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1860 map
1907 map
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Building name
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A Historical Tour of the University of Michigan Campus

The Ann Arbor campus of the University of Michigan has changed dramatically in the years since the University relocated from its original Detroit location in 1837.

This exhibit allows the viewer to select a time period and, from an overview of campus representing how it looked at the time, select individual buildings for more information, including images, concerning the history of the building.

This exhibit was first prepared by Bill Landis as an independent study project, investigating a possible use of the World Wide Web by archival and cultural properties repositories. It was created under the aegis of the School of Information and Library Studies at the University of Michigan and with the cooperation of staff at the Bentley Historical Library. The exhibit is now maintained by the Bentley Historical Library.

For more history of the University of Michigan and its campus, see the [Millennium Project University of Michigan history web portal](#).¹



Campus view from northwest corner (BL000043)

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Banner image from Jasper Cropsey's [The University of Michigan Campus, 1855](#)

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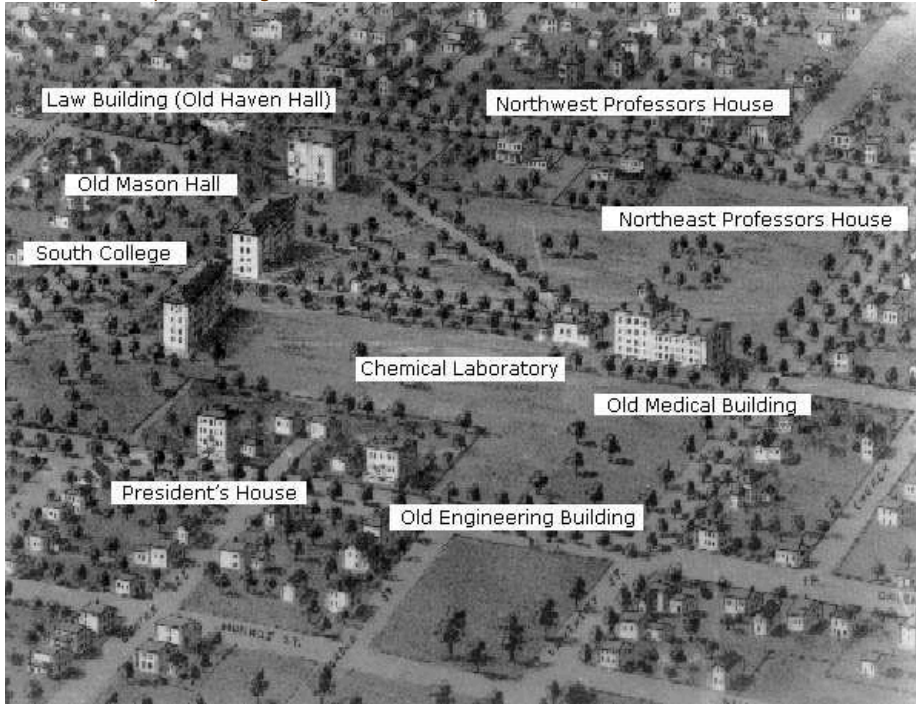


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Bird's eye view of the University of Michigan campus circa 1865

Click on a campus building for more information about it.



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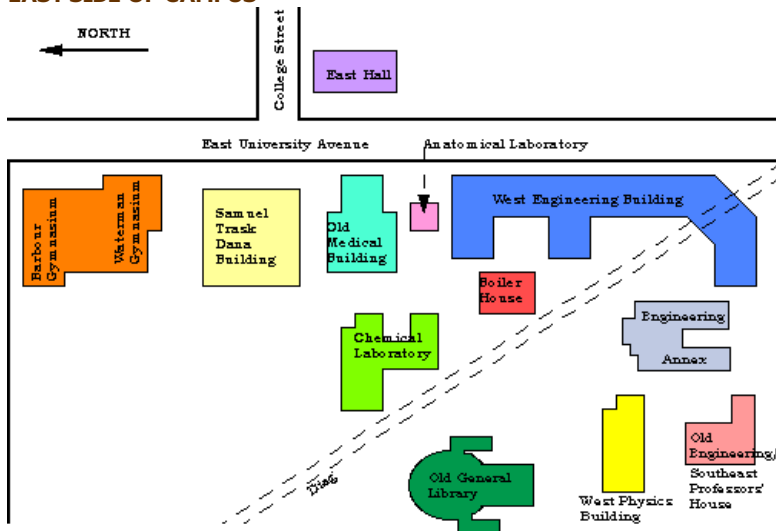
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Richard Rummel lithograph of the University of Michigan Campus in 1907

Click on a campus building for more information about it. (Note: Alumni Memorial Hall is depicted, even though ground was not broken for it until the following year)



EAST SIDE OF CAMPUS



View larger image of [Rummel Lithograph](#). [buildings not clickable]

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1940 Aerial Photograph of the University of Michigan Campus

Click on a campus building for more information about it.



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A Chronology of University of Michigan Buildings, 1840-1999

The following list of buildings on the University of Michigan campus, 1840-1944, was compiled by the Office of the University Architect. It lists the date of construction, building name and building architect, if known.

[1840-1879](#) | [1880-1889](#) | [1900-1909](#) | [1910-1919](#) | [1920-1929](#) |
[1930-1939](#) | [1940-1949](#) | [1950-1959](#) | [1960-1969](#) | [1970-1979](#) |
[1980-1989](#) | [1990-1999](#) | [2000-2009](#) | [2010-](#)

1840-1879

Date	Building	Architect
1840	President's Residence	
1840	3 Professor's Res. NW Residence, NE Residence	
1841	Mason Hall	H. Lum
1849	S. Wing, University Hall	
1850	Old Medical Building	
1854	Observatory	
1856	Chemistry Building (Ec. & Phar.)	A. J. Jordan
1861	Chemistry Bldg. Addn. (Ec. & Phar.)	
1863	Law Building	Jordan & Anderson
1864	Old Medical Building Addn.	
1866	Chem. Bldg. Addn. (Ec. & Phar.)	
1868	Chem. Bldg. Addn. (Ec. & Phar.)	
1868	Observatory Residence	
1869	University Hosp. (N. Univ. Ave.)	
1872	Main Bldg. (University Hall)	J. S. Jenison
1874	Chem. Bldg. Addn. (Ec. & Phar.)	
1876	Univ. Hosp. Addn. (N. Univ. Ave.)	E. E. Meyers
1879	Campus Heating Plant	G. W. Lloyd
1879	Heating Plant Coal Sheds	
1879	Homeopathic Hosp. (N. Univ. Ave.)	
1879	Univ. Hosp. Addn. (N. Univ. Ave.)	
1880	Chem. Bldg. Addn. (Ec. & Phar.)	

1880-1889

Date	Building	Architect
1880	Univ. Museums (Romance Lang.)	W. L. B. Jenney
1883	Old General Library	Ware & VanBrunt
1885	Engineering Annex	G. W. Lloyd
1889	Anatomical Lab	G. W. Lloyd
1889	Physics Bldg. - West	Pond & Pond
1890	Chem. Bldg. Addn. (Ec. & Phar.)	E. W. Arnold
1891	Civil Engin. (Addn. to Prof's Res.)	
1891	Convalescent Ward - East	Chamberlin & Austin
1891	First Laundry	
1891	Homeopathic Hosp. (Med. Ward)	Chamberlin & Austin
1891	Hosp. Heating Plant	
1893	Law Building	
1893	Tappan Hall	Spier & Rohns
1894	Univ. Heating Plant - ROTC	G. W. Lloyd
1894	Waterman Gym	E. W. Arnold
1894	~ Heating Plant Coal Sheds (torn down)	
1896	Hospital Office Bldg.	John Scott

1897	Wood Utilization Lab	
1898	Old General Library Addn.	
1898	Law Building Addn.	
1898	Summer House (Maternity)	
1899	Nurses' Home (Homeo. Hosp. Admin.)	

1900-1909

Date	Building	Architect
1900	S. Dept. (Homeo. Hosp.)	Stanton & Kirby
1901	Chem. Bldg. Addn. (Ec. & Phar.)	
1902	Barbour Gymnasium	John Scott
1902	West Hall	Purchased
1902	~ Anatomical Lab	(torn down)
1903	Palmer Ward	John Scott
1904	Engineering Building - West	Mason & Kahn
1904	West Medical Bldg.	Spier & Rohns
1905	West Physics Bldg. Addns.	Pond & Pond
1906	Observatory Res. Addns.	
1906	Observatory Shops	
1906	Psychopathic Hosp.	Mason & Kahn
1907	1102 E. Ann St. (African-American Dorm)	
1907	~ Univ. Hosp. & Prof's House on N. Univ.	(torn down)
1908	Dental Building	Donaldson & Meier
1908	Nichols Arboretum	J.C. Moninger
1908	Observatory Residence	
1908	Observatory Shops Addns.	
1908	Ward Helpers Res. #2	
1908	Ward Helpers Res. #4	
1909	Chemistry Building	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls
1909	Maternity Ward (Eye and Ear)	Jas. Marks

1910-1919

Date	Building	Architect
1910	Alumni Memorial Hall	Donaldson & Meier
1910	W. Engineering Bldg. Addns.	Kahn & Wilby
1911	Bakery Annex	B. & G.
1911	~ Medical Ward	Burned Down
1912	Athletic Admin. Bldg.	Smith, Hinchman, & Grylls
1912	Psychopathic Hosp. Addns.	Kahn & Wilby
1913	Hill Auditorium	Kahn & Wilby
1913	114 S. Forest Ave.	
1913	118 S. Forest Ave.	
1914	~ First Contagious Ward	(torn down) (First Laundry)
1914	Contagious Ward	B. & G.
1914	Interns' Home	
1914	Pigeon Loft	B. & G.
1914	Power House	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls
1914	Sub-Station	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls
1914	Storehouse - B. & G. Shops	B. & G.
1915	Martha Cook Res.	York & Sawyer
1915	Helen Newberry Res.	Kahn & Wilby
1915	Homeo. Hosp. & Prof's House (N. Univ. Ave.)	(torn down)
1915	Natural Science Bldg.	Albert Kahn
1915	239 Twelfth St.	Purchased by U of M
1915	1005 N. University Ave.	Purchased by U of M
1916	Hospital Fire Station	B. & G.
1916	Botanical Gardens	B. & G.
1916	Waterman Gym Addns.	B. & G.
1917	Laundry	B. & G.
1918	Conv. Hosp. Office Addns.	B. & G.
1918	Dermatology Ward	B. & G.

1918	~ Old Library	(torn down)
1918	Housekeeper (Hosp.)	
1918	S. Dept. (Shed in Rear)	
1919	1128 Catherine St.	Purchased by U of M
1919	~ Geodesy & Surveying	(torn down) (part of Hosp. 1907)
1919	Health Service	B. & G.
1919	Michigan Union	Pond & Pond

1920-1929

Date	Building	Architect
1920	Betsy Barbour Dorm.	Albert Kahn
1920	General Library.	Albert Kahn
1920	1121 E. Huron St.	
1920	President's Res. Addns.	
1921	Cheever House	Gift to U of M
1921	Chemical Storage	
1921	Newberry Hall (Built 1891)	Leased from S.C.A.
1921	Pemberton Welch Res.	B. & G.
1921	1020 E. Univ. Ave.	Purchased by U of M
1921	~ Civil Engineering Bldg.	(torn down)
1922	Botanical Gardens Addns.	B & G
1922	Cheever House Annex	Moved to this site
1922	East Hall (Built 1883)	Purchased by U of M
1922	Morris Hall	Purchased by U of M
1922	Storehouse Office Bldg.	B & G
1922	Storehouse & Shops Addns.	B & G
1922	~ West Hall	(torn down)
1923	Clements Library	Albert Kahn
1923	Convalescent Hosp. Office	
1923	Dental Bldg. Addns.	B & G
1923	Diet Kitchen & Connecting Corridors	
1923	E. Engineering Bldg.	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls
1923	~ Campus Heating Plant (torn down) (Fire Station)	
1923	University High School	Perkins, Fellows, Hamilton
1924	Angell Hall	Albert Kahn
1924	East Physics Bldg.	Albert Kahn
1924	Law Club	York & Sawyer
1924	Waterman Gym. Addns.	B & G
1924	Yost Field House	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls
1925	Hospital Animal House	B & G
1925	Contagious Ward Animal House	
1925	Couzens Hall	Albert Kahn
1925	East Medical Bldg.	Albert Kahn
1925	Power House Addns.	B & G
1925	University Hospital	Albert Kahn
1926	Alumnae Residence	
1926	Athletic Admin. Bldg. (Remodeled)	
1926	Laundry Additions	B & G
1926	Superintendent's Cottage	
1926	University Skating Rink	Purchased by U of M
1927	1209 E. Ann St.	
1927	100 S. Forest Ave. - Moved to this site	
1927	104 S. Forest Ave. - Moved to this site	
1927	108 S. Forest Ave. - Moved to this site	
1927	122 S. Forest Ave. - Moved to this site	
1927	~ Homeopathic Hospital - Burned (Medical Ward)	
1927	~ Homeopathic Admin. Bldg.	(torn down)
1927	1130 E. Huron St. - Moved to this site	
1927	Simpson Memorial Institute	Albert Kahn

1927	Univ. Hosp. Root Cellar Addn.	B & G
1927	Michigan Stadium	Osborn Eng. Co.
1928	Architectural Bldg.	E. Lorch & Assoc.
1928	200 S. Forest Ave.	
1928	202 S. Forest Ave.	
1928	204 S. Forest Ave.	
1928	Intramural Building	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls
1928	Storehouse Garage	B & G
1928	University Museums	Albert Kahn
1928	1218 E. Washington	
1928	Women's' Athletic Bldg.	Fry & Kasurin
1929	Botanical Gardens Addn.	B & G
1929	Michigan League	Pond & Pond
1929	Museums Animal House	B & G
1929	School of Music	Purchased by U of M
1929	X-Ray Film Storage	B & G

1930-1939

Date	Building	Architect
1930	Botanical Gardens Addn.	Dayton Greenhouse Co.
1930	Chemistry Court Addn.	B & G
1930	John P. Cook Dorm	York & Sawyer
1930	Elementary School	Malcolmson & Higginbotham
1930	Gen. Library Fan Rm. Addn.	B & G
1930	Michigan Union Addn.	Pond & Pond
1930	Mosher Jordan Hall	Malcolmson & Higginbotham
1930	Nat. Science Court Addns	B & G
1930	Speech Laboratory	Leased from Mich. Union
1930	Sub-Station Addn.	B & G
1931	Legal Research Library	York & Sawyer
1931	Univ. Hosp. Addn	Albert Kahn
1931	University Publications Bldg.	B & G
1931	Vertebrate Genetics Lab	B & G
1932	Student Publications Bldg.	Pond & Pond
1932	~ Dermatology Ward	(torn down)
1933	Fletcher Hall	Purchased by U of M
1933	Hutchins Hall	York & Sawyer
1933	President's Res. Addn	Albert Kahn
1934	E. Engineering Court	B & G
1934	Central Garage	B & G
1934	Hosp. Sub-Station (Elect.)	B & G
1934	Newberry Res. Sun Rm. Addn.	B & G
1935	Hosp. Machine Room	B & G
1935	Hosp. Storage	Albert Kahn
1936	Burton Memorial Tower	Albert Kahn
1936	Hosp. Penthouse (Elev.)	Albert Kahn
1936	1007 E. Huron St.	Purchased by U of M
1936	University Storage Bldg.	B & G
1936	X-Ray Addns (Hosp. Storage)	B & G
1937	Allen & Rumsey Dorms	Lane, Davenport & Meyer
1937	~ Automotive Lab. Partially Destroyed by fire	
1937	Health Service Addn.	B & G
1937	Lane Hall (Built 1917)	Purchased by U of M
1937	Michigan Union Addn.	Lane, Davenport & Meyer
1938	Rackham Graduate School	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls
1938	1027 E. Huron	Purchased by U of M
1938	Laundry Addition	B & G
1938	Neuropsychiatric Institute	Albert Kahn

1938	~ 239 Twelfth Street (torn down)	
1938	~ 1005 N. University Ave. (torn down)	
1939	Interns' Residence	Shreve, Anderson, & Walker
1939	Univ. Hosp. 9th Floor Addn.	Shreve, Anderson, & Walker
1939	Victor C. Vaughan House	Odell & Rowland
1939	West Quadrangle	Stewart Kingscott Co.

1940-1949

Date	Building	Architect
1940	Health Service	L. J. Sarvis
1940	Kellogg Institute	L.J. Sarvis
1940	East Quadrangle	Morrison & Gabler
1940	Stockwell Hall	C. Wm. Palmer
1940	~ Ward Helpers Res. #2 (torn down)	
1940	~ Ward Helpers Res. #4 (torn down)	
1941	Rackham Educ. Memorial (Detroit)	Harley & Ellington
1942	Public Health Bldg.	L. J. Sarvis
1943	Auto. Lab. Addn.	B & G
1943	ROTC Addn.	B & G
1943	ROTC Headquarters	Purchased by U of M
1944	Pigeon Loft - Partially (torn down)	
1944	Storehouse Garage Addns.	B & G
1945	Henderson House (built 1892)	purchased by UM
1946	University Terrace Apartments - demolished 1996	Charles Noble
1947	Fuller Street Warehouse & Fuller Street Storage - demolished 1959	
1947	Temporary Classroom Building - demolished 1967	Federal Works Agency
1947	Veterans Readjustment Center - demolished ? 1970s	Kasurin & Kasurin
1947	Cheever House, 730 Haven St. - demolished? 1970s	purchased by UM
1948	1014 Fuller (built 1914)	purchased by UM
1948	Quonset Huts (3) - removed 1965	UM Plant Department
1948	Jefferson Apartments - demolished 1964	purchased by UM
1948	Food Service Building (now Neuroscience)	L.C. Kingscott
1948	Administration Building (now LS&A)	Harley Ellington Day
1948	Business Administration (Davidson Hall)	Black & Black
1949	Alice C. Lloyd Hall	Clair W. Ditchy

1950-1959

Date	Building	Architect
1950	Maternity Hospital (Women's Hospital)	Lewis Sarvis
1950	Metallurgical Research Building	demolished 1969
1950	University Golf Club House	Douglas Loree
1950	Ray Fisher Baseball Stadium	Osborn Engineering
1950	Gordon Hall, Dexter (built 1843) - acquired by UM thru gift	Calvin Fillmore
1950	Inglis House (built 1927)	acquired by UM as gift, Lilburn L. Woodworth
1951	Madelon Pound House (built 1898) purchased by UM	R. T. Mewberry
1951	Wines Field Buildings purchased	all demolished in 1950s
1951	Elbel Field (formerly Wines Field) Locker Building	
1951	820 E. Washington - purchased by UM	demolished 1959

1951	South Quadrangle	Andrew Morison
1952	Mason Hall	Smith Hinchman & Grylls
1952	Haven Hall	Smith Hinchman & Grylls
1952	Angell Hall Auditoriums	Smith Hinchman & Grylls
1953	North Campus Grounds Storage Building	
1953	Geddes House - demolished 1953	purchased by UM
1953	Outpatient Clinic (now Med Inn)	Giffels & Vallet with Skidmore Owings Merrill
1953	Mortimer E. Cooley Memorial Building	Cornelius Gabler
1954	Kresge Medical Research I (Kresge Medical Library) - demolished 2010	Giffels & Vallet with Skidmore Owings Merrill
1954	Margaret Bell Pool	Black & Black with Alden B. Dow
1954	Alice Crocker Lloyd Radiation Therapy Center	Black & Black
1954	Central Service & Stack Building (now Center for Display Technology & Manufacturing)	Albert Kahn Associates
1955	Children's Psychiatric Hospital - demolished 1992	Swanson Associates
1955	Michigan Phoenix Memorial Lab & Greenhouse	Cornelius Gabler
1955	Ford Nuclear Reactor	Smith Hinchman & Grylls
1955	Architecture & Design Experimental Building (Unistrut) - demolished ?1970s	School of Architecture
1955	Kresge Medical Research III - demolished 2010	Giffels & Vallet with Skidmore Owings Merrill
1955	University Press (now News & Information Services Building)	D.D. Loree
1955	East Hospital Switching Station	Cummins & Barnard
1955	Lay Automotive Lab	Giffels & Vallet
1955	Automotive Engineering Lab Fuel Mixing Building	Colvin Robinson Wright
1955	Aeronautical Engineering Lab - Wind Tunnel Lab	Colvin Robinson Wright
1955	Aeronautical Engineering Lab - Propulsion Lab	Colvin Robinson Wright
1955	Aeronautical Engineering Lab - Pumping Station	Colvin Robinson Wright
1955	Aeronautical Engineering Power Plant	Colvin Robinson Wright
1955	Northwood Apartments, Group I	L. Y. Hellmuth
1955	Athletic Administration Building (Weidenbach Hall)	Giffels & Vallet
1956	Matt Mann Pool (now Keen Arena and Matt Mann Pool name transferred to Canham Natatorium)	Giffels & Vallet
1956	Physical Properties Building (built 1920)	purchased by UM
1956	Hoover Ave. Buildings A, B & C & Heating Plant (built 1929)	purchased by UM
1956	Architect's Annex (built 1929)	purchased by UM
1956	Learning & Reading Skills Center, 1610 Washtenaw (built 1911)	purchased by UM, sold 1997
1956	Mental Health Research Annex, 1137 E. Ann (built 1932)	purchased by UM - demolished 1996
1957	Printing Service & Warehouse Building (now Advanced Technology Lab)	D.D. Loree
1957	Student Activities Building	Swanson Associates
1957	Undergraduate Library (Shapiro)	Albert Kahn Associates
1957	Church Street Parking Structure	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach
1957	North Campus Switch Station	Colvin Robinson

