

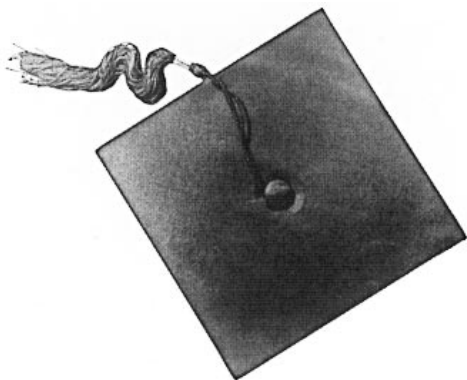
The  
**REGALIA**  
of Princeton University

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*Pomp, Circumstance,  
and Accountments  
of Academia*



By Margaret Smagorinsky



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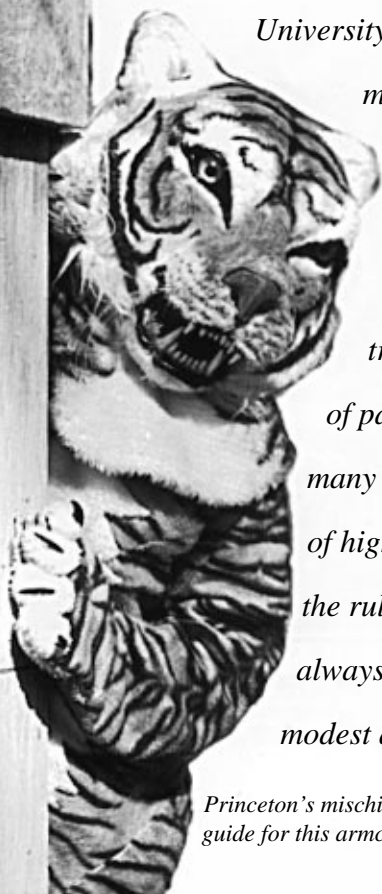
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Thanks, as always, to our alumni  
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*The mélange of Princeton University's symbols, honors, implements, and traditions touched upon herein represents a meandering through the University's trove of interesting memorabilia. It may be regrettable that Princeton is somewhat less rich in traditional kinds of paraphernalia than many other institutions of higher learning, but the ruling powers have always taken pride in a modest approach to ceremony*

*Princeton's mischievous mascot is your guide for this armchair tour*





*The tiger sits in the Faculty Room of Nassau Hall, where portraits of the past presidents are displayed along with the famous portrait of George Washington painted by Charles Willson Peale.*



t the installation of a president of Princeton University, there are no two-day celebrations, no symposia, no sacred relics nor outsized ceremonial keys, no priceless jewel-studded chain of office, no great procession. When Harold T. Shapiro GS'64 was installed in 1989, the entire 11:00 a.m. service in Alexander Hall, including a 25-minute talk by President Shapiro, was over in less than an hour. After the swearing-in service, a luncheon for the entire University community was held at Jadwin Gymnasium, festively decorated, but hard to disguise as a banquet hall, and concluded at 2:00 p.m. In the evening a concert at Alexander Hall wound up the proceedings.

At nearly all universities ceremonial events such as the inauguration of the president are usually the occasion of a solemn procession of academics wearing colorful raiment the originally derived from the interconnection between the medieval European universities and the religious establishment. At that time monastic orders provided teachers for a student body largely made up of postulants and members of the clergy intending to live and work outside the monastery.

When higher degrees were awarded, the recipients wore costumes elaborately trimmed in the manner of the splendid ceremonial vestments of the church's bishops, cardinals,

and others. For every day wear, informal clerical garb, a simple black robe, was the order of the day for the faculty and students. By the time the universities found themselves educating young men not destined for the religious life, the black gown had become accepted as required daily dress.



A remnant of clerical antecedents survived in the colonial college as evidenced by early references to the students' dress as "habits." In 1752 the trustees of the six-year-old College of New Jersey voted to reimburse Trustee William P. Smith (one of the original charter applicants and designer of the college seal) for two habits he had just procured (probably from England), one to be worn by the president, the other to be used as a pattern for students' garb. They then voted that "the President appear in his robe, and the students as many of them as shall see fit in theirs."

But the trustees appear to have been unable to agree on a form policy regarding students' dress. In 1755 the trustees voted that "all students except freshmen be obliged to appear in Habits." Three years later they voted that the law requiring students to "wear peculiar Habits" be repealed, but their reasoning was not recorded.



A decade passed before the trustees again turned their attention to the subject of academic dress. They were mindful of the requirement at both King's College (Columbia) and the University of Pennsylvania, both established in the mid 1750's, that their students wear academic apparel at all times and that Nassau Hall's president-elect, John Witherspoon, was from Scotland, where all college students customarily wore robes. On August 17, 1768, the day of John Witherspoon's inauguration, the trustees voted "That from and after the next Commencement Vacation in this present year, 1768, all the officers and students of Nassau Hall shall appear uniformly habited, in a proper collegiate black gown and square cap, to be made in the manner and form of those now used in some of our neighboring colleges, and perfectly uniform, excepting proper distinctions that may be devised by the officers of the College to distinguish the habits of the President, Professors, and Tutors from those of the students...And...no resident student...shall at any time...appear at church, in the College Hall at prayer...or at any other collegiate exercise, or at any time abroad, or out of the Hall (excepting the back yard of the College only, and that on necessary occasions) without being clothed in their proper College habits..." The trustees' exception recognizing the locale of the out-

