided.” Others reported to have been present: Henry W. Green ’14, Chancellor of New Jersey; Charles S. Ogden ’14, Governor of New Jersey; and Dr. Samuel D. Gross ’25, whose clinic was depicted in the 1875 painting by American artist Thomas Eakins.

One of the strongest supporters of the Alumni Association was Head Master McPherson. By the late 19th century he noticed a “gap” between
those Lawrentians who attended Lawrenceville before its “refounding” in 1883 and those who were part of the “new” School built with the gift from John C. Green. To reconnect the “old boys” with the new emerging Lawrenceville, he held a banquet on campus in February 1901 followed by an event in New York hosted by General Horace Porter ’54 and a “get-together” in Philadelphia. These gatherings served to bridge the gap between old and new generations.

Prior to 1902, the Alumni Association held annual meetings on campus, smokers in New York, and elected its officers at noon on Commencement Day. That same year, alumni decided to create a “live and interesting affair” by creating Alumni Day and making it a rallying day for old friends. In 1903 a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the Association. Charles Bertram Newton ’89 and First Vice President A. P. W. Kinnan ’73 soon had the Alumni Association functioning at a high level and planning for Lawrenceville’s Centennial in 1910. The Association raised money to build a new Alumni Track and helped preserve the School’s history by creating a permanent list of School presidents, debate winners, and also built an athletic trophy room in the Gymnasium.

In 1911, the Alumni Association secured legislation permitting the election of members of the Board of Trustees who were not from New Jersey, and Samuel S. Stryker ’60 from Philadelphia was elected by alumni to serve on the Board of Trustees.

That year at Alumni Day, the Alumni Association dedicated Society Hall. Funds had been raised by Alexander Kinnan, and the dedication address was delivered by General Alfred A. Woodhull ’53. Waldron P. Belknap ’91 was elected president of the Alumni Association, and he widened its activities to include dinners in Minneapolis, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York and smokers at Princeton and Yale. Additionally, The Lawrenceville Club of Princeton gave an informal smoker for the masters, the Fifth Form, the “L” men, the House presidents and Upper. The Alumni Association also held a special dinner in the Upper Room in the Gymnasium to honor Assistant Head Master Charles Henry Raymond and Mathematics Master William James George for their 25 years’ service to the School.

Today’s Alumni Association is managed by an Executive Committee that includes three officers and nine members who meet three times each School year. They also oversee 70 Lawrenceville alumni classes, 26 regional clubs, four affinity groups, four Alumni Trustees and routinely hold over 100 events in the United States and overseas; as well as manage three major awards ceremonies and a three-day Alumni Weekend in May.
The Anxious Bench

The Anxious Bench is located in the front hallway of Foundation House. Present since Simon John McPherson’s tenure as Head Master (1899-1919), the Anxious Bench is representative of the Eastlake/Queen Anne revival style which draws its origins from the late 1870s. Boys called to see the Head Master usually sat on the bench while anticipating their turn to see him in his adjacent office. This became known as “The Anxious Bench,” later the title of a novel, published in 1929, by Louis W. Laflin ’18 about School life: The Anxious Bench or Life at a Prep School.

Earlier, Charlies Grandison Finney (1792-1875), an American Presbyterian minister and leader in the Second Great Awakening in the United States, created the “anxious seat,” a place where those considering becoming Christians could sit and receive prayer. No doubt the boys said some prayers before visiting with the Head Master!

The Barber Shop

In a basement room in the southeast corner of Pop Hall, students could get a haircut for one dollar from Gus and charge it to their School accounts. Ross Burkhurdt ’58 recalls one late September afternoon sitting in the barber’s chair and listening to the 1954 World Series on the radio as the New York Giants took on the Cleveland Indians. In game one, Willie Mays made “The Catch” to save the day for Polo Grounds fans. The Giants went on to sweep the series in four straight games.

Blue Boy

This large portrait of a young boy was painted in 2007 by the noted American artist Thomas Buechner ’44 P’73. The subject is a somewhat androgynous adolescent boy and is a riff on Gainsborough’s “The Blue Boy.” The young boy’s attire is meant to mock the fancy nature of the original’s costume and declared lofty station, which was given without merit. Buechner makes the viewer wonder, “Who is this kid and what will become of him?” The painting is located in Abbott Dining Hall.

The Book of Names

The Book of Names resides with the Dean of Admissions in the Mackenzie Administration Building. During the opening days of school, all new students gather in the Edith Memorial Chapel to sign the book, introduce themselves and learn the words to “Triumphant Lawrence.” Gregg Maloberti H’67 P’06 ’09, former Lawrenceville Dean of Admissions, started the tradition in 2001.
CHEERS

Lawrenceville cheerleaders wore black sweaters with red Ls and carried black megaphones with red Ls and barked many cheers during a game. One such cheer was a short cheer as each player returned to the bench after a substitution: “Lawrence, Rah! Rah!” followed by the player’s name and a jump in the air.

A second cheer was the locomotive: “La, la la; wrence, wrence, wrence; ville, ville, ville; Rah!, Team, Team, Team!” It was punctuated by their arms as they began on one side with the “las”, turning to the front for the “wrences,” concluding on the other side with “villes,” and in front with “teams.”

The cheerleaders in the 1960s wore boater straw hats with red and black ribbons. One cheer was “Let’s Go, Big Red, Let’s Go!” repeated multiple times. The cheerleaders had a tradition of “washing the shirt,” which involved a very old football jersey. Tradition called for the shirt to be washed if Lawrenceville lost to The Hill in football. The cheerleaders would get the stands all pumped up with, “We won’t wash the shirt,” repeating it several times. The Hillies would reply from across the field with “Wash the shirt!” or “You will wash the shirt!” Another common cheer was, “Give me an ‘L’,” give me an ‘A’,” etc. Cheerleaders would often lead the students in a rousing chorus of “On Down the Field.”

COMMENORATIVE IVY

Commemorative ivy dedications are etched into the stones on the exterior of the Edith Memorial Chapel and Woods Memorial Hall. While the ivy itself had to be removed in recent years due to the possibility of damage to the buildings, the dedications remain.

The tradition of giving ivy to an alma mater as a class gift was common in the United States from the Civil War through the early part of the 20th century. For more than 50 years, graduating classes at Lawrenceville presented ivy from historically significant locations both in England and the United States. Graduating classes had an Ivy Committee who would meet to decide which event or place to commemorate. An Ivy Speaker was also selected to present the class gift on graduation day.

Until World War I, the ivies were planted solely around Memorial Hall because the Green Foundation restricted plantings by the Chapel. The first recorded ivy was a gift from the Class of 1886 and came from Fort Monroe in Virginia where Confederate President Jefferson Davis had been confined during the Civil War. The last ivy gift was given by the Class of 1937.

The last surviving piece of ivy was a gift from the Class of 1933 from the College of William and Mary. It still climbs today on the brick backside of the Class of 1891 gate.
In the spring of 1940, Charles Morris "Chuck" Davis ’41, from Jamestown, New York, and captain of Lawrenceville’s golf team, was locked in a tight match in Pottstown with “Mosey” Gates ’42 from Hill. All even going into the 18th hole, Davis’s second shot knocked down a small tree limb. Davis lost the match, and Hill defeated Lawrenceville 5 and 4 that day. The
tree limb was retrieved by the Lawrenceville team and made into a trophy that is passed between schools based on the winner of the Lawrenceville - Hill golf tournaments.

Later that year, Lawrenceville avenged that loss at home, defeating Hill 7 to 2. The outstanding player that day was Joe Joplin Lee ’40 from Clearfield, Pennsylvania, who, being six down after eight holes, won the next eight straight to defeat Harry Helm ’40 from Hill two up.

**Crutch Game**

The “Crutch Game” is an annual House football game played between the rival Hamill and Kennedy Houses. The tradition of the Crutch Game dates from the fall of 1947, and the game is fought for possession of a historic wooden crutch.

In the early days of House football, play was often rough, raucous and dangerous. In the fall of 1947, the impulsive coach of the Kennedy House team, John “Jack” Chivers ’24, while drilling the team, took the ball, started running and in a moment of failed judgment yelled, “Catch me!” Sandy Souter ’49 P’78 ‘82 caught up with him, tackled him, and in the melee that followed, broke the coach’s leg.

A few weeks later, the two Houses faced one another in the final game of the season and Kennedy’s coach suffered a second indignity. This time, he stood on the sideline supported by a simple wooden crutch. Near the conclusion of the game, Hamill fullback Jeb Wofford ’49 raced around the line to move down the field, but he was abruptly tackled by Souter. In the midst of the fray, Wofford and Souter fell out of bounds and collided with Kennedy’s coach, snapping the crutch and sending the convalescing coach to the ground once more. Thus, Coach Chivers’ wooden crutch became perhaps the most coveted prize on campus. Kennedy and Hamill play each year, and the winning team maintains possession of the Crutch trophy until defeated.
**Dress Code**

The dress code at Lawrenceville today is not formal; however, the expectation is that students will always be neat and clean in their personal appearance. All clothing must be in good repair and must fit appropriately. Footwear should be worn at all times. Students must shower and change after athletic practices before attending meals.

During class hours and in the dining rooms, collared shirts, tucked in, are worn by boys, and a simple but clear standard of neat, orderly, clean and appropriate dress is observed by all students. With the exception of athletic buildings, hats or caps may not be worn inside any building, including hallways.

For Chapel and other formal School functions, students are expected to dress respectfully and modestly. Suitable dress for boys is a sport coat or suit, tie, shirt and trousers and regular shoes; for girls, dresses, skirts or dressy slacks with blouses or suits.

The dress code has changed throughout history, in accordance with regulations and School circumstances. Until the 1970s, when independent schools began moving toward a liberalization of daily dress, Lawrenceville boys were required to wear jackets and ties to class. One could distinguish them around town in their formal dress, which usually included worn topsiders and khakis. Students’ dress also changed with coeducation. “Before coeducation, we barely made dress code for 8:00 a.m. classes,” one alumnus remarked. “As soon as girls arrived, everyone looked like they’d been up for two hours. They were showered, shaved, their clothes matched . . . But by November or December, two extra hours of sleep won out.”

Faculty members will often ask students in improper dress to change their attire. However, after classes, Lawrentians can be seen in casual t-shirts and shorts.

**First Female Teacher at Lawrenceville**

While there are many wonderful and meaningful stories about the wives of faculty and staff who worked closely with Lawrenceville students and undoubtedly were instrumental in teaching at Lawrenceville since its founding, the first woman on the faculty who had classroom teaching responsibilities was French Master Michelle Magnin, 1966 – 1967. Mrs. Magnin’s husband, Jean Magnin, also taught French at Lawrenceville from 1966 until 1967. In addition, Cecelia Schimmerling taught Spanish from 1970 until 1972.

It is generally accepted, however, that the first permanent female faculty member at Lawrenceville was Catherine Boczkowski H’80 ’11 P’89 ’91, who was hired in 1977 and taught science and chemistry for thirty-five years, retiring in 2011.
Forms

A form is a grade level, class or grouping of students at Lawrenceville. The term was copied at the School’s refounding in 1883 from the British school system where forms are normally identified by “first form” to “sixth form.” Over the years, the forms at Lawrenceville have changed. Until 1904, there were only four forms at Lawrenceville. Ninth grade was First Form, 12th grade was Fourth Form. In 1904, Dr. McPherson added an additional year of study and thus the seniors became the Fifth Form and the new eighth grade became the First Form. In 1888, his predecessor, Dr. Mackenzie, had proposed a “Shell Form” for younger boys to help prepare them for studies. In 1939, Lawrenceville added a small Shell Form for 12-year-olds. Shell Form was dropped after 1957 as being impractical for a boarding school. First Form, or eighth grade, was eliminated after the 1993-94 School year.

John Cleve Green ’16

John Cleve Green ’16 was a globe-trotting merchant whose financial success made possible the refounding of the School in the 1880s. He was born in Lawrenceville on April 14, 1800, to one of the village’s most prominent families. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Dickinson, was the first president of Princeton University.

Green’s formal education began in 1810 at the Maidenhead Academy, as the School was first known. At age 16, Green was withdrawn from the Academy and sent to Brooklyn to seek his fortune. He joined the counting room of Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold and did so well that it was not considered presumptuous when he proposed marriage to his employer’s daughter, who accepted. From 1823 to 1833 he went as supercargo to South America, Spain and China, and while in Canton, China, joined the firm of Russell & Co., the leading American trading house in the Orient, where he enjoyed great success dealing in tea and silk. He returned to New York in 1839 with a large fortune, and settled there, continuing his connection with the China trade and devoting much of his energy and time to religious and charitable enterprises.

John Cleve Green died on April 30, 1875, of pneumonia, at his country estate at Castleton on Staten Island. He was buried in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York. Green’s will provided that all his personal property go to his wife, Sarah Helen Griswold Green, including the
houses and lots at 10 Washington Square, 56 West 10th Street, and Castleton on Staten Island with its 25 acres of land. The will provided specific donations of $50,000 to the Princeton Seminary and $100,000 to the College of New Jersey (Princeton) with the remainder, the bulk of his estate, assigned to four residuary legatees.

Sarah Helen Griswold, Caleb Smith Green, Jr., Charles Ewing Green and John Thompson Nixon. These legatees promoted and paid for the refounding of The Lawrenceville School and created the Green Foundation. With the exception of Sarah Helen Griswold, the three other legatees are known to this day as the “Founders” of The Lawrenceville School. In 1879 they purchased the School from Samuel M. Hamill, though they retained him as the principal for four years. Funds from the Foundation paid for the construction of the buildings that still stand as a memorial to John C. Green ’16. These include Cleve House, Dickinson House, Griswold House and Woodhull House, all named for members and relations of the Green family. Foundation House, the home of the Head Master, was intended to recognize the Green Foundation. Memorial Hall was designed as a memorial to Green himself. In her will, Sarah Helen Griswold Green, who died in 1893, provided $100,000 for the construction of a chapel as a memorial to one of their daughters, Edith, who had died as a child.

The Happy Years

The Happy Years, a 1950 Warner Brothers movie directed by William Wellman, is based on the Owen Johnson ’95 collection, The Lawrenceville Stories, compiled from short stories originally published in The Saturday Evening Post. The film is set at Lawrenceville in the early 20th century; Dean Stockwell plays a habitual troublemaker, “Dink” Stover, sent to the School as a means of straightening him out and making a man of him. Leo G. Carroll plays his housemaster, “The Old Roman.” At first bullied by the older kids, the pugnacious Stover stands his ground until he earns his fellow students’ respect. If you watch The Happy Years carefully, you will spot an unbilled Robert Wagner in his film debut. The film was shot during the summer and many students who lived locally were hired as extras, including Paul Mott ’47 P’76 ’85 and Peter Mott ’50.

Harkness Table

The Harkness table is the oval classroom table seating 12 students and one master. It is the centerpiece of a Lawrenceville education, which is based on what is sometimes called the “Conference System” of instruction.

Harkness tables are made of solid cherry by the W. B. Wood Furniture Company in New York and Basking Ridge, New Jersey. In 1935, in connection with Lawrenceville’s Quasquicentennial
Edward S. Harkness, a graduate of St. Paul’s School and Yale and heir to an original stockholder of Standard Oil, gave Head Master Allan Heely $5,000,000 to “change the way classroom instruction was delivered.”

The gift from Harkness allowed Lawrenceville to redesign the classrooms in Memorial and Pop Hall to accommodate Harkness tables and to build a new administrative building, to be named in honor of Head Master Mackenzie. Prior to the gift, classroom instruction was delivered by a master who sat at a large desk located on a riser at the front of a stark classroom. Those classrooms held 40 or more students who sat at student desk chairs arrayed in rows of ten. Both Head Master Heely and Mr. Harkness had a keen interest in innovative teaching methods.

The Harkness tables broke down the barriers between master and student. No longer could the master lecture down to students who sat passively in rows taking notes. Masters at the time described having to completely change the way they taught to the Socratic Method and admitted that they at first felt uncomfortable with the give and take of the Conference System. The 1937 Olla Pod declared:

“These two bodies may no longer be looked upon as opposing factions with a heavy and definite line between, but rather as a single unit striving for the same end.”

The number of students, and thus the size of the table, was set by English Master Francis J. V. Hancox: “The question of the proper number of persons in a school class … is a matter of keen debate. Many schools, in an attempt to rationalize necessity, argue that 25 is ideal. Many others, realizing the advertising value of ‘opportunity for concentration,’ announce that four and no more is the magic number. But the middle of the road is always safer and saner than either curb; and so Lawrenceville has adopted a 12-in-a-class policy.” The master’s chair is known as “the 13th chair.”

**Head Boy**

Established in 1897, the Head Boy, officially known as The Masters’ Prize for the Head Boy of the School, was selected yearly by the faculty. It was awarded to the member of the Fifth Form with the highest grade point average for that year.
The designation Head Boy ended with coeducation in 1987.

The names of the Head Boys were recorded on large wooden plaques which hung on the first-floor walls of Woods Memorial Hall.

*See Head Boy List on page 211*

**Head Master’s Day**

Beginning in the 20th century, Head Masters would pick one day each year and declare it a surprise day off from classes. Speculation about the exact date ran wild among the students, and the forecast of heavy snow caused the most speculation. Originally known as Founders’ Day, in honor of the legatees of John Cleve Green who refounded the School in 1888, it has since become known simply as Head Master’s Day.

The announcement was made at chapel in the morning when there was daily chapel. Since then, emails and word of mouth have been the preferred method of getting the word out.

The day off is usually filled with trips to the gym, downtime in the Houses, trips to the various restaurants across the street and games in The Bowl or on The Circle.

**Hill Bonfire**

The Hill Bonfire is a November tradition. It is a nighttime event that kicks off Hill Weekend, when Lawrenceville teams compete against the School’s traditional rival, The Hill School. Along with a big bonfire built behind the Crescent, the evening features performances on a small outdoor stage nearby. These performances usually include dancing and singing, as well as cheers for the Big Red varsity teams. Hot chocolate and cider are served, and young alumni often return for the festivities.
House Presidents

House presidents at Lawrenceville play several roles. They are the Houses’ elected representatives to the School’s Student Council and are also leaders of the House and the House Council. Circle and Crescent Houses elect presidents in the spring for the following year, while Fifth Form and Second Form elections are held in the fall after students have spent some time living together. The president works closely with his or her housemaster to plan a variety of events, ranging from special, long-held House traditions to House-bonding activities to social events, inviting entire Houses or friends from other Houses. House presidents, along with the rest of the House Council, organize fundraisers to raise money for charity or House activities. A House president also helps design and order House apparel and memorabilia and arranges off-campus trips. At House ceremonies, such as the House banquets before the winter holidays and at the end of the School year, a House president may also lead the House rituals and give speeches. Circle and Crescent House presidents are also responsible for making announcements to his or her House at weekly advisee lunches, when the whole House is gathered.

The House president leads his or her House Council in weekly meetings, ensuring that the interests of everyone in the House are considered. Likewise, at Student Council meetings, a House president represents his or her House in matters concerning the entire School or class, from Senior Prom to discussions of the Honor Code.

The Jigger Shop

For 15 cents you got two scoops of ice cream covered with your choice of (one or more) meringue, chocolate syrup, nuts, maraschino cherries
or whipped cream, and an optional
helping of marshmallows. The “jig-
ger” was the house specialty. A Lit
survey in 1913 estimated that the
average number of jiggers sold in the
village each week was about 1,800.
That totals up to 64,800 per school
year of 36 weeks.

According to Dr. Roland J.
Mulfords, who wrote a history of the
School in 1935, it all began in 1880
when Al Bogart opened DeWitt’s drug
and ice cream store on Main Street.
Mulfords reports that Winslow Mallery
’90 of Hamill House, requesting a
hurried helping of ice cream, said to
Bogart, “Hey, Al! Gimme a couple of
those-er-what-do-you-call-em’s; that
jigger in your hand.” Henceforth,
homemade ice cream in tall glasses
with toppings was measured out in a
druggist’s “jigger.”

The Lawrenceville Stories reminds us
that the Varmint, the Prodigious
Hickey, the Tennessee Shad and
their many classmates made The
Jigger Shop the social center of the
School. It was where Hungry
Smeed, after his classmates starved
him for two days, set the School
record by eating 10 double jiggers at
one sitting.

The Tennessee Shad and his
friends even wrote a song about the
jigger which begins:

Say did you pass? Then set ’em up!
Good work, my brilliant brother.
Say, did you flunk? Then pass the cup!
Hard luck! Let’s have another!
It heightens all the joys of Greek,
Soothes Mathematics’ rigor,
In each event of life we seek

And has the following refrain:
The jig, jig, jigger
The jig, jig, jigger, the jigger.
But we, when waves of trouble roll,
We hie us to the jigger.

In 1907, when sold to a corpora-
tion headed by two local business-
men, the shop was moved from one
corner of Phillips Avenue and Main
Street to the other. The drug store
became a general store but went
bankrupt, and was purchased in 1916
by Frank “Pop” Bussom, one of
Lawrenceville’s great legendary fig-
ures, who named it The Jigger Shop.

Pop, with “Ma” Bussom helping,
was a fun-loving proprietor who
pampered his young customers (all
of whom he called “Joe”) with “extra”
helpings, occasional free candy, and
even informal charge accounts. He
loved to join in on practical jokes,
and his was the famous funnel trick.
An unsuspecting freshman would
have a funnel stuck in the front of his
pants and a quarter placed on his
forehead. He was told that if he
could get the quarter in the funnel
three out of five times, he would get
a free jigger, but while the poor lad
was concentrating on the quarter,
Pop poured water down the funnel.
Pop worked behind a long winding
counter with no sign of deliberate
speed, but students knew that they
could get his attention by reaching
over and tugging on his necktie.

The Jigger served as a general
store and information center.
Available were stationery, lamps,
banners, jewelry, information and

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services of all kinds, bus and train schedules, telegrams, flower deliveries, etc. Athletic teams, arriving early or late for campus meals, were served hearty meals in the Jigger dining room.

When Pop Bussom purchased The Jigger Shop in 1916 he hired a 19-year-old young man named Ray Arrowsmith to assist him. Quiet, and always in the shadow of his garrulous boss, Ray helped dispense jiggers for 32 years until he bought The Jigger Shop when Pop retired in 1948. Ray and his wife ran the shop until he retired in 1960. He did not plan any changes, but he noted that while he continued to serve jiggers, they were gradually supplanted by hamburgers, English muffins, shakes and Coca-Cola as the preferred snacks.

After 44 years at The Jigger Shop, Ray admitted he was a bit tired, and sold the shop to Edward Clohossey, a merchant from Princeton. In 1990, after the Jigger shop was destroyed in a fire, law offices were built in its place on Main Street, and the School officially moved the Jigger name to a location on campus.

**Junior Prom**

Junior Prom, beginning at Lawrenceville in 1997, is a semi-formal dance held on campus annually in the spring, around a week before Senior Prom. Guests at Junior Prom traditionally dress less formally than they might at Senior Prom, donning suits and cocktail dresses rather than tuxedos and gowns and unlike Senior Prom, Lawrenceville Junior Prom guests usually do not wear corsages and boutonnieres. The prom is traditionally held in Abbott Dining Hall. For the night of the event, Abbott is redecorated with red, black and silver. Most of the dining area is cleared for loudspeakers and a dance floor. Round tables covered in tablecloths let tired dancers relax and enjoy the drinks, chocolate-covered strawberries, chips and other snacks served from the refreshment bar. The stone patio outside Abbott is also decorated with lamps and cloth-covered tables for students to catch a breath of fresh air.

Like Senior Prom, each Junior Prom has a theme. Junior Prom marks a turning point where the junior class will become seniors, and a post-prom party in Clark Music Building celebrates the event. The class enjoys refreshments and receives memorabilia showing its new senior standing.

**Late Lights**

In a misbegotten effort to compel teenaged boys to organize their time, Lawrenceville once required underclassmen to go to bed at 10:30 p.m. The lights were blinked at 10:15, allowing everyone time to brush their teeth, and then all the electricity was cut off to the dorm rooms at 10:30 p.m.

This of course did not sit well with young boys who considered
procrastination to be an inalienable right, and typically, this intrusion was countered by flashlights and battery-powered camping gear of all descriptions. Other ploys involved waiting 15 minutes or so until all suspicions of intended malfeasance were lulled and then sneaking into the bathroom to read in the shower. The assistant housemaster and the Student Council were charged with countering this rebellion, thereby adding a cat-and-mouse competition to scholarship, much to the entertainment of all concerned. A final ploy was getting up at 5:00 a.m. and go down to the common room to study, but, as this was at least quasi-legal — as well as requiring more willpower than simply studying in the first place — it was only employed in the most dire cases of panic.

In the 1970s enforced bedtimes were abandoned, much to the disappointment of all. Only the abolition of required daily chapel attendance was greeted with more disappointment.

**CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE**

James Lawrence was a naval officer for whom the Township of Lawrence is named; hence, The Lawrenceville School is his namesake.

Lawrence was born in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1781. His mother died when he was an infant, and his loyalist father fled to Canada during the Revolutionary War. Entering the United States Navy in 1798 as a midshipman, Lawrence quickly rose through the ranks, having fought gallantly against the French, the Barbary Pirates and privateers off the coast of South America. In 1813 he was given command of the USS *Chesapeake*, which engaged the Royal Navy HMS *Shannon* outside Boston Harbor. During the battle, mortally wounded, Captain Lawrence issued the famous command, “Don’t give up the ship. Fight her ’till she sinks!” Unfortunately, the British were able to board and capture the *Chesapeake*. She served out her service as a British frigate and was ultimately sold for timber used to build the Chesapeake Mills in Wickham, England.

Captain Lawrence’s body was taken to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where it was interred with full military honors. He was later reinterred in the burial grounds at Trinity Church in New York City. Upon hearing of Captain Lawrence’s death, his friend and fellow naval officer, Oliver
Hazard Perry, ordered a battle ensign with the command “Dont give up the ship” (sic), which flew aboard his flagship, the USS Lawrence, during his victory against the British at the Battle of Lake Erie in September 1813.

**The Lawrenceville Stories**

The Lawrenceville Stories is a collection written by Owen McMahon Johnson ’95. Johnson came to Lawrenceville in 1894 at 16 as a Fourth Former (a senior) from New York City. His father, Robert Underwood Johnson, was a poet and the editor of The Century Magazine. Johnson lived in Upper, joined the Philomathean Society, and was an editor of The Lawrence. He stayed one additional year at Lawrenceville, during which he founded the School’s literary magazine, The Lit. Many of his classmates at Lawrenceville would become characters in his stories: John Humperdink “Dink” Stover; Tough McCarty; Hungry Smed, who ate 49 pancakes at Conover’s and thus secured free pancakes for the entire School; and Doc MacNooder.

After graduation from Yale in 1901, Johnson wrote three popular short stories which became known as The Lawrenceville Stories: “The Prodigious Hickey” (1908), “The Varmint” (1910) and “The Tennessee Shad” (1911). The Stories were the basis for a 1950 feature movie called The Happy Years, starring Dean Stockwell and Leo G. Carroll, and a 1987 PBS mini-series starring Edward Herrmann.

Johnson continued to write and went on to become a war correspondent for The New York Times and Colliers during World War I. He moved to Paris and then to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he spent most of his life. He married five times and had five children. Johnson died in 1952 at his summer home in Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts.

**Letter Sweaters**

The letter sweater craze started in the 1860s, and the School archives contain many photographs showing Lawrenceville athletes sporting Ls on their chests as early as the 1880s. At that time, the School underwent a major reorganization, and athletics were beginning to be seen as beneficial rather than distracting. The tradition of awarding a letter sweater
for athletic achievement started in 1888. In 1896, specific rules about who was entitled to wear what kind of L were clarified, including what color. They were originally awarded in red, black, and white, though the white one was abolished very early on. In 1934 they started distinguishing between major and minor Ls. In the early 1960s, the practice of giving a sweater every time an athlete was awarded a letter was abandoned and only the first Major L was awarded with a sweater, the rest being acknowledged with just a red felt L. The practice of giving sweaters proudly continues to this day, making it an unbroken tradition and one of Lawrenceville’s oldest.

**Locust Grove**

In the very early days of the School, students sought ways to seek independence from their rooms in Hamill House. In the area of what is now known as Green Field, there was a grove of locust trees. In that grove arose an encampment of several “houses,” one can hardly say built, by the tenants (students) themselves.

They were made up of old boards, older nails, parts of packing boxes, stray shingles, stone and other durable material pieced out and filled in with matting, extemporized thatch and the like. These combinations of shelter and retreat were ingeniously designed to give a boy owners facilities for roasting corn and potatoes, making candy and possibly cooking fowls, and at the same time being inaccessible to adults. Entrance in most cases was obtained on hands and knees through very low doors, and often the boys themselves could not stand upright in them.

General Alfred K. Woodhull of the Class of 1854 described this encampment as a “particular land of mystery and exclusiveness, a sort of Eden after the Fall. During the first two years of my school residence, I should no sooner have visited the Locust Grove uninvited than have invaded the First Dormitory.”

**Long Lake Lodge**

This summer camp on Long Lake in North Bridgton, Maine, was founded in 1900 with the goal of preparing older students for the college and school examinations they would take in the fall. Edwin Victor Spooner, who had been an instructor of French at Exeter and Lawrenceville, ran the camp from its founding.

Spooner’s tutors were drawn from 12 colleges and schools, many
of whom had been readers for the College Board. No underclassmen were admitted, so that the students could focus on rigorous preparation, often through one-on-one tutoring. Many Lawrenceville masters taught at Long Lake Lodge.

But a stay at Long Lake Lodge was not all work and no play. The whole point of the camp was to allow the boys to study hard for their exams while enjoying the lakes and mountains through a variety of sports and recreational activities. In the first 16 years, boys from 60 prep schools were successfully coached for exams at 28 colleges.

Interest in Long Lake Lodge remained strong, due to support from long-time Mathematics Master William “Bill” Rhodes Wyman P’64. When he left Lawrenceville in 1967, Lawrenceville discontinued sending students there.

MAIDENHEAD

In 1798 the New Jersey Legislature legally incorporated the Township of Maidenhead. The name “Maidenhead” was adopted from an English town on the Thames River, about 20 miles from London. The Colonial Supreme Court at Burlington officially confirmed the name on February 20, 1697. “Maidenhead” derives from the Anglo Saxon word “Maidenhythe,” meaning “port.”

The Rev. Isaac Van Arsdale Brown H’55, the first full-time pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville and the founder of the Academy of Maidenhead (now The Lawrenceville School), led a movement to petition the Legislature to change the town’s name.

The Legislature officially changed the name to Lawrence on January 24, 1816, at a meeting in John Moore’s Tavern. The township took its name from Captain James Lawrence, a naval hero of the War of 1812. The village was renamed Lawrenceville at the same time.

During the Revolutionary War, George Washington’s troops marched through Maidenhead after the Battle of Trenton (December 25-26, 1776) and the Second Battle of Trenton (January 2, 1777) while chasing British troops. They met at the Battle of Princeton on January 3, 1777, just over the township line, on land now occupied by Princeton Battlefield State Park.

British General Cornwallis stayed overnight in Maidenhead on December 8, 1776, en route to Trenton. Cornwallis recorded the moment in his diary, a portion of which was found years later in John Moore’s Tavern, which is now a residential house at 2695 Main Street. His opinion of the village was that
“one night in Maidenhead was more than enough.”

When the Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville was built in 1698, it was called the Meetinghouse of Maidenhead. It is still serving the community at 2688 Main Street.

**Maidenhead Academy**

In 1810, when the School was founded by Rev. Isaac Van Arsdale Brown H’55, he designated it “The Academy of Maidenhead,” since it was located in Maidenhead, New Jersey. By 1814 the student body had increased sufficiently in size to warrant the construction of a dormitory. This would eventually come to be known as Hamill House.

In 1816, the village of Maidenhead was renamed Lawrenceville in honor of Captain James Lawrence, a hero of the War of 1812, yet the name Maidenhead Academy remained in effect until 1828 when the School’s name was changed to Lawrenceville High School. In 1837 Head Master Hamill again changed the School’s name to The Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School, reflecting the growing industrialization of the mid-Atlantic region. Finally, with the refounding of the School in 1883, The Lawrenceville School got its name.

**Main Street**

Route 206, Lawrenceville’s Main Street, is part of the 1300-mile King’s Highway, constructed from 1650 to 1735 in the American colonies on the order of Charles II of England. It stretches from Boston, Massachusetts to Charlestown, South Carolina.

The Route 206 section of the King’s Highway is just over 130 miles long. Initially an Indian trail, it became a macadam road in 1896. It begins in Pennsylvania, crosses the Delaware River, passes through the Pine Barrens and agricultural areas in south Jersey through Bordentown, Trenton, Lawrenceville, Princeton, Somerville, Netcong, Newton and the Appalachian Mountains of northwestern New Jersey. Sections of Route 206 are known as the Disabled American Veterans Highway, Lawrence Road, the Lincoln Highway and the Trenton-Princeton Road and — as it passes through Lawrence Township and Lawrenceville — Main Street.

Early in its history, Route 206 became the main thoroughfare for travel between Philadelphia and New York City. However, with the advent of Route 1, the nearby railroad and Delaware & Raritan Canal, the importance of Route 206 declined in the 1880s. In the 1970s the decision to create an interchange on Route 206 from I-95 has resulted in a significant increase in traffic on Route 206 north through the town of Lawrenceville.

Recently, township officials have succeeded in having a segment of the road through the town of Lawrenceville declared the King’s
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Highway Historic District, and it is listed as such on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Three of Lawrenceville School’s twelve historic buildings, Foundation House, Hamill and Haskell House, border on Main Street. Across Main Street, many residential houses also have historic designation.

Route 206 played a major role in the Revolutionary War as British, Hessian, French and American troops marched through Maidenhead (as Lawrenceville was then called) to fight the Second Battle of Trenton and the Battle of Princeton. These battles were considered the turning point of the war. General George Washington passed through the town en route to his first inauguration in New York in 1789.

Nicotines

The Nicotines, an ad hoc football team formed by the Classes of 1908 and 1909, was picked by Captain George Edmond Morse ’08 from those enjoying the rights of Smoking Privilege. The members were described as those “whose perpetual use of a certain brand of tobacco called, for want of a less suitable name, ’Cabman’s Disgust,’ had rendered weak almost beyond the powers of human understanding ... they decided to organize a football team, and have for eligibility qualifications a weak heart and lungs, a bad appetite, complexion, and scholarship record, and a strong aversion to work.” The following “qualified” for the squad: Morse ’08 from Rutland, Vermont; John Morton Davis ’08 from Waco, Texas; George Wallace Bunn ’08 from Springfield, Illinois;
Samuel Henry Packer '08 from Burlington, New Jersey; Richard Maury Harding '09 from Vicksburg, Mississippi; Malcom McNaghten '08 from Columbus, Ohio; Chapin Filkins Tubbs '08 from Burlington, California; George Coleman Fox '09 from Norristown, Pennsylvania; Howard Clifford Holton '08 from Germantown, Pennsylvania; John Vaw Heyniger '09 from Corning, New York; Carlton Porter Rex '08 from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; John Hollister Hancock '08 from Salt Lake City, Utah; George Robinson Roe '08 from Patchogue, New York; and Alfred Elliot Townsend '08 from Frostburg, Maryland.

The only game played by the Nicotines was against Hamill House and was described thus:

The great game cam e off like a mustard plaster-hot stuff. The air was polluted by the hideous howlings of the Hamill band. The latter, composed of a drum, fife and bassoon, reminded us of Virgil’s comment on the Harpies — ‘Than whom no pest of the Gods was more loathsome,’ and Milton’s phrase ‘barbarous dissonance,’ seemed equally applicable to it. During the first half nothing more serious happened than the excavation of a few faces from the mud by means of a stove tong. The half ended by a score of nothing to nothing. During the second half Tubbs scored a touchdown for the Nicotines, and after that the Hamillites ‘blazed with their serried columns,’ but ‘we did not bend the knee.’ This last quotation seems to infer that we stood up during the game, but such was not the case. The above must be taken in its figurative sense. After the game the Nicotines rushed like a whirlwind to the Gym and received the praise of their coaches, while the Hamill team was swept off the field and collected in some spare laundry boxes left there by the thoughtful Nicotine manager, Orr. Thus ended one of the greatest struggles ever to blot the page of history or clog the pen of the historian, and with the end of the aforesaid ends the Nicotine History.”

The team was in existence for one year and one game.

**Olla Podrida**

Dating from 1885, the *Olla Podrida* is the School’s yearbook. In Portuguese, an “olla podrida” is a stew, a combination of random items and ingredients. It is also a Spanish stew made from pork and beans and an inconsistent, wide variety of other meats and vegetables, often including chickpeas, depending on the recipe used. The meal is traditionally prepared in a clay pot cooked over
several hours. It is eaten as a main course, sometimes as a single dish, and sometimes with ingredients separated (i.e., meats from the rest, or liquids from solids). Literally translated it means “rotten pot.”

True to its name, the *Olla Pod* — as it is usually called — is a snapshot of all aspects of Lawrenceville life in a given academic year with separate sections for athletic teams, performing arts, clubs, senior pages, Houses, faculty members, candid photos, parents’ ads, and blank pages for friends to sign each other’s books. Sections are compiled and edited by a student editorial board and have evolved over the years according to the wishes of the editorial board and its faculty advisers.

Before photographs were easy to publish, the yearbook used intricate drawings and cartoons, listing the names of students rather than pictures of each boy. Since the 1940s, the *Olla Pod* has been leather-bound and today uses color photos.

Graduating seniors have their own profiles which in the past included their hometowns, activities, Houses and nicknames. Beginning in 1971, seniors wrote their own profiles and chose the quotes that would accompany their photos. The most recent yearbooks have standardized photos of every student with profiles and portraits for the seniors. Seniors also submit collages of photos of their friends to publish next to their profiles. Parents can purchase ads, sponsor pages of submitted photos and send congratulatory messages to their children. The House pages have group photos, photos from House events, and letters from the housemaster recalling the year in the House.

### Parents Weekend

Parents Weekend is an opportunity for parents to visit Lawrenceville and see their children’s activities and experiences firsthand. The main Parents Weekend occurs in the fall, and a smaller one also occurs in the winter. Parents attend parent-teacher conferences, sit in on presentations about daily life at Lawrenceville, attend athletic events and watch artists perform.

Parents Weekend evolved from Lawrenceville’s “Mothers Day” and “Fathers Day” — separate opportunities for parents to visit their children and participate in similar activities as the Parents Weekend offers today.
**Pinning Ceremony**

The pinning ceremony sponsored by the Alumni Association is held each year on Alumni Weekend. The president of the Association welcomes Fifth Formers to the Association by presenting the School president with a red and black rosette. All Fifth Formers are asked to seek out an alumnus or alumna to pin their rosette. The rosette symbolizes prosperity and good fortune and red petals indicate strength. The colors together symbolize responsible citizenship. The Alumni Association each year wishes the graduating class prosperity and good fortune and the strength to succeed on their respective paths.

**Pop Hall Statue**

For close to 100 years, boys, and later girls, have been rubbing the bright shiny toe of the Pop Hall Statue for luck on their way to exams. The statue is a small bronze figure perched on a plinth in the rotunda of The Fathers’ Building (Pop Hall). It is a long-haired boy, bent intently over his left foot, in which a thorn is embedded. The toe of the boy’s protruding foot shines brightly from generations of students who have rubbed it for good luck. The boy, mostly known throughout the world these days as “The Boy with the Thorn,” or more formally, “Spinario” (Thorn-puller), used to be known by the name “Marsia” or “Marcus” or sometimes “Il Fidele” (The Faithful Boy) for his faithfulness to his fellow Romans. There is a story that this faithful messenger, a mere shepherd boy, had delivered an important message to the Roman Senate first, only then stopping to remove a painful thorn from his foot. In appreciation, the Roman Senate commemorated the event with a statue to the boy. The statue is a copy of the original, which is in the Hall of Triumph in Rome. Nothing is known about the original artist.

Austin Boyd presented the statue to the School in January 1911 in honor of his brother, Malcolm Boyd.
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'11, a Third Former who died of typhoid fever in the spring of 1909. It is uncertain where the statue stood until it was moved into Pop Hall, but records indicate it may have stood on the stairs of the “Old Auditorium,” believed to be the Heely Room in Woods Memorial Hall.

Prefects

Each year, Fourth Formers are selected by housemasters to spend their Fifth Form year living in Circle, Crescent and Lower School Houses as Senior Prefects. The number of prefects varies depending on each housemaster’s preference, but Crescent and Circle Houses generally each have two or three prefects, while Lower Houses have four. Prefects help new students adjust to Lawrenceville, operate in support of House Councils, and work closely with housemasters in the governance of the residential Houses. They act as go-betweens for student and faculty House teams and often mentor House members, so their jobs may require late or irregular hours. Prefects are expected to act as role models for their housemates, and a student selected to be a prefect must resign the position if he/she violates a major School rule.

The Quarry

Located on the Cherry Grove Farm north of the campus, this quarry provided stone for Hamill House, Haskell House, Stone Cottage, Phillips House, Green House and many other stone buildings near Lawrenceville. Its distinctive red and brown color creates a unique and handsome appearance.

The Quarry later became a swimming hole and popular gathering place for students.

School President

Each year since 1884, the School has elected a School president. There have been two sets of siblings to hold that position: David L. Marin ’87 and his brother, Mark D. Marin ’92 and Neil Mehta ’02 and Raaj Mehta ’06. Alexandra T. Petrone ’99 from North Conway, New Hampshire, was the first girl to be elected School president. The names of the School presidents are displayed in Woods Memorial Hall.

See School Presidents List on page 209

School Seal

The first reproductions of the Lawrenceville School seal appear on an Olla Podrida of 1892 and on the School Register of the same year. There is reason to believe from correspondence in the School Archives that James Cameron Mackenzie, Head Master 1883-99, was the inspiring force behind the original seal. The symbols on that seal were: a burning lamp, a Corinthian column, and an oak branch with leaves and acorns. The rationale generally offered was that the lamp was the
lamp of knowledge; the Corinthian column, by some stretching of its common classical reference to Fortitude, represented sportsmanship and happy youth; and the oak branch and acorns symbolized strength developing from small beginnings, thus men of character growing from small boys.

Surrounding these symbols in the original seal were the words “Lawrenceville School – John C. Green Foundation – Virtus Semper Viridis.” The name Lawrenceville School and the John C. Green Foundation came into being as a result of the will of John Cleve Green ’16, under which the School that had begun modestly in 1810 was refounded. In Latin, Virtus means Virtue, which traditionally signified Strength, Vigor, Courage, Excellence; Semper means Ever, Forever, Always; and Viridis means Green, Blooming, Youthful, Flourishing. The overall meaning of the Latin motto is therefore “Virtue is Always Green” (a pun on John C. Green’s name), or “May Virtue Always Flourish.”

Letters to Head Master Mackenzie from between 1894–97 from Mr. H. B. Pennell, noted architect and interior designer from Boston, suggest that Mr. Pennell may have been the original designer of the seal and strongly indicate that he was responsible for the seal that came down to the early twentieth century, two excellent examples of his work remain: one over the mantle of the fireplace in Alumni Study of Foundation House, the other in the concrete floor of the entrance to the John Dixon rotunda.

As the years passed, the oak branch and leaves were converted to laurel. First to go were the acorns, and in some reproductions, the oak leaves unfortunately looked like holly. The image of laurel that replaced the oak branch is a symbol of Victory, Triumph, and Success.

At last in 1954, the reference to the John C. Green Foundation was dropped in recognition of the fact that the School was no longer principally endowed from that source. The bylaws were amended on May 21, 1954 to read: “the ‘common seal’ of the School shall be circular in form and shall contain in the center thereof a representation of a Corinthian column, and a burning lamp, and a laurel branch, and in the lower right hand sector the figures 1810 (representing the date of the founding of the School), and upon the margin thereof the words Virtus Semper Viridis, The Lawrenceville School. In any reproduction of the seal in color, the field in the center shall be red, the circle around the main shall be black, and the letters, numbers and objects reproduced shall be gold.”

**Senior Prank**

Senior Prank is an end-of-the-year tradition at Lawrenceville in which the graduating class plays a large-scale practical joke on the rest of the School. In years past, the
pranks were performed by either mischievous groups or individual boys. Today, the Senior Prank usually includes the entire class, and takes place a few days before graduation. Smaller groups carry out pranks year to year and hand them down to underclassman friends to be conducted in their graduating year. In recent years students have built a brick wall over the door of the day student office in Pop Hall, interrupting day student check-in for the morning.

The first recorded Senior Prank occurred in 1893, and students still recount tales of infamous pranks in the School’s history, keeping their memories alive.

For some reason, cows have played a large role in Lawrenceville pranks. The Classes of 1919 and 1969 each brought cows to School, leaving them in School buildings to be found the following morning. The Class of 2009 expanded on this theme by turning the campus into a zoo where each of the main academic buildings housed a different set of animals. According to student accounts, the first cow fled the Noyes History Building and a second cow had to be led there along with ducks, chickens and rabbits. The building’s floors were covered with straw and it became a farm. Pop Hall became a jungle and Kirby Science Center a beach.

Two of the most infamous pranks in Lawrenceville history involve redirecting traffic on Route 206 through the School and, in 1992, sending letters to parents announcing the School’s decision to eliminate fledgling coeducation and return to a single-sex school for boys.

