

The
TIGERS
of
Princeton University

A campus safari and photo essay



Photographs by Wink Einthoven

Text by Margaret Smagorinsky

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Above: tiger on a shield, Rothshield Arch, behind the University Chapel. **Front cover:** Tigers holding the University shield. **Title page and inside front and back covers:** Lockhart Hall's sleeping tiger. **Opposite:** Madison Hall window.



On October 12, 1868, the faculty of the College of New Jersey (later to be called Princeton University) passed a resolution permitting students “to adopt and wear as the college badge an orange colored Ribbon bearing upon it the word Princeton,” thus simultaneously keeping alive the college’s historical association with the Royal Dutch House of Orange while publicizing the unofficial college name, Princeton. But even earlier—June of 1867—Princeton baseball players wore orange ribbons with black writing (’69 B.B.C.) at their match with

Yale. At a Sarasota regatta in 1874, members of the freshman crew wore hatbands of black and orange silk ribbons. And for its 1876 football game with Yale, Princeton’s team proudly wore black jerseys with an orange P on the chest.

When orange stripes appeared on the black jerseys, sleeves, and stockings in 1880, the nickname of “Tigers” entered the Princeton vocabulary. During the celebration of Princeton’s sesquicentennial in 1896, the trustees not only changed the college’s name to Princeton University but also adopted orange and black as the official colors for academic gowns. The design reflects the tiger’s colors though not its many stripes; yet, undoubtedly a tiger’s heart beats beneath these conservative robes.

For several years college cheers had contained the rallying cry of “tiger,” and orange and black were growing in use as the school colors. Sportswriters of the day started to call the players “tigers.” The tiger and its colors began to appear in college songs, student publications, and even the name of an eating club. Then they showed up carved in stone, beginning most conspicuously with the large tigers placed atop the gateposts (page 13) between little and Blair halls

in 1902. Very permanent tigers were cropping up on buildings all over campus. By 1911 the tiger had become so firmly established as the University mascot that the Class of 1879 replaced the pair of lions that had flanked the doorway of Nassau Hall since their graduation with the regal tigers that still guard the entrance, acknowledging the tiger as a unifying decorative element on campus.

Tiger fever climbed so high that, in 1923, a live tiger captured in India by the father of a University football player was brought to Princeton as a mascot. Community anxiety mounted quickly, however, and the hapless beast was given to a zoo several weeks later. Since the 1940s, a less-alarming live tiger has appeared regularly at Princeton football and basketball games—the student voted most outgoing senior, costumed as a tiger, cavorts with the cheerleaders and band. In 1973, a few years after women were first admitted to the University, an attractive tigress accompanied the well-known male mascot for the first time, distinguished by orange bows on her head and tail.

The photographs in this booklet are a representative sampling of the countless tigers to be found outdoors around Princeton's buildings and grounds (see suggested tour route, centerfold). These tigers are variously serene, ferocious, recumbent, rampant, defensive, aggressive, roaring, smiling, asleep, awake—nearly always noble. Most of the tigers on buildings were carved by anonymous artisans employed to translate into reality the whimsical design of the architect (ultimately responsible for every detail of a building's adorn-

ment). The only artist known to have personally carved architectural devices of this kind for Princeton is Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor of Mount Rushmore, who created about 60 of them for 1879 Hall.

Tigers also abound indoors. On campus and can be seen in paintings, carvings, and stained glass. For the most devoted aficionados, the best time to hunt tigers is at Princeton's annual Reunions, when the entire town turns orange and black.





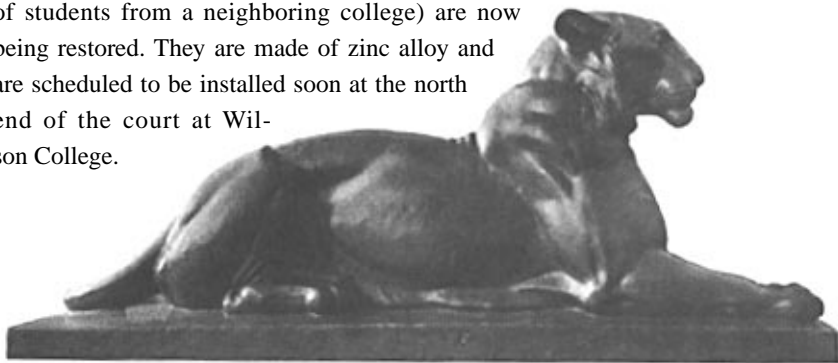
The tour begins on the front steps of Nassau Hall

Nassau Hall (1756) was named for King William III, Prince of Orange in the House of Nassau. It was designed by Robert Smith, William Shippen, and William Worth. The largest stone structure in the colonies, it originally housed the entire College of New Jersey, as Princeton University was called then. Today Nassau Hall houses the offices of the University president and other administrators.

Woodrow Wilson's Class of 1879 obtained a pair of lions (attributed to Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi, noted French sculptor of the Statue of Liberty) and had them placed at the entrance to Nassau Hall. Although traditionally associated with royalty, the tiger had become infamous as cartoonist Thomas Nast's symbol of Tammany Hall, the notoriously corrupt New York City political machine. The class wished to avoid the unsavory connection. However, the tiger later became so deeply entrenched as the University mascot that the ever-generous Class of 1879 replaced the lions in 1911 with the stately tigers now guarding the entrance.

The recumbent bronze tigers, flanking the doorway, were sculpted by A. Phimister Proctor in 1910. The animals are symmetrical with each other—the outside front paw of each tiger is extended. Many people have sat on the sculptures for a tiger's-eye view of the Front Campus and FitzRandolph Gate, the University's main entrance, and in so doing have inadvertently polished parts of the patinated surface, revealing underneath a dark sheen.