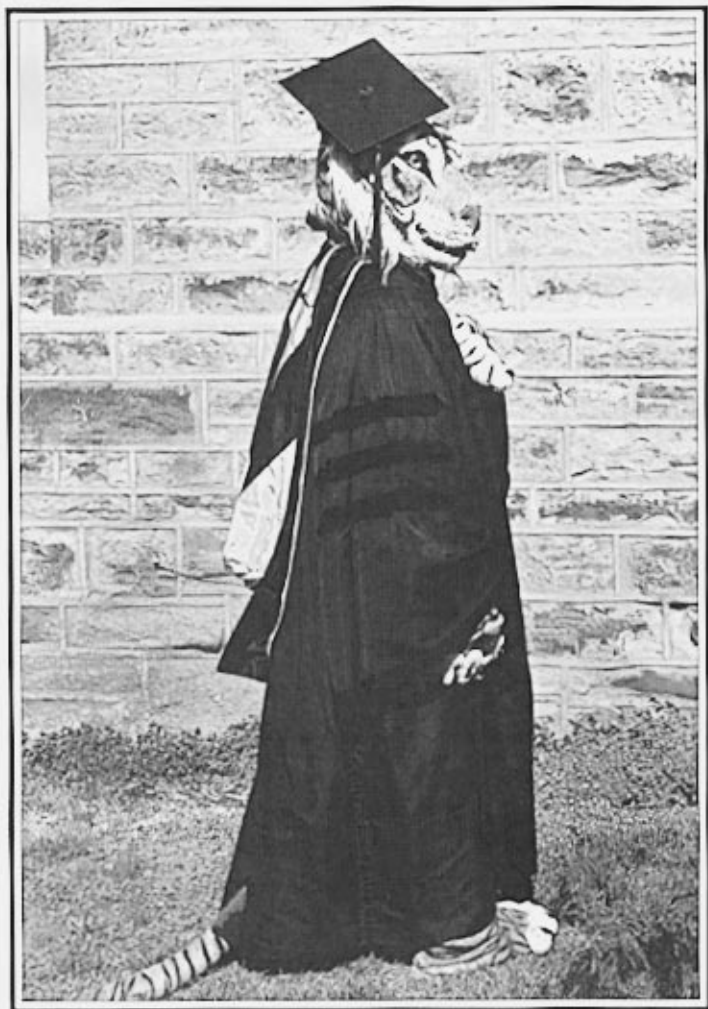
building colloquially referred to as the “necessary” is a comforting testament to the trustees’ constant solicitude for the students’ requirements.



It is not known if all the provisions of its ruling were ever rigidly enforced. Indeed, after the Civil War, students at nearly all American colleges were no longer required to wear caps and gowns while in residence. However, in June 1874 the trustees ruled that “students shall wear the gown in all public speaking connected with the college.”

Credit for having codified the design for today’s doctoral gown belongs to Gardner Cottrell Leonard, son of a well-to-do dry goods merchant in Albany, New York. Young Mr. Leonard was not happy with the cap and gown he had worn at his Williams College commencement in 1883. After graduation he went on a tour of Europe researching heraldry and costume. When he returned, he entered the family business and sold many caps and gowns to graduating seniors at eastern colleges. Using his knowledge of traditional English university robes, this enterprising young man designed hoods and gowns for many institutions granting higher degrees. He incorporated specific elements requested by his clients and published articles.





*The mostly black Ph.D. gown, mortarboard, and hood.*

When representatives from leading universities formed a commission in 1894 to establish a reasonable intercollegiate code enabling one to recognize the degree symbolized by a particular robe and the institution granting it, Mr. Leonard was invited to attend as technical adviser. He came prepared with colors pictures and sample gowns; his original master's gown was an adaptation of the Oxford doctor's undress gown<sup>1</sup>. The following year, when this commission established the Intercollegiate Code, Cottrell & Leonard was granted a charter to act as sole depository for the Intercollegiate Bureau of Academic Costume. In June 1895 the Princeton University Board of Trustees enacted a bylaw adopting the Intercollegiate Code and recommended that the members of both the board and the faculty provide themselves with an academic costume to be worn on all appropriate University occasions.

The adoption of the Intercollegiate Code has had the result that although few colleges can match the glorious seasonal hues on the shrubs, trees, and flowers of the

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<sup>1</sup> Oxford's academic dress is probably the world's most colorful, with each of its many colleges having created a distinctive costume for each of its higher degrees. In addition, Oxford authorizes three different at tires for its doctors -full dress, convocation dress, and "undress."

Princeton campus, all campuses exhibit the same panoply of colorful academic robes on those occasions when the members of the faculty turn out for a full academic procession. There is meaning and decipherable language in the riot of colorful hoods.

Holders of bachelor's or master's degrees usually wear simple black gowns distinguished only by the cut of the sleeve. However, the holder of a doctorate wears a gown that, with its hood, is unique to the institution that granted the degree. Nearly all doctoral gowns are the traditional black with bell shape sleeves, but a few institutions prescribe a solid color, such as Oxford's scarlet and Yale's blue. The black robe's hood is lined with silk the color of the degree-granting institution. (Princeton's hood is lined with orange silk with a black chevron.) The hood's borders indicate the discipline in which the degree has been granted -for example, scarlet is for divinity or theology, white is for arts and letters, and orange is for engineering. Considering the number of degree-granting institutions in the United States as well as the variety of possible disciplines, a nearly infinite number of combinations from the color spectrum is possible and probable.