1957	Northwood Apartments, Group II	Yamasaki & Leinweber
1957	Matthaei Botanical Gardens land & two barns	acquired by UM through gift
1957	Henry S. Frieze Building (built 1905) - purchased by UM	Malcomson & Higginbotham
1958	Fairlane, Henry Ford Estate in Dearborn (built 1916) - acquired by UM thru gift	William H. Van Tine
1958	Fluids Engineering Lab I (G. G. Brown Lab)	Giffels & Vallet
1958	Hospital Food Service- large addition to Old Main Hospital; demolished 1989	Black & Black
1958	Hospital Chapel - addition to Old Main Hospital; demolished 1989	James H. Livingston
1958	Mary B. Markley Hall	Harley Ellington Day
1958	Medical Science Unit I (Medical School)	Giffels & Vallet with Holabird & Root
1958	Northwood Apartments, Group III	Yamasaki & Leinweber
1959	Catherine Street Parking Structure	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach
1959	Civil Defense & Disaster Training Center (now Fire Service Instruction & Research Center)	Lane & Livingston
1959	Fire Service Instruction & Research Training Tower	Lane & Livingston
1959	Fire Service Instruction & Research Garage & Storage	Lane & Livingston
1959	Fire Service Instruction Training House	Lane & Livingston

1960-1969

Date	Building	Architect
1960	Pharmacy Research Building (College of Pharmacy)	Bennett & Straight
1960	Mental Health Research Institute	Swanson & Associates
1960	1019 Ferdon (built 1930)	purchased by UM
1960-78	Series of structures at Matthaei Botanical Gardens	Alden B. Dow (most)
1961	Aeronautical Engineering Lab - Plasma Research	Colvin Robinson Wright
1962	Cyclotron Building (now Naval Architecture & Marine Engineering Building)	Giffels & Rossetti
1962	Peter Dye (golf course)	
1962	300 Oakway G & H (2 buildings)	purchased by UM
1962	280 Oakway	purchased by UM
1962	Thayer Street Parking Structure	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach
1962	Matthaei House, Radrick Farms (built 1940) - acquired by UM thru gift	Lilburn L. Woodworth
1963	Argus I, II & III (built 1880s) - purchased by UM	Argus I & III later sold
1963	Thompson Street Parking Structure	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach
1963	Kresge Hearing Research Institute	Holabird & Root
1963	Research Activities Building; demolished c. 1989 (a portion was absorbed into FXB)	Eberle M. Smith Associates
1963	Institute of Science & Technology	Smith Hinchman & Grylls
1963	Earl V. Moore School of Music	Eero Saarinen
1963	Research Administration (now called Industrial & Operations Engineering)	Swanson Associates
1963	Physics & Astronomy Building (Dennison)	Albert Kahn Associates
1963	Data Processing Center (now Administrative Services Building)	Charles W. Lane
1963	Animal Research Facility	Kenneth C. Black

1964	East Hospital Mechanical Building	
1964	Kresge Medical Research II (Kresge medical complex buidings, demolition tentatively set for Fall 2009.)	Holabird & Root
1963	Oxford Houses	Stickel, Moody & Associates
1964	Lawrence D. Buhl Research Center for Human Genetics	Holabird & Root
1964	631 Oxford (built 1918)	purchased by UM
1964	1000 Cedar Bend Dr.	purchased by UM
1965	1010 Cedar Bend Dr.	purchased by UM
1965	1736 Broadway	purchased by UM
1965	240 Oakway purchased by UM	
1965	Perry Building (built 1902, renovated 2002, 2006) - purchased by UM	William A. Otis
1965	Space Research Building (NASA)	Architects Collective
1965	North Campus Plant Service Building	Jickling & Lyman
1965	North Campus Commons (Pierpont)	Swanson Associates
1965	Institute for Social Research	Alden B. Dow
1965	Central Campus Switching Station SE	
1966	1322 Wilmot (built 1919)	purchased by UM
1966	Observatory Lodge (built 1930)	purchased by UM
1966	Cedar Bend Houses I; later renamed Vera Baits I Housing	Swanson Associates
1967	Cedar Bend Houses II; later renamed Vera Baits II Housing	Swanson Associates
1967	1021 E. Huron (built 1893)	purchased by UM
1967	Parkview Medical Center purchased; originally built ?-	
1967	Chrysler Center for Continuing Engineering Education	Swanson Associates
1967	North Campus Storage Building	UM Engineering Services
1968	Administration Building (Fleming)	Alden B. Dow
1968	East Medical Center Parking Structure (Simpson Circle)	K.C. Black Associates
1968	Washington Street Parking Structure (renamed Fletcher)	Smith Hinchman & Grylls
1968	Events Building (Crisler Arena)	K.C. Black & C.L. Dworsky
1968	Ferry Field Pump House	
1968	Bursley Hall	Swanson Associates
1969	Medical Science Unit II (Medical School)	Holabird & Root
1969	C. S. Mott Children's Hospital	Albert Kahn Associates
1969	Highway Safety Research Institute (UMTRI)	Harley Ellington with Cowin & Stirton
1969	U. Hospital Ambulatory Care Service Trailer	purchased for site
1969	Food Stores	Cunningham & Limp
1969	Towsley Center for Continuing Medical Education	Alden B. Dow
1969	Laundry Building	Cunningham & Limp
1969	Northwood IV Apartments	Hellmuth & Obata
1969	721 S. State (built 1880s)	purchased by UM

1969	1015 E. Huron (built 1906) - acquired by UM thru property exchange	Spier & Rohns
1969	Transportation Services Building (built 1964)	purchased by UM

1970-1979

Date	Building	Architect
1970	109 E. Madison (built 1883)	purchased by UM
1970	South Stacks addition to Hatcher Graduate Library	Albert Kahn Associates
1970	Upjohn Center for Clinical Pharmacology	Holabird & Root
1970	Hill Street Parking Structure	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach
1970	Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity	Robert C. Metcalf
1971	Computing Center	Tarapata, MacMahon & Paulson
1971	Thomas Francis Jr. Public Health II	Albert Kahn Associates
1971	Sports Service Building - demolished c. 1989	Colvin, Wright & Robinson
1971	Dental School	Smith Hinchman & Grylls
1971	Power Center for the Performing Arts	Roche & Dinkeloo
1972	Aerospace Engineering (now Engineering Programs Building)	Cunningham & Limp
1972	Northwood V Apartments	Hellmuth & Obata with NcNamee, Porter & Seeley
1972	Business Administration Assembly Hall	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach
1972	Holden Perinatal Research Lab	K.C. Black
1972	Undergraduate Classroom & Office Building (Modern Languages Building)	Albert Kahn Associates
1972	Trotter House, 1443 Washtenaw (built 1924) (purchased by UM)	J. J. Albert Rousseau
1972	Frederick Stearns Building (built 1955)	purchased by UM
1972	Kalmbach Management Center, 1735 Washtenaw (built 1960)	purchased by UM, later sold
1973	Institute of Science & Technology - South Addition	
1973	Bentley Historical Library	Jickling & Lyman
1973	William D. Revelli Band Rehearsal Hall	Cunningham & Limp
1973	Athletic Campus Switch Station	
1974	Track and Tennis (now Indoor Track Building)	Colvin Robnison
1974	Art & Architecture Building	Swanson Associates
1974	Plant Service Building	UM Engineering Services
1974	Riverview Psychiatric Services (built 1958) purchased by UM	
1974	University Hospital Education Center (built 1965)	purchased by UM
1975	2460 Glazier Way	purchased by UM
1975	Chemical Stores	Cunnigham & Limp
1975	Environmental & Water Research Engineering Building	Swanson Associates
1975	Mail Service Building	purchased by UM
1976	Finance & Personnel Building (now Medical Professional Building)	Winebrenner & Ebejer
1976	Scott & Amy Prudden Turner Memorial Clinic (Turner Geriatric)	Warren Holmes Co. with K.C. Black
1976	North Campus Recreation Building	Colvin, Robinson
1976	William A. Paton Center for Accounting Education & Research	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach
1977	Central Campus Recreation Building	Alden Dow
1977	Dance Building	Alden Dow
1977	St. Joe Mercy Hospital Building (300 N. Ingalls)	purchased by UM
1977	400 N. Ingalls (built 1940)	purchased by UM
1977	300/400 North Ingalls Boilerhouse (built 1955)	purchased by UM
1977	Buhr Building (built 1952)	purchased by UM

1978	North Campus Housing Service Building	UM Engineering Services
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1980-1989

Date	Building	Architect
1980	A. Alfred Taubman Medical Library	Jickling Lyman Powell
1980	Gerald R. Ford Library	Jickling Lyman Powell
1981	Bennie Oosterbaan Field House	UM Engineering Services
1981	Mitchell Field Building	
1981	Towsley Child Care Center, 710-716 S. Forest	acquired by UM thru gift
1981	330 Oakway (built 1941)	purchased by UM
1982	Herbert H. Dow Building	Dow Associates
1983	Alumni Center	Hugh Newell Jacobsen
1983	Salt Storage Building	UM Engineering Services
1983	Medical Campus Switch Station SE	
1983	Auxiliary Services Buildings 1, 2, 3 & 4	purchased by UM
1984	Ferry Field Storage Shed	
1984	1304 Gardner	purchased by UM
1984	501 Glen	purchased by UM
1984	Medical Center Drive Parking Structure	Albert Kahn Associates
1985	Telecommunications Building I	
1985	Kellogg Eye Center	William Kessler & Associates
1985	Kresge Business Administration Library	Luckenbach/Ziegelman
1985	Computer & Executive Education Building	Luckenbach/Ziegelman
1985	Business Administration Executive Dorm	Luckenbach/Ziegelman
1985	431 Glen (built 1964) purchased by UM	
1986	1014 Cornwell (built 1894)	purchased by UM
1986	1011 Cornwell (built 1951)	purchased by UM
1986	Modular Office Building (now Computing Center Annex)	UM Engineering Services
1986	University Hospital	Albert Kahn Associates
1986	A. Alfred Taubman Health Care Center	TMP Associates
1986	Medical Science Research Building I	Jickling Lyman Powell
1986	Electrical Engineering & Computer Sciences	Smith Hinchman & Grylls
1987	Glen Avenue Parking Structure	Luckenbach/Ziegelman
1987	Institute of Continuing Legal Education	Hobbs + Black
1987	Plant Storage Buildings 1, 2 & 3	
1988	Cancer Center trailer purchased for site	
1988	Ambulatory Care Administration trailer purchased for site	
1988	Forest Switching Station	Cummins & Barnard
1988	Donald B. Canham Natatorium	Hobbs + Black
1988	511 Glen	purchased by UM
1989	Willard Dow Lab - large addition to Chemistry Building	Harley Ellington Pierce Yee
1989	Medical Science Research Building II	Jickling Lyman Powell

1990-1999

Date	Building	Architect
1990	Maternal & Child Health Care Center	TMP Associates
1990	North Campus Ground Services Facility	
1990	Glenn E. Schembechler Hall	Gunnar Birkerts & Assoc.
1991	Child Care Center	Corporate Design Group
1991	North Campus Fuel Facility	
1991	North Campus Microwave Tower	
1991	North Campus Family Housing Community Center	Sims-Varner
1991	Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Aerospace Engineering	Smith Hinchman & Grylls
1991	1035 Wall Street (built 1967)	purchased by UM

1992	Mike & Mary Wallace House, 620 Oxford (built 1909)	acquired by UM thru gift
1992	Associated Springs building (built 1978)	purchased by UM (now Campus Safety Services Building)
1992	Wolverine Tower (built 1973), purchased by UM	Rossetti Associates
1994	Eisenhower Corporate Park West	purchased by UM
1995	Burnham House, 947 Wall St. (built 1837)	purchased by UM, moved to Arb 1998
1995	Briarwood Medical Group - 5 buildings purchased by UM	Bowers & Rein
1995	Randall Lab - major addition	Luckenbach/Ziegelman
1995	Shapiro Library Major Remodeling and Addition	Albert Kahn Associates
1995	Medical Science Research Building III	Jickling Lyman Powell
1996	733 S. State (built 1919)	purchased by UM & demolished
1996	Tisch Hall (Angell-Haven Connector)	Albert Kahn Associates
1996	Integrated Technology Instruction Center (Media Union)	Albert Kahn Associates
1996	Robert H. Lurie Engineering Center	Hobbs + Black with Moore/Andersson
1996	Huetwell Visitors Center - major addition to & remodeling of Student Activities Building	Fry & Partners
1996	North Entrance Parking Structure, Medical Center	TMP Associates
1997	Cancer & Geriatrics Center	TMP Associates
1997	Women's Softball Facility	UM Facilities Plan & Design
1996	Robert H. & Ann Lurie Tower	Hobbs + Black with Moore/Andersson
1996	Tisch Tennis Center	Osler
1996	Primary Care Facility, East Campus	Albert Kahn Associates
1996	939 Wall St.	purchased by UM & building demolished
1996	South Ferry Field Sports Service building	UM Facilities Planning & Design
1996	Briarwood Family Practice - purchased by UM	Bowers & Rein
1996	Briarwood Radiology - purchased by UM 1996	Bowers & Rein
1997	School of Social Work	Sims-Varner
1999	Sam Wyly Hall	Luckenbach/Ziegelman
1999	Industrial Technology Institute	purchased by UM (already owned land)

2000-2009

Date	Building	Architect
2000	Burton Memorial Tower Renovation	Quinn Evans Architects
2001	Yost Ice Arena Seating Addition	Rossetti Architects Inc.
2002	Buhl and Medical Science Unit II - Renovations Phase II	Jickling Lyman & Powell Assoc. Inc.
2002	Carl Gerstacker Building	Jickling, Lyman and Powell Associates, Inc.
2002	Perry Building Renovation Project	Einhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture and Engineering, PC
2003	Mason Hall and Haven Hall Addition and Renovation	Einhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture and Engineering, PC
2003	Samuel T. Dana Building--School of Natural Resources and Environment renovation	Quinn Evans Architects
2003	Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies	SmithGroup Inc

	Building	
2003	West Hall Renovation	Albert Kahn Associates
2004	Hill Auditorium Renovation	Albert Kahn Associates, Inc., Project Architects & Engineers; Quinn Evans/Architects, Historic Preservation Architects
2005	Biomedical Science Research Building	Polshek Partnership Architects
2005	Junge Family Champions Center	Rossetti Associates
2005	Medical Science Unit I Cyclotron Relocation/Addition	Lord, Aeck & Sargent, Inc.
2005	Stephen M. Ross Academic Center	Jickling Lyman Powell Inc.
2005	Undergraduate Science Building	Smith Group and Venturi, Scott, Brown & Associates, Inc.
2005	Palmer Commons Building	Smith Group and Venturi, Scott, Brown & Associates, Inc.
2005	Life Sciences Institute	Smith Group and Venturi, Scott, Brown & Associates, Inc.
2006	Joan and Sanford Weill Hall, Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy	Robert A.M. Stern Architects
2006	Biomedical Engineering Project - Ann and Robert H Lurie Biomedical Engineering Building Laboratory Addition and Renovation	
2006	Literature, Science and the Arts Building Renovation Project	Smith Group
2006	http://www.umaec.umich.edu/projects/completed-projects/ann-street-parking-structure/	Walker Parking Consultants
2006	Perry Building Addition	Einhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture and Engineering, PC
2006	Computer Science and Engineering Building	Diamond and Schmitt Architects
2006	Rachel Upjohn Building: Ambulatory Psychiatry and Depression Center	Albert Kahn Associates
2006	East Ann Arbor Ambulatory Surgery and Medical Procedures Center	Albert Kahn Associates
2006	202 South Thayer Building	Diamond and Schmitt Architects
2006	School of Public Health Buildings Addition and Renovation	Centerbrook Architects & Planners; Gilsanz Murray Steficek; Midwestern Consulting; SEI Companies
2007	Observatory Lodge Renovation	Einhorn Yaffee Prescott
2007	University of Michigan Health System's Cardiovascular Center	Shepley Bulfinch Richardson & Abbott
2007	Solid-State Electronics Lab Addition and Renovation	SmithGroup Inc.
2008	Kelsey Museum Renovation & Addition	Hammond Beeby Rupert Ainge
2008	Mosher Jordan Renovation and New Dining Center	Goody Clancy &

		Associates
2008	Alumni Field Renovations and Addition/	Miller Hull Partnership, LLP
2008	Ray Fisher Baseball Stadium Renovation	HOK Sport + Venue + Event, Inc
2008	Charles R. Walgreen, Jr. Drama Center and Stamps Auditorium	Kuwabara Payne McKenna and Blumberg Architects
2008	Stephen M. Ross School of Business Facilities Enhancement	Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates
2008	University of Michigan Museum of Art renovation	Allied Works Architecture Inc.
2008	Medical Science Units I and II Renovations	Lord Aeck & Sargent Incorporated
2008	Student Activities Building Renovation	Gensler Architecture, Design & Planning Worldwide
2009	North Campus Research Complex	purchased from Pfizer
2009	Michigan Wrestling Center	Jickling Lyman Powell Associates Inc.
2009	Stockwell Hall Renovation	Goody Clancy & Associates, Integrated Design Solutions
2009	Towsley Center for Children Replacement Facility	Integrated Design Solutions, LLC
2009	Al Glick Field House	Jickling Lyman Powell Associates, Inc.

2010-[ONGOING]

Date	Building	Architect
2010	Michigan Stadium Renovation and Expansion Project	HNTB Architecture
2010	Intercollegiate Soccer Stadium	Jickling Lyman Powell Associates Inc.
2010	North Quad	Einhorn Yaffee Prescott; Robert A.M. Stern Architects
2010	Brehm Tower Project (formerly Eye Center)	TSA of Massachusetts LLP
2011	C.S. Mott Children's and Women's Hospitals	HKS Architects, P.C.
2010	Kresge Complex Demolition	Smithgroup Incorporated
2010	Thompson Street Parking Structure Addition	Carl Walker Inc.
2011	C. S. Mott Children's and Women's Hospitals Replacement Project Shell Space Completion Project	HKS Architects, P.C.
2011	Couzens Hall Renovation	Integrated Design Solutions; Hanbury Evans Wright Vlattas
2011	Crisler Arena Renovation	MP Architecture and Sink Combs Dethlefs
2011	Crisler Arena, Michigan Stadium, and Yost Ice Arena Scoreboard Replacement	Wrightson, Johnson, Haddon & Williams, Inc.
2011	Engineering Programs Building Addition	Integrated Design Solutions, LLC
2011	Engineering Programs Building Addition	Integrated Design Solutions, LLC
2011	Law School Academic Building and Hutchins Hall Law School Commons Addition	Hartman-Cox in association with Integrated Design Solutions,
2011	North Campus Chiller Plant Expansion	S3 Architecture

2011	Player Development Center for Intercollegiate Basketball	Jickling Lyman Powell Associates
2011	University Hospital Central Sterile Supply Expansion	Hobbs & Black Associates Incorporated
2011	Wolverine Tower Renovations for Business and Finance	AEC - Architecture & Engineering
2012	Alice Crocker Lloyd Hall Renovation	Integrated Design Solutions, LLC
2012	North Campus Research Complex Building 16 Renovation for Health Services Research	Smithgroup Inc.
2012	Yost Ice Arena Seating Replacement and Fan Amenities Improvement	Rossetti Architecture Inc.
2013	Angell Hall Courtyard Computing Site and Classroom Renovation	AEC Architecture & Engineering
2013	Crisler Arena Expansion	TMP Architecture, in association with Sink Combs Dethlefs
2013	East Quadrangle Renovation	Integrated Design Solutions
2013	Hutchins Hall and William W. Cook Legal Research Library Law School Renovation Phase II	SmithGroup JJr
2013	The Lawyers' Club Building and John P. Cook Building Renovation	Hartman-Cox Architects in association with SmithGroup JJr
2013	Michigan Memorial Phoenix Laboratory Renovation	Lord Aech & Sargent Incorporated
2013	Parkview Medical Center and Scott and Amy Prudden Turner Memorial Clinic Building Demolition Project	Smith Group
2013	UMHCC Taubman A. Alfred Health Care Center Internal Medicine Renovation	Niagra Murano LLC
2013	Vera B. Baits Houses II Renewal	AEC - Architecture & Engineering, Fishbeck, Thompson, Carr & Huber, Inc.
2014	George Granger Brown Memorial Laboratories Mechanical Engineering Addition	Integrated Design Solutions, LLC
2014	Central Power Plant Feed Water System Deaerator Upgrade	Burns & McDonnell
2014	Institute for Social Research Addition	Lord Aeck & Sargent Incorporated
2014	New Field Hockey Team Center New Field Hockey Stadium and Ocker Field Improvements	Integrated Architecture
2014	Pierpont Commons Cafe Renovation	SHW Group LLC
2014	Glenn E. Schembechler Hall Entrance and Museum Renovation	Integrated Architecture
2014	Donald R. Shepherd Softball Center	Integrated Architecture
2014	South Quad Renovation	SmithGroup JJR
2014	Wall Street East Parking Structure	Walker Parking Consultants and the Stecker Labau Arneill McManus Collaborative
2014	West Hall Renovation for the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts	Quinn Evans Architects

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The Making of University of Michigan History

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, POST-WAR CONSTRUCTION BOOM...



The first fruits of a post-war building boom came on-line in 1948/49. The \$2.45 million dollar Administration Building consolidated central administrative and student services offices previously scattered in eight buildings and also provided a home for the university's new radio station, WUOM. A \$2.7 million Business Administration Building and a \$2.6 million expansion of the Chemistry and Pharmacy Building provided badly needed classroom space. In the second sub-basement of Randall Laboratory the 300-million electron volt synchrotron began smashing atoms for Professors David Dennison and H.R. Crane.

Photo Source: Administration Building, ca. 1949, later the LS&A Building; University of Michigan Photographs Vertical File, UBImus D13 (227)

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Alumni Memorial Hall

- Built during 1908-1910.
- Architect: Donaldson and Meier, Detroit, Michigan.
- General Contractor: Koch Brothers, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Cost to build: \$190,000.00.
- Net floor area: 26,926 sq. ft.
- Two stories with basement; walls of brick faced with cut stone.
- Opened officially with an art exhibition sponsored by Charles L. Freer and featuring works from his collection of Oriental and American art works, now a part of the Freer Gallery, Washington, D.C..



[\[View more images of Alumni Memorial Hall\]](#)

The idea of an alumni memorial hall on the campus originated from a desire to honor those University men who had fallen in the Civil War. The project began in 1864, and a great deal of funds were, in fact, secured, but within a few years the matter seems to have been dropped.