The original Bartholdi lions (once painted scarlet by an irreverent group of students from a neighboring college) are now being restored. They are made of zinc alloy and are scheduled to be installed soon at the north end of the court at Wilson College.





Whig and Clio Halls (1893) were designed by A. Page Brown . The buildings were named for their original occupants, the American Whig Society and the Cliosophic Society, one of the world's oldest college literary and debating clubs, who later merged into one, commonly known as Whig-Clio. James Madison, Class of 1771, later to become president of the United States, was a Funding member of the Whig Society. Today the debating society is housed in Whig Hall; Clio Hall houses career services and human resources offices.

In 1965 Hugh Trumbull Adams '35 gave the University a substantial sum in memory of his family to implement a long-proposed plan of landscaping grounds between Whig and Clio. Bruce Moore was commissioned to design a pair of Bengal tigers for the area (now called Adams Mall). The tigers are male and female, with the male slightly larger and both one third larger than life-size. The bronze sculptures were cast in Italy in 1968, the year before Princeton's trustees voted to admit women to the undergraduate student body. The actual installation of the tigers occurred in late September 1969, about two weeks after the arrival of the first women undergraduates. The tigers (face each other) ears back, teeth bared, crouched as if ready to leap.



Palmer Square (1937) and Jadwin Gymnasium (1968). A massive bronze tiger was given in recognition of Edgar Palmer '03 by his classmates and friends in 1944. The now-green tiger, sculpted by Charles R. Knight, reclines calmly atop a pedestal on Palmer Square, just across Nassau Street from campus, majestically linking town and gown.

A concrete model of the tiger (page 6) was used in casting the bronze sculpture. After the casting, the cement sculpture was moved to Rye, New York, to the garden of the estate of Edgar Palmer's daughter and her husband, Walter Devereux '33. Upon his death, the estate became the property of an organization whose attorney, Gordon Brown, a member of the Class of '43, obtained permission to preserve the cement tiger's ties to Princeton. At first, the Princeton Club in New York City seemed an appropriate home, but the expense of modifying the building to accommodate the sculpture tremendous weight was to great, The Class of '43 came to the tiger's rescue, financing its restoration and placement in the lobby of Jadwin Gymnasium as part of their 40th reunion activities in 1983. The concrete and bronze brothers are once again both Palmer-related; the dark-colored Jadwin tiger watches over people leaving the gym, adjacent to Palmer Stadium (given by Edgar Palmer '03 in 1914 as a memorial to his father, Stephen S. Palmer, a University trustee) .



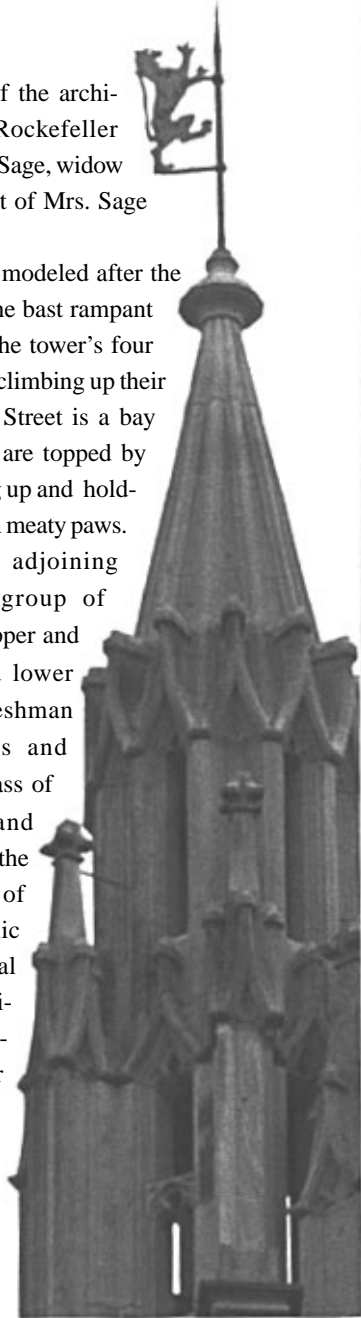
Holder Hall and Tower (1910) is the work of the architects Day Brothers and Klauder. Now part of Rockefeller College, the dormitory was given by Margaret Olivia Sage, widow of financier Russell Sage, and named at the request of Mrs. Sage for her Quaker ancestors Christopher Holder.

Frank Miles Day's design of the tower section, modeled after the crossing tower of Canterbury Cathedral, includes the bast rampant tiger weather vanes on each of the tower's four corners; these tigers appear to be climbing up their poles. Projecting out to Nassau Street is a bay window, the pilasters of which are topped by slender, mustached tigers sitting up and holding severely elongated shields in meaty paws.



There are similar tigers on adjoining **Madison Hall (1916)**, a group of buildings (formerly known as upper and lower Cloister and upper and lower Eagle) erected to serve as freshman and sophomore dining halls and named for James Madison, Class of 1771. The architects, Day and