The headgear for all degrees has traditionally been the mortarboard, a head covering with an interesting history.



*Mace-bearer Andre Maman (left) and President Harold T. Shapiro*

It evolved from the “barret cap,” or *biretum*. When it first appeared in the 13th century, it was little more than protective cap used by the clergy to ward off the cold. Gradually the cap became a symbol of office, worn not only by clerics, but by all men of standings: judges, doctors, and masters of universities.

Within the English clergy, the *biretum* developed as a round cap, slightly bulging at the crown, and topped with a knob. By the 16th century, there was a tendency to emphasize the cap’s seams, thus producing a square-shaped cap. In the next century, the square flat top was enlarged, projecting beyond the close-fitting cap, with the knob replaced by a tassel. (In the Roman Catholic Church, the *biretum* underwent a congruent process, producing the *biretta* worn by the clergymen today.)

By the middle of the 19th century, the headgear was already being referred to as a “mortar-board” at Oxford.<sup>2</sup> But, the mortarboard may be on its way out for holders of the doctorate. It certainly does not fit well over large hairstyles. Columbia University has been using a soft velvet tam for their Ph.D.’s for over 25 years, and Old

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<sup>2</sup> In the *Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green*, written in 1854 by C. Bede (Edward Bradley), the hero, an Oxford undergraduate, admitted, “I don’t mind this ‘ere ‘Mortar-Board’ as he pointed to his cap.”

Nassau itself is planning to introduce a similar cap.

The University marshals continue to wear the soft black velvet daVinci cap that has been their badge of office for over 50 years. Marshals have been important members of academic processions ever since December 12, 1864, when the trustees voted that The direction of the [Commencement] procession be in charge of a Marshall.” Today, the president appoints the chief marshal and an associate chief marshal who participate in ceremonial events. When honorary degrees are awarded, these two marshals assist the president after his ritual conferral of the degree in Latin; they “hood” the honorary graduand, and the associate chief marshal hands the president the diploma that he presents to the honoree.

Assistant marshals wear a black-brimmed orange-topped daVinci caps; they are usually recruited from the ranks of the junior faculty and administrative staff by the chief marshal. Duties generally include acting as ushers, directing guests to their seats, and keeping the procession moving on schedule.



Although from the earliest days the trustees expressed concern that the president be appropriately garbed, the presidential portraits in the Faculty Room<sup>3</sup> at Nassau Hall



*The mostly orange faculty marshal's gown, matching hood, and da Vinci cap*

show none of them in academic robes until President Patton (in office 1888-1902). He is shown wearing a plain black gown that may have been his personal vestment as a man of the cloth. Woodrow Wilson 1879 (president from 1902 to 1910) is pictured wearing the conventional president's robe that had been standardized by the 1895 Intercollegiate Commission on Academic Costume.

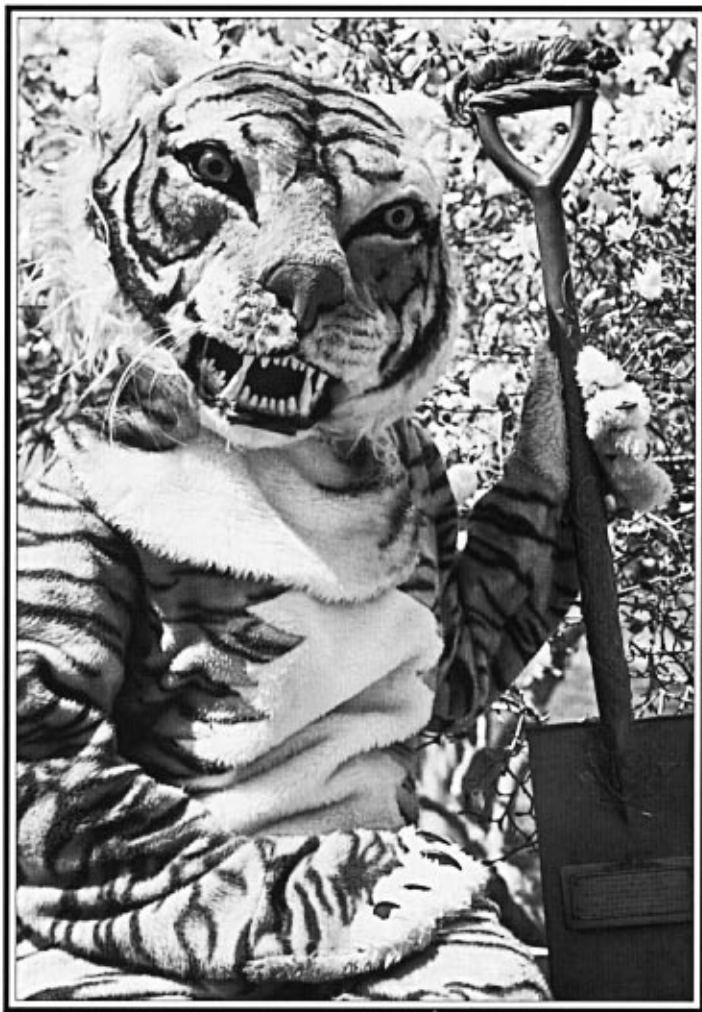
President Wilson apparently enjoyed wearing his official robe. His first order as president reminded the faculty that in the previous year the trustees had ruled "That at all public functions of the University at which the trustees or the faculty are to appear in a body, full academic costume [shall] be worn by all the members except when otherwise ordered." He therefore requested all faculty members to be present in academic costume at the faculty meeting scheduled for September 17, 1902.