The letter was written by Fifth Form girls on official School letterhead and “signed” by Head Master Josiah Bunting H’37 ’59 ’88 P’88 ’97. It “announced” the results of the Board of Trustees’ deliberations: “I regret to inform you that in the fall of 1992, Lawrenceville will return to its previous stature as an all-male educational institution.” It offered a list of 11 private schools that had supposedly agreed to accept late applications from girls leaving Lawrenceville, as well as offering counseling for girls applying to other schools. Most importantly, it read, “Because this is new for us as it is for you, not only do we expect your calls, but we encourage you to contact the School with any comments or questions you may have regarding the contents of this letter.” With the contact information for the School and phone numbers of several administrators at the end of the letter, hundreds of infuriated parents from around the world called as they received the news. A letter from
The Lawrenceville School

May 15, 1992

Dear Friends of Lawrenceville,

After months of careful deliberation and numerous conferences on the subject of single-sex education, the Lawrenceville School Board of Trustees, on April 24, 1992, made a final movement toward their decision regarding the gender of future Lawrenceville students.

It is with great pain that I must inform you of the outcome of these meetings, but please know that this decision was not reached without careful exploration of the many facets of Lawrenceville and the welfare of its community members. There have been far too many unanticipated complications that accompanied the admission of females to the campus back in 1987. Keeping in mind the best interest for all those involved, I regret to inform you that in the fall of 1992, Lawrenceville will return to its previous stature as an all-male educational institution.

The shock of this decision will certainly be felt by all, as it was in the 1984 decision of coeducation. Women were certainly a positive addition to our community, and in no way does this decision reflect the schools attitude toward women in general. Parents, we urge you to please assist us and take time to carefully explain to your sons and/or daughters that this decision is not an attestation to the quality of the of the female students that have been part of the Lawrenceville experience.

The committee agreed that swift action would result in sooner progress and success, therefore agreements pertaining to your child's education have been made between Lawrenceville and other distinguished secondary boarding schools. The following are a list of schools that are aware of our situation and have agreed to accept late applications up until August 10, 1992:

[List of schools]

Associate Director of Capital Programs
The Lawrenceville School
The Taft School, Watertown, Ct.
The Pomfret School, Pomfret, Ct.
Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass.
The Peddie School, Nighttown, N.J.
The Hun School, Princeton, N.J.
Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
Choate Rosemary Hall, Waterbury, Ct.
The Groton School, Groton, Mass.
St. Andrews School, Newtown De.
Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, Mass.
Westminster Academy, Simsbury, Ct.

We understand that this is an enormous inconvenience, therefore, our college counseling office will be available for consultation if assistance is necessary in the determination of the proper school for your child's continuing education.

You will be receiving more information regarding this course of action within the next two weeks. We apologize immensely for the late notification of this decision, however, we thought it in the best interest of the community at large that we allow the 1991-92 academic year to progress as smoothly and completely as possible before this abrupt announcement. Because this is as new for us as it is for you, not only do we expect your calls, but we encourage you to contact the school with any comments or questions you may have regarding the contents of this letter. Thank you for your time and we apologize sincerely for this inconvenience.

Warmest Regards,

Josiah Bunting

Josiah Bunting-Headmaster: (h) 609-896-8842, (w) 609-895-2085
J. Martin Doggett-Dean of Students: (h) 609-896-1596, (w) 609-895-2068
Graham Cole-Dean of Faculty: (h) 609-896-1307, (w) 609-895-2061
James T. Adams-Asst. Headmaster: (h) 609-896-2972, (w) 609-895-2085
The Lawrenceville School: (609) 896-0400
College Counseling (contact above number)
Head Master Bunting informed his colleagues of the prank when the phone calls started coming in: “The prose is workmanlike, marred only by the odd solecism on page two, by which time most readers (to judge from my phone calls last night) have already reached for the phone or gone ballistic.”

Reputedly among the top 10 pranks, the command “BEAT HILL” in eight-foot-high letters mysteriously appeared on the roof of the Old Gym on the eve of the 1959 Lawrenceville-Hill game. Attributed to “Lockwood’s Marauders,” Robert W. Lockwood ’60 — and especially Lockwood’s parents and his fellow conspirators — denied knowledge of said event, having “…spent that very evening perfecting their facility with Latin verb conjugation.” Big Red rallied to the call, sending Hill back to Pottstown burdened with a 22-14 loss.

Head Master McClellan commented in the 1960 Olla Pod, “In an incautious moment last summer, just after my appointment as Head Master was announced, I told a Newsweek reporter that I lamented the intense pressures which tended to take some of the joy of life out of our School community. We do not have and are unlikely to have good natured pranks, I said. I thought that this was really quite broadminded of me in face of my new responsibilities but did not realize that every last boy in School would find a personal mission for himself in this sentiment. I take it all back. There is plenty of room for good natured pranks in School, and the question now is, ‘How many pranks can a Head Master stand per term?’ The magnificent ‘Beat Hill’ sign on the Old Gym roof, Mr. Wick’s Volkswagen in the halls of Upper, The Jigger sign transplanted to the Esplanade; these events alone make the year memorable.”

Senior Prom

A century before Lawrenceville began admitting girls, proms were held on special weekends when the boys could spend time in polite society with members of the opposite sex. The event known as the “Prom” changed many times throughout the School’s history, affected by the events of the outside world.

Lawrenceville’s first dance was in 1885, sponsored by Woodhull House. The first dance to be called a “prom” took place at Commencement, in 1901. Soon after the turn of the century, proms were held two or
three times each year, and until 1969 *The Lawrence* published a list of boys and their dates.

Dates and their chaperones usually traveled by train to the Trenton station, where the boys would pick them up and take them back to Lawrenceville on the trolley. Starting in 1934 and for the next 40 years, the Prom was a three-day event. It often began on Friday with a sports event, followed by a late-afternoon “tea dance” and a Periwig performance during the weekend. The highlight of the weekend was a formal dance on Saturday night that lasted until 3:00 a.m. In the first half of the century, female guests carried dance cards with a schedule of dance partners for the night. The November 25, 1927 issue of *The Lawrence* recounts the weekend’s

Prom:

They had a live orchestra, which played untiringly, varying their program with the latest popular pieces and some of several years ago. Among the most popular pieces was a variation of the School Marching Song which was excellently done … The orchestra was located in the center of the floor … surrounded by palms. The guests came Saturday after lunch, danced until dinner, then reassembled for the evening dance that would continue until midnight.

During World War II, Lawrenceville cancelled the Prom for several years due to “transportation problems.” When it resumed in 1944,
among the fall Prom guests was Grace Kelly of Germantown, Pennsylvania, soon-to-be renowned actress and Princess of Monaco, attending with Joseph Flanigan ’48 of Cleve House. Before the advent of disc jockeys, Lawrenceville proms featured live music, and Doris Day, Les Brown and Gordon Drake performed at the same prom one year.

Today, Senior Prom is a one-night event, featuring a pre-prom party on campus with family, friends and photographers invited. Recently, the School has arranged for the seniors and their dates to board a cruise ship in New York Harbor for dinner and dancing before returning to campus for the night.

Shell Form

The Shell Form, also known as the “Lower First” Form, was equivalent to the modern seventh grade. At Lawrenceville, it existed in 1883, and then again from 1939 until 1957.

In 1888, Head Master James Cameron Mackenzie proposed adding an additional Form of younger boys around ages 12 or 13 to the School, but the Board of Trustees did not make a decision on the matter. The School remained a four-year School: First Form (9th grade), Second Form (10th grade), Third Form (11th grade) and Fourth Form (12th grade) or “graduating class.” In 1904, his successor, Dr. McPherson, added an additional Form for 12- and 13-year-old boys (8th grade), adding a year to Lawrenceville’s four-year course. The graduating class living in Upper then became the Fifth Form instead of the Fourth Form and the youngest boys (8th grade) became the First Form. The other three Forms simply “moved up.”

In 1939 Head Master Allan Vanderhoof Heely H’97 ’27 established a small form to help prepare students for Lawrenceville. This became known as Lower First Form or Shell Form — equivalent to a seventh grade — which continued until 1957.

Soggies

According to Science Master and Director of Lower School Jack Devlin H’66, soggies were “aqueous inter-cubical missiles crafted from a delicate balance of water and toilet paper.”

Soggy fights were a key element in Lower School life. Often launched in the air towards a neighboring cubicle, they would stick to the walls or furniture of the unsuspecting recipient. Soggies weren’t the only objects flying over the walls of the “Plywood Jungle.” The central supporting rafter provided hours of entertainment through its extraordinary ability to carry vibrations down the length of its beam. Paper cups were filled with water and then placed on the supporting rafter above an innocent head. The beam would then be hammered elsewhere and the vibrations would cause the paper cups to spill and subsequently douse those underneath.
‘Splad Ball

In springtime in the late ’50s, and before Building and Grounds put up the green awning that covered the length of Upper’s front porch, Fifth Formers played a game called ‘splad ball. Students tossed a tennis ball over one awning pipe and scored points by hitting the next pipe down the Esplanade.

Trolley Lines

Between 1899 and 1940, two trolleys passed through Lawrenceville on the Princeton-Trenton line. The “Old Line” Trolley traveled along Main Street, arriving in Princeton near the current “Dinky” Station. The “Princeton Fast Line,” also called the “Johnson Trolley,” passed through Lawrenceville several hundred yards west of the Old Line and ended at Witherspoon Street in Princeton.

The Old Line terminated service in 1930 and was replaced by a Trenton Transit bus. The Fast Line ended passenger service in 1940 but continued as a freight line, hauling coal to The Lawrenceville Fuel Company into the 1970s.

The trip from Trenton to Princeton took about 40 minutes by trolley, and as many as a million passengers a year used the service in its early years. The fare was 10 cents. The former power station for the trolley line, located on Lawrenceville-Pennington Road, is now an office building.

Valedictorian

A valedictorian is selected from among the strongest students of each graduating class by the Fifth Form housemasters and Day Advisors in consultation with the Student Council. The term is derived from the Latin vale dicere, meaning “to say farewell,” as the valedictorian traditionally gives a final address at graduation to the class.

See Valedictorians List on page 207
This large portrait of a young girl was painted in 2003 by the noted American artist Thomas Buechner ’44 P ’73. The subject is a somewhat androgynous adolescent girl who looks like she’s ready to play baseball. Buechner was fond of making the viewer wonder, “What will she become?” She is painted in a classic contrapposto pose. This style is used in the visual arts to describe a human figure standing with most of its weight on one foot so that its shoulders and arms twist off-axis from the hips and legs. This gives the figure a more dynamic or alternatively relaxed appearance. The painting is located in Abbott Dining Hall.

The Work Program

With the advent of World War II, Head Master Allan V. Heely H ’97 ’27 saw an opportunity to institute a self-help program which would, he reported, “yield dividends and social education.” It would reduce operating costs and compensate for the increasing loss of maintenance workers to the military.

The first step was the establishment of a work program in which boys would work two one-hour sessions a week on the athletic fields, in academic offices or on general School grounds. Included were clerical work in School offices, snow removal, blackboard cleaning, leaf cleanup and lawn cutting. Faculty members were assigned as foremen. Specific hours were set for weekdays and for Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

In the dining halls students replaced School employees by waiting on tables, and in the morning period between breakfast and the first class, boys were required to make their beds and clean up their rooms. There had been a maid service that was eliminated during the war.

The work program also included courses such as the Principles and Practices of Field Artillery, Navigation, Pistol Shooting, War Geography, Radio Communication and War Economy to prepare Lawrenceville boys for eventual military service. Deflection Gunnery on the skeet field was begun in 1943 along with Physics, Trigonometry and Aircraft Maintenance.
Dulce et Decorum est Pro Patria Mori

Spanish American War

Gerard Merrick Ives ’92
Francis Leiber, M.D. ’88
Dennis Mahan Michie ’88
Walter Bernard Van Zandt ’88

World War I

Campbell Elias Babcock ’87
Samuel Dennison Babcock ’93
Garrett Cochran ’94
George Frederick Norton ’94
James Knight Nichols ’99
Frederick Campbell Colston ’00
Phillip Johnston Scudder ’01
Alexander Pope Humphrey, Jr. ’01
Talcott Hunt Clarke ’03
Carl Martin Williams ’03
Howard Killsome Harris ’06
Raymond Whiton Thompson ’06
James Jackson Porter ’07
Robert Eugene Fiscoff ’08
Ammi Wright Lancashire ’08
John Lyons Mayer ’08
Robert Lincoln Campbell ’09
William Clinton Story ’09
Walton Kimball Smith ’10
James G. Zimmerman ’10
Philip James Davidson ’11
James Alfred Holden ’11
Cornelius John McCarthy ’11
Edwin Thorpe Van Dusen ’11
William Henry Crossius ’12
Mortimer Park Crane ’13
Arthur Brooks McCleve ’13
Edgar Harold Loud ’13
Jarvis Jenness Offutt ’13
James Dana Paull ’13

Cabell Breckenridge Ten Eyck ’13
Robert Ambrose Boll ’14
Newell Rodney Fiske ’14
Perry Ross ’14
Joseph Waterhouse ’14
Frederick George Wilmens ’14
Everett Townsend Young ’14
Richard Ashley Blodgett ’15
Joseph Staunton Craig ’15
Gerald Provost Thomas ’15
George William West Berriman ’16
Donald Guild Bishop ’16
Alexander Brown Bell ’17
Joseph Benson Graham ’16
George Elmer Blakeslee ’17
John Marder Perry ’18
Barton Wilkinson Elliott ’19
Alfred Moore Scales, Jr. ’20

World War II

Ferris Fleming Hamilton’07
Joseph Weldon Bailey ’11
Hanford Nichols Lockwood Jr. ’16
George Dewey Simon ’17
Preston Samuel Moore ’19
Philip Joyce ’24
Theodore Frelinghuysen ’27
Henry Escher Jr. ’30
Richard Atkinson Claybook ’31
Arthur Duane Jones ’31
Louis William Rosensteil ’31
Robert Lee Nevitt ’32
Eugene Cowles Pomeroy Jr. ’32
Josiah Morris Baldwin Jr. ’33
Rogers Kirk Young ’33
Edward Bosner Cochran ’34
Sam Reynolds Marks Jr. ’34
Philip Elliott Stewart ’34
The Lawrenceville Lexicon

Kemble White Jr. ’34
John Phillip Bartlett ’35
Daniel Bernard Bleser ’35
David Miles Lustig ’35
James Ebaugh McMillan ’35
Robert Meeker Reed ’35
Montague Bourne Waterhouse ’35
Henry Bunn ’36
Robert Scrymser Macdonald ’36
Gilbert Vivian Micholls ’36
Robert Lucien Shedden ’36
Jacques Rodney Eisner ’37
Percy Meredith Hall Jr. ’37
Walter Doornink Idema Jr. ’37
Robert Martin Proctor ’37
William Gunn Shepherd Jr. ’37
Howard Anthony Smith Jr ’37
Arthur Peter Adams ’38
Thomas Kelley Brown ’38
Ruud Robertson Brill ’39
Maurice Kirby Collette ’39
Harry Llewellyn Evans Jr. ’39
Donald Glendale Griffin ’39
Douglas Dennison Shackleton ’39
Ernest Robinson Ackerman ’40
Mark Hall ’40
Charles Alfred Higgins Jr. ’40
Berry Knight ’40
John Joseph Landsberg ’40
Edward Edgar Lowery Jr. ’40
William Graves Robertson ’40
Donald Nichols Sharp ’40
John Hylan Sinnott ’40
George Parker Toms Jr. ’40
Derrick Tilton Vail III ’40

John Francis Burke ’41
Douglas Metcalf Congelton ’41
John Andrew Eckert III ’41
Carl Stewart Lawton Jr. ’41
William Howard Stovall Jr. ’41
Robert James Wilson ’41
William Frederick Alworth ’42
Tobias Arthur K Barno Jr. ’43
William H. Culpepper Lee ’43
William Purcell Abbott ’44
Donald Edward Fuller ’44
David Mixsell ’44
Frederick Robert Toewater ’44

Korea

William M. Murphy ’39
Eugene J. Murphy ’42
George Stevens Brainard ’43
Carl P. Schmidt ’43
Courtney C. Davis, Jr. ’44
Robert W. Allen ’44
John C. F. Walker ’45
Warren Webster III ’46
David A. Crawford, Jr. ’46
Henry Walling, Jr. ’46
James N. Ramsey, Jr. ’47
Gerrit L. Schoonmaker ’49

Vietnam

Hugh G. Lobit ’51
David J. Decker ’56 P ’82 ’84
Sean Flynn ’60
Richard Warren Pershing ’62
Head Masters
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(1810–1834)

Dr. Brown was the founder and first Head Master of The Lawrenceville School, which was known at first as the Academy of Maidenhead. Born in Pluckemin, New Jersey, in 1784, he graduated in 1802 from the College of New Jersey, (as Princeton was then called), studied medicine, and then turned to the ministry. He studied theology under Dr. John Woodhull, was ordained by the New Brunswick presbytery and made pastor at Maidenhead in 1807. Soon after taking charge of the church, he decided that he could add to the comfort and security of his family and advance the cause of education by starting a school (he had tried growing silkworms with little success). Academic institutions were springing up in this country during the early 19th century. The revival of Puritanism in the 18th century, known as the “Great Awakening,” led to the establishment of grammar schools throughout New Jersey, which was still a royal colony at this time. Until then, the colonial system of education was designed for the colonial gentry and grammar schools existed solely as preparation for college. It was as a Puritan academy that Dr. Brown created The Academy of Maindenhead Teachers. It remains today the oldest private boarding academy in New Jersey and the third-oldest in the country; only Phillips Academy (1778) and Phillips Exeter Academy (1781) are older.

Officially incorporated in 1808, the School opened for instruction in 1810 with nine boys. The students lived with families in the neighborhood until 1814, when Dr. Brown built Hamill House to accommodate 25 boys. Dr. Brown was described as being of Huguenot descent, a sincere Christian and a good man, yet, a little too fond of the “birch.” He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey and one of the incorporators of the Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1816, he became a leading proponent for changing the township name from Maidenhead to Lawrence, in honor of its naval hero, Captain James Lawrence.

His educational theories stressed the dangers of sending sons to college too soon and the complexity of the teacher’s problems. Through it all ran an emphasis on piety, and he described the School as “a little world ... (and) a teacher is an observer of all that takes place within it. Within these narrow limits and in the character and conduct of the
small company that surrounds him from day to day, he may see partially exhibited, the talents, designs, passions and machinations of all descriptions of persons who display themselves on the theatre of life.”

In 1829, Dr. Brown resigned his pastorship to devote himself full time to his School — now called the Lawrenceville High School — which had grown to 80 students, many from as far away as Ohio, Texas and Cuba. He introduced instruction in “gymnasium” and “horsemanship and riding carriages” to the curriculum as a way to “improve health and inspire cheerfulness among the pupils,” and raised the age of admission from five to six years. The number of students in each class was set at 10 and the expanded curriculum included Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, German, Italian, English, moral and natural philosophy, political economy, mathematics, rhetoric, elocution, geography, history and civil engineering.

In 1833, Dr. Brown’s son, Rezeau, and his wife, Mary, both died. Mrs. Brown held a special place in Lawrenceville’s founding. Dr. Hamill, one of the School’s later Head Masters, said of her, “We cannot leave this part of our theme without recording the important relations to the institution borne by Mrs. Mary Brown. She was its female head for nearly a quarter of a century. Her memory is precious and is sweetly embalmed in this community and in the recollection of every youth that was a pupil in the institution while she sustained any relation to it. She was known only to be beloved and held in the highest esteem. With a well balanced mind which was highly cultivated, she was admirably fitted for her position and exerted an influence which was extensively felt.”

In October 1834, Dr. Brown sold the School, its buildings and 40 acres for $8,500 to Alexander Hamilton Phillips, the School’s principal and a member of the great New England family that had founded Andover and Exeter.

In 1842 he moved to Mount Holly, and subsequently to Trenton, where he devoted his time principally to literary work. Among his publications are Life of Robert Finley, D. D., The Unity of the Human Race, and also an Historical Vindication of the Abrogation of the Plan of Union by the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Philadelphia, 1855).

Dr. Brown was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society and was one of the original members of the American Bible Society.

He died in Trenton on April 19, 1861, and he and his second wife, Jane A. Brown, were buried in Mercer Cemetery, across from the train station and Pete Lorenzo’s Steakhouse, in Trenton.

In 2010, as part of the School’s Bicentennial Celebration, the Alumni Association removed Reverend Brown and his family from the defunct Mercer Cemetery and reinterred them in The Lawrence Cemetery, just north of the School.
Allexander Hamilton Phillips (1834–1837)

Mr. Phillips was born in Montgomery County, New York, in 1804. Members of the Phillips family were among the earliest settlers of Maidenhead and were a branch of the New England family that founded Andover and Exeter. An 1825 graduate of Union College, he studied at the Princeton Theological Seminary where he met Dr. Brown, a trustee there. In 1832 Mr. Phillips was named co-principal of the Lawrenceville High School, as Lawrenceville was known at that time.

In 1834, Dr. Brown sold the School, its buildings, and 40 acres to Mr. Phillips for $8,500. The new principal experienced financial difficulties that were not helped by the opening of another boarding school in Howe’s Tavern, across the street from the church. Additionally, when James H. Porter, who left the faculty in 1834 to found the Lawrenceville Female Seminary in Davis House just north of the School, died suddenly, Mr. Phillips became principal for both schools, spending the mornings at the Seminary and the afternoons at the “High School.” At this time, Samuel M. Hamill came to teach at Lawrenceville, replacing Mr. Porter.

In 1836, Mr. Phillips produced the School’s first publication, the Triennial Catalog. In it he listed the names and home states for 152 students:

- Lawrenceville 10
- Trenton 13
- Other NJ Towns 21
- New York City 27
- New York State 3
- Philadelphia 23
- Pennsylvania 41
- South Carolina 3
- Louisiana 2
- District of Columbia 2
- Tennessee 2
- North Carolina 1
- Alabama 1
- Cuba 3

He also mentioned a library from which pupils were permitted to draw books twice a week as well as daily examinations by the principal. Parents and guardians were encouraged to attend weekly examinations, and pupils were supposed to read from Scripture twice daily and attend morning and evening worship. Mr. Phillip’s most distinguished alumni were Joel Parker and Rodman Price, both governors of New Jersey, and Charles and Henry Scribner, founders of the publishing house that bears their name.

In 1837, he sold the School to Samuel M. Hamill and his oldest brother, the Reverend Hugh Hamill. Mr. Phillips moved to Texas and became one of the then-republic’s
Samuel McClintock Hamill
(1837–1882)

In 1837, Alexander Hamilton Phillips sold the School to Samuel Hamill and his brother, Rev. Hugh Hamill, as “co-principals.” Samuel Hamill is often described as one of this country’s greatest “schoolmasters.” His wise and tolerant government at Lawrenceville spanned almost 50 years and resulted in a period of rapid growth.

Born in 1812 in nearby Norristown, Pennsylvania, he studied at the Academy of Norristown and then with private tutors. In 1830, he entered Jefferson College (now Washington and Jefferson College), where he graduated with distinction. A year after taking over the School, he married Matilda Green, the niece of John Cleve Green ’16, who was described as “a lady endowed with those gifts and graces that were especially needed in the wife of the principal of such an institution.”

In 1837, Dr. Hamill (he would receive a Doctor of Divinity from Hanover [Indiana] College in 1864) renamed the School the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School, reflecting the increasing industrialization in Trenton, New York and Philadelphia. Thus, mathematics and natural science took their place alongside classical languages, rhetoric and elocution. In the mid-18th century, eight new subjects — geography, English grammar, algebra, geometry, ancient physical geography, English composition and United States history — were added to the School’s curriculum when they became Princeton admission requirements. Dr. Hamill’s reputation and fame gave him prominence in the growing public school movement in the mid-19th century. In an address to the National Convention of the Friends of Public Education in Philadelphia in 1850, he set forth his four points of good school government: “Do not let students sit facing each other; Let them sit with their backs to the teacher’s platform; Corporal punishment is admissible and necessary in a system of school government; and Let the heart be cultivated.” Dr. Hamill’s favorite weapon for corporal punishment was a missionary pamphlet.

At the Semicentennial in 1860,
the catalogue listed 1,090 alumni, including 21 from Louisiana, 18 from Georgia, 16 from Ohio, as well as “international” students from Cuba (five), Brazil (four), England (two) and 11 from the Cherokee Nation. At that celebration, Dr. Hamill oversaw the creation of the School’s first “Alumni Association.”

Most Victorian schoolmasters emphasized formality and inflexible discipline, but Dr. Hamill’s great success has often been attributed to the warm relationships he developed with his students. In everyday conversation among the boys, Dr. Hamill came to be known as “Sammy.” The reminiscences of General Alfred A. Woodhull ’54, a distinguished American Army surgeon, include a tribute to Dr. Hamill, lauding him for treating his pupils with fatherly kindness and earning their loyalty and their respect.

Dr. Hamill helped establish the first extracurricular activities at Lawrenceville. The first literary society, the Calliopean Society, was followed shortly by the Philomathean Society. Thus, debating became the first School “sport.” These were followed by the Young Men’s Christian Society, a Bible Society and the Temperance Society. In addition, Dr. and Mrs. Hamill regularly welcomed the boys into the parlor of their home on the second floor of Hamill House where there were games, singing and storytelling and where they listened to music. For the older boys, there were, from time to time, more formal parties with the young ladies from the Female Seminary. These sometimes took the form of skating on the Pond.

In 1879, the residuary legatees to the estate of John Cleve Green ’16, agreed to purchase the School from Dr. Hamill for $25,000 and asked him to continue as principal until they could find a new head of school, which they did when they secured the services of James C. Mackenzie, Ph.D. Dr. Hamill gave his last commencement address in 1883 and then built a home in the orchard behind Foundation House. In the winter of 1887, his house burned to the ground along with all the School records. On April 18, 1888, he and Mrs. Hamill celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and on September 20, 1889, at age 77, he died in his sleep. He is buried in the Lawrence Cemetery, just north of the School.

**James Cameron Mackenzie (1882–1899)**

When the residuary legatees for the estate of John Cleve Green ’16 purchased the School from Head Master Samuel Hamill in 1879, it became clear that the “Founders,” as they became known, were intent on building a preparatory school for Princeton, of which three Founders were to become trustees. Their object was to create in the middle states a New England-like school similar to Exeter or Andover. At first their plans called for razing the old School buildings, an idea that was later abandoned.
The Founders first step was to hire Dr. James Cameron Mackenzie. Dr. Mackenzie was born in Aberdeen, Scotland in 1852. His mother brought his brother and him to the area around Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, when he was six years old. He had no formal schooling, and educated himself while working as a clerk in a local bookstore. In 1870, at 18, he applied for admission to Exeter and was admitted to the Class of 1873. After graduation, he became Associate Principal of Wilkes-Barre Institute, a school for girls. The next year, he entered Lafayette College and graduated as its valedictorian in 1878. In 1880, he married Ella Smith of Wilkes-Barre and two years later earned a Ph.D. from Lafayette. Turning down teaching offers at Grinnell College and Columbia, he went back to Wilkes-Barre as Head of the Institute. It was his outstanding success there that brought him to the attention of the legatees of the Green estate who brought him to Lawrenceville in the fall of 1882.

Having been given virtually unlimited resources from the Green estate, Dr. Mackenzie proposed a new plan for Lawrenceville. Its distinguishing feature was to be a “house system” patterned after that found in British schools like Rugby or Eton and in sharp contrast to the prevalent American system found at Exeter and Andover of large, indifferent dormitories for all. Mackenzie called them “separate homes” and felt that they should be large enough to house a teacher and his family and not more than 25 boys. He also called for one dormitory for the “more matured” students to prepare them for college living. In addition, he envisioned a main building, a scientific building, a gymnasium, a bath house, a laundry and a chapel which he called the most novel feature of his recommendations.

Officially assuming the Head Mastership in the fall of 1883, he “refounded” Lawrenceville with 112 students and four new masters who lived with the boys in rented houses in the village until the houses designed by Peabody & Stearns and sited by Frederick Law Olmstead, were finished on the Circle in 1885. Other buildings built at that time were Memorial Hall; Foundation House; the Bath House; Upper (1892), originally known as Caleb Smith Hall; and Edith Memorial Chapel (1895). In 1894, he purchased the Mershon Farm, where the golf course is now, and the land north of the Pond was graded for a proper athletic field.

For the students, he set up scholarships and sought to avoid any arrangements that would imply “lines of caste.” He established for the first time the system of “Forms,” four in all, and created three courses of study: Classical, Scientific and
English, the last one designed for those who were not going on to college. Physical exercise became mandatory and athletics at Lawrenceville became formalized; lacrosse, baseball and football all emerged as serious interscholastic events. In 1889, William George, a Princeton All-American, became football coach and a cage was built southwest of Memorial Hall to allow for infield practice when it rained. An oval track was built behind Hamill, and beyond, to the west, was a baseball/football field. The first inter-House baseball game was played in 1885; the final score was Cleve 8, Davis 7.

By 1898, enrollment reached 362 with 22 faculty members. Tuition was $650. That year, Nicholas Murray Butler (philosopher, diplomat, educator-president of Columbia University, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize) wrote, “[Lawrenceville] is the largest and best equipped of any secondary school in America.”

Dr. Mackenzie became one of the pre-eminent educators of his time. He was one of the three organizers, and president in 1897, of the Headmasters’ Association. In 1898, he was president of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, and at the time of the Chicago World’s Fair (1893), he served as chairman of the International Congress of Secondary Education.

While at Lawrenceville, he was offered the superintendency of the Philadelphia Public Schools, the principalship of Exeter and the presidency of Lafayette, all of which he turned down to remain at Lawrenceville.

In 1899, Dr. Mackenzie resigned. The last of the Founders had died and title to the land and endowment of the School for the first time was conveyed to the Board of Trustees, a corporate entity independent of individual persons. After a few months abroad, he was made director of Tome Institute in Port Deposit, Maryland. In 1901, he founded the Mackenzie School at Dobbs Ferry, New York, serving as its director. He spoke at his grandson’s graduation from the School in 1927. Dr. Mackenzie, the creator of modern Lawrenceville, died in 1931. He and his wife Ella are buried in the Lawrence Cemetery, just north of the School.

**Simon John McPherson (1899–1919)**

Simon John McPherson was born in 1850 in Monroe County, New York. His family immigrated to New York from Scotland 50 years before and founded a Scottish colony on land granted by the Mohawk Indians. His father was a farmer, an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a leader in his community. At 14, he attended the Academic Institute in Le Roy, New York, then on to Falley Seminary in Fulton, New York. He
graduated at the head of his class from Princeton in 1874 with a final grade of 99.3 percent. Originally in the Class of 1873, he was forced to miss his junior year when he caught pneumonia. He then entered the Princeton Theological Seminary and graduated in 1878. He received an A.M. from Princeton in 1879 and a D.D. in 1896.

He married Lucy Bell Harmon of Danville, Illinois and was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, New Jersey. In 1883 he and Lucy moved to Chicago where he served as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church for 17 years. He was a trustee of Lake Forest College, a member of the Chicago Educational Commission and a University preacher at Harvard. In 1899, he turned down the presidency of the McCormick Seminary to come to Lawrenceville.

Dr. McPherson took slow and steady control of the School. His management of the School was described as “pastoral.” He emphasized the personal, rather than the scholastic standard of the School. Secret societies were closed and hazing virtually disappeared, but new smoking rooms were allowed in Upper and the Houses. A new penal system was established that made punishment for slight offenders lighter and heavier for the persistent offenders. A Cum Laude Society was established to encourage and reward the most able students. Dr. McPherson also created a Student Council. Elected to the Board of Trustees in 1900, he worked closely with them to establish a First Form for boys aged 12 and 13. The graduating class then became the Fifth Form. In 1902, a new gymnasium with swimming tank and modern equipment was opened. In 1904, the School had an enrollment of 400 boys. The impression Dr. McPherson made on the masters and the boys earned him the nickname “King.”

Personal health issues forced Dr. McPherson to take several extended leaves, and in 1909 the trustees appointed Charles Henry Raymond, Head of the Elocution Department, to assume the duties of Head Master. In May 1910, the School celebrated its Centennial. Dr. McPherson returned and presided over a gathering of over 600 alumni who played sports with the students and marched through campus. The students were relocated to 48 tents set up on the golf course so the returning alumni could live in their old rooms. Celebratory addresses were given by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, and the Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody, then headmaster of Groton School.

In 1916, the World War began to affect life at School, and one-half of the Fifth Formers left to enlist in military service. Drill was made mandatory in 1917 and the boys were
required to wear uniforms. In 1918, an influenza epidemic assailed the entire School. The School’s physician was in the service and the substituting physician died early during the epidemic. Virtually all the Houses were turned into infirmaries, and Dr. McPherson, whose frail health had caused him to take a leave a year earlier, fell ill himself and died in January 1919. It was said of him, “He saved others. Himself he could not save.” Dr. McPherson was the only School casualty of the great epidemic. He is buried in the Lawrence Cemetery, just north of the School.

William James George, the Assistant Head Master, assumed the Head Master duties until Mather Almon Abbott left Yale to become Lawrenceville’s sixth Head Master in October 1919.

**DR. MATHER ALMON ABBOTT**

(1919–1934)

Canadian-born, with an Oxford degree in classics, “the Bott,” as he was apprehensively referred to by a generation of Lawrenceville boys, was maniacally committed to athletics and high scholarship. Mather Abbott took his Christian name from his mother’s ancestors, Cotton and Increase Mather. On his father’s side he was the scion of English clergy. His father, the Reverend John Abbott, was sent by the Church of England to be the rector of St. Luke’s Cathedral in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mather Abbott was born there in 1874.

Before coming to Lawrenceville, Dr. Abbott taught Latin at Groton School and then Yale, where he also coached crew. One of his Groton students was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who arrived as a Third Former the same year Abbott joined the faculty and came to respect the even-handed way in which the young master dispensed justice: “Another thing we all realized was that he did not play favorites,” wrote the future president, “and during my four years with him at school I gained increasing respect for him, not only as an excellent teacher, but also as a fine man in the best sense of the word.”

Soon after taking over as Lawrenceville’s sixth Head Master, on November 17, 1919, Dr. Abbott launched a fervent crusade against slackness of all kinds. “The place was a kind of Augean stable, much in need of cleaning, and the Bott got right to it,” said John Langhorne ’24. Indeed, his first act upon arriv-
ing on the Lawrenceville campus was to banish a Hollywood film crew he found shooting there. He strengthened the School’s athletic program and oversaw the building of the Lower School, the John Dixon Library, the Fathers Building (Pop Hall) and two new Circle Houses, Raymond and Dawes. But he did not confine his crusading to campus. His campaign against Prohibition made him serious enemies, including, rumor had it, Al Capone. He received many crank calls and angry letters, but would not be deterred. He explained his reasoning thus: “The [18th] amendment is causing young people to ‘drink’ because it is the ‘thing to do,’ the ‘sporting thing,’ etc. because old and young feel the same way about an amendment that never should have been passed.”

Dr. Abbott’s insistence on hard work and discipline was not always appreciated, even by hand-picked members of the faculty. The great playwright Thornton Wilder, who was hired in 1921 to teach French and serve in Davis House, did not get along with Dr. Abbott. The Head Master rode Wilder about his boys’ grades and disciplinary infractions. Wilder, for his part, felt that Dr. Abbott was “brutal and impetuous.” Wilder later avenged himself on the Head Master by satirizing him in his novel The Eighth Day.

Dr. Abbott resigned in the winter of 1927 over a dispute with the Trustees about who would manage the School doctor. Indeed, his retirement had been announced in The New York Times before the School’s Trustees gathered to implore him to stay on, which he did.

He died on May 17, 1934, not in the hail of Tommy gun fire that many feared would be his fate, but of simple exhaustion, after yet another week of exhorting his boys on the playing fields and in the classroom. Dr. Abbott, his wife Elsie Twinings Abbott and their daughter Elizabeth are buried in The Old Cemetery in East Haven, Connecticut. His tombstone includes the prayer: “Well done thou good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.”

Whatever people thought of him personally, no one questioned the Bott’s devotion to “his boys.” They truly were his life.

Allan Vanderhoef Heely H’97 ’27 (1934–1959)

In October 1934, following Dr. Abbott’s death, the Trustees elected Allan Vanderhoef Heely H’97 ’27 Lawrenceville’s seventh Head Master. Lawrenceville knew “The Bott’s” shoes would be hard to fill. Allan Heely, 37, was a tall, husky, popular assistant dean at Phillips Academy, Andover. Son of a Manhattan banker, Head Master Heely prepared at Andover and Yale, Class of 1919. At Yale, he was an editor of The Record, Junior Prom Committee Chairman, and Student Council member. He was voted the most popular man in his class. Five years in Manhattan convinced him that he was cut out for
neither the advertising nor the dry goods business. He went back to Andover in 1924 to teach English, indulge his taste for "books, the theatre, music, people." He took a leave of absence from Andover to spend a year at Oxford and then earned an M.A. at Columbia. Returning to Andover, he made friends with his boys by coaching intramural track teams and the dramatic club.

He began at Lawrenceville, on Thanksgiving Day, 1934, with scholarly caution: "I am unacquainted with the set-up at Lawrenceville. I shall not go there with any plans to impart but simply with a desire to learn the situation and do whatever seems necessary."

In June 1927, he married Frances (Pattie) Torrey Thompson of Andover, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Heely were known as most gracious hosts to the students. Mrs. Heely made a point of memorizing all new students' picture and their biographies and was renowned for stopping students on campus, calling them by name and inquiring about their families.

The Head Master made a serious effort to socialize with his senior students, inviting them to tea every afternoon and coffee after Sunday chapel. He and School Chaplain Dr. Erdman Harris H’43 often played piano duets and sang witty songs of their own composition. He invited famous guests from New York and Philadelphia; Jacques Barzun, who taught Columbia’s “Great Books” course and was Provost at Columbia, was a memorable example. The Heelys strongly felt that education was the basis for character development. What might have appeared quaint Victorian ceremonies were really conscious efforts to create a role model for the entire campus.

Beyond Lawrenceville, Dr. Heely was a much admired and well-known spokesman for private independent education. In his book, Why Private School?, published in 1951 and reprinted in Harpers Magazine, he spoke of independent education in rigorous intellectual and spiritual terms.

One of Mr. Heely’s most important educational achievements was helping create Advanced Placement at colleges. At that time, 90 seniors from Lawrenceville went to Princeton every year, 100 seniors from Andover went to Yale, and about the same number went from Exeter to Harvard. Mr. Heely was fond of visiting Lawrenceville students at these colleges and during one visit to Yale, a recent
Lawrenceville graduate pointed out to Mr. Heely that science courses were not smoothly integrated between secondary schools and colleges. In both chemistry and physics (this student had not taken either course at Lawrenceville) he and his roommate (who had taken these courses at Lawrenceville) were in the same freshman introductory courses at Yale, required before more advanced courses could be taken. Naturally, his roommate had an easier time of it and at the end of the year they were at the same point, and they both felt the other roommate had wasted his time taking the same courses twice. Could Lawrenceville provide appropriate courses that would permit Yale to waive the requirement for some introductory courses, saving educational time for something else? Mr. Heely immediately arranged a dinner for the three headmasters and the three university presidents, at the conclusion of which, Advanced Placement was put into effect. The Advanced Placement system gradually spread, and currently 14,900 secondary schools offer Advanced Placement courses.

The Harkness table, however, was Mr. Heely’s greatest gift to Lawrenceville. In 1935, at the urging of Lewis Perry ’94, then Principal of Exeter, Mr. Heely approached Edward S. Harkness and asked if Harkness would consider funding a conference method of teaching at Lawrenceville, similar to the system he had funded at Exeter. It was Lawrenceville’s 125th (Quasquicentennial) Anniversary and Mr. Harkness agreed. He also offered to fund a new administration building, as the administrative offices in Fathers Building would have to be used for space for the newly designed classrooms. Work to redesign Memorial Hall and Fathers Building proceeded rapidly during the summer of 1936, and in the fall of that year, the Class of 1937 was the first Lawrenceville class to sit around Harkness tables. Mackenzie Building, named in memory of James Cameron Mackenzie, Head Master from 1882-1899, opened that winter.

Head Master Heely had stepped bravely into Dr. Abbott’s shoes, and served the School for 24 years before he passed away in Foundation House in July of 1959. His death had been expected, but was still a great shock to the community. His legacies of gracious, thoughtful behavior and the Harkness table remain important parts of Lawrenceville today.

He and his wife Pattie are buried in Pattie’s family plot in the Glen Dyberry Cemetery in Honesdale, Pennsylvania.

Bruce McClellan 
H’57 ’60 GP’10 
(1959–1986)

Dr. McClellan was born on April 10, 1924 in York, Pennsylvania, the son of a paper company executive and a dedicated community volunteer. He was the third of four children and the only boy. Curiously, his childhood home in nearby Spring Grove,
Pennsylvania, was a virtual replica of Foundation House. As a child, McClellan enjoyed touch football, ice skating, hiking and canoeing, along with lots of reading. He attended York Collegiate Institute through the 10th grade, and while there he met his future bride, Mary Elizabeth; both served on the editorial board of the school newspaper. After graduating from Deerfield, run at the time by its famous 66-year headmaster Frank Boyden, Dr. McClellan attended Williams College, where he majored in English. Between his sophomore and junior years, he joined the Army Air Force. As pilot of a B-24 bomber, he flew many missions over Germany. Returning to Williams, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and then, after one year of teaching at Deerfield, went on to New College, Oxford, as a Rhodes Scholar.

Dr. McClellan was hired by Head Master Allan V. Heely as an English Master in 1950. He served as master of Hamill House from 1953 to 1959 and was the first “insider” since Samuel Hamill to be appointed Head Master. He was also one of the few Head Masters to survive the office and actually retire.

Dr. McClellan profoundly enjoyed being a teacher and taught an English class every term throughout his entire Lawrenceville career. It was important to him to bear in mind that his title had two distinct words, “Head” and “Master,” with the emphasis being placed on the second word, “Master.”

A patient and gifted consensus builder who led by intellect, example and humility, his sense of honesty and fair play encouraged students and colleagues alike to be fully engaged in the Lawrenceville experience. Deeply thoughtful and a masterful communicator, Dr. McClellan enjoyed jogging on the track every day and interacting with students, alumni, faculty and staff whenever he could. He also enjoyed 30-minute mid-day power naps on the couch in the living room of Foundation House, and rumor has it that he actually once napped on the floor of his office in Mackenzie.

With a strong sense of right and wrong, Dr. McClellan was convinced that racial integration was one of the keys to a successful future for Lawrenceville, and he championed the admission of African-Americans in the 1960s. He worked closely with like-minded Trustees to implement this fundamental shift. He remained unflappable through the tumultuous 1960s and guided Lawrenceville calmly through this difficult period in American history.

Dr. McClellan knew that Lawrenceville had to adapt further in order to remain relevant, and in the 1970s he worked with the Trustees to keep the issue of coeducation moving towards its successful implementa-
tion in 1987.

Dr. McClellan’s wife, Mary Elizabeth, supported the School in many ways. Among other things, she is credited with starting the modern trend of independence for faculty spouses. She was also deeply involved in the creation of Parents at Lawrenceville.

On Dr. McClellan’s watch, alumni support, annual giving and the endowment all increased significantly, resulting in increased financial aid, higher faculty salaries and the construction of many important facilities, including the Kirby Arts Center, the Irwin Dining Center, the Corby Math Building, the McGraw Infirmary and the four Crescent Houses, one of which is named in his honor.

Upon his retirement in November 1986, the McClellans departed campus via helicopter from the Keuffel Football Stadium. In Artifacts, a collection of his remarks at various occasions throughout his three decades at Lawrenceville, Dr. McClellan celebrates the divinity of children and the value of teaching that is timeless and remains a high example for all Lawrentians.

Dr. McClellan died in October 2008 in Peterborough, New Hampshire. He is buried in the family gravesite in the Prospect Hill Cemetery in York, Pennsylvania.

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**Josiah Bunting III**

H'37 '88 P'88 '97


When Dr. Bruce McClellan retired in November 1986, the Trustees asked History Master and Dean of Faculty Graham Cole H’87 P’91 ’95 to serve as interim Head Master until a successor to Dr. McClellan could be found. In the spring of 1987, Josiah “Si” Bunting and his wife, Diana, moved into Foundation House.

Si Bunting was born in Philadelphia and raised in Litchfield County, Connecticut. He attended The Hill School in Pennsylvania and the Salisbury School in Connecticut. After high school, he entered the United States Marine Corps. Following his service with the Marines, he went on to the Virginia Military Institute (VMI), where he majored in English and graduated third in his class in 1963. Awarded a Rhodes scholarship, he earned a master’s degree from Oxford University, where he also served as president of the American Students Association.

Si entered the United States Army in 1966, achieving the rank of Major after six years. He was stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, the Republic of South Vietnam (9th Infantry Division) and
West Point, where he was assistant professor of history and social sciences. He served on the faculty of the Naval War College for a year in 1973-74. He also served as president of Briarcliff College (1973-1977) and Hampden-Sydney College (1977-1987).

An agent of many important changes, Si’s first task was to manage the beginnings of coeducation at the School. Girls’ Houses and facilities needed to be built, female faculty hired and trained, and systems put in place for one of the biggest transformations in School history. Under his leadership, Lawrenceville became a model for a successful shift to coeducation.

Next, with the help of the Trustees, Head Master Bunting immediately set about to organize a comprehensive capital fundraising campaign. For the students, scholarship money was greatly increased. On campus, several new buildings were built that enlarged and enhanced educational opportunities: the Bunn Library replaced the John Dixon Library, which was refurbished as an art center (the Gruss Center of Visual Arts); the Clark Music Building was completed; a new science building (Kirby Science) replaced the old one, which was refurbished as a home for Lawrenceville’s history department (the Noyes History Center). New squash courts were built, and the hockey rink was refurbished.

For the faculty, many new teaching chairs were funded and new faculty houses and townhouses were built on Campus Hill, allowing all faculty members to reside on campus and maintain Lawrenceville’s historic residential nature. When concluded, the campaign realized over $120 million, the largest campaign ever conducted by any boarding school and, in real dollars, exceeded the founding gift from the John Cleve Green ’16 Foundation in 1882.

