Name -> ID --> Abbreviation --> Description --> Alias --> PictureId

Ada Dodge Hall --> 13 --> ADAD --> Originally constructed in 1873, the Hall was reconstructed and enlarged in 1885 through a grant from Dr. D. Stuart Dodge first instructor of English at AUB, Treasurer, Secretary, and President of the University Board of Trustees. It was named in memory of his deceased daughter, Ada. The Hall was first used by the Preparatory Department (now lnternational College) until 1898. Since 1900 it was used as the administration building; and it was the original home of the School of Commerce until that School was moved to Plin Fisk Hall. During 1962-1963 it was reconstructed to house the main Cafeteria, a milk bar, faculty dining room and recreation rooms, as well as separate offices for the Economics Department. --> Ada dodge

Agriculture Building and Food Sciences --> 58 --> AGRIC --> --> Agriculture Bldg

ASSEMBLY HALL --> 16 --> --> In 1891, Dr. Dodge asked Mr. E. B. Monroe for $15,000 to build a chapel. When the building was finally finished it had cost twice as much. Mr. Monroe provided the organ and all the equipment for the chapel. Work was completed in time for the commencement exercises of 1891 which inaugurated the service of this beautiful addition to the physical and spiritual assets of the college.

Bechtel Engineering Building--> 57 --> BECHTA --> Completed in 1952 and dedicated in April 1955 in the presence of the President of the Lebanese Republic. It houses academic offices, classrooms, laboratories, and drafting rooms of the School of Engineering. The building was donated by Mr. Stephen D. Bechtel and associates of the Bechtel Corporation of San Francisco. Mr. Stephen Bechtel himself was one of the main donors as well as a strong supporter of the school. Around this building are a number of units housing laboratories and shops required for the implementation of the engineering program. --> Bechtel Engineering Bldg

Biology Building --> 78 --> BIOL

Daniel Bliss Hall --> 07 --> Bliss --> In 1900 Daniel Bliss Hall was completed, two years after President Bliss retired. It was President Bliss himself who made the plans for the building and supervised its construction. Originally the two upper floors served as dormitories while classrooms were on the lower floor. There was a gymnasium on the second floor. The new building marked a great change in the lives of the Prep and Section Secondaire (later International College) students as they graduated and moved to the other side of the Campus. They were now college men, but they did not give up their high school antics. Living conditions in Bliss Hall were harsh with no central heating, but the students took it all in their stride. Now it is different. The building has been renovated. It seems to have undergone surgery, both internal and plastic. There is a new space arrangement-- offices, classrooms, reading rooms, computer labs--and the amenities are provided. Gone are the wooden framed windows--replaced by aluminium;The brown stone has been cleaned; the walls white-washed; everything looks well-scrubbed. --> Bliss

CCC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH BUILDING --> 0567 --> SRB --> --> CCC - Scientific Research Building

CHARLES W. HOSTLER STUDENT CENTER --> 0535 --> CHSC --> --> Hostler Center

College Hall --> 14 --> COLL --> By June 1, 1871 enough money had been collected in America to proceed at once with the construction of the first and most important building. Final plans were ordered and prepared. President Bliss was sent to Costantinople to consult with President Cyrus Hamlin of Robert College who had just completed the first building for that institution, superintending the whole procedure himself. The Trustees felt sure that Dr. Bliss must likewise become a builder and wanted him to have the benefits of Dr. Hamlin's experience. The corner stone was laid on December 7, 1871 by William E. Dodge, treasurer of the Board of Trustees. On January 23, 1872 ground was broken for the Medical Building. President Bliss said this college is for all conditions and classes of men without regard to color, nationality, race, or religion. A man white, black or yellow, Christian, Jew, Mohammedan or Heathen may enter and enjoy all the advantages of this institution for three, four or eight years and go out believing in one God, in many Gods or in no God. But it will be impossible for anyone to continue with us long without knowing what we believe to be the truth. It took almost two years to complete the three buildings in the original plan: College Hall, a small office and refectory building a part of the present Dodge Hall, and the Medical Hall. President Bliss records that it was not until March 13, 1874 that the risky task of hanging the bell in the tower of College Hall was accomplished with the students pulling on the ropes. The college was moved into the new campus long before the tower clock and bell (a gift from William E. Dodge) were installed. The opening of the year 1873-1874 found the building occupied.