Not until June 17, 1903, was the subject revived, when William N. Brown proposed for discussion the building of a University alumni hall. A committee was appointed, consisting of William N. Brown, Andrew C. McLaughlin, and Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, with Professor M. L. D'Ooge as chairman. In 1904, however, Judge Claudius B. Grant appeared as the chairman, and under his direction the committee secured from the Regents the promise of a site at the southwest corner of the campus, and the assurance that the University would take over the maintenance of such a building, if erected. In addition, subscriptions in the amount of \$18,000 were received. It was thereupon voted to undertake the project. The Alumni Association was then a well-organized, united body, representing the entire University, and its efforts culminated finally in the construction Alumni Memorial Hall on the corner of South University Avenue and State Street.

Much difficulty was experienced in determining just what the function of such a building should be. As early as 1897 the University Librarian, Raymond C. Davis, had complained about the crowded condition of the Library Building, caused by the fact that the University's art collections were housed there. He suggested that the alumni provide a building, to be known as "Alumni Hall," which would furnish not only the necessary art gallery, but also quarters for the Graduate School.

The Alumni Memorial Committee of 1904, however, thought in terms of a memorial. The building was intended to provide a room containing "the names by classes of all who have served in the wars of their country, either in the naval or military departments, perpetuated in marble or bronze" (Mich. Alum., 1903-1904, p. 221). The building was also to serve as a meeting place for alumni and former students.

In 1905 the Regents appointed a committee to co-operate with the Memorial Committee. Plans for a building "direct simple, and dignified," to cost unfurnished, about \$175,000, were submitted by the architects, Donaldson and Meier, of Detroit. This plan, which made provision for use of the building as an art gallery, was accepted.

In June, 1907, the Regents appropriated the sum of \$50,000 toward the project, with the understanding that the alumni would contribute \$132,000. The building was to house the University's art collections, thus providing much needed relief for the Library.

The contract was given to Koch Brothers, of Ann Arbor, in September, 1907. The cornerstone was laid by Judge Grant in June, 1908. The building was completed in 1910 and dedicated with appropriate exercises held in University Hall on May 11. It was officially presented to the University by Judge Grant and was received for the University by Regent Walter H. Sawyer. Alumni Memorial Hall is an impressive

stone building marked by a flight of steps leading up to four great classical pillars at the front. Great bronze doors open directly into the main lobby and statuary hall. There are also two side entrances. The building is approximately 115 by 150 feet, with 41,025 square feet of floor space and was completed and furnished at a cost of \$195,885.29.

Four of its rooms were named for the four largest donors, as follows: the large main gallery for Ezra Rust, the south upper gallery for Dexter M. Ferry, the north upper gallery for Simon T. Murphy, and the lower north front room for Arthur Hill. The south front room was called the Alumni Room.

A number of gifts were received for the new building. Three members of the Memorial Committee, Burton, Walker, and Hill, gave, respectively, furniture, rugs, and a life-size bronze bas-relief portrait of the first President, Henry Philip Tappan. Hill also gave \$5,000 for a similar likeness of President Emeritus Angell. Both were the work of the distinguished sculptor, Karl Bitter.

The uses to which Alumni Memorial Hall has been put in succeeding years have followed in general the intentions of the Memorial Committee. It houses the headquarters of the Alumni Association and the Michigan Alumnus and contains the Museum of Art and the Alumni Catalog Office. Its social function was, in the course of time, reduced to the use of a large room in the basement for the University Club, a faculty organization which later moved to quarters in the Union.

(From Encyclopedic Survey)

Sources:

- University of Michigan Buildings; compiled by the Buildings and Grounds Department, University of Michigan, 1923 (courtesy of the Bentley Historical Library)
- The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Anatomical Laboratory

- Authorized in 1887, construction completed in 1889.
- Total cost of building and furnishings: \$7,958.63.
- Architect: Gordon W. Lloyd, of Detroit.
- Contractor: William Biggs.
- Size of building: 35 x 50 ft.
- Two story brick building with stone trim.
- Removed in 1903.



[\[View more images of the Anatomical Laboratory\]](#)

Beginning with Dr. Moses Gunn, who became Professor of Anatomy at the University of Michigan in 1849, the demand for better facilities for the study of anatomy steadily increased. The construction of one of the first buildings devoted to the study of anatomy in the country was authorized by the Regents in 1887 and completed in 1889. The building stood on the eastern edge of the central campus, directly south of the Old Medical Building.

President Angell noted at a Regents meeting in October, 1887, that the building would have to be paid for out of the general fund, since the legislature had failed to appropriate funding for its construction. Further, he highlighted the "the great incidental advantage of securing improved sanitary conditions for the medical building by the removal from it of all the work of dissection." A belated legislative appropriation in 1889 defrayed the \$7,958.63 cost of the building.

The architect was Gordon W. Lloyd, of Detroit, and the contractor the construction was William Biggs. The work was completed at the same time as that on the new Boiler House, built next to the Anatomical Laboratory to the west. The size of the Laboratory building was 35 x 50 feet, with a laboratory room on the second floor and a small dissecting room and washrooms on the first. It was constructed of brick, with stone trim.

In 1903, after the completion of the West Medical Building (now the Dana Building), all work in anatomy was transferred there and the Anatomical Laboratory was torn down.

The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Animal House

- Architect: University Building and Grounds
- Contractor: University Building and Grounds
- Cost: \$3,547.82
- Used for the University Museums' display of animals.
- Built in 1929

The Animal House is situated between the two wings of the main University Museums building. A convenient arrangement of out-of-door cages is connected with individual shelters within a small central brick building. Surrounded by a narrow moat and guard rail, this structure houses a collection of Michigan mammals that attracts both adult and juvenile visitors. An adjacent Reptile Pit is for the display of living frogs, turtles, and snakes.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Angell Hall

- Building completed in 1924
- Designed by Albert Kahn of Detroit
- Contractor: U.M. Buildings and Grounds Department
- Cost: \$1,077,000
- Net Floor Space: 152,000 square ft.



[\[View more images of Angell Hall\]](#)

Angell Hall was the cornerstone of the building program inaugurated by President Burton in 1920. Old University Hall could no longer house the growing College of Literature, Science and Arts. Due to overcrowding, classes were held in several other buildings, some classes were simply cancelled, and several classrooms were partitioned. Since College was central to the University's administrative and educational functions, the new building was conceived of as the central building on campus. President Burton said, "It [should] be beautiful, dignified, and commanding. It [should] help give unity and form to the entire campus." To match the appearance of surrounding structures, such as Hill Auditorium, Alumni Memorial Hall, and the Clements Library, planners of the building chose a classic design.

Albert Kahn designed the structure, which extended 480 feet along State Street. The entrance portico followed a classical model, with eight huge Doric columns surmounting a wide esplanade of steps. Several sculptures and mottos carved above the main door and the columns symbolize educational values. With four floors and 152,000 square feet of space, the building originally housed numerous classrooms and offices, and the Dean of LSA. For several years, the President and other officers also occupied offices in Angell Hall.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Architecture Building

- Built between October, 1926 and June, 1928.
- Architect: Emil Lorch and Associates.
- General Contractor: Weber Construction Company of Bay City.
- Cost to build: \$515,106.
- Net floor area: 76,223 sq. ft.
- Four stories with no basement and a brick exterior with a slate roof.
- Designed by the head of the architecture department, Prof. Emil Lorch.
- Fragments of architecture surround the garden of the building and are placed against its walls.



[\[View more images of the Architecture Building\]](#)

For twenty-one years after a curriculum was re-established in architecture in 1906 instruction was carried on in accommodations provided in the West Engineering Building. An office for Professor Emil Lorch, head of the department, one large office for the staff, and adjacent drafting rooms for students were on the second floor of the west wing. The beginnings of the Architecture Library were maintained in the Engineering Library on the second floor. The classes in freehand drawing and projection drawing met in the single large skylighted room on the fourth floor at the north end of the north wing, quite remote from the main quarters of the school. Lecture courses for architecture were included each semester in the scheduled assignment of classrooms in the Engineering Building. The East Engineering Building had not as yet been built.

In the early 1920's, with the postwar increase in enrollment, the need for a separate and sizable building became obvious. Following the recommendations of Professor Lorch, the Regents in 1924 passed a resolution approving a request to the legislature for an appropriation of \$400,000 for an architecture building.

As a result of the University's request, the legislature in 1925 appropriated \$400,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of a building for architecture "in accordance with plans and specifications as prepared by Emil Lorch and Associates and as approved by George D. Mason." Mason, long an outstanding architect in Detroit, had led the campaign for the building. The contract was awarded to the Weber Construction Company of Bay City and construction was begun on October 1, 1926.

The site chosen was the south half of the block bounded on the north by South University Avenue, on the west by Tappan Street, on the south by Monroe Street, and on the east by Haven Avenue. The north half of the stated block was occupied by the Martha Cook Building and its extensive and well planted grounds. It was assumed by the architects that the main entrance of the new building would be on Haven Avenue. Although the property was then considered by some observers to be remote, it was faced on three sides by University buildings. The site of the Architecture Building was purchased from private owners at a cost of \$137,717.50. The department moved into its new quarters in September, 1927. At that time the building was usable, but construction was not completed until June, 1928. When completed the building with its equipment was valued at \$515,106.

The Architecture Building is L-type in plan along the east and north sides of the property, the projected plan for long-time development being that of a quadrangle, with wings on the west and south sides to be added eventually. The wing running north and south is 168 feet long and that running east and west is 111 feet long. The building has 76,223 square feet of floor space.

The structure is without basement, and each of the wings is four stories in height. The tower is the main vertical circulation, supplemented by the south stairway on Monroe Street. Externally, the wall surface material is brick, and the sloping roofs are slate. Although

the structural frame is mainly of steel, there are many piers and modulated wall surfaces so that the general effect is to some extent monumental. The north side of the wing running east and west is largely of glass, providing light for the large drafting rooms on the lower three floors. At the fourth-floor level and for the fifth-floor studio these large windows are arched.

In the early years after the building was occupied, the open site space comprising the entire southwest area of the block was developed as a formal garden, with a sunken square in the center focused on a central column. Flagged walks and rows of clipped evergreen hedges outlined this space. Through the efforts of Professor Lorch and friends of the school a number of fragments of architecture were purchased or donated and appropriately placed on the axes of the garden about the sunken court, or against the walls of the main building. Those of particular interest are fragments of American buildings illustrating by example the range and sequence of architectural development in this country. The arrangement aimed to make the open space agreeable, to relate it to the existing building, and to suggest the quadrangle which would appear upon completion of the whole structure. Not long after the occupation of the building Haven Avenue was closed as a street, and its place was taken by a mall with a broad sidewalk, thus depriving the Architecture Building of its main entrance by a street approach.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Barbour Gymnasium

- Significant funding contributed by the fundraising efforts of the Women's League.
- Erected in recognition of the importance of physical education for women at the University of Michigan.
- Built during 1895 and 1896.
- Architect: John Scott and Co.
- General Contractor: Henry Carew and Co.
- Named in honor of former Regent Levi L. Barbour.
- Demolished in 1977 to make room for the expansion of the Chemistry Building.



[\[View more images of Barbour Gymnasium\]](#)

The campaign for the erection of a gymnasium for women began shortly after the completion of the Waterman Gymnasium for men in 1894. The Women's League, charged with coordinating the campaign, directed the efforts of nearly all the campus' women's organizations toward the goal and raised nearly \$21,000.00. The Regents contributed the rest of the \$41,341.00 that it cost to construct the gymnasium, which was occupied during 1897.

The architect for the new women's gymnasium was John Scott and Co., with construction supervised by Henry Carew and Co. The Regents' portion of the Building financing came from the sale of land in Detroit given the University by former Regent Levi L. Barbour. In view of this donation, the decision was made at the January, 1898, Regents meeting to name the building for Barbour.

Barbour Gymnasium contained 35,456 square feet of floor space and was built as part of the Waterman Gymnasium building; in fact, the two gyms could be connected by throwing open a set of large doors between them. The initial use of the first floor rooms of the building was as parlors and offices for the Dean of Women and the Department of Physical Education for Women, as well as for social events for women students at the University. The second floor contained the Sarah Caswell Angell Hall which was used by the campus community as a theater.

In 1948, with the construction of a new Administration Building (now the LS&A Building), the offices of the Dean of Women were removed and the gym was turned over completely to women's physical education. The Barbour and Waterman Gymnasium complex experienced considerable physical deterioration during the mid-twentieth century and in 1977 the decision was made to remove the structures to provide room for an expansion to the adjacent Chemistry Building.

The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Betsy Barbour Dormitory

- Construction begun in August 1911, completed October 1920
- Architects: Albert Kahn of Detroit, Michigan
- Contractor: W.E. Wood Co. of Detroit
- Total Cost: \$167,568.95
- Furnishings: \$42,171.16
- Building funds donated by Hon. Levi L. Barbour in memory of his mother Betsey Barbour.



[\[View more images of Betsy Barbour House\]](#)

In 1917 the University announced a gift from the Honorable Levi L. Barbour ('63, '65 law) for many years a Regent of the University, of \$100,000 and several parcels of land, to be used for the construction of a dormitory for women in memory of his mother:

Whereas The Hon. Levi L. Barbour, of Detroit, Michigan, a former member of this Board, has again evidenced his great interest in the University of Michigan and his abundant generosity in providing for its welfare and has proposed to give to it the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the establishment and maintenance of a women's residential hall,

Now, Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan does hereby accept, with gratitude: the gift of the Hon. Levi L. Barbour, of Detroit, Michigan, of the sum of \$100,000 consisting of money obligations and securities that the Treasurer of the University be authorized and directed to take over said securities when they have been duly assigned and transferred to the Board, and to attend to the collection of all moneys which are due, or may become due thereon, and that the proceeds be used for the purpose of constructing, furnishing, and equipping, upon property owned or to be acquired by the Board of Regents of the University, a residential hall for women, which shall be known as "Betsy Barbour House"; and that the administration of the affairs of said residence be delegated by this Board to a board of governors consisting of five women, two of whom shall reside in Ann Arbor, and two of whom shall reside in the City of Detroit or elsewhere outside Ann Arbor; two of whom shall be appointed by this Board for two years and two for four years, and every two years thereafter two members shall be appointed for four years from names to be submitted by members of said board of governors. The fifth member of said board shall be the Dean of Women of the University, ex officio. (R.P., 1914-17, P. 783-84.)

Later, lots in Detroit were given to the University by Mr. Barbour and sold as agreed for \$5,000 to provide additional funds for the completion of the dormitory.

Regent Barbour had traveled extensively before World War I, and in his travels he came in contact with two brilliant Chinese girls whom he brought back with him and sent to the University to be educated. One of these girls developed tuberculosis and died. Mr. Barbour investigated living conditions on campus and found them decidedly inferior. It became his dream to build an ideal dormitory, and he immediately made plans for the construction of such a building.

Albert Kahn, of Detroit, was selected as the architect. Because of the war, however, it was decided, in February, 1918, to postpone the construction of the dormitory. It was not until August, 1919, that a contract for \$80,700 was signed with the W. E. Wood Company, of Detroit, providing only for the enclosed structure and not for its completion.

The building was finally completed and opened for the use of University women in October 1920. By that time Mr. Barbour was too ill to make the trip from Detroit, and he never saw the dormitory actually

occupied, but it was dedicated to his mother, and he took great pains to see that her favorite antique rocker was placed in the small reception room on the first floor.

The Regents' Proceedings for March, 1921, announced:

The Secretary filed a report detailing the cost of the erection and furnishing of the Betsy Barbour House in accordance with the agreement with former Regent Levi L. Barbour ... [showing] the cost of the building as \$167,568.95 and the furnishings as \$42,171.16, total \$215,340.11. Against these expenditures were total proceeds from Mr. Barbour's gifts applicable to the purpose, of \$178,635.40 and the sum of \$200,000 appropriated by the Regents on February 20, 1920. (R.P., 1920-23, P. 163.)

Betsy Barbour House is situated next to Helen Newberry Residence on State Street, across from Angell Hall. It is constructed of light red brick with white trim and is distinguished by a glass-enclosed porch along the eastern end. The main floor is devoted chiefly to large living rooms with smaller connecting lounges, a dining hall, and offices, in addition to several student rooms. The upper floors are devoted entirely to student rooms.

The reception rooms on the first floor contain many pieces of furniture from Regent Barbour's old home in Detroit. He also bequeathed a valuable library and many paintings and objects of art collected by him on his many travels, in addition to pictures and certain gifts for the girls' rooms.

Interior decoration and equipment of kitchens were planned by Mrs. J. R. Effinger and Mrs. Julius Schlotterbeck in co-operation with Dean Jordan and Miss Eleanor Sheldon, the first director of Betsy Barbour House.

Betsy Barbour House provided living accommodations for eighty-one girls in sixty-nine single and six double rooms. The need of additional housing for women made it necessary to increase the capacity of the house by 1954 so that 116 girls were accommodated in the building. In 1953 the large single rooms were made into double rooms. The remodeling resulted in thirty-two single and forty-two double rooms which were refurnished in 1953-54

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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R.O.T.C. Building (Boiler House)

- Built in 1894.
- Cost of construction for the entire central heating system: \$57,000.00.
- Plant designed by A. Harvey's Sons Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
- Net floor area: 17,235 sq. ft.
- Brick-walled, cement-floored conduits to each building measured 5 1/2 ft. wide x 6 1/2 ft. high
- Ceased to function as a heating plant with the construction of the Washington Street plant in 1914.
- Used as an Engineering laboratory from 1914-1923.
- Used by the R.O.T.C. as their headquarters from 1923-1942.
- Building demolished in [xxxx]



[\[View more images of the Boiler House\]](#)

In 1894 the Regents approved the construction of a new heating plant for the University of Michigan campus. From the central station, a Boiler House near the southeastern corner of the Diag, a system of 5 1/2 x 6 1/2 foot tunnels extended out to the various campus buildings. The building itself was constructed of cut stone and the entire system cost \$57,000.00 to complete. The building had a net floor area of 17,235 square feet and its smokestack, a campus landmark for many years, was 125 feet high..

By 1914, campus growth had taxed the 1894 central heating system and work was begun on a new heating plant on Washington Street, completed in 1914. The Boiler House was used for a time as an Engineering laboratory, but in 1923 was turned over to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (R.O.T.C.) for use as a center for their activities. In [xxxx] the building was razed.

The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Burton Tower

- Dedicated on December 4, 1936
- Original Estimated Cost: \$150,000
- Architect: Albert Kahn
- Construction done by primarily by University Buildings and Grounds Department.
- Tower's Base: 42 sq. ft.
- 192 ft. tall with the floor of the bell chamber at 120 ft. from the ground
- Built of rubbed Indian limestone
- Named for Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton, University President from 1920-1925.
- The carillon in bell chamber was donated in 1935 by Charles Baird, a former athletic director and University graduate of the class of 1895



[\[View more images of Burton Tower\]](#)

In 1919, an editorial in the Michigan Alumnus expressed what appears to be the first recorded evidence of an interest in a bell tower on the University of Michigan campus. The project did not begin, however, until 1935, when Charles M. Baird, a former University Athletic Director and graduate of the class of 1895, offered to give a carillon and clock to the University specifically for this purpose.

In 1935, the University Board of Regents approved designs by Albert Kahn to construct a tower in memoriam to Marion L. Burton, the beloved president of the University from 1920-1925, who died in office. A plot of land adjacent to Hill Auditorium on the central mall was purchased for the location of the new tower at a cost of \$44,657.02. The original intent was for the tower to become the first unit of a new School of Music building that would connect to Hill Auditorium.

Following its construction, Albert Kahn wrote of the building: "In its exterior treatment no particular precedent has been followed. The Interior requirements of the tower have determined the design and tell their own story in a simple and direct manner. The base of the structure is executed in shot-sawed limestone, by which process a certain texture and color have been obtained. The trimmings throughout are of rubbed Indiana limestone. The bell chamber proper is designed to offer a maximum of opening for the best effect of the bells. Directly below the bell chamber are the carillonneur's room and studio. The tower is 42 feet square at its base. The floor of the bell chamber is 120 feet from the ground and the height of the tower over all is 192 feet."

Of course, the signature feature of the Burton Memorial Tower is the Charles Baird Carillon. An instrument best suited for folk or hymn melodies in a simple, direct style of harmonization, the carillon consists of fifty-three bells. The largest bell, known as the Bourdon, weighs over 12 tons and has a pitch of E flat between low middle C, while the smallest bell is a G sharp four and one-half octaves above the Bourdon. This creates a wide range that allows the carillonneur to play multi-part harmonies. The inscription on the Bourdon reads:

PRESENTED IN 1935 TO
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
BY CHARLES BAIRD, A.B., LL.B.
OF THE CLASS OF 1895"

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.; the "Proceedings of the Board of Regents" (1932- 1936), pp. 732, 752, 807.; and From the vertical file on Burton Tower: "The Charles Baird Carillon in the Burton Memorial Tower. The University of Michigan" (June 1973).; "The Marion L. Burton Memorial: A Message to the Classes of 1921 through 1928." (n.d.); "The Charles Baird Carillon: The University of Michigan" (December 4, 1936).; "The Burton Memorial Tower" (n.d.).

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Chemical Laboratory

- Built in 1856.
- Architect: A. J. Jordan;
Construction Superintendent: Professor Silas H. Douglas.
- Cost: \$6,000.00 for the original structure.
- Cost of original structure and additions through 1890: \$55,845.00.
- Original structure size: 3,142 square feet, 1 story.
- Between 1856 and 1901 this building was added to seven times
- Building destroyed by an arson fire.
- Bricks from the original building have been set into a bench on the Diag by the northeastern corner of the Hatcher Graduate Library.
- The site of the building can be fairly easily determined by looking at the cluster of small trees off the Diag by the previously-mentioned corner of the Grad Library.



[\[View more images of the Chemical Laboratory\]](#)

Citing the need "to erect a Chemical Laboratory for the analytical courses" in his December, 1855 report, President Henry Tappan speculated that the cost of a small laboratory structure would be "from two to three thousand dollars." Construction was authorized by the University's Board of Regents in May, 1856, on a site immediately to the west of the Medical Building, which was by then over a half-decade old.