Head Master Bunting is a historian and author. His books include The Advent of Frederick Giles, All Loves Excelling, An Education for Our Time, The Lionheads and Ulysses S. Grant. Maintaining a School tradition, he taught several courses that were very popular with the students, one of which was War and Leaders.

Mr. Bunting emphasized that the Head Master’s primary commitment should be helping students to mature and succeed both in academic achievement and in personal well-being. He advocated a balance between the academic mission and recognizing the benefits of living in a community. Critical of an educational model that rewarded pursuit of personal gain at the expense of responsibility to community, he encouraged a sense of citizenship at the national and international levels. He also advocated student involvement in issues of political importance, and believed in the virtues of military service as a form of responsibility to country.

Si and Diana were much respected and extremely popular on campus.
Foundation House hosted Trustees, alumni, parents and students for all sorts of gatherings. Honoring alumni was important to Head Master Bunting, and at his urging the Alumni Association created its two most important alumni recognition awards: The Aldo Leopold Award, or The Lawrenceville Medal, was first presented in 1991 to James Merrill ’43, one of America’s greatest poets, and the Distinguished Alumnus Award was presented for the first time in 1988 to Linton F. Murdock ’39.

In 1995, Si Bunting accepted the position of Superintendent at VMI, which he held until 2003. At VMI, he served as Professor of Humanities and, echoing his time at Lawrenceville, was responsible for overseeing preparations for the enrollment of VMI’s first female cadets.

In 2004, he was appointed chairman of the National Civic Literacy Board of the Intercollegiate Studies Institute (ISI), and in 2007 became president of ISI’s Lehrman American Studies Center. He is a member of the UNESCO Commission and the National Council of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Bunting is currently president of the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation, a non-profit organization dedicated to supporting scholarly research into violence, aggression and dominance in society.


When Head Master Josiah Bunting resigned in 1995, the Trustees asked trustee and recently retired president of Kenyon College, Philip H. Jordan, Jr. ’50 H’96 P’85 ’90, a noted educator, to become Head Master while they conducted a search for a new Head Master. They were fortunate that he agreed to step in.

Philip Harding Jordan, Jr. was born June 2, 1931 in New York City. His father was a stockbroker, and he moved the family to New Jersey when Dr. Jordan was eight years old. There, Dr. Jordan graduated as valedictorian from The Lawrenceville School in 1950 and went on to attend Princeton University. He graduated from Princeton summa cum laude in 1954 with an A.B. in Philosophy. Dr. Jordan then enrolled at Yale University, where he received an M.A. and Ph.D. in History. During his time at Yale, he was an assistant in instruction and held University and Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames fellowships.

After leaving Yale, Dr. Jordan accepted a position in the history department at Connecticut College, where he taught American and
Modern European history. He was awarded the Salgo-Noren Prize for excellence in teaching in 1965, and he entered the administration of the college in 1968 as Associate Dean of Academic Affairs. After holding this position for a year, Dr. Jordan became Dean of the Faculty at Connecticut College until 1974 when he was chosen to become president of Kenyon College.

Dr. Jordan's tenure at Kenyon was one of great accomplishment. Kenyon asked Dr. Jordan to become its 16th president in February 1975 with the hope that his dedication to excellence in teaching and administration would bring Kenyon into a thriving new age. John P. Craine, chairman of Kenyon's Board of Trustees, described Dr. Jordan to the Kenyon community as “eminently well qualified to carry forward Kenyon's strong academic tradition.” Just two months after officially becoming Kenyon's president, Dr. Jordan was named an Outstanding Educator of America and was nationally honored for his “talent as a teacher, his contributions to research, administrative abilities, civic service, and professional recognition.”

Early in his presidency, Dr. Jordan worked to expand the College fully to integrate women. In an article he wrote for The New York Times in 1977, Dr. Jordan explained that “the leaders in the education of women must be the coeducational colleges, where women can play an active part in working out new roles, aspire to previously closed careers and assert themselves properly in the company of men.” In the 1980s, Jordan began “The Campaign for Kenyon,” raising over $36 million to expand Kenyon's faculty and build a new library. Through a $5.5 million grant from the Olin Foundation, at the time the largest gift ever given to Kenyon, Olin Library was completed in 1986.

The time of Jordan's administration also saw the increase of diversity of Kenyon's faculty and students, as well as the doubling of applicants, raising Kenyon's standards and giving it its high academic reputation. “If I were to say one thing about what I am most proud of, it would be the College's ability to adapt to change,” said Jordan.

The last years of Jordan's administration brought with them a focus on residential life and the construction of the Taft Cottages and renovation of Bexley Apartments. Jordan retired in 1995, after twenty years as Kenyon's president. At the time of Jordan's retirement, John B. McCoy, chairman of Kenyon's Board of Trustees said of him: “Phil Jordan has demonstrated on a daily basis the characteristics of a great college president, as well as an intense affection for the institution he so ably led.”

Dr. Jordan seemed to have taken some of Lawrenceville to Kenyon and, during his time as Head Master at Lawrenceville, he brought some of Kenyon to the School. He continued to refine and improve upon the growing coeducational and residential life at Lawrenceville. The student
body continued to grow and diversify and budgets were balanced. He and his wife Sheila, a remarkable poet, frequently entertained students at Foundation House. Dr. Jordan’s strong leadership and steady application of time-tested Lawrenceville values made the transition between Head Masters Bunting and Cary an easy one. When Head Master Michael Cary arrived, Lawrenceville was in a good place, thanks to Dr. Jordan.

When Dr. Jordan retired, he returned to live at Kenyon. In the summer of 2000, he and his wife Sheila moved to Chebeague Island, Maine, where they currently live. Their son, Philip H. Jordan III ’85, teaches religion and philosophy at Lawrenceville today.

Michael S. Cary
H’47 P’01 ’03

Born and raised in Washburn, Maine, Michael Cary won a scholarship to Bowdoin College where he majored in English, graduating in 1971. He went on to Brown University and earned a master’s degree in teaching, followed by Yale Divinity School, where in 1974 he earned an additional master’s degree in religion. His professional background also includes positions as Assistant Dean of Admission at Amherst College and Assistant Dean of Students at Bates College in Maine, where he met his wife, Jane.

In 1976, Mr. Cary went to Deerfield Academy where he taught history, religion and philosophy and later became Dean of Admission. He was well-known and respected as a true “school man.” He was at the very heart of Deerfield’s shift to coeducation, admitting Deerfield’s first girls and subsequently documenting the transition in the article, “Becoming Coeducational: A Report from Deerfield,” in 1991. This article appeared in tandem with an article about coeducation at Lawrenceville, written by English Master Jim Adams ’65, in a book published by the Klingenstein Center at Columbia University and titled Independent Schools; Independent Thinking.

In 1996, Mr. Cary came to Lawrenceville and was noted for his attention to the faculty and the students. The Houses and house-mastering, long among the most distinctive features of Lawrenceville, received a boost when the Circle and Crescent Houses and the faculty apartments in them were refurbished in 2000-02. Thanks to a gift from Harold McGraw, Jr. ’36, Mr. Cary created the housemaster stipends and ensured that living in a residential House with students continued to be the highest priority for the faculty.

Increasing access to Lawrenceville was also a priority for Mr. Cary. In 2000, with the support of the Trustees, in particular Art Joukowsky ’50 P ’80 and Ted Stanley
'43, Mr. Cary presided over a substantial increase in the availability of financial aid. By focusing on grants and eliminating loans as part of the School’s financial aid package — before many colleges and universities announced similar moves — Lawrenceville became more affordable for a wider base of students.

Besides renovating the Houses, Mr. Cary also completed the Boat House at Mercer Lake, the Clark Music Building, the Gruss Center of Visual Arts and the Noyes History Building. He was committed to providing the entire faculty with their own classrooms, and the additional space accomplished this goal. The arts at Lawrenceville flourished with the completion of these facilities and the addition of faculty dedicated to art and music. Peer schools had built art and music buildings, and now Lawrenceville too was able to attract students with a primary interest in the arts. Mr. Cary also built new international-sized squash courts, the Semans Lawson–Johnston Squash Courts, and replaced the older ones with a state-of-the-art fitness center, the Al-Rashid Fitness Center. Lavino Field House and the hockey rink were also refurbished.

Mr. Cary was most commonly found riding his bicycle around campus and he was fond of attending athletic events and conversing with students. He and Jane often hosted faculty, staff and students at Foundation House. He also introduced a weekly e-mail to the parents.

In 2003, Michael Cary stepped down as Lawrenceville’s 11th Head Master and followed his passion for the outdoors by becoming Executive Director of the Yellowstone Park Foundation. He recently completed two terms as a trustee at Bowdoin College, has worked closely with the Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute in Williamstown, Massachusetts, and returned to teach at Deerfield in 2010. His going-away gift from Lawrenceville was a “Big Red” Neeky Tesla NM composite fiberglass and carbon kayak, which Head Master Cary immediately tested on the Pond and later paddled on the lakes of Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks. He and Jane live in Wilmington, Vermont.


Elizabeth A. Duffy became the 12th Head Master of The Lawrenceville School in July 2003. She is the first woman to be named Head Master at Lawrenceville. Before coming to Lawrenceville, Ms. Duffy was Executive Director of the Ball Foundation, an operating foundation that focuses on K–12 education reform and career development. Prior to the Ball Foundation, she worked at the Woodrow Wilson National Foundation, The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and Princeton University.

Ms. Duffy grew up in North Andover, Massachusetts, and attended North Andover High School,
where she was valedictorian, a class officer, and a three-sport athlete. She then attended Princeton University, where she graduated magna cum laude in molecular biology, and won the Harold Willis Dodds Achievement Prize and The Daily Princetonian Award. She earned a master’s degree in education and an M.B.A. from Stanford. She is the co-author of a variety of articles and two books: The Charitable Nonprofits (Jossey-Bass, 1994) and Crafting A Class: College Admissions and Financial Aid, 1955–1994 (Princeton University Press, 1997).

Ms. Duffy has had a profound impact on Lawrenceville. When she first arrived, she made a point of meeting with each faculty member. This effort not only allowed her to get to know Lawrenceville and her staff, but also helped her build a highly effective administrative team that has enabled her to manage the School effectively. She also traveled extensively to introduce herself to alumni and to learn about their experiences at Lawrenceville.

All of this was great background for planning Lawrenceville’s Bicentennial in 2010. In 2005, with the approval of the Trustees, Ms. Duffy launched a $200 million Bicentennial Campaign that addressed every aspect of the School: financial aid, faculty support, building and facilities, and various program initiatives. Early success and the largest gift ever to Lawrenceville, a $60 million bequest from the Estate of Henry and Janie Woods, completed this effort. Facilities improvements included a new Crescent House (Carter House), a new health and wellness center (the Al-Rashid Health and Wellness Center), two new artificial turf fields, a refurbished football stadium (named for long-time football coach Ken Keuffel), and renovations to Pop Hall, the Chapel and the Chapel organ. As a result of the gift from the Woods Estate, Memorial Hall was rededicated Woods Memorial Hall in spring 2010.

Ms. Duffy serves on the boards of the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, the National Association of Independent Schools, the Cum Laude Society, the Center for the Study of Boys’ and Girls’ Lives at the University of Pennsylvania, and International Schools Services. She is a past board member of Princeton University, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (emerita trustee), and Princeton Project 55. She is a past president of the Eight Schools Association.

Head Master Duffy continues to care for the great traditions at Lawrenceville, and has implemented curricular and financial initiatives that keep it at the forefront of independent secondary education. She and her husband, John Gutman ’79, have two children, Lucy ’19 and Teddy.
Stephen S. Murray H’55 ’65
(2015– )

Stephen S. Murray H’55 ’65 became The Lawrenceville School’s 13th Head Master, on July 1, 2015. Mr. Murray was born in Morristown, New Jersey. He is a 1981 graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy. He went on to receive a bachelor’s degree with honors in French and Political Science in 1985 from Williams College, a master’s degree in education from the Harvard Graduate School of Education in 1987, and a master’s degree in French Literature from the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1990.

Mr. Murray arrived at The Lawrenceville School with deep independent school leadership experience. In his present role as Headmaster of University School in Shaker Heights and Hunting Valley, Ohio, which he has held since 2005, he is responsible for the overall management of the two-campus, K-12 boys’ school of 875 students and 235 faculty and staff.

While at University School, Mr. Murray led two year-long strategic planning efforts centered on faculty excellence, global awareness, innovative education, and transformational improvement to teaching and learning environments. Additionally, he managed a $100 million comprehensive capital campaign, and he more than doubled the University School’s financial aid budget during his tenure.

Beginning in 1990, Mr. Murray taught French at Deerfield Academy and held several of the school’s most senior positions, including Dean of Students, Academic Dean, and Assistant Headmaster. He served as a Faculty Resident and coached Varsity water polo. He also chaired numerous committees while at Deerfield, including the Curriculum Committee, the Academic Honor and Academic Standing Committees, and the Committee on Writing Across the Curriculum.

Mr. Murray served on the boards of numerous not-for-profit and civic institutions, including the Board of the Center for the Study of Boys’ and Girls’ Lives (in collaboration with the University of Pennsylvania), the Board of Citizens’ Academy Charter School in Cleveland, and served on the boards of the Cleveland Council of Independent Schools, the International Boys’ School Coalition, and Camp Agawam.

Mr. Murray is married to Sarah Aldrich Murray from Cambridge, Massachusetts, whom he met at Phillips Exeter Academy. They have five children; Sam, Maggie, James, Grace, and Henry.
The Houses
Carter

Dedicated in the fall of 2010, Carter House became Lawrenceville’s fifth Crescent House. The generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carter ’70 P’01 ’05 allowed the School to distribute Third and Fourth Form girls over five houses rather than the four original Crescent Houses.

The architecture firm RMJM and V. J. Scozzari and Sons designed and worked in tandem to build this new 22,346 square-foot House, which accommodates 30 Third and Fourth Form girls, two faculty families and common space.

Science Master Reuwai Mount Hanewald ’90 is the first housemaster in Carter House. She and her husband Michael ’90 became housemasters in September 2010.

Cleve

Cleve was the first of the five Queen Anne-style Houses built on the Circle. Built in 1885 to hold 24 boys, a housemaster, and his family, this House was named for John Cleve Green ’16, one of the School’s original students. Green, who was successful in the China trade, refounded the School with a gift of $1.25 million in 1882. The House was designed by the most noted architectural firm of the time, Peabody & Stearns of Boston.

Cleve’s colors are green and white and its flag contains symbols of books, quills, keys and winged feet to symbolize scholarship, writing, knowledge and athletic prowess. Boys who live in Cleve are known as “Clevies.” Cleve boasts 15 Trustees, 15 “Head Boys,” and many School presidents. One Cleve tradition holds that only Fifth Formers are allowed to enter the House through the front door.

Perhaps the most important housemaster in Cleve was Science Master and Coach Marshall “Marsh” H. Chambers H’62 P’75. Marsh and his wife Ginnie H’59 ’61 ’62 ’89 lived in Cleve House for 37 years, from 1954 until 1990. Ginnie Chambers still writes to each boy who was in the House each Christmas. She was known for birthday parties and an eggnog party just before winter break.

Cleve House was modernized and enlarged in 1960 with a gift...
The Houses

from Nicholas H. Noyes ’01 at the 150th Anniversary of the School and again in 2003 as a result of the Residential Initiative Campaign. Today over 35 boys live in Cleve.

**Dawes**

The original Dawes House was a large frame structure which stood on Lewisville Road. It was built during the First World War as a Red Cross recreation building. In 1920, as the School grew and the Circle Houses became overcrowded, Head Master Mather Almon Abbott approached General Charles G. Dawes P’09 to purchase the Red Cross building and move it to a site behind the old gym, near today’s power plant. General Dawes, a Nobel Prize winner for having authored the Dawes Plan for Reparations following the First World War and later vice president of the United States under Herbert Hoover, gave a gift in memory of his son, Rufus Fearing Dawes ’09, who died in a boating accident while an undergraduate at Princeton. The house was named Dawes House in honor of Rufus Dawes ’09 and became a new Circle House. This Dawes House was destroyed by fire in 1929. Mulford’s *History of the Lawrenceville School* contains the following description of the fire and the escape:

On January 19, 1929, the Dawes House was completely destroyed by a fire which broke out at half-past three in the morning.

Because of the inflammable quality of the material with which the dormitory was built, 10 minutes after the fire had been discovered every stairway and exit was obstructed by the blaze except the windows. The occupants of the first floor had no difficulty in making their escape, but by the time Mr. E. S. Noble, the master on the second floor, had spread the alarm, he and seven or eight boys found the fire-escape cut off by the flames. Mr. Noble led them through the windows out to the roof. Here he held his bathrobe over the edge, telling the boys to lower themselves to the end of the garment and then drop. When all were safely down he jumped to the ground.

Mr. Sidney M. Shea, the Housemaster, had been wakened by a boy whom he immediately sent to rouse the others. “The fire alarm was then put in and everybody was out of the House in
time to answer roll-call,” continued Mr. Shea, in his account of the fire. “The fact that everyone escaped in safety was because each boy did exactly as he had been told in case of fire. All awoke their neighbors and none was overlooked. The extinguishers were procured by the boys to whom they were assigned. No one tried to enter the building to rescue property. The quick actions of Close and Mr. Noble prevented the disaster from becoming a tragedy.”

Mr. Shea brought out the House trophies and pictures which were wanted for the future Dawes House, but all the personal property of both boys and masters was lost. Said Shea: “It is in a test of this kind that the spirit of obedience and discipline is made, and the emergency brings out the real character of the School. It is a crisis like this that tells whether the discipline is real and a real part of the boy, or a superficial veneer that is used for appearance only.”

With the help of gifts from the Alumni Association and an additional $20,000 from General Dawes, a new brick Dawes House, designed by Delano & Aldrich and sited on the west side of the Bowl between Fathers’ Building and the woods, was constructed. During the reconstruction, the Dawes boys were housed in The Lodge and two rented houses in town: Dayton House and Carter House.

In 1972, when Old Lower was abandoned, the House became home to Second Formers and became part of the Lower School. The northern half of Dawes House was designated Perry Ross and the southern half, Cromwell, and today it accommodates Second Form girls in both Perry Ross and Cromwell Houses.

**Dickinson**

According to longtime housemaster Ted Graham H’66 P’85 and his wife Barbara, Dickinson has always been the “Pride of the Circle.” It was a major part of their lives for 46 years. During each of their three 15-year stints as housemasters, they experienced the same evolutionary changes in residential life that Lawrenceville as a whole experienced. Built in 1885, the House was named in honor of the great-grandmother of John Cleve Green as well as her father, Jonathan Dickinson, the first president of Princeton.

The Grahams took up residence in a renovated Dickinson in 1964, when Ted Keller H’41 ’64 retired after 32 years of service. Being one of the two “cooking Houses” and having Chef Taylor insured the best food that the School offered. Meals,
served by rotating student waiters, were a sit-down experience with the housemaster saying the blessing and giving the announcements. Coffee after dinner was relaxed pleasantries and the nightly switching off of the lights in the rooms an anticipated ritual. The Tea Dance, the smoking/TV room complete with Coca-Cola machine, modest Saturday-night feeds plus House games were always exciting. Dickinson was not a House to waste time contemplating the Foresman Cup, though they manfully tried. Instead, it is claimed to be a place of academic achievement and gracious living. Everything focused on the House as a unit. Housemaster Graham remembers the creation of the House flag’s Pen and Sword and the inspirational motto *Princeps Exemplo*, “leadership by example.”

The move to the Dining Center in 1972 changed the House system as did the social revolutions of the 1970s. House dining rooms were turned into student rooms; each House grew in numbers. The relaxation of dress code and the erosion of other traditions were inevitable as Lawrenceville moved forward. The Graham’s second stint in Dickinson came in 1990. The House was reduced in population, again renovated, and brought back to its earlier elegance. The library was restored, common rooms enlarged, and the assistant’s apartment improved. Dickinson, like the rest of the Houses, had changed with the coming of coeducation and the times.

Feeds were much grander, dances were now School-wide activities and life was in keeping with the times. House spirit remained strong and vibrant. For Dickinson, the first winning of the Foresman Cup as well as more academic success highlighted the Grahams’ second life in Dickinson. In 1996 the Grahams left for their own renovated house. In 1999 they were back for another year in Dickinson and daily immersion into School life. This century began with yet another major renovation of Dickinson with shifting bathrooms, brightly lit halls, security systems installed and access to the second floor changed. Despite all of the changes, the Dickinson House still looks out over the Circle towards the Chapel and Memorial Hall as it has for the last 124 years. It truly remains the “Pride of the Circle.”
Griswold

Built in 1885 and enlarged in 1895, Griswold House was named in honor of Sarah Helen Griswold, who was the wife of John Cleve Green ’16. Its architectural features, which include half-timbering on the gable ends and oriel windows, make this building distinctively different from the other Circle Houses.

Long-serving housemasters include: Thomas Bertrand Bronson (1892-1928), Physics Master Karl Stephens Wells (1928-1950); a handful of notable housemasters include: English Master Lewis Perry, Jr. H’52 P’65 (1950-1958), and History Masters Norval Bacon H’49 (1960-1966) and Charles “Chuck” Weeden H’65 ’92 P’77 ’79 ’87 (1989-1998).

Hamill

In 1810, the incorporators of the Academy of Maidenhead purchased the land south of the Presbyterian Church along the King’s Highway (Route 206) for $25. The original nine students boarded in houses in town, but by 1814 the number of students warranted the building of Hamill House, the School’s first building. By 1920, Hamill housed 25 boys. A new wing was built in 1927, replaced by a new stone addition in 1963.

Originally known as “the dwelling house” or simply “the House,” it was renamed in the mid-19th century in honor of Dr. Samuel McClintock Hamill, the School’s third Head Master. In the early years, Hamill House was the School. In 1837, Head Master Hamill purchased the School from Alexander Hamilton Phillips and renamed it the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School, reflecting the increasing industrialization in Trenton, New York and Philadelphia.

Today, over 35 Third and Fourth Form boys live in Hamill, and its football team makes up one-half of the infamous Crutch Game. Hamill boys were the originators of the Lawrenceville cheer, “Pound the Mound,” and there is reputed to be a secret room somewhere in “Old Blue.”
The building now known as Haskell House was built in 1832 as the first classroom building for the School. It is the School's second building. With the completion of Memorial Hall in 1885, Haskell became a gym and was used as such until 1902. It also served as a meeting place for the debating and literary societies, and from 1913 to 1951 it served as the science building, affectionately known as “The Lab.” In 1928 it was modernized at a cost of $15,000 for the growing needs of the Science Department.

At one time, the exterior stone walls were painted a dark brown color. During the 1928 renovation the front of the building was sandblasted and repainted, thus restoring its attractive stone face. In 1930, the Trustees voted to name the building “Brown Hall” in memory of Reverend Dr. Isaac Van Arsdale Brown, founder, principal and owner of the School when the building was erected.

When the new Noyes Science Building was completed in 1951, “The Lab” was turned over to the Music Department and occupied by that department. In 1955, it was converted into housing for 17 boys and a housemaster and renamed in honor of distinguished alumnus, Fred K. Haskell ’01. In 1958-59 and 1961-64 Haskell House was a Second and Third Form House attached to Hamill. From 1987-1990, it was a Fifth Form girls’ House. Recently, it has served as both a Fifth Form boys’ and girls’ House. Notable housemasters include: French Master H. Carty Lynch Jr. H’71 ’84; History Masters John J. Reydel H’60 ’62 ’65, Herman Besselink H’88, and John P. Sauerman H’84; Latin Master James P. Callahan and Science Master Bernard P. Loux H’71.

Kennedy House, designed by Peabody & Sterns of Boston, was built in 1889 and later enlarged in 1895. Complete with its own dining room and kitchen facilities, it housed a housemaster and family, an assistant housemaster and over 40 boys. This is a home away from home for Third and Fourth Formers. There have been 18 housemasters over the years, including legendary Chemistry Master Harley W. Heath (1921-1942).

Upon entering the foyer of the House, one sees the rich traditions developed over the years, with plaques and trophies adorning the mantels and walls. The Housemasters Award, Assistant Housemasters Award and The
Schonheiter Award are among the many displayed to recognize the exceptional boys who have lived in Kennedy. A recreation room, a day student room and a common room round out the social rooms on the first floor. In years past, the common room was the site of evening teas once or twice a week with the housemaster and his spouse. Several times during its glorious history, Kennedy House managed to make headlines in the School paper, The Lawrence. Periodically, an alert housemaster would notice an unusual number of boys entering a corner room on the third floor. Upon investigation he would discover a make-shift room under the eaves which could be accessed through a hole in the closet wall, hidden by a bureau. On one occasion this room was discovered adorned with a couch, mattress, easy chairs, and a photo from a past Lawrence showing the exact room.

Traditions abound, including the yearly rivalry game between Hamill and Kennedy Houses referred to as The Crutch Game, first played in 1947. The game is fought for the possession of a historical crutch made of wood. Kennedy House history states that during the 1947 Hamill vs. Kennedy game, the coach of Kennedy got carried away, stepped out onto the playing field and intercepted a Hamill pass. He was immediately tackled by a host of Hamill players, and when the dust cleared the coach saw that his leg was broken. Several weeks later, the two teams met again in the final game of the season. The enthusiastic coach, sporting a pair of crutches, was again too close to the sidelines and was bowled over by a tackled player, breaking a crutch. What could be better than using this broken crutch as an award for the winner of the Hamill/Kennedy game in the future years? The crutch now sports small plaques listing the winning House each year.

KINNAN

Built in 1913, Kinnan House, originally known as “Society Hall,” became headquarters for the two debating societies at Lawrenceville: the Calliopean and its companion society, the Philomathean. Debating had become an important part of student life and the Alumni Association raised money for a building dedicated to this purpose. It was originally proposed that “Society Hall” have the names of the two societies engraved on the pillars and doorways. Instead, the inscription over the doorway to Kinnan reads, “1913: This Building Was Given by the Alumni Association.” The dedi-
cation address was given by General Alfred A. Woodhull ’53, one of the charter members of the Calliopean Society.

With the demise of the societies in 1930, Society Hall was converted into housing for Fifth Form boys and renamed Kinnan in honor of Alexander P. W. Kinnan ’73, the third president of the Alumni Association who had led the fundraising effort for the building. From 1943 to 1946 it served as a Red Cross Headquarters for Lawrenceville. It has no dining room.


**Kirby**

Though built in the Crescent in 1987 by Short & Ford Architects of Princeton, along with the other Crescent Houses, Kirby House began as an unnamed House serving Second Form Perry Ross and Cromwell girls. In 1989-1990, it became a House for Third and Fourth Form girls, called Alumni House, until it was renamed for the Kirby family the next school year.

Kirby House has been successful in athletics in recent years. Kirby won the annual House Olympics in 2006 and 2008 and tied for first with Stanley in 2005. In 2007, Kirby won the Dresdner Cup for the second year in a row. Awarded annually to the girls’ Crescent House earning the best record in both House and School athletics, the Dresdner Cup gave Kirby a reputation as an athletically competitive and well-rounded House. Kirby welcomes new girls into the House each fall with an overnight trip to the School Camp. It also puts on an annual dance.

Situated as the last House on the Crescent, on the cul-de-sac, it was the first House to have a new porch added in the front of the House as part of the Blumenthal updates. Kirby girls can be found lounging on chairs painted in the House’s signature red and white colors on the grassy patch in front of the House.
**McClellan**

Built in 1987 by Short & Ford Architects of Princeton, McClellan is a Crescent House. It was a gift of trustee Bert A. Getz ’55 H’56 P’85 GP’18 and was named for Head Master Bruce McClellan H’57 ’60 GP’10 and his wife Mary Elizabeth H’50 ’52 ’57 ’59 ’79 GP’10.

The McClellan House colors are purple and yellow. Displayed on its flag is a yellow thistle, sometimes mistaken for a pineapple. The House Council holds an annual “invite-a-friend” and School dance. McClellan won the Chivers Cup in 2007, awarded annually to the House earning the best academic record. McClellan girls and their guests often relax in the hammock hanging from the tree next to the House.

**McPherson**

McPherson House was built in 1929 as the Simon John McPherson Memorial Infirmary dedicated to the memory of Head Master Simon John McPherson. The new $250,000, Georgian-style building, designed by William A. Delano ’91, brought cutting-edge health services to students. On the first Sunday of the fall term in 1929, after an academic procession from the Chapel to the new infirmary, Dr. John Grier Hibben, the president of Princeton University eulogized McPherson:

> Dr. McPherson had always a yearning for the welfare of his boys, he fought with the singular pertinacity of his nature against everything in the School life which might menace their souls and bodies. He stood ever affectionately and sympathetically between them and all the evils and the dangers of life. Therefore, in the terrible epidemic of influenza in October 1918, which spread through the School, it was natural that Dr. McPherson, in an agony of spirit, should take command of a very difficult situation. The School physician died of the influenza early in the epidemic, and the only available doctor was young and inexperienced.

Dr. McPherson, during that dark period of anxiety, sent a personal message, letter, or telegram to the parent of every sick boy, every day, for many weeks during the duration of the epidemic. He himself superintended the direction of the care...
of all the patients, sending for specialists at periods of urgent necessity, and being constantly available to advise, suggest, or direct. As a result of his careful and wise provision and care of his boys, numbering then in the neighborhood of 400, not a single one died. But when the burden of anxiety was removed, Dr. McPherson, with his energies drained beyond the power of renewal, suddenly became ill and died very shortly after. I think it could appropriately be said of him, as it was centuries ago of the Master whom he so devotedly followed, “He saved others. Himself he could not save.”

When a new infirmary was built on the Crescent in 1977, McPherson became a Fifth Form House for boys who had lived in The Lodge and George House, the last students to live off-campus.

Today, the House is one of two houses for Fifth Form girls. In addition to rooms for some 40 girls, it holds apartments for the housemasters, a television room, a kitchen and a formal common room with a fireplace over which hangs an oil portrait of Head Master Simon McPherson. The eastside doors open onto a large stone porch with picnic tables and benches.

The McPherson House Council plans events for the girls, such as laser tag outings and afternoon teas. On warm spring days, students like to gather on the porch, beneath the blossoming trees, enjoying lunches carried over from Abbott or just relaxing in the sunshine.

### Raymond

Raymond House (also known as Raymond-Davis House) was built in 1930. Identical to Dawes House and also designed by Delano & Aldrich, they sit across from each other on the Bowl. Dawes and Raymond Houses were Circle Houses until 1972. They then became the Lower School. Dawes is a girls’ House and Raymond is a boys’ House.

In 1926, the Trustees accepted a request from the Alumni Association to name the new House in honor of Charles Henry Raymond who came to Lawrenceville in 1889 to supervise...
athletic exercises. Mr. Raymond went on to stay another 50 years and served as housemaster in Davis House, master of elocution, assistant Head Master and was even made temporary Head Master in 1909 when Head Master McPherson became ill. He wrote the first School song, “In Olden Days” and also penned the Centennial hymn in 1910, “God of the Past.”

Today Raymond contains two Lower School Houses for Second Form boys: Thomas in the north end and Davidson in the south.

**Reynolds**

When the School began admitting girls in 1987, Lawrenceville needed more housing for female students. A gift from David P. Reynolds ’34 GP’94, which was completed in 1989, Reynolds is the newer and more spacious of the two Fifth Form girls’ Houses. Reynolds’ first floor contains an airy common area, kitchen and a day room with lockers for day students. Student rooms occupy the second and third floors, some with special features such as a balcony or bay windows and built-in window seats. Reynolds has shaded breezeways to hold bikes and equipment and a large stone patio facing the School.

Reynolds, like McPherson, has its own House Council that plans activities for the girls and brings them together across former Crescent House lines. It plans events such as barbecues and feeds. Reynolds House also has a tradition of holding the last dance of the School year during the weekend before final exams.

**Stanley**

Stanley House is the second House on the Crescent, a gift from Trustee Edmund A. Stanley ’43 and his brother Thomas O. Stanley ’45 P’72. It was built in 1987 by Short & Ford Architects of Princeton, and named for the entire Stanley family. Like the other Crescent Houses, it has its own unique House traditions and events put on by a House Council. Stanley holds an annual Club Stanley dance, inviting students from outside of the House, which is traditionally held in a downstairs lounge in Irwin. Every year, seniors who were in Stanley in their Crescent years join current Stanley girls for an “IHOP run,” eating breakfast at a local IHOP dressed in Stanley green apparel. At House sporting events, Crescent girls can usually hear their House name from a group of girls in Stanley green, screaming the House cheer: “Go Stanley, go Stanley, go, Kirby and McClellan no, Stephens you can take a seat, because Stanley will not be
In the 2005 House Olympics, Stanley tied Kirby for first place. The House continues to keep past Stanley members in contact with each other, publishing an annual Stanley Alumnae Newsletter to update Stanley alumnae on their peers’ whereabouts.

**Stephens**

Built in 1987 by Short & Ford Architects of Princeton, Stephens House is the third in the row of Crescent Houses. It was given by trustee Artemis Joukowsky ’50 P’80 and his wife Martha in honor of Jean and Wade Stephens.

Dr. Stephens ’50 H’68 P’78 GP’06 and Mrs. Stephens H’50 ’59 ’61 ’64 ’68 ’89 GP’06 served in Hamill House from 1959 through 1969. Dr. Stephens was a member of the Classics Department, Assistant Dean of Faculty and Academic Dean. Mrs. Stephens began acting in Periwig plays in 1959, has performed in over 75 productions and is a long-time advisor to Periwig.

**Upper**

Following the creation of the new Lawrenceville campus in the mid-1880s, not everyone wanted the Fifth Formers separated from the other students. But Head Master Mackenzie convinced the Board of Trustees to create a Fifth Form House in 1891. Peabody & Sterns of Boston were the architects and the cost was $89,250. It was originally known as Caleb Smith (Green) Hall for the father of John Cleve Green ’16.

Head Master Mackenzie argued that an Upper House would “fit every graduate of Lawrenceville for the larger liberty of the University by his year of self-governance of the Upper House.” It would also unite the class, provide the dignity of seniority, and create a sense of responsibility to the School.

Originally the only House for Fifth Formers, it was purposely situated next to the Head Master’s residence because the older boys were to think of themselves as the “favored” boys. The School catalog proclaimed in 1893 that “boys in this House are
especially under the care of the Head Master.” It was also meant to provide more independence to its more mature residents than the “family-style” Circle Houses.

Initially, discipline in the Upper House was handled by student directors with guidance but not direction from the faculty. After about 10 years, the system was reformed because of academic and disciplinary problems. Faculty authority increased and the student directors’ powers diminished.

The building retains much of its original exterior Romanesque architectural character. The interior has been dramatically changed to create more faculty spaces and a large common room where the original dining room once stood. Once housing 60 to 70 students in one administrative unit, it is now home to 63 boys, divided into two divisions (Upper East and Upper West).

A section of Upper House (west wing first floor) was occupied by underformers from 1918 to 1919, during a period when rooms were not needed for Fifth Formers. It was called Lower Upper.

In good weather the Esplanade in front of Upper House is a favorite lounging and socializing spot for Fifth Formers. From the Lawrenceville Song Book:

“Out on the Esplanade”
At evening when twilight is falling
And the birds to their nests are gone
We gather around in the gloaming
And mingle our voices in song...
Out on the Esplanade
Banish all sorrow,
All care for the morrow
While out on the Esplanade.

Woodhull

In 1934 the Olla Podrida declared that “the Circle is the heart of Lawrenceville. It is not only a road that loops its way through the campus; it is the life itself of the boys who live in the Houses around it.” At the heart of that magic circle, Woodhull stands proud and strong. Built in 1885, it was destroyed by fire in 1892 and reborn that same year. Its black and gold House flag, with a phoenix in the center, symbolizes Woodhull’s ability to rise from the ashes. This House will never die!

Woodhull was named for Henry Woodhull Green, brother of John Cleve Green ’16 who entered with the School’s first group of students and was an early benefactor to the School. Over the years, legendary teachers and coaches have proudly served as housemasters.
From the moment the House opened, meals were served in the House dining room, reinforcing the sense that Woodhull was the boys’ home away from home. Before evening study hall, the housemaster and his wife invited everyone to join them for after-dinner coffee, a great time for relaxation and discussion of any and all topics. In the early 1970s, the School built a central dining hall, ending both traditions.

Many others endure. Each House has its own athletic teams, fall, winter and spring. The Houses compete fiercely both athletically and academically. The highly coveted Foresman Trophy, combining the highest scores in sports, academics and extracurricular activities, is awarded in the spring. Woodhull has won it many times through the years.

The 1934 Olla Pod’s judgment stands true today: the Circle remains at the heart of the School.
The House Flags

House flags first made their appearance right after World War II. They were designed and presented to the School by the Class of 1945 and were flown from the School flag mast on days of house games and other festive activities.

Today, they fly in front of both the Circle and Crescent Houses and make frequent appearances at house sporting events. They also lead the Grand March at Alumni Weekend and fly full-time in the Chapel.

**Carter**

The periwinkle-colored House flag features two interlocking Cs to honor the Carter family and the ruby-throated hummingbird. CC is also the Roman numeral for 200, signifying that the house was dedicated during Lawrenceville’s Bicentennial year. The hummingbird represents an object to rally around. The ruby-throated hummingbird was chosen because it spends its winters in Central America and works its way through Texas — the Carter family’s home state — on its way to New Jersey. Thus, this bird connects Carter House to the Carter family. The ruby-throated hummingbird is first seen around Houston in mid-March and in New Jersey in early April, so each spring the girls anticipate its arrival. It is also a symbol of places and events beyond the House and campus.

**Cleve**

The green and white flag contains symbols of books (scholarship), quills (writing), keys (knowledge) and winged feet (athletic prowess). It is green because the Latin motto on the John Cleve Green ’16 coat of arms is *Virtus semper viridis* meaning “Virtue is always flourishing” or “Virtue is always green.”

**Cromwell**

The House was named for James Henry Roberts Cromwell ’15 (June 4, 1896 – March 19, 1990) an
American diplomat, candidate for the United States Senate, author, and one-time husband of Doris Duke, “the richest girl in the world.”

He was born in Manhattan on June 4, 1896 to Eva Roberts and Oliver Eaton Cromwell. Cromwell’s sister Louise Cromwell Brooks was the first wife of Douglas MacArthur. After the death of her husband, Eva Roberts Cromwell married Edward T. Stotesbury in 1912 and moved to Philadelphia, where Cromwell grew up.

Cromwell served in the Navy in World War I. His first wife was automotive company heiress Delphine Dodge, the only daughter of Horace Dodge of Grosse Pointe, Michigan, one of the two co-founders of the Dodge Motor Company. In 1935, Cromwell married the 22-year-old Doris Duke. Both Cromwell and Duke were supporters of Franklin Roosevelt, who named him as the United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada. He resigned to run for Senator of New Jersey in 1940, but he was defeated.

The house flag is a triangular swallow-tailed version of a yacht club burgee, customarily flown by a commodore. Cromwell was a member of several yacht clubs, thus he felt the House flag should reflect his rank. It is blue and gold, the colors of the Corinthian Yacht Club in Philadelphia and the colors found on the Cromwell coat of arms, and is adorned with a large “C” for Cromwell.

James Henry Roberts Cromwell ’15 was one of the major benefactors of “Old Lower,” which was originally known as “The Lawrenceville Alumni War Memorial Building.” The Lower School was divided into four houses: Cromwell, Davidson, Perry Ross and Thomas; the later three died in service in World War I.

**Davidson**

The House is named for Philip James Davidson, who died in action in World War I on August 5, 1918. Davidson was from Beaver, Pennsylvania, where his family was in the iron business. The flag is blue and white and contains a stylized crest with the letter “D,” for “Davidson” in the middle.
Dawes

The House was given by Charles Gates Dawes P’09 in honor of his son, Rufus Fearing Dawes ’09, who lost his life in a boating accident while an undergraduate at Princeton. Charles Gates Dawes was an American banker and politician and was the 30th Vice President of the United States (1925-1929). For his work on the Dawes Plan for World War I reparations, he was a co-
recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. He served in World War I, was U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, the first director of the Bureau of the Budget, and, in later life, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom.

The House flag is gold and maroon and displays the lion rampant from the coat of arms of the Court of St. James’s in honor of General Dawes’ service as ambassador to the United Kingdom from 1929 to 1932. There is an owl over the door to Dawes. Unlike the Raymond eagle, the owl does not appear on the Dawes House flag.

Dickinson

The House is named after the great-grandmother of John Cleve Green ’16 and her father, Jonathan Dickinson, the first president of Princeton University, then known as The College of New Jersey. Longtime housemaster Ted Graham H’66 ’72 P’85 remembers the creation of the House flag’s pen (writing, scholarship) and sword (strength, courage) and the inspirational motto Princeps Exemplo, “leadership by example.” 1885 signifies the year the house was built.

“When I took over Dickinson from Ted Keller in 1964, there was no Dickinson House flag. It had been stolen by some pranksters some time earlier. The kids in my first House and Barbara and I sat down one evening and designed the current Dickinson flag. We knew the colors were red and white and that the previous flag was unadorned except for a big red D. We thought it sounded dull and decided to have the red border and the D but thought up the Latin phrase and the sword and pen. In those frugal days, the kids in the House had to scrape together money to have new flags. We were lucky to have kids and their parents who did buy new flags, certainly for the House and I also think for the Chapel. When new flags were ordered for the
Chapel at the time of the expanding Houses, the School paid for new flags. I was given the Chapel flag and have it now well protected here in Vermont. Some years later, in 1972, when I retired for the first time from Dickinson, Bruce McClellan gave me an original Dickinson flag that the pranksters had returned to the School. Unfortunately, mice ate that flag or used pieces for beds in my Vermont barn.”

—Ted Graham, 2011

**Griswold**

This House flag is red and gold, taken from the Griswold coat of arms, on a blue background. The stylized coat of arms on the flag contains a football, in honor of Griswold’s victories in House football and a book representing reading and scholarship.

**Hamill**

The House flag employs heraldic and vexillogic symbolism. In recognition of the fact that the building served as the birthplace of The Lawrenceville School, the flag is somewhat unique. Cut from an older pattern called a swallowtail with tongue, the flag has three points, a design once reserved for battle standards. The other Circle House flags are typical modern 2:3 rectangles. The polar star represents the infinite possibility of a goal pursued. The horseshoe is the standard heraldic symbol for luck, tenacity, and perseverance — the keys to attaining any goal. Contrary to popular belief, the numbers emblazoned within the gray chevron do not represent a founding date. Hamill House was completed in 1814. The date on the flag honors Dr. Hamill’s long tenure. Purchasing the School in 1837 from Isaac Van Arsdale Brown, the School’s founder, Dr. Hamill became the School’s longest-serving Head Master.

**Kennedy**

The colors blue and grey are from the colors of the Scottish flag,
the St. Andrew’s cross. Kennedy House was named in honor of John S. Kennedy, a friend of John Cleve Green ’16 and an executor of his will. Kennedy was born in Scotland. The polar stars, rumored to have been copied from the Hamill House flag, represent the infinite possibility of a goal pursued and, in accordance with Christian religious tradition, knowledge of good and truth.

**Kirby**

The flag is white and displays the Kirby family coat of arms. The house was a gift from Fred M. Kirby II ’38 GP’11 ’12 ’15 ’18 and the Kirby family.

**McClellan**

The flag was designed to honor Head Master Bruce McClellan H’57 ’60 GP’10. It is purple and yellow because of his fondness for his alma mater, Williams College, whose colors are purple and gold. In the center is a yellow thistle which honors Head Master McClellan’s Scottish heritage. The thistle also symbolizes beauty, hardiness and perseverance and thus was deemed highly appropriate for this girls’ house.

**Perry Ross**

The House is named for Perry Ross Rosenheim ’14, who died in 1919 from wounds he received in World War I. “Rosenheim” is a district in the south of Bavaria, Germany. The district entirely surrounds the City of Rosenheim, which is independently administered. The city’s coat of arms is green and red, and its landmark is the Gothic spire of the Church of St. Nikolaus, built in 1450 with its green baroque onion dome built in 1641. The district’s coat of arms includes a red lion rampant. Thus, the house flag is green with a red lion rampant in honor of the ancestral home of Perry Ross Rosenheim ’14.
The House is named after Charles Henry Raymond who served Lawrenceville for more than 50 years. The eagle on the flag, copied from the eagle over the door to Raymond, traditionally symbolizes an understanding of community and nation, and a deep respect for same. The colors, deep crimson and grey, reflect Mr. Raymond’s Harvard degree.

Reynolds

The house was a gift from David Reynolds ’34, of the family that built Reynolds Metals Company. The flag was designed by Joanne Adams Rafferty H’65 ’81 ’03 P’93 using the Reynolds logo and the company colors, silver and royal blue.

Stanley

The House was a gift from trustee Edmund Stanley ’43. Its flag bears three stag heads and the colors blue and green from the Stanley coat of arms; the green is also a salute to the John Cleve Green family’s Latin motto Virtus semper viridis, meaning “Virtue is always flourishing” or “Virtue is always green.”

Stephens

The flag is red with a black stripe, Lawrenceville’s school colors. The lion rampant honors the English heritage of Classics Master Dr. Wade Stephens ’50 H’68 P’78 GP’06 and was taken from his family’s coat of arms. The Maltese cross (Cross Formée) honors the Russian heritage of Artemis Joukowsky ’50 P’80, the house’s benefactor.
**THOMAS**

The House is named for Gerald Provost Thomas ’15 who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in 1918.

Lieutenant Thomas was a member of the 17th Aero Squadron, whose unit insignia was blue and white and displayed an eagle swooping in on its prey.