CORPORATION YARD --> 90

DALE HOME --> 31

Dar AL - Handasah Shair and Partners Architecture --> 17 --> ARCH --> --> Dar Al Handasah-Shair-Architecture Bldg

Diana Tamari Sabbagh Basic Science Builing --> 6803 --> DTS --> --> Diana Tamari Saabagh

Elmer and Mamdouha Bobst Chemistry Building --> 73 --> CHEM --> --> Chemistry

faculty apartment N1 --> 52

faculty apartment N2 --> 53

faculty apartment N3 --> 54

Fisk Hall --> 08 --> FISK --> Completed in 1900-02 and named after Pliny Fisk, an early American missionary who arrived at Beirut July 10, 1823 and died two years later. It was the headquaters of the School of Commerce at one time, and later was used mainly for men's dormitories.The Hall was remodeled in 1960 and is presently used for classes and offices of some departments of the School of Arts and Sciences. --> Fisk

green house --> 47

Rafic Hariri School of Nursing Building --> 0591 --> HSON

houssameddine hariri building --> 88

issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs --> 50 --> ISSAM --> --> Issam Fares Institute (IFI)

issam fares lecture hall --> 6805

Jesup Hall --> 09 --> Jesup

Kerr Hall --> 80

laundry --> 34

laura boustani hall --> 46 --> Boustani --> --> Laura Bustani Hall (Women's Residence)

Lee Observatory --> 12 --> --> Among the first buildings erected on the campus of the Syrian Protestant College after its founding in 1866 was the old Lee Observatory. Predecessor of the present building, it stood on the same site, perched on a prominent hillock in the middle of the campus. Surrounding the building was sparsely planted virgin land that commanded a magnificent view of the St. George's Bay and the coast of Lebanon. This was the site chosen by Dr. Cornelius Van Dyck, one of the University's pioneers. Though a physician by profession, Van Dyck's passion for astronomy knew no bounds. He taught astronomy and published texts on the subject in Arabic. He started systematic records of meteorological data assisted by Faris Nimr, and made arrangements with the Ottoman authorities to send daily telegraphic reports to the Imperial Observatories in Constantinople and thence to Vienna. Thanks to Van Dyck's efforts, a sum of 150 English pounds was donated by Henry Lee, a British merchant from Manchester, to build the ew observatory. Van Dyck supervised its construction at the same time that College Hall was under way. Completed in 1874, the structure was named the Lee AstroPhysical Observatory. Van Dyck purchased equipment for astronomical and meteorological observations out of the income from his medical practice. Among these were a 10-inch reflecting Newtonian telescope, a prime-meridian transit and a sidereal clock. When Van Dyck resigned in 1893 he donated most of his equipment to the University. Robert H. West succeeded Van Dyck, first as instructor, and later as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy and Director of the Observatory. He saw to it that new equipment was purchased by soliciting funds from various sources. To keep pace with advances in the field of astronomy, and recognizing the inadequacy of the old Obsevatory, in 1891 West decided to have it rebuilt. Through the good offices of Mr. D. Stewart Dodge, a donation of $1,500 was obtained for this purpose. Having previously supervised the construction of Bliss Hall, Fisk Hall and the west wing of Dodge Hall, and drawn up plans for the Chapel, West next designed the new Observatory. The plans had the approval of his former astronomy professor at Princeton, Charles A. Young. Thus, construction of the new Observatory and the Chapel was launched simultaneously in 1892, under the supervision of Professor West. The Observatory building as it stands today was completed in 1894. Funds were raised for new equipment, such as the 12-inch telescope on equatorial mounting with its accessories built by Warner Swasey of Cleveland, Ohio. The lenses and the spectroscope were constructed by Brashear of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. The dome, a lightweight structure built in Dublin, Ireland by Sir Howard Grubb's Rathmine Co originally had a cover of light material. Later this was replaced by aluminium. The telescope was mounted on a special pedestal with foundations on bedrock to protect it from the building's vibrations.Its installation, entrusted to Mr. Von Heidensfein, a Swedish engineer with the Beirut Water Company, was a delicate job since it was the first of its kind in this part of the world. His efforts proved successful, however. and today the telescope still stands on its original mounting. Around 1900 West set up a Milne seismograph for registering earth tremors. Unfortunately, problems developed with the new instrument: "... since the advent of the tramway along nearby Bliss Street, it had fits and jitters.. The needle jumping out of range at every passage.. until finally it had to be put out of its misery..." Among the people who devoted their lives and energies to keeping the observatory alive and functioning were: Raymond S. Dugan, and his student Mansour H. Jurdak, (BA '01, MA '07), George M. Maler and Alfred H. Joy. Jurdak became Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and Acting Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences. The southeast room of the Observatory served as his office and for over sixty years he used it for his research and writing. In 1910 Alfred H. Joy made a series of photographs of the Haley Comet with a 7-inch camera mounted on the telescope. In all, twenty-nine observed returns of this comet have been recorded worldwide since 240 BC, the latest of which occurred in 1986. Joy served as the Observatory's Director until 1914, and was succeeded by Jurdak, who held full position throughout World War I. Other graduate students who assisted in the Observatory were Nikula J. Shahin (BA 18, MA 20) and later Emile M. Bustani, (BA 29, MA 34). Shahin continued his association with the Observatory until it closed in 1979. By the end of World War I AUB and its Observatory had won the confidence of the community. One of the many scientific services it rendered was for Dar-al Fatwa, which had come to depend on AUB's telescope to record the birth of the moon and the start of the holy month of Ramadan. In 1919 Julius A. Brown succeeded Jurdak as Director of the Observatory, and like him and West before him, he was interested in variable stars. He also constructed two new seismographs, which were installed on a rock in the southwest room, and recorded solar eruptions with his students. In 1936 Brown was appointed Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences, and in the same year a portable 4-inch Zeiss telescope was donated to the University. Before he retired, Brown found a successor in the person of Dr. Robert W. Sloane of Glasgow University, a physicist who specialized In Electrical Engineering. By then, after the outbreak of World War II, most of the Observatory's scientific instruments were in disrepair. With the assistance of skilled Lebanese technicians such as Tanios Hobeika and Halim Hurani, Sloane embarked on his plan to save the Observatory's scientific wealth. By 1952, when he joined the new School of Engineering, Sloane had managed to restore most of the equipment, "saving from certain ruin the equatorial telescope which is worth around $150,000". Sloane was succeeded by his assistant, Dr. Georgio Contino, who had worked at the Observatory and who together with the Rev. Plassard, Director of the Ksara Observatory, formed the National Lebanese Committee of Astronomy. Mansour H. Jurdak was appointed President. Owen Gingerich became Director in 1955 and resumed courses in astronomy, discontinued in 1947. Assisted by Contino, he continued the battle for the Observatory's survival, bringing new life into it by organizing "Open Nights", and by setting up an Astronomical Library. In 1958 Gingerich was succeeded by Dr. Frans Bruin of Amsterdam University, who continued restoration work and carried the torch of the Observatory until the teaching of astronomy was discontinued in 1979. The AUB Observatory was formally transformed into the Arts and Sciences Conference Center in 1980, thanks to funds made available by the Lilly Foundation of New York. After the collapse of College Hall it was occupied by both the Department of History on the upper floor, and the Department of Arabic on the ground floor. The dome, however, was abandoned and fell into disuse, the lonely refracting telescope on its solid pedestal pointing upwards into the unseen. Fresh efforts are now underway to renovate the Observatory dome and the building, which soon commemorates its 100th anniversary, will stand again in a new garb. Like other AUB buildings of its generation, it bears witness to bygone times when scientific endeavor was being edified on the shores of Lebanon. --> 37 (Behind The Old Observatory)