A. J. Jordan was chosen as the building's architect, and construction was superintended, as with the Medical Building, by Professor Silas H. Douglas. The finished building, providing 3,142 square feet of space, cost double the prediction of President Tappan, about \$6,000.00. It was a one story structure consisting of three rooms.

Increasing interest in laboratory sciences at the University necessitated the enlargement of the building three times during the first dozen years of its existence. These three additions--constructed in 1861, 1866 and 1868--increased the number of lab benches in the building from 26 to 135. A fourth addition, a 95 feet by 35 feet wing, was added in 1874, and, in 1880 a second story was added to the building.

In 1890, with the founding of the University's School of Pharmacy, a sixth addition was required, for which the legislature provided \$21,000.00. This large three-story wing was added to the west of the original structure and was designed by E. W. Arnold of Detroit. A final addition was constructed in 1901 to house the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry.

With the completion of the West Medical Building (now the Dana Building) in 1903 and the Chemistry Building in 1909, the laboratories were transferred from the original Chemical Laboratory. Because of all of its additions, leading to a very irregular plan, the structure was essentially two buildings. After the laboratories were removed, the northern wings of the building were used by the Pharmacology Department while the southern wings were occupied by the Economics Department.

A Christmas Eve 1980 fire ravaged the historic Chemical Laboratory / Economics Building, destroying or damaging many valuable books and manuscripts. The department's Leo Scharfman Library was a total loss. Many fire and water damaged books and documents were freeze dried in University Food Service trucks and the vacuum chamber at the UM Aerospace Building. A U-M employee, who had been fired shortly

before the blaze, was later charged with arson.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Chemistry Building

- Building approved, 1908
- Construction completed, 1910
- Architects: Smith, Hinchman and Grylls of Detroit
- Contractor: H.L. Vanderhurst
- Cost: \$271,000
- Net Floor Space: c. 87,000 sq. ft.
- Originally occupied by Chemistry Department and College of Pharmacy
- In 1949, Louis Kingscott and Associates designed an addition which nearly doubled the total floor space.



[\[View more images of the 1909 Chemistry Building\]](#)

By 1908, the Chemistry Department had outgrown the original Chemistry Laboratory, built in 1856. The Board of regents approved a new building on June 5, 1908. It was constructed on the site of the first University Hospital, on the north side of the campus Diag, east of the Mall which extends from the Hatcher Library to the Rackham Building. The University Building Committee began the creation of architectural designs, which were completed by Smith, Hinchman and Grylls of Detroit. Completed at a cost of \$271,000, the building had a net floor space of approximately 87,000 square feet.

The Chemistry Department transferred all of its labs and offices to the new building in 1909, though construction was not finished until 1910. In 1949, Louis Kingscott and Associates designed an addition on the east side of the building which nearly doubled the amount of floor space. Both the original structure and the addition contain four floors and a basement. In addition to housing several 47 laboratories, two lecture rooms and 22 offices (125 rooms in all), the building included a 290 seat amphitheatre on the first floor. The College of Pharmacy occupied several offices and laboratories in the southeast corner of the building. Still standing, the Chemistry Building has brick exterior walls, which are parapeted and coped, and a terra cotta cornice. It is a fireproof structure with bearing walls, piers and partitions made of brick. The floors and roof are primarily reinforced concrete. In the center of the structure, there is a three-story well and accessible courtyard.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Clements Library

- Building and collections donated by William Clements, University Regent
- Built between 1922 and 1923
- Architect: Albert Kahn of Detroit, supervised by William Clements
- Contractor: Owen, Ames and Kimball Co.



[\[View more images of the Clements Library\]](#)

In May, 1921, Regent William Clements offered to donate his collection of rare books and to pay for a special building which would house them. The university provided the land by razing an old faculty house on South University Avenue, next to the President's House, and adjacent to the General Library. Albert Kahn of Detroit planned the building under Clements' supervision. Clements determined that the building be designed in the style of the Italian Renaissance, and executed with Indiana limestone. Dedicated on June 15, 1923, the library was originally estimated to cost \$200,000. However, the final pricetag was considerably larger.

The main entrance to the library is approached by a broad terrace which leads up to an entrance loggia. The loggia is fronted by three rounded arches and has a vaulted ceiling with blue and gold mosaic. There are three sets of doors to the library, and the central entrance is made of bronze. Above the doors the arms of the university, of Columbus, and of Washington have been carved into the limestone. The two-story central reading room is lined with bookcases and measures 35 by 90 feet. Fumed oak paneling rises to the curved ceiling, which was painted by Thomas di Lorenzo of New York City. Lighted by several chandeliers, the room is expensively furnished in eighteenth-century style. A balcony overlooking the main reading room contains five alcoves with more bookshelves. Beyond the main room is a treasure room for the library's most valuable material. Built like a bank vault, the walls, ceiling and floor consist of reinforced concrete, while the windows are closed with steel shutters, and the doors have steel plates concealed in the wood. The basement originally contained rooms for maps, newspapers and reference works, as well as a lounge area. Currently, the lower floor still houses numerous materials such as prints and manuscripts, as well as offices and a reference area, the primary location for research use of the collections.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Contagious Disease Hospital

- Opened in 1914
- Architect: J. H. Marks, Superintendent of University Buildings and Grounds
- Contractor: C. Weinberg
- Measured 40 X 100 Ft.
- Consists of 24 beds



At the time the Catherine Street Hospitals were erected in 1891, a small shack on the property, just behind the Homeopathic Hospital, was taken over and used as a laundry. With the removal of the heating plant to a new building in 1897, the laundry was moved into a new building, and at a cost of \$200 the old building was fitted up as a separate contagious disease hospital and equipped with furniture for an additional sum of \$36.15.

Here cases of diphtheria, smallpox, and scarlet fever were cared for until 1914, when the city of Ann Arbor, gave the University the money for a Contagious Disease Hospital. Conditions in the first little building had been very bad, but no steps were taken to remedy them until a smallpox epidemic developed in Ann Arbor in 1908 and the patients had to be isolated in a building hastily prepared for the purpose. The city of Ann Arbor gave \$25,000, which amounted to the cost of the building without its equipment, for the twenty-four bed Contagious Disease Hospital, which was erected in accordance with plans designed by J. H. Marks, then Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. This hospital was designed for treatment under one roof of patients with various kinds of contagious diseases, at that time a radical departure in the treatment of such cases which, however, proved eminently practical and satisfactory. The building, completed in 1914 and measuring approximately 40 by 100 feet, was erected in an isolated spot well to the east of the entire Hospital group of buildings.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Couzens Hall

- James Couzens donated \$600,000 for the project
- Architect: Albert Kahn
- Contractors: H. G. Christman Company
- Completed in 1925
- Approximately 250 rooms, mostly singles

[\[View more images of Couzens Hall\]](#)



The four-story residence, constructed of dark red brick with white trim, consisted of a center section and two wings in the form of a letter "H."

The basement contains facilities for instruction, an amphitheater, faculty offices, laboratories, classrooms, an assembly hall, and also a game room. In addition to student rooms, on the first floor are a lobby, the reception rooms, the living room, and a library; the lobby, living room, and library are beautifully paneled in walnut. The two upper floors are devoted entirely to student rooms.

At the rear of the building, overlooking a beautiful garden and, beyond that, the women's athletic field, are sun porches, one on each floor.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Samuel Trask Dana Building

- Cornerstone laid on October 15, 1901; building occupied in 1903.
- Architects: Spier and Rohn.
- Contractors: Koch Brothers.
- Cost of the building: \$167,000.00
- Building measures 175 x 145 feet on the outside, with a 75 x 45 foot interior courtyard.
- Building consists of three stories and a basement.



[\[View more images of the Dana Building\]](#)

The Samuel Trask Dana Building building is situated on the east side of the campus, just north of the original Medical Building. Spier and Rohns were the architects, and Koch Brothers were in charge of the erection of the building, the total cost of which was \$167,000. It was first occupied in 1903. The building is rectangular, measuring 175 by 145 feet, with an inner court 75 by 45 feet which admits light to all parts of the building. The structure consists of a basement and three stories. The exterior is treated in the Renaissance style of architecture. The basement and first story are faced with dressed field stone, laid in course. The upper stories are of pressed brick of light buff color and mottled, with ornamental and molded brick for belt courses, arches and comices. The two main ornamental entrances are on the east and west sides and are constructed of Bedford limestone. The vestibules are faced with dark red pressed brick. The interior of walls and nearly all partitions are finished with stock brick and coated with enamel paint. The floors and corridors throughout the building are of quarter-sawed Georgia pine, except in the case of the anatomical laboratories which have monolithic water-tight floors. The ceilings throughout are of wood. The general finish of the interior is of Louisiana red cypress.

The building was originally occupied by the departments of Anatomy, Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Physiological Chemistry, and Hygiene. In addition to the spacious laboratories of these departments, the building contained two large amphitheatres, two large recitation rooms, and a suite of rooms for executive purposes. Space was also provided for the anatomical and pathological museums. The building in 1955 houses the offices of the Medical School and the laboratories of the departments of Pathology and of Physiological Chemistry.

The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Dental Building

- Begun in 1906; completed in 1908.
- Architects: Donaldson and Meier.
- Contractors: Koch Brothers, of Ann Arbor.
- Cost to build: \$90,259.82
- 1922-1923 addition; supervising architect: Lynn W. Fry; contractor: John Bollin Company; cost: \$67,800.00.
- Net floor area: 64,971 sq. ft.
- Removed in 1970 to facilitate construction of a new Dental School Building.



[\[View more images of the Dental Building\]](#)

The School of Dentistry was established in 1875, the same year in which the Homeopathic Medical School was organized, and both schools were given quarters in the westerly of the two Professors' Houses which faced North University Avenue. For more than thirty years the Dental School was forced to shift from one building to another, but as a result it has the distinction of having occupied three of the four original Professors' Houses, which were the first buildings on the campus.

The school grew rapidly, however. In 1903 President Angell stated that an entirely new building was needed for the Dental Department "which is wretchedly housed" (R.P., 1901-6, p. 225), and in 1905, when the Regents sought the services of Dr. W. D. Miller, of Berlin, as Dean, they assured him that a new dental building would be erected as soon as possible.

In 1906 Donaldson and Meier, architects, were requested to draw up plans and specifications for a new building, and in April of the following year the plans were accepted, and bids were authorized. In June the property on the east side of North University Avenue, adjacent to the Homeopathic Hospital, was purchased for the site (R.P., 1906-10, pp. 142-43). It was to cost not more than \$18,500, and the three buildings then standing on the site were moved to vacant lots which the University proposed to buy for \$3,500. Later, \$115,000 was set aside from the building fund for the erection of the new Dental Building. Construction was begun in 1907 (R.P., 1906-10, p. 158).

In September, 1908, President Angell reported that the Dental Building, which was almost ready for occupancy, would be one of the finest in the entire country (R.P., 1906-10, p. 349). It was occupied in October, 1908, but formal dedication exercises did not take place until May, 1909. More than sixty clinics were conducted by dentists from various parts of the country, with more than two hundred alumni in attendance. The formal exercises, held in the main amphitheater, were opened with an address by President Angell, followed by a banquet in Barbour Gymnasium.

The contractors were Koch Brothers, of Ann Arbor, whose bid totaled \$84,988; changes in the plans, however, brought the figure to \$90,259.82 (R.P., 1906-10, p. 170). Ultimately, most of the original amount of \$115,000 was used. The value of the equipment in 1913 was given as more than \$29,000.

In 1922-23 an addition to the Dental Building was built by John Bollin Company of Detroit. The contract price, subject to adjustment, was \$67,800, and an additional amount of \$44,226 was set aside for costs of services to be provided by the Buildings and Grounds Department. The building was enlarged to the north by an extension of 38 feet 5 inches, under the supervision of state architect Lynn W. Fry at a cost of \$128,296. This increased the total floor space by 19,248 square feet and brought the cost of the building to \$326,500. The valuation of the Dental Building in 1954, including the Kellogg Foundation Institute, is \$674,110.

The structure, which consists of two stories and a basement, is 167 by 119 feet and has a gross floor area of 64,971 square feet. The basement is of dressed Bedford limestone; the upper walls of red vitreous brick are trimmed with Bedford limestone, and the roof is red flat tile. The building, which is fireproof, is heated from the central heating plant. Ventilation is supplied by two large fans in the attic and by separate vent pipes in every room. A humidifying system for the clinic is in the basement. The basement contains large locker rooms for both men and women, as well as a dental materials laboratory, book vault, storeroom, photographic rooms, and a small lecture room.

The main floor is devoted to the library and reading room, administrative offices, the office of the stock and dispensing clerk, the dental bacteriology laboratory, and the temperature rooms. On the north side of the main floor are a lecture room, prosthetic laboratory, and the freshman and sophomore technic laboratories, each of which contains a large preparation room and storage rooms for the students' work.

A double stairway of marble and iron leads to the second floor, where a waiting room for patients occupies a central space. To the right are the X-ray Laboratory and Oral Surgery demonstration room, and to the left is an amphitheater, an examination and appointment room, and two rooms for the Department of Crown and Bridge Prosthesis. The entire north half of the floor is devoted to an operating room, 72 by 166 feet, well lighted by skylights and large windows, and equipped with 133 dental chairs. A gallery, ten feet wide, in the rear of the room is used for departmental offices and for special clinic work. There have been no additions to the Dental Building since 1923.

The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Detroit Observatory

- Subscription drive for the Observatory directed by Henry N. Walker, a Detroit citizen; much of the initial money came from the citizens of Detroit.
- Known as the Detroit Observatory, in honor of the contributions of that city's citizens, until 1931.
- Cost of original building and instruments: \$22,000.00, of which the Regents supplied \$7,000.00.
- Building completed in the summer of 1854.
- 1922-1923 addition; supervising architect: Lynn W. Fry; contractor: John Bollin Company; cost: \$67,800.00.
- Residence wing for the director added in 1868, expanded in 1905-1906, and finally removed to facilitate the enlargement of Couzens Hall in 1954.
- East wing, with a larger dome and a more powerful telescope, begun in 1908 and completed in 1909 at a cost, including all equipment, of \$40,000.00; torn down in 1976.



[[View more images of the Observatory](#), see also [Detroit Observatory website](#)]

In his inaugural address in December, 1852, President Henry P. Tappan appealed to the people of Michigan to take an interest in and to support the University. At the conclusion of his address Henry N. Walker, a prominent citizen of Detroit, asked the President how he might be of service, and Tappan suggested the raising of funds for an astronomical observatory.

A meeting was held in Detroit on December 29, 1852, for consideration of this project. Tappan and others spoke in favor of it, with the result that the sum of \$7,000 was raised immediately, the Honorable Henry N. Walker, General Lewis Cass, Henry Porter Baldwin, later Governor of Michigan, and Senator Zachariah Chandler, each subscribing \$500, on condition that an additional \$10,000 be obtained from other sources within a year. Walker took a leading part in the drive for funds, which eventually amounted to about \$15,000, of which he gave \$4,000. In honor of the citizens of Detroit, whose initial gifts made it possible, the Observatory was named "Detroit Observatory," and this name was used until 1931. The original building and instruments cost \$22,000, of which \$7,000 was supplied by the Board of Regents from University funds. Subsequently, the citizens of Ann Arbor contributed \$2,500 and those of Detroit \$3,000 for needed improvements.

In March, 1853, while President Tappan was in Europe, mainly in the interest of the Observatory, Walker, acting in concurrence with him, made arrangements with George Bird, of New York, to superintend the construction of the Observatory Building. Four acres of land, outside the city, on a hill overlooking the valley of the Huron River, were purchased as a site, at a cost of \$100 per acre. The Regents in November, 1853, authorized the purchase of the remainder of the site for the Observatory, which was completed in the summer of 1854.

The building is used entirely by the Department of Astronomy. The central part is 33 feet square, and there are two wings, each 19 by 29 feet. The central part is surmounted by a revolving dome 21 feet in diameter and contains the pier for the 12-inch refractor. The east wing was designed for the meridian circle instrument and the west wing for a library and an office for the director.

A residence for the Director, added at the west side of this building in 1868, was considerably enlarged and improved in 1905-6. It connected with the Observatory through the library. What is now the principal building of the Observatory was begun in 1908 and completed in the following year, with the exception of such parts of the dome as could not be finished until the large reflecting telescope was installed. It joins the meridian circle room of the old original Observatory on the

east in the same manner that the residence joined the library on the west, and has a frontage of 44 feet on the north, and is 112 feet from north to south. It ends at the south in a circular wall, 43 feet high, which supports the dome of the large reflecting telescope. The building has two stories and a basement, which is practically above the level of the ground. On the main floor are the offices of the Director and Secretary, a classroom, clockroom, vault, and entrance and main halls. On the second floor are four offices and a darkroom. The basement contains rooms for laboratory, offices, and shop.

The dome for the reflecting telescope is 40 feet in diameter and has a slit eight and a half feet in width, which extends from the horizon of the instrument to a point two feet beyond the zenith. The base plate is made of heavy castings, carefully planed and fitted, and rigidly bolted together, to form a complete circle. The dome is covered with heavy copper plate, which is fastened directly to the steel frame. A double shutter closes the slit. It is opened and closed by an endless rope passing over a sheave, connected with the gears and cables which form the shutter-operating mechanism. The two halves of the shutter open and close simultaneously, and move parallel to each other.

The dome was constructed and erected by the Russell Wheel and Foundry Company of Detroit. This company, however, did not take care of the wheel work nor provide the guide rolls and the mechanism for turning the dome and for opening and closing the shutters. This was done by the Observatory instrument makers.

For the present main building and instruments, the Regents appropriated \$15,000 in June, 1906, and an additional \$25,000 later. This is the sum of two or more additional appropriations at unspecified dates previous to completion of the 37 ?-inch reflector in 1911, including a part of the cost of the telescope itself, as well as of the building. Much of the cost of the 37 ?-inch reflector does not appear as such, since it was in the form of labor, paid for in the salaries of the instrument-maker, H. J. Colliau, and his assistants.

The building contains the 12-inch refracting telescope and the meridian circle instrument, which have been continuously in operation since their installation in the 1850's.

The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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East Engineering Building

- Built: 1923
- Architect: Smith, Hinchman and Grylls
- Contractor: H. G. Christman
- Cost: \$639,190.81
- Net Floor Area: 167,80 sq. ft.
- Located on East University Avenue, directly south of East Hall
- Consists of 177 rooms throughout four floors and a basement



[\[View more images of East Engineering Building\]](#)

In April, 1920, the Regents received a communication from Dean Cooley "dealing with ... the presumptive need for additional space and equipment" (R.P., 1917- 20, p. 915). The following November they agreed, in accordance with their building program, to go ahead with construction of engineering shops and laboratories, which would require an appropriation of \$750,000. To prevent confusion it was decided that the new structure would be named the East Engineering Building and that the older engineering building on the southeast corner of the campus would be designated the West Engineering Building. The new building was ready for use at the beginning of the 1923- 24 school year.

The East Engineering Building, on East University Avenue south of East Hall, is shaped in general like a "U," with a front of 190 feet on East University Avenue and two wings, separated by a court, each 223 feet in length, running back to Church Street. In plan it follows the unit construction of the later buildings on the campus with regularly spaced reinforced concrete piers, affording a maximum of light and space. The building has four floors, with a full-height basement under each wing and a storage basement under the front section. It contains 177 rooms and has a gross floor area of 167,800 square feet.

The architects for the East Engineering Building were Smith, Hinchman and Grylls, and the contractor was H. G. Christman. The building was constructed for \$639,190.81. It is built of brick and stone with an ornamental terra-cotta and brick cornice.

In general, the departments which had been housed in the old Engineering Shops and the rapidly developing branches of chemical and metallurgical engineering, transportation engineering, aeronautical engineering, metal processing, and engineering research found new and adequate quarters in the new structure, occupying sections of the building through several floors. Such grouping of the various branches of engineering permits practical co-operation among the departments.

The East Engineering Building includes eleven recitation rooms, fifty-seven laboratories, thirty-one offices, seven shops, three drafting rooms, two libraries, and five locker rooms. The largest single room, the foundry, has an area of 6,193 square feet. In addition to these rooms, a darkroom, a museum, and storage rooms are also provided. The upper floors of the north wing are occupied by the general Chemical Engineering Laboratory, special laboratories for gas, oil, and fuel analysis and smaller rooms for special research problems in such fields as paints, textiles, and electrochemistry. Extending from the basement to the third floor is the Swenson Evaporator Laboratory. The remainder of this wing is devoted to transportation engineering, general classrooms, offices, the Transportation Library on the first floor, and laboratories in the basement.

In the south wing, the upper floors accommodate the various Production Engineering laboratories, with special rooms for heat treatment of metals and for electric furnaces. The basement of this wing contains a wind tunnel used for experimental work in aeronautical

engineering, in addition to offices and a drawing room.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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East Hall

- Erected in 1883 by the City of Ann Arbor as a public school.
- Known at Tappan School.
- Brick, two-story building containing 29 rooms (10 classrooms) and a basement study hall.
- Net floor space: 20,194 sq. ft.
- Purchased by the University in 1922 for \$76,200.00.
- \$2,000.00 set aside by the Regents for alterations and repairs to the building.
- Used mainly by the College of Engineering.
- Demolished in [xxxx] to make room for the Physics and Astronomy Building construction.



[Two story building north of East Engineering]

East Hall, built in 1883 as a public school building and known then as both Tappan School and the 6th Ward School, was a two story brick structure containing twenty-nine rooms and a basement. The University purchased the building from the City of Ann Arbor's Board of Education in 1922 for a price of \$76,200.00 and spent an additional \$2,000.00 remodelling the structure for its new use.

The building was used for both classroom and office space. By 1955 the offices of the Engineering English Department were located there and the classrooms used for courses in English and mathematics. In [xxxx] East Hall was demolished in order to make room for the new Physics and Astronomy Building.