The House flag honors Lieutenant Thomas. It is blue and white and has the 17th Aero Squadron’s eagle centered in a cross which symbolizes the Distinguished Service Cross. The Latin word *Unitas* has been added to remind everyone that the four lower school houses are “united” in “The Lawrenceville Alumni War Memorial Building,” later renamed Old Lower.

**WOODHULL**

The flag is black and gold with a phoenix in the center. The phoenix symbolizes Woodhull’s “rise from the ashes” after it was destroyed by fire in 1892.
Buildings & Grounds
Abbott Dining Hall

The Abbott Dining Hall was named in memory of Dr. Mather Abbott, Head Master from 1919 to 1934, in recognition of his intense interest in the Fifth Form. The need for a new dining facility for the Fifth Form arose following World War II when the Upper Dining Room, now the Upper Common Room, could no longer accommodate the entire Fifth Form. From 1947 to 1962, Fifth Formers from Lodge, Belknap and Kinnan ate in the Lodge House Dining Room.

Designed in 1961 by Walter F. Thaele (Philadelphia) as an addition to Upper, Abbott Dining Hall and the new kitchen were in use by the start of the school year in the fall of 1962. The project was not completed until the third week in January of 1963 and the dedication ceremony was held on January 25, 1963. The official name was set as the “Mather Almon Abbot Dining Hall.”

The 14,000-square-foot room accommodates 250 students in the Main Dining Room with side rooms for the Head Master, faculty or small groups. Abbott serves 100,000 breakfasts, lunches and dinners, Monday through Friday, and, unbelievably, serves 12.4 tons of potatoes each year.

Alumni, parents and friends of Lawrenceville gather in The Abbott Dining Room for occasions such as The Aldo Leopold Award (The Lawrenceville Medal) and The Masters Awards, and it serves as the site for the 50th Reunion dinner during Alumni Weekend. While they dine, guests in Abbott enjoy two portraits, Willa (2003) and Blue Boy (2002), painted by Thomas Buechner ’44 P’73. These portraits provide great conversation for all who enter Abbott Dining Hall.

Al-Rashid Health and Wellness Center

The Al-Rashid Health and Wellness Center, a gift from the Al-Rashid family, was dedicated in January 2009 by Fahad Al-Rashid ’98. It replaced the Curtis W. McGraw Infirmary. The 12,300-square-foot center includes a large seminar room and separate inpatient and outpatient wings divided by a V-shaped rain garden courtyard. The inpatient wing houses nine semi-private rooms and a five-bed ward. The outpatient wing has space for walk-in exams, x-rays, laboratory testing, minor medical procedures, counseling and education. Designed from the inside out, the interior spaces are filled with natural daylight through roof openings and extra-large windows. The Center is the first LEED-certified (environmentally adapted) building on campus.
The building is designed to meet three essential values,” according to architect Barbara Hillier. “The first is the School’s commitment to the highest quality and sophistication in healthcare and wellness practices that include the need for individual privacy. The second is the respect for the campus fabric, its classical architecture and landscape. And the third is Lawrenceville’s leadership in environmental responsibility and conservation of resources.” J. Robert Hillier ’55 P’11 is Vice Chairman of RMJM Group and founder of Hillier Architects, the firm that designed the building.

**Al-Rashid Strength and Conditioning Center**

Originally built as squash courts in 1992, this building was redesigned in the fall of 2003 as a state-of-the-art sports performance center featuring a 3,000-square-foot team training center and a 1,700-square-foot multi-purpose room. It brings the total School fitness and strength training space to 7,700 square feet. The team training center includes five adjustable power racks, five Keiser performance trainers, two Vertimax vertical jump trainers and various other equipment from Life Fitness, Pendulum, Power Lift, Black Iron Strength, Hammer Strength and Samson. When not used for indoor training sessions, the multi-purpose room is also home to the community spinning classes.

**Stephan Archives**

In the early days of the School, records were kept in the home of the Head Master, as he was owner of the School as well as its director. During the winter of 1887, a fire in the retirement home of Head Master Samuel Hamill resulted in the loss of many of the School’s records. As a result, most of the records in the current Archives date only from the mid-1880s.

Trustees’ minutes recorded November 4, 1908, provided for the first official archival storage of records: “As to the question of a place for the Archives of the School under the resolution adopted at the last meeting, the Head Master reported that a bookcase had been placed in the basement of Memorial Hall for this purpose.”

With the building of the John Dixon Library in 1931, the Archives expanded to an official Archives Room on the main floor and an Archives Office on the second floor with additional items stored in various locations throughout the build-
ing. At the time of a 1973 survey, a large quantity of archival materials were scattered over five different locations within the building.

Recognizing the need for a more efficient and spacious archives arrangement, the current Archives were included in the design of the Bunn Library when it was built in 1996. Located on the Lower Level, it includes an Archives Office, the Uhl Reading Room and a storage area.

In May 2009, under the guidance of John Stephan ’59, plans were developed for the expansion and renovation of the Archives to accommodate further growth and increased use of the School’s collections by researchers. Those plans were fully realized in 2011 thanks to a generous gift to the School from Stephan.

**Baker Gate**

Baker Gate on Lewisville Road was given in 1997 in memory of Frank C. Baker ’14. It is one of two gates that student drivers are allowed to use. *The Lawrence* of September 19, 1997 announced the opening of the new gate, which was built to provide a more convenient entrance for faculty entering or leaving the campus late at night. It was part of the improved security measures and operated with an electronic card provided to faculty, offering them an alternative to the guarded security gate on Main Street on the other side of campus.

Visitors entering the campus through Baker Gate find themselves driving past faculty housing and the Class of 1949 Fields on a long, tree-lined road that leads over the Shipentaukin Creek Bridge and through the woods before opening up on a magnificent view of the Bowl and Fathers Building.

**Bath House**

The Bath House served originally as a bathing facility for the Circle Houses. The June 1885 issue of Lawrenceville’s earliest newspaper, *The Lawrenceville Record*, anticipates the move into the new Circle Houses after the summer: “Entirely separated from the masters’ (Circle) Houses is the bathhouse. Here are 12 bathtubs. Attached to this room is a reading room, in which a boy is detained about a quarter of an hour after bathing in order to prevent him from taking cold.” Each boy was allocated two scheduled 20-minute bathing opportunities each week. Missing a turn meant waiting until the next scheduled bathtime. There was no hot water in the Bath House.
The boys continued to use the Bath House this way until 1902, when it became a music building. In 1909 part of it served as a smoking room for underformers. The Bath House later became, variously, a barber shop, an art classroom, home to the School’s radio station and a storage site for Periwig. In the 1970s, it became the “Black House,” a gathering place for black student meetings and dances. It was a visible “symbol of change” in the 1970s and 1980s. It is now home to Lawrenceville’s Outdoor Program.

**Bicentennial Sundial**

As an enduring salute to Lawrenceville’s Bicentennial, the School commissioned Jonathan Shor to create an original sundial to celebrate Lawrentians of all generations.

Sited in the center of campus, in front of Pop Hall on a pathway traversed daily by students and faculty, the sundial reminds all that marking the passage of time is deeply rooted in ancient history. Comprised of marble and bronze, the handcrafted sculpture integrates architectural symbols from campus: the top of the dial echoes the cupola on Pop Hall; the gnomon, or hand of the dial, is based on the buttresses in Edith Memorial Chapel; and the column base mirrors the decorative motifs found in the windows of Foundation House, thus consciously connecting the primary components of the sundial with the history of the School.

Accurate within 15 minutes, Shor’s sundial guarantees that the memory of Lawrenceville’s 200th Anniversary will live on. The inscription at the base of the sundial reflects this sentiment:

*Dedicated to generations of loyal Lawrentians 1810 -2010 And to those who engage in the timeless Endeavor of teaching and learning October 8, 2010*

**The Bicentennial Tree**

In honor of the School’s Bicentennial in 2010, a new tree was planted on The Circle across from Upper House on Wednesday, April 27, 2011. The Rohani Beech (*Fagus sylvatica Rohanii*) is a cultivar of European Beech, which are large and beautiful trees, capable of living for several centuries. It is possible that this tree will be here for the next 200 years. This tree is consistent with Frederic Law Olmsted’s vision for The Circle as a “museum of botany.
and dendrology,” and contributes to his original scheme of planting trees from the same genus nearby for comparison.

The beech trees on the Circle include the standard European Beech, a Copper Beech and a Fernleaf Beech. There is also a native American Beech on the north side of the Kirby Arts Center for comparison. This particular tree is very rare, and will have beautiful red-tinted leaves that are lobed like an oak leaf, the leaves depicted on the original Lawrenceville School Seal.

The planting of a European Beech to honor the Bicentennial is symbolic of the Europe-based educational style that Lawrenceville was founded upon 200 years ago. It is also an act of faith that The Lawrenceville School will continue to deliver extraordinary education to many thousands of young people over the next 200 years. School Chaplain Sue Anne Steffey Morrow H’12 blessed the tree at Alumni Weekend in April 2011.

**Buddhist Garden**

Located between Chambers Field and The Pond, the garden was started in 2003 by Religion Master Philip H. Jordan III ’85 to serve as a place of quiet and meditation for Buddhist members of the School. It includes a rock path lined by logs, two benches built around trees and boulders covered with moss.

Gardens are important places in Pure Land and Zen Buddhist traditions, and Lawrenceville’s garden has become a popular place for quiet visits and rest.

**Bunn Library**


The library also houses a special collection of works by Lawrenceville alumni and masters, including: Thornton Wilder, Horace Porter ’56, Michael Eisner ’60, Thomas H. Johnson P’61, Peter Schwed ’28, Frederick Buechner ’43, Si Bunting H’37 ’59 ’88 P’88 ’97, Fox Butterfield ’57, David Ottaway ’57 P’86 ’91, Marcus Mabry ’85, Stacey Patton 86.

**Cadence**

This aluminum kinetic sculpture is located in front of the Gruss Art Center. It was given to the School by Robert (Bob) Johnston ’54 P’92 ’94 and his wife Lynn H’54 P’92 in 2008. Created in 1989 by the great American kinetic sculpture artist Lin Emery, it is 112 inches high.

**Campus Hill**

Located at the southern end of the campus, between the small tributary of the Shipentaukin Creek and the Lewisville Road, Campus Hill is the location for most of the faculty housing. It includes single-family homes and townhouses on Woods Drive East and West and Humphrey’s Drive and the Children’s Center, a daycare center for faculty children.

Lawrenceville’s faculty, almost all of whom live on campus, live on Campus Hill, in the Houses and in several dwellings owned by the School in the Village of Lawrenceville. In total, Lawrenceville accommodates 115 faculty members and their families:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Form Houses</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crescent/Circle Houses</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Houses</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woods Drive East/West</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main Street Housing</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>All other on campus</td>
<td>20</td>
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**Chambers Field**

Located just north of the James C. Waugh Field, Chambers Field is used as a boys lacrosse field. Dedicated in May 1988, it is named in honor of Marshall H. Chambers H’62 P’77.

**Chapel Bells**

In addition to marking breaks between daily classes, the Chapel bells have rung for significant events throughout history. On September 16, 2005, they were rung in memory of the victims of Hurricane Katrina. They also ring for School ceremonies, such as Convocation and Commencement. The Chapel tower’s set of tubular bells is one of only 10 in New Jersey churches.

An April 13, 1938 letter from J. C. Deagan, Inc., an instrument manufacturing company to English Master C. Lambert Heyniger describes setting up facilities for 20 bells, 10 already purchased, and an older set of 15 Durfee bells. The company also offered to install a chiming device. It writes of installing a carillon, which consists of a set of bells and an automatic player. The music of the carillon, when played by means of the automatic player, is played in singing tempo and sounds as if it is being played manually.

A letter five days later to Head
Master Allan V. Heely H’97 ’27 from Mr. Heyniger said the School will install wiring devices for the bells for $6,000, though purchase of the Westminster Chiming Device and the automatic player was delayed.

**Children’s Center**

Initial funding for the Children’s Center was provided in 1993 by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woods, Jr. ’40 as the School looked at ways to attract and retain the best faculty and staff.

At first, the program’s management was outsourced to Lawrence Day School as the Board of Trustees expressed concerns over direct involvement in the childcare business. Following extensive research into area programs, the School ultimately brought its management in-house in 2000. Dana Petras, a teacher there since its inception, became director of the program.

The first year saw 12 children enroll as Campus Hill, an existing faculty house, was converted into the childcare facility. By 2003, the demand for additional space was met thanks to additional funding by the Woods family, and additional teaching space, the nursery, and two pre-school classrooms were added.

Over the past two decades, 175 children have graduated from the program, with typical yearly enrollment averaging 38 children. Today the center is thriving, even enrolling a few children from the local community as space allows.

**Circle Houses**

The Circle Houses were built as part of Lawrenceville’s refounding in the late 19th century as a result of a $1.25 million gift from the John C. Green Foundation. In 1882, with funds from the Foundation, the School began building a new campus to let the student body quadruple in size. The School moved into the new buildings in 1885.

Designed by Peabody & Stearns of Boston, the foremost architectural firm of the time, to house 24 Third and Fourth Form boys and a housemaster and his family, the Circle Houses — each one different in the Queen Anne style — marked the beginning of Lawrenceville’s House System, modeled after those of English boarding schools. They were the embodiment of Lawrenceville’s philosophy of combining “the great world with the little,” since each House was to act as a home that would nurture the boys in a small community under the guidance of its housemasters. Each House was named after a relative or friend of John C. Green ’16: Cleve for Green’s middle name; Woodhull for Green’s brother, Henry Woodhull Green; Griswold for Green’s wife Sarah Helen Griswold; Dickinson, named for Martha Dickinson, Green’s great-grandmother and daughter of the first president of Princeton; and Kennedy, built in 1889, named for John S. Kennedy, a friend of John C. Green ’16.

The June 1885 issue of Lawrenceville’s earlier newspaper,
The Lawrenceville Record, anticipates the move into the new buildings after the summer, revealing that quarters were most spacious in the early years:

Red brick has been used in the construction and the architects have given an English air to all the exteriors, so that their appearance is that of a collection of buildings on some lawn in England ... adjoining the dining room ... is the boys’ parlor. The rooms for the boys are large, well lighted, and cheery. The majority of the boys have a separate bedroom. A private study is assigned to every two or three boys...

Housekeeping in the Circle Houses was at first managed entirely by the housemasters. The housemaster drew a weekly allowance for each boy in the House to pay for all food and servants’ wages. Each House had its own dining room. The housemaster selected the menus and took care of all details of household management. From his own funds he provided equipment such as table linen, silverware, glassware and dishes. House coffees, teas and occasionally dances with nearby girls’ schools became important House events. In addition, the Circle Houses quickly developed a strong set of intramural competitive sports, foremost of which is House football, begun in 1892 with 11 players on a side and continuing today modified to six on a side.

When Woodhull House burned down in 1892, it was immediately rebuilt and its capacity increased to 32 boys. Additions soon were made to the other Houses to even things up, allowing the School to accept more boys and continue to grow into the 20th century.

Today, the Circle Houses include Cleve, Griswold, Dickinson, Woodhull, Kennedy and Hamill.

Juliet Lyell Staunton
Clay Clark Music Center

Opened in the fall of 2001, the Clark Music Center provides the home for a vibrant and expanding music program. Designed by William Rawn Associates of Boston, the center features six state-of-the-art classrooms, computer stations, and sound and video capacity for music history and electronic music classes. In addition, there is an electronic piano laboratory and an electronic music studio.

The building offers students
diverse rehearsal venues, providing enough room for the orchestra and chorus to rehearse concurrently. Behr Auditorium is used primarily for voice, named for Karl H. Behr ’33 GP ’02 (whose parents were on the Titanic) and Dresdner Auditorium, named for K. Philip Dresdner ’45 P’72 ’73 ’76, is used primarily for instrumental rehearsals and performances. The rehearsal halls serve double duty as viable spaces for small-scale performances, and can accommodate audiences up to approximately 125.

With its full-height glass windows giving a gorgeous view of the adjacent Foundation House, Clark Music Center is one of the most dramatic buildings on campus. Home to Lawrenceville’s Music Department, it is also one of the busiest. It replaced the “Music House,” a small white house that served as the music center for the last half of the 20th century.

The Music Center was made possible by a gift from the Clay Foundation and Lyell B. Clay ’42 and named in honor of his mother Juliet Lyell Staunton Clay Clark.

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**Class of 1891 Memorial Gate**

This stately gate stands on Main Street (Route 206) with roads on either side leading around the School’s picturesque Circle, Foundation House and Upper to the right and the Circle Houses to the left. The marble façade bears the School seal surrounded by the School motto, *Virtus Semper Viridis*, the School name, “The Lawrenceville School”, and the words “John C. Green Foundation.” Below are the words “The Class of 1891” and a small bronze lion’s head fountain. Carvings of maize and turtles decorate the swirls of marble trimming the sides of the gate and wings rise from each side of the pediment.

The Class of 1891 Memorial Gate was designed by William Adams Delano ’91 of the Delano & Aldrich architectural firm in New York, who also designed the buildings around the Bowl. The gate was donated by an anonymous member of the Class of 1891 (presumed to be Delano himself). Note that the gate was built in 1932, not 1891, and dedicated on
Thanksgiving Day, 1932. The iron fence around the campus originally only ran from the Memorial Gate to Hamill House and was extended later by other gifts. The campus perimeter was open until this date.

**Corby Computer Center**

Opened in 1980 with the newest Digital Equipment Corp. computer, Corby Computer Center was a gift of Karl Corby, Jr. '39 P'62 '64 '66 GP'89. In the time before personal computers, the Corby Computer Center held a Digital PDP 11/44 computer, housed in the central core of this round building. Before this, another Digital computer housed in the Noyes Building, then the Science Building, was used in physics and chemistry classes. The new computer in Corby was a class of multi-user computers, several feet tall and large by today’s standards but called “minicomputers” in the 1980s. It was a time-sharing machine with 256K of memory. According to the plans announcing the new Corby building, there were “two RK07 28 megabyte disk drives, a dual floppy cassette unit, telephone modems and switching equipment for attaching up to 40 terminals to the computer. The system will run both BASIC-PLUS and Fortran under Digital’s RSTS/E software.” The core of Corby also contained two DEC writers to provide paper printouts to students when needed, as personal printers had yet to make their debut.

Even in the early days of computer science and before the arrival of personal computers, Lawrenceville faculty members published important books on computer programming. Science Master Bruce Presley H'66 produced a book on the Basic programming language in collaboration with Science Master Theodore Graham H'65 '66 '68 '72 P’85 and History Master Edward Stehle H’79 ’08.

Today, the building is mainly used for math classes. A modern computer lab for student use is attached to the Kirby Science Center. The classrooms in Corby have ceiling-to-floor blackboards. The lighting of the rooms is specially designed to both illuminate blackboards and allow darkness for SMART Board screens — large, interactive hanging screens connected to computer monitors. Thus, along with the Science Center, Corby continues to be a technologically advanced building.

**Cranstoun Farm/ The Progress Golf Club**

Located at 2942 Main Street, north of the Golf Course, is a white wood-framed building that once
served as the clubhouse for the Progress Golf Club, which went out of business in the 1930s. Also known as the farmhouse for the Cranstoun Farm, it was purchased by Lawrenceville in 2005 and is designated for renovation and then will serve as a faculty home.

**Crescent Houses**

The Crescent, designed by Short and Ford, Architects of Princeton (now FMG), is a semi-circular arrangement of five residential Houses for Third and Fourth Form girls at Lawrenceville. The five Houses — McClellan, Kirby, Carter, Stephens and Stanley — located behind the Bunn Library, form the bowed shape of The Crescent. The Crescent was built as girls’ housing when Lawrenceville became a coeducational school in 1987 and its shape was intended to complement The Circle of the Third and Fourth Form boys’ Houses.

Originally, The Crescent included the McGraw Infirmary, which was torn down in 2008 to make room for Carter House.

**Stuart R. Deans ’74 Garden**

Located behind Irwin Dining Center, the Stuart R. Deans ’74 Garden, built in October 2007, is a gift from his widow, Connie C. Deans H’74, members of the Class of 1974 and his family and friends. Stuart Deans ’74 came to Lawrenceville from Little Silver, New Jersey. He lived in Hamill House and was active in Periwig, Open Door, the Environmental Club, Herodotus, the Student Faculty Athletic Committee and was president of the Lawrentians. He was captain of the varsity swimming team, where he broke the state freestyle record, and was also a member of the water polo team. He attended Williams College, the University of Vermont and Rutgers and was an accomplished environmental attorney, working for the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

This 2,025-square-foot organic garden, designed by Timothy D. Moore P’16, Manager of Grounds at Lawrenceville, Sam Kosoff ’88 H’96, Lawrenceville’s sustainability coordinator and Stony Brook
Landscaping of Pennington, New Jersey, includes a beautiful Pennsylvania fieldstone wall built in the shape of two “Ls,” creating two outdoor classrooms. The garden is full of vegetables, flowers and herbs. Gary Giberson H’11 P’10, Executive Chef at Lawrenceville, worked closely with the Deans family and students to create a garden that would provide fresh vegetables and herbs and an opportunity for students to learn about organic gardening, local food availability and sustainable fare at Lawrenceville. The Deans Garden is important part of the School’s Green Campus initiative and curriculum.

The garden plaque reads in part: “Comets are an amazing phenomena as they pass through the universe, we on earth can experience the mystery and enjoyment of their presence. After they are gone the memory remains, like the glow of their tails as they pass through the atmosphere. The wonder and joy of viewing such an event never fades. It remains with us and changes us. We are enriched from the event, invigorated by the energy it provides and encouraged to keep seeking for similar opportunities to learn. So it is with friendships and people.”

—Stuart R. Deans ’74

Delano & Aldrich

William Adams Delano, Lawrenceville Class of 1891, and Chester Holmes Aldrich were among the most successful architects in American history. At the beginning of the 20th century, increasing enrollment created the need to expand the Lawrenceville campus beyond the Circle Houses and Memorial Hall. Delano & Aldrich was hired to design the campus south of Memorial Hall toward The Pond. Their design included The Bowl and all the buildings around it: Fathers Building, Mackenzie Administration Building, John Dixon Library and Dawes and Raymond Houses, a part of the campus now known as the Delano & Aldrich Campus.

In 1932 Delano himself designed the Class of 1891, or Main, Gate at Lawrenceville. He also designed Kinnan Gate.

Delano and Aldrich met at Carrère & Hastings in 1898, drafting the firm’s plans for the New York Public Library competition. Their design won, and the apprentices formed a partnership in 1903. Aldrich designed a new house for John D. Rockefeller at Pocantico Hills, New York, while Delano won the commission for The Walters Art Gallery, a new museum in Baltimore. Stunned by his good fortune, Delano thought this assignment “an outstanding example of faith, hope, and courage, for neither of us had built even a chicken coop.”

As their reputations spread,
Delano & Aldrich soon became the firm of choice for New York City clubhouses and, in turn, their members’ houses. They won commissions from the Rockefeller family and tended to adapt conservative Georgian and Federal architectural styles for their townhouses, churches, schools and a spate of social clubs for the Astors, Vanderbilts and the Whitneys. In addition to their work at Lawrenceville, they designed a number of buildings at Yale University.

Delano, who was by far the more productive partner, favored his own version of the Georgian style. In over 40 major house commissions, Delano & Aldrich moved from a relatively careful approach to historic style to almost pure abstraction. The partners always brought the principles of symmetry to their work. By 1929, they were producing a far richer architecture than their modernist contemporaries. As house commissions dwindled during the Depression, the firm applied its formidable planning and compositional skills to a wide range of public projects.

Delano’s irreverent sense of humor was subtly expressed in some of his architectural details and friezes, such as the low-relief frieze of tortoises and hares in the apartment block at 1040 Park Avenue. “There is as much that is new to be said in architecture today by a man of imagination who employs traditional motifs as there is in literature by an author, who, to express his thought, still employs the English language,” Delano wrote in 1928. Tortoises, ears of corn and wings adorn the Main Gate at Lawrenceville.

William Delano attended Yale and Columbia’s School of Architecture. One of his most famous buildings is the second-largest residence in the United States, Oheka, overlooking Cold Spring Harbor on Long Island, New York, built in 1914 for financier Otto Kahn. A French chateau style with gardens by Olmsted Brothers, Oheka ranges over 109,000 square feet and was staffed with 125 people. Today it is a luxury hotel.

In 1935, Aldrich left the partnership to become the resident director of the American Academy at Rome, where he died in 1940. Delano continued to practice almost until his own death in 1960, aged 85, in New York City. In 1953, the American Institute of Architects awarded William Adams Delano its Gold Medal. The Delano & Aldrich Archive is held by the Drawings and Archives Department in the Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library at Columbia University.

Notable works by Delano & Aldrich include:

• The Knickerbocker Club, 62nd and Fifth Avenue, 1915
• Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, 1910
• Lanman-Wright Hall, Old Campus, Yale University, 1912
• St. Bernard’s School, New York City, 1915
• The Colony Club, 62nd and Park Avenue, 1916
In the middle to late 1920s, national prosperity stimulated expansion on campus. The School hired the Boston firm Delano & Aldrich to create a secondary campus in the Georgian Revival (Jeffersonian) style. It was meant to be rational, traditional, hierarchical and structured in appearance with the “father” (Pop Hall) at the head of the table (The Bowl) and the “children” (Dawes and Raymond Houses) along the sides. The architects deliberately turned their backs on the Olmsted campus so as not to compete or intrude on that area. Unlike the Olmsted campus, the houses in this campus are standardized.

Dawes House was originally a large frame structure that the School purchased in 1920 from a nearby government reservation and moved to campus. It stood near the present day Power House and was to be a new Circle House. It was named in memory of Rufus Dawes '09 by his father General Charles Dawes, later Vice President of the United States. It was destroyed by fire in 1929. A new Dawes House was then constructed which flanked the Bowl between the Fathers Building and the woods.

Raymond House (also known as Raymond-Davis House) was built in 1930. Identical to Dawes House, they sit across from each other on the Bowl. Dawes and Raymond Houses were Circle Houses until 1972. They then became the Lower School. Dawes is a girls' House and Raymond is a boys' House.

The Bowl is a sunken terrace with tree-lined roadways on either side. It is an appealing space in the middle of the Delano & Aldrich Campus which has formal and informal uses. Students use it for recreation and socializing; the School uses it for concerts, carnivals and Commencement.

Thomas, Perry Ross, Davidson
and Cromwell were Houses in Old Lower. They are now subdivisions within Dawes and Raymond Houses.

**THE DING**

Prominently sited in the Admission Rotunda of the Mackenzie Administration Building is a 1,000-pound bronze ding, a Chinese vessel that signifies power, history and achievement. It was presented to Lawrenceville in 2011 by Yanjian Jun P’13 in recognition of the School’s 200th anniversary.

Standing just over 57 inches high, the ding took a year to create and is engraved with both the School seal and the Bicentennial logo. The inscription on its interior reads, in both English and Chinese: "Throughout its history of eminence, the school loses no opportunity to champion virtues, integrity, and the pursuit of knowledge. Teaching and learning promote and enhance each other, the unity of knowledge and practice should be emphasized. As a cradle for talents, it spurs students to gallop towards greater success. As an advocate of civilization, it produces numerous outstanding personages. With its dazzling vigor, the school will stay on the journey of glorious endeavor."

**JOHN DIXON LIBRARY**

One room in Memorial Hall served as the School library until 1931, when the John Dixon Library was built. Designed by William Adams Delano ’91, some called it the “most beautiful building on the campus” with its dome, its galleries, fireplaces and circular design.

Dr. Abbott wanted to make the library so attractive that boys would come freely and feel so much at home that they would stay. It was “dedicated to the Rev. John Dixon, D.D., in appreciation of his faithful services to the Lawrenceville School as a trustee and president of the Board of Trustees 1924–1930.”

It housed 14,000 books, periodicals and recordings, but eventually more space was needed and the Carpenter Wing (named for Edward “Ned” Carpenter ’39 P’71) was built in 1960. This addition doubled the stack capacity and added workspaces and offices. This remained the School Library until 1996, when the Bunn Library was constructed. The John Dixon Library and its Carpenter Wing were enlarged and renovated to become the Gruss Center of Visual Arts.

**ECHO CIRCLE**

Echo Circle is a favorite informal campus meeting place. It is located on the path next to the Bath House as it winds along between Bunn Library and McClellan House. It consists of a circle, enclosed by a low concrete wall that often is used as a bench. When one stands in the middle of this circle, faces the Bath House and yells, one hears an echo back. Often Crescent House students will gather in Echo Circle for rallies and cheers.
perhaps on their way to House Olympics or before an evening event. According to Stephens House tradition, on the night of the first House gathering new girls are taught the House cheer in Echo Circle. Students have also used the Echo Circle as a venue for shows such as a beatboxing contest. A tree that blossoms with pink buds stands over it, and on warm afternoons its benches serve as a popular place for Lawrentians to have a chat and unwind.

**Edith Memorial Chapel**

Built in the Romanesque style in 1895, with features made popular by architect H. H. Richardson, this campus landmark is laid out in the shape of a Latin cross and is further distinguished by a massive three-story tower and a one-and-one-half story turret. It was built with a $100,000 bequest from Sarah Helen Griswold Green, widow of John Cleve Green '16, in memory of her daughter, Edith, who died in childhood. The abstract details of the transept windows were designed and constructed by L.C. Tiffany. The building was extended in 1968 to accommodate the largest mechanical, key-action organ ever built in the United States, an Opus 60 pipe organ built by the Andover Organ Company. The organ was a gift from Henry C. Woods '14 P'40, father of Henry C. Woods, Jr. '40 H'59 '62, legendary English Master. It was completely restored by LeTouneau of Montreal in 2010 through a gift from Janie Woods H'40.

Prior to 1972, all students would gather there promptly at 8:00 a.m. for “daily Chapel.” Attendance was taken and daily announcements prepared the students for their day. The Chapel is used for services of many religions and for both secular and holy events. During his 1959 visit to Lawrenceville, Fidel Castro gave a speech in the Chapel. Accounts say that he stamped out his cigar near the lectern and boys immediately leapt to claim the souvenir.

Lawrentians have used the Chapel for weddings, funerals and baptisms. It attracts its biggest congregation of Lawrentians during Lessons and Carols, a ceremony before the beginning of winter break, where students listen to Lawrenceville’s orchestras, choirs and bands. The highlight of recent ceremonies has been a solo rendition of *O Holy Night!* sung by Mathematics Master Charlie Williams '67 H'85 '98 P'94 '97. Baccalaureate, a ceremony for the graduating class on Saturday afternoon before graduation, also takes place in the Chapel.

Four banners, honoring Lawrentians who lost their lives in wars since the Chapel was built, hang on either side of the altar. Near the entrance is a plaque listing the names of five Lawrentians and two parents who were victims of the attack on September 11, 2001. Nearby is a plaque memorializing 1st Lieutenant Dennis M. Michie who died in action at San Juan Hill in 1898.

Four plaques remember deceased Head Masters, the most recent being
Bruce McClellan, “Teacher, scholar, and humanist. He led the school through times of trials and growth with courage, dignity, wisdom and integrity, an exemplar of commitment and affirmation.”

While most Lawrentians associate the Chapel with the din of 600 or so pairs of feet scooting to their assigned seats and creaking pews, it is has been and will continue to be a refuge for reflection and respite.

**Eglin Track**

Eglin Track was dedicated on September 25, 1987, to Thomas W. Eglin H’86. It replaced Alumni Track, a cinder track dedicated at the School’s 1910 Centennial.

A six-lane, quarter-mile track surrounding Tihonen Field in Keuffel Stadium, it is used by boys’ and girls’ track and is the start and finish for cross country races. ATT Sports resurfaced the track in 2009 with a state-of-the-art Conipur 2210 sports surfacing system consisting of several layers of polyurethane covered with a coating of appropriately red rubber granules.

The dedication plaque reads:

**The Eglin Track**  
Dedicated to Thomas W. Eglin  
Dean of Students, Master of Mathematics  
Honorary Member Class of 1986  
Long-time Friend and Official of Lawrenceville Track  
September 25, 1987  
“Run the straight race”

**Eichelberger Tennis Center**

This tennis facility, located near the Golf Course, is named in honor of Fred A. Eichelberger H’24 ’71 and his wife, Florence (Bunny). Mr. Eichelberger was an English Master from 1931 to 1932. He left to teach at Episcopal Academy and returned as Director of Admission from 1944 until 1971. During that time, he also served as Assistant Head Master and Assistant Secretary/Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

The Eichelberger Tennis Courts occupy the same piece of ground, on the north edge of campus adjacent to the golf course, on which the School’s courts have always stood. They were built as four rows of four tennis courts in 1883 under the auspices of the Green Foundation. By 1975, a parking lot for the golf course had replaced one of the rows of four courts. Later, in the 1990s, another row was removed to make field space, while four courts were added on the end of the two remaining rows. Today, Lawrenceville maintains 12 courts, still between the golf course and the Circle Houses, while a new Health and Wellness Center stands in the place of the old field space.

A bronze plaque on a small brick structure (originally used as a telephone cable switching station) near the tennis courts reads:

**The Eichelberger Tennis Center**  
Presented to Lawrenceville School
This space, instead of the Old Gym, was initially used as an auditorium. School meetings and Periwig productions were held there as well as movie viewings on weekends. Two of the original benches from the auditorium can still be found in the golf pro shop.

From 1967 to 1969 the auditorium underwent a major renovation to become the Allan V. Heely Faculty Room. Named after the former Head Master Allan V. Heely H’97 ’27, who died in 1959, $50,000 was given anonymously in 1967 by his widow, Frances T. (Pattie) Heely H’55.

According to a 1969 article in The Lawrentian, the Heely Room quickly became “one of the most heavily used in School. Seating about 200, it is ideal for lectures (the acoustics are excellent) and films, and it is completely equipped for all audio-visual uses including TV taping. It has already been used for history lectures, films for the English and history departments, a Pipe and Quill lecture, faculty meetings, the Flying Club Ground Course, and committee meetings.”

In 2010, the Heely Room was restored to its original grandeur and continues to be used for large meetings, lectures, and presentations.

**Fathers Building**  
(*Pop Hall*)

By 1920, the School’s academic buildings were inadequate for the growing student body. Memorial Hall, the primary classroom building at the time, had been constructed to serve 180 boys and a dozen masters. By the time ground was broken for the new Recitation Building in 1924, the School’s enrollment had swelled to nearly 500 students, taught by 43 masters. Classes were being held in the laboratory, the barn annex and the gymnasium. Four or five masters
were sharing a classroom and its desk. As reported in the Alumni Bulletin of December 1925, “the psychological value and force of identity of teacher and room were lost.”

In the autumn of 1924, the Board of Trustees accepted the Fathers’ Association’s gift of $200,000 for a new classroom building for recitation and administration.

The Fathers Building, or the “New Recitation Building,” as it was called before receiving its official name, was dedicated in September 1925 and dubbed “Pop Hall” soon after. It was also the first in a series of buildings designed by the New York architectural firm of Delano and Aldrich that grew up around the Bowl, and it represented a significant expansion of the School’s footprint.

With 21 classrooms, administrative offices and more, The Fathers Building served Lawrenceville exceedingly well for many years. The statue that graces the first-floor rotunda is a reproduction of a Greco-Roman bronze known as Il Fidele, “the faithful one,” and for more than 100 years, Lawrentians have been rubbing its foot for luck in exams. The wood-paneled offices bordering the rotunda accommodated the Head Master, Registrar, Dean of Faculty and their assistants, and dedicated reception rooms for parents and alumni occupied part of the first floor. The basement provided an ideal work space for School publications, which included The Lawrence, The Lit and the Olla Podrida. It also housed the School bookstore, a faculty billiards room and the Milk Bar, which furnished 500 boys with milk and crackers assembly-line style every morning at 10:30. A large faculty room was centered on the north side of the rotunda on the second floor. In 1936, the building’s classrooms adapted easily to the introduction of Harkness tables.

As the School continued to grow, the Head Master’s, Registrar’s and Deans’ offices moved to Mackenzie and were replaced by other administrative offices. Pop Hall became the dedicated home of the Foreign Language and Religion and Philosophy departments. The publications offices remained, and the bookstore became the Frederick W. Gerstell Used Bookstore. The Milk Bar was converted to an examination hall and later to storage, and the billiards room fell into disuse.

When a revolution in technology placed increasing demands on the building’s infrastructure, it became time to take a hard look at Pop’s other needs after almost nine decades of wear and tear. The Bicentennial Campaign, a fundraising campaign that coincided with Lawrenceville’s 200th anniversary offered an ideal opportunity to incorporate a top-to-bottom renovation of the Fathers Building among its fundraising priorities. Early on, inspired by Mort’s family ties to Pop and to Lawrenceville, Sue and Mort Fuller ’60 P’89 ’01 stepped forward
with the lead gift. Others followed, most notably the Mario family and Jeremy Mario ’88 P’16, who led the redevelopment of Mario Courtyard between Pop and Woods Memorial Hall.

The result is a fully restored, revitalized and modernized Pop Hall. New flooring, new paneling, fresh paint and mechanical upgrades were only the beginning. The lower level, which had been looking more and more like a basement, was exposed to natural light with expanded windows and landscape modifications that surround the building’s perimeter. The exterior concrete at the basement level was replaced by marble face, and at the back, this lower level now opens onto a stone patio, with steps that lead to an upper tier in the shape of a Harkness table and a courtyard ringed by all-new flowers and shrubs. Inside, the lower level is a technology powerhouse, home to the IT Help Desk, digital language labs, the School’s Communications Office and student publications offices, video production facilities, and our own “genius bar” for students and faculty seeking tech support. The building’s first and second levels have been restored to their former glory.

Working closely with the Fullers, the Philadelphia-based architectural firm of Bohlin Cywinski Jackson, designers of the glass-walled Apple Stores, sought to achieve Mort and Sue’s vision for a renovation that was “Apple Store on the lower level and Smithsonian on the first and second floors.” There can be no doubt that they have succeeded.

The Fence

The fence that defines the western boundary of the campus runs 4,752 feet from Rose Hill at the north end of the Golf Course, south along Route 206 in front of the Golf Course, past Kinnan, Hamill and Foundation House and on to Kinnan Gate. It was built in the early 1930s as part of a campus expansion directed by Head Master Mather Almon Abbott, who noted, “There arose the great necessity of a fence to protect the boys from the danger of cars on the Lincoln Highway (Route 206).” He himself gave $1,800 to The Lawrenceville School Fence Fund.

The fence consists of brick piers with marble caps and wrought iron fencing. The section from Rose Hill to the Presbyterian Church on Main Street was a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords P’34 in honor of their son, Walter M. Jeffords, Jr. ’34 P’61. The section in front of Hamill on to the Kinnan Gate was a gift from:
Mr. William H. Burnham ’11
Mr. William Eppler
Mr. Richard B. Griffin ’30 P’57
Mrs. Paul H. Bastedo (mother of Richard B. Griffin ’30 P’57)
Mr. William H. Linkroum, Jr. ’34
Mr. Jansen Noyes ’05 P’35 ’40 GP’65
The Fathers Association
The Press Club

The fence was fabricated by Ornamental Iron Works, Inc., head-quartered in the Broad Street Bank Building in Trenton, New Jersey, and Wayne Iron Works in Wayne, Pennsylvania. It was constructed by the Matthews Construction Company of New York and Princeton, New Jersey. The bricks for the piers were provided by the Church Brick Company of Bordentown, New Jersey. They are described as the “Olde Colonial” mingle and cost two cents each. The marble caps were provided by Royle-Brock, Inc. of Trenton. The fence is more formal and the piers are closer together along the campus proper – from Wayside to the Music Building – and less formal and farther apart on the outskirts. Over the years, students have had the opportunity of painting the fence, either paid or unpaid. Also, the fence has been the target of several car accidents, especially near the curve by George House.

**FLAG MAST AND THE FLAG FLAP**

The original School flagpole, located near the Bath House and in deep right field of the baseball field, blew down in 1932. Clifford D. Mallory, Jr. ’35 wrote his father about the pole. His father, Clifford D. Mallory ’00 wrote to then Head Master Dr. Mather Almon Abbott “… knowing how much the sea is in your blood [Dr. Abbott grew up in Halifax, Nova Scotia] I am wondering if, when you install a new pole, you would consider a flag pole with a fitted top mast and yard and gaff…?” Dr. Abbott liked the idea and with Mr. Mallory’s help, a wooden mast was erected. That flag mast was made possible by gifts from *The Lawrence*, the Lower School, the Fathers Association and K. P. Emmons,
father of three alumni, in memory of his son, John Francis Emmons, who died in 1929, after his Second Form year. The nautical advice from Mr. Mallory was heeded in design and usages. According to the laws of the sea, the owner’s flag flies at the top of the pole and the national flag hangs from the gaff.

In 1957, the wooden mast was replaced with a steel “maritime flag mast” presented to the School by Karl W. Corby, Jr. ’39 P’62 ’64 ’66 GP’89 in honor of his father, one-time president of the Fathers Association. It is a 100-foot-high gaff-rigged mast with a 40-foot yard and gaff.

From the 1950s until the mid-1980s, the School flew the School flag at the top of the mast and the United States flag on the gaff, which is about two-thirds of the way up the mast and sticks out from the mast at a 45-degree angle. The position of the United States flag on a gaff-rigged mast is a controversial one. As described by Mr. Mallory, according to long-standing maritime tradition, the gaff is the position of honor on a ship and thus is where the United States flag should be flown. Yachting organizations, following the tradition of the seas, often erect land-based, gaff-rigged flag masts, similar to the one at Lawrenceville, and fly the United States flag on the gaff as well, honoring the gaff as the position of honor on the pole.

However, the United States Code, Title 4, Chapter 1, Section 7(f), which postdates this maritime tradition, states that, “when flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the United States flag’s right.”

Finally, Lawrenceville decided that the United States flag should always fly at the top of the mast.

**Foundation House**

Constructed in 1885, this gracious Victorian residence reflects Head Master James Cameron Mackenzie’s progressive vision to create a campus embodying “qualities of tranquility, domesticity, and intimacy.” The home was designed by the prominent architectural firm of Peabody & Stearns of Boston in conjunction with America’s foremost landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmstead.

Named in honor of the “founders” of the new campus, who
purchased the existing School and reorganized it under the John C. Green Foundation in 1882, the house has been home to the nine most recent Head Masters. Four U.S. Presidents — Grover Cleveland, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt — were guests at Foundation House when they visited campus to deliver commencement addresses.

In 1922, Alumni Study, designed by William Adams Delano ’91, was added to the north end of the house. The great room is the gathering spot for meetings and special events. The chandeliers and fire screen were made at New Jersey’s historic Ringwood Ironworks in 1965. The front hall and living room are done in Swedish pine, the dining room and Alumni Study have butternut wood, and the Head Master’s study is paneled in poplar.

The Head Master’s study was renovated in 1924 to include a library, thanks to a gift from Mr. Leroy D. Kellogg P’22 as a memorial to his son, Leroy Gifford Kellogg ’22, who died from an infection in a wound suffered during a baseball game at Princeton.

In 2013, the Alumni Office was moved to Foundation House.

**Getz Sports Complex**

The Getz Sports Complex was a gift from the Getz families, Bert ’55 H’56 P’85 and his wife Sandy, and Bert, Jr. ’85 P’18 and his wife Susan. Designed by Architerra, PC of Coopersburg, PA and built in 2007 by ALCO Sports Construction of Lawrenceville, the complex includes Fisher Field, given by Sako and Bill Fisher P’07 in honor of Sam Fisher ’07, and Violich Field, given by Paul Violich P’87 ’08 in honor of Adam Violich ’87 and Mackey Violich ’08. The complex features two artificial turf fields with lights and bleachers and is designed for field hockey, lacrosse and soccer. As a mono-filament turf field, it closely approximates the look and feel of real grass while offering the advantages of the latest artificial turf technology. The fields allow Lawrenceville’s athletic teams to hold practices and games in all types of weather and at night. The turf fields host girls’ and boys’ soccer, girls’ and boys’ lacrosse, girls’ field hockey and Ultimate Disc.

The first game played at the Getz Sports Complex took place on September 15, 2007 when Lawrenceville’s field hockey team played Lawrence High School (LHS). Final score: Lawrenceville 2, LHS 2, in overtime.

**Golf Course**

In the late 1890s, a group of Lawrenceville School students began digging holes in the fields north of the Presbyterian Church and sinking tin cans in the holes. Knocking little white balls into the cans became more and more popular. In 1897, the School hired Joseph Swan, formerly of St. Andrews, Scotland, to become the golf coach and to design
an “official” course. Originally only six holes, the course was expanded to nine holes in 1898. Thus, the current nine-hole course is one of the oldest courses in New Jersey.

In about 1906, James H. Norton, designer of Trenton Country Club’s golf course, became the coach.

The course was laid out on the 76-acre Mershon Farm, which was purchased from the Mershon family in 1892. Brook House (or Old Brick, as the family homestead is sometimes known) today serves as faculty housing and an interesting hazard on the second hole. The northern tributary of the Shipentaukin Creek and a small pond in front of the eighth tee create the most difficult hazards on the course.

One of the original fairways in the rear of the present carpenter shop was usually swampy and flooded. A short hole east of Brook House had an elevated green surrounded by a swamp. If a ball landed off the green, this par-three hole was usually good for six to nine strokes. On the present fourth hole, just before the green, there was a huge sand trap which was actually a hole from which clay and fill had been excavated to maintain the tennis courts.

In 1912, when the School began distributing electricity, poles were placed on the golf course to Brook House, Rose Hill House, and the Old Davis House, creating unusual hazards.

During the Depression, local men were hired to dig waterline trenches from the seventh green west beyond the sixth tee by hand. From this main waterline, small lines were laid to the fourth tee, the sixth green and the third tee and green. Other lines were laid to the eighth green and ninth tee.