margaret Weyerhauser jewett hall --> 44 --> Jewett

marquand house --> 11 --> Named after Frederick Marquand. A house for the president had been among the early plans for construction, but funds did not become available for it until 1877. Then Mr. Frederick Marquand donated $5,000 for that purpose; but because of the Russo-Turkish War which threatened for a time to involve England, Mr. Marquand requested a postponement of construction. The work was delayed until after the peace treaty of San Stephano was signed in 1878. Then "Marquand House", as it is still known, was created and occupied by the Daniel Bilss family in 1880. President Bliss tendered his resignation in 1901 to become effective in 1902. His son Howard S. Bliss was appointed President in 1902, and became the second President to live in Marquand House. The Presidents who followed were Bayard Dodge, Howard Bliss's son in law, (1923-1948), Stephen B. L. Penrose (1948-1950), J. Paul Leonard 1957-1961), Norman Burns (1961-1965), Samuel B. Kirkwood (1965-1976), Harold E. Hoelscher (1977-1981), Malcom H. Kerr-1984). Calvin H. Plimpton 1984-1987) was the last President to live in Marquand House. Following Plimpton, the Presidents did not come to live in Beirut.

mary dodge hall --> 45

medical center phase 1 --> 6800

medical center phase 2 --> 6801

medical complex --> 56

murex hall --> 43 --> Murex

Nami Jafet Memorial Library --> 55 --> Jafet

new pilot plant --> 0589

new women's dorm --> 40 --> --> --> New Women's

Nicely Hall --> 77 --> Nicely --> --> Nicely

old pharmacy building --> 19 --> The School of Pharmacy started in 1871. The building itself was completed in 1873, and was used as a chemistry laboratory. It was later enlarged to house the School of Pharmacy as well as the University Hospital Pharmacy. In 1931 when the Chemistry Building (now the Department of Architecture, and the University Stores) was completed, the Chemistry Department moved into it. This allowed the School of Pharmacy to expand. The School had additional elbow room when University Hospital Pharmacy moved out, and into its new premises at the Medical Center, when it was completed in 1970. Unfortunately the School closed down in 1977, and the building was partially used until its complete renovation in 1994.