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East Medical Building

- Construction begun 1923, completed in 1925
- Architect: Albert Kahn of Detroit
- Contractors: University Buildings and Grounds Department
- Cost: \$858,283.32
- Net Floor Area: 184,658 sq. ft.
- Located at the junction of East University and Washtenaw Avenues
- Animal quarters occupy the bulk of the entire fifth floor



[\[View more images of the East Medical Building\]](#)

The East Medical Building stands at the angle formed by the junction of East University and Washtenaw avenues. Shaped somewhat like a "V," with a short arm facing on Washtenaw, a longer one on East University, and a blunted end at the angle formed by these streets, it rises five stories above street level. Dark red brick, faced with white stone trim, emphasizes its straight unadorned lines and helps achieve harmony with the East Engineering Building just to the south. The main entrance is on East University Avenue, in a section marked by four great engaged Corinthian pillars, with a smaller entrance on the Washtenaw side and two delivery entrances from the court.

The first steps toward construction of the building came in 1923, when the University requested the legislature for a general building appropriation of \$7,277,000, of which \$2,990,000 was to complete the new Hospital. On March 15 and 16 of that year the entire lawmaking body came to Ann Arbor to survey the campus and to listen to a plea for funds from President Burton. Subsequently, the legislature appropriated \$3,800,000 for the building program for the biennium, the sum of \$2,300,000 to be used for the completion of the University Hospital. Provision, however, for a new medical building was also made.

Ground was broken for this addition to the Medical School late in October, 1923, and the work, for which the University Buildings and Grounds Department acted as contractors, proceeded according to the plans drawn up by the architect, Albert Kahn, of Detroit. The building, which was ready for occupancy eighteen months later, on February 15, 1925, cost \$858,283.32 and provides 184,658 square feet of floor space, including space used on the roof.

The basement floor has two large rooms, one containing refrigerating machinery and an electrical switchboard, the other a completely equipped morgue. The first floor of the west wing includes research rooms for anatomy and quarters for the animals needed in the work, as well as rooms for photographic and wax-plate equipment. Also on this floor are rooms for receiving, refrigerating, embalming, and preserving bodies. On the northeast side is stored material for the Department of Bacteriology with rooms equipped with special lighting for bacteriological research. In addition, space has been allotted for photographic rooms, a general research room for advanced students, and quarters for the Pasteur Institute. The section joining the two arms of the building is taken up by classrooms and a large lecture room.

A general laboratory for introductory work in physiology occupies the second floor of the west wing, with accessory rooms for individual work in respiration and mammalian physiology. The second and third floors of the northeast wing are devoted chiefly to general bacteriological laboratories and accessory rooms, with private rooms for the use of instructors and laboratories for advanced bacteriology and parasitology.

The space between the wings has a large laboratory with additional

rooms for general histology on the second floor, and on the third floor this part of the building houses a general laboratory for gross anatomy for students in dentistry and physical education. Rooms for galvanometric studies, used by the general class in physiology for special work in X-ray, are in the west wing of the third floor, and laboratories for advanced work in physiology, with additional research rooms, occupy the remainder of this section of the building.

On the fourth floor west wing provision has been made for the director's laboratory and, adjoining it, a secretary's office. Just to the north are a library, presented to the Medical School by Dr. Warren F. Lombard, Professor of Physiology (1892-1923), and the main research rooms of the Department of Physiology. Near the end of this corridor a large classroom, formed by a bay, is used jointly by the Physiology and Anatomy departments. The main Anatomical Laboratory for medical students, with accessory rooms, is at the junction of the wings; the northeast wing contains additional research rooms for the Department of Anatomy, as well as facilities for the study of embryology and comparative neurology. Quarters are also provided for special work in anatomy for juniors and seniors.

Animal quarters and rooms for work on animals occupy almost the entire fifth floor, with individual kennels opening on wide runways where the dogs may exercise. Preparation of human bone material is also carried on in specially designated rooms on this floor.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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East Physics Building

- Built between 1922 and 1924
- Architect: Albert Kahn
- Cost: \$450,000

When President Burton inaugurated a building program in 1921, a new physics facility was given top priority by the Committee of Five. In line with the decision of the regents and the committee that science buildings should occupy the north and east sides of campus, the University erected the new structure on East University Avenue. The old Medical Building, once situated between the West Engineering and West Medical Buildings, had been razed in 1914. The planners of the new building decided on this location for the new physics building.



In 1922, plans were accepted from Albert Kahn, and construction begun. Completed in 1924, a significant portion of the \$450,000 appropriation paid for new equipment. The four-story building was constructed of reinforced concrete faced with brick. Campus planners limited the height of the building to conform with the height of surrounding structures. This restriction necessitated the construction of three basements, an unusual plan at that time. The building originally had 121 rooms, some of which were designed for special purposes, such as noise research.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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East Quadrangle

- Built in 1939
- Architect: Morrison and Gabler of Detroit
- Contractor: Bryant and Detwiler Company of Detroit
- Cost: \$1,083,551
- Net Floor Area: 143,977 sq. ft.
- Consists of four floors accommodating 410 men
- The Public Works Program provided a federal grant for 45% of the cost



[\[View more images of East Quadrangle\]](#)

The aid received from the federal government in the building of West Quadrangle and Victor C. Vaughan House paved the way for the erection of Stockwell Hall and East Quadrangle. Professor Lewis M. Gram, Director of Physical Plant Extension, submitted a communication to the Regents on August 22, 1938, proposing the construction of the Health Service, a women's dormitory (Stockwell Hall), and an addition of two floors to the University Hospital. The Regents acted favorably on this proposal and added a fourth project for a men's dormitory to accommodate 410 men and to make an addition to the University Power Plant. Application to Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works was authorized, and the grant amounting to \$630,000 for the men's dormitory and Power Plant alterations was accepted October 29, 1938. The Public Works Program provided for a federal grant amounting to 45 per cent of the cost.

Morrison and Gabler of Detroit were selected as architects, and preliminary plans and specifications were approved at the December, 1938, meeting of the Regents. The all-trades contract was awarded to the Bryant and Detwiler Company of Detroit in the amount of \$647,817 on February 24, 1939.

The project (PWA Project Docket, Michigan 1714-F) became known almost immediately as East Quadrangle. It is on the north half of the block bounded by East University, Hill, Church, and Willard streets. Some difficulty was encountered in obtaining some of this property; however, the Cuyahoga Wrecking Company of Cleveland, Ohio, succeeded in completing the demolition without any serious delay to the general contractor. The fireproof building has a brick exterior with limestone trim, is four floors in height, and contains 143,977 square feet. In plan it has an inner court completely surrounded to form a hollow square and is divided into four houses with no intercommunication except through the court. Two dining rooms for two houses each and the kitchen are on the first floor, south side. At either end of the commons running along the dining rooms are entrances from East University Avenue (main entrance) and Church Street. Each house has its own lounge, recreation room, study room, and suites for resident advisers and associate advisers. As originally designed there were 167 double rooms and 114 single rooms providing accommodations for 398 students.

The houses, in honor of former professors at the University, were named: Burke Aaron Hinsdale House (the west unit facing East University Avenue), Charles Ezra Greene House (the north unit facing Willard Street), Moses Coit Tyler House (the east unit facing Church Street), Albert Benjamin Prescott House (the south unit). Hinsdale House until the beginning of World War II was used as a house for graduate and professional students.

East Quadrangle was formally accepted by the Regents on March 1, 1940, and was opened to students in the fall of 1941. The completed cost of the project was \$1,083,551.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Economics and Pharmacology Building [formerly the Chemical Laboratory]

- Built in 1856.
- Architect: A. J. Jordan;
Construction Superintendent: Professor Silas H. Douglas.
- Cost: \$6,000.00 for the original structure.
- Cost of original structure and additions through 1890: \$55,845.00.
- Original structure size: 3,142 square feet, 1 story.
- Between 1856 and 1901 this building was added to seven times
- Building destroyed by an arson fire.
- Bricks from the original building have been set into a bench on the Diag by the northeastern corner of the Hatcher Graduate Library.
- The site of the building can be fairly easily determined by looking at the cluster of small trees off the Diag by the previously-mentioned corner of the Grad Library.



Citing the need "to erect a Chemical Laboratory for the analytical courses" in his December, 1855 report, President Henry Tappan speculated that the cost of a small laboratory structure would be "from two to three thousand dollars." Construction was authorized by the University's Board of Regents in May, 1856, on a site immediately to the west of the Medical Building, which was by then over a half-decade old.

A. J. Jordan was chosen as the building's architect, and construction was superintended, as with the Medical Building, by Professor Silas H. Douglas. The finished building, providing 3,142 square feet of space, cost double the prediction of President Tappan, about \$6,000.00. It was a one story structure consisting of three rooms.

Increasing interest in laboratory sciences at the University necessitated the enlargement of the building three times during the first dozen years of its existence. These three additions--constructed in 1861, 1866 and 1868--increased the number of lab benches in the building from 26 to 135. A fourth addition, a 95 feet by 35 feet wing, was added in 1874, and, in 1880 a second story was added to the building.

In 1890, with the founding of the University's School of Pharmacy, a sixth addition was required, for which the legislature provided \$21,000.00. This large three-story wing was added to the west of the original structure and was designed by E. W. Arnold of Detroit. A final addition was constructed in 1901 to house the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry.

With the completion of the West Medical Building (now the Dana Building) in 1903 and the Chemistry Building in 1909, the laboratories were transferred from the original Chemical Laboratory. Because of all of its additions, leading to a very irregular plan, the structure was essentially two buildings. After the laboratories were removed, the northern wings of the building were used by the Pharmacology Department while the southern wings were occupied by the Economics Department.

A Christmas Eve 1980 fire ravaged the historic Chemical Laboratory / Economics Building, destroying or damaging many valuable books and manuscripts. The department's Leo Scharfman Library was a total loss. Many fire and water damaged books and documents were freeze dried in University Food Service trucks and the vacuum chamber at the UM Aerospace Building. A U-M employee, who had been fired shortly

before the blaze, was later charged with arson. See also: [Economics Building Burns on Christmas Eve.](#)

Source: [The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.](#)

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The Making of University of Michigan History

EECS BUILDING OPEN ON NORTH CAMPUS...



North Campus gained some desperately needed classroom and office space with the opening of Engineering Building I, later renamed the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Building, and colloquially known as "EECS." The \$30 million building designed by Smith, Hinchman & Grylls was the first fully state funded construction project in over two decades. Its central atrium soon became a popular student gathering place and site for official receptions. Equipped with state of the art labs and computer facilities, EECS set the stage for Engineering's move to North Campus.

Photo Source: Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Building, University of Michigan; Development Office (University of Michigan) Box 33

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Elementary School

- Built in 1929
- Architect: Malcomson and Higginbotham of Detroit
- Contractor: Spence Brothers of Saginaw
- Cost: \$800,000
- Net Floor Area: 95,000 sq. ft.
- Located at the northwest corner of East University Avenue and Monroe Street
- The University Board of Regents had originally appropriated \$1,100,000 for the construction, but this number was later reduced.
- Built as a continuation of the University High School Building



At the June meeting of the Regents in 1927 the Board was notified that the state of Michigan had appropriated the sum of \$1,100,000 for a site and for the construction of a laboratory elementary school. This amount, however, was subsequently reduced to \$800,000.

Preparation of plans for the proposed building by the architectural firm of Malcomson and Higginbotham, of Detroit, was immediately authorized, and at the October, 1929, meeting the contract was let for its construction. The building was first occupied in September, 1930, and was formally accepted from the contractors, Spence Brothers of Saginaw, Michigan, by the Regents at their November meeting in 1930.

The Elementary School was erected, in effect, as a continuation of the University High School Building, which had been completed in 1923-24, so that the two practically form one building, although the newer section differs in some respects in design and construction from the earlier High School Building.

The Elementary School stands on the northwest corner of East University Avenue and Monroe Street, filling the block completely to the parkway. The building is constructed of brick with stone trim and has two wings, which, with the wings of the University High School at the north, form an attractive court used as a children's playground. The building provides more than 95,000 square feet of floor space. In 1954 the building was valued at \$561,000.

The Elementary School provided for the education of children between the ages of two and twelve years, taking them from nursery school through the sixth grade. It is equipped with complete facilities for the instruction of young children and has adequate provision for administrative officers and for the training of graduate and undergraduate students and other workers in child development.

On the first-floor, passages from an attractive tiled lobby lead to the library, kindergarten rooms, a gymnasium, a small auditorium, a health unit, and rooms where the younger children take naps and have their luncheons.

Many facilities in the way of books, play, and special instructional material are provided in specially designed rooms. The second floor contains classrooms for grades two through six and for college classes, as well as offices and laboratories for the study of growth records and for the examination of the children. In general, aside from the suite of offices of the School of Education, the first floor is used for the younger children, while the second floor is devoted to the instruction of the older boys and girls. A number of rooms are equipped with observational balconies for use in the instruction of students. A third-floor playroom and a play court on the roof complete the facilities above the ground level.

When the building was constructed a full basement was excavated but left in rough form. The basement served primarily as storage space for a period of years. As the need for space has increased the interior of the basement has been reconstructed in a substantial fashion and now

houses a Guidance and Counseling Laboratory, a Reading Improvement Service, a Group Dynamics Laboratory, and the offices of the University of Michigan Fresh Air Camp. A part of the space is devoted to an inactive collection of books transferred from the University Library because of crowded conditions there and to a collection of school textbooks of historic interest. The basement also provided space for a property room for the stage productions of the University High School.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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West Engineering Annex

- Constructed in 1885, occupied in 1886.
- Architect: Gordon W. Lloyd.
- Contractor: J.L. Gearing and Sons.
- Cost for the original building: \$9,387.00.
- First addition completed early in 1888.
- Second addition completed in October, 1900.
- Clock and chimes from the Old General Library building installed in the Engineering Annex tower in 1918.
- Building removed in 1956 to allow for the construction of the Undergraduate Library.



[\[View more images of the Engineering Annex\]](#)

In 1885 demands for the education of engineers were so great that the Regents authorized the construction of a laboratory to augment classroom instruction. Prior to this authorization an old carpenter shop to the northeast of the Old Engineering Building served as the college's laboratory space. The proposed building was constructed so that it abutted this original shop on its eastern side, approximately the site of the current Undergraduate Library.

Gordon W. Lloyd served as the architect for the project and the contractor, J.L. Gearing and Sons completed the structure for \$9,387.00. The building was of slow-burning mill construction with brick walls and wooden floors. It stood three stories high with an attic.

Almost immediately plans began for an addition, which necessitated the removal of the old carpenter shop. The new addition, completed in early 1888, was composed of a central section with tower and a one-story wing on the west and provided offices, classrooms, drawing rooms, and laboratories. The 70 foot high tower contained a water tank with a 100 barrel capacity.

In the summer of 1900, Henry Carew and Company, of Detroit, was contracted to complete another addition to the building, which extended both the east and west wings to the south. When the Old General Library was torn down in 1918, the clock and chimes in its western tower were removed and installed in the tower of the Engineering Annex.

The completed Annex contained 42,204 square feet of floor space and was used as shops and an automotive laboratory by the College of Engineering until it was razed in 1956 to allow for the construction of an Undergraduate Library.

The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Exhibit Museum

- Completed in 1940
- Cost: \$724,952
- Architect: Albert Kahn
- Contractor: Spence Brothers of Saginaw
- Located at 1109 Geddes

[View more images of Exhibit Museum](#)



In 1925, \$900,000 was appropriated for a museum building and equipment and an act by the legislature provided for the purchase of the land for the site between North University and Washtenaw avenues (it is also bounded by Geddes and Forest). Construction began in 1927 and was completed in the spring of 1928. Albert Kahn of Detroit was the architect and Spence Brothers of Saginaw held the contract. In addition, Randolph A. Wiese designed the equipment. The building cost \$724,952.

The Museums of Anthropology, Zoology, and Paleontology and the University Herbarium are all housed within the building, which is made of Bedford limestone and maroon tapestry brick. The decorative motifs are mostly animals, and the main entrance doors are perforated bronze. On the entrance facade of the parapet is the inscription, "University Museums" along with the following quotation by Louis Agassiz: "Go to Nature; take the facts into your own hands; look and see for yourself." Two puma-like figures stand on either side of the entrance.

The main entrance opens into a lobby, which is two-stories high with a balcony on the second floor. The general offices, library, and map and mailing rooms are all located on this second level. The north wing contains the working areas for the Museums of Zoology and Anthropology and the University Herbarium. The first floor of the south wing has laboratories, office, and the preparation rooms for the Museum of Paleontology. The second floor in this wing is devoted to exhibits.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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General Library

- Built between 1916 and 1920
- Cost: \$615,000
- Architects: Albert Kahn of Detroit, in consultation with William Warner Bishop, the first head librarian of the new building.
- Contractor: U.M. Buildings and Grounds Department
- Built on the site of the old library, the new library incorporated two fireproof bookstacks from the older building.
- Gross floor space: 151,206 square feet



In 1915, the regents declared the old library building to be unsafe, due to the wood used in construction of the roof and much of the frame. Currently known as the the Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library, the General Library was built between 1916 and 1920, for \$615,000, most of which came from two allocations of the Michigan state legislature. William Warner Bishop, the building's first head librarian, studied the design of library buildings in consultation with the building's architect, Albert Kahn of Detroit.

Roughly modelled on the Harvard and University of California libraries, the four-story structure was built on the site of the old library, and reused its two fireproof bookstacks. Two new bookstacks were built perpendicular to the old stacks, one on either side, and designed to permit additional construction up to a height of fifteen stories. The planners of the building took safety and fire considerations seriously. The building was constructed entirely of reinforced concrete, and each floor was isolated from the ones above and below.

The first floor entrance hallway was, and still is, decorated in a Pompeian motif, with display cases. On the right of the main entrance, a study hall once existed where the main circulation desk currently resides. At the top of two wide marble stairways was the focal point of the building, the delivery corridor. This hall originally housed the card catalog, circulation and reference areas, as well as serving as the delivery area for new acquisitions. At the west end of the hall, a serials reading room existed where the government documents center currently resides. On the north side of the second floor was the main reading room of the library, which has not changed significantly. Seating approximately 300 students, the room measures 175 by 50 feet, and is 50 feet high at the center of the barrel-vaulted ceiling. The two large frescoes at the east and west ends of the room are "The Arts of Peace" and "The Arts of War", by Gari Melchers. They were painted in 1893 for the Manufactures Building at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Health Services

- Built in 1940
- Architect: L. J. Sarvis of Battle Creek
- Consists of four floors
- Located on Fletcher Street adjacent to the W.K. Kellogg Institute

[\[View more images of the Health Service\]](#)



The University Health Service Building, completed in 1940, is on Fletcher (formerly Twelfth) Street adjacent to the W. K. Kellogg Institute and across the street from the Michigan League. The building was erected as the result of action by the Regents in August, 1938, applying to the government for PWA funds to aid in financing its construction (R. P., 1936-39, pp. 638-40). President Ruthven announced in November of the same year, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Health Service, that the government had granted the usual 45 per cent of the cost of the building. The University's share was raised through the issue of \$225,000 worth of Health Service bonds and the addition of \$75,000 from the Health Service Reserve Fund.

Under the original plan the government was to contribute the sum of \$213,750, which was later raised to \$232,830, the University bearing the somewhat larger remainder of the cost. The site and building are valued at \$380,718, bringing the total value of the building, site, and equipment to \$572,557.07.

The site upon which the building stands was acquired, for the most part, by purchase from private owners and by condemnation. At the January, 1939, meeting of the Regents, plans submitted by the architect, L. J. Sarvis, of Battle Creek, were approved, and the Regents ordered the architects and engineers to proceed with construction.

The building, which was occupied in April, 1940, is similar in general design to the Kellogg Institute, which adjoins it; the two buildings thus form a harmonious unit. Both buildings are of red brick with stone trim.

The Health Service has four floors, an area more than three times that of the former Health Service Building, and twice the number of beds. Service quarters, such as dining rooms and kitchen, storage, linen and sewing rooms, and statistical workroom, in addition to pharmacy and allergy preparation stations, are on the ground floor, below the front surface level. The main entrance to the building is through large glass doors to the first floor, on which services most frequently needed are provided. On this floor is the lobby, with information desk and a section devoted to active records, business, and administration. Nearby is the drug dispensary, the staff room, and toward the rear of the building, along the main corridor, the offices of the dispensing nurse, an office for the supervising nurse, and a lecture room. Offices and examination rooms for general medical advisers, as well as a waiting room for patients, extend north along the main corridor. The stairway is easily visible from the entrance, and an elevator is accessible.

On the second floor, opening from a corridor which extends the entire length of the building, are offices for special services including mental hygiene, allergy, physical therapy, eye, ear, nose and throat, dentistry, and dermatology. The quarters of the surgery unit on this floor include offices and rooms for dressings, instruments, and operations performed without general anaesthetics. These are conveniently served by a dumbwaiter from the pharmacy below.

The rear extension on this floor is devoted to the radiographic and fluoroscopy department, with waiting rooms, film storage, film reading rooms, and basal metabolism tests. In the northeast section is the main laboratory with media kitchen and sanitation laboratory.

The sixty-bed infirmary on the third floor has an isolation ward at the north end, which is effectively cut off from the other rooms. It has separate furnishings and facilities for sterilization of trays and other articles. The remainder of this floor is made up mostly of double and single rooms with separate toilet and locker facilities. There are two small wards. Centrally situated on this floor is a nurses' station, and at the head of the stairway is a small waiting room. A section on the northeast side is specially equipped for disturbed or especially ill patients.

The fourth floor has quarters for resident physicians and orderlies, and a sun deck. Unfinished space provides for storage.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Helen Newberry Residence

- Construction completed in 1915
- Architects: Kahn and Wilby, Detroit
- Contractor: C.H. Christman and Co.
- Cost of the original building: \$75,000
- Remodelled, 1934
- Net floor space: 22,487 sq. ft.



In 1913, the children of Helen H. Newberry donated \$75,000 for the construction of a residence hall in memory of their mother. At first, the residence belonged to the Student Christian Association, with the stipulation that the university would build and administer the property. In 1915, the Association deeded the property to the university on the condition that any profit above operating expenses would be paid to the association, for continuation of its work with women students. At the same time, the regents donated a small strip of university land, on which part of the Newberry Residence now resides. In 1924, the university purchased full ownership of the residence and all income from it, for a price of \$25,000.