The following month President Wilson officiated at the groundbreaking ceremony for the Class of 1879 dormitory. It is not known if he wore his presidential gown for this moment of historic manual labor, but the highly ornamented brass shovel (with embossed ivy twining around

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<sup>3</sup> The likeness of President Shapiro is missing from the Faculty Room since, by custom, the portrait of the incumbent president hangs in the Princeton Club in New York City.





*The groundbreaking shovel first used by Woodrow Wilson*

the “wood” of its shaft, a ubiquitous tiger prowling on its handle, and the engraved inscription “used by Woodrow Wilson in his first official act as President, October 25, 1902 to turn the sod at the site of Class of ’79 dormitory”) is preserved for prosperity in the University archives



During the 1940's, in line with a general movement toward the restoration of some individuality in academic dress, Princeton's trustees had the president's gown redesigned to be symbolic of the office itself and its institutional continuity. Stephen F. Voorhees '00, architect of Corwin hall and the Engineering Quadrangle, former University supervising architect, and trustee emeritus, collaborated with Professor William F. Shellman GS'41 of Princeton School of Architecture on a new design. The new robe is reminiscent of a scaled-down version of the gown worn by the Chancellor of Oxford or Cambridge. It is made of black silk faille, trimmed with gold, and faced with the orange of Princeton and the House of Nassau. The bands of gold lacing on the sleeves represent the presidents who have guided Princeton since its founding (at present, 18.) They visually relate the office to its past, thus serving as a reminder of a two-

century-old tradition of learning to which the president is committed by his oath of office. Additionally, he is charged by trustee bylaws to represent his position before the public by wearing this gown. Fifteen bands of gold lacing decorated the sleeves when it was first worn by President Dodds at the June 14, 1954 Commencement. Today President Shapiro's gown has 18 bands, 7 on one sleeve, 8 on the other.

In 1959 an effort was made to add color and distinctiveness to the academic robes worn by Princeton's Ph.D.'s. President Goheen requested the marshals to design a distinctive garment that would be brighter, lighter, and more comfortable, and at the same time, less expensive than the somber standardized apparel. A new gown, black with orange panels down the front, and orange linings in the sleeve, was subsequently approved by the trustees, in preference to the reverse version, an all-orange gown with black trim similar to Harvard's crimson and Yale's blue.

When the new gown was in design stage, Mr. Voorhees brought to the trustees' attention the sad fact that although efforts had been made in the past to achieve a standard shade of orange, there was no record of any trustee action in the matter. Mr. Voorhees, having obtained from the Dutch Consulate in New York a sample

of the bunting that had been used during Queen Juliana's 1941 visit to Princeton, developed from it a slight variation in color to order to get what he considered a beautiful orange. This he had dyed in a piece of silk, and this shade of orange was duly adopted as the official Princeton orange for all new academic regalia, with the understanding that a scientific description of the orange in the silk would be made part of the official record.

The all-orange costume, deemed too bold for the Ph.D., was adopted on March 8, 1960 as the official outfit for university marshals in academic processions. It was worn for the first time by the University mace-bearer at the convocation in honor of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer on March 14, 1960.



The mace is a relatively recent addition to Princeton's ceremonial equipment. J. Douglas Brown '19, dean of the faculty from 1946 to 1957, had attended a function at a new England college, where carrying a mace was an impressive grace note at the academic procession. He returned to Princeton with a strong desire to encourage the acquisition of a mace for the University. Traditionally, ornamental academic maces have been presented to universities by outsiders, usually ruling princes both secu-

lar and ecclesiastical. Unable to approach a ruling prince, Dean Brown communicated his enthusiasm to B. Franklin Bunn '07, a popular member of the Princeton community who had been mayor of both the Borough and the Township of Princeton (the only person ever to have held both offices) and active in a broad spectrum of community and University affairs. His name is permanently installed on a plaque honoring him in McCarter Theatre for his contribution to the Triangle Club over the years.

