

## **Architecture at Duke**

The Nasher Museum of Art is located on a wooded site on Duke's Central Campus, between the East and West campuses. Duke is known for two distinctive architectural styles: the red brick Georgian of East Campus and the English Gothic of West Campus. The university is home to buildings by a number of noted architects, including the office of Horace Trumbauer with design architect Julian Abele, Edward Larrabee Barnes, Edward Durrell Stone, Gunnar Birkerts, Cesar Pelli - and now, Rafael Viñoly.

Viñoly has created a modern building for the Nasher Museum of Art that provides an exciting contrast to Duke's existing architecture. Both its location and its radiating design express the Nasher at Duke's role as a cultural hub that integrates the three campuses and serves as a gateway between the university and the surrounding community.

James Buchanan Duke, who founded the university in 1924 as a memorial to his father, Washington Duke, had a distinct vision for the campus. Duke chose the African-American architect Julian Francis Abele (1881-1950) as principal architect for dozens of the university's buildings. With the Philadelphia architectural firm of Horace Trumbauer, Abele designed both East and West campuses. In 1935 Abele completed Duke Chapel, one of the largest Gothic-style churches ever built in the U.S. The Chapel is the heart of West Campus, with its iconic 210-foot tower dominating a series of formal quadrangles filled with spires, arches and gargoyles.

The university acquired a rock quarry in Hillsborough, N.C. to mine the multi-hued stone of blue-gray, burnt sienna and ochre that has become Duke's trademark building material. The Gothic buildings built of this stone are trimmed with Indiana limestone, while on East Campus, the domed Baldwin Auditorium anchors a long mall of mirror-image red brick buildings trimmed with white Vermont marble.

The firm of Horace Trumbauer continued to design buildings for Duke through the 1950s, and their projects include East Campus (1927); Wallace Wade Stadium (1929); the Davison Building (1930); Card Gymnasium (1930); Cameron Indoor Stadium (1939); Perkins Library (1948); the Biological Sciences Building; the Physics and Mathematics building and the Pratt School of Engineering (1948).

Other notable buildings on campus include the Mary Duke Biddle Building, which was designed by Edward Durell Stone, in association with Holloway-Reeves in Raleigh (1974), The R. David Thomas Center for Executive Education at the Fuqua School of Business designed by Edward Larrabee Barnes (1989), the addition to Duke University School of Law by Gunnar Birkerts (1994) and the university's Kryzyzewskiville Tent Plaza, designed by architect Cesar Pelli (2000).