During World War II, much of the rough in the vicinity of the fourth fairway and the sixth and seventh fairways was used as a vegetable garden for the School.

In 1948, History Master Sid Shea H’25 ’43, then the golf coach, set out to redesign the course. He received gifts from former members of the golf teams and from friends of the School. William F. and David M. Gordon, golf architects from Doylestown, Pennsylvania, were commissioned to redesign the course. (William F. Gordon had worked with the noted golf course architect William S. Flynn, who designed both Doylestown Country Club and Springdale Golf Club in Princeton.) Under the Gordons, the holes east of the brook by the Field House were abandoned, as was the swampy area north of the carpenter shop. The waterhole was created by damming up the brook. The sod
from the existing greens was used for new tees, and new greens were constructed. The course was closed for two years while this construction was in progress and was reopened in 1954. To help maintain the new course, Joseph Stemmle, the groundskeeper at the Springdale Country Club in Princeton, was hired as a consultant.

The club house, parking lot and rest rooms were added in the late 1990s. Today, the golf course is open to all faculty, staff, alumni and students. Members of the Lawrenceville community can play there for a modest fee. The course record is 67, set by Clark F. MacKenzie ’59 P’81. Henry Jingoli was a longtime course superintendent.

**Green Field**

Green Field is the famous House sports venue situated between Hogate Hall and Route 206. Named in honor of John Cleve Green ’16, but originally known as Locust Grove, it has long been a play area for students at Lawrenceville. House football, Ultimate Disc, soccer, handball and cricket are played there.

**Gruss Center of Visual Arts**

The Gruss Center of Visual Arts was redesigned and rededicated in 1998 as an art gallery and center for visual arts studies at Lawrenceville. It included the John Dixon Library, originally built and dedicated in 1931, and the Carpenter Wing, built in 1968. A gift from Martin D. Gruss ’60 enabled the School to work with noted American architect Graham Gund to expand and enhance one of the most beautiful buildings on campus and usher in a new era in the visual arts for Lawrenceville.

The building incorporates a two-story rotunda (formerly the library), exhibit galleries, classrooms and working studios for drawing, ceramics, photography, woodworking and design. Lawrenceville now offers over 30 art electives. Many alumni designers and artists have studied in the Gruss Center with Art Masters George S. Greene and J. Allen Fitzpatrick ’73 H’85 ’89 P’99 ’04.

**Guarded Gate**

The Guarded Gate is the gate on Route 206 between Kinnan House and the Presbyterian Church property in the middle of the road leading to the tennis courts. After-hours entry to the campus, usually after 7:00 p.m., is only available through the Guarded Gate. As its name suggests, it is staffed around the clock by Public Safety personnel.
OLD GYM

Before the Lavino Field House opened in 1951, the Old Gym, located where the present Irwin Dining Center stands, was the center for athletic and social activities on campus.

Construction began in 1901, and the yellow “brick-and-frame” building opened in February 1903, with a celebration featuring a performance by gymnasts from Princeton University followed by a similar exhibition by Lawrenceville boys. The gym consisted of a large central building, housing a swimming pool in the basement, a basketball court on the first floor and a balcony running track. Lockers were located in rooms behind the pool and basketball court. There were identical wings on either side of the central building, housing a trophy room, fencing and wrestling rooms, and offices.

Saturday night movies were held in the gym, as well as the annual Spring Prom, featuring prominent orchestras such as Lester Lanin and Les Brown. Periwig performances were also held in the gym.

Boys who were not able to swim were required to pass a course of instruction in swimming followed by “a tepid thorough bath in the shower of at least two minutes duration,” as well as “the use of soap at least twice a week” before entering the pool.

On December 23, 1959, at 3:56 in the early morning, with the temperature at five degrees, fire broke out in the gym, bringing more than 100 firemen to the scene. After their three-hour battle with the fire, only the brick shell of the building remained. The cause of the fire was never determined. The building was demolished and all athletic activity transferred to the Lavino Field House, which had been built eight years earlier.

HEAD MASTER’S DINING ROOM

Located in Abbott Dining Hall, closest to Upper, this room was designated for use by then-Head Master Bruce McClellan H’57 ‘60 GP’10. The following is from Head Master McClellan’s memoirs:

“One day after the Abbott Dining Room was completed, I usually lunched there with Fifth Formers in the Head Master’s Dining Room, which was a pleasant, semi-private space. The seniors were invited individually with a printed card, and though the menu was the same there as everywhere else, a white-coated semi-retired staff member served the plates and helped us to feel that there was something a little extra about the Head Master’s Dining Room. Some of those lunches were quite routine, but many were delightful, and I welcomed a chance to spend some time face to face with every senior.”

In addition, when Sunday Chapel was required, many times there would be a formal luncheon for the visiting minister and select campus leaders. Regular School china and silverware was used.
Hogate Hall was dedicated on January 18, 1990. It was made possible by a gift from Ann Hogate Murphy and Charles E. Murphy, Jr. P’66 ’70 in memory of Kenneth Craven Hogate (1897-1947), grandfather of their children — Dr. Charles E. Murphy III ’66 and Dr. Kenneth C. H. Murphy ’70.

Hogate is home to the Office of Alumni and Development and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, who is the School’s Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer. The Comptroller’s Office is also located in Hogate. The Bunting Room, a conference room in Hogate named after Head Master Si Bunting H’37 ’59 ’88 P’88 ’97 and his wife, Diana H’37 ’59 ’88 P’88 ’97, includes a Harkness table, a mantel and memorial panel honoring Lawrentians who died in World War I (which was moved from Lower School when it was razed in 1987), many alumni trophies and prizes, and portraits of honored Lawrenceville alumni.

The mission of the Office of Information Technology Services is to encourage and support the productive and innovative use of technology at The Lawrenceville School. It was established in the early 1990s and originally housed in the basement of Pop Hall. Its Help Desk services students from an office in the Bunn Library basement.

ITS also provides Lawrenceville’s internet connection and worldwide web servers, network sharing systems and storage, instructional technology, classroom and general-use computing labs, administrative information systems, computer hardware and software purchases/maintenance, the School’s telephone system and assistance in the use of these resources.

Irwin Dining Center

Designed by Walker O. Cain and architect-engineer James Yee of Walker O. Cain and Associates and completed in 1972, the opening of Irwin Dining Center was a major event in the history of the School. Until this time, students ate in their respective Circle Houses. Meals were prepared in three “central kitchens” and then distributed to the Houses’ dining rooms. Irwin, made possible by a gift from John N. Irwin II ’33 P’72 GP’07 ’11, had a dramatic and positive impact on campus in the early 1970s.
The Dining Center is meant to be a focus of daily activities on campus. It also houses the Lower School dining area for the Second Form, eating “pods” for the Third and Fourth Forms, McClellan Dining Room, a formal dining area for 40 guests, the School post office, The Jigger Shop and the Outdoor Program.

A 1972 booklet “A New Dining Center for The Lawrenceville School” calls the pods a “bulwark” of School unity and tradition: “A prime consideration in the design of the new dining center was the preservation of the integrity of Lawrenceville’s traditional Circle House system.” The pods retain “the best of House life and spirit. Students will eat by House at certain meals; wider community relationships will be encouraged at other times. Indeed, the facility will inevitably encourage the lowering of arbitrary barriers.” Students were expected to sit in their House pods with their Housemasters for supper.

In Irwin Dining Center today, Third and Fourth Form students may eat in any pod for every meal, though Houses usually come together to eat in their pods on special occasions, such as House banquets before winter holidays and at the end of each School year. Second Form students eat in Lower Dining Hall.

**Kellogg Library**

This small library is located in Foundation House, in the original Head Master’s study, just to the left as you come in the front door. It leads into Alumni Study. Designed by Delano & Aldrich and built by Matthew Construction Company in 1925, the library was made possible by a gift from the Head Master Mather Almon Abbott and Mr. Leroy D. Kellogg of Deerfield, Illinois, in memory of Mr. Kellogg’s son, Leroy Gifford Kellogg ’22.

Included in the library is a portrait of Leroy Kellogg ’22, painted by Beatrice Kendall, “a long-standing friend of the Abbott family.” Leroy came to Lawrenceville in the fall of 1920 and ended up with diphtheria by winter break, which kept him out of school until March of that year. In the fall of 1921, he had to delay his vaccination for typhoid because he...
had just had his tonsils out. After graduation, in 1922, while playing baseball at Princeton, he sustained a skin abrasion while sliding into a base and died six days later from an infection.

**Keuffel Stadium**

Dedicated in 2008, Keuffell Stadium is comprised of Tiihonen Field and Eglin Track — the former Alumni Track. It is dedicated to English Master Kenneth W. Keuffel, Ph.D. H’59 ’61 ’89 ’90 P’79, legendary football coach at Lawrenceville.

The plaque at the Stadium reads:

> This Stadium is dedicated to the memory of Kenneth William Keuffel, Ph.D. H’59 ’61 ’89 ’90 P’79 September 19, 1923 — February 19, 2006 Beloved Football Coach and Master of English 1954–1961, 1967–2001 Dr. Keuffel is affectionately remembered by five decades of Lawrenceville students and athletes whose lives he touched with kindness, intelligence, and humor. With gentle guidance, frequent encouragement, and clear example, he inspired them to be their best.

**Kinnan Gate**

The Kinnan Gateway — also known as South Gate or the Trenton Gate — was dedicated on Alumni Day in 1927 by friends of Alexander Phoenix Waldron Kinnan ’73, who had been a devoted alumnus, president of the Alumni Association from 1910 to 1912 and Trustee of the School from 1914 to 1924. The gate stands across the street from the Lukoil station, on the corner of Main Street (Route 206), Franklin Corner Road and the Lawrenceville-Pennington Road. The gate is built of brick, marble and ornamental iron and is surrounded by white crabapple trees and tulips. It includes pineapples on its capstones and was designed by William Adams Delano ’91.

It was last used in 1975 when the “back entrance to the plant” was opened. By that time, traffic at that intersection had become so heavy
that access to the campus through the gate was impractical.

The driveway through the gate, Humphreys Drive, was a gift from Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Humphreys, Mrs. I. B. Humphreys, Mortimer B. Fuller ’90, H. C. Yeiser ’11 and Dr. and Mrs. Mather Almon Abbott.

**Allan P. Kirby Arts Center**

Known as “KAC,” the Kirby Arts Center was made possible by a gift from the F. M. Kirby Foundation in honor of Allan P. Kirby ’13. Designed by Smith and Thaete of Philadelphia and built in 1962, the first Periwig performance there in 1963 was Vern Sneider’s *Teahouse of the August Moon*. Prior to this, Periwig performed in the Memorial Hall Auditorium (the Heely Room).

KAC is located at the southwestern end of the Bowl and includes a full-sized theater foyer, an 865-seat auditorium, a full stage with an extensive fly system and orchestra pit, dressing rooms, a costume shop, a set-building shop, a lounge, a dance studio, two acting studios and a small café. The main stage is converted to a 140-seat black box theater three times a year for student-directed productions. It is the center for the performing arts at Lawrenceville. Each year, there are numerous performances — dance, theater and music — and since the entire student body can fit in the auditorium, it serves as the location for School Meetings.

**F. M. Kirby Science Center**

A gift of Mr. Fred M. Kirby II ’38, the 55,000-square-foot Science Center was designed by the Hillier Group, the Princeton-based architectural firm of J. Robert Hillier ’55 P’II. The building, which opened in the spring of 1998, is located next to the Corby Mathematics and Computer Building, promoting closer links between the two departments. The building includes 12 laboratories, nine laboratory/classrooms, a greenhouse, several team-teaching rooms, four mathematics classrooms and a joint math/science department area. The entire building is wired to accommodate a full complement of computers, which are connected to the campus computer network and the global internet.
**La Memoire**

This is the textile hanging sculpture in the main stairway in Bunn Library. It was given to the School by Robert (Bob) Johnston ’54 P’92 ’94 and his wife Lynn H’54 P’92 in 2009. The artist is Sheila Hicks, an American contemporary fiber artist who originally produced the piece for IBM in La Defense in Paris in 1971-72. It is linen and synthetic thread. The linen tubes are wrapped in thread shading from tangerine through yellow and intertwined with smaller tubes wrapped in green, cobalt and tangerine thread. It is approximately nine feet by seven feet and was installed by the artist in 2000.

**Lavino Field House**

The Edward J. Lavino Field House is one of the finest athletic buildings at any independent school in the country. When it was built in 1951, it was one of the wonders of the schoolboy world, a “Paradise” in the estimation of the New York World Telegram and Sun, which was one of many national papers to cover its opening.

The driving force behind the Field House was Edwin M. Lavino ’05, one of the School's most generous benefactors. After graduating from Lawrenceville, Lavino attended the University of Pennsylvania and then went to work at the family business, E. J. Lavino & Co., becoming its director and president in 1926. When Lavino took over as president of Lawrenceville's Board of Trustees in 1947, he set about building the School's endowment, but his pet project was the Field House, which he dedicated to the memory of his father. He announced his intentions at halftime of the Hill football game, on Fathers’ Day, November 12, 1949, and true to his word, spared no expense. The Field House cost $1.2 million and early visitors were impressed by its scale and opulence. “Eastern Gentleman Knows How To Spend Money for Good of Cause: Gives School Fieldhouse,” raved a headline in the Democrat and Leader of Davenport, Iowa.

The work was carried out by the White Construction Company. When at last the building opened, on May 19, 1951, Alumni Day, it was an object of awe and wonder to visitors, none of whom had seen its like, even on college campuses. Newspapers from around the country sent reporters to cover the opening, and the new Field House managed to wow even that cynical bunch. The New York Herald Tribune judged it “the biggest, most expensive and the best prep school athletic plant in the country.” The Opening Ceremony attracted 3,700 visitors, who filed slowly through the building, admiring its many features. They marveled at the separate rooms for varsity basketball, wrestling, a lounge, a press room, offices for coaches and a hockey rink off the back. The centerpiece, quite literally, was a vast open space measuring roughly 36,000 square feet, with a floor of hard-
packed dirt and a glass roof that rose 44 feet at its highest point. This space was designed for indoor football, baseball or lacrosse practice, though in the winter months it housed a three-lane, 176-yard board track that quickly came to be known as the fastest in the East.

Special attention was lavished on the six-lane, 25-yard swimming pool, which Allen Stack, who swam for Yale before winning the 100-meter backstroke at the 1948 Olympics, called “undoubtedly the finest prep school pool” in the country. It had bleachers that would seat 512, an underwater viewing window and heated benches for the swimmers. The *Princeton Herald* noted that “hot water heaters produce 4,000 gallons of hot water per hour, sufficient for 400 boys to take five-minute showers every hour.”

Today, the Field House remains the centerpiece of Lawrenceville’s athletic programs and the repository of their rich history. Around the walls of the main arena are handsome boards bearing the names of all Lawrenceville sports captains. The one major change came in 1982-83, when the dirt floor was replaced by a rubberized Mondo surface with three combination basketball-volleyball-tennis courts, a four-lane banked 200-meter track, a long-jump pit, shot-put area and an eight-lane straight-away. In 1992, Nick Gusz H’64 ’66 ’69, Lawrenceville’s Director of Athletics, started an Athletic Hall of Fame, now recorded on the walls in Lavino Lounge. Among the alumni athletes honored are Clint Frank ’34, the 1937 Heisman Trophy winner from Yale; Armond Hill ’72, a former Princeton and NBA player and current Boston Celtics assistant coach; Olympic swimmer Phil Riker ’64 P’90, who finished fourth in the 200-meter butterfly at the 1964 Olympics; Heather Elliot Hoover ’91, an All-American field hockey and lacrosse standout at Georgetown; and Dennis Michie ’88, Medal of Honor winner and captain of football at West Point, for whom Michie Stadium is named.
**Lewisville Road**

This road forms the southern boundary of the School and is named for a Mr. Lewis who owned considerable land there. It is a notable area for a couple of reasons. At the eastern end is “Spring Grove,” one of the oldest houses in Lawrence Township, and in the middle is an area with a notable African-American heritage.

Spring Grove, 2 Lewisville Road, also known as the Isaac Brearley House or the John Brearley House, is set back from the road. The eastern part of the house dates from the late 1600s to early 1700s. The western side, dating back to 1785, burned in 1967 and was reconstructed in brick. The house is considered an excellent example of Georgian architecture. The School owns the property and leases it. A plaque installed by the Lawrence Tercentenary Committee on the roadside reads: “Spring Grove, Birthplace of David Brearley, born June 17, 1745, died August 16, 1790, Lt. Col. American Revolution, Chief Justice of New Jersey 1779-89, Master of Arts College of New Jersey, Vice President New Jersey Society of Cincinnati, New Jersey Delegate to Federal Constitutional Convention, Judge United States District Court 1789-90.” Recent research, however, suggests that this was not really his birthplace.

A chapel for African-American worship, an African Methodist Episcopal Church built in 1890 once stood on the north side of Lewisville Road. When Richard Montgomery Green freed his slaves in his will, many of them continued to live in the houses on Lewisville Road clustered around what is now the rear entrance to the School.

“Samuel M. Hamill Farmer’s House” at 106 Lewisville Road dates back to the mid-1800s. A local farmer tilled the extensive holdings nearby for Dr. Hamill. The house has been extensively altered and serves as a faculty residence.

**Low Rider II**

In response to strong interest from the Fine Arts Advisory Committee to bring outdoor sculpture to Lawrenceville’s campus, Trustee Bill Wilson ’54 proposed Low Rider II as a gift to the School in 1997. The Committee — which was founded in 1989 during the tenure of Head Master Si Bunting H ’37 ’88 P’88 ’97, who desired that the arts play a more elevated role at Lawrenceville — sent a letter to then Head Master Michael Cary H’47 ’03 P’01, recommending that the School accept the gift and asking to have the proposal presented to the full Board of Trustees in October of that year. It was approved by the Board, and in 1998 Low Rider II became the first outdoor work to be installed on campus. It was sited by the Committee and can be seen between the Bunn Library and McClellan House on the Crescent.

The sculpture was created by Charles Ginnever, a nationally
known artist born in California in 1931. His other works can be seen on many other school campuses and in some of the leading collections in the United States, including four at Storm King Art Center, an open-air museum in Mountainville, New York.

Low Rider II is a geometric work composed of two parallelograms that connect in the center by sharing one side, thus creating a challenge to visual perception, especially while natural light on the piece helps to create the illusion of depth. Ginnever is a master of creating works that upset our visual habits and invite the viewer to move around the works. Low Rider II also exemplifies Ginnever’s interest in the materials and techniques of constructivist artists and is itself made of corten steel, which is intended to turn a rust color and streak beautifully over time.

Low Rider I was constructed in 1984. Its whereabouts are unknown; we speculate that it is privately owned. In addition, the sculpture has no relation to the song “Low Rider” released by War in 1975.

**H. Carty Lynch H’71 ’84 Memorial**

Situated on the walkway crossing the Circle between Kennedy House and Woods Memorial Hall, the memorial is a flat Belgian block circle honoring French Master H. Carty Lynch H’71 ’84, who was tragically killed by an automobile while crossing Main Street on the afternoon of May 21, 1984.

It is placed at the spot where students spontaneously gathered that evening, built a bonfire, and mourned the loss of their beloved teacher, housemaster and friend. Mostly a silent vigil, from time to time one student or another would return to his room to reappear a few minutes later and cast some treasured possession on the fire. The late T. J. Johnston H’65 P’74, English Master and long-time friend of Carty’s, described it as “the silent congregation of students and friends gathered in the darkness around the great fire in the middle of the Circle, the silence speaking louder than the words of any eulogy…”

The memorial was funded by donations from the Class of 1984 and was dedicated on May 4, 1985.

**Mackenzie Administration Building**

Designed by William Adam Delano ’91 as an administration building, Mackenzie Building was built in 1936 with funds from the gift of Edward S. Harkness. This
Georgian Revival building was named in memory of James Cameron Mackenzie, Head Master from 1882 to 1899 and, as the plaque in the building states, “builder of the historic Circle, and originator of Lawrenceville’s unique House system.” It served and still serves as the administrative center of the School. A large addition was made to the rear of the building in 2001 for the Admission Office.

Today, Mackenzie houses the office of the Head Master, the Dean of Faculty, Dean of Students, Dean of Curriculum, College Counseling and the Admission Office.

Curtis W. McGraw ’15 Infirmary

From 1929 until 1976, the Lawrenceville School Infirmary, as it was known, occupied the Georgian-style building that is now the McPherson House. In 1931, the mothers of boys in the School created the Ladies Auxiliary to The Lawrenceville School Infirmary. With the creation of Parents at Lawrenceville in 1975, the Ladies Auxiliary became the Infirmary Committee, a support organization open to fathers and mothers of Lawrenceville students. In 1976, in recognition of changing patterns of health care and needs of adolescents, the School replaced the older building with the Curtis W. McGraw Infirmary. Donated by the immediate family of Curtis Whittesley McGraw ’15, it provided a particularly appropriate memorial because of Mr. McGraw’s intense interest in both health and athletics. In anticipation of Lawrenceville’s move towards coeducation, the School approved adding a wing to the facility in 1987. The McGraw Infirmary was located between Kirby and Stephens Houses on the Crescent.

Services included inpatient and outpatient care, psychological counseling, orthopedic/sports medicine and nutritional care. The Curtis W. McGraw ’15 Infirmary was razed in 2008 to make way for the fifth Crescent House — Carter House. Infirmary duties were transferred to the new Al-Rashid Health and Wellness Center.

Nicotine Island

In 1906, The Lit enthusiastically reported, “Most gratifying have been the signs of material progress in the School this year. The Upper House Smoking-room, the splendid new Under-form smoking room.” Thus began an 83-year period during which students were allowed to smoke at School. There was no sign of any appreciation of the irony that this era was announced by a publication called “The Lit.”
A School smoking permit from 1933 to 1934 listed some restrictions, but allowed students to smoke on the island located in the Pond provided they “promise to help keep boys who smoke without permits off the island.” This, as the School archivist shrewdly points out, made smoking legal where it had probably been going on illegally for some time. In all likelihood, the Island was already referred to as Nicotine Island before 1933.

For over 50 years Nicotine Island was a refuge for smokers anxious to satisfy their cravings when no other venue was available. The other, more convenient, more comfortable designated smoking areas were often subject to more stringent regulations and reduced permissible hours. The Island also offered minimal supervision, a situation that teenage boys cherished dearly. More than once, an impromptu bath was imposed on one student by another who considerably sought to improve the former’s hygiene, attitude, and comportment, or perhaps simply to register dissatisfaction over the poor unfortunate’s mere existence.

In 1989, smoking was forbidden to all students, perhaps once again rendering Nicotine Island a destination for such illicit activities.

**Noyes History Building**

The Noyes History Building is located between girls’ Lower and Reynolds House. It was originally a math and science building until Corby was built in 1980 and the Kirby Science Center was built in 1998. It now holds classrooms for the history department, as well as a faculty lounge on the second floor and the Ambrecht Room, a lecture hall, on the main floor. The Lam Asian Studies Program, with a Macintosh computer room, is also on the second floor. In addition to its history facilities, the Center houses the registrar’s office on the second floor.

**Observatory**

Located on the north side of the driving range at the Golf Course, the Observatory was built in 1958 under the direction of Science Master Gifford “Giff” Havens H’46 ’58. Sputnik 1 had been launched in October of 1957, and interest in
astronomy was running high.

Mr. Havens organized the Astronomy Club in 1956. Their principal effort was to install a telescope to aid their observations of the moon, planets and stars. The original 10 members of the club traveled to the Princeton Observatory and used that as a model for their efforts.

By spring 1957, the club had completed the Observatory. It consisted of a 15-foot-diameter, 20-foot-high domed building housing an eight-inch reflector telescope. Many technical problems had to be overcome. The parts for the mount were machined by a Trenton firm, and members of the club devoted much of their time to construction and painting. The mount is supported by two steel beams imbedded in concrete, and the telescope included a clock drive to provide observations of planetary orbits over a long period of time when the club members could not be present.

Carl Akerlof '56 and his brother, George '58, were two of the students who helped build the Observatory. Carl became a professor of physics at the University of Michigan, specializing in high energy astrophysics and particle physics. He continued his celestial observations through the Robotic Optical Transient Search Experiment (ROTSE). ROTSE’s goal is to achieve observations in optical light of the massive deep-space explosions called gamma-ray bursts. George became an economist, the Koshland Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley. He won the 2001 Nobel Prize in Economics for his article, “The Market for Lemons: Quality Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism.” George was the recipient of the Aldo Leopold Award in 2002.

The original telescope was replaced in 1995 with an eight-inch Meade LX200 computer-drive telescope. Today, light pollution and computer access to far more sophisticated telescopes make the Observatory largely an extra hazard on the Golf Course. Nonetheless, Science Master Cynthia Taylor still occasionally uses the Observatory for her astronomy class and for Astronomy Club events.

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Old Lower School

Opened in 1924, this student dormitory was a gift from the Alumni Association as a “lasting memorial to the 42 Lawrenceville heroes who bravely gave up their lives in the Great War.” “The Lawrenceville Alumni War Memorial Building,” designed by William Adams Delano ’91, eventually became known as “Lower School.” The brick building was comprised of two identical two-story wings, housing four Houses (dormitories): Cromwell, Davidson, Perry Ross and Thomas, named after four Lawrentians who fought in World War I, three of whom died in the War: James H. R. Cromwell ’15 (who later married Doris Duke); Philip J.
Davidson ‘11, who died August 1918; Gerald P. Thomas ’15, who died August 28, 1918 and Perry Ross Rosenheim ’14, who died April 18, 1919. A large wooden memorial tablet listing the names of Lawrentians who died in the War was located over the fireplace in the Common Room in Lower. It was moved to the Bunting Room in Hogate Hall in 1990.

Occupants of Lower School were First and Second Form boys who had, until this building was complete, been living in various houses in the village. In the 1930s and 1940s, there was also a Shell Form (seventh grade) for a small number of boys who needed preparation for First Form. Each House in Lower consisted of a long corridor with a master’s apartment at the end. Boys lived side by side in “cubicles,” rooms with eight-foot high wooden walls on three sides and a curtained entrance on the fourth. Each room was furnished with a bed, chair, bureau, mirror, radiator and window. Dr. Mather Almon Abbott, the Head Master, championed the cubicles as Spartan-like engines of character building, but Lower was soon christened by the boys as “The Incubator.”

Lower School was virtually a school within a school. In the center of the building were the residences of the Director of Lower School, the dining room and a study hall, where each boy had his own desk. Boys in Lower had their own House sports, published their own newspaper and yearbook, produced their own plays, and elected their own officers.

When the Irwin Dining Center was built, the dining rooms in the Circle Houses were renovated into more student space, so that boys from Dawes and Raymond could be incorporated into those Houses. At this point, in 1972, boys from Davidson and Thomas were moved to Raymond, and those from Perry Ross and Cromwell to Dawes. An enlarged Alumni and Development Office moved into one wing, and Fifth Formers into the other (called “Hyatt House”) in what then was called “Old Lower.” Lower was torn down in 1987 to make room for the construction of the Crescent Houses.

**Peabody & Stearns**

The premier architectural firm in the eastern United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was established in 1870 by Robert Peabody (1845–1917) and John G. Stearns, Jr. (1843–1917).

Based in Boston, the firm created over 1,000 designs for buildings
throughout the United States, including commercial sites, public buildings, religious structures, schools and residences. Their buildings stand on the campuses of over 40 schools.

In 1882 Head Master James Cameron Mackenzie wanted to provide an intellectually stimulating and emotionally nurturing environment for the 400 boys who would attend the “new” Lawrenceville School. Peabody & Stearns, in collaboration with Frederick Law Olmstead, designed the new Lawrenceville School campus (Memorial Hall, the Gym, Foundation House, and the five “cottage-style residences” that make up the Circle) with that in mind.

**The Peacock Family Statue of Robert Burns**

This bronze statue of the Scottish poet Robert Burns, the “ploughman poet,” has been a feature in Lawrenceville’s library since 1932 and currently stands at the landing between the first and second floors of Bunn Library. It was presented to the School by Clarence N. Peacock ’05 on behalf of his mother, Mrs. Rolland B. Peacock, in honor of the entire Peacock family: Clarence N. Peacock ’05, Rolland B. Peacock ’11, Grant A. Peacock ’12, Alexander R. Peacock ’33, Rolland B. Peacock, Jr. ’41, Grant A. Peacock, Jr. ’42, George E. Peacock ’47, Timothy O’Conner ’70.

This handsome three-foot bronze is a model of a larger statue that stands outside the Phipps Conservatory in Schenley Park in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Peacock, a proud Scot, was the force behind the original Burns statue, which was cast by the important Scottish-American sculptor John Massey Rhind. Among Rhind’s better known works is the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial in Washington, D.C.

In a letter to Head Master Mather Almon Abbott in 1932, Clarence Peacock remarked of the model:

“It represents in only a small way our affection for Lawrenceville and our appreciation of many happy school days. I trust the boys in the future may get inspiration from Burns whose poems and songs had such a world-wide influence in the nineteenth century damning hypocrisy and cant and standing for liberty, simplicity, humanity and brotherhood of man, and which will continue as long as man exists.”

**The Pond**

One of the largest and most useful community service projects took place in 1832, when students from
the School dug the Lawrenceville Pond to provide a reservoir of water in case of fire in the village. The Pond served as the primary bathing facility for the boys until the Bath House was built in 1882. It also provided an opportunity for the students to ice skate when the Pond froze and a place for students to smoke on the small island that is attached by a wooden bridge.

Today, the Pond is used as an ecology laboratory for environmental studies and smoking is not allowed on the island.

**Power House**

The School gets its heat from the Power House located in the maintenance area of the campus. It contains three 750-horsepower steam boilers which can be fueled by either No. 2 heating oil or natural gas, whichever is less expensive. The steam then travels in underground pipes to all the main campus buildings. The present structure was built in 1947 and initially was coal-fired. The use of coal ended in 1968.

Between 2008 and 2013, all the underground piping — over 2.5 miles — was replaced and upgraded to provide the most efficient heating system possible.

In addition, electricity at Lawrenceville is provided from the state-wide power grid, and transformers step the 4160 campus distribution voltage down to 120/208 or 480 volts depending on the building and its requirements. The School uses approximately 10.5 million kilowatt hours each year. It has recently added a solar panel field to reduce the School’s dependency on public service electricity. The Loucks Ice Center and Irwin Dining Center require the most energy of all the Lawrenceville buildings.

**Solar Farm**

Comprised of 24,934 panels over a 30-acre tract of School-owned farmland, Lawrenceville’s 6.1 megawatt solar farm, the largest installed solar power system at any school in the United States, went live in April 2012. With a single-axis tracking system that follows the sun throughout the day, the panels provide approximately 90 percent of the School’s electrical needs and will off-
set 6,388 metric tons of carbon dioxide – the equivalent of taking 1,253 cars off the road every year. In daytime hours, the array can produce nearly twice the amount of energy needed by the School, with the excess exported to the local electrical utility, Public Service Electric & Gas (PSE&G). After sundown, the School is able to draw on this excess energy. This project, years in the making, is the boldest and most visible representation of Lawrenceville’s ongoing Green Campus Initiative, a holistic approach to campus sustainability that includes resource conservation, ecological literacy and sustainability education.

The School did not pay for the panels or their installation; instead it leased the property to KDC Solar, LLC in exchange for a low, locked-in rate for electrical power for the 20-year life of the lease. (Estimates show that the School will pay approximately 40% less for electricity than it had in pre-solar years.) At the end of the 20-year agreement, Lawrenceville will have the option to buy the solar array from KDC at fair market value.

Before construction began on September 2011, the School leased that 30-acre plot (and other School-owned property totaling 268 acres) to Howard Myers ’65 P’10, a career farmer and Lawrenceville alumnus. Although the loss of the plot would affect Myers’ bottom line, he was a vocal proponent of the solar field, publically praising Lawrenceville’s long-term thinking and going so far as to speak on the plan’s behalf at a meeting of the local township Zoning Board. Myers will continue to farm the remaining 238 acres of the School’s farmland.

Though crops can no longer grow on the solar farm plot, it will still be officially designated as farmland. In-between the solar panels, 1,600 lbs. of flower seeds have been sown to support up to 900,000 honeybees. The bee colonies will be overseen by Pier V. Guidi of Bamboo Hollow Apiaries and Honey Farms, LLC (Hillsborough, New Jersey). Some of the honey that will be produced will be sold locally and the remainder will be made available in Lawrenceville’s dining halls.

**Stairwell Bench**

Located in the Bunn Library, the stairwell bench was lovingly crafted by one of Vitold S. Piscuskas’ sons in 1996, the same year the Library opened. Vitold was a beloved Master of Mathematics and a football coach from 1986-1994. The bench was given in his memory by his family, friends and colleagues.

**Tiihonen Field**

The varsity football field, located in front of Lavino Field House, adjacent to The Pond, is named in honor of Gladys D. Tiihonen H’43 and Laurence H. Tiihonen H’43 in recognition of his 40 years of service to the Lawrenceville School as athletic director, housemaster, football
coach, teacher and Alumni Secretary. The field was made possible with a gift from the Edwin M. Lavino Foundation in 1969, and it underwent extensive renovation in 2008.

**James C. Waugh Field**

Located in the southeastern part of faculty housing, Waugh Field is home to Big Red baseball. It is dedicated to English Master James C. Waugh H’74 ’85 ’88 P’68 ’70 ’72 ’74 ’76 GP’12 ’14 ’16, longtime varsity baseball coach. Mr. Waugh came to Lawrenceville in 1962 from Groton School. His son, Seth Waugh ’76, was president of the Board of Trustees from 2009 to 2013.

**Weeden Park**

Weeden Park is located on Main Street, next to the Lawrenceville post office, on the site of White House, the original residence of Lawrenceville’s first Head Master, Isaac Van Arsdale Brown. The quiet, shady patch of land with its gazebo is owned by The Lawrenceville School and maintained by Lawrenceville Main Street. It is named for legendary Lawrenceville History Master and coach Charles F. “Chuck” Weeden, III H’65 ’92 P’77 ’79 ’87 who was an early member and an advocate of downtown improvements.

Lawrenceville Main Street has elevated the visibility of the park through recurring events, such as the Village Picnic and the Music in the Park concert series. The park generally serves as a peaceful haven for local residents, students and shoppers who simply want to sit and relax.
Woods Memorial Hall

This Romanesque-style building, built in 1890 and designed by architectural firm Peabody & Stearns of Boston, remains basically unchanged, with its long rectangular structure balanced by small perpendicular pavilions. It is considered by officials of the School to be the most forceful, most important building on campus and is home to Lawrenceville’s English Department. A noteworthy architectural feature is the decorative detail on the Corinthian capitals of the columns and beneath the windows, evoking medieval masonry. Commonly known as “Mem Hall,” the building was dedicated to John Cleve Green ’16. In 2010, Memorial Hall was rededicated Woods Memorial Hall in honor of distinguished English Master Henry C. Woods Jr. ’40 P’59 ’62 and his wife Janie H’40, Lawrenceville’s most generous benefactors.

The Zodiac Compass

Wandering between the Irwin Dining Center and the Kirby Science Building to the walkway that heads towards Lavino Field House, you come across what is perhaps the most mysterious emblem on Lawrenceville’s campus: the Zodiac Compass. On the high ground at the top of the stairs just outside the new squash courts, encircled by a small grove of bushes, is a disk of cast metal, green with age, surrounded by a square of red bricks. In its center, compass points are aligned with real-world geography: north pointing behind you vaguely towards Irwin, south towards Tiihonen Field, east towards Al-Rashid Strength & Conditioning Center, and west towards Kirby Science. On the inner circle are mysterious symbols representing the four cardinal points, so blurred by age as to be unidentifiable. Around the compass points, again so worn they are somewhat hard to distinguish from one another, are the signs of the Zodiac.

When was this installed and by whom or in whose honor? There is no plaque nearby marking its installation and in this case, the School archives are silent. Careful studies of accounts of the dedications of the surrounding buildings reveal no mention of the weathered mystical compass. It looks as if it could date from the 1960s when the dining center was built, but the Class of 1891 Gate has shown that appearances can be deceiving. The only information available is a bit of student mythology, shared by a campus guide: If you step on the compass Zodiac while a student at Lawrenceville, you will never graduate.
5

Sports
Baseball

Baseball is one of the two sports that carried over from the “Old School” after the refounding of Lawrenceville by the Green Foundation in 1883. Previous Head Masters had looked down on sports as unnecessary. “The schoolboy has nature’s gymnasium,” wrote Dr. Hamill. Dr. Brown felt “a practical knowledge of mechanics, gardening and agriculture could be made to occupy a portion of time which is commonly spent in idleness and amusement.” Yet, somehow, playing baseball and football had managed to creep into students’ free time.

Baseball began at Lawrenceville in the 1850s. A list of captains begins in 1872. The Record, the School’s first newspaper, reported on a game against a local team in October 1883: “The Lawrenceville boys were defeated at Pennington by a score of 15 to 0.” Three days later, that same Lawrenceville team beat the Princeton freshmen 13 to 7 in Princeton.

In the early years, the team routinely played Princeton, Exeter and Andover. In 1904, Frederick W. Kafer ’96, one of Lawrenceville’s best catchers, returned to campus as superintendent of grounds and went on to coach Lawrenceville baseball for 15 years. During that time, he developed some of the best college baseball players of the era. In 1908, in what could be Lawrenceville’s greatest game, Team captain Frank Williamson Harper ’08, from Trenton, New Jersey, pitched a hard-fought, 3-2, 20-inning win against Mercersburg.

The original baseball field was located in front of the Old Gym and near Old Lower. In 1971, the baseball field was moved to make way for Irwin Dining Center. A new diamond was built south of the Pond, near Campus Hill, now known as Waugh Field.


Many recent Lawrentians have gone on to star at their colleges and universities and several have signed
with major league teams: Shawn R. Pender ’80, Rollins College and the Pirates; Kevin R. Kunkel ’82, Stanford and Oakland; Paul J. Devlin ’83, North Carolina and the Red Sox (he also landed a role in the 1988 movie Bull Durham); Mark A. Hanson ’00, Wake Forest and the Indians; Matthew R. Righter ’00, Johns Hopkins and the Tigers; and Nicholas J. Francona ’04, Pennsylvania and the Red Sox.

**Basketball**

While Davis House is credited with starting basketball at Lawrenceville, interscholastic competition officially began in 1904 after the new Gymnasium was built. Lawrenceville’s first interscholastic basketball game was a victory against the Princeton University Scrubs: Lawrenceville 21, Princeton 12. That first team went 8–0 and outscored its opponents 264 to 124. The original team played six players; a five-man team was agreed to the following year.

In its first years of existence, the team played an interesting schedule. It included not only prep schools like Peddie, Poly Prep, Hill and various teams from Princeton, Penn and Columbia, but also teams from the New York Stock Exchange and the Trenton YMCA. A girls’ basketball team was established in 1987, the year the School began admitting female students.

Lawrenceville has had notable basketball players and coaches in its history. One recent Lawrenceville graduate, Joakim Noah ’04, played on back-to-back NCAA championship teams at the University of Florida before being drafted by the Chicago Bulls in 2007. He was the Bulls’ starting center for a number of years. Armond Hill ’72 H’88, a former NBA player and coach with the Boston Celtics, led Lawrenceville to the New Jersey State Prep School Championship as a player in 1972 and a coach in 1990.

**Crew**

Lawrenceville’s first crew team was formed in 1933, with practices held on Lake Carnegie in Princeton. Colin W. McRae ’33 from Maplewood, New Jersey, was the team’s first captain, and the first race pitted Lawrenceville against the host Kent School. In 2005, a three-way race between Lawrenceville, Kent and Mercer Junior Rowing Club’s boys’ and girls’ first eights was established.

*Olla Pod* records show that crew ended in 1942 but started up again in 1990, with teams for both girls and boys. The Lawrenceville School crew teams now row at Lake Mercer,
located in Mercer County Park, a few miles east of campus.

The team’s home boathouse is the Finn Caspersen Rowing Center. The original boathouse project was undertaken in the mid-1990s in an effort to provide a better venue for local scholastic rowing programs. Finn M. W. Caspersen, chairman of the Board of the Peddie School, led the effort. Though privately funded, the project was a joint effort by The Peddie School, The Lawrenceville School and Mercer County officials. The United States Olympic Rowing team also uses this boathouse.

Besides interscholastic races, Lawrenceville crews have raced at the Head of the Charles in Boston, the Head of the Schuykill in Philadelphia and at Henley in England. Lawrenceville has produced national champion collegiate rowers and national team members.

**Cross-Country**

Lawrenceville fielded its first cross-country team in 1905. Those early teams were much smaller than today’s, consisting often of just three or four runners.

One of those early distance runners was John Julius O’Fallon ’11, who set a school record that stood for decades in the two-mile race (10 minutes and 30 2/5 seconds) on Alumni Track, a cinder track built at the School’s Centennial in 1910. In 1915, in an effort to promote running at the School, O’Fallon created an annual competition that would last for decades. O’Fallon medals were awarded to the three best distance runners in the School based on the runners’ performance in a series of four races over distances of two miles up to three-and-a-half miles.

After 1928 it was decided that the boys were under too much strain to tolerate the additional stress of racing other schools. The School did not run against outside competition again until after World War II.

In 1954 a young Syracuse grad named Ed Poreda H’61 ’63 ’69 ’70 ’89 P’77 GP ’07 ’08 became Lawrenceville’s boys’ cross-country coach. Some six decades later, he is still coaching and still learning, absorbing whatever useful bits of running wisdom he comes upon and passing them on to his runners. Girls’ cross-country began in the fall of 1987, coached by Coach Poreda. That first girls’ team posted an admirable 4–4 record and today enjoys great success in interscholastic competition.
Fencing as an interscholastic sport began at Lawrenceville in 1908, when the School’s team lost its first and only match of the year to the Columbia freshmen. T. F. Van Natta ‘24 went on to become a standout fencer at West Point. The sport inched closer to full-fledged status at the School in 1925 when the team was given a budget for travel and other expenses. The team existed sporadically until 1958 when it became a regular sport at the School. A girls’ program was added in 1989.

Field Hockey

The Lawrenceville School’s field hockey program began in 1987, the year girls began attending the School. In its short history the team has won much acclaim, and individual team members have received many prestigious field hockey awards. In 2007, the Lawrenceville field hockey team won the Prep A State Championship for the fifth year in a row. In December of 2008, Payson Sword ’08 made the National All-Rookie Team while playing for Trinity College and was named Division III All-American in 2009. Almira Baldwin ’90 was a Regional All-American and was named to the All-League team four years in a row while at Bucknell University. Lawrenceville inducted her into the Athletic Hall of Fame in 2000.

The first game played at the Getz Sports Complex took place on September 15, 2007, when Lawrenceville’s field hockey team played Lawrence High School. Final score: Lawrenceville 2, LHS 2, in overtime.

Football

Football has been played at the School since the 1850s on a field behind Hamill House. W. S. Gummere ’67 was captain of the Princeton football team that played the first intercollegiate football game against Rutgers in 1869. H. N. Lockwood ’78 was Lawrenceville’s first football captain, playing a game that was similar to rugby. Lawrenceville’s first interscholastic game was against Pennington Seminary in 1882. The final score was Lawrenceville 5, Pennington 1—despite a referee who was “decidedly in favor of Pennington.” That
Lawrenceville team went on to beat the Princeton freshmen team 2–0 and Rutgers Grammar School 25–0.

Since 1887, Lawrenceville and Hill have competed in one of the oldest rivalries in independent school football, with Lawrenceville posting a 64–37–10 record through the 2014 game. In the early days, games were often played in New York in front of large crowds.

Playing football in its early days was dangerous. There were no games played in 1906. John Powell Kennedy ’07 from Troy, New York, the captain, who played fullback for two years at 146 pounds without an injury, was thrown heavily in a practice and struck the back of his head. A blood clot formed and he died almost immediately. This is the only fatal accident on a Lawrenceville playing field. In a sign of respect, the football season was cancelled.

There have been many notable Lawrenceville coaches and players. In the early years, Mr. George, Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Hull, members of the faculty both coached and played. C. Harlow Raymond became head coach in 1911 and enlisted 4 assistants to help install a “new system.”

In 1926 T.S. Dignan came from Princeton and in 1930 Larry Tiihonen H’43 began an illustrious 25-year career leading the Big Red. In 1956, the legendary Ken Keuffel H’59 ’61 ’89 ’90 P’79 began his 31-year career as not only Lawrenceville’s longest-serving football coach, but also as the undisputed genius behind a single-wing renaissance that turned Lawrenceville football into a fine art. Coach Keuffel’s record was 159–89–8.

Many Lawrenceville players have gone on to national recognition: K. L. “Snake” Ames ’85, who went on to score 730 points including 62 touchdowns as an All-American football player at Princeton; Dennis Michie ’88, who brought football to West Point (their stadium is named Michie Stadium); Clint E. Frank ’34, Heisman Trophy winner at Yale; William “Billy” Granville ’92, who played at Duke and with the Cincinnati Bengals; and Terry Thomas ’07, who was a standout defensive back at Villanova, a member of their 2009 Division I FCS National Championship team and team captain in 2010.
The School’s first Golf Club was formed in 1897 in response to a great surge of interest in the game. The Lawrence of January 23, 1897, hailed this development with great enthusiasm: “Now, that the School has laid out a course by one of the best men in the country, and has provided the best instructor attainable, it is of course extremely advisable that the hundred or more boys who are to play the game should familiarize themselves with the published rules, which may be procured from the village store free. We may feel satisfied that no school or college will have a better links or a more competent superintendent than we now have, and it is therefore expected that Lawrenceville shall soon become noted for her golfers.”

With the enthusiastic support of the Head Master, the School had hired Mr. Joseph Swan, formerly of St. Andrews, to lay out a course and coach the team. The first course Swan designed seems to have had six holes with just a single bunker among them, in front of the second hole, but a variety of other hazards.