penrose hall --> 79 --> Penrose

Emile Bustani Hall Physics Building --> 62 --> PHYS

pierrey aboukhater fahed building --> 23 --> Fahed

Post Hall --> 18 --> POST --> The University Museum is open to all, on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, 2-4 p.m., except during examination periods and holidays. A tour round the Museum gives the visitor a glimpse into the very distant past and acquaints him with the gradual progress of man's culture in the Middle East from the birth of civilization to the Ottoman period. --> Post Hall - (Museum)

Ray R.irani oxy engineering complex --> 59 --> IOEC --> --> Irani Oxy Engineering Complex

raymond s. ghosn building --> 65

regional external programs --> 20

Residence37 --> 37 --> --> --> Residence 37

residence38 --> 38

residence39 --> 39

residence41 --> 41

residence42 --> 42 --> --> --> Residence 42

Residence 3 --> 89

saab medical library --> 6804 --> --> --> Saab

science lecture hall --> 81 --> SLH

Suliman s.Olayan School of Business --> 0566 --> OSB

utility- power plant and steam plant --> 6952

U.H.S. Building (Infirmary) --> 0

Van Dyck Hall --> 21 --> VANDYK --> --> Van Dyck

Van Dyck Hall- annex --> 51

West Hall --> 10 --> WEST --> West Hall was completed in 1914 and named after Robert Haldane West who came to the Syrian Protestant College (now AUB) in 1884 to teach Mathematics and Astronomy. West also served as principal of the Preparatory Department, Director of the Observatory, Treasurer, and finally as Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences. So much for the name. West Hall is one of the buildings at AUB that has not changed its original purpose: student activities or a students' union. But many other things have changed over the past half century. West Hall was once the meeting place for dramatic entertainment both in English and Arabic. Student plays and shows were attended by the Ras Beirut community at large, not only by the parents of students who were performing. Apart from University shows, plays were given by outside theater groups which often included AUB teachers, staff and students. The audience was made up of diplomats, businessmen, and occasionally members of government. Some of the plays were attended by the President of the Republic. In those days, gala opening nights were something special to see, with all the ladies in evening gowns and the men in tuxedos. AUB had a Department of Music then and an orchestra was organized which included students and faculty members as well as musicians from town. The orchestra gave a series of classical concerts during the academic year. Again these concerts were open, as now, to all music lovers. Half a century ago, freshmen and sophomores had to attend Assembly at the West Hall Auditorium, while juniors and seniors went to Assembly at the Chapel. Assembly was at 8:30 a.m. and classes began at 7:30 a.m. (you had to get up early to acquire knowledge). At that time West Hall Auditorium held about 500 people and there was a gallery as well as the main floor. Although the seats were wooden, most people managed to sit more or less comfortably. (Maybe people of half a century ago had a different constitution). Anyway the Assembly lasted for just under half an hour so students could get to their 9:00 a.m. classes on time. Vesper services were held on Sundays and attended by all boarding students. But West Hall was not just for meetings and plays and concerts. On the upper floor, where the badminton court is now, and where Folk Dance Club members practice their steps. there used to be a roller-skating rink. In the center of the rink was an octagonal sky-light opening directly over the main staircase of West Hall. At that time girls were admitted only to the junior and senior classes in Arts and Sciences (and they were not many), and to the professional schools, so they were given preferential treatment. This is no longer the case today. The female population is nearly one half of the total and is treated on an equal basis. From the top floor of West Hall we move to the basement, to spend an afternoon bowling. There were two alleys, continually occupied, with players practicing for the annual competition in hopes of winning a prize. What else has changed since those days? Billiards! There were two billiard tables - one for the four-cushion game, and one for snooker (pool, pocket billiards). What do students do today instead of skating, billiards, and bowling? They squat on the ground and play cards. There were other things, too in West Hall which are no longer there. In the area now occupied by the Office of Student Affairs and the Bursary Office, both students and faculty had rooms where they could relax, take a break, and have something to eat. For those who visit the Office of Student Affairs now, the exact spot I am talking about is where the Dean has his desk. The Soda Fountain and the kitchen occupied the Student Affairs side, while the Faculty Lounge and the Faculty Dining Room was on the Bursary Office side.

REP Building --> 2 --> --> --> Regional External Programe - REP Bldg

FS1 --> 3

Dimashkieh Bldg --> 4 --> --> --> Demachkieh Bldg

Faculty II --> 999

protection office --> 998

Annex --> 997

Building 42 --> 996 --> --> --> Bldg 42

Underground Parking --> 995 --> -->