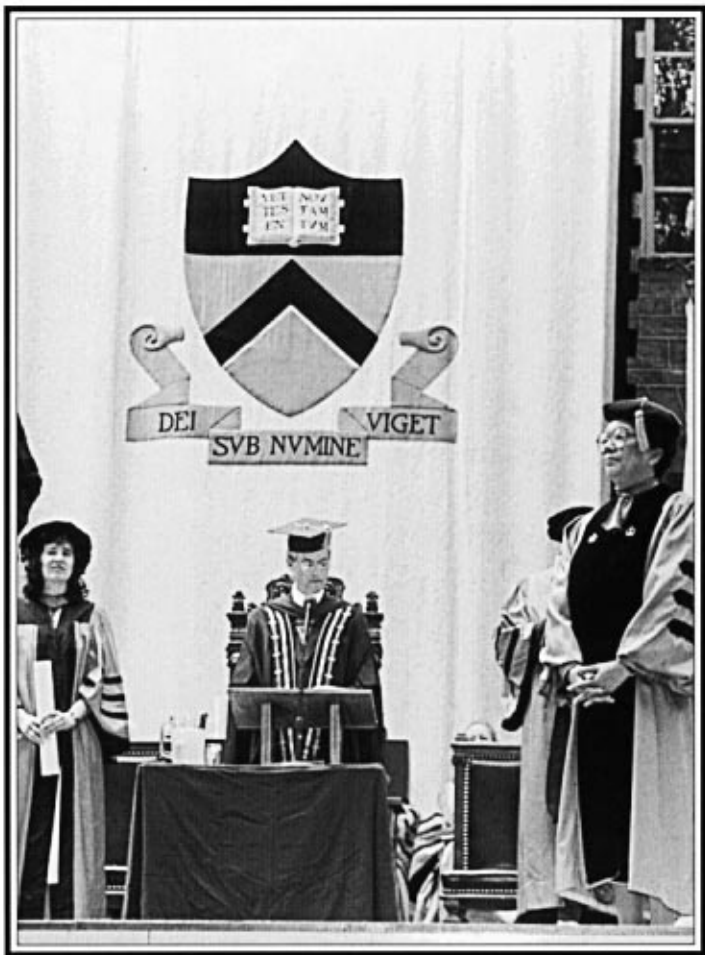
It is not surprising that this gregarious gentleman was able to generate the requisite interest. A fund-raising campaign was successfully mounted in the community for the purchase of a mace that would testify to the harmonious relationship that has prevailed between University and the community ever since the trustees were invited to establish the college of Princeton in 1752. Dean Brown then persuaded Witherbee Back '01 of Black Starr and Frost, New York silversmiths, to design and execute the mace replete with traditional emblems (the top half of which is shown on this book's cover). Princeton's mace was presented to the University by the residents of the Borough and the Township of Princeton on September 23, 1956, the 200th anniversary of the opening of Nassau Hall.

When not in use, the mace rests in a cradle in its glass case on the long table at the south end of the Faculty

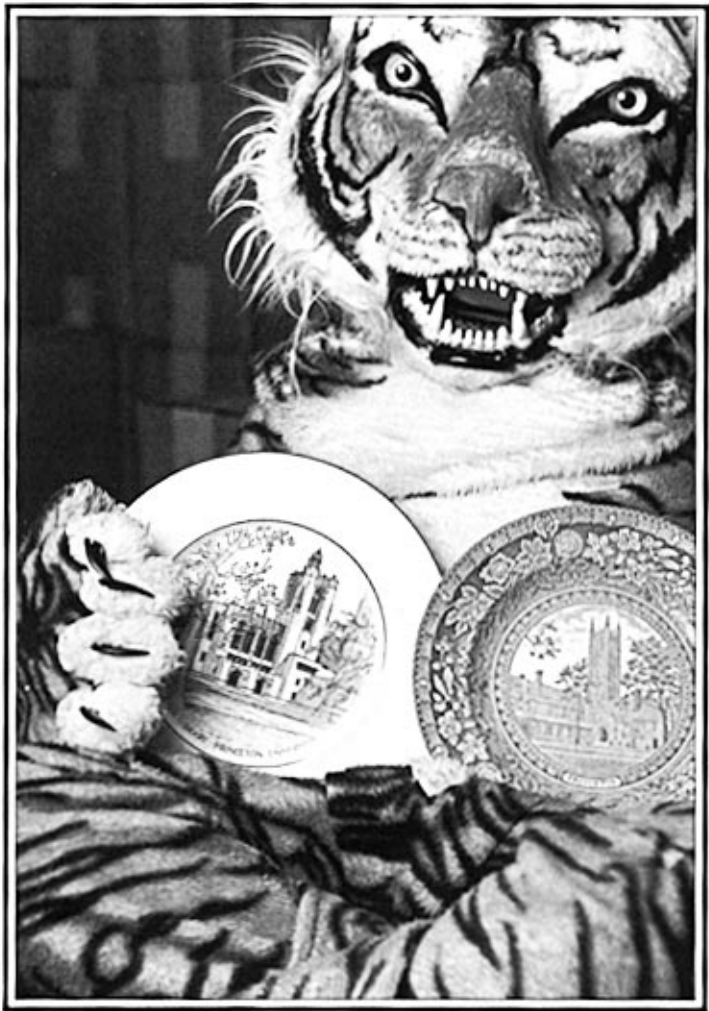
Room. The mace is uncradled for at least three time-honored observances during that academic year -the official start in September with Opening Exercise at the Princeton University Chapel; on June's tradition-laden Baccalaureate Sunday Service, also at the Chapel; and again at Commencement held two days later on the lawn in front of Nassau Hall. The mace-bearer, like the marshals, wears an orange gown and daVinci hat. The solemnity of these occasions is enhanced by the full academic procession that marks the start of the ceremonies, lending beauty as well as dignity.

The ordering of the procession of the faculty at these functions is fairly standardized from year to year, with the president at the procession's end immediately preceded by university officials, including the orange-clad marshals and mace-bearer ) no longer expected to use this instrument for its original purpose -to protect the dignitary).