The Newberry Residence looks out over a wide lawn onto State Street and Angell Hall. The original building site is situated in the block surrounded by North State, Jefferson, East William and Maynard Streets. The residence site also touches the northwest corner of the lot on which Newberry Hall (now the Kelsey Museum) is located. Kahn and Wilby of Detroit built the residence for a cost of \$75,000. It has four floors and a basement. Originally the ca. 75 private rooms housed ca. seventy to eighty-five female students. By 1954, after several rooms had been remodelled, the number of residents had risen to 118. The first floor originally contained the dining hall, a lounge and a reception area. After remodeling in 1934, the same area contained a sun porch, rooms for the building director, a dining area and kitchen. The exterior and bearing walls were built with brick. The floors were constructed with concrete and tile, overlaid with wood.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Hill Auditorium

- Construction completed in 1913.
- Architect: Albert Kahn
- James L. Stuart
- Cost when completed:
\$282,000 (unequipped)
\$347,600 (fully equipped)
- Total floor space: 71,914 sq. ft.
- Capacity: 4,300 (in main auditorium)



[\[View more images of Hill Auditorium\]](#)

In 1894, Professor Stanley and two other members of the University Musical Society met and decided that the campus lacked an adequate space for performances and convocations. Plans were drawn for a new auditorium in 1895. However, after showing the plans to numerous potential donors, no funding had been obtained by 1904. In that year, Regent Arthur Hill became interested in the project. In 1910, he bequeathed \$200,000 in his will toward construction of the building which would be named in his honor. Constructed on the site of the old Winchell House on North University Avenue, near State Street, the Auditorium was completed in 1913 at a cost of \$282,000 without equipment, and \$347,600 when fully equipped.

With a total floor space of 71,914 square feet, the main auditorium seated an audience of 4,300 in the balcony, gallery and ground floor. The stage itself could hold up to 300. The space was shaped like a parabola, for acoustic reasons, ensuring that each member of the audience experienced a similar volume and sound quality. A smaller recital and lecture hall in back of the second floor gallery could contain 400. This area housed the Stearns Collection of Musical Instruments for several years. The Frieze Memorial Organ moved to the Hill Auditorium from University Hall in 1913. Although its name remained the same, the organ was replaced with a newer model in 1928.

The exterior of the building was constructed of dull red and brown brick, with trimmings of terra cotta and grey limestone. A broad platform of cement and brick mosaic in front of the main entrance is reached by a low flight of steps rising from North University Avenue. The large main entrance is made of beige stone and features four large columns.

According to Hill's bequest the building was to be used for "the gathering of the students and college body, and their friends, on large occasions such as graduating exercises and musical festivals." Hill also declared that the auditorium be open to residents of Ann Arbor. In setting policy regarding acceptable uses of the Auditorium, the Regents barred fundraising efforts, but allowed religious gatherings, so long as they were nonsectarian. Representatives of parties and political factions were denied permission to speak on several occasions, though discussions on matters of public interest were allowed, "if conducted in the right way, by proper persons." A 1924 policy also stated, "No addresses shall be allowed...which advocate or justify conduct which violates the fundamentals of our accepted codes of morals."

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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North Hall

[Formerly the Homeopathic Hospital Building / South Department Hospital]

- Built in 1899-1900.
- Property deeded to the University by the City of Ann Arbor.
- Architects: Stanton and Kirby.
- Total cost to build: \$80,306.50.
- Net floor area: 48,467 sq. ft.
- Maximum bed capacity: 140.
- Contained six wards and twenty private rooms on two floors, with a basement and subbasement.
- Homeopathic Medical College discontinued in 1922.
- May, 1926, designated by the Regents as the "South Department Hospital".
- By 1940 the building was no longer used as a hospital and was given over to the Navy Reserve Officers' Training Corps (R.O.T.C.).
- From 1949-1951 Army and Air Force R.O.T.C. also were also housed in the building.



[\[View more images of North Hall / Homeopathic Hospital\]](#)

The building now known as North Hall was built in 1899-1900 to house the Homeopathic Medical College of the University. In June, 1899, the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Regents:

Resolved, That if the city of Ann Arbor will give the Board of Regents the property known as the Smith place, opposite the northeast corner of the Campus, the Board will erect thereon a hospital for the Homeopathic Department. Said hospital shall not cost less than \$50,000, and work on same shall be begun at once. (R.P., 1896-1901, p. 381.)

In September, 1899, the President and Secretary of the University were authorized to accept from the city of Ann Arbor the deed to this property, comprising five acres, for the hospital site. Ground was broken and the stone hauled in November, 1899. Stanton and Kirby were appointed as the architects for the building, which was completed late in 1900. The exercises incident to the formal opening of the Hospital were held on December 6, 7, and 8, 1900. The building, which has a total floor area of 48,465 square feet, cost \$80,306.50. At the time of completion it had a maximum capacity of one hundred and forty beds, and it was announced that this would afford "ample clinical facilities for years to come."

The ground plan of the building is in the general form of the letter "T." Each end of the top of the letter was a ward, and the base was occupied by the operating and clinic rooms. In all, the building contained six wards and about twenty private rooms. It extended back over the brow of a hill, which made it possible to have a basement and a subbasement, above the ground level. It had a frontage of 200 feet and was constructed of granite and gray pressed brick, with a red tiled roof. When the hospital was opened the following description appeared in the Michigan Alumnus for November, 1900:

The broad corridors, wide windows and glistening red oak woodwork make an attractive interior. At the end of each hallway are double glass doors opening into a ward, each intended for sixteen beds. At the front of each ward is a large sun parlor, to be used as a sitting room by patients able to leave their beds. Admirable forethought has taken care that there be no square corners or angles to catch dust and germs.

The plumbing attracts instant attention. It is elaborate and

thoroughly modern. The Sturtevant heating system is guaranteed to change the air in the entire building every five minutes. The steam for the heating is carried from the University heating plant, a quarter of a mile distant.

The operating rooms are up to date in every respect. The surgical amphitheatre is finished in gray marble and is a model of beauty and utility.

The site is peculiarly well adapted to the purpose. It is directly across the street from the University grounds and is on the street car line. The five acres of land and fine residence make up the grounds and house of what for generations has been one of the finest estates in the city.

The Hospital was housed in this building until the Homeopathic Medical College was discontinued in 1922.

In May, 1926, the building was designated by the Regents as "South Department Hospital." The old hospital group of buildings, on Catherine Street, was designated "Convalescent Hospital."

The Regents' Proceedings for September, 1940, notes that "in view of the fact that the South Department of the University Hospital, so-called, is no longer used for hospital purposes but is occupied by the University Extension Service, the Naval R.O.T.C. unit the building was redesignated as North Hall."

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Hutchins Hall

- Completed in 1933
- Architect: James Baird Company
- Net Floor Area: 104,000 sq. ft.
- Cost: \$1,191,074.29
- Named for Harry B. Hutchins, Law School Dean from 1895-1910 and University President from 1909-1920
- Located on the northeast corner of Monroe and State Streets
- Part of the Law Quadrangle
- The first-floor corridors of Hutchins Hall contains a series of stained glass cartoons portraying humorously various problems with which the law is confronted

The four buildings comprising the Law Quadrangle: the Lawyers Club, the John P. Cook Dormitory, the Legal Research Building, and Hutchins Hall, were constructed during the decade 1923-33 on two city blocks purchased by the University, and facing on South University Avenue and State Street. The buildings themselves were given to the University by William W. Cook ('80, '82), of New York City (see Part V: The Law School). Mr. Cook had first planned to endow a professorship of the law of corporations, but eventually this plan was merged in the more comprehensive and munificent gift which made possible the development of the Lawyers Club and the Law Quadrangle.

With the construction of Hutchins Hall which was opened to classes in the fall of 1933, the present Law Quadrangle was completed. This building was named, in accordance with Mr. Cook's desire, for Harry B. Hutchins, Dean of the Law School from 1895 to 1910 and President of the University from 1909 to 1920. It stands on the northeast corner of Monroe and State streets with entrances on both streets. The building, which affords about 104,000 square feet of floor space, has two wings, one extending for 190 feet on State Street and the other for 230 feet on Monroe Street, with corridors running the length of the wings on each of the four floors and classrooms and seminar rooms opening from them. On the first two floors these corridors are finished in lime- faced brick with floors of sound-absorbing tile. On the first floor, extending north and east, they enclose a charming court and give access to the main Quadrangle entrance to the building, as well as to the Legal Research Building.

Constructed with a view to future expansion, Hutchins Hall has, in all, nine classrooms seating from fifty to 265 students each, and four seminar rooms seating from twelve to thirty-five students. A reading room on the second floor, with adjoining stacks to hold 3,000 volumes, is large enough to seat 220 students. These classrooms are especially well adapted to their purpose, with rubbertiled floors in various color patterns and special acoustics.

The faculty and administrative offices on the third floor provide accommodations for the dean and the secretary as well as committee rooms, general offices, and a spacious lounge. The offices on this floor all have convenient access to a staff library which is equipped with stacks for 25,000 volumes. There are also offices on the fourth floor including those of the Michigan Law Review.

An appropriately furnished alumni room on the first floor contains class pictures, beginning with the class of 1873; these are displayed on specially constructed racks. On the second floor is a practice courtroom furnished with jury box, witness box, judge's bench, and benches for sixty auditors, modeled after those found in the court of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in England.

The final cost of Hutchins Hall was \$1,191,074.29. The final value of the various buildings of the Law Quadrangle, including equipment and books, is \$8,643,370. This is exclusive of the endowment and other gifts given by Mr. Cook to the University.

As far as is known, Mr. Cook never saw any of the buildings his generosity had made possible. His only reason for not visiting the University was that it "might spoil his dream."

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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- Completed in December 1939
- Net Floor Area: 23,295 sq. ft.
- Space for 61 interns
- Includes a recreation area and handball court
- An underground tunnel connects the building to the University Hospital

The Interns' Home, which was completed in December, 1939, is connected with the Hospital by an underground passageway. The building consists of three floors in addition to the ground floor; it is so planned that it may be extended by adding two stories without impairment of its proportions and design. An elevator shaft, not utilized at the present time, has been provided in case of expansion.

Care was taken to place the recreational facilities of the building as far as possible from the living quarters, so as to avoid disturbing those who must sleep while others are engaged in leisure-time activities.

The ground floor contains the trunk room, a photographic darkroom, a recreation room covering 2,000 square feet and adjoined by a kitchen, and a handball court. On the first floor, at the right of the main entrance, is a reception room; on the east side of the second floor a lounge room, with paneled walls and built-in bookcases, affords a magnificent view of the Huron River and surrounding country.

The bedrooms, the majority of which are single rooms, have ample closet space and private lavatories. In addition, there are shower rooms, with marble shower stalls and marble wainscoting on each floor. Sixty-one interns are accommodated in these rooms. The building measures 39 by 154 feet and furnishes 23,295 square feet of floor space. It is equipped with a loudspeaker system extending to all corridors and to the handball court and the recreation and lounge rooms.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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John Cook Dormitory

- Completed in 1930
- Architect: York and Sawyer of New York
- Contractor: James Baird Company
- Cost: \$550,769
- Net floor area: 4,341,893 sq. ft.
- Named for John P. Cook, the father of William Cook who was the building's donor



[\[View more images of John Cook Dormitory\]](#)

The four buildings comprising the Law Quadrangle: the Lawyers Club, the John P. Cook Dormitory, the Legal Research Building, and Hutchins Hall, were constructed during the decade 1923-33 on two city blocks purchased by the University, and facing on South University Avenue and State Street. The buildings themselves were given to the University by William W. Cook ('80, '82), of New York City (see Part V: The Law School). Mr. Cook had first planned to endow a professorship of the law of corporations, but eventually this plan was merged in the more comprehensive and munificent gift which made possible the development of the Lawyers Club and the Law Quadrangle.

In the latter part of President Hutchins' administration, Mr. Cook had tentatively agreed to provide a dormitory for freshman students and had even acquired land for that purpose, the site of the University Museums Building on Washtenaw Avenue. This project however, was finally dropped and, when President Hutchins suggested that the Law School needed a new building and more adequate equipment, Mr. Cook was immediately interested. In 1920 a plan was prepared by members of the Law School staff and submitted to Mr. Cook for the erection of a Law School building, to include a library and dormitory. It also provided for a proposed endowment, the income to be used for the development of legal research and graduate work.

Mr. Cook's response was prompt and generous, and a series of discussions took place between him and President Hutchins. It had first been proposed to place the buildings upon the lot on Washtenaw Avenue already purchased, but this proved too small for the purpose. In 1920 Mr. Cook, Dean Henry M. Bates, and the architects, York and Sawyer, of New York, decided upon a four-building project, embracing practically all the features of the plan as finally executed. The memorandum as agreed upon was incorporated, almost word for word, in that part of Mr. Cook's will, drawn the same year, which made provision for his benefactions to the University.

The John P. Cook Building was opened for occupancy in the fall of 1930. It houses 152 men, thus affording rooms in the entire Quadrangle for 352 students. This second unit, extending from the east wing of the Lawyers Club on South University Avenue 212 feet southward along Tappan Street, follows closely the architectural style of the Lawyers Club, with the same general arrangement of the sections. The rooms are somewhat larger, however, and the appointments slightly better. This section, which contains an additional floor, was built as a memorial to Mr John P. Cook, the donor's father, and near the center of the building is a memorial room to him, with carved, paneled oak walls and stained glass windows. The room contains a full-length portrait of him by the artist, Henry Caro-Delvaile.

Although the dormitories resemble those of English colleges, in accordance with modern needs and practice the windows were made much larger to afford more light, a procedure which modern heating methods permit. The Tudor Gothic style of the buildings is modified in many ways by Renaissance influence, for example, by an arcade of Doric columns leading from the northwest entrance along the side of

the Lawyers Club. The dining hall resembles closely the chapels at Eton College and King's College, Cambridge; the lounge in the Lawyers Club just to the north is distinctly Renaissance in style.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Kellogg Institute

- Completed in 1940
- Cost: \$446,335
- Architect: Lewis J. Sarvis of Battle Creek
- Contractor: O. W. Burke Company
- Located at the corner of North University Avenue and Fletcher Street



[\[View more images of Kellogg Institute Building\]](#)

The Kellogg Foundation, in co-operation with the School of Dentistry, formulated a plan to erect a building specially designed for that purpose. In August, 1938, President Ruthven presented to the Board of Regents a proposal of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation offering to give 55 per cent of the cost of an addition to the School of Dentistry, on condition that the Public Works Administration provide 45 per cent of a total cost of \$400,000. Ultimately, the W. K. Kellogg Foundation granted \$236,500 for the building and the Public Works Administration \$209,835. Thus, the total cost of construction was \$446,335 (R.P., 1936-39, pp. 784, 955).

Mr. Lewis J. Sarvis, of Battle Creek, was the architect for the building, which was erected at the corner of North University Avenue and Fletcher Street, adjacent to and connected with the existing School of Dentistry. The old residence known as the Prettyman house, on the west side of the School of Dentistry, was demolished in the fall of 1938, and work was immediately begun on the new building.

The general work contract was awarded to the O. W. Burke Company, although additional contracts were made for the foundations and footings, the electrical work, and the plumbing, heating, and ventilating. The dental equipment was purchased from the Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company. During the spring of 1940 the building was completed and on April 3 it was dedicated in connection with the annual homecoming of the School of Dentistry.

In January, 1940, the building was officially named the W. K. Kellogg Foundation Institute: Graduate and Postgraduate Dentistry (R.P., 1939-42, pp. 187- 88).

From an architectural viewpoint the building is an outstanding contribution to the University campus. In it are combined maximum efficiency with simplicity and beauty of design, and it is an ideal educational unit. The building is a full three-story structure which extends north and south for 200 feet and is approximately 100 feet in its east-west dimension. The entire exterior is dominated by large windows that provide maximum daylight to all rooms. Between the Institute and the Dental Building is a court, 50 by 54 feet in size, which gives the inner rooms on all three floors the same excellent lighting as the exterior rooms.

The main entrance to the building faces west, and broad stone steps lead up to the outer doors of beautiful copper grill work. Another short flight of steps, flanked by marble wainscoting, leads to a spacious and impressive main lobby, which is paneled in American walnut. From this foyer a broad, marble, central staircase, dividing before a large panel of glass brick, ascends to the second floor, and lateral stairways descend to the basement.

On the corridor, to the right of the foyer, are the administrative offices of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation Institute, a faculty conference room, and a seminar room. On the east and west corridor leading to the Dental Building are the dental caries research laboratories, a small lecture room, and a seminar room. To the left of the foyer a wide arch opens directly into a waiting room for children. This leads into the clinics and laboratories which are used in the teaching of dentistry for children and orthodontics.

On the second floor the central west part of the building is devoted to clinics and laboratories for partial denture prosthesis, and across the hall, facing on the inner court, are similar facilities for complete denture prosthesis. On the north side are specially adapted facilities for the clinical and laboratory teaching of operative dentistry, root surgery, periodontia, and ceramics. The entire south section of this floor consists of a series of operating rooms and private consultation offices designed for the department of oral surgery.

On the basement floor, on the south, are a seminar room and two laboratories devoted to oral pathology. On the court there is a large beautifully appointed auditorium which will accommodate 280 people. The north side of the basement accommodates locker rooms, seminar rooms, an instrument storage room, and research rooms for the Department of Orthodontics.

On each of the three floors there is direct communication between the Institute and the School of Dentistry through continuous halls on the south and by direct openings on the northwest corner of the Dental Building.

Facilities of the Institute are adapted primarily to graduate and postgraduate instruction in dentistry. All undergraduate teaching, with the exception of oral surgery and dentistry for children, is conducted in the Dental Building.

The Institute is unique in dental education and offers the most adequate facilities for graduate and postgraduate dental teaching to be found anywhere in the world.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Lane Hall

- Opened on March 2, 1917
- Named in honor of Victor H. Lane, member of the Law School faculty and former president of the Y.M.C.A.
- Otis and Clark, architects
- John D. Rockefeller gave \$60,000 for the project
- Cost for building (including plot and furnishings) was \$125,000
- Used for Y.M.C.A. student programs
- Control of building passed to the Student Christian Association until 1936, then to the Student Religious Association
- Headquarters of Student Religious Association



For several years, the Y.M.C.A. rented Sackett and McMillan Halls on State Street from the Presbyterian Church, but due to their increased work in religious education, social service, and missions by 1911, they felt they needed a larger building. John D. Rockefeller offered \$60,000 for the building, with the stipulation that the Association raise a similar amount. This additional amount was raised, and the cornerstone for the building was laid on May 16, 1916. The building was of colonial design and cost approximately \$125,000.

Lane Hall opened on March 2, 1917 and was named after Victor H. Lane, member of the Law School faculty and former Y.M.C.A. President. The building contained classrooms, a large clubroom, offices, a boardroom, studies for student pastors, guest rooms, dining rooms, a kitchen, and an auditorium with seating for 450 people.

Control of the building was passed on to the Student Christian Association until 1936, when it was transferred to the Student Religious Association. The Student Religious Association currently houses its headquarters in the building.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Laboratory Theatre (Mimes Theatre)

- Created from part of the Union building in 1921.
- Alterations to the Union cost approximately \$3500
- Theater had seating capacity of 400
- Alterations made again to accommodate the Speech Department in 1930
- Razed to make way for parking lot shortly thereafter



In 1921, part of the Union was destroyed by fire. During its renovation, the beams supporting the dance floor were opened, a stage constructed, and seats from the old University Hall were installed to create a theater. This new theater was named the Union Playhouse. It had a seating capacity of 400 and the stage measured 50 by 30 feet. Three dressing rooms, a costume room under the stage, and a screened orchestra pit were also added. These alterations cost approximately \$3500.

In February, 1922, the theater was taken over by the Mimes Society, a student drama organization. Rehearsals were held here for the annual Union opera.

Meanwhile, University Hall, which was used for Play Production classes in the Speech Department, was condemned as a fire hazard. The Regents decided to rent the Mimes Theater from the Union, and presented it to the Speech Department for their use. It formally opened as the Laboratory Theater on December 1, 1930.

Only a year or two later, the Laboratory Theater itself was condemned as a fire hazard. It was boarded up and finally razed to make way for a parking lot behind the new Administration Building.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Laundry Building

- First Building Constructed in 1891
 - Demolished in 1914
 - Cost: \$54,226.28
 - Net Floor Area: 472,489
 - Later used as a contagious ward for the University Hospital
- Second Building Constructed in 1917
 - Architect: University Building and Grounds
 - Contractor: University Building and Grounds
 - Cost: \$30,000
 - Net floor area: 1,699,527 sq. ft.



The first University Laundry on campus, built in 1891 and later used as a contagious ward for the Hospital, was finally torn down in 1914. In 1897 what is now the Wood Technology Laboratory was then a part of the Hospital and housed the Laundry. In October, 1900, one may say almost that a new era began for the Laundry when it was voted that it be placed under the charge of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and that all University work be done at the uniform market rate (R.P., 1896-1901, p. 602). In 1908 the sum of \$400 was set aside for the purchase of a body ironer. A year later, the Buildings and Grounds Committee requested \$850 to replace worn-out machinery. It appeared that this committee was taking its new responsibility seriously, inasmuch as the first request was followed by another for still more machinery to cost between \$900 and \$1,000 (R.P., 1906-10, pp. 219, 707).

In the meantime, more women were employed in the Laundry, and as early as 1903 they were given a substantial raise in wages. All the workers with the exception of the foreman received an increase of twenty-five cents a day for a ten-hour day (R.P., 1901-6, p. 187).

About this time the University also purchased a new mangle and washer for a total of \$1,368 (and the old mangle). The need of supplying the Laundry with soft water at once became apparent and was referred to the omnipotent Buildings and Grounds Committee. In June, 1904, the need of having a horse and covered wagon to help make deliveries became apparent and a request to this effect was granted on condition that the price be kept under \$250 (R.P., 1901-06, p. 381).