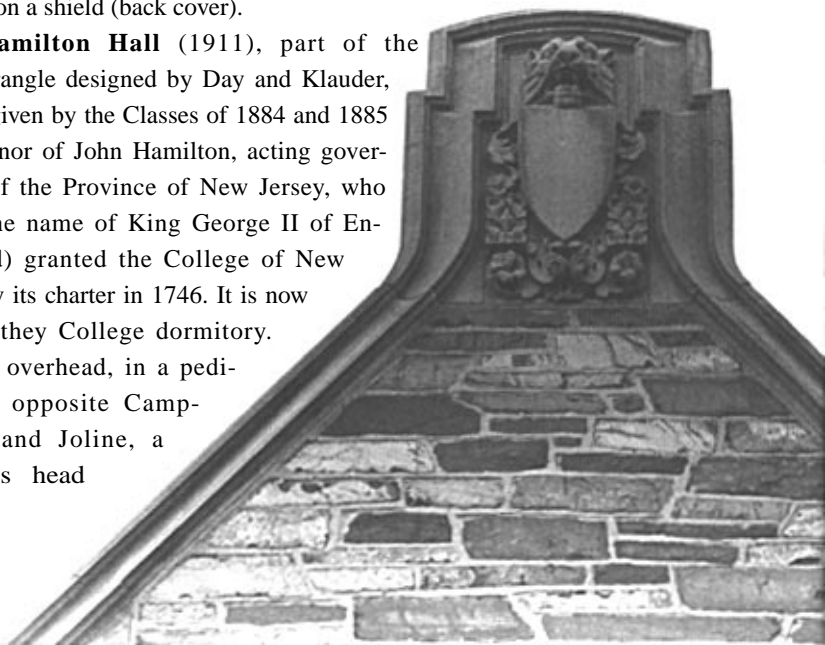
Klauder, were awarded a gold medal in 1918 from the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the design of this collegiate Gothic complex. Since the 1983 institution of residential colleges, the dining halls were restored and modified by Robert Venturi '47 GS'50 to accommodate their new function as dining facilities for Mathey and Rockefeller colleges. In the windows are leaded panels, where tigers prance and tiger





heads roar (pages 3 and 8), that were designed by the architects and executed in the studios of craftsmen who specialized in reproducing small patterns. Inside the courtyard, to the left of a doorway On the west side is a small heraldic tiger on a shield (back cover).

Hamilton Hall (1911), part of the quadrangle designed by Day and Klauder, was given by the Classes of 1884 and 1885 in honor of John Hamilton, acting governor of the Province of New Jersey, who (in the name of King George II of England) granted the College of New Jersey its charter in 1746. It is now a Mathey College dormitory. High overhead, in a pediment opposite Campbell and Joline, a tiger's head





growls atop a shield surrounded by scrollwork. Below this, holding a Princeton shield, are two apparently undernourished but muscular tigers (top of page 10)—the ribs showing through suggest that they could use a tiger-size meal (of freshmen or food for thought).

Campbell Hall (1909), a gift of the Class of 1877, was named for John A. Campbell, who was president of that class all four years in college and 50 years thereafter. Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson, the architects for this dormitory, now part of Mathey College, described their plans in a 1908



Princeton Alumni Weekly:
“Every effort has been made to render this building a model of collegiate [Gothic] architecture, not only in mass and design, but in point of every detail of finish as well.” Most observers would agree their efforts were eminently successful.

Two rampant tigers above the south side of the arch connecting Campbell with Joline hold banners, the left one saying “The Class of 1877” and the right “Campbell Hall” (page 11). High above is a small crouching tiger holding the number 77. Two tigers crouch-

ing over '77 shields flank the north side of the arch. The left one (shown here) snarls. The one at the right, more erudite, holds a book. Above these, two tigers display a Princeton shield (front cover of this booklet). The right tiger seems to talk to the one at the left, who, bored with the discussion, looks toward us in hopes of better entertainment.

Joline Hall (1932) was given by Mary E. Larkin Joline in memory of her husband, Adrian H. Joline, Class of 1870. This Mathey College dormitory was designed by Charles Z. Klauder. On the University Place side of the Little Arch of Blair, connecting Joline and Blair halls, are two winged roaring tigers with a Princeton shield. The shield, like many others, shows the University motto: *Dei sub numine viget* (Under God's power she flourishes).



Blair Hall (1897), the first Gothic dormitory built on campus, was given by and named University trustee John Insley Blair. It was designed by Walter Cope and John Stewardson and now serves as a residence for both Mathey and Rockefeller colleges. Between Blair and Little is a gateway planned by the architects, linking the two halls. The *Daily Princetonian* told its readers in September 1899, "The tigers, four feet, in height, which will besurmount the posts of the gateway between Blair and Little, will be the finest pieces of carving connected with the building." These two bellying stone beasts, installed in 1902, were the first free-standing tigers to appear on campus. They sit up facing west, propping up shields, each atop its own gatepost.

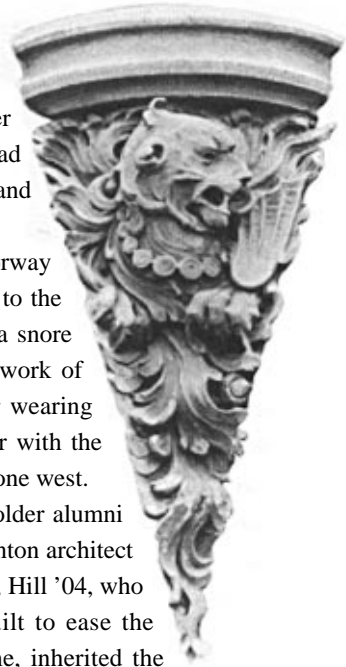


Lockhart Hall (1927), an upperclass dormitory, was named for its donor, James H. Lockhart, Class of 1887, and designed by Charles Z. Klauder in the Gothic tradition. As a young man, Klauder had started his career working as a draftsman at Cope and Stewardson architects of Blair and Little halls.

On the inside north wall of Lockhart, by a doorway are two cats (who anchor the copper downspouts to the walls) one sleeping with mouth slightly open in a snore (title page). Also in this inner court, in the left scrollwork of the arch, inside a triangle, is a fashionable tiger wearing necklace. Two owls, representing wisdom, appear with the tiger on each side of the arch, and facing east and one west.