“The hazards are the brook and the ash road on the second, third, and fourth holes, the brook on the fifth hole and the fence and haystacks on the sixth hole,” noted The Lawrence. The first tournament on the new course took place in April 1897. It was open to all students, and some 30 competed. First place went to F. O. Hammond ’97, who played 18 holes in 107 strokes to edge J.S. Dunn ’99 by two strokes.

From this enthusiastic group, Lawrenceville drew a team that would take part in the first interscholastic golf match ever played in the United States. Lawrenceville lost to the Lakewood School 26–2. In November of that year Lawrenceville lost again, to the Princeton Varsity 34–6, but must surely have taken some comfort in the one-up victory of Elmer R. Williams ’99 over Vanderpool, the Princeton captain. The following spring the team notched its first-ever win, beating the Cutler School 21-8.

By the fall of 1898, three more holes had been added to make a nine-hole course. Among the School’s regular opponents in those early years were St. Paul’s, the Trenton Country Club, Hopewell Valley Country Club and various teams from Princeton.

The golf team became coeducational in 1989 and then separated into girls’ and boys’ teams in 2003.
**House Football**

Lawrenceville’s House Football League is the oldest active football league in America. The tradition of House football began in 1892, when House teams played five games each season. It is a House or intramural sport, so boys who have no other athletic commitments can join their House team. House football is a popular spectator event, with parents coming to watch and even tailgate during Parents’ Weekend. House football is both a cause and outlet for historic House rivalries, such as those between Kennedy and Hamill (The Crutch Game) or between Woodhull and Griswold (The Muffler Game).

History Master Fred Gerstell H’77 described his House football experiences: “As a rookie master in 1961, I already knew of Circle House football, having played its analogue at Yale and read Owen Johnson in childhood. I was nonetheless struck by the pageantry, the passion, the excellence of play on display. Many participants had considerable experience; coaches (e.g., Chuck Weeden H’65 ’92 P’77 ’79 ’87 in Dawes) knew their business. The system was fed by Lower School: eight-man football for those under 115 pounds, 11-man for everyone else.

“Eventually, with the flourishing of youth soccer and Vietnam-era parental disapproval of football ‘violence,’ numbers and prior experience declined. Lower School House football morphed into freshman football; Circle House football was saved only by the shift to the eight-man game. This is of course a much better athletic art-form for inexperienced 15-year-olds than 11-man play. There is less pushing and shoving; more room for athleticism to shine; an easier job for coaches to install offenses.

“The pageantry and passion abide, seen at a Parents’ Day triple-header on Green Field; where spectators have emotional or biological ties to players. Crescent girls resemble Valkyries in shrieking support of their favorites; parents from pacifist sects and neutral nations urge their offspring to mayhem.

“The virtue of the program abides: boys who might otherwise be marginal or anonymous members of their Houses are perforce important personages. The timeless virtue of football abides: where talent is roughly equal, cohesion and discipline win. Offense looks good; defense wins championships. Everything depends on blocking and tackling. I coached several varsity and J.V. sports and am now remembered mainly for the 1999 Woodhull eight. Their high-scoring backs gained plaudits; Kennedy coach Allen Fitzpatrick ’73 H’85 ’89 P’99 ’04 pooh-pooed this: ‘His guards block!’ Carve that on my tombstone.”

**Ice Hockey**

Like several of Lawrenceville’s other sports teams, the ice hockey team began its career in 1897 by
defeating Princeton, this time 2–0. In its first decades, it played on ponds and outdoor places, so the team’s practices and games were limited by the climate of the winters. In 1923, the team began practicing at the new Baker Rink at Princeton. The School added a girls’ team in 1988.

Today the boys’ and girls’ teams play at the Loucks Ice Center. Both play a full schedule of both local and New England hockey teams, and the boys’ hockey team hosts a yearly tournament called The Lawrenceville Tournament, which began in 1947.

**Lacrosse**

New York University fielded the nation’s first college lacrosse team in 1877, and Philips Academy Andover, Philips Exeter Academy and The Lawrenceville School were the nation’s first high school teams in 1882. Lacrosse first came to Lawrenceville that fall, and the *Olla Pod* described its arrival:

Last fall those who preferred not ‘to elect’ football organized themselves daily for lacrosse practice … It easily lends itself to all the requirements of boys and men of all ages, excellence on it being mainly dependent upon skill and speed rather than weight and muscle. It is as exciting and manly as football, without any of the latter’s roughness and apparent danger.

The early version of lacrosse was played with 12 players and the team played colleges or clubs in the area. In 1886, there was a tied game with the Princeton varsity team, described as “one of the great games in the School’s history.” A. P. Mershon ’86 stopped 16 shots and his effort was voted the most outstanding feat in American lacrosse that year. The team disbanded in 1893.

Modern-era lacrosse began in 1959, when a group of students from the Baltimore area asked Science Master and Coach Marshall Chambers H’62 P’77 to organize a team. It was a rag-tag, *ad hoc* affair at first, using old football helmets, leftover soccer shorts and the old wooden sticks. Marsh led the Big Red lacrosse
team until 1990. Now, Lawrenceville lacrosse more than 50 years old and both boys' and girls' teams are fielded; the girls' program began in 1988, coached by Martha Gracey H’92 ’93 ’07 P’18. Boys' lacrosse is coached by Allen Fitzpatrick ’73 H’85’89 P’94 ’04.

On April 10, 2010, the boys' lacrosse team played Highland Park High School from Dallas, Texas, in the first-ever game played at the new Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

**MAPL**

**Mid-Atlantic Prep League**

The Mid-Atlantic Prep League (MAPL) is a sports league made up of independent boarding schools from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Schools competing in the league include Lawrenceville, Peddie, Blair, Hun, Hill and Mercersburg. These schools are known for their academic rigor and high quality of play in all sports. The schools compete for MAPL Championships in most team sports, as well as for an overall trophy called the Director's Trophy. Points are awarded to each team depending on where they finish in the league. The school with the most points earns the Director’s Trophy. There is also a Headmasters Cup, which recognizes the school whose teams best exemplify acceptable standards of sportsmanship.

**NJISAA**

**New Jersey Independent Schools Athletic Association**

The Lawrenceville School is an active member of the New Jersey Independent Schools Athletic Association (NJISAA). The NJISAA's purpose is to foster and develop friendly athletic competition among independent schools in New Jersey.

The NJISAA is a constituent member of the New Jersey Association of Independent Schools and is governed by its rules and bylaws. This organization also has an affiliate membership with the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association for the public school athletic association.

The NJISAA is a tournament organization and conducts season-ending state championship tournaments in most sports. In order to delegate fair play for the tournament, teams are ranked and placed in their appropriate seeds by the tournament directors.

**Olympic Lawrentians**

Lawrenceville has sent six alumni to the Olympic Games: John R. DeWitt ’00, won the silver medal in the hammer throw in 1904 in St Louis, Missouri; James Almon Rector ’06 won the silver medal in the 100 meter race in 1908 in London, England; G. Bissland Moore ’37 P’69 ’71 won the silver
medal in the pentathlon in 1948 in London, England; John E.B. Wofford ’49 won the bronze medal in team eventing (an equestrian event) in 1952 in Helsinki, Finland; Philip Riker III ’64 P’90 placed fourth in the 200 meter butterfly in 1964 in Tokyo, Japan; and Boyce Budd ’57 sat 6-seat in the men’s eight that won gold in rowing at the same 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

In addition while a student, Mike Schoettle ’54 crewed a 5.5 meter yacht at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics, and went on to become a leader in US Sailing, participating in three more Olympic games.

**Rugby Football Club**

At various times there has been a boys’ rugby team at Lawrenceville. More recently, the team has been comprised mostly of Fifth Formers who did not have a spring sport, most of whom had never played the game before. Occasionally there would be a “ringer” or two, an international or English Speaking Union exchange student who had experience, but for almost all participants it was a new game.

From 1979 to 1987 the club team played interscholastic matches with NYC and Philadelphia schoolboy teams. Coached by History Master Will Dickey ’64 H’93 P’93, an extraordinary rugby player and captain at Princeton, the team finished third in the Eastern Pennsylvania Rugby Union High School Tournament in 1987, and The Lawrence

wrote that “one of the most powerful programs has been the rugby club.”

Most of the time Lawrenceville was the only school in New Jersey playing high school rugby, making the Big Red the perennial New Jersey champions. Many players went on to rugby careers in college and beyond. When coeducation began at the School, the number of non-varsity boys diminished and the club had to close down due to lack of participants.

**Single Wing Football at Lawrenceville**

Wikipedia defines the single wing as “an offensive football formation that featured a core of four backs including a tailback, a fullback, a quarterback (blocking back) and a wingback. Linemen were set ‘unbalanced,’ or simply put, there were two linemen on one side and four on the other side of the center. This was done by moving the off-side guard or tackle to the strong side. The single wing was one of the first formations attempting to trick the defense instead of overpowering it.”

Coach Pop Warner developed the single wing formation in the early 1900s, most likely to feature his incredibly talented player Jim Thorpe. It is essentially a running formation and relies on deception, an ability to set up double-team blocks at the point of attack, and the ability to run a variety of plays from the same formation. After the
Second World War, it was largely replaced by the modern T-formation, a pass-oriented formation that took advantage of a more aerodynamically shaped football and a direct snap from the center to the quarterback. English Master Lawrence “Larry” H. Tiilhonen H’43, who coached Big Red football from 1929 to 1955, employed the T-formation.

In 1956, English Master Kenneth W. Keuffel, Ph.D. H’59 ’61 ’89 ’90 P’79 took over as Lawrenceville’s Head Coach. Coach Keuffel had played football at Princeton, one of the last colleges to use the single wing, and he reintroduced it at Lawrenceville. The advantages of single wing football at the high school level were that it did not have to rely on an individual’s passing abilities (rare enough at the high school level and even more so at a small school of approximately 600 students) and that it would be an unfamiliar strategy to opponents accustomed to defending against the T-formation.

Coach Keuffel ran the single wing from 1956 to 1960, compiling an overall record of 33-4-2. During those five years, Lawrenceville went undefeated and untied twice and was undefeated with one tie another time. When Coach Keuffel left for Wabash College in 1960, coaching duties were taken over by History Master John “Jack” J. Reydel H’60 ’62 ’65 ’68, his assistant for five years. Coach Reydel also played his college football at Princeton and was also a proponent of the single-wing formation. In 1962, Lawrenceville again went undefeated and untied, the last Lawrenceville team to do so. Coach Reydel coached football until 1967 when he became chairman of the History Department. Coach Reydel’s overall record for his six-year stint was 36-8-1. Coach Keuffel then returned to Lawrenceville and resumed coaching duties. This time, he coached through 1982. His 1972 team was undefeated but tied once. During this period, his record was 75-46-5. The following six years (1983-1989) saw the largely unsuccessful efforts of two different T-formation coaches, and Coach Keuffel returned to coach Lawrenceville from 1990 through 1999. Coach Keuffel’s overall record for his three coaching tenures was 159-89-8. Coach Keuffel wrote two books on single wing football: Simplified Single Wing Football (1964), and Winning Single Wing Football (2004).

Upon his final retirement, Lawrenceville once again adopted the more popular T-formation and its variations. Across the country the single wing was used less and less. But on September 21, 2008, the Miami Dolphins utilized the single wing — renamed The Wildcat — against the New England Patriots and scored four touchdowns. It has seen increasing use, especially at high schools. Perhaps one day the single wing might yet again thunder down Lawrenceville’s gridiron to the hallowed strains of:
On Down The Field,  
We take the ball for Lawrenceville.  
Never to yield,  
We fight to win, boys, with a will.  
Onward into the fray,  
Lawrence must win today,  
Hail Red and Black,  
We’ve got the team, let’s Gooooooo!

**SOCCER**

The Lawrenceville soccer program began in 1941 for boys and in 1988 for girls. In the fall, soccer is offered at the Second Form level for boys, and the junior varsity and varsity level for both girls and boys. It is also a spring House sport for both Circle and Crescent Houses. Notable Lawrenceville soccer players include Dartmouth College soccer All-Americans Jackson Hall ’49 and Paul Mott ’76 and All-State honorees Shannon Halleran McIntosh ’93 and Richard Baruch ’86, who was also All-Ivy at the University of Pennsylvania.

**SOFTBALL**

Softball is a spring sport for girls at Lawrenceville, with programs at the junior varsity and varsity levels. Started in 1988, the team plays on '42 Field and has won many MAPL championships. In 2010, the varsity softball team won the NJISAA Championship and was the Newark Star-Ledger’s Team of the Year.

**SQUASH**

Lawrenceville offers squash in the winter for boys and girls at the varsity and junior varsity levels. An intramural squash program also teaches beginners how to play. Lawrenceville’s Semans/Lawson-
Johnson Squash Courts provides one of the top squash complexes in the country, featuring 10 international-sized courts, a lounge, coaches’ office and spectator viewing. Lawrenceville co-hosted the 2006 National Intercollegiate Men’s Squash Team Championships along with Princeton University. In 2009, the courts also opened to the public on a membership basis.

Big Red varsity teams have consistently achieved national recognition. In 2006, the boys won the High School National Squash Championship- ships for the third year in a row, and the girls finished sixth at the 2009 Nationals. Matthew Ogelsby ’91 was a National Champion. More recently, in 2009, two Lawrentians earned national recognition at the National Championships: Mauricio Sanchez ’05 took second place among the boys, while Nour Bahgat ’08 took first place in girls’ singles.

Swimming

Swimming at Lawrenceville began in 1902, when a new gymnasium was built with a 25-yard, four-lane pool under the basketball court. It had four shower stalls on one side, built-in bleachers on the other and a diving board constructed of wood and covered with cocoa matting.

Swimming was recognized as an official school sport in 1904, when the team defeated the only opponent it faced that year, the Princeton varsity, by the convincing score of 44-2.

In 1905, the competitive events were the 25-yard “dash,” spring dive and the 200-yard relay. Lory Prentis, the School’s “Physical Director,” coached the swim team until King John Miller arrived in 1924. King John stayed for one year before leaving for a similar position at the Mercersburg Academy. Bud Esty then took over, with George Schonheiter H’47 as diving coach. Bud enjoyed many wonderful seasons, particularly in 1945, when his team placed third in the National Interscholastic Championships.

Although a gymnast and not a swimmer in college, Schonheiter succeeded Esty as head coach and went on to a remarkable 29-year career. He coached seven undefeated teams, had a winning streak of 29 meets and won the Eastern Interscholastic Championships 14 times. In 1976, he was awarded the Collegiate and Scholastic Swimming trophy in recognition of his contributions to swimming. During his career, he produced many All-American swimmers, and he and nine of his swimmers, have been inducted into the Lawrenceville Athletic Hall of Fame:

George Schonheiter H’47
(coach)
Swimming has always been a valuable part of the interscholastic athletic program at Lawrenceville. With the advent of club swimming in the late 1960s, some schools decided to expand their program to include a club team, and their swimmers began to swim year around. Lawrenceville decided to keep the program as a winter sport, though this arguably put the team at a disadvantage against some schools. That was remedied to some extent in 1978, when water polo was added as a fall sport. It has grown in popularity over the years and has also made it possible for swimmers to get in shape for the winter swimming season.

A girls’ swimming team was organized the first year of coeducation in 1987. It too has had a very successful history, winning several state championships along the way.

Mary Beth Ellis ’95 became the first female swimmer to be inducted into the Athletic Hall of Fame. Water polo was added to the girls’ program in 1992.

**Tennis**

For five generations, tennis has been a flagship sport at Lawrenceville and Lawrenceville a flagship tennis school, known worldwide. In 2000, a faculty member wearing School insignia met an old New Zealand Davis Cup hero: “Lawrenceville!” exclaimed Ian Crookenden, “a great tennis school.”

The original tennis courts – then clay, now composition – were
laid out behind Woodhull shortly after the Circle was completed. The Tennis Association’s first president was Heatley Couronne Dallas ’86, from Philadelphia. The first tennis tournament was held in 1886 – doubles only – and was won by Conrad Alonzo Frost ’86 from Utica, New York, and William S. Edey ’87. Tennis was so popular then it was noted, “Tennis [has] drained the ranks of the lacrosse teams.”

Lawrenceville’s first notable player was Karl Howell Behr ’03, from New York City, winner of several intercollegiate tournaments and high praise from sportswriters. Behr won the singles tournament and also the interscholastic tournament at Princeton. He went on to Yale where he was the intercollegiate champion and later was described by The New York Sun as “the most remarkable player for his age.” The poster boy for the program, however, was the great Frank Andzej Parker ’36, also from New York City, who was arguably the most reliable ground-stroker in tennis history. Parker is the only person to have won the National Boys’, Junior, Interscholastic, Intercollegiate and Men’s Singles Championships with Jack Kramer and the Wimbledon doubles championship with Pancho Gonzales. He was ranked in the U.S. Top Ten for 17 straight years. His Lawrenceville coach, C. F. Mercer Beasley ’03, former head coach at Tulane and Princeton, was almost equally famed as a leading teaching professional.

Eugene L. Scott ’56, from St. James, New York, was a top U.S. player in the 1960s. A member of the Davis Cup team, he was a 12-letter man at Yale (even when freshmen could not letter) and eventually became head of the United States Tennis Association (USTA). Jay Lapidus ’77 from Princeton, New Jersey, became the National Interscholastic Champion and enjoyed a successful professional career before becoming the head coach at Duke. Cameron duPont Lickle ’99 from Palm Beach, Florida, No. 1 at Lawrenceville, is now former World No. 1 Mats Wilander’s coaching partner. Richard L. Gaines ’43 H’69 was a prominent U.S. amateur player before his return to Lawrenceville as a teacher and highly successful coach. Dick was followed as coach in 1970 by History Master Fred Gerstell H’77 and, in 1982, by Mathematics Master Charlie Williams ’67 H’85 ’98 P’94 ’97, each of whom won a National Interscholastic Team title. English Master David Cantlay H’89 ’91 ’93 ’94 P’07 ’09 ’11 became head coach in 1999.

Lawrenceville girls’ varsity tennis began on the first day girls enrolled, with an undefeated initial season and considerable success thereafter. The Frank Parker-like figure for girls tennis is Farley H. Taylor ’93 from Billings, Montana, undefeated in four years of play at No. 1 singles. She lost only one set in four years at Lawrenceville, never lost a match, and won a national
championship playing for the University of Texas. Other notable tennis players include Erin Niebling Wickiewicz ’97 from Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey, Stephanie Hall ’00 from Lawrenceville, New Jersey, an All-American at Williams College, and Emma Levy ’09, daughter of School Rabbi Lauren Levy H’97 P’01 ‘02 ’09.

World-class players have given exhibitions at Lawrenceville: Parker himself in his later years, Don Budge in the 1960s and Bill Tilden twice in the 1920s, including for the dedication of the Sudlow Simmons Memorial Cup, awarded annually to the School’s best player.

**Track and Field**

Track and field began at Lawrenceville in the spring of 1884 with the formation of an Athletic Association charged with overseeing all sports other than baseball, football and lacrosse. Even though the School had no track, the first track meet was held a year later on June 20, 1885. Eleven events were contested that day, including some you would expect (the 100-yard dash, the running broad jump, and the half-mile run) and a few you might not (a “three-legged” race over 100 yards and “throwing the baseball”). The following year’s meet was notable for its printed program, which was decorated in red and black, making this the first time those colors were used to represent the School.

In 1887, the *Olla Pod* noted that “a course has been measured” on campus (behind Hamill House) and the annual Field Meetings continued. There was an improvisational, carnival atmosphere to those early meets. The 1887 event included a “tub race on the lake” and the 1890 event ended with a student bicycle parade. One of the more mind-boggling feats from those early meets was performed by one J. H. Smith ’93, who threw a baseball 371 feet, 4 inches. As late as 1895 there was no locker room, forcing athletes to change behind the baseball backstop, while training sessions seem to have been conducted in the corridors of Memorial Hall.

The School’s first away meet came in 1891, when W. P. Belknap ’91 traveled to the 14th Regiment meet in Brooklyn and won the 60-yard dash. Belknap also set an inter-
scholastic record of 22.25 seconds for the 220-yard dash. In 1897, the School held its first track meet against The Hill School, which resulted in a tie, both teams scoring 40 points. The Lawrence of May 7, 1898, announced the construction of a “long-wished for” track. It was an odd one by today’s standards: a six-lane, cinder straightaway 220 yards long located by the Pond.

The modern Olympic Games began in 1896, and for the first few Games, the United States team was dominated by Ivy Leaguers. Lawrenceville had its share of early Olympic heroes. J. R. DeWitt ’00 became the first Lawrentian to win an Olympic medal, by finishing second in the hammer throw at the 1904 Olympics in St. Louis. Jimmie Rector ’06 was a sprinter from Arkansas who would lose exactly two races in his entire career — the first race he ran at Lawrenceville and the 1908 Olympic final in London. Rector set Lawrenceville School records in both the 100 yards (10 seconds flat) and the 220 yards before going on to star at the University of Virginia. He went to London in 1908 as the favorite in the 100-meter dash, a prediction he confirmed when he tied the Olympic record in both the heats and semifinals. In the final, though, Rector was surprised by Reggie Walker of South Africa, who was not even a part of the official South African team but had had his way paid by a group of supporters. Rector went home with the silver medal.

The team continued to boast many fine athletes. At the 1927 Penn Relays, a Lawrenceville relay team of W. E. Tague ’29, H. R. Meinig ’29, J. deC. Blondel ’27 and R. Evans ’27, the team captain, set a world schoolboy record of 43.4 seconds for the 440-yard relay.

Lawrenceville has always had exceptional facilities for track and field. When Lavino Field House opened on May 19, 1951, its centerpiece each winter was a three-lane, banked board track of 176 yards, or one tenth of a mile. Runners were permitted to use short spikes, which made a wonderful clatter echoing off the building’s high roof. The place had a distinctive smell, too, as runners rubbed their sore muscles with noxious lineaments such as Atomic Balm and Cramerergsic. The board track was exceptionally fast, and a choice venue for record attempts by runners from all over the northeast. The boards seemed to bounce runners along perfectly. Sam Waugh ’72 led the nation two straight years in the indoor quarter-mile, with a best of 49.3 seconds. The School’s distance medley relay team of Sam Scott ’73, Chris Woods ’74, Don Missey ’73 and Merrell Noden ’73 set a national indoor record in 1973, clocking 10 minutes and 16.4 seconds. In 1969, the School installed one of the first rubberized outdoor tracks in the area, and while there was considerable sadness when the board track was sold, it was replaced with a 200-meter banked track with
a rubberized surface that remains the envy of all competitors.

Today, boys’ and girls’ track compete successfully in Lavino Field House and on the outdoor Eglin Track.

**Ultimate Frisbee**

Ultimate Frisbee is now primarily a Crescent House sport at Lawrenceville. Since the early 1990s, Crescent girls who have no other fall athletic commitments have joined their House teams in competition against each other. Until the fall of 2008, when Fifth Form girls began to join their Crescent House teams, Ultimate Frisbee was also a spring sport for all Fifth Formers. Now, Fifth Form girls and Circle House boys play in the spring. The House Frisbee teams meet on Green Field for afternoon practices three times a week. A team of seven players concentrates on throwing the disc using sidearm, underhand and overhand techniques. The game’s objective is to catch the Frisbee over the goal line. The Houses play several matches against each other, and goals and blocks for each team member are recorded and posted online. At the end of the season, the House teams are ranked. The House Frisbee competitions inspire fierce loyalty, especially at key games between rival Houses, with students attending the games decked out in House attire and painted faces to cheer on their teams.

**Volleyball**

Volleyball at Lawrenceville is a fall girls’ varsity and junior varsity sport and a Crescent and Circle House sport in the winter. The Big Red interscholastic volleyball team for girls has existed since 1990, with practices held in the Lavino Field House. The girls’ varsity volleyball team won the NJISAA State Title for the third year in a row in 2008 and also won the State Prep Championship that year.

As a popular House sport, volleyball draws many spectators who come to cheer their housemates. Two seniors who lived in each Crescent
House are selected to return as coaches. The sport shares time with basketball during the winter House sports season and teams play each sport for half of the season. The House volleyball teams practice in the infield of the track in the Lavino Field House.

**Water Polo**

Water polo is an extremely demanding sport in which teams of seven, including a goalie, swim and pass a ball in an effort to throw it into the opposing team’s net. Water polo at Lawrenceville is a junior varsity and varsity sport for both boys and girls, offered in the fall. Lawrenceville hosts the Easterns, one of the last tournaments of the season.
Clubs & Organizations
Asian Students Organization

To promote awareness of Asian cultures, show the diversity of Lawrenceville’s students and form a community for students interested in Asian heritage, an official Asian Students Organization (ASO) was founded in 1976. According to a Lawrence article written during ASO’s first month, ASO began teaching students about Asian culture by bringing to campus speakers such as an acupuncture doctor and a Chinese archaeology expert, and arranging for the screening of numerous films such as the Japanese film Full Moon Lunch, with refreshments and lectures after the movies.

Today, ASO sponsors activities such as karaoke nights, feeds and an annual East Asian Culture Day. ASO also arranges for performances of traditional Korean, Chinese, Japanese and Thai dance while serving food and displaying Asian fashions.

Astronomy Club

Organized by Science Master Gifford “Giff” Havens H’46 ’58 in 1956, the Astronomy Club was the result of a growing interest among Lawrenceville students about the significance of astronomical observations in a new space age. Sputnik 1 was launched in October 1957 and Lawrenceville students showed a keen interest in the movements of the planets.

The club’s principal effort became the building of an observatory, near Brook House, to house a telescope to aid their observations of the moon, planets and stars. The original 10 members of the club traveled to the Princeton Observatory and used that as a model for their efforts. They also traveled to the Fels Planetarium in Philadelphia. The first club president, Carl Akerlof ’56, became a noted professor of physics at the University of Michigan, specializing in high energy astrophysics and particle physics. He continued his celestial observations through the Robotic Optical Transient Search Experiment (ROTSE). ROTSE’s goal is to achieve observations in optical light of the massive deep-space explosions called gamma-ray bursts.

Today, Science Master Cynthia Taylor Ph.D. works with students with similar interests, who are now confronted with more astronomical information and more complex astronomical problems.
**Banjo Club**

The banjo became a very popular instrument at the end of the 19th century. Responding to this mania, Sheldon Cary '90 from Cleveland, Ohio, began the School’s Banjo Club in 1889 with eight banjos, two guitars and two mandolins. It performed with the Mandolin Club at Commencement and various School events. The club received little instruction from faculty members and its progress was attributed to the boys’ own talents and perseverance. The popularity of banjo music faded with the rise of jazz around World War I, and the club eventually disbanded in 1934.

**Banjola Club**

The banjola is an instrument with a five-string banjo neck and a wooden body making it a hybrid of guitar and banjo. The first Banjola Club at Lawrenceville formed in 1918 and for the next 16 years the club performed two or three concerts each year and played at the annual debate between the Calliopean and Philomathean societies, two Periwig performances and two public speaking contests. On many occasions, it joined the Banjo Club to form a diverse musical ensemble before disbanding in 1934.

**Black Student Organizations**

In the spring of 1964, The Lawrenceville School admitted the first black student, Darrell A. Fitzgerald ’68 from Trenton, New Jersey. Fitzgerald was a 14-year-old Second Former who lived in Cromwell House. Later that same spring, H. Lyals Battle ’67 from Washington, D.C., was admitted as a Third Former. Lawrenceville’s first black graduate was Ernest Benson Hardy, a post-graduate member of the Class of 1966 from Lincoln Heights, Ohio. From 1964 to 1969 the School had eight black students: Fitzgerald, Battle, Hardy, Rudolph J. Ashford ’67, Simon L. Love ’69, Gary H. Friday ’69 P’10 ’16, Virgil E. Ladson ’70, and Gerald O. Hicks ’71. The first black faculty member joined Lawrenceville in the fall of 1969, English Master Max A. Maxwell H’74 ’81 ’91. Vigil Ladson ’70 started the Black Students Society (BSS), a student group to connect black Lawrentians.

The January 19, 1970, issue of *The Lawrence* was dedicated to the black community. The Black Student Society (BSS) held their meetings at the Bath House, which became the BSS club house/meeting place. BSS hosted black student conferences.
with other area prep schools including Peddie, PDS and Hun, as well as some out-of-state schools. In February 1972, Muhammad Ali attended the BSS conference and spoke at School Meeting. After he spoke, he “sparred” with student Scott Swanezy '73 P'07 on stage. Ali recited a poem: “I like your School; I like your style, but your pay’s so cheap I won’t be back for a while.”

During the 1970s, the black student population never went above 20 students in a given year. The Class of 1975 had one of the largest black graduating classes with eight students. By the end of the 1970s, BSS gave up the Bath House. This was a sign of the changing times on campus.

BSS became known as the Afro-American Cultural Organization in the late 1970s, and by 1986 it was known as the Black Cultural Organization.

By the early 1990s, the Black Cultural Organization became known as the Black Students Organization/Minority Students Organization (B.S.O./M.S.O.), a club which included black and Hispanic students. The purpose of the club was to develop unity among the minority groups at Lawrenceville.

Unity in the B.S.O./M.S.O. was developed through social events and field trips. Social events included dances both within the School and at other schools. The club also took advantage of the cultural opportunities offered in New York and Philadelphia, and held at least five meetings during each term in which they shared ideas and talked about events affecting their daily lives at Lawrenceville.

By the mid-1990s, the club became known as the African-American Latino Alliance (A.L.A.), and was one of the strongest clubs at Lawrenceville. The club focused on the unification of black and Hispanic students. They took great pride in sharing their heritage with The Lawrenceville School. The success of the club was attributed to its leadership council led by Francoise Saint-Clair ’92 from New York, but most importantly by the enthusiastic support of its members.

In 1997, the club again renamed itself Students of Color Instituting Awareness at Lawrenceville (S.O.C.I.A.L.), a club devoted to addressing issues of diversity that affected not only the members of the club, but the entire School community. It was one of the largest clubs on campus with over 50 members. It held celebrations on Dr. Martin Luther King’s birthday and during Black History Month. The club also held dances and encouraged everyone in the community to attend. Council members were: Michelle Watson ’97 (president), Kyauna Miller ’98 (vice-president), Tanya Nichols ’98 (secretary), Kativa Parker ’98 (secretary) and Greg Thomas ’98 (treasurer).

Today, the club known as Alliance of Black Cultures (ABC), serves the dual purpose of creating a friendly and welcoming atmosphere.
for black students through support and building a sense of community at Lawrenceville. It also helps others become aware of the richness of black cultures within the student body. The name recognizes the diversity within the black community. The club has embarked on a new journey to express the unity and diversity in their community with ethnic ties to various cultures.

Overtime, Lawrenceville has become one of the most diverse independent schools. In 2004, Head Master Liz Duffy H’43 ’55 ’79 P’19 appointed Sam Washington ’81 P’14 ’17 as Lawrenceville’s first Director of Multicultural Affairs, a role designed to help Lawrenceville become a multicultural community where students from diverse backgrounds are encouraged to learn from, with and about one another. By working with the student body, faculty, parents, alumni and outreach organizations, Mr. Washington has created an environment where beliefs, be they cultural, ethnic or religious, are both challenged and supported.

In 2015, 12 percent of Lawrenceville’s admitted students are black, 10 percent of the faculty members are black, and there are three black Trustees. There have been three black School presidents. Both black student groups, Harlem Renaissance and the Alliance of Black Cultures, thrive and support black students on campus today.

**BOOK EXCHANGE**

The Frederick W. Gerstell H’77 Book Exchange was located in the lower level of Fathers Building and was run by Lawrenceville parents to provide lower-cost textbooks to Lawrenceville students. The exchange was named for Fred W. Gerstell H’77, a long-time history master at Lawrenceville.

Prices at the exchange ran from 50 cents to one-third of the list price on new books. Books were sold during opening days of each trimester and on Tuesdays from 11:15 a.m. to 1:45 p.m. throughout the School year. Both the Book Exchange and the Jigger Shop bought back books at the end of the year. Only books that a student had purchased could be returned for cash rebates.

**CALLIOPEAN AND PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETIES**

The predecessor of Lawrenceville’s secret societies emerged when in June 1852 Rev. Hugh Hamill, the Head Master’s brother, encouraged a group of boys to form a literary society. According to General Alfred A. Woodhull ’54, at the time a Lawrenceville student, about a dozen boys “met by agreement just after supper on the third of June, 1852” and “the Society’s further history (was) sealed.” The constitution of the Calliopean Society stated that it aspired “to promote literary culture by giving special attention to elocu-
tion and composition through speaking, writing and debating, etc.” In 1913, Kinnan, originally known as Society Hall, became headquarters for the Calliopean and its companion society, the Philomathean, founded in 1855.

The Calliopean Society and Philomathean Society were the only secret societies allowed at the School and the only extracurricular activities until the formation of The Young Men’s Christian Society in 1859, followed shortly afterwards by the Bible Society and the Temperance Society. Team athletics arrived many years later. Their work was serious and knowledge of elections and initiations was carefully guarded. Rev. Hugh Hamill helped create the Calliopean Society’s motto, *Perge Sequar* (Virgil’s *Aeneid* IV 114, “proceed, I will follow”) and its corporate name.

Election to the societies was considered a great honor. Limited to 45 boys each, election depended on a boy’s scholarship, popularity and outside interests.

The most important activity was debating, and in 1889 inter-society debating became a prominent feature of the School year. Over the years, “Philo” won 22 debates, “Calli,” 12. Additionally, the societies held a banquet in Trenton and a Thanksgiving Day eve smoker.

The trustees abolished both societies in 1924, saying that they had transformed themselves from their original purpose as literary societies into social and political clubs. The last record of their dissolution is a picture of Society Building (Kinnan) over the title, “Paradise Lost.”

**Calliopean Song**
*Words by N.E. Nelson ’99  
Music by H.C. Nicholson ’98*

> All hail to thee, Calliope!  
> Thy spirit lives again,  
> Within the circle of the hearts  
> that guard thy sacred fane.

> The palm of ev’ry victory,  
> The crown of each success,  
> We bring a tribute to thy shrine;  
> All praise to thee address.

> Though years may swiftly roll away,  
> The tide of life return,  
> Close bound across all space and time,  
> Thy sons for thee shall yearn.

**Refrain**

> Hail to thee, Calliope!  
> Queen of our hearts for aye,  
> Glory shall be forever to thee,  
> Glory that shall not die.

**Chapel Choir**

Lawrenceville’s first Chapel Choir was formed in 1894 with nine boys and three Masters and grew into a School Choir with 12 boys the next year. In 1896, it became known as “The Choir, Edith Memorial Chapel,” Mr. F. P. Trench, organist and choirmaster with 34 boys. Four years later, longtime Music Master Howard Row Wood arrived at Lawrenceville to guide the choir. He
came from Boston where he had been choir master at Trinity Church. He was succeeded in 1935 by legendary Music Master Theodore Hazard Keller H'41 '64 GP'69 '74 '60 GGP’04, who had joined the Lawrenceville faculty in 1920 following his graduation from Yale.

Thirty boys were chosen for the choir from among members of the Glee Club. The choir led the singing of doxologies and hymns at daily and Sunday services in Edith Memorial Chapel. Favorite School hymns were “Fight the Good Fight” and “Edith Memorial,” both composed by Lawrenceville Music Master Francis Cuyler van Dyck, Jr. In 1944, to supplement the choir at Christmas, Good Friday, Easter and Commencement services, Mr. Keller founded the Junior Choir, composed of about 14 Lower School boys whose voices had not yet changed. At the traditional Christmas service on the night before the Christmas holidays, the Junior Choir, carrying lighted candles, preceded the Choir into a darkened Chapel. Today, though there is a choir that sings at traditional School events and ceremonies such as Lessons and Carols, it is not a direct descendent of this original Chapel Choir, which disbanded in 1978.

**Chapel Ushers**

During much of the 20th century, Lawrenceville’s regular Sunday church services in Edith Memorial Chapel required the help of a group of student chapel ushers. In addition to escorting guests to their seats, ushers also carried church offerings, passed collection plates, memorized seating plans to help guests and were required to be on call for all special events in the Chapel. Usher boys were on duty every Sunday service and assisted at the post-service “Coffee Hour.” Archived instructions to ushers show that they were expected to dress in uniform suits, proceed with carefully rehearsed steps at Sunday service and attend to guests inconspicuously — as if they were simply thoughtful students and not from an organization.

A notebook with event programs contains a list of handwritten instructions for ushers telling them, “Remember! [Music Master] H. [Howard] R. Woods always makes mistakes,” and that “all underform ushers are to wear dark suits.” They must “put programs in all reserved seats. They will help to keep seats reserved.” A sheet with “General Instructions for Chapel Ushers” states that “ushers should neither
smile nor speak unless absolutely necessary while receiving the offering nor while waiting at the back of the Chapel to march down with the plates. Ushers should march down with the offering at a moderate pace. Ushers should pair off according to height in as inconspicuous a manner as possible."

Notably, some instruction sheets were for ushers’ eyes only. A sheet with “General Directions for the Use of Ushers at ‘Coffee Hour’” explicitly states:

Suggestions listed below are for you alone. Do not discuss them with anyone who is not an usher, not even with a member of your own family. The help you give should appear natural and spontaneous. The organization behind your behavior should be carefully concealed...

There is no set phrase to use, of course, when wishing to be of service to a guest. ‘May I bring you some coffee,’ accompanied by an unforced smile, will be quite all right. You will soon develop your own technique.

After handing the guests the cup of coffee, don’t leave too abruptly as if you were glad to get that little job over with...

The internal instructions tell ushers not to stand together in a group, but to mingle with guests and not with each other. It tells them to take coffee as others do, but attention was always to be given to guests entering the room. Ultimately, ushers were to act as helpful, attentive boys without letting on that they were part of an organization that had given them instructions to do so.

Cheerleaders

Cheerleading is thought to have begun in November 1898 when a University of Minnesota student named Johnny Campbell began leading Gopher fans in organized cheers. For the first three-quarters of the 20th century, cheerleading was mainly a male activity and involved mostly the yelling of planned cheers and jumping, instead of the pyramids, acrobatics, dance and gymnastics routines that are featured today.

Lawrenceville’s first cheerleading squad was formed in 1922. Formal cheers were popular then and were bestowed on favorite players as tokens of admiration. In its story on the defeat of Hill in the annual game, The Lawrence of November 3, 1922, reported that “cheers were given for each of the football men, for Mr. Raymond, Mr. Foresman and the other coaches and for Dr. Abbott. Rogers then led a cheer for Hill in recognition of the clean football they had played and the good losers they had all been.”

More recently, an article in the October 29, 1976 edition of The Lawrence describes the cheerleading program at the time. The student
council chose the School’s 10 cheerleaders from the student body, and the cheerleaders were joined by 10 Stuart girls. In turn, the Lawrenceville boys would cheer for Stuart teams. A student athlete at the time bemoaned to the publication the lack of audience spirit at games where only “cheerleaders liven games” with cheers such as: “Two bits, four bits, six bits, a dollar. All for Lawrenceville stand up and holler!”

**COMMUNITY SERVICE**

The School’s Community Service Program encourages all Lawrentians to connect with the greater community, giving them the opportunity to serve and learn from a variety of people outside the students’ immediate world. The program was initiated and directed by Joanne Adams Rafferty H’65 ’81 ’03 P’93 beginning in 1988.

Every student who attends the School for two or more years is required to complete a minimum of 40 hours of community service prior to graduation. Students attending Lawrenceville for only one year as seniors or postgraduates must complete a minimum of 20 hours of community service. Numerous options are available for students to fulfill their community service requirements, from long-term projects and regular activities to one-time service at events or trips. Students can play weekly bingo with nursing home residents or take care of children from local communities for a trimester. They have spent spring break on a trip to New Orleans to help rebuild communities affected by Hurricane Katrina, or volunteered at booths or accompanied a child at Lawrenceville’s Spring Carnival. The Community Service Program also organizes freshman orientation and Martin Luther King, Jr. Day trips for students, usually as part of their House, a club or athletic team. Activities include planting and cleaning up local gardens, helping out in local communities by painting houses or cleaning up public areas.

The Parents at Lawrenceville Award is presented annually to a Fifth Former who has demonstrated outstanding commitment to community service and a deep concern for the quality of life in our communities and for the needs of others. The recipient is recognized on a plaque hung in the rotunda of the Fathers Building.

One of the largest and most useful community service projects took place in 1832, when students from
the School dug the Lawrenceville Pond to provide a reservoir of water in case of fire in the village. The Pond served as the primary bathing facility for the boys until the Bath House was built in 1882.

**The Concert Club**

Students with an interest in classical music joined the Concert Club in the 1950s. Math Master Ned Park was the faculty advisor. The club met upstairs in the John Dixon Library where, each week, a different student would introduce a classical composer and play a particular piece of music on one of the Library’s 33-1/3 LP record players. The Concert Club took field trips to Manhattan where the students dined at Mama Leone’s and heard Pierre Monteaux conduct the New York Philharmonic at Carnegie Hall in a memorable performance of Debussy’s “La Mer.”

**Cum Laude Society**

Reestablished in 1988, the Lawrenceville chapter of Cum Laude, the high school equivalent of Phi Beta Kappa, recognizes superior academic achievement. A student may be elected in the spring of the Fifth Form year.

**English Speaking Union**

Lawrenceville has been a member of the English Speaking Union (ESU) since the 1930s. ESU was founded in 1918 by Sir Winston Churchill and Sir Evelyn Wrench to continue the good relations between the United Kingdom and the United States by financing teacher exchanges. Student exchanges began in the 1930s, and Lawrenceville was the first school in the U.S. to exchange students.

Because of the School’s early involvement, Lawrenceville can nominate up to five students who will study for one year at one of a group of secondary schools in England such as Harrow or Marlboro. Typically 20 students from the United States study in England and a like number come to the United States. One or two students come to Lawrenceville each year to study. The regional Shakespeare competition, sponsored by ESU, is held at Lawrenceville, and the School has won the championship twice and been runner-up twice, the best record of all our peer schools.

**Explore Magazine**

*Explore Magazine* is a publication written, edited and managed mostly by students. Founded in 2006 by Naina Saligram ’07, *Explore Magazine* aims to inform students about critical issues of the day. It is published once each term, with each issue focusing on a single broad theme. Past issues have examined money, gender, food and the 2008 United States presidential election. The magazine contains student-submitted articles, each with a different viewpoint on a topic as well as inter-
views with experts or tips on relevant issues. The spring 2009 issue, which looked at food, included a list of ways to help “relieve the global food crisis,” dining hall-ready recipes, breakdowns of fad diets, restaurant reviews and more. Other articles focused on related topics, such as food in religion, teenage obesity and vegetarianism. Though students write most of the articles, alumni and teachers with relevant experience also contribute pieces. Lawrenceville’s international character allows Explore to sample perspectives from around the world. Fall 2008’s Explore issue asked students from Switzerland, Thailand, South Korea, Northern Ireland, Bahrain, China, France and Britain to weigh in on their nation’s opinions on the presidential election.

**Gay-Straight Alliance**

Gay-Straight Alliance is a club helping to raise awareness of and providing support for straight, gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) students. It strives to make the community safe and welcoming for students of all sexual orientations. Students of all genders and sexualities are encouraged to attend. Group discussions strive to redefine the definitions of gender and sexuality, often through the lens of School policies and current events. The group organizes events such as Day of Silence, which calls to everyone’s attention the bullying and harassment of LGBT people and National Coming Out Day (October 11), which promotes the discussion of issues of sexual orientation. On Day of Silence, held in April, those working to make anti-LGBT comments unacceptable in schools take a vow of silence for the day. This silence represents and commemorates those who cannot be vocal about their true identities. Occasionally at School Meetings, visiting speakers discuss issues of concern to LGBT communities, or the club reads stories describing the real experiences of gay Lawrentians, encouraging Lawrentians to consider the feelings of their peers in their everyday actions.

**Glee Club**

The first Glee Club was founded in London in 1787. “Glee” refers to a genre of English songs popular from the mid-17th through the 19th century. In the United States, the oldest glee clubs are those of Harvard (1858), Yale (1861), Penn (1862), Columbia (1873) and Princeton (1874). The oldest prep school glee club is that of Phillips Academy Andover, founded in 1879.

The Lawrenceville Glee Club
dates from 1894. Its musical director from 1892 until 1900, Music Master Francis P. Trench, composed some of the best-loved School songs, including “Sons of Lawrence,” “In Olden Days” and “Out on the Esplanade.”

In 1896, Trench oversaw publication of The Lawrenceville School Song Book. Trench’s successor, Howard Row Wood, who joined the Lawrenceville faculty as music director in 1900, edited a revised edition of the song book in 1914. Theodore Hazard Keller H’41 ’64 GP’69 ’74 ’60 GGP’04 directed the Glee Club from 1935 until his retirement in 1964. Each year’s Glee Club recruitment began in the fall term, when every boy in the School underwent a mandatory audition. Sixty to 75 boys were selected for the club and rehearsed songs each weekday evening. They wore tuxedoes at concerts.

The traditional Lawrenceville songs they learned included “Triumphant Lawrence,” written by E. C. Douglas in 1896; Trench’s “In Olden Days” and “Sons of Lawrence”; “On Down the Field,” written by Paul B. Dickey in 1913; and a trio by E. S. Jamieson ’03 consisting of “The Team with the Big Red L,” “Our Colors” and “On Memorial Steps.” Concert repertoires varied but generally included a choral number by noted American composer Randall Thompson ’16. English, Irish, French, German and American folk songs were popular, as well as Broadway and Spring Show tunes. Glee Club concerts were held in Memorial Hall’s auditorium or on its steps facing the Circle. Joint concerts with girls’ schools such as Miss Fine’s, Baldwin, Beard, Shipley, Springside, Hartsdale, Dobbs, Kent Place and The Masters School often involved a bus trip to New York or Philadelphia and often ended in the early hours of the morning.