By this time the Board was probably growing a little wary of the Laundry; expenses and upkeep were very high and the possibility of even returns a bit uncertain. In 1912 a decision to the effect that the University Hospital pay for transportation and laundry of state patients had its effects on the business of the Laundry (R.P., 1910-14, p. 467). The following year, on the very last day, there was a fire in the Laundry. An adjustment, however, was reached with the insurance company for some \$2,896, and the old Laundry marched on into another year. Fires were seemingly not uncommon in this part of the University for again "on March 22, 1916, at about 5:30 p.m. fire again broke out in the laundry." An attempt to discover the cause brought no results. The damage done to the building cost the University \$2,255. A settlement was effected through Mr. Robert Sutton, representing the insurance company, and Shirley W. Smith, Secretary, in the amount of \$1,905.

In March, 1917, the Buildings and Grounds Committee was given authority to go ahead with the construction of a Laundry but not to contract without further action of the Board for more than the \$20,000 which had been set aside in July. By June there was still talk about the Laundry, so evidently not much had been done about it since the preceding July. Another resolve was made in June, 1917, "that the Auditor-General ... set aside out of the Accumulation of

Savings Fund, the sum of \$15,000 into the fund for the construction of a new Laundry building." (R.P., 1914-17, p. 805).

At last, in November, 1917, Superintendent Flook informed the Regents that the new Laundry had been completed and was ready for their inspection. The report also urged the necessary provision of a water-softening plant. Evidently nothing had been done about this matter although the subject had been discussed fourteen years earlier. The immediate desirability of having an automobile collection and delivery service for the Laundry was also urged. Obviously, the Laundry had increased in importance since the days when a horse and wagon had been humbly requested for deliveries.

The Laundry site cost the University \$2,613. Inventory records indicate that on June 30, 1917, the cost of the building was \$8,759, but on June 30, 1918, the completed cost was recorded as \$34,425. The cost of the equipment for the Laundry amounted to about \$7,320.

In 1926 the Board decided to authorize the enlargement of the Laundry at an expense not to exceed \$15,000, to be met by University funds. An addition of 6,114 square feet was constructed at a cost of \$16,221. In September of that year the Secretary filed a communication stating the circumstances under which he had authorized the addition to the Laundry Building, which was to be two stories in height instead of only one as had been planned. This action was informally approved (R.P., 1926-29, p. 43). It was not until 1930 that the Board directed that towel and laundry service be provided for students in Waterman Gymnasium in accordance with the recommendation of the Board in Control of Athletics, the expense to come from funds already provided in the budget of Waterman Gymnasium. Each student was required to make a deposit of fifty cents which was refunded when he returned the last towel given him.

In 1934 the committee authorized the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds to restore the 1933 wage scale so that each employee would receive an increase of two cents an hour; those who had been employed for five years received an additional one cent an hour. Since approximately 87 per cent of the work was charged to the Hospital, the expense ran to \$4,000 a year. This action did not result in an increased budget but did increase the expense of running the Hospital.

Today the Laundry is one of the most modern plants in the country. It operates forty-eight hours a week and employs 170 people. The wash room is equipped with eleven automatic unloading washers, four semi-automatic washers, and six large extractors, six thermostatically controlled tumblers, and four large flat presses with airvent canopies to remove excess humidity. The finish department on the second floor contains fifty-two personal pressing machines, a four-drawer blanket machine, curtain stretchers, and a sewing and mending unit with six sewing machines.

In 1938 a second addition of 21,629 square feet was added on two floors along the south and west sides of the building at an expenditure of \$67,684. Over a five-year period, beginning in 1949, practically all the equipment in the Laundry was replaced at a cost of \$275,000 including installation by the Plant Department. In 1955 the finish department was air-conditioned for approximately \$10,000.

At the present time the Laundry does about twelve tons of work a week which comes from the University Hospital, the Residence Halls, the Michigan Union, the Women's League, and any other department requiring laundry service excepting the Physical Education Department which operates its own laundry.

The first Laundry, a small frame building northwest of Palmer Ward, employed nine women who did all of the work by hand. When the Laundry was moved, in 1897, to the south end of Palmer Ward, it was the first laundry in this area to use steam, a labor-saving device which made possible a reduction of the staff to seven women. In 1900 it was again moved to the west end of the Boiler House, where it remained until it was transferred to its present location in 1917. At that time twenty people were employed in the Laundry. Oliver Aubro served as foreman from 1892 to 1921 and was followed by William V. Skopil, who held the position until 1936, when he was succeeded by Donald A. Callnin, the present Superintendent. In July, 1946, the Laundry, considered a major business department of the University, was given independent status and placed under the direction of W. K. Pierpont, then Assistant Controller. In February, 1951, the Regents established the office of Service Enterprises, and Francis C. Shiel was appointed Manager. The Laundry and several other departments were placed under the supervision of this office.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Law Club

- Construction completed in 1924
- Architect: York and Sawyer, in consultation with William Cook and Dean Henry Bates
- First completed structure on the present Law Quad
- Funds donated by William Cook

[\[View more images of the Lawyer's Club\]](#)



Constructed between the years 1923 and 1933, the buildings of the Law Quadrangle were primarily the gift of William W. Cook. In 1920, Cook, Dean Henry Bates, and the architects, York and Sawyer, decided on a plan of four buildings, to house classrooms, dormitories, dining halls, a library, offices and meeting places. The overall style of the buildings was Tudor Gothic, modelled on the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. The basic construction material was Weymouth seam-faced granite, with trim of Indiana limestone.

The Lawyer's Club, along with some connected dormitories, was the first building to be completed in 1924. The dorms extend 445 along South University Avenue, east of the Lawyer's Club. The Club itself faces both State Street and South University. The central feature of the Club was the great lounge on the first floor. In the Renaissance style, the lounge had a high-vaulted plaster ceiling, a white oak floor, and dark oak paneling. To the west, connected via a lobby, was an impressive Tudor Gothic dining room. The design of the room included carved ceiling beams (with the heads of famous jurists), and limestone walls with dark oak wainscoting and cathedral glass windows. The Lawyer's Club also housed guest rooms, a game room, and a faculty dining room.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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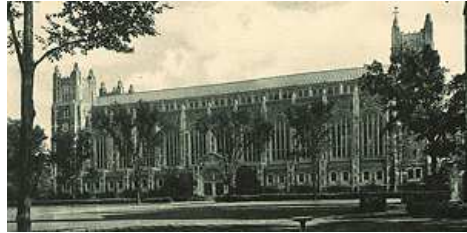
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Legal Research Building

- Built in 1931
- Money donated by William W. Cook
- One of four buildings comprising Law Quadrangle
- Probably the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to a law library
- Architects: York and Sawyer
- Writings of great jurists, as well as from Cook's will, are carved over the entrance
- Seals of various states are carved on its towers and ends; seals of American and European universities decorate the stained glass windows.



[\[View more images of the Legal Research Building\]](#)

William W. Cook ('80, '82!) of New York City donated the funds necessary for The Legal Research Building, as well as for the other three buildings (the Lawyers Club, the John P. Cook Dormitory, and Hutchins Hall) that form the Law Quadrangle. Mr. Cook, along with Dean Bates of the Law School and President Hutchins formulated the plans for the Quadrangle and York and Sawyer were chosen as the architects for the project.

The Legal Research Building was completed in 1931. It accommodates 500 readers in the main study room, contains carrels in the stacks, and has approximately 80 studies for members of the faculty, visiting lawyers and judges, and other researchers. It is probably the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to a law library.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Martha Cook Dormitory

- Construction begun in 1911, completed 1914
- Architects: York and Sawyer of New York City
- Contractor: George A. Fuller
- Total Cost: \$260,000
- Gross Floor Space: 61,328 square feet.
- Land to the east of the original building site (the old Condon home) was purchased in 1918 as a garden area.
- Building funds donated by William Cook in honor of his mother, Martha Walford Cook.



[\[View more images of the Martha Cook Dormitory\]](#)

In honor of his mother, Martha Walford Cook, William Cook began donating funds in 1911 for the construction of a womens' dormitory on campus. Cook stipulated that the University would donate land and all utilities free of charge. Also, the University could never derive profit from the building. All income was to be reinvested in the building at the discretion of the residents themselves and a board of women governors. Initially, the dormitory was designed to house approximately 110 young women.

Located on a block between South University Avenue and Tappan Avenue, the building was designed by York and Sawyer of New York City at a cost of \$260,000, with a floor space of 63,234 square feet. Externally and internally, the Cook Building is one of the most attractive and impressive on campus. Constructed of red brick and limestone, the exterior combines Tudor Gothic and early Renaissance architectural styles, with a battlemented roof, pointed arches and traceried windows. The trimmings are of cut stone in which Gothic details are accentuated, such as the rows of gargoyles in the stone cornice, and the elaborately carved main entrance. A statue of Portia, donated in 1918, stands in a niche above the entrance to the building. The east side of the building looks out onto the site of the old Condon home, which was purchased by Mr. Cook in 1918 to be used as a garden and recreation space for the Cook residents. To the south, residents have access to a tennis court, also built in 1918. Within, the building contains several expensively furnished rooms in a variety of styles.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Mason Hall

- Begun in 1840, completed in 1841
- The University's first academic building
- Dimensions: 110 ft. long, 42 ft. wide, four stories high
- Net floor area: 18,575 sq. ft.
- Estimated cost: \$16,000.00
- Named Mason Hall--in honor Michigan's first governor, Stevens T. Mason--by the Board of Regents in April, 1843



[\[View more images of Mason Hall\]](#)

On March 3, 1838, the Regents appointed a building committee and directed it to recommend a plan for University buildings and to contract for the construction of those buildings. In a report to the Regents dated April 13, 1839, the building committee chairman, Lieutenant-Governor Edward Mundy, detailed a misunderstanding between the committee and two architects: Ammi B. Young of Vermont and Alexander J. Davis of New York. In settling the misunderstanding, which involved two different committee members making contracts unbeknownst to each other with two different architects, Davis became the first architect for the University of Michigan.

The building plan which Davis presented was unanimously adopted by the Regents on September 16, 1838. Transactions between Davis and the Regents, however, were ill-fated and this plan was never carried out. Initial steps toward putting the Davis plan into effect were soon rescinded under pressure from Superintendent of Public Instruction John D. Pierce, who felt that the plan would be prohibitively expensive to execute.

The architect of the first classroom structure actually built at the University of Michigan is unknown. Plans for this building were submitted to the Regents in April, 1840, and it is assumed that they were worked out by the superintendent of construction, Harpin Lum, and the Building Committee, though the structure as built bears some resemblance to other of Davis' projects.

The building, originally referred to as the University Building, was completed in 1841 and immediately occupied by the newly established College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, the first department of the University. It was officially named Mason Hall, in honor of the recently deceased Governor Stevens T. Mason, by the Board of Regents in April, 1843. The building was originally designed to provide dormitory and study space for the University's students and their tutors, but was soon altered to provide classroom space as well. Plans called for the exterior to be of painted brick, but stuccoing was settled upon after the Regents decided that the exterior of the new building should conform to that of the Professors' Houses, built the previous year.

In 1870 the Regents decided to pursue funds for the construction of a domed building that would fill in the 150 foot gap between Mason Hall and South College, the mirror image that had been constructed to the south of Mason Hall in 1848. The new building, begun in 1871, completed in 1872, and known as University Hall, utilized Mason Hall and South College as its north and south wings and its name became synonymous with the entire complex of three buildings.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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The Making of University of Michigan History

MCMATH-HULBERT OBSERVATORY OPENS...



The McMath-Hulbert Observatory, located at Lake Angelus near Pontiac, was donated to the university in January 1932. Constructed by three amateur astronomers, Robert R. McMath, Francis McMath and Judge Henry Hulbert, it included unique mechanical devices which made it possible to record the movement of celestial bodies with a motion picture camera. Francis McMath and UM professors later designed other devices to improve the Observatory's capabilities, among them the spectroheliokinematograph to record changes in the solar surface.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- [Finding aid for the Observatory records](#)
- [Finding aid for the Robert Reynolds McMath papers](#)

Photo Source: McMath-Hulbert Observatory, 1932 l-r: Judge Henry Hulbert, Francis C. McMath, Robert C. McMath; Alumni Association (University of Michigan), Box 135

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Michigan League/Lydia Mendelssohn Theater

- Opened on May 4, 1929
- Brainchild of Mrs. W.D. Henderson, secretary of the Alumnae Council
- Million-dollar fund created before construction was started
- Architects: Pond and Pond, Martin and Lloyd



[\[View more images of the Michigan League\]](#)

Soon after the Michigan Union was completed, the Women's League of the University undertook to secure the funds necessary for the erection of a women's building. In February, 1921, Mrs. W. D. Henderson, secretary of the Alumnae Council of the Alumni Association, requested approval for a million-dollar campaign to raise funds for a women's building. Of the amount secured by 1927, it was planned to use \$600,000 for construction, \$150,000 for furnishings, and \$250,000 as an endowment.

The Regents in 1921 agreed to furnish the site if the alumnae could raise \$500,000 or more to construct and endow the building. In 1927, the sum of \$350,000 was appropriated by the legislature for the purchase of a site.

The first large gift was made by Robert Lamont ('96), of Chicago, for the establishment of a memorial to the League's first president, Mrs. Ethel Hussey. A gift of \$50,000 from Gordon Mendelssohn, of Birmingham, provided the Lydia Mendelssohn Theater, a memorial to Mr. Mendelssohn's mother. The New York state alumnae contributed \$15,000. Gifts were made by alumnae from all parts of the world. Chinese women alumnae in Tientsin sent antique tapestries made from a royal Manchu dynasty robe. Oriental rugs, vases, silver services, pianos, and many other furnishings were donated by alumnae.

At the December meeting of the Regents in 1921, the location of the League had been fixed as the block bounded by North University and Washington streets, covering the area between the Mall and Fletcher (Twelfth) Street. The final cost of this site was \$332,105.23. In May, 1927, Mrs. Henderson informed the Regents that the million-dollar fund would be completed by June and that work on the building could be begun. The breaking-ground ceremonies took place on Saturday, June 18, 1927, with Dr. Eliza Mosher, the first Dean of Women, turning the first shovelful of earth. On May 4, 1929, the building was formally opened. Dedication ceremonies were held on June 14, 1929, in the Lydia Mendelssohn Theater.

The architects for the Michigan League were Pond and Pond, Martin and Lloyd, the same firm of architects which had designed the Union; Lovering and Longbotham were responsible for the construction.

The Michigan League Building gives the impression of being a low, somewhat rambling structure; in reality it rises five floors above street level and is compactly built. It is constructed of soft red brick with white stone trim, and the many details, such as dormer and casement windows, alcoves, and balconies, lend variety to the general design without overembellishing it. The building is divided into three parts: the central section, containing the tower, the lounges, main concourse, offices, kitchens, and, on the fourth floor, bedrooms; the wing bordering North University Avenue, which includes the dining rooms, the ballroom, and a meeting room; and the northern wing, devoted almost entirely to the theater, checkrooms, workrooms for making costumes and scenery, and the linen supply closet. The northern and southern wings partly enclose a court on the east side of the building, forming a charming garden bounded on the street side by a high brick wall.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly,

Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Michigan Union

- Opened November 1907
- In 1916, original building torn down
- Plans for new building prepared by Irvin K. Pond ('78e)
- New building ready in 1919
- Cost of building: more than \$1,150,000
- Pool in basement; Library on second floor
- Four-story building
- Extends for a distance of 168 feet along South State Street and has a maximum depth of 230 feet.
- Two new wings to the south, completed in 1936 and 1938



[\[View more images of the Michigan Union\]](#)

The Michigan Union Building is the successor to an earlier Union clubhouse, a remodeled residence built originally by Judge Thomas M. Cooley, long a member of the University's law faculty. This spacious old residence, a rambling fieldstone structure, with pointed gables, stood on State Street at the end of South University Avenue, an ideal site for such a building as the projected Michigan Union. The necessary alterations were made by Professor Emil Lorch, of the Department of Architecture, and the building proved reasonably well adapted to the early needs of the Union.

The first Union had a large dining room on the first floor, a smaller one at the side, a large lounge, a game room, and a kitchen. The second floor housed the billiard room, a reading room, a room for the directors, and an apartment for the steward. The building, which was opened for the use of the students in November, 1907, served the needs of the University for almost nine years.

The growth of the student body and the increasing importance of the Union made an expansion of its facilities imperative, and early in 1916, the first building was torn down to make way for a new Michigan Union. Two adjacent lots, upon which dwellings were then standing, were acquired; one of these houses was the old home of the architects of the new Union, Allen B. and Irving K. Pond, of Chicago. This was moved to the rear, and, with a rough frame building which had been erected in 1912 for student social affairs and dances, served as temporary headquarters while the new building was in the course of construction.

Plans for the Union as prepared by Irving K. Pond ('78e) were on a scale heretofore unknown for club houses in American colleges and universities. These called for a building some 250 feet long and approximately 200 feet wide, dominated by a massive tower. It had long been recognized by all who were interested in the project that only a building of this size would be adequate for such a large student body. Within the building, facilities were provided on a correspondingly large scale, including ample lobby room on the first floor, a large number of dining rooms of various sizes with well-equipped kitchens, and about sixty sleeping rooms for alumni on the upper floors.

Estimates speedily grew from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000, of which \$100,000 was set aside for furnishings and \$250,000 as an endowment. By 1916 the building committee for the Union had sufficient funds in hand to proceed with construction, and at commencement of that year President Hutchins turned the first shovelful of earth. Owing to wartime difficulties, however, the building was not ready for use by the students until 1919, although, with the aid of a loan of \$260,000 from the Michigan War Preparedness Board, it had been sufficiently completed to be used as a barracks for the Students' Army Training Corps; during this emergency it served as a dormitory for 800 men and as a mess hall for some 4,000.

Sufficient funds were finally raised through further contributions,

memberships, and a loan, secured by subscriptions, to complete the building. The University Buildings and Grounds Department as contractors were responsible for its construction. The gross floor area before subsequent additions was 166,370 square feet.

On March 26, 1920, the Union and its grounds were deeded to the University, at which time the cost of the building was stated as "upwards of \$1,150,000," with subscriptions aggregating a little more than that amount. The Regents, in accepting the deed, however, did not bind the University to assume any further debts for the Union.

Two parts of the Union were left unfinished, the swimming pool and the library on the second floor. An extensive campaign among students and alumni eventually secured the \$40,000 sufficient to finish the pool, which measures 30 by 75 feet and is situated on the south side of the basement, with a gallery entrance from the first floor corridor. The pool, one of the most beautiful in the country, is served with chemically purified water.

In June, 1923, Mrs. Edward W. Pendleton, of Detroit, gave \$21,500 for the completion of the library as a memorial to her husband ('72), and in 1925, the new room, paneled in oak, was ready for student and alumni readers. Portraits of President Angell and President Hutchins, as well as one of Mr. Pendleton, for whom the library was named, were hung on the walls. Mrs. Pendleton also made the University a gift of Mr. Pendleton's library and an additional \$1,000 with which to buy books.

The Michigan Union is a four-story building with a basement and subbasement. It extends for a distance of 168 feet along South State Street and has a maximum depth of 230 feet. The main entrance, facing east under the great square tower, is approached by a broad terraced walk. Cut in stone above the door are two figures representing the student and the athlete. On the first floor, between two great comfortably furnished lounges, is a wide hall leading to the main desk; a corridor to the left leads to the offices of the manager of the building and to the swimming pool gallery. Beyond the desk to the right a corridor with cloakroom and two small dining rooms on the left opens into the main dining room. The kitchens are at the rear. The main dining room, which accommodates more than 200 persons, has oak-paneled wainscoting and six pillars of gay-colored terra cotta set at intervals around the room. The floor is of tile in a basket weave design. Additional dining space is afforded by the adjoining terrace, which was at first left open, but later was enclosed to form a long, well-lighted room with windows running its entire length.

In 1926 a smaller dining room on the first floor was made possible through a gift of \$5,000 by Charles M. Crowfoot. Another dining room of the same size was designated as a Founders' Room, with portraits of all who had been instrumental in carrying out the original plans for the Union incorporated in the paneling. These two small dining rooms are in constant use for meetings of faculty groups and organizations.

The side entrance to the building on the north, formerly known as the "ladies'" entrance, affords access to the lobbies, the dining rooms, and the ballroom on the second floor. A dining room on this side, originally reserved as a ladies' dining room, was later remodeled for general use and named in honor of Professor Henry Anderson, long an officer of the Union.

The subbasement houses the mechanical equipment for heating, lighting, and ventilating the building, and a complete refrigeration system. On the floor above, in the basement proper, are the locker rooms and the entrance to the swimming pool. On this floor also are the business and record offices of the Union, a large barber shop, and the Tap-Room, a completely equipped cafeteria with colorful furniture and tables. Bowling alleys, first installed in the basement, were later moved to a new addition to make way for a needed expansion of the Tap-Room. At the rear are kitchens and ample storage space and shops.

With the exception of the tower rooms, the upper floors of the Union are reached either by elevator or by stairs; one of the tower rooms is occupied by Michigamua, the senior student society which first worked for a Union building. On the second floor the front part of the building to the right is occupied by the Pendleton Library, while a great billiard room with twenty-two tables takes up the space on the left.

A beautiful ballroom or assembly hall, 50 feet wide, more than 100 feet long, and two stories high, is at the end of the corridor extending to the rear from the main second floor hall. This room will accommodate 1,500 persons at a meeting, 600 diners, or 350 couples at a dance. Adjacent are three private dining rooms with movable walls which may be rolled back to connect the rooms with the ballroom. Adjoining the dining rooms is a terrace similar to that on the first floor.

That part of the third floor not occupied by the upper parts of the ballroom and the reading room is devoted to dining rooms and office and committee rooms for student organizations. These meeting rooms are furnished with large tables and matching chairs.

The fourth floor is devoted almost wholly to guest bedrooms, with one large lounging room where returning alumni may gather to chat. A stairway leads to the roof of the tower which affords a fine vantage point for viewing the campus and city.

Within a few years after the building was completed more office and tap-room space became necessary, and in the spring of 1930 an additional suite of offices, which provided 4,972 more feet of floor space, was added on the south to provide for the general manager as well as for the student officers of the Union, who had previously had their offices on the third floor.