48 University Place (1901), known to many older alumni as Hill Dorm was erected by Henry A. Hill, a Trenton architect and builder who owned the site. His son, Minor C. Hill '04, who had suggested that the private dormitory be built to ease the student housing shortage that existed at that time, inherited the

building and in 1950, sold it to the University. It is now the home of the *Daily Princetonian* as well as *Tiger* magazine and other student publications and organizations. The keystone tiger head over the doorway looks toward University Place, roaring at those who pass by but unable to chase them. Its face scrunches and mouth opens wide with the strain.





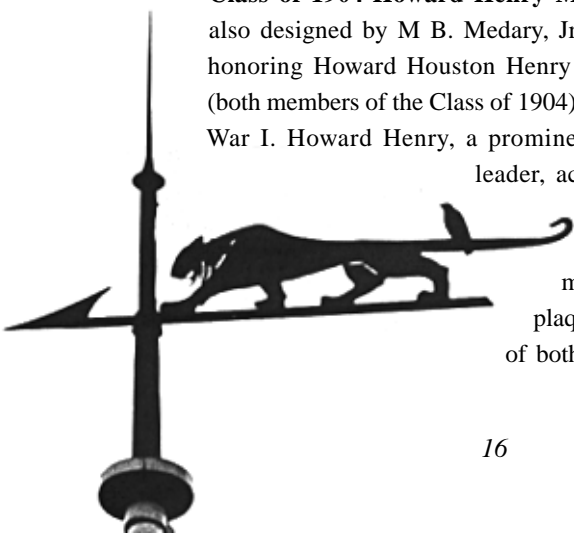
Class of 1905-Walter L. Foulke Memorial Dormitory (1922) was designed by M B. Medary, Jr, of Zantzinger, Borie, and Medary. Foulke, an upperclass dormitory honors three members of the Class of 1905 who died in World War I: Walter Longfellow Foulke, John Baird Atwood, and Henry Steele Morrison

Walter Foulke was a great student athlete and, later, a pioneer aviator. Two tigers emerge from opposite ends of a windowsill on the south wall. The mournful beasts seem to serenade each other.





Class of 1904-Howard Henry Memorial Dormitory (1922), also designed by M B. Medary, Jr., is an upperclass dormitory honoring Howard Houston Henry and Samuel Franklin Pogue (both members of the Class of 1904), who died as a result of World War I. Howard Henry, a prominent student athlete and class leader, actually died in England after the war was over while he was still in the Quartermaster Corps Each of the plaques appearing on the east walls of both Foulke and Henry have two





heavily whiskered tiger heads at the upper corners (bottom of page 15). A plaque on Foulke pictures the four winds putting on a propellered plane, no doubt a tribute to the aviator Foulke. One of the two plaques on Henry depicts Washington crossing the Delaware, the other the Battle of Princeton.

One lone golden brass tiger on the Henry tower's weather vane (bottom of page 16) paces in the direction of the wind, while two dark wooden tigers slink down in the shadows on opposite sides of a dormer on the east side of Henry (top of page 16). On the street side of Henry a pragmatic tiger supports an oriel on his head (page 17).

At the western edge of the campus, bordering the golf course, stands **the Graduate College**, a complex of residential and dining facilities for the University's graduate students. The original Gothic cluster (1913) was designed by Ralph Adams Cram; the quadrangles, added later to accommodate increased enrollment, were designed by Ballard, Todd, and Snible.

Cram's soaring Cleveland Tower is one of the Princeton area's most prominent landmarks. Procter Hall (page 38), the great dining hall, given by William C. Procter, Class of 1883, in memory of his parents, boasts two





at its western end, each crowned by roaring tigers (bottom of the previous page). They peer over the edge, as though planning to spring to the rooftops below Inside the Graduate College arc many more sundry tigers.

Dillon Gymnasium (1947) was erected on the site of the University Gymnasium (1903), which was destroyed in a 1944 fire. Dillon was designed in the Gothic style by Aymar Embury II '00 and named for its primary benefactor, Herbert Lowell Dillon '07.

Several figures burst forth above the main entrance, including a striking tiger jutting forward and holding a shield parallel to the ground The beast has a bit of a grin on its face and a small wing on its back, aiding his flight should it become necessary to flee his perch Three rows of many small tigers on shields can also be found at Dillon (below, next two pages, and page 4).





Stafford Little Hall (1899-1902) was given by University trusts Henry Stafford Little, Class of 1844. Half of this collegiate Gothic upperclass dormitory, designed by Cope and Stewardson, was built in 1899; the rest of the structure was completed in 1902. Above a doorway on the east wall closest to Dillon, two tigers, sitting up, hold a shield displaying a classic chivalric design—a chevron with three delicate flowers. The tigers seem to have little interest in their charge, preferring to converse above the shield. Several tiger heads in squares can be found over the entries of Little, also above doorways. One of these, while still quite ferocious, holds a ring in its mouth (top of the next page).