At Commencement the president occupies a chair centrally positioned on the platform erected over the steps at the entrance to Nassau Hall. He is flanked by University officials, the salutatorian, valedictorian, candidates for honorary degrees, and the recipients of Secondary School Teaching Prizes. The impressive great banner suspended behind them completely covers the entrance to the building. It was presented to the University by Stephen



*Marian Wright Edelman, president of the Children's Defense Fund, receives an honorary degree (Doctor of Laws) in front of the Bicentennial Banner June 8, 1993.*



*Two styles of Princeton china designed by Wedgwood*

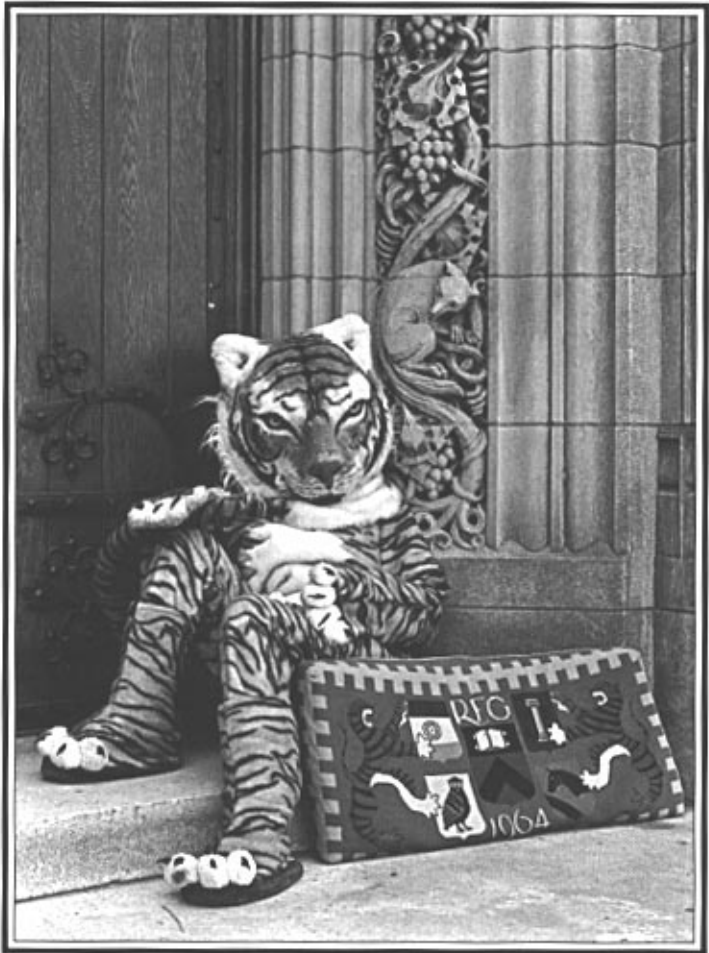


Voorhees, who worked on the design with Professor William Shellman. It was used for the first time at the final ceremonies of the bicentennial year, in June 1947, and is sometimes referred to as the “Bicentennial Banner.”

In addition to his part in the design of the banner and the new presidential robe, Professor Shellman also designed a set of china plates depicting campus scenes and cushions for the first bay of the south side of the chapel’s choir. These cushions, executed by Janet Frantz Cottier, were designed for the University officials who normally occupied assigned places at the time the cushions were made. The design for the cushion for the president incorporates emblems connected with the biography of the then-president, Robert Goheen. The President’s cushion displays, in the center the arms of Princeton University; above, the initials R.F.G.; below the date, 1964. The surrounding shields are: Athena’s owl (for Classical Studies); Republic of India (place of birth); Lawrenceville School; 1st Cavalry Division insignia (World War II service).



The main focus of Princeton commencement is the awarding of students’ earned degrees. Several honorary degrees are also conferred on this occasion. The board of



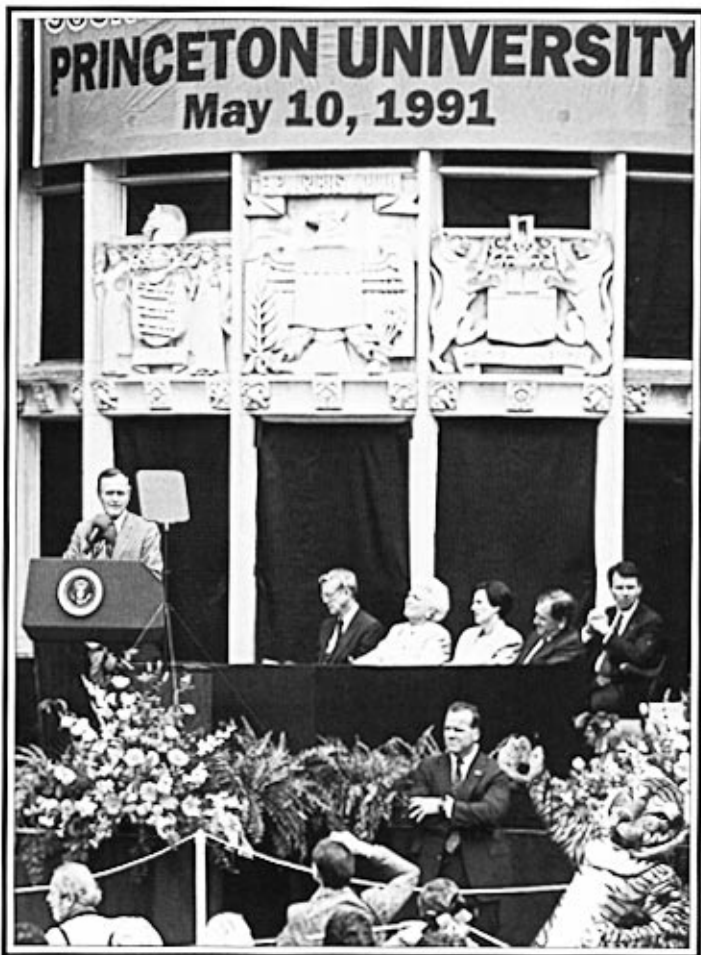
*The tiger sits with -instead of on- the petit point cushion that once marked the place for President Robert F. Goheen in the Princeton University Chapel nave.*

trustees selects the recipients from a panel of worthy persons of accomplishment who have been nominated by the board's Committee on Honorary Degrees. The honoree must be presented in order to receive the degree, always a doctorate, the honorary master of arts having been discontinued many years ago.