**Gospel Choir**

Gospel music expresses devotion and faith in Christian life, and choirs singing gospel music exist in many schools and churches. Lawrenceville’s Gospel Choir, started in 1994, gives students a chance to sing as part of their worship. Occasionally it performs with the traditional Chapel Choir.

On Martin Luther King, Jr. Day in January, the Gospel Choir prepares a special program for services in Edith Memorial Chapel.

**The Graduate**

Lawrenceville’s second school paper, *The Graduate*, appeared on February 26, 1881, managed by editor James Goldsmith ’81 from Seattle,
Washington, and publisher John Foresman Eder '81 from Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Under this name, it would run for eight months before becoming *The Lawrenceville Record*.

The biweekly *Graduate*, printed on four small pages, ran editorials, columns on “Locals” and “Personals,” short poems and local advertisements. It also featured a story in serial form “The Pirate,” of which a new chapter was published with each issue. Its “Locals” column noted events in the area and the “Personals” column involved amusing quotes from students and inside jokes. A “Personals” excerpt from the April 30, 1881, issue announces, “Knickerbockers have again appeared. The fever for them rages fiercely.” Another from March 12, 1881 declares, “Campbell would like to know if vaccination would cure spring fever. Try it, Pete.”

**Harlem Renaissance Club**

The Harlem Renaissance Club was founded as a student organization in the winter of 1998 by English Master Sandra B. Rabin H’08 P’00 and Hope Jamison ’99. The club and its mission were the brainchild of Rabin. The Dean of Students, Catherine P. Bozckowski H’80 ‘11 P’89 ’91 and Head Master Michael Cary H’47 ’03 P’01 were strong supporters. The purpose of the Harlem Renaissance Club was to serve as a literary discussion group for members of the Lawrenceville community. Using writings from the Harlem Renaissance period, the group evoked thoughtful dialogue concerning the literature’s purpose and effect on society. The group still encourages its members to use this opportunity to improve their critical writing skills after reading and discussing the various works. The club meets regularly at a time that is convenient for its members.

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**Herodotus Club**

The Herodotus Club was founded in 1927 when “Unc Corlies,” History Master and Hamill housemaster James A. Corlies, and the other history masters felt there was a definite need for a club for boys who were vitally interested in history, politics and government. The purpose of the club was to stimulate interest in history and strengthen the desire for higher grades. Members were elected by unanimous consent of the club after they have been recommended by their history masters. This club held biweekly meetings in Hamill House which usually featured a speaker “to talk on some pressing current question or to qualify an interesting historical question.” The club often had informal debates that were very popular and took trips to local museums or historic monuments.

The club has hosted many famous speakers, but perhaps the most interesting visit occurred in the spring of 1972 when, at the invitation of Blake Hornick ’73, then the president of the club, Muhammad
Ali came and spoke in the Kirby Arts Center and “sparred” on stage with students Scott Swanezy ’73 P’07 and Tim Briggs ’72. Ali recited a poem: “I like your School; I like your style, but your pay’s so cheap I won’t be back for a while.”

**HINDU STUDENT ORGANIZATION**

The Hindu Student Organization (HSO) was founded in the fall of 2007. With the help of the School Chaplain, Reverend Sue Anne Steffey Morrow H’12, Janan Dave ’10 organized the club to provide Hindu students an opportunity to discuss common values and to support one another. While the club serves to unify Hindu students on campus, it also serves to educate the rest of Lawrenceville about Hinduism.

The celebration of the Hindu springtime holiday Holi, the “Festival of Colors,” has become an annual tradition. Since the club was founded, an increasing number of students have celebrated Holi in the Circle in the same way it is celebrated in India. For chapel credit, students learn the significance of Holi, participate in a ceremonial Hindu *puja* (a ceremony of gratitude) and share some Indian food. Then, everyone joins in a huge color fight in the Circle, throwing colored powder over each other, celebrating Holi in the traditional manner. “Holi in the Circle” has become a favorite annual tradition.

While this celebration is its biggest event, the HSO also collaborates with the Masala Club to host a Diwali celebration (a five-day Indian fall festival known as the “Festival of Lights”) and works with other religious groups on campus to host an interfaith initiative every year.

**THE ISLAND SCHOOL**

The Island School is a Lawrenceville study-abroad program located on the Island of Eleuthra in the Bahamas. It offers Third and Fourth Formers the chance to study the island’s natural world through hands-on experience while continuing the math, literature, arts and other courses offered at Lawrenceville. Students practice sustainable ways of living, explore the island ecosystems, support the community through outreach to local schools and physically challenge themselves with rigorous activities.

The Island School began in 1998 as an independent school, with a mission to conserve the island’s environment and marine life by teaching sustainability and providing jobs to the islanders. Around 50 students attend each semester, coming from
schools across the United States, Canada and the Bahamas to spend a few months at the Island School. Lawrenceville usually sends about 10 students each year. They all enjoy periodic home-stays with local families to better learn about the Eleuthra community. They also participate in original, primary field research on mangrove communities, coastal management, artificial reefs, permaculture, aquaculture and marine protected areas. Students work out on land or sea for an hour at least five times a week to increase their strength and vigor, culminating in a triathlon and also either a four-mile ocean swim or half-marathon on land. They also embark on an eight-day kayak excursion to develop leadership skills and confidence, during which they are expected to apply their field research experience.

**Jewish Students Organization**

The Jewish Students Organization (JSO) organizes religious events for Jewish students and also serves as a forum for other Lawrentians interested in Judaism and Jewish culture. The group hosts bimonthly Shabbat services. For the Sabbath, the club also enjoys Shabbat dinners at the Rabbi’s home — often with student-submitted, family-favorite recipes and guests who enrich the Shabbat dinner table. The JSO ensures that Jewish students can observe all of the Jewish holidays which occur during the School year.

Celebrations of these Holy Days occur on campus and at the Rabbi’s home. For example, every year, the organization’s members and friends build a Sukkah (booth, hut) on campus for Sukkot, the fall agricultural celebration commemorating the journey of the Israelites wandering in the wilderness, as described in the Bible. On this holiday it is customary to invite guests into the Sukkah, and the JSO regularly invites the Muslim Student Organization to join them in their Sukkah for a Middle Eastern dinner. Passover is a lively time for the JSO. The Rabbi hosts students, families and community members for Seders at her home, and our Dining Centers on campus provide Passover meals for students seeking them during the rest of the Passover Holy Day.

In addition to Jewish ritual observance, the group also seeks to educate students and faculty about Jewish traditions, history and culture and plans off-campus trips. The JSO sponsors lectures and social programs. It has organized trips to films and film festivals, to the United States National Holocaust Museum, and to shows such as the Off-Broadway musical, “Grandma Sylvia’s Funeral.”
Beginning in the winter of 2007, the JSO has been sponsoring a large-scale interfaith educational program on campus called The Interfaith Initiative (with thanks to the Mayrock Family Fund). In 2009, the JSO banded together with other religious clubs on campus to present “An Evening in Jerusalem,” and in 2010 the JSO produced a program entitled “Religion through the Arts,” which featured visual, performing and culinary arts representation from all religious clubs on campus.

“L” Club

This club, founded in 1944, was made up of captains of School athletic teams and others who won major “Ls.” “Major” sports varied from time to time, but generally they included: football, soccer, basketball, swimming, wrestling, baseball, track and tennis. Other sports were considered “minor” sports. Under the guidance of English Master Laurence “Larry” H. Tiihonen H’43, it was one of the largest clubs. The club worked with the faculty on athletic issues such as policies about awarding insignia, selection of managers and captains’ duties. It also coordinated with the Student Council in matters of spirit and its members hosted visiting teams and ushered at events in the Field House. They even arranged tea-dances.

Latinos Unidos

“Latinos Unidos” is Spanish for “Latinos United.” The Latinos Unidos student organization at Lawrenceville allows students interested in Latino culture to gather and learn about the background of Lawrenceville’s Latin American students. Lawrenceville has a long history of attracting students from Latin America, and in the past students have hailed from countries such as Brazil, Panama, and Honduras. (A noted alumnus is Ricardo Maduro ’63, the former president of Honduras.) The club promotes Latino issues and cultures by organizing various events, especially during the time between September 15 and October 15, Latino Heritage Month or National Hispanic Heritage Month. September 15 was chosen as the starting point for the celebration because it is the independence anniversary of five countries in Latin America: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Each year, the month has a different theme. In 2009, Latino Heritage Month featured “Embrace the Fierce Urgency of Now.” To raise
funds for Latino Heritage Month events, Latinos Unidos usually holds an annual car wash in late spring. In addition to Latino Heritage Month, the club also participates in multicultural events. At Lawrenceville’s 2005 Inter-national Film Festival, the club held a popular screening of The Motorcycle Diaries, a Hollywood movie relating the true story of two friends who travel across South America on a motorcycle.

**Lawrenceville Black Alumni Association**

Alumni launched the Lawrenceville Black Alumni Association (LBAA) in 2007. It was started by a core steering committee which included Mark Winston Griffith ’81, Sam Washington ’81, Andrew Milisits ’89, Leucretia Shaw ’94 and Ryann Galloway ’03. LBAA’s inaugural black alumni reception took place on April 10, 2008 at The Studio Museum in Harlem, New York. The event was a huge success with over 100 alumni, parents and friends in attendance. Head Master Liz Duffy H’43 ’55 ’79 P’19 spoke at the event, as well as Trustee Darrell A. Fitzgerald ’68. The Lawrenceville Black Alumni Association’s mission is to strengthen connections to the School by directly addressing the needs and concerns of its black alumni through establishing productive interaction among black alumni, students, faculty and staff. LBAA hosts many events throughout the year. The group’s signature event is held every Alumni Weekend and is open to black alumni, parents and current students.

**The Lawrence**

The first School newspaper, The Record, was published in 1880. Its name was changed the next year to The Graduate. In 1887, The Graduate became The Lawrence which is still published today. One early feature of The Lawrence was alumni notes.

**The Lawrence’s Greek Motto**

On The Lawrence masthead, this Greek motto appears in the upper right:

η ρωμη και το καλον

It translates as: “The Strong and the Good.” The original motto for the paper—“Strength and Beauty”—
was present on the masthead until 1886, when it was changed to “News and Fair Things.” In 1907, the motto was changed for the last time to the one the newspaper has today.

**Lawrentians**

Founded in 1947, the Lawrentians is Lawrenceville’s oldest *a cappella* singing group, specializing in close, multi-part harmony versions of standards, contemporary pop songs, Broadway favorites and Lawrenceville School songs. Membership is by audition only. The group meets several times per week during designated free periods to rehearse and performs abroad every two years. The Lawrentians traveled to Prague in spring 2006 and are a welcome addition to Alumni Weekend gatherings.

**Lawrentiennes**

Lawrenceville students and alumni have long been referred to as “Lawrentians.” “Lawrentienne” is the female form of this word, and the term has occasionally been used to refer to both female Lawrentians and alumnae. In the early years of coedu-

cation, Lawrenceville’s audition-only girls’ *a cappella* singing group was called “The Lawrentiennes.” Together with The Lawrentains, they create wonderful spirit for Lawrenceville wherever they perform.

**Lighthouse**

Lighthouse is a Christian youth group that meets to discuss the Bible, Christianity and Christian life. According to a Lighthouse advisor, the club aims “to provide a safe, intellectually rigorous and fun environment in which students of any faith or none have the opportunity to explore the claims for Christianity and their implications.” At Lighthouse meetings, members play games, sing, pray, reflect and discuss their conceptions of God. Lighthouse also participates in Chapel activities. Sometimes the club leads Chapel services such as evening prayers where guests read scripture, join together in song, and watch club members perform skits explaining Bible passages.
The Lit

The Lit was founded in 1895 by Owen Johnson ’97, the famous novelist and author of The Lawrenceville Stories. In 1896, Johnson founded The Lawrenceville Literary Magazine. Initially, there was concern that Lawrenceville would not support two periodicals, and The Lit as it became known, appeared to be a threat to The Lawrence. But Johnson assured students that “The Lit was strictly a literary publication, and it in no way intended to interfere with the function of the School newspaper.”

The Lit serves as an opportunity for students to showcase their literary talent and “follows the individual thought of the School,” more so than other school publications.

The Lit features poems, book reviews, stories and photographic scenes of the School. The first pictorial section appeared in 1904. Few changes have occurred to The Lit since its first publication.

Maine Coast Semester

The Maine Coast Semester is one of Lawrenceville’s off-campus study programs. A small group of Fourth Formers live and work side by side with juniors from other high schools on a 400-acre saltwater peninsula in Wiscasset, Maine. The program encourages students to explore nature through courses on natural sciences and environmental issues, in addition to the literature, history, mathematics and other offerings available at students' secondary schools. To reinforce appreciation of nature and the values of community living, students spend several hours after class each afternoon working on an organic farm, in a wood lot or on maintenance and construction projects. Each semester, some 40 students and 16 faculty members from several secondary schools live at the school.

Mandolin Club

The 1880s and 1890s saw the emergence of several music clubs at Lawrenceville, including a Glee Club, an Orchestra and an Instrumental Club. Founded by a member of the Class of 1891, the Mandolin Club’s six original members began rehearsing in 1891 and performed with the Banjo Club at Commencement that year. It grew into an ensemble including guitars, violins, drums and bells and, like the Banjola Club, played at events such as debates and concerts.
The Masala Club promotes awareness of the South Asian heritage at Lawrenceville by bringing together students interested in South Asian traditions and by organizing cultural events. Masala is a term used in South Asian cuisines, including Indian, Bangladeshi and Pakistani, to describe a mixture of spices.

The club emphasizes the backgrounds of its Indian, Pakistani and Sri Lankan members. It arranges the celebration of holidays such as Diwali, known as the winter “Festival of Lights” in Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions. The club sometimes collaborates with the Muslim Students Organization to put on other events. At Lawrenceville’s 2005 International Film Festival, the Masala Club screened a popular Bollywood film, Dil Chahta Hai.

Along with many other student cultural organizations, the club showcases South Asian culture at the School’s annual Culture Fest. During Culture Fest 2008, it served South Asian food and demonstrated henna hand-painting techniques. A dancer from the Masala Club performed traditional Indian dances for the guests at the event. The club has also organized fashion shows displaying traditional South Asian dress. At the end of the year, members of the Masala Club hold club officer elections at a South Asian restaurant.

The Muslim Students Organization, founded in 1998, promotes awareness of Islam and Islamist culture and seeks to provide students interested in speaking Arabic a chance to meet fluent Arabic speakers. The club sponsors monthly dinners featuring Middle Eastern food. These dinners have proven to be an extremely effective outreach program, allowing students to break bread and at the same time break down barriers between cultures. The Organization keeps up with current events, organizing discussions for the School about relevant topics. The club also hosts events for Muslim holidays, serving food for Muslim students when the dining centers are not open after fasting periods.

The Open Door Committee at Lawrenceville originally consisted of a group of 14 students who acted as guides and directed visitors around the School. The group was founded in 1938 by History Master Jordan C.
Churchill H’44. Members of the Committee were chosen by the Head Master’s wife, Mrs. Heely, and the advisor, first Mr. Churchill and later French Master Chester H. Wagner H’49. The boys were chosen on the basis of their poise “with adults.” Various housemasters submitted names for consideration. Thus, the Committee was considered an honorary society.

The members spent most of their time showing prospective Lawrentians and their families around campus. They also worked at special functions such as Mothers Day, Fathers Day and Alumni Day.

Over time, the Open Door Committee became known as Campus Guides who today show prospective students around Lawrenceville. Campus Guides now number 220 and are chosen by members of the admissions committee based on the recommendation of their advisors. This is a select group of Lawrentians who are vital to the admission process.

**Orchestra**

The Lawrenceville Orchestra was first formed around 1888, a few years after the founding of various smaller musical clubs. The musical clubs held one of their first joint concerts just before the winter holidays in 1892. *The Lawrence* urged its readers to support the student musicians, adding that an entrance fee of 10 cents would be charged. However, the next issue of *The Lawrence* gave harsh reviews of the December 19, 1892, orchestra concert: “The quite noticeable inferiority of the piano detracted somewhat from the solos, which were well executed… The glee from the double quartet was well rendered; but the chorus was lamentably weak, especially in sopranos, and performed in a half-hearted manner.”

The orchestra has expanded over the years into today’s full-size symphony orchestra, generally with 75 members. More recently, the School has had several orchestras, including the Lawrenceville School Orchestra and the Collegium Lawrenceville Orchestra, both of which require auditions, and the Lawrenceville Chamber Orchestra. In 2007, the former two, along with the band, embarked on a two-week performance tour of Seoul, Shanghai and Hong Kong during spring break.

**Outdoor Programs**

The Lawrenceville School’s Outdoor Programs provide experiences and initiatives which educate students in responsible leadership, community membership and charac-
ter development, and provides interactions with the outdoor environment, enhancing academic and non-academic skill development. These opportunities are designed to reach across multiple disciplines, i.e., academic, athletic, residential and extracurricular components of the School curriculum, and develop students as responsible members of the Lawrenceville and global communities. Outdoor activities include: rock climbing, canoeing, white-water kayaking, backpacking and winter camping.

**Periwig**

Officially founded in 1892 and dedicated to the theatrical arts, Periwig is the oldest and largest club at Lawrenceville. Lawrenceville’s most sophisticated performing arts club traces its origins to the mid-1880s, when individual Houses — especially Hamill House — presented amateur entertainments. The “Chestnut Club of the Hamill House,” the “Hamill House Harmonious Hodge-Podge Hullabaloo” and the “Chestnut Club Chaste and Comical Calico-Cachinnating Combination” became the Lawrenceville Dramatic Club in 1885.

One member of the newly-formed club was Lewis Perry ’94, for whom the club was renamed “Periwig.” Perry would go on to become the principal of Phillips Exeter Academy. No doubt a play on Perry’s surname, Periwig — after the old French word *perrugue* — refers to the men’s hairpieces or wigs that were fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries. “Thespis,” wrote Perry, “originally had her shrine in the old Gymnasium and though parallel bars and vaulting horses gave to it an athletic rather than an intellectual or artistic tone, still, as a shrine, it did fairly well.” Perry credited Adoph Borie as the creative force behind the first real play the club put on, a farce — one assumes — called *As You Like It (Up to Date)*. The following year the club presented *The Second Mrs. Ivanhoe*, and Perry reported that “the fun was furious and the applause thunderous.”

For a time, the Old Gym was abandoned in favor of “the ampler and more dignified quarters of Memorial Hall.” Many early productions seem to have been either
one-acts or select scenes from longer works (the group did a scene from *The Merchant of Venice* in 1906), though the lack of female actors seems to have tipped the scales heavily in favor of comedy. In 1907, someone was hired to help convert “awkward schoolboys” into attractive young women. The Heely Room served as the stage, and the actors ran up and down the fire escape to change costumes outside between Mem and Pop Halls.

In 1915, the club presented Arthur Law’s *The New Boy* at Lawrenceville and then again in Lakewood, New Jersey, at the Laurel House, making it the first time Lawrenceville actors performed off campus. In 1927, the club performed *The Taming of the Shrew* “in modern clothes,” which was thought to be the first time such a staging had been attempted in this country. Four years later, Periwig chose to perform *Meet the Wife*, which was written by French Master Lynn Starling and debuted at Lawrenceville. The play would go on to Broadway and Mr. Starling to Hollywood, where he became a screenwriter for Fox Studios. In 1937, for the first time, girls were recruited from Mrs. Fine’s School in Princeton to play female roles. Starting in 1939, Periwig started a spring musical written by faculty and students and presented at McCarter Theatre in Princeton. The first “Broadway” musical the club performed was *Guys and Dolls* in 1962, presented in Memorial Hall.

In 1960, Peter Candler H’67 ’76 joined the faculty. He would direct most of the club’s production for the next 25 years. In 1963, The Allan P. Kirby Arts Center, Periwig’s current home, was built. The first production presented on this new stage was *The Teahouse of the August Moon*, in March of 1963.

Among the notables to have trod the boards in Periwig productions are the poet James Merrill ’43, who tackled Cinna in a 1943 production of *Julius Caesar*. Also in that cast was Fred Buechner ’43, the noted writer and theologian. Hugh Gregg ’67 was a Periwig member, long before gaining fame as the front man for the rock band *Huey Lewis and the News*.

To date Periwig has presented more than 240 shows.

**Photography Club**

The Photography Club was founded as The Photographer’s Club in 1888. Its first president was Frederick Pierce ’88 of Flemington, New Jersey.

The 1934 *Olla Pod* describes the activities of the Photography Club at the time: “There have been in the past from time to time photography clubs, but they dropped out of existence as those interested graduated.

“The Photography Club which was started last year is now becoming one of the most popular clubs in the School … There are two meetings each month: one a lecture and the other a criticism of the assignments done by the boys … At the end of each month the two best pictures will
be chosen ... These will be placed on display to show the progress made and the final accomplishments.”

At various times the Photography Club became the Camera Club. There is a full photography studio in the Gruss Center of Visual Arts, and photography is a popular course.

**Pipe and Quill Club**

The “pipe” part is obvious but the quill refers to “the ability of each person in the club to write, or at least to appreciate literature.” Pipe and Quill was founded in 1922 by English Master Sidney Morgan Shea H’25 ’43 as an opportunity for Fifth Formers interested in reading and writing to gather to discuss literary topics, to read the best of master writers, and to foster a desire on the part of the members to write themselves. The club included 25 Fifth Form boys and nine masters and met weekly in Foundation House, where milk and cake would be served. Each Thursday night, its members would share “their faith in the wit and intelligence of mankind” and read from works by Robert Benchley, D. H. Lawrence and David Garnett.

By 1959, The Pipe and Quill Club “choose(s) to avoid publicity” and became the closest thing Lawrenceville had at that time to a secret organization. It was an honorary Fifth Form society, made up of boys “who have shown exceptional aptitude for or interest in literature.”

**Press Club**

The Press Club was founded in 1913 but was not officially recognized by the School until 1919 and disbanded in 1983. It was responsible for printing programs for all important athletic events and keeping statistics for all of Lawrenceville’s varsity teams. The Press Club also relayed scores and other information to local newspapers, radio stations and other news outlets, thus providing a great opportunity to prospective sports-writers. Its most prominent function was to publish the Lawrenceville Handbook, a set of instructions and guidelines for new Lawrenceville students.
ROBOTICS CLUB

The Robotics Club began building robots for competition in the annual RoboCup championships in 2003. It was started with a gift from Jeremy Mario ’88 P’16. Raquel “Rocky” Velez ’03 approached Lawrenceville’s Director of Information Technology Services, William Freitas, about entering a RoboCup competition in spring of 2003. RoboCup is a research and educational initiative founded in 1997 to promote interest in artificial intelligence and robotics research. The competition has several different categories for performing robots, including dance, soccer and rescue. Schools enter student-built robots to compete in these categories.

The Robotics Club has been successful, especially for such a young team. Velez earned third place in the nation at her first RoboCup competition for her rescue robot, which was named “Most Reliable” in rescue. This was especially impressive since she was the only competitor to build her robot by herself. Inspired by her success, the Robotics Club was reborn in fall of 2003. In the club’s first national competition at MIT it again earned top honors in the rescue competition and also “most creative” in dance with a robot that danced a traditional Scottish highland fling. The team has gone on to compete internationally, traveling to different cities each year, including Lisbon and Osaka. In 2007, several Lawrentians were awarded high honors at the international competition in Atlanta. The club has built advanced robots using specialized materials, such as one-of-a-kind fiberoptic wires.

ROPEs COURSe

Lawrenceville has its own ropes course, giving students the opportunity to take on unique group and individual challenges. The School’s course, designed and built by an expert in outdoor experiential education, is one of the best of its kind on the East Coast. It is located in a stand of tall beech trees just east of the Getz Sports Complex and is designed to help students listen to and trust each other while working toward a common goal. The course consists of poles and structures allowing students to climb and swing with ropes. The ropes course is used throughout the year for events and activities.

Today’s Outing Club utilizes and provides trained instructors for the Ropes Course.
The Lawrenceville School Camp was established in 1897. The Camp is located on 54 acres in Asbury, New Jersey. Henry C. Havens donated the land in June 1929 with the purpose of “Conduct(ing) a recreational camp during the summer for boys who would otherwise have no summer outing.”

The Camp is an overnight camp for children aged 10 to 12, from Harlem, Trenton and Baltimore. The Camp operates for six weeks every summer, in three two-week sessions with a total of 96 campers. In 1987, when Lawrenceville admitted girls, the Camp went coed. There are two single-sex male sessions and a third single-sex female session. Campers and their counselors live in four wooden cabins with screens but no glass windows, wood floors and a single overhead light. The campers are kept busy during the day, the primary activity being sports. Many of the campers have never been out of the inner city, and they learn to swim in the Camp’s pond, catch their first fish, visit a local farm and milk cows, participate in the “Young Eagles Program,” and fly for 30 minutes with local pilots.

The School Camp is a legal entity separate from The Lawrenceville School, with its own Board of Trustees. The Head Master serves as the chair. The Camp’s primary source of funds is its many loyal supporters, many of whom served as School Camp counselors. Additional revenue comes from student-initiated efforts such as hotdog sales at football games, “dessert-less Thursdays” and a van service to the local airports at break times.

Counselors are the life blood of the School Camp. All are Lawrenceville students who sacrifice two weeks of their summer vacation to serve the Camp. The School Camp benefits both campers and counselors alike and contributes significantly to the responsible futures of all involved. The Lawrenceville School and the world is a better place because of the Lawrenceville School Camp.

Lawrenceville’s Science Olympiad club is dedicated to preparing for annual Science Olympiad tournaments. The club replaced the Science Club. Science Olympiad organizes competitions at the regional, state and national level. Schools send teams yearly to compete in approximately 230 events. Lawrenceville’s team often ranks in the top three in the state, and it came in 21st in the nation at the 2005 Science Olympiad at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
The students spend their winter and spring vacations studying for events, the focus of which changes every year. Past subjects include “Forestry,” with tree identification; “Sounds of Music,” in which students built and played instruments; and “Storm the Castle,” which involved building trebuchets to launch objects long distances. Like the Robotics Club, Science Olympiad’s funding allows the team to use specialized materials and equipment to build cellos, towers, bottle rockets, toy racecars and robots for competitions.

**The Skeet Club**

In the past, Lawrentians were allowed to possess firearms and carry them around campus — that is, to and from the Skeet Field located in the southeast corner of the School grounds, beyond the Field House and along the road past the Pond. Skeet is competitive target shooting with shotguns. It requires the shooter to hit a moving clay disc called a pigeon. The field consists of seven shooting positions laid out in a semicircle with an eighth one in the center. The pigeons are launched from two houses set at each corner of the semicircle. One, the “high house,” throws them from a height of 10 feet while the “low house” launches from a height of three feet. Because shotgun pellets travel at a relatively low speed, it is necessary to aim ahead of the target and anticipate its trajectory. Each position, or station, along the semicircle requires a different calculation. The shooters wear yellow-lensed glasses and earplugs, along with vests with a padded shoulder to absorb gun recoil and big pockets for the shotgun shells.

On Sunday afternoons, after the shoot, there was usually a cookout to assuage the perpetual hunger of teenage boys. There were several other gun clubs in the area, and competitions were staged with them. The ropes course now stands where the old skeet field was.

**Spring Dance Concert**

Each year, at the end of April, student choreographers and dancers stage a Spring Dance Concert featuring a variety of student-directed dance performances. Students run the entire performance — lighting, design, stage management and costume-making — with guidance from
a few faculty advisers. In late fall, student choreographers hold auditions which are open to the entire student body to find dancers for their performances. These dance groups rehearse throughout the winter before auditioning for the dance department faculty, which chooses the groups that will ultimately perform at the Spring Dance Concert. With spring comes a flurry of costume designing and fitting and a week of daily late-night rehearsals with stage crews to practice with lighting. The preparations culminate in two performances in the Kirby Arts Center during the last weekend of April.

The Spring Dance Concert includes different dance styles each year and exposes the audience to a wide range of dance music. The 2009 concert included ballet, jazz, hip hop, contemporary, tap, and Korean pop performances and traditional Indian dance fused with ballet. The dancers danced to music ranging from Pachelbel’s “Canon” and the Spice Girls to Jason Mraz and the Dirty Dancing: Havana Nights soundtrack.

**Stamp Club**

Organized by History Master Jordan C. Churchill H’44 in 1948, the Stamp Club lasted until 1974. The purpose of the Club was to provide an opportunity for philatelically-minded students to assemble, discuss and exchange stamps. The Club often displayed their collections in Memorial Hall, traveled to the annual Stamp Dealer Show in New York or the SOJEX Exhibition in Camden, held auctions of stamps and hosted important collectors to show their collections and to speak to the Club.

**WLSR Radio**

The School’s radio station, WLSR, went on air for the first time on October 3, 2005. This was not the School’s first radio station and came five years after the previous station had ceased broadcasting in 2000. Staffed by student deejays, WLSR provides a means for the community to share announcements, listen to music, and discuss events at school and general interests. It is located in the basement of Bunn Library.

**Women’s Issues and Leadership at Lawrenceville (W.I.L.L.)**

Women’s Issues and Leadership at Lawrenceville (W.I.L.L.) is a women’s club which was established in the fall of 1995 by Alexandra B. Buckley Vons ’96 and Sarah B. H.
Hamill ’96. The club was originally founded to raise the Lawrenceville community’s awareness of women’s issues and to encourage women to seek leadership positions.

The club sponsors Women’s History Month with speakers, movies and community meetings. It holds discussions and presentations with Houses about the club and distributes information relating to women’s issues, hoping to improve relationships within the School community. It also promotes awareness of issues such as violence against women and has held clothing drives for local women in need.

YMCA

From its first meeting in 1859 until the last mention of its existence in the 1927 Olla Pod, the Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA) was one of Lawrenceville’s most influential student organizations. The original YMCA was founded in London, England, on June 6, 1844, by George Williams as a reaction to the difficult living conditions experienced by workers in the industrial parts of London. He and a group of fellow drapers sought to substitute Bible study and prayer for life on the streets.

While the original intent of Lawrenceville’s YMCA was similar in that it sought to strengthen the religious fellowship at Lawrenceville, it soon evolved into a social society with a restricted membership. Besides weekly meetings “of a religious nature,” it held informal receptions for new boys and published a handbook for new students.

The YMCA was active in social and educational services within the Lawrenceville community and raised money for relief funds for the Students Friendship War Fund and the United War Work Campaign during World War I. By 1927, the association seemed to have outlived its usefulness and student interest and simply disappeared.

Young Alumni Council (YAC)

The Young Alumni Council (YAC) was founded in the summer of 2006 by Tim Wojciechowicz ’78 P’06 ’10 ’12, then Chairman of the Young Alumni Subcommittee of the Alumni Association Executive Committee, Ian Rice ’95, Tyler Wean ’96, Perry Nelson ’96, John Finn ’98 and John Walsh ’99. The Young Alumni Council is composed of representatives from the 15 youngest Lawrenceville classes. The Council’s activities are focused on creating and maintaining a vibrant community for the School’s most recent graduates.

The YAC works with the Alumni Association to plan events specifically for young alumni, coordinates with regional Lawrenceville Clubs and also supports and participates in other alumni events throughout the year. Additionally, the Council administers several programs to make the School’s resources available
to young alumni during the transition years of college and early career development. Social events, business networking events, a career mentoring program, and an informative page on the School’s website are just a few of the offerings.

The YAC’s goal is to become the first point of contact for recent graduates to stay connected with the School and classmates. The Council’s mission statement is “To encourage social interaction between Lawrenceville Young Alumni and strengthen their connection to the School.” The Council has ambitious goals for serving the young alumni. They focus on four areas: 1) Career Services and Mentoring; 2) Young Alumni Events; 3) Campus/Student Relations; and 4) Development Awareness and Education.

**Young Democrats**

The Young Democrats at Lawrenceville is a club for students interested in political issues who see things from the Democratic Party’s position. It holds regular debates with the School’s Young Republicans club. The club also spreads awareness of world issues and current events without regard to party lines. At Lawrenceville’s 2005 International Film Festival, the Young Democrats hosted a screening of *Hotel Rwanda*, the award-winning movie based on the true story of a man who saved over 1,000 people during the 1994 Rwandan genocide. The co-president of the Young Democrats said screening *Hotel Rwanda* was important “because the movie clearly says that when genocide happens in some remote country, it is not all right to ignore it, it is not all right to rationalize it, and it is not all right to pretend that it’s not happening.”

Though the organization often focuses on partisan issues, as a political club it also promotes student understanding and attentiveness to world events.

**Young Republicans**

Like the Young Democrats, the Young Republicans club at Lawrenceville focuses on political issues, but from a Republican position. It spreads awareness about current events from a nonpartisan viewpoint. Since 2004, the Young Republicans have participated with the Young Democrats in an annual debate. The 2008 debate in the McGraw Reading Room of the Bunn Library centered on gun control, affirmative action, healthcare and Social Security. Eight students representing the Republican and Democratic points of view debated these issues by taking questions from a history master acting as a moderator, with two-minute time limits to respond. The Young Republicans, along with the Young Democrats, also participate in campaigns encouraging students of any party to vote and take part in the political process with each election.
Awards & Honors
Aurelian Honor Society Award

This award is presented to that member of the Fifth Form who is outstanding in sterling character, high scholarship and forceful leadership — qualities upon which the Aurelian Honor Society was founded at Yale University in 1910. The Society provides the Fifth Form with an opportunity to select one of their own whom they hold in the highest esteem to address them the night before graduation.

The Aurelian Honor Society at Yale extends a similar award to many secondary schools each year.

Edward Sutliff Brainard Prize

One of the School’s top honors, the Brainard Prize was established in 1919 with the help of a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Brainard P’17 of Ridgewood, New Jersey, in memory of their son, Edward Sutliff Brainard ’17. The prize is given each year at Commencement to a member of the Fifth Form of at least two years’ residence who by high ideals, faithfulness to duty, sound character and earnest endeavor has achieved in the view of the faculty a record worthy of special praise. The prize, a cash gift, was supplemented in 1950 by a gift from Mr. Brainard’s aunt, Phebe T. Sutliff of Warren, Ohio, who established a similar prize in his honor at Columbia University in New York City.

Photographs and excerpts from Brainard’s mother’s diary tell the story of a bright child who owned his own pony, went away to prep school, studied at Columbia University, enlisted in the Army, served his country doing research during World War I, then tragically died at age 22 during the influenza epidemic of 1918.

Reuben T. Carlson Scholarship Award

In the spirit of helping young Americans use an education to develop their character and intellect, the Reuben T. Carlson Scholarship was established at The Lawrenceville School in 1990 by Mr. Carlson’s wife, Charlotte, and grandson, Melville D. Mummert ’75 P’14 ’16.

The Reuben T. Carlson Scholarship is awarded to a rising Fourth Form boarding student. It recognizes those qualities that epitomize what a Lawrenceville student should be: an outstanding scholar of sterling character, an inspired leader and possessing inspiring kindness. The award covers a significant portion of the honoree’s expenses for the remaining two years at Lawrenceville.

The Class of 1938 Lawrenceville – The Hill Swimming Trophy

The Class of 1938 Lawrenceville – The Hill Swimming Trophy was presented jointly by members of the
Class of 1938 from The Hill and The Lawrenceville School on the occasion of their 20th Reunion to further the splendid spirit of rivalry and mutual respect that exists between the two great schools. Hill won the trophy in the inaugural year of 1958, only to have Lawrenceville reclaim it the next year. Since 1958 there have been 55 meets (there was no meet in 1972); the series stands at Hill 29, Lawrenceville 25, with one tie.

**PAT COUGHLAN H’70 AWARD**

The Pat Coughlan Award was established with a gift from Long Ellis ’39 P’75, former trustee and a member of the Athletic Hall of Fame in honor of one of Lawrenceville’s most engaging personalities, Patrick J. Coughlan H’70.

Pat served the School for 50 years, from 1929 to 1979, during which time he rose from being a member of the grounds crew to the position of Head Groundsman. Remarkably, almost any alumnus who attended the School during Pat’s half century here counts him as a personal friend. He was a School legend. Pat was made an honorary member of the Class of 1970, and a tree was planted on the Circle in front of the Dickinson House in commemoration of his lifelong service to the School.

The Pat Coughlan Award is given each year to a Buildings and Grounds employee who merits special recognition and thanks for distinguished and dedicated service to the School. The award is particularly significant because it is voted on by members of the Buildings and Grounds staff.

**DELMAS SCHOLAR AWARD IN CLASSICS**

The Delmas Scholar Award in the Classics began with a gift to the School from The Gladys Kriible Delmas Foundation in honor of Josiah Bunting III H’37 ’59 ’88 P’88 ’97, who was Head Master from 1987-1995. It is awarded each year to a student of the Third or Fourth Form. The purpose of the grant is to assist a student of excellence in any of Lawrenceville’s Latin or Greek courses who wishes to continue studies in Greece or Rome during the summer in a program approved by the School.

In January, qualifying students receive instructions explaining the application process. Students must write a proposal describing where the project will take place, what the studies involve, why this project would be beneficial to their education and what the cost of the project would be. A committee reviews all the proposals submitted and students are notified of the results by the end of spring term.

**DISTINGUISHED ALUMNUS AWARD**

The Alumni Association annually selects an alumnus or alumna for this, the Alumni Association’s most prestigious award. It is presented to
the Lawrentian “who through selfless devotion to the interests of The Lawrenceville School and to the activities of the Alumni Association, has contributed significantly to the welfare of Lawrenceville and who has exemplified the highest standards of the School.”

1993
Linton F. Murdock ’39
1993
Edmund A. Stanley, Jr. ’43
1993
John F. Kelsey, Jr. ’42 P’65 ’73
1993
Francis H. Dyckman, Jr. ’44 P’81
1993
Walter N. Plaut ’37 P’66 GP’96 ’00
1993
Howard L. Hill ’29
1994
Joseph T. Breneman II ’49
1995
Donald E. Charles ’43
1996
David A. Bardes ’47 P’81
1997
K. Philip Dresdner ’45
P’72 ’73 ’76 GP’04
1998
Harold B. Erdman ’42 GP’00 ’13
1999
Paul B. Mott, Jr. ’47 P’76 ’85
2000
Stanley C. Roskind ’56
2001
Henry C. Woods, Jr. ’40 H’59 ’62
2002
Jansen Noyes III ’65
2003
Dunbar Abston, Jr.’49 P’79

2004
Mortimer B. Fuller III ’60 P’89 ’01
2005
Artemis A. W. Joukowsky ’50 P’80
2006
William C. Crooks ’66 P’04 ’05
2007
William H. Tait ’48
2008
Steven H. Ackerman ’53
2009
John A. Pirovano ’59 P’93
2010
Richard D. Braverman ’45 P’73
2011
John C. Wellenmeyer ’55 P’18
2012
Timothy R. Cutting ’47
2013
Brooke N. Williams ’63 P’90 ’93 ’95
2014
John P. Belli ’44 P’70 ’71 ’74 GP’06

**Faculty Honor Roll Plaques**

Marble plaques engraved with the names of faculty who have taught at Lawrenceville for twenty-five years or more adorn the second floor hallway of Woods Memorial Hall paying tribute to their invaluable service.

Over 120 masters are currently recognized including two former Head Masters, Allen V. Heely H’97 ’27 (1934–1959) and Bruce McClellan H’57 ’60 GP’10 (1950–1986).

Notably absent is Samuel McClintock Hamill, the longest serving classroom teacher with 49
years of teaching. This is most likely a result of a decision by the centennial celebration committee to honor only those masters who had come after the School’s 1883 reorganization.

Others who nearly reached the half-century mark included: Ed Robbins H’68 ’69 ’71 ’11 (1963-2011) with 48 years and Charles Harlow Raymond (1900-1944), Theodore Hazard Keller H’41 ’64 GP’69 ’74 GGP ’04 (1920-1964), Hugh King Wright H’47 P’51 ’54 (1928-1972), and George Edmund Schonheiter H’47 (1928-1972) with 44 years each.

**FORESMAN AND DRESDNER COMPETITION**

The Foresman and Dresdner Cups are awarded at the end of each year to a Circle and Crescent House, respectively, for excellence in intramural and interscholastic sports. Each House is ranked on the basis of points awarded for House team standing in each sport and for participation by its members in interscholastic sports.

Edwin Clyde Foresman was a faculty member in the History Department. He came to Lawrenceville in September 1913 and was the assistant housemaster of Dickinson in 1913, then housemaster successively of Lodge from 1914 to 1917, Rosehill from 1917 to 1919, Fairfax from 1919 to 1920, and Davis House from 1920 to 1927. When he died unexpectedly in July 1927, he was replaced as housemaster in Davis House by Thornton Wilder. He was also the chair of the Second Form Scholarship Committee and a member of the football coaching staff. A 1911 graduate of Lafayette College, he lettered in football there.

The Dresdner Cup was provided in 1986 by Trustee Emeritus K. Philip Dresdner ’45 P’72 ’73 ’76 GP’04 in honor of his wife Kay. He answered the call from then Head Master Si Bunting H’37 ’59 ’88 P’88 ’97 for a volunteer to create a cup, similar to the Foresman, for the Crescent Houses. Thus, The Katherine W. Dresdner Cup was born.

**MARCUS D. FRENCH LOWER SCHOOL PRIZE**

The Lower School’s highest award was established in 1930 with a gift from Charles E. French ’91 from Amsterdam, New York, in memory of his son, Marcus D. French ’32. Income from this prize is given to a student of the Lower School who, in the opinion of the Lower School masters and the Head Master, demonstrates the integrity of high character and the modesty, fairness,
and courage of true sportsmanship.

Marcus French came to Lawrenceville in 1927 as one of the 88 members of the First Form and lived in Thomas House. He died in the summer of 1929, between his Second and Third Form years. A letter dated September 4, 1929 from his family to Head Master Mather Almon Abbott states that Marcus developed a strep infection and “was gone in a few days.”

**Nick Gusz Best Male Athlete Award**

This award is presented annually to a Fifth Form boy who plays two or more varsity sports and demonstrates the highest degree of leadership, sportsmanship and skill. Earliest records date from 1989. It is awarded in honor of Nicholas F. Gusz, Jr. H’64 ‘66 ’69, assistant football coach, 1954-66, Athletic Director, 1966-84 and co-founder and co-chairman of the Athletic Hall of Fame.

**Harvard Club of Boston Prize Book Award**

This award goes annually to an outstanding member of the Fourth Form who combines excellence in scholarship with achievement in other fields and best exemplifies the traditional ideal of American citizenship.

The Prize began in 1930 by The Harvard Alumni Association and is presented annually at over 200 schools. Each book is sponsored by a Harvard alumnus or alumnna, a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, who has either endowed one book or supports the book yearly. The book has been the same for many years, The Harvard Book: Selections from Three Centuries, a series of essays by Harvard graduates edited by William Bentinck-Smith, longtime managing editor of the Harvard alumni magazine. Essayists include Cotton Mather and Thomas Wolfe.

The Prize Book Committee holds a yearly breakfast in October at the Club for the sponsors and all former recipients of the prize. Books are mailed each April to participating schools.

**International Scholarships**

Lawrenceville has welcomed international students since its earliest days, but in more recent years, several dedicated scholarship programs have brought specific groups of international students to campus.

The newest of the international scholarship programs, the Davis International Scholars Program, is also the most comprehensive. Since 2008, the Shelby Cullom Davis Charitable Fund has supported “highly motivated, high potential future leaders from places around the world not currently being well served by [American] boarding schools.” Between two and five Davis International Scholars have arrived in each year of the program, which accepts rising 10th, 11th and 12th
graders, as well as PG students. The goal of the program, which is based on the Davis United World College Scholars Program, is to enhance the American boarding school experience through international diversity – both for the American students and their international counterparts.

Lawrenceville also participates in the Secondary School Exchange Scholarship Program of the English Speaking Union (ESU), which provides for a “gap” year for a British student who has completed his or her native graduation requirements. This scholarship program is unique in that it is reciprocal, meaning that as a participating school, Lawrenceville has the ability to send an American student for a gap year to one of 17 British secondary schools, including one in Scotland and one in Wales.

Each year since 1989, a Muslim Scholar has been supported at Lawrenceville by HRH Prince Turki Al-Faisal ’63 P’94 ’07. Scholars, who arrive as PGs, are selected with assistance from G. Whitney “Whit” Azoy H’80, who taught history at Lawrenceville from 1979 to 2000. The program developed through Azoy’s affiliation with the American Institute of Afghanistan Studies and his familiarity with promising young scholars living in Afghan refugee camps.

The Northern Ireland Scholarship Program, established in 1999, brings two students from Northern Ireland – one Catholic and one Protestant – together at Lawrenceville for a post-graduate year. Established by Katie McMahon ’92, who taught history at Lawrenceville from 1997 to 2000 and served as Alumni Trustee from 2010 to 2014, the program anticipates that the Scholars will recognize how much they have in common when exposed to the diversity around the Harkness table.

Established in the early 1960s by Austin Graham III ’59 and endowed in 1986 by the Elizabeth Firestone Graham Foundation, the Swedish Scholarship seeks to affect a cultural exchange around the differences between the Swedish and American political systems. In 2013, Ray Graham wrote, “…at the impressionable age of 21, I was greatly concerned with the Swedish political process and its significance and influence on the population where government provided extensive services for the people … I felt an academic experience at Lawrenceville would provide a cross-section sampling of Americans for a two-way exchange of thought and ideas for all to benefit from in personal growth.”