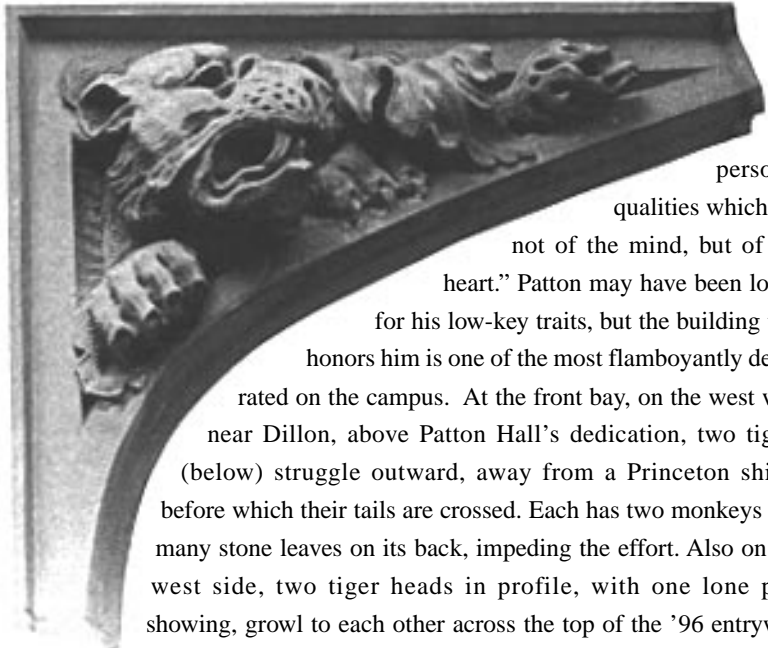
Patton Hall (1906),

also in the collegiate Gothic style, was designed by architect Benjamin Wistar Morris, Jr. The building, which now serves as a dormitory for both upperclass and Butler College students, was



given by the Classes of 1892 through 1901 and named for Francis Landey Patton, 12th president of Princeton . There are 10 entrances representing the 10 donating classes. On the death of Patton, the National Alumni Association stated, “We loved him for his human traits—his gentleness of character, his generosity of soul, his friendliness and his humor, and those intangible





personal qualities which are not of the mind, but of the heart." Patton may have been loved for his low-key traits, but the building that honors him is one of the most flamboyantly decorated on the campus. At the front bay, on the west wall near Dillon, above Patton Hall's dedication, two tigers (below) struggle outward, away from a Princeton shield before which their tails are crossed. Each has two monkeys and many stone leaves on its back, impeding the effort. Also on the west side, two tiger heads in profile, with one lone paw showing, growl to each other across the top of the '96 entryway (above) . At the back bay on the east side of Patton are three smiling caryatid tigers (page 23) holding Princeton shields. These cheerful beasts are in quite a minority on campus, daring to look silly among their many noble and even fierce brethren. They are however, crying stone tears. Flanking the trio, in



contrasts are two tigers clearly unhappy about being forced to bear the weight above them.

The dining and social center of Butler College, **Gordon Wu Hall (1983)**, was designed by postmodern architect Robert Venturi '47 GS'50 and named for its donor Gordon Y. S. Wu '58 Venturi also designed the nearby Butler College sundial/signpost, carved in marble, atop a piece of granite. The sundial is crowned by a lounging two-dimensional tiger, complete with stripes, unlike most older Princeton tigers.



Guyot Hall (1909)¹ named for Arnold Guyot the University's first professor of geology and geography was the first campus classroom building whose interior space was designed to meet the special needs of the departments that would occupy it. The criteria specified by Professor William Berryman Scott, then chair of the biology and geology departments were successfully incorporated into the building design by its architects Parrish and Schroeder. Guyot features in its molding some 200 stone carvings of extinct and living plants and animals in keeping with the buildings purpose. Portraits



of living species were placed on the half of Guyot inhabited by the biologists; portraits of extinct animals were placed on the portion allotted to the geologists. These are thought by some to have been carved at the studio of Gutzon Borglum, sculptor of the presidents on Mount Rushmore, who had already produced gargoyles for 1879 Hall. One on the north side of Guyot, above a doorway, is a roaring tiger head, perhaps enraged at being incongruously trapped in a cactus bush. The rampant tiger (right), in the heraldic tradition, makes no pretense of zoological fidelity.



1879 Hall (1904), was the first building on campus to incorporate the tiger as an architectural embellishment. Originally a dormitory, it was named for its donors, Woodrow Wilson's Class of 1879, and designed by Benjamin Wistar Morris, Jr., in the Gothic style. It now houses the philosophy and religion departments. Facing Washington Road and Prospect Avenue is a beautiful bay window; this was Woodrow Wilson's office when he was president of Princeton University from 1902 to 1910 (before he became governor of New Jersey and later president of the United States).