Occasionally an honorary degree is conferred on a dignitary visiting Princeton at a time other than Commencement. The ceremony is ten compacted, with a mini-academic procession of representative University officials present in their official academic attire.

President George Bush, the 17th United States president to receive an honorary degree from Princeton, was honored at such special ceremony in the Faculty Room May 8, 1991. After shedding their academic regalia, the official party repaired to the site of the new social-science complex, which president Bush dedicated, speaking from his own lectern, which he had brought with him from Washington.

The honorary degree is the only award presented to men and women from inside or outside the University community for accomplishment in fields not primarily academic. All other Princeton awards are related to the University's prime missions of education and research. Scholars are invited to come to Princeton for one or more



*President George Bush's visit to the campus to dedicate social sciences complex next o Robertsn Hall, home of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.*

years as visiting fellows, and Princeton faculty members are eligible for awards in recognition of their research, teaching, publication, or other distinguished service to the academic community. Whereas the monetary value of these awards is modest, the honor associated with them is great.



Recently the University has reached out into local community schools. The Martin Luther King Day Committee sponsors three essay contests for area students in grades seven and eight, nine and ten, and eleven and twelve. For the 1994 event, the prizewinners received nominal cash awards, and they and the honorable mentions received a book.

At commencement recipients of graduate fellowships and teaching awards are listed in the program. Also listed are more than a hundred individual academic awards made to the graduating seniors at departmental receptions on class day. The winners of a few special general honors are presented to classmates at the more light-hearted Class Day exercises on Cannon Green (the day before Commencement). The athletic department awards the largest number of prizes, bestowing 76 awards or trophies in 23 sports (not

including the number of varsity letters earned by participants in team sports).

The Harland “Pink” Baker football award is quite an attention-getter, not only because of its unusual title, but also because of the small group of eligible athletes and Pink’s legendary devotion to Princeton’s football program. After his retirement from business, he took an active part in discovering promising secondary school football players who could apply to Princeton. After they enrollment, he continued to encourage them, and acting as a very exclusive rooting section, he attended nearly every freshman football game and practice. The Pink Baker ’22 Award, established in 1981 by the Friends of Princeton Football, was originally given to the outstanding defensive player on the freshman football team. Since the freshman team no longer exists, it is now awarded to the freshman or sophomore who in his first starting game makes the greatest defensive contribution to the game.

Students who devote themselves exceptionally to extra-curricular pursuits (such as the *Daily Princetonian*, WPRB, Triangle Club, and the Band) are also rewarded with plaques and certificates of appreciation. Very few students manage to spend four years at Princeton without a testament of special talents.





*Pink Baker '22 stands next to Daniel Chester French's statue,*



*The Tiger fends off the figure on the trophy for the National Men's Fencing Championship, which Princeton won in 1993.*



At four annual functions, the University also recognizes the contributions of all their staff members who, week in and week out, combine their efforts to promote Princeton's excellence. All are invited as guests of the University at a home football game in the fall, other sporting events during the winter and spring, and a year-end picnic cum games at the end of the academic year.

In January the Service Recognition Luncheon is hosted for those employees who have attained an important service milestone the previous year. A certificate of recognition is presented to employees who have completed 10, 15 and 20 years of service. The Princeton chair (or rocker), with a brass plate engraved with the employee's name and years of service affixed, is presented to those who have completed 25 years of service. The gold service recognition pin is awarded to the employees with 30, 35, 40, and 45 years of service. Set into the pin, whose design is derived from the University mace, is a stone -the 30-year stone is a padparadsha (and orange sapphire); the 35, an onyx; and the 40, a three-point diamond; and the 45, a 6-point diamond.

Finally, all staff employees with 10 or more years of service and who have retired during the academic year are honored at the Retirement Dinner in June, when the retiree is presented with a pewter bowl or tray inscribed

with the University Seal and the employee's name and years of service.



A very high percentage of Princeton graduates retain strong ties with the University through the activities sponsored by the Alumni Association. Regional Alumni Association chapters meet regularly, and not only for the sake of good fellowship. One of the more active chapter committees is the Alumni Schools Committee (ASC). For many years, members of this committee have met with prospective applicants for admission to Princeton, roughly evaluating their credentials, advising them as to proper application procedure, and offering them information about the University. Several schools committees have established a local Princeton Award. After consultation with the local high school administration, an alumni representative gives the award to a promising junior at the high school annual awards assembly.

In addition to the events sponsored by the regional alumni association chapters, there are two major events held at Princeton annually, Alumni Day and Reunions. On Alumni Day, in February, a morning of faculty panel discussions and lectures is followed by a luncheon, where three of the University's most prestigious awards are pre

sented. The James Madison Medal is bestowed on a Graduate School alumnus or alumna who has attained distinction in his or her professional career, in the advancement of higher education, or in public service. The Woodrow Wilson Award is presented to an alumnus or alumna of the college in recognition of distinguished achievement in the nation's service. The M. Taylor Pyne Honor Prize is awarded to the senior student (or students) who has most clearly manifested excellent scholarship and effective support of the best interests of the University.