**Lawrenceville Medal**

Started in 1991, at the urging of then Head Master Si Bunting H’37 ’59 ’88 P’88 ’97, the Lawrenceville Medal, the highest honor of the School, is conferred upon an alumnus who has demonstrated “brilliant, lifelong work in a significant
field of endeavor.” The Medal, awarded annually, is dedicated to the memory of Aldo Leopold ’05, the distinguished environmentalist and author. Winners have been:

1991

James Ingram Merrill ’43
One of the most important English-language poets of the 20th century, Jim Merrill received every major American poetry award during his lifetime, including the prestigious Bollingen Prize, the Pulitzer Prize, and the first Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry awarded by the Library of Congress. He also wrote several novels, plays and other prose works and twice was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. An annual poetry seminar at Lawrenceville bears his name.

1992

Robert F. Goheen ’36
One of the original four Woodrow Wilson Fellows at Princeton University in 1945, Bob Goheen went on to become the second national director of the Fellowship program; he subsequently was named president of Princeton University at age 37. A classics scholar, he served as U.S. ambassador to India, president of the Council on Foundations, and a founder of the National Humanities Center. He continued to play an active role in the Woodrow Wilson Foundation until his death in 2008.

1993

Frederick Buechner ’43
A Presbyterian minister, distinguished educator and chaplain at the Lawrenceville School and Phillips Exeter Academy, Fred Buechner is best known as the author of some 30 books, ranging from novels to reminiscences to religious tomes. His considerable literary and inspirational gifts have been honored with the O. Henry Prize, the Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Award, and the Irene Glascock Memorial Intercollegiate Poetry Award. The New York Times has called him “the finest religious writer in America.”

1994

John B. Oakes ’30
Credited with bringing conviction and incisiveness to The New York Times’ editorials and creating the contemporary op-ed page, John Oakes’ most historically significant achievement was casting environmentalism into the national debate. As the Times’ editorial page editor, he used his influence to draw attention to a wide range of environmental topics. Today, the John B. Oakes Award for Distinguished Environmental...
Journalism is widely considered to be the nation's premier environmental writing prize.

1995
John N. Irwin II ’33  
P’72 GP ’07 ’11

An attorney by profession and a Rhodes Scholar, it was in the public sphere that John Irwin achieved his highest honors. Retiring as a full colonel following service with General MacArthur in the Pacific, he later held the positions of Assistant Secretary of Defense, Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary of State, and Ambassador to France, among other appointments. He was recognized with the Medal of Freedom, Legion of Merit, Ordre des Arts et des Lettres and the Philippine Legion of Honor.

1996
Philip H. Jordan ’50  
H’61 ’96 P ’85 ’90

Phil Jordan is a true Lawrenceville legend, having returned after 45 years to serve as the School’s 10th Head Master. Along the way, he earned a A.B. at Princeton and a doctorate in history at Yale, served as professor and Dean of Faculty at Connecticut College, and led a transformation at Kenyon College over a 20-year career as its president.

Recognized as an Outstanding Educator of America for his teaching talents, he was also named one of the nation’s 100 most effective college presidents.

1997
Peter Lawson-Johnston ’45  
GP ’95 ’98 ’15 ’18

Businessman, champion of the arts and noted philanthropist, in 2005 Peter Lawson-Johnston authored a popular autobiography titled Growing Up Guggenheim. He is a senior partner in Guggenheim Brothers, president of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation and chairman of The Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation. A recipient of the Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney Award for outstanding patronage of the arts, he was awarded the Ellis Island Medal of Honor for exceptional humanitarianism.

1998
Edmund A. Stanley, Jr. ’43

As he turned Bowne & Co. into the world’s largest financial printer, Ted Stanley also turned his attention to the support of education and the environment. He presides over the Robert Bowne Foundation, funding literacy projects; the Town Creek Foundation, promoting environmental sustainability; and is a committed supporter of National Public Radio. He was an early sponsor of coeducation at Lawrenceville and created the Aldo Leopold ’05 Distinguished Chair for Environmental Ethics and Education.

1999
Harold W. McGraw, Jr. ’36 GP’05

Chairman emeritus of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Harold McGraw is an ardent advocate for lit-
eracy and in 1990 received the nation’s highest literacy award. He founded the Business Council for Effective Literacy and the Business Press Education Foundation, served as chair of the Council for Aid to Education and Vice Chair of the New York Public Library, and is vice president of the Curtis W. McGraw ['15] Foundation. An annual prize in his name recognizes outstanding American educators.

2000

F. M. Kirby ’38
P ’80 GP ’12 ’15 ’18

Formerly chairman of the Alleghany Corporation and a prominent presence on corporate boards, Fred Kirby is president and director of the F. M. Kirby Foundation, which makes grants to a wide range of nonprofit organizations supporting education and youth; health and welfare; the arts and humanities; and civic and public affairs. A championship athlete, he was Vice Chair of the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame and received the International Swimming Hall of Fame’s Gold Medallion.

2001

Sheldon Meyer ’44

As a longtime editor of history books for Oxford University Press, Sheldon Meyer made the British publishing house a leader in American history titles, garnering 17 Bancroft Prizes for distinguished works in American history and six Pulitzers — a record. He was the first university press editor willing to risk publishing books on the history of jazz. On his retirement from Oxford as editor emeritus, his legacy was celebrated with a collection of American historical essays published in his honor.

2002

George A. Akerlof ’58

George Akerlof was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2001 for The Market for Lemons (1970), which addressed the impact of asymmetric information on market forces and validated the then-new field of “behavioral macroeconomics.” As the Koshland Professor of Economics at UC-Berkeley, his research on unemployment, workplace motivation and, most recently, student performance is distinctive for its insights of sociological and psychological influences on rational economic behavior.

2003

Fox Butterfield ’57

Former national reporter and bureau chief for The New York Times, Fox Butterfield was a member of the Pulitzer Prize-winning investigative reporting team that published The Pentagon Papers. He also has received high acclaim for his most recent work, All God’s Children, a history of violence in America told through one family’s multi-generational saga, and for China: Alive in the Bitter Sea, which captured the political turmoil and tragedy of China’s Cultural Revolution.
2004

Alan D. D’Andrea ’74

Pediatric oncologist and professor at Harvard Medical School, Alan D’Andrea heads the Division of Radiation and Cancer Biology at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. His research focuses on cell susceptibility to chromosomal abnormalities and mutations, and he has established important links between breast cancer and Fanconi Anemia, a rare blood disorder. His honors include the Doris Duke Distinguished Clinical Scientist Award and the E. Mead Johnson Award from the Society for Pediatric Research.

2005

Ricardo R. Maduro ’63

As president of Honduras from 2002 to 2006, Ricardo Maduro’s mission was to attack poverty, crime and corruption. He cut major crimes nearly in half within a year. A successful businessman and entrepreneur, he was a founding member of the “Change and Unity” movement in Honduras in the 1980s and later served as president of the Central Bank, responsible for development, the economy, natural resources and administration. He was named Honduras’ “Man of the Year” in 1991.

2006

V. Paul Moravec, Jr. ’75

Winner of the 2004 Pulitzer Prize for Tempest Fantasy, a five-movement “musical meditation” inspired by Shakespeare, Paul Moravec is a prolific composer of orchestral, chamber, choral and lyric works, often collaborating with leading performers and ensembles. Recipient of a composing fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts, he chairs the Music Department at Adelphi University and has been recognized with the Rome Prize of the American Academy in Rome.

2007

J. Harvie Wilkinson ’63

Circuit judge and former chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, he served as a law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell. His clerkship was followed by five years at the University of Virginia School of Law, and three years as an editor for The Virginian-Pilot. Judge Wilkinson was awarded the Thomas Jefferson Foundation Medal in Law by the University of Virginia. Often mentioned as a possible Supreme Court nominee, he is a member of the Virginia Bar, the Virginia Bar Association and the American Law Institute.

2008

Butler W. Lampson ’60 P’90

Lampson’s visionary 1972 memo “Why Alto?” sparked a technology revolution. In 1973, the Xerox Alto, with its three-button mouse and page-sized monitor, was the first desktop computer to employ a graphical user interface, becoming the first mass-production PC. Also a pioneer in laser-printer design and
development of the Ethernet, the first high-speed local area network (LAN), Lampson was awarded the prestigious Turing Award by the Association for Computing Machinery in 1992 and was inducted as a Fellow in 1994. He now works for Microsoft Research and is an adjunct professor at MIT.

2009
Michael D. Eisner ’60
One of the greatest leaders in the American entertainment industry, Michael Eisner launched ABC to the forefront of network television with shows like *Schoolhouse Rock* and *Conjunction Junction*, *Happy Days* and *Welcome Back Kotter*, and made-for-television movies like Alex Haley’s *Roots*. He took Paramount Studios from last to first in movie production with *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, *Saturday Night Fever*, *Grease*, *Ordinary People*, *Airplane*, *Beverly Hills Cop* and *An Officer and a Gentleman*. Recruited by The Walt Disney Company in 1984, he transformed Disney from a film and theme park company to a global media empire, increasing the company’s market capitalization forty-fold. Iconic films such as *The Lion King*, *Beauty and the Beast* and *The Little Mermaid* remain timeless entertainment for all.

2011
Wayne W. Meisel ’78
A leader and visionary in the field of national and community service, Wayne Williams Meisel is currently the Director of Faith and Service at the Cousins Foundation in Atlanta, Georgia. In that role, he is working to launch FAITH 3 (Faith Action in the Head, Heart and Hand), an initiative to support young people in connecting their passion for service and justice with their interest in spiritual exploration, faith formation and vocational discernment.

Wayne was the founding director of The Bonner Foundation, a major philanthropic initiative created by Bertram and Corella Bonner to address issues of education and hunger. COOL (Campus Outreach Opportunity League), which he founded a few years after graduating from Harvard University, was recognized by the White House in 1987 as the leading volunteer organization in the country.
2012
Hugh A. Cregg III ’67
Born Hugh Anthony Cregg III, “Huey Lewis” is an American musician, songwriter and occasional actor. In 1971 Hugh joined the Bay Area band Clover, and around this time he changed his name to Huey Louie, which would eventually evolve into Huey Lewis. In 1978 Huey Lewis and the American Express was formed. On the advice of their manager, Bob Brown, the band’s name was changed to Huey Lewis and the News. Huey Lewis and the News tallied 19 Top 10 singles across the Billboard Hot 100, the Adult Contemporary and the Mainstream Rock charts. The band won two Grammy Awards, both in 1986, and as of 2006, they had sold an estimated 30 million records worldwide. All five albums released between 1982 and 1991 reached the Top 30 on the Billboard 200 Album chart and have been certified either Gold, Platinum or Multi-platinum. The band also received the award for Best International Group at the 1986 British Music Awards.

2013
Robert P. Ryan ’64
Bob Ryan is a longtime columnist for The Boston Globe and a sports talk show host. He has been called a basketball guru and “the quintessential American sportswriter.” He is well known for his coverage of the Boston Celtics in the 1970s.
Born in Trenton, New Jersey, Ryan attended Lawrenceville from 1959 to 1964. He graduated in 1968 from Boston College with a B.A. in history. Ryan votes for the Basketball Hall of Fame. He has been a regular panelist on ESPN’s Sports Reporters and ESPN’s Around the Horn. He is the author of 11 books and his autobiography, Scribe, a name he picked up at Lawrenceville. Ryan has received numerous awards, including: the Dick Schaap Award for Outstanding Journalism (1996), the Curt Gowdy Award from the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame (1997), AP National Sportswriter of the Year (2000) and NSSA’s National Sportswriter of the Year (2000, 2007, 2008, 2009). He is also a member of the College Basketball Writers Hall of Fame, the National Sportscasters and Sportswriters Hall of Fame, and was a charter member of the New England Hall of Fame.

2014
HRH Prince Turki Al-Faisal ’63 P’94 ’97
His Royal Highness Prince Turki Al-Faisal was Chief of Intelligence for Saudi Arabia for over 25 years and was also the Saudi Arabian ambassador to the United Kingdom, Ireland and the United States. He is a well-known diplomat and commentator on Middle Eastern affairs.
Prince Turki came to Lawrenceville in September 1959 from Makkah, Saudi Arabia. While at Lawrenceville, he lived in Cromwell, Dawes and Belknap. He was a member of the varsity soccer and fencing teams and served as captain of the
fencing team his Fifth Form year. He was in the Glee Club and served as a Chapel Usher. During his Fifth Form year he was elected president of Belknap. After Lawrenceville, he attended George-town University’s Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, graduating in 1968. He did post-graduate work at Princeton, Cambridge, and the University of London.

In 1973, Prince Turki was appointed as an adviser at the Royal Court. In 1977, he was appointed Director General of the General Intelligence Directorate, Saudi Arabia’s main foreign intelligence service. He is a founder and trustee of the King Faisal Foundation, which focuses on investments in education in Saudi Arabia, and Chairman of the King Faisal Centre for Research and Islamic Studies in Riyadh. He is a trustee of the Oxford Islamic Center at Oxford University, the Center for Contemporary Arab Studies at Georgetown University and is a member of the Board of Advisors of the Munich Security Conference.

Prince Turki is the recipient of the Crans Montana Forum’s Gold Medal, an honorary Ph.D. in law from the University of Ulster in Ireland and an honorary Ph.D. in international politics from the University of Hankuk in Korea. Prince Turki is a visiting Distinguished Professor at George-town University and is also a Lamont Lecturer at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University.

**Masters Award**

Presented by the Alumni Association on behalf of all School alumni, parents and friends, this award gratefully acknowledges the recipient’s distinguished classroom teaching and many contributions to the School. The Masters Award is presented to masters who, upon retirement or leaving the School, have served for a substantial period of time and whose service to so many Lawrentians merits special praise.

The award is unique among independent boarding schools. Created by three members of the Class of 1965 — John F. Kelsey III, Jansen Noyes III, and English Master James T. Adams — the award recognizes both legendary teachers and recent retirees for their teaching and their lifelong impact on students. The award itself is a scale replica of a Harkness table. Recipients of this award have been:

**1996**

- George A. Diehl H’41
- Thomas J. Johnston H’65 P’74
- James C. Waugh H’74 ’85 ’88 P’68 ’70 ’72 ’74 ’76 GP ’12 ’14 ’16

**1997**

- Herman Besselink H’88
- A. Graham Down H’60 ’63 ’64 ’67
- Henry C. Woods, Jr. ’40 H’59 ’62

**1998**

- Bruce McClellan H’57 ’60 GP ’10
- John J. Reydel H’60 ’62 ’65 ’68
Awards & Honors

1999
Peter C. Candler H’67 ’76
Paul D. Porter
H’68 ’69 ’72 P’76 ’78
Charles F. Weeden III
H’65 ’92 P’77 ’79 ’87

2000
Jordan C. Churchill H’44
Samuel P. Harding H’85 P’87 ’89

2001
William J. Jackson H’74 P’74 GP ’03
Theodore H. Keller
H’41 ’64 GP’69 ’74 GGP ’04

2002
John A. Ellis H’73
John W. King H’79 ’01 P’88 ’90

2003
Norval F. Bacon, Jr. H’49
W. Graham Cole, Jr.
H’75 ’85 ’87 P’91 ’95

2004
James T. Adams ’65
H’82 ’96 ’01 P’93
Lewis Perry, Jr. H’52 P’65

2005
Max A. Maxwell H’74 ’81 ’91
David D. Wicks ’36

2007
Frederick W. Gerstell H’77
Kenneth W. Keuffel
H’59 ’61 ’89 ’90 P’79

2008
H. Carty Lynch, Jr. H’71 ’84
Alvin M. Philpet, Jr.

2009
Jose L. Marti
H’84 ’87 ’95 P’91 ’95 ’01
John M. Doggett, Jr.
H’82 ’86 ’87 ’88 ’92 ’98 P’00

2010
William Graupner ’64 H’81 P’91 ’95
Lawrence L. Hlavacek
H’55 ’61 GP ’06 ’08
Wade C. Stephens H’68 P’78 GP ’06

2011
William M. Dickey ’64 H’93 P’93

2012
Thomas M. Page H’66
Edward A. Robbins H’68 ’69 ’71 ’11

2013
Dr. Catherine Boczkowski
H’80 ’11 P’89 ’91
Leita V. Hamill
H’65 ’88 ’99 P’96 ’99

2014
Thomas J. Johnson P’61
Charles P. Williams ’67
H’85 ’98 P’94 ’97

2015
Edmund R. Megna
H’50 ’85 P’64 ’67 ’79 ’76
Deborah McKay
H’85 ’88 ’94 ’14 P’97
The Masters’ Prize

The Masters’ Prize is presented to the outstanding scholar of the Fifth Form as identified by the Fifth Form housemasters and advisors:

1991 Herman Poating Wu
1992 Joanne Liu
1993 Emil de Goma
1994 Anthony Greenberg
1995 Tzu-Mainn Chen
1996 Daniel Luskin
1997 Margaret Whei-Jie Pan
1998 Shruti Ravikumar
1999 Walter Lippincott
2000 Raymond Strecker
2001 T. Josiah Pertz
2002 Sasha-Mae Eccleston
2003 Anoop Rathod
2004 Sharon Grossman
2005 Michael Zuckerman
2006 Gage Caligaris
2007 Nicholas Bodnar
2008 Jaeho Hwang
2009 Abigail Andrews
2010 Keong Rin Kwak
2011 Prateek Agarwal
2012 Max Matukhin
2013 Tina Liu
2014 Joseph Malle

Marc McClung Award

The Marc McClung Award is given annually to a dining center employee who best demonstrates the work ethic and dedication to The Lawrenceville School community that Marc McClung displayed.

Marc began his employment with The Lawrenceville School in the spring of 1990. As a young father only 18 years old, he worked very hard to prove he was dependable and ambitious. Starting as a kitchen utility worker, Marc consistently showed his ability and willingness to take on new responsibilities. His talents and ambition contributed to his promotion to sous chef in 1997. His work ethic and personality made Marc an inspiration to all who knew him. He died suddenly and tragically in 2006.

Staff Recognition Plaque

Located in MacKenzie Administration Building, the staff honor roll plaque recognizes those who have been employed by The Lawrenceville School for twenty-five years or more. Mercer Stout was the first to receive the honor for his service from 1885 to 1929. Lillian Keely was the first woman to be recognized for her service from 1894 to 1948. To date, 136 members of Lawrenceville’s staff have received the recognition which is still awarded today by the Head Master as part of Staff Recognition Day.

Tommy Sullivan Award

This award is given to a Fifth Former with two or more years of varsity experience, who best exemplifies the quality of a true athlete — education, desire, congeniality and sportsmanship — and above all, who competes as a team player. It is given in memory of Thomas F. Sullivan, trainer at Lawrenceville 1976 to 1985.
John H. Thompson, Jr. Prize

John H. Thompson, Jr. ’93 was a track star at Lawrenceville and Yale. Shortly after his death in 1908, his mother established a prize fund in his memory. A medal is awarded annually for the best scholar among the all-around athletes of the Fifth Form.

Benjamin H. Trask Classics Prize

This prize was established in 1946 by a gift from Benjamin H. Trask ’07 for excellence in the study of classics.

Trustees’ Cup

The Trustees’ Cup is a silver cup presented by the Trustees of the Lawrenceville School and awarded annually at Commencement to a Fifth Former who, in the opinion of the Head Master, has had the most significant influence on the School for good during the year.

Valedictorian

Perhaps the oldest honor at Lawrenceville, a valedictorian has been selected each year to present an address at graduation. Criteria have changed over the years, but all valedictorians have been selected by the faculty, and most recently by the Fifth Form housemasters, as extraordinary representatives of Lawrenceville and their class. Many School records from the 19th century were lost when Head Master Samuel M. Hamill’s barn burned in the 1890s; thus, some valedictorians are unknown and not included in the list.

See Valedictorians List on page 207

William B. Welles Award

The William Welles Award was established in 1987 through a bequest from William Bouton Welles ’71 of Bronxville, New York. Third and Fourth Form students are invited to submit proposals for annual grants that enable especially worthy students to undertake summer research projects on subjects of historical or contemporary significance in the liberal arts.

The work should be research or writing and should meet a high standard of excellence and promise. The amount of the award depends on the proposal submitted. In the past, students have used awards to travel and study in such places as China, Ghana and Arizona. A committee of faculty members reviews all proposals submitted; students are notified of the results in late March. The bequest was supplemented by gifts from alumni, family and friends in Welles’ memory, and in 1988 by a gift from his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Welles of Chappaqua, New York.
Henry and Janie Woods Meritorious Service Awards

Service awards for administrative, professional and hourly staff were established in 2010 in honor of English Master Henry C. Woods, Jr. ’40 H’59 ’62 and his wife Janie H’40. These awards are given annually to eight members of the administrative, professional and hourly staff who have consistently gone above and beyond the call of duty during the past year and been positive forces at The Lawrenceville School in the spirit of Henry and Janie Woods.

Henry C. Woods, Jr. Critical Writing Award

This award is given to a Fifth Former for the best essay for an English elective course. It is given in honor of the outstanding contributions of Henry C. Woods, Jr. ’40 H’59 ’62, who transformed Lawrenceville through his long, distinguished service to the School as English Master, department chairman, coach and trustee.
8

Other Houses
**ALLOWAYS**

Located at 2499 Main Street, two houses north of Belknap House, Alloways was leased from Mrs. William Alloways for Third and Fourth Form boys from 1921 until 1924. Housemasters were English Masters Colin Campbell Clements (who had been an honorary captain in the Romanian army from 1919 to 1921), Donald Wells Goodrich and Ralph Leon Blanchard.

**BELKNAP**

Located at 2481 Main Street, Belknap House, across from George House, was purchased from Sering D. Wilson in 1946 and named for Waldron P. Belknap ’91, president of the Alumni Association. It was formerly known as the Hendrickson Homestead. Also known as the Anderson–Brearley Tavern, it operated as a tavern and lodging house in the mid-18th century. The date 1767 is carved in the chimney. It housed 13 to 15 Fifth Formers who chose not to live in Upper. It is currently used for faculty housing.

Housemasters were Spanish and French Master Edward L. Herrick, English Master Benjamin Franklin Briggs, Jr. H’61 and Spanish Master Roger D. Brink H’67.

**BROOK**

Brook House, sometimes known as Old Brick or the Ralph Hunt House, is located on the Golf Course just off the second fairway and adjacent to a tributary of the Shipentaukin Creek. It was purchased from the estate of Joseph Mershon. The structure was the Mershon family’s homestead until 1892, when it was sold to the School, along with 76 surrounding acres. It remains in the center of the golf course and is believed to be the oldest home in the Lawrenceville area, as the oldest part of the house was built in 1706 by pioneer Ralph Hunt. The School has owned the building and the land surrounding it since 1892. To date, 19 of Mershon’s descendants are known to have attended the School.

Originally, it was used as an infirmary, nurses’ residence and faculty housing. In 1933 and 1934 it housed Third and Fourth Form boys, and Mathematics and Mechanical Drawing Master Frank LeRoy Mitchell was the housemaster.

The House was rehabilitated in 1936 as faculty housing. School Librarian Oscar Harmon McPherson ’01, son of Head Master Simon John McPherson, lived in Brook House. He was a polio victim and wheelchair bound. The renovated lighting panels were lowered for his use.

**CARTER (FORMER)**

Located at 2735 Main Street, this large two-family house was leased from “Miss Carter” from 1927 until 1929 as overflow for Circle House boys. It was leased again in 1929 to house Dawes House boys.
after Dawes burned down that year. It sits opposite the golf course, two houses south of Manning Lane. Kenneth Joseph Cooper was the housemaster.

**Conover Phalanx**

Boys roomed in Conover Phalanx in 1884–85 while the Circle Houses were being built. According to Owen Johnson's *The Lawrenceville Stories*, “Conover’s is located next to the Jigger Shop …in a little white colonial cottage” (probably at the northwest corner of Main Street and Phillips Avenue). Mrs. Edward Conover for years sold pies, cakes and pancakes to students. The movie *The Happy Years* showcases Conover’s Pancakes, the location of the pancake eating record set by “Hungry” Smeed.

**Old Davis**

The Old Davis House is located at 2868 Main Street, about one half mile north of the Main Gate of The Lawrenceville School. The house was built in 1834 by James H. Porter as a school for girls to be known as The Lawrenceville Female Seminary. As the school was about to open, Mr. Porter suddenly passed away. Mr. Porter’s widow realized her husband’s dream and ran the school for nearly 50 years.

During those years, Lawrenceville Head Master Alexander Hamilton Phillips regularly stepped in to aid Mrs. Porter in running the Seminary. Though the boys of Lawrenceville and the girls at the Seminary had social outings at the Presbyterian Church, they did not commingle in their classes, so no claims of coeducation can be made until the School officially went coed in 1987. The Seminary closed in 1883, and the house was bought by Dr. R. Hamill Davis.

During Dr. Davis’s ownership, the Head Master of Lawrenceville, Dr. James Cameron Mackenzie, submitted a plan for the reorganization of the School. The plan recommended a “separate house plan of boarding,” and the House System was born. As part of this plan, Dr. Mackenzie rented the building formerly occupied by the Seminary and called it “Davis House” after Dr. Davis.

Notable housemasters of Davis
House included the writer Thornton Wilder, who came to Lawrenceville in 1921 and stayed seven years. Wilder was at first the assistant housemaster of Davis, but when housemaster Edwin Clyde Foresman died in the summer of 1927, he was promoted to housemaster. Wilder was known to both his students and his colleagues as something of an eccentric. An avid runner long before it was popular, he once stopped in the middle of a cross-country run to serenade four white mules with a march from Aida, since the scene reminded him of one from the opera. He was known to keep late hours, which the boys attributed to his love of reading. In fact, he was writing his novel, The Bridge of San Luis Ray, which won the first of his three Pulitzer Prizes.

In 1941, the Davis House was bought by the Strasenburgh family and has been in private ownership ever since. But it will be known forever as “The Old Davis House.”

Fairfax
(Also known as Fairfax-Kafer House and Osceola House)
1897–98

Located at 2663–2665 Main Street, this double house was built in 1890 in the Queen Anne style. Leased by the School from the Kafer family, it served as a residence for Lower School boys from 1898 to 1924. Housemasters during that time were Edward Robbins, Charles Newton, John Keener, Charles Breed, Percy Colwell, Edwin Foresman and Robert Hendrickson.

George
(Also known as Mr. George’s)

Built in 1906, George House is a three-story transitional Queen Anne and Colonial Revival building at 2480 Main Street, located south of Green Field on the campus. It was the home of Mathematics Master William J. George, who lived there from 1889 to 1920. Purchased by the School in 1924, it was a student residence from 1924 to 1940. Housemasters during that time were Mathematics Masters Ira Williams and David Smith and History Master Richard Miles. It was then a faculty residence until 1972, when it became an overflow Fifth Form House until 1980. There was a fire there in April 1975, caused by a boy smoking in his room. No one was hurt.

Dayton
(Also known as Abbott House)

Located at 2621 Main Street, Dayton House was originally leased from James Hullfish as an office for the School bursar until 1926. From 1928 until 1930 it was used to house Circle boys and as faculty housing. It was purchased by the School in 1946 for the use of Mrs. Mather A. Abbott, widow of the former Head Master.
History Master Edward Stehle H’79 ’08 and Spanish Master Roger Brink H’67.

George House was distinctive because its residents chose to be there and not in Upper. They tended to be scholarly, independent and creative. For example, they would prepare gourmet dinners for the Head Master and other faculty members, including selected wines. (At the time, the drinking age in NJ was 18 and the Head Master could give permission to students to drink on campus.)

Since 1980 it has been a faculty residence.

**GORDON**

Owner and location unknown; boys roomed there 1894-95, under Housemaster Sumner Alvah Kingsley.

**RICHARD MONTGOMERY GREEN HOUSE**

Green House, built in 1815 at 2549 Main Street, was leased to the School from 1884 to 1933 from A. Dickinson Green and his widow. Originally named Harmony Hall, it housed Third and Fourth Form boys.

The Schwartzkopf family owned this home from 1934 to 1950, but lived there only until the future Commander of Allied Forces in the Persian Gulf War was 12. His father, Norman H. Schwartzkopf, was Superintendent of the New Jersey State Police and was in charge of investigating the Lindbergh baby kidnapping.

In 1949, MGM used the house and grounds to make *The Happy Years*, a movie based on Owen Johnson’s book *The Varmint*. Cast members included Dean Stockwell as “Dink” Stover and Leo J. Carroll as “The Old Roman.”

The Lawrenceville School purchased the home in 1953 from Mr. and Mrs. Arturo Santora, and today this Georgian structure, built of stone from the Cherry Grove Farm quarry, is used as faculty housing.

**HYATT**

In 1976, the end of Old Lower towards Irwin was renamed Hyatt House for Assistant Head Master Alton “Red” Hyatt H’05 ’39 P’53. It housed 14 boys, often postgraduate students. This “House” was sometimes called SILS, an acronym for “Seniors in Lower School.” Spanish Masters Thomas F. Sharp and Sandra Sharp were housemasters there. Mrs. Sharp described Hyatt House thusly:

“Saturday night feeds were made from what I could get from Irwin during the week — often egg salad
sandwiches or a cake if we could get flour. Red Hyatt sent us $25 every year for feeds. In particular, he insisted that we have a Halloween party. I was given $100 to decorate the new, smaller common room after the boys had their own rooms with desks. We were thrilled to have a TV, some beanbag chairs and paint on the walls. I tried to have flowers and posters around. In those days the boys could smoke, so it was not the most appealing place, but the kids congregated there every night and afternoon before athletics. At that time, literally, everyone—masters included—was glued to the TV at 3:00 p.m. to watch General Hospital (even Carty, Pat, Roger...). The upstairs was used for prom dates and as an overflow for the infirmary—first in McPherson, later McGraw. I believe that it was not used after 1988. Tom and I moved to Campus Hill in 1990 and Old Lower was demolished to make way for the Crescent Houses.

“We had absolutely no duty masters. Tom was on duty seven days and nights a week. When he had a meeting or club, I took over and was even given permission by Carty, then Head of Fifth Form, to give ‘pers.’ This was, I’m sure, illegal, but the boys from all of the Fifth Form Houses would call me should their housemaster be out of residence. There were no other women associated with the form as all of the other men were bachelors (Carty, Jim, Bruce Presley, Roger, Bernie, Herman).

“During the 15 years we lived there, faculty moved in and out of the four other apartments. Nurse Flora Bathy was a constant in the rear.”

**Jamieson**

Jamieson House, 2581 Main Street, next to White House (now gone) and just south of Weeden Park, was leased from 1925 until 1931 from Alfred Fridge Jamieson, Music Master from 1884 until 1926. Mr. Jamieson was founder of the Glee Club and other musical groups and editor of The Lawrenceville Song Book.

It was purchased by the School in 1948 from Frank Baldwin and used as apartments for two School employees and then as a faculty residence.

**Kafer**

(Also known as Kafer Flats)

Located at the northwest corner of Main Street and Phillips Avenue, this building was built around 1895. Constructed in the Commercial Italianate style, it is one of the few historic commercial structures remaining on Main Street. Leased by the School from the Kafer family from 1900 to 1924, the third floor housed some overflow Fifth Formers or boys beyond the Circle age. Frederick Wilson Kafer was the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings and coached baseball at Lawrenceville. Entrance was from
the side alley next to Fairfax House. There was no dining room.

At one point the Kafer House contained The Jigger Shop, and the first floor also had a grocery store and sporting goods parlor. During World War I it served as a convalescence home during the flu epidemic. Today, the building contains a dry-cleaning business.

**Lawrence Cottage**

The School leased Lawrence Cottage, also known as Green Cottage, at 2858 Main Street, from the Green family in 1884 and 1885, and again from 1911 to 1924, to house Lower School boys. Built in 1840 and featuring Gothic Revival architecture, it was the home of the School’s refounder, John Cleve Green ’16. Between the School’s refounding and 1924, the 80 or so boys in the Lower School were scattered throughout the village in eight buildings holding up to 18 boys each, and Lawrence Cottage was one of the eight. Like the other Houses, it had its own dining room and was under the charge of a housemaster who lived in the House with his family.

This system prepared boys for the Circle Houses, where they would live like families led by housemasters.

In 1923 Lawrenceville began to build a Lower School to house all the younger boys in a single large building which was thought to foster class unity as well as “good fellowship and competition.” Thus, the small Lower Houses were phased out as the boys moved into the new building beginning in the 1924-25 School year. Though it was no longer needed as a dormitory, Lawrence Cottage continued to be leased by the School for school staff until 1948. Today, it stands as a historical landmark, next to Rosehill House on the Princeton side.

**The Lodge**

The Lodge, located at 2617 Main Street, on the northwest corner of Main Street and Craven Lane, was built in 1893 by Charles E. Green, president of the Board of Trustees who rented it to the School to accommodate extra enrollment. A master, 13 Lower School boys and their support staff lived in the House.

The Lodge continued as a rented School housing unit and guest house combined until 1942, when it was temporarily closed. In 1944, the Trustees felt it necessary to provide a place where guests of the School could stay nearby and purchased the Lodge for $15,000 for that purpose. Additionally, they authorized $6,000 for the rehabilitation of the
building and for additional furnishings to prepare the Lodge for use as a public guest house and restaurant. Elizabeth Wyman, wife of Hamill Housemaster William R. Wyman P’64 and herself an experienced interior decorator, created an attractive dining room. For a year or two the operation was very successful, but with the end of the war and the elimination of food rationing, the need for a School-sponsored guesthouse and restaurant — especially one without a liquor license — faded.

Further, as the result of many returning veterans, the Fifth Form continued to increase in numbers. The Lodge was made a Fifth Form House in 1947, housing 19 boys. The dining room was used for overflow Fifth Formers from Upper and seated 54 students. Members of the office staff were served lunch in the small dining room, and the middle room served as an additional common room when not reserved for special groups or special occasions.

The use of the dining room and kitchen was discontinued in December 1962, when the new Upper House Dining Room (Abbott) was completed. In 1952, a small apartment was added to the rear on the first floor.

Today, the Lodge houses only faculty and remains one of the largest buildings on Main Street.

Maple

Maple House was built around 1915 in the American Four Square style. It is located at 9–11 Craven Lane, behind the town’s post office. From 1916 to 1924, it was leased from Mrs. William Maple and used as a House for Lower School boys. Housemasters during that time were School Librarian Oscar McPherson, Drawing Master Charles Bradlee, and Mathematics Master Ira Williams. Subsequently, it has been leased from time to time for student or faculty housing. Bought by the School in 1954, it still serves as a residence for two faculty families.

The property was noted for its mulberry trees. It was built on an old silkworm farm, perhaps the one cultivated by Head Master Rev. Isaac Van Arsdale Brown, whose home adjoined the property.

Phillips

Also known as Theophilus Phillips Homestead and named after the man who first purchased and settled Maidenhead in 1694, Phillips House, at 2837 Main Street, housed younger boys until Lower School was built. A historic landmark constructed in 1750, its seven-foot fireplace was once the largest in the state. The
building has undergone many additions and renovations. Before becoming a boys' House, it had served as a tavern, a farm building and a boarding house.

In 1907, Lory Prentiss, the first director of the physical plant at Lawrenceville, purchased the house and leased it to the School. He also served as housemaster for ten boys while living there with his wife and two children. Records from 1922 list Prentiss's annual rent at $800. The rooms inside were converted to a library, sitting room and recreation area for the students. The students used the western section of the House, entering by a doorway near the present sun porch, which then was the kitchen.

First-year boys lived in the House until 1924, when Lower School opened to unite all first-year students under one roof. After the boys moved to Lower School, the house was occupied by one of the first school physicians, J. Pessel. Twenty years later, in 1944, New Jersey Governor Walter Evans Edge sought the house as the Governor's Mansion, but could not persuade the owner to sell it to him. Today, it remains a private home.

Rose Hill

Rose Hill (sometimes Rosehill and also called the William Phillips House) was built by Theophilus Phillips, who bequeathed this property to his son, William, in 1761. It was used as a farmhouse and later sold by William E. Rouse to The Lawrenceville School in 1883. Until 1899, it was known as Rouse House. The building served as a House for nine Third and Fourth Formers until 1924; afterwards it housed members of the Lower School faculty. The House, located at 2834 Main Street at the north end of the Golf Course, is situated across the street from the Theophilus Phillips Homestead and is almost a mirror image of that house. The front doors and central hallways are directly across from each other, so that you can look from the rear garden of one into the rear garden of the other.
In 1938 English Master Sidney Morgan Shea H’25 ’43, housemaster and golf coach, built a two-story Colonial-style house at the end of Humphreys Drive, near the bridge that crosses a small brook on the way in to the back of campus. At the time there were no other houses on Humphreys Drive. Mr. Shea made a “gentleman’s agreement” with Head Master Allan Heely that the house would be given to the School at his and/or his wife’s death. The School took ownership in 1981.

Each bedroom had its own bath. Changes were made in the mid-1980s to modernize the house. Judith Wilson, Tony Wilson’s wife (Anthony P. Wilson was Associate Head Master for Finance and Administration at Lawrenceville. The Wilson’s lived in Shea House in the 1980s) redid the kitchen, removed a bathroom on the second floor, made one large room out of two small bedrooms which had served as servants’ quarters at the back stairs and added an English porch off the living room. To the left of the foyer is English Master Shea’s study with its original woodwork. When meeting with Mr. Shea, students used to enter the study directly through a door to the campus.

Shea House underwent substantial modernization in 2008-09 and today serves as the residence for the chief financial and operating officer, who is also the secretary to the Board of Trustees.

**STONE COTTAGE**

The Stone Cottage is located at 2627 and 2629 Main Street. It is a two-family faculty residence. Originally, it was leased from Dr. Samuel McClintock Hamill, Head Master, and later from Robert E. Smith, who inherited the house from Dr. Hamill. It housed students prior to 1883 and again from 1886 until 1893. It has been used as School offices and is currently a faculty residence.

**VanDyke**

Located at 2800 Main Street, just north of the Golf Course, it was the home of Francis Cuyler VanDyke, Jr., Master from 1899 until 1916 and
the School organist who wrote the music for many Lawrenceville songs, including “The School,” “Campus Song,” “Lawrenceville School Hymn,” “Centennial,” “Lawrenceville” and “Edith Memorial.” Boys lived there in 1902-03. It was purchased by the School in 1936 and is used as a faculty residence.

**WAGNER**

Located at 2641 Main Street, it was the early residence of Gustavus Wagner (sometimes spelled Wage- ner), Master of Music, Penmanship and Drawing in the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School and Instructor in German at the Lawrenceville Female Seminary from 1854 to 1883. He died in 1907, and the School purchased the House in 1913 from his estate. It was used as faculty housing, a faculty club and for Circle House overflow. From 1960 to 1963 it was a Fifth Form House and is now faculty housing.

**WAYSIDE**

One of the two oldest houses on campus and in the village, Wayside is located opposite Phillips Avenue and next to the gatehouse on Main Street. Documents prove it to be pre-1744, at which time it was a tavern. Its brick-filled walls are covered by clapboards. Though its exterior has changed very little, it has been extensively altered inside. Early owners included pioneer Lawrenceville families such as Hunt, Phillips and Mershon. Mercy Baker purchased the house in 1830, and the Baker family owned it for the next 72 years.

One occupant of the house in the 1870s, Aunt Sally Ann Brearley, a widow, had a large strawberry patch in back of the house, which was also known as Mrs. Brearley’s House. School students raided it frequently. Aunt Sally complained to Hugh Hamill, brother of Head Master Samuel M. Hamill. Then, according to Lawrenceville historian Don Tyler’s account, “the boys decided to plant evidence that Hugh was the culprit. By borrowing Hugh’s boots from outside his door where they were placed for polishing, they made tracks with them in the strawberry patch. The next morning Hugh was summoned again to inspect evidence of the raid, saw through the plot and laid about with his cane, clearing the garden of the plotters.”

Purchased by the School in 1902, Wayside housed seven pre-Circle boys from 1902 to 1924. Housemasters during that time were
Lory Prentiss, Percy Colwell and Henry Havens. Then it was a faculty residence from 1946 to 1960, when it housed four Fifth Formers and faculty. Since then it has been a faculty residence primarily, but served as home to the Alumni Office in the mid-1990s. It is not known when or why the House was called Wayside, possibly because it is situated on the Main Road from Trenton to Princeton.

**White House**

Located on the current site of Weeden Park, on the west side of Main Street across from Foundation House and adjacent to the town post office, White House was a stone house originally built by the Phillips family. It was the rented home of the founder of The Lawrenceville School, Rev. Isaac Van Arsdale Brown, and it was in White House that the School first held classes in 1810. The boys lived in other houses in the village until Hamill was built in 1814. White House was a house for Circle boys in 1891-92, when Mark Harvey Lidell was the house-master. It was torn down in 1944.

**Mrs. Ruth White’s House**

This was located at 2805 Main Street on the southwest corner of Main Street and Cold Soil Road, and boys roomed there in 1884 and 1885 while the Circle was being built. Later, it served briefly as the School’s infirmary.
Appendix

Alumni Association Presidents
Valedictorians
School Presidents
Head Boys
Presidents of the Alumni Association

1937-1939
William M. Whitney ’07
Rupert B. Thomas ’09

1939-1940
John Langhorne ’24

1940-1942
Robert J. Larner ’18

1942-1944
Robert S. Gerstell ’13

1944-1946
Shelby Cullom Davis ’26

1946-1948
William B. Hawke ’17

1948-1950
Walker W. Stevenson ’31

1950-1952
T. Hamilton McCauley ’08

1952-1954
Richard R. Zundel ’31

1954-1956
Edward C. Rose, Jr. ’38

1956-1958
William C. Matthews ’38 P’68

1958-1960
Blancke Noyes ’40

1960-1962
Walter N. Plaut ’37 P’66 GP’96 ’00

1962-1966
Henry E. Gaillard ’26

1966-1970
Robert S. G erstell ’13

1970-1972
John F. Kelsey, Jr. ’42 P’65 ’73

1972-1975
John C. Hubbard ’25

1975-1978
Reeder R. Fox ’52 P’81

1978-1981
David L. Murray ’56

1981-1984
Garrett B. Hunter ’56 P’83

1984-1987
John H. W. Gefaell ’64 P’92 ’94

1987-1990
Robert P. Casey ’63 P’92

1990-1993
Paul B. Mott, Jr. ’47 P’76 ’85

1993-1996
Mortimer B. Fuller III ’60 P’89 ’01

1996-1999
William C. Crooks ’66 P’04 ’05

1999-2001
Michael R. Whelan ’74

2001-2004
Brian H. Breuel ’62

2004-2008
William R. Hartman, Jr. ’82

2008-2011
Leigh W. Lockwood ’65 P’97 ’02

2011-2014
Tim Wojciechowicz ’78 P’06 ’10 ’12

2014-2017
Jennifer Ridley Staikos ’91
### Appendix

#### Valedictorians

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>John M. Ross</td>
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<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>A. D. White</td>
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<td>1840</td>
<td>Mahlon Hutchinson</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>Daniel H. Ross</td>
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<td>Hamilton Balentine</td>
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<td>William Wyman</td>
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<td>Ryan A. Strain</td>
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<td>Nicholas Fenton</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>Maya L. Peterson</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>Matthew D. Porcelli</td>
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Appendix

Head Boys

1897 Orville H. Schell
1898 Russell T. Mount
1899 Antonia J. Waring
1900 George A. Vondermuhil
1901 Linton A. Fluck
1902 William S. Moorhead
1903 John E. Freeman
1904 Joseph S. Evans
1905 John C. Cooper, Jr.
1906 Wells A. Hutchins
1907 Alexander T. Schenck
1908 George J. Stockly
1909 Nathaniel H. Furman
1910 Joseph Paxton Blair, Jr.
1911 David T. Fleming III
1912 Boudinot B. Atterbury
1913 Kenneth S. Wales
1914 Lee C. Bradley, Jr.
1915 Samuel Lloyd, Jr.
1916 Richard L. Townsend
1917 Guy H. Ramsey
1918 Bertrand H. Bronson
1919 William R. Courtney
1920 Howard C. Blake
1921 Paul S. Havens
1922 Frank D. Waterman, Jr.
1923 Robert W. Wales
1924 Elmore Harris Harbison
1925 James W. Simpson
1926 Thatcher M. Brown, Jr.
1927 Forrest G. Hamrick, Jr.
1928 Richard T. Williamson
1929 Philip W. Smith
1930 John J. Swigart
1931 Frank S. Rollins, Jr.
1932 Paul J. Thomas
1933 Penn T. Kimball, II
1934 John Phelps
1935 Thomas C. Buchanan
1936 John T. Quibbs
1937 George B. Moore
1938 Andrew W. Lmbrie
1939 Robert M. Betz
1940 Robert A. Wieman
1941 Clinton W. Murchison, Jr.
1942 Peter M. Schultheis
1943 William B. Umstattd
1943 Cornelius E. Smyth (Sept.)
1944 Edward Mendler, Jr. (Feb.)
1944 John W. Stewart (June)
1944 A. S. Knowles, Jr. (Sept.)
1945 Thomas O. Stanley (Feb.)
1945 Robert C. Pickett (June)
1945 Paul H. Hemsley (Sept.)
1946 Wallace F. Forbes (Feb.)
1946 James P. Campbell (June)
1947 Wendell S. Dietrich
1948 Charles C.J. Carpenter, Jr.
1949 John L. Arrington, Jr.
1950 Philip H. Jordan, Jr.
1951 David R. Evans
1952 Robert R. Bottome, Jr.
1953 Paul A. Snook
1954 George M. Anderson
1955 Larry A. Plumlee
1956 Leo Theodore Chylack, Jr.
1957 Eugene B. Vesell
1958 Peter V. N. Lockwood
1959 William Marsden
1960 Butler W. Lampson
1961 Glenn M. Mason
1962 Gene S. Rosen
1963 Thomas W. Tucker
1964 Peter D. Nurkse
1965 Donald L. Forman
1966 Nicholas Ogan
1968 Christopher B. Wiltsee
1969 Samuel James Elliott
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<td>Deep K. Varma</td>
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