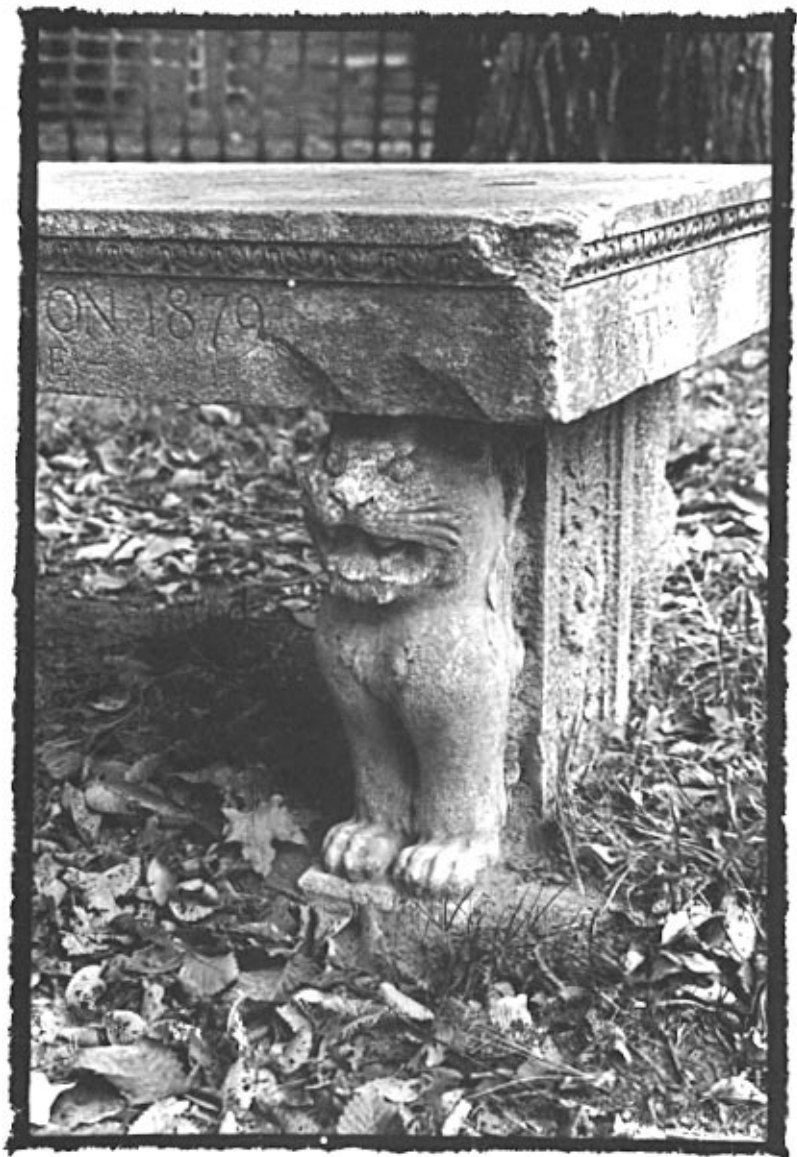


Gutzon Borglum was commissioned by the architect to create a series of gargoyles for this building. Although there was little money in the contract, Borglum accepted the work because the concept Oscillated him, and he hoped it would open the door to majors more lucrative commissions. Whether or not this turned out to be the case, it did lead to his receiving an honorary M.A. from President Wilson at the 1909 commencement.

Many of the carvings at 1879 Hall are fantastical, including a monkey with a camera pointed at all his human observers (west side of the building). A projecting tiger (page 37) with a rain spout through its mouth is one of six true gargoyles (that function as drainpipes) ringing a parapet on the west side.



Many more tigers can be found here. On both the east and west sides of the archway, mischievous monkeys annoy pained-looking tiger heads. A bronze plaque in the passageway beneath the tower lists the





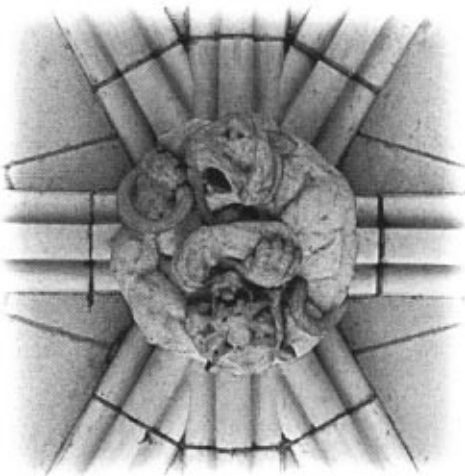
Class of 1879 and is topped by a tiger in profile. On the ceiling in the same passageway, a tiger curls around the top of a lantern. On the north side, flanking a doorway, two ghostly mask-like tiger heads barely emerge from the wall (page 29). That wall is currently under reconstruction but the tigers will be preserved and moved to the building's east side, facing Washington Road.

The two stone benches on the west (campus) side of 1879 Hall, each supported by four small but obviously strong seated tigers, were the gift of Mrs. Charles W. McFee in memory of her husband, also of the Class of 1879, who died in 1911. The carved quotation "to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die," from the poem "Hallowed Ground" by Thomas Campbell, is reminiscent of typical graveyard sentiment of the early 20th century.



McCosh Hall (1907) was named for James McCosh, Princeton's 11th president. The architect for this Gothic building, which houses the English department and many lecture and meeting rooms, was Raleigh C. Gildersleeve.

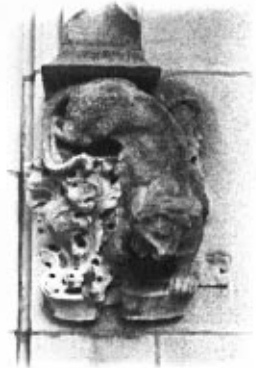
On the north side a pair of tigers rest comfortably on a buttress. The right tiger bellows, but the quieter left one has been in repose so long that moss creeps up its side. On the ceiling of Jackson passageway (connecting McCosh and Dickinson) is a boss composed of two wrestling tigers forming a curlicue. One has yet to claim victory. The tiger on a shield (page 39) can be found in this passageway.



Dickinson Hall (1930), designed by Charles Z. Klauder, joins McCosh with the University chapel. The building was named for Jonathan Dickinson, the first president of the College of New Jersey, and is home to the history department.

On the west side, surrounding a doorway are a small pair of crouching tigers, perhaps roaring, like so many others, perhaps yawning. The right tiger crouches atop some leaves, but the left one heads down the wall and peers at his counterpart, attempting to model the more decorous posture.

In three locations on Dickinson a small tiger clutches a shield—all that can be seen are their timid yet growling faces and their front and rear paws (page 32). Connecting Dickinson with the Princeton University Chapel is the very graceful Rothschild Arch, on which can be found a tiger on a shield (page 2).







Notestein Hall (1896) was originally Cannon Club, one of Princeton's earliest eating clubs, and is distinguished by a large cannon pointing toward Prospect Avenue. The University acquired the building from its original owners in 1974 to house the Office of Population Research, which had been founded at Princeton in 1936. The office's first director was Frank W. Notestein, in whose memory the building was renamed in 1984.