Alumni Day concludes with the emotional Service of Remembrance, honoring all alumni, faculty, and staff member who have died during the preceding year. The service, conducted at the University's chapel by a clergyman selected by the 25th reunion class, concludes with a procession of class representatives, each bearing a white carnation in memory of their classmates. These flowers are then inserted into a large green ivy wreath that evolves into a large white wreath, which is then dedicated by the president to those who have died. "Old Nassau" is played as an organ solo. Thus, sooner or later, every Princetonian is honored.





*The service of Remembrance and Commemoration honors all alumni, alumnae, faculty, staff members, and undergraduates who have passed away during the preceding year. Above, the wreath is carried by Dorothy Bedford '78 and Elihu Inselbuch '59.*

The alumni's major event take place the weekend before the Commencement. Then, alumni return to Princeton, coming back in very large numbers for the major reunions (those occurring at five-year intervals following graduation). Many alumni return for *all* reunions. The 25th reunion is considered the most important of all, with that class designated as the honor class.

On Friday, at an Alumni Council luncheon, class representatives receive various honors in the form of beautiful trophies -silver cups, bowls, trays, and tigers- recognizing specific alumni accomplishments, such as the class with best-off year attendance, the best-prepared for reunion, the most-improved regional alumni association, and so on. The year of the class thus honored is engraved on the trophy, and the officers of the honored class accept the trophy, retaining possession of it until the end of the luncheon, at which time the silver and figurines are collected and returned to the trophy case until next year.

The highlight go the weekend begins at exactly 2:00 p.m. the next day, Saturday. Then the reuning alumni join in the traditional P-rade. The procession is led by its chief marshal, carrying a shillelagh-like mace capped with a tiger's head, and followed by the 25th's marching band leading the honor class itself. Next, the oldest returning alumnus walks (or, more likely, this nonagenarian or cen



*The tiger shows various Alumni Council awards in the back garden of Maclean House, in whose front parlor they are ususally displayed.*

tenarian rides in a golf cart) carrying the Old Guard Cane, a handsome piece of weaponry, whose silver crook is topped with a menacing tiger. The Old Guard is followed by succeeding classes assembled in front of Nassau Hall and the P-rades route. Members of each class can be distinguished by their specially designed costumes or jackets. The festivities are often enhanced by their accessories each class chooses (vintage automobiles, posters, lanterns, huge fortune cookies) or who they invite to march with them (elephants, tigers, senators).

About 55 years ago, alumni started to recognize the specialness of some people who were not in their class by electing them to honorary membership. Honorary members were frequently popular faculty members, faculty wives who took interest in student's lives. classmates' wives, and probably to be politically correct, the president of the University. Recently elected honorary members constitute a more eclectic group, including in 1988 a supervisor in Building Services, and, in 1922, a university security officer. Honorary members are listed in the Alumni Directory at the end of the class year's roster. Frequently honorary members join their class to proudly march along in the P-rade.





*The P-rade colors the campus black and orange every spring during Reunions. Above, Hugh Wynne set the pace for the Class of 1939.*



All of Princeton's traditions would disappear if the trustees were to be less than devoted in fulfilling their mandate. According to President Goheen in his 1968 annual report, the 40 trustees "have a general responsibility for the kind of education and research conducted at the University" and are obligated to manage its funds prudently. Each trustee serves on two or more of the nine standing committees, with the committee chairs reporting to the full board at four annual meetings held in the Faculty Room in Nassau Hall. When a committee finds it necessary to schedule an interim session in order to fulfill its mandate, the meeting is usually held in Princeton as well.

Unlike similar corporate boards of the world of business, the trustees receive no compensation for all their work. They regard having been asked to serve Princeton as an honor in itself. At the end of a trustee's term, the brass nameplate used to designate his or her place at the scheduled meetings is mounted and presented to the outgoing trustee. Occasionally, a trustee is honored by his fellow trustees.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Colleagues of R. Manning Brown, Jr. '36 gave him a gold key to Princeton University in appreciation of his 15 years as chair of the Executive Committee. Colleagues of Richard R. Hough '39 gave him a bell from the Cleveland Tower carillon (at the Graduate College) in thanks for his 27 years as a trustee and member of the Executive Committee.

Not all trustees are Princeton alumni. Many of the original trustees were graduates of Harvard and Yale. In fact, one non-Princetonian, John A. Stewart, was an active member of the board longer than any other trustee in Princeton's history. He was a graduate from Columbia University and was elected trustee in 1868, continuing to serve until his death in 1926 at the age of 104 years. His record will never be challenged as the board, in 1969, set a 10-year limit to the term of charter trustees. But alumnus, alumna, or non-Princetonian, they all demonstrate their agreement with the theme that has recurred in nearly all Baccalaureate addresses since the first recorded Baccalaureate Sermon delivered by President Samuel Davies in 1760, "Serve your Generation." And over the years, Princeton has been well-served by many.



*On Cannon Green the tiger rests in the official Princeton chair, which is the University's gift to all employees who work here for 25 years.*



*Two tiger at home on the front steps of Nassau Hall, a favorite spot of tigers (and those who love them)*



And three cheers for our tiger:  
*Blanche Rainwater*

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