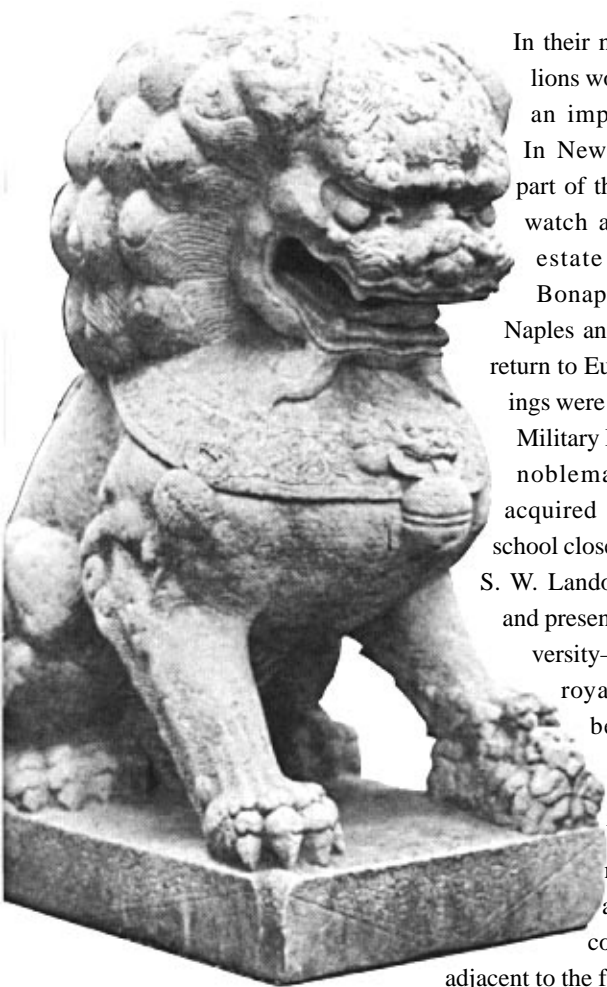
The Cannon Club logo, a tiger head topping two crossed cannons, appears above the entrance. The weapons are certainly more ferocious than the tiger, which here, perhaps due to his befuddling predicament, does not roar.

Corwin Hall (1952), at first called Woodrow Wilson Hall, was erected to house the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. The building, dramatically moved in 1963 some 100 yards from its original location (now the site of the school's new home, Robertson Hall), was designed by Stephen F. Voorhees '00 of Voorhees, Walker, Foley, and Smith. It was then renamed in honor of Edward S. Corwin, Wilson's successor as McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence and first chair of the politics department. Corwin now houses the politics department.

Voorhees, the architect, was responsible for the tigers above the entrance facing west toward the fountain and plaza. This stone pair is in classic rampant pose flanking the University shield and motto, but the modern design is quite clean, with few frills. These, along with the Butler College signpost (page 25), are the most modern tigers on campus.

The history of the mythical beasts standing sentry at the **Third World Center (1890)** earns them inclusion in the book even though they are lions. (After all, Princeton's mascot could have been the lion if popular conventions of the day and color preferences had not proved so powerful).





In their native China, these oriental lions would be placed at the gate of an important temple or palace. In New Jersey toward the early part of the 19th century, they stood watch at the grand Bordentown, estate of the exile Joseph Bonaparte, the former King of Naples and King of Spain. Upon his return to Europe, his New Jersey holdings were sold. Later the Bordentown Military Institute, built on part of the nobleman's original property, acquired the sculptures. When the school closed its doors in the early 70s, S. W. Landon '17 procured the lions and presented them to Princeton University—a princely setting for such royal exiles. Surely it would be ungenerous to exclude them from an honorable mention. The Third World Center was originally Osborn Club House, an athletic facility at the corner of Olden and Prospect

adjacent to the former University field. The

building was given by Henry Fairfield Osborn, Class of 1877, and designed by Thomas Oliphant Speir, Class of 1887. It now houses the offices and social facilities of the Third World Center, created in 1971 to encourage and support the interests of minority students at Princeton.



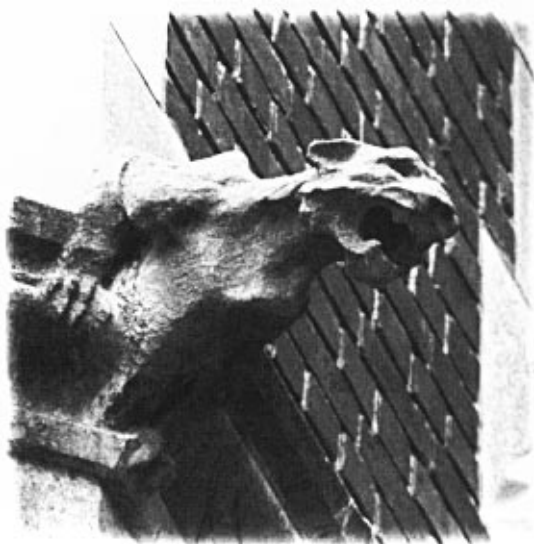
Thompson Gateway (1911) and the adjoining brick wall on Prospect Avenue near Olden Street were given by Ferris S. Thompson, Class of 1888, and mark the edge of the former University Field. McKim, Mead, and White, the designers of this grand entrance and wall (designers of FitzRandolph Gateway as well), commissioned Frederick Roth, a noted animal sculptor, to carve the two regal stone tigers that sit tall and serene, one each atop the pillars flanking the huge wrought-iron gate. Smaller versions of these tigers can be found at the

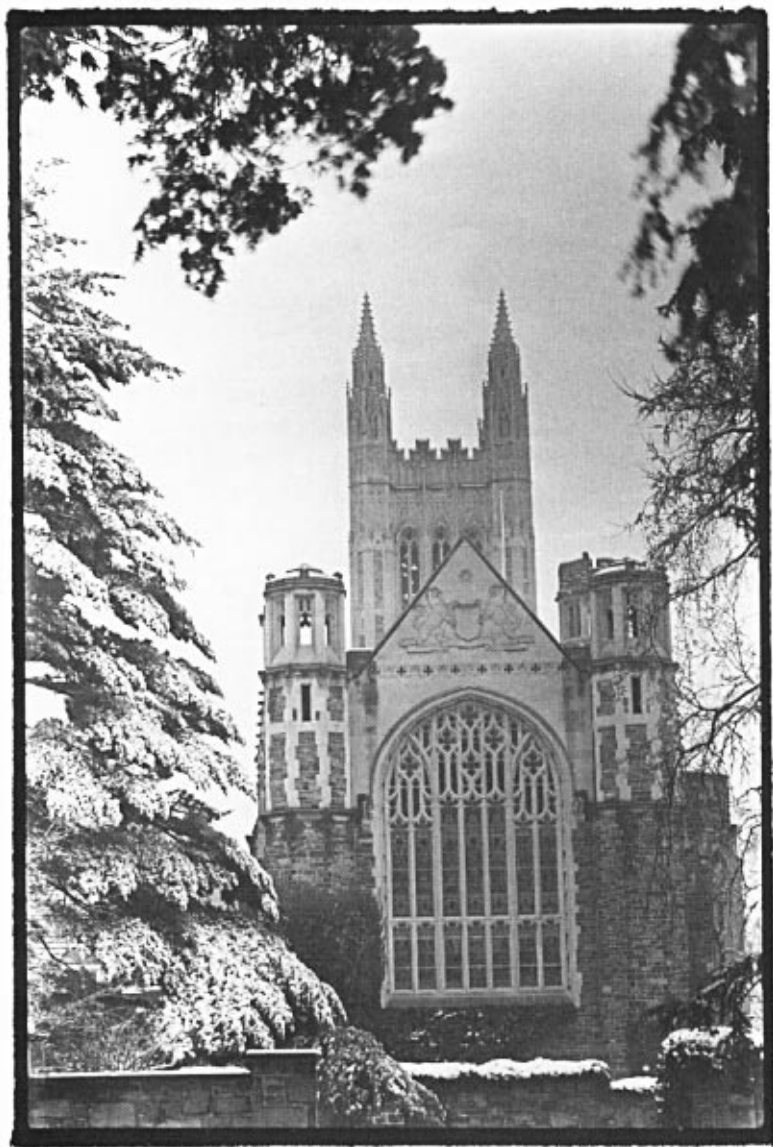
gateway leading from Jadwin Gymnasium to Frelinghuysen Field and Palmer Stadium beyond.

The pose of the Thompson Gateway tigers bears a strong resemblance to that of classic Egyptian cats, except these lack earrings. Ivy creeps up the big stone sculptures, and it must be cut back periodically, destroying the felicitous illusion that these are topiary tigers, truly of the Ivy League. Students, who enter the new buildings, once the site of the athletic fields beyond the gates, may hear a haunting echo of the cheering section's version of the *Princeton Jungle March*:

'Way down in old New Jersey in that far-off jungle land,
There lives a Princeton Tiger, who will tat right off your hand.
But when he gets in battle with the other beasts of prey,
He frightens them almost to death, in this peculiar way:
Wow . . . Hear the Tiger roar. Wow . . . Rolling up a score.
Wove . Better move along. When you hear the Tiger sing his [her] Jungle Song.

By Kenneth S. Clark '05
from the centennial edition of *Carmina Prinetonia*,
the songbook of Princeton University





Wink Einthoven is an artist who expresses himself through black and white photography. Gargoyles is a recurring theme in his work. An early series, "Limbs and Private Thoughts," consists of gridded photographic compositions on single subjects such as hands and eyes. His recent work focuses on gargoyles, chimera, other architectural adornments and their surroundings. Wink works like a painter by first sketching his subject, not with a pencil, but with a camera. Usually he selects various pieces to be brought to resolution and contemplates the composition. Then he returns to reshoot the subject and print again. Obtaining a striking final image may require this process to be repeated. For gargoyles and chimera, he prefers soft, romantic light, best found at dusk or on overcast days (never harsh sunlight), as well as very finely grained films and slow shutter speeds.

Wink has lived in Belle Mead, New Jersey (near Princeton) since 1967. He has a bachelor's degree in architecture. With Princeton University such a vast treasury of gargoyles (and so close to home), a great rapport was soon formed. On campus he stalked and "shot" the ferocious beasts for posterity and coaxed them out of the darkroom for your enjoyment. His series of prints for this book soon grew beyond initial concept through unique vision and tireless dedication.

Margaret Smagorinsky affectionately and tenaciously tracked *Panthera tigris* from Princeton University's archives, through volumes of trustees' minutes, out of office filing cabinets, to their pedestals.

She has lived with her family in Princeton since 1968. Her early professional career in meteorological statistics (including a brief period as a machine language programmer-coder at the Institute for Advanced Study's Electronic Computer project) terminated in 1951 when the first of her five children was born. In the early 70s she worked briefly as a part-time research assistant at the New Jersey Psychiatric Institute. Much of her leisure time thereafter was devoted to service activities at the Princeton University League. Familiarity with the campus, a by-product of having two Princeton students in the family, fostered her ongoing affection for the University's Gothic ornamentation. By guiding walking tours, she has introduced many Princeton University League members and friends to the whimsical capers of the campus gargoyles. She also enjoys writing light verse and gardening; she plans to continue both, as well as research for this series, as time permits.



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Titles in the Series

Trees - An arboreal tour of the campus (1984)

Gargoyles - A grotesque tour of the campus (1985)

Sculpture - The John B. Putnam, Jr., Memorial Collection (1986)

Spires - An architectural tour of the campus (1987)

Princeton Personalities - Interesting people who enriched Princeton University throughout the years (1988)

Wit & Wisdom - of Woodrow Wilson on Education (1989)

Vistas - Gardens, landscaping, and courtyards of the campus (1990)

Presidents of Princeton University, 1746 to the present (1991)



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