Two new wings to the south were completed in 1936 and 1938. The first, providing quarters for the University Club as well as fifty-four additional rooms for guests, afforded more than 90,000 more square feet of available space. This wing runs parallel to the main structure, while the other, with frontage on Madison Street, houses the International Center and affords eighty additional guest rooms. The first unit measures 142 by 145 feet, while the other to the south is 50 by 160 feet.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Morris Hall

- Originally home of Professor George S. Morris, head of the Department of Philosophy
- Bought in 1915 to be used for a Catholic chapel
- Regents purchased site in 1922 for \$118,950
- In 1924 named Morris Hall in honor of Professor Morris
- In October, 1928 it was adapted as a studio for broadcasting and rehearsals of the University Band
- It was demolished to make way for the Administration Building



Morris Hall, at one time headquarters of the University Broadcasting Service and the University Band, was situated on State Street on the southwest corner of Jefferson Avenue directly across from the campus. It had been the home of Professor George S. Morris who came to the University in 1870 and served for many years as head of the Department of Philosophy. For some time after Professor Morris' death in 1889 his family continued to occupy the residence. Eventually, however, it passed to other hands and was finally bought in 1915, as a site for a Catholic chapel.

In President Burton's report for the year 1922-23 the University's need of this site was mentioned, with the observation that it was not fair either to the Church or to the interests of the University that an elaborate structure should be placed on this corner. The Regents, therefore, in September 1922, entered into negotiations for the purchase of the property, which was eventually acquired by the University for \$118,950. In 1924 the building was named Morris Hall, in honor of Professor Morris, and a room was set aside for archaeological material. The structure was poorly adapted for museum purposes, however, and at just about this time Newberry Hall was acquired by the University to house the archaeological collections.

An appropriation of \$4,300 was made by the Regents in October, 1928, to adapt Morris Hall as a studio for broadcasting, for rehearsals of the University Band, and for other musical activities. Changes made in the building which had a frontage on State Street of 40 feet and was 85 feet long, included the construction of two studios separated by a glass partition, a smaller one with perfect acoustic facilities for ordinary broadcasts, and a larger studio to serve as an auditorium and for auditions and band rehearsals.

The building was torn down to make way for the Administration Building.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Mosher-Jordan Halls

- First large women's dormitory at the University
- Completed in 1930
- Residence consists of two separate halls with shared kitchen
- Housed approximately 450 women
- Architects: Malcolmson and Higginbotham, of Detroit
- East of the Women's Athletic Field on Observatory Street
- Total cost of building: \$797,640



[\[View more images of Mosher-Jordan Dormitory\]](#)

Mosher-Jordan Halls, the first large women's dormitory at the University of Michigan (It housed approximately 450 women) was completed in the summer of 1930. The residence consists of two halls serviced by a central kitchen, but it operated as two separate social units. The building was named in honor of the first two deans of women, Eliza M. Mosher and Myra B. Jordan.

The Detroit alumni contributed the site of this building, and its erection was financed by issuing certificates of participation in the income of the Halls.

Malcolmson and Higginbotham, of Detroit, were chosen as the architects, and sketches were prepared under the direction of Alexander L. Trout ('05, '10e) for the building, to stand just east of the Women's Athletic Field on Observatory Street.

The prospect of building such a large dormitory, however, caused a serious controversy between the landladies of Ann Arbor, their sympathizers, and the University. The landladies feared that their rooms would be left empty and their means of livelihood thus endangered. The new dormitory was criticized as being too large, and the proposed site was considered "too far away from campus."

A petition signed by fourteen citizens protesting the building of the dormitory was presented to the Regents in October, 1928. A committee was approved by the mayor to study the economic effect on the city of the building of such a dormitory and in general of the continuation of the University's building plans. A committee composed of Regents Sawyer, Beal, and Clements was appointed to confer with the mayor's committee and to furnish any information available and pertinent to the subject. The contracts entered into by the University and the Guardian Trust Company, of Detroit, were loaned to Frank DeVine, counsel for the citizens' movement, to be examined.

The construction contract between Pehrson Brothers of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the University was signed in the fall of 1928 for \$505,821.14. The mechanical trades work was undertaken by the Plant Department. In order to satisfy both the University and the Guardian Trust Company, the cost of the building had to be reduced to \$950,000, \$50,000 lower than the original figure of \$1,000,000, because the trust company was willing to loan only \$850,000, and this sum plus \$100,000 which the Detroit Alumnae Association had guaranteed to raise represented the total amount available. In order to meet the specifications, changes were made in the interior; these, however, did not change the appearance of the exterior. The total cost of the building, which has a floor area of 137,242 square feet, was \$797,640.

The building faces east and west. The architecture is an adaptation of Collegiate Gothic, carried out in Colonial face brick, with trim of Indiana limestone. The topography of the site made possible a sunken garden on the Observatory Street side and terraces sloping to Palmer Field on the other.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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The Making of University of Michigan History

SAARINEN DESIGNED MUSIC SCHOOL...



Groundbreaking for the School of Music marked a new phase in the expansion of the North Campus. The Eero Saarinen designed building brought together school activities that had been spread over 13 buildings and permitted enrollment to increase for the first time since 1946. Saarinen had created a design plan for North Campus but the Music School was the one building he wanted to create personally. He was taken ill and died before completion of the building in 1964, but had watched construction progress from his room in the University Hospital.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- [Finding aid for the School of Music records](#)

Photo Source: University of Michigan School of Music Building; University of Michigan Photographs Vertical File, UBImus D 13 (282)

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Natural Science Building

- Building completed in 1915
- Architect: Albert Kahn of Detroit
- Contractor: Irwin and Leighton
- Cost: \$408,000
- Net Floor Space: c. 138,000 sq. ft.
- Building originally housed the departments of Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology, Psychology and the School of Natural Resources
- Natural Resources Library renovated in 1953 at a cost of \$210,000



[\[View more images of the Natural Science Building\]](#)

Faced with a lack of space for a growing science curriculum, the Regents in 1913 asked the legislature for a \$375,000 appropriation for the Natural Science Building, which was granted. Designed by Albert Kahn of Detroit, the building was completed in 1915 at a final cost of \$408,000. The building originally housed the departments of Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology, Psychology and the School of Natural Resources.

Situated on the south side of North University Avenue, the building faces the Hill Auditorium and stands on the site of the old Homeopathic Medical School. To the east, the building looks across the Mall at the Chemistry Building. The building forms almost a perfect square and is constructed of dark red tapestry brick with a trim of light terracotta. Kahn designed the building along principles gleaned from factory architecture, using regularly spaced steel and concrete piers for support, and maximizing the amount of light and window space. Every office is exactly the width of the space between piers or multiples of that width. Almost all the space between piers on the outside is occupied by large windows. With approximately 140,000 square feet of floor space, the building contains a 482 seat amphitheatre, and roughly 300 rooms, including 56 laboratories, 67 offices and ten lecture rooms. The building also contains an aquarium room and a botanical conservatory situated on the southeast corner. A 1953 rehabilitation of the Natural Resources Library cost \$210,000.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Newberry Hall

- Built in 1890-1891 as the headquarters for the Students' Christian Association of the University of Michigan.
- Cost to build: \$40,000.00 (with furnishings).
- Named in honor of John H. Newberry after an \$18,000.00 gift by his wife, Mrs. Helen H. Newberry of Detroit.
- Romanesque style of the building influenced by Boston architect H. H. Richardson.
- Architects: Spier and Rohn, Inc., of Detroit.
- In 1904, the building became the center for the campus Young Women's Christian Association.
- Offered to rent the building to the University for classroom use in 1921, with the stipulation that the University pay for upkeep.
- Used for classroom space until 1928, when it was adapted for use as a museum by the Department of Classical Studies.
- Title to the building transferred to the University in 1937.
- Museum reorganized as a separate unit in 1953 and named the Francis W. Kelsey Museum of Archaeology.



[\[View images of Newberry Hall / Kelsey Museum\]](#)

Built in 1890-1891 as the headquarters of the Students' Christian Association, Newberry Hall was situated directly across South State Street from University Hall. Funds for the construction of the building were collected from students, faculty and Ann Arbor citizens and from a national canvassing drive coordinated by Albert E. Jennings.

The Romanesque-style building was designed by Spier and Rohn of Detroit in the style of the Boston architect H.H. Richardson. The total cost for its construction and furnishing was \$40,000.00. Mrs. Helen H. Newberry donated \$18,000.00 towards the effort and secured the naming of the building in honor of her husband.

With the reorganizations of campus religious groups in the early twentieth century, the building gradually proved less useful. At the meeting of the Regents in June, 1921, the building was offered to the University for use as classrooms. A rental agreement was reached at the July Regents' meeting that same year and until 1928, Newberry Hall was used for classes in English, history and philosophy.

In 1928 the building was given over to the Department of Classical Studies for use as a museum. With the establishment of a Student Religious Association in 1937, the Board of Directors of the old Students' Christian Association transferred the title to the property to the University. The building continued to function as a museum, although in 1953 it was given status as an independent unit and its name was changed to the Francis W. Kelsey Museum of Archaeology. After closure and extensive renovations, the building again opened to the public as a museum in Fall, 1994.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Pemberton Welsh Residence

- Built in 1921
- Architect: University Building and Grounds
- Contractor: University Building and Grounds
- Two story building measuring roughly 160 X 45 ft.
- Provided space for 75 graduate nurses.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Old Engineering Building

- One of "four buildings for the use of the Professors of the University" which were the first structures built for the University on the campus
- Built during late 1839 and early 1840
- No architect indicated in the records, but the construction was supervised by Isaac Thompson and Harpin Lum, one of whom may have designed the houses
- According to the original contract, each house cost \$7,712.50 to build (\$30,850.00 for all four)
- Net floor area: 4,800 square feet in each house
- Used as a Professor's home, 1840-1877
- Used by the Dental School, 1877-1891
- East wing added in 1878
- Used by the School of Engineering, 1892-1922
- Original building enlarged and remodelled in 1892
- Building removed in 1922 to make room for the Clements Library



The early history of this building, one of the four Professors' Houses built in 1839-1840, closely parallels that of the President's House. The superintendent of construction for the first two houses to be built was Isaac Thompson, an associate of the first campus architect, Alexander J. Davis. However, in August of 1839, the contract to build the final two houses was given by the Regents to Harpin Lum. It is unclear from the surviving records whether Thompson, Davis, or Lum was responsible for the design of the four houses, though they were all similar in appearance and layout.

One of the houses was used temporarily as a library until the completion of Mason Hall. Each house was provided with a woodhouse, cistern and barn and their occupation by University faculty is documented as early as March, 1840. The earliest occupants of three of the houses were Professors Douglass Houghton, George Palmer Williams and Joseph Whiting. From October, 1843, until May, 1846, Governor Alpheus Felch resided in one of the houses. Various faculty inhabited the houses throughout the middle part of the 19th Century, though it is impossible to determine from the historical record who occupied which houses during a particular time period.

Various proposals to use the Professors' Houses for non-residential purposes were considered and rejected from 1861 to 1869, when the northeastern house was taken over for use as the first University Hospital. The School of Dentistry, organized in 1875 and given quarters along with the Homeopathic Medical School in the northwestern residence, took over the southeastern Professor's House in 1877 and used it continuously as a Dental School until 1891. In October of 1878, the Regents authorized the construction of a wing to the east of the building in order to allow for larger laboratory space and a lecture hall to accommodate the growing number of dental students at Michigan. The new wing was occupied in 1879 and cost \$3,250.00. Constant need for additional space prompted a move by the Dental School in 1891 to the northeastern Professor's House, which had been used as the University Hospital since 1869. This space was made available by the removal of the Hospital to a new complex of buildings on Catherine Street.

From 1892 until 1922, the southeastern Professor's House was occupied by the School of Engineering and was known at first as the Engineering Building and, after the completion of the New (West) Engineering Building in 1904, as the Old Engineering Building. Before occupancy by the School, the original house was remodelled and enlarged into a three-story building with its entrance facing west instead of south. The decision by the Regents in 1920 to begin

construction of the East Engineering Building allowed the School of Engineering to vacate the Old Engineering Building, which was torn down in 1922 to facilitate construction of the William L. Clements Library.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Old Library

- Begun in 1881, completed in 1883
- Cost to build: \$100,000.00
- Architect: Ware and Van Brunt
- Contractor: James Appleyard, of Lansing
- 1898 bookstack addition cost \$13,450.00
- Capacity after addition: 200,000 volumes
- University clock and chimes installed in the building's west tower
- University art collection housed in the building's second floor galleries
- Declared unsafe in 1915; removed in 1918, except for the fireproof bookstacks



In 1881, the Michigan legislature set aside an appropriation of \$100,000.00 to finance the construction of a library building on the University of Michigan campus. The building, as designed by the architects Ware and Van Brunt, was to serve as both a library and art gallery. The services of James Appleyard, of Lansing, were secured as contractor and construction began in 1881. The building was occupied on November 22, 1883, and formally dedicated on December 12 of that same year. An addition to the library's bookstacks--increasing its capacity to 200,000 volumes--was planned and executed in 1898 at a cost of \$13,450.00.

The Library building, with its twin towers and the curving red brick walls of its reading room, was long a campus landmark. The west tower contained the University clock, as well as five bells--the gift of E.C. Hegeler, J.J. Hagerman, and President Andrew D. White of Cornell University--which struck the Westminster chimes on the quarter hour.

The first floor of the building housed the semi-circular reading room, with a circulation desk situated in front of the entrance to the fireproofed steel and brick bookstacks. Students in the reading room, furnished with desks and swivel chairs, were separated by gender. The second floor of the building housed the University's art collections, principally that donated by Henry C. Lewis, of Coldwater, Michigan, in 1895. This collection consisted of many original artworks, as well as copies of paintings and statuary from European galleries.

In 1915, the building was declared unsafe and the Regents appealed to the legislature for funds for a new library building. Initial plans to enlarge and reinforce the old building fell through because of the flammability of the wood used in its construction. All of the building except the fireproof bookstacks was removed in 1918 to allow for the construction of what is now the north building of the Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library. The bookstacks of the old Library building formed the nucleus of the new construction.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Law Building (Old Haven Hall)

- Built in 1863.
- Architect: Spier and Rohn, Detroit, Michigan.
- Cost to build: \$15,000.00.
- Net floor area: 37,093 sq. ft.
- First renovation and enlargement in 1893 cost \$30,000.00 and added lecture rooms and a tower on the northwest corner of the building.
- Second renovation and enlargement in 1898 cost \$65,000.00 and resulted in the removal of the tower and a net floor area of 67,800 sq. ft.
- Renamed Haven Hall in honor of Erastus O. Haven, president of the University from 1863 to 1869, in 1933 when the Law School moved to the Cook Quadrangle.
- Burned in 1950.



The Law Department (later School) was established in 1859 by the Board of Regents and rapidly outgrew the initial quarters that it was given in Mason Hall. After a failed effort to raise subscription funds for the erection of a new building for the School, the Regents appropriated University funds for the construction of the building, which was completed in 1863 and stood at the northwestern corner of the University of Michigan campus. The size of the original building was 70 by 90 feet. In 1863 it was occupied by the Law School, the University Chapel (until 1873) and the General Library (until 1883), all moved from an overcrowded Mason Hall.

From 1863 until 1923 this building served as home to the Law School, although increasing enrollments throughout this time period necessitated two extensive remodelings. The first, in 1893, added more class and lecture rooms and a tower on the northwestern corner. The addition of a third year to the Law School curriculum in 1895 drastically impacted on the space occupied by the School and in 1898 the building was completely remodeled. The new construction, which completely subsumed the original building, created a rectangular building 208 feet long with three floors, no tower, and north and south wings. It contained all of the Law School's classrooms, lecture halls, and faculty and staff offices. The Law Library occupied the second floor of the south wing, while beneath it was a room specifically designed for the use of the University's Board of Regents, where they met for thirty-five years until their removal to the room next to the President's office in Angell Hall in 1933.

With the construction of the Law Quadrangle during the period 1923 to 1933, the building at the northwestern corner of the Diag took on a new identity. The Regents renamed the building Haven Hall in honor of Erastus O. Haven, who had been President of the University of Michigan from 1863 to 1869. Haven Hall became one of the major buildings of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, with space given to the Departments of History, Sociology, Journalism, and the Bureau of Government and its library collection.

On June 6th, 1950, a fire destroyed Haven Hall, including the 20,000 item Bureau of Government Library. The fire speeded action on a proposed addition to Angell Hall which was at that time being considered by the Board of Regents. When the addition was completed in 1952, the Regents authorized the recycling of the name of the recently burned building, so the current eight-story office building

behind Angell Hall bears the name Haven Hall.

Source: University of Michigan Buildings, compiled by the Buildings and Grounds Department, University of Michigan, 1923 (courtesy of the Bentley Historical Library); The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Old Medical Building

- Built 1848 to 1850.
- Construction supervised by Professor Silas H. Douglas.
- Cost of original construction: \$9,991.84.
- Size of original building: 92 feet by 42 feet, 3 stories.
- Cost of 1864 addition: \$20,000.00.
- Size of 1864 addition: 60 feet square, 4 stories.
- Served as the main instructional building for the Medical School until the construction of the West Medical Building in 1903.
- 1864 addition destroyed by fire on August 12, 1911.
- Original building razed in 1914.



In January, 1847, the Regents resolved to erect a building specifically for the use of the Medical Department. The building was begun in 1848 and completed and occupied in 1850. Professor Silas H. Douglas, a member of the first medical faculty and Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds supervised the construction. No record of an architect for the building exists, though its design is credited to Douglass working in conjunction with Jonathan Kearsley, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents.

The building as constructed measured 92 by 42 feet, contained three stories, and prominently featured an eastern portico with four tall Greek columns of brick and stucco, with capitals cast in Detroit. It contained both laboratory and lecture space and served as the center of medical instruction at the University of Michigan for fifty years.

The opening of the University's Medical Department coincided with the occupation of the building. By 1864, the rapid increase in the department's enrollment necessitated an addition. An appeal was made by the Regents to the citizens of Ann Arbor, who raised half of the cost of the addition by a general tax levy. The addition, on the western side of the original building, was a four story structure, 60 feet square, and contained office, laboratory and classroom space, as well as an enlarged dissecting room on the top floor.

With the construction of the West (New) Medical Building (now the Dana Building) in 1903, the original Medical Building was superceded. The west wing of the building was so dangerous that the University ceased to use it for classroom purposes. A fire of unknown origins, on August 12, 1911, destroyed the west half of the building. Medical Alumni raised funds to save and restore the original, eastern half of the building, but by the time the decision to raze it was made in 1914, land on the University campus was valuable enough to insure its demise. The Randall Physics Laboratory currently stands on the site of the Old Medical Building.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Economics and Pharmacology Building [formerly the Chemical Laboratory]

- Built in 1856.
- Architect: A. J. Jordan;
Construction Superintendent: Professor Silas H. Douglas.
- Cost: \$6,000.00 for the original structure.
- Cost of original structure and additions through 1890: \$55,845.00.
- Original structure size: 3,142 square feet, 1 story.
- Between 1856 and 1901 this building was added to seven times
- Building destroyed by an arson fire.
- Bricks from the original building have been set into a bench on the Diag by the northeastern corner of the Hatcher Graduate Library.
- The site of the building can be fairly easily determined by looking at the cluster of small trees off the Diag by the previously-mentioned corner of the Grad Library.



Citing the need "to erect a Chemical Laboratory for the analytical courses" in his December, 1855 report, President Henry Tappan speculated that the cost of a small laboratory structure would be "from two to three thousand dollars." Construction was authorized by the University's Board of Regents in May, 1856, on a site immediately to the west of the Medical Building, which was by then over a half-decade old.

A. J. Jordan was chosen as the building's architect, and construction was superintended, as with the Medical Building, by Professor Silas H. Douglas. The finished building, providing 3,142 square feet of space, cost double the prediction of President Tappan, about \$6,000.00. It was a one story structure consisting of three rooms.

Increasing interest in laboratory sciences at the University necessitated the enlargement of the building three times during the first dozen years of its existence. These three additions--constructed in 1861, 1866 and 1868--increased the number of lab benches in the building from 26 to 135. A fourth addition, a 95 feet by 35 feet wing, was added in 1874, and, in 1880 a second story was added to the building.

In 1890, with the founding of the University's School of Pharmacy, a sixth addition was required, for which the legislature provided \$21,000.00. This large three-story wing was added to the west of the original structure and was designed by E. W. Arnold of Detroit. A final addition was constructed in 1901 to house the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry.

With the completion of the West Medical Building (now the Dana Building) in 1903 and the Chemistry Building in 1909, the laboratories were transferred from the original Chemical Laboratory. Because of all of its additions, leading to a very irregular plan, the structure was essentially two buildings. After the laboratories were removed, the northern wings of the building were used by the Pharmacology Department while the southern wings were occupied by the Economics Department.

A Christmas Eve 1980 fire ravaged the historic Chemical Laboratory / Economics Building, destroying or damaging many valuable books and manuscripts. The department's Leo Scharfman Library was a total loss. Many fire and water damaged books and documents were freeze dried in University Food Service trucks and the vacuum chamber at the UM Aerospace Building. A U-M employee, who had been fired shortly

before the blaze, was later charged with arson. See also: [Economics Buiding Burns onf Christmas Eve.](#)

Source: [The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.](#)

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Power House

- Design begun in 1911
- Architects: Smith, Hinchman and Grylls of Detroit
- Contractor: A. Harvey's Sons Manufacturing Co.
- Gross floor space: 17,235 square ft.

[\[View more images of the Power House\]](#)



The first central heating plant on campus was known as the Boiler House, constructed in 1894 and connected to the university buildings via a system of underground tunnels. By 1911, the administration realized that the Boiler House was inadequate to the heating needs of a growing campus. Smith, Hinchman and Grylls, a Detroit architectural firm, studied the problem and prepared plans for the construction of the Washington Street Heating Plant, located in a small valley midway between the northeast corner of campus and the Catherine Street Hospital Complex. From the beginning, the plant was capable of providing heat and hot water to all university buildings, with the exception of some hospital structures. With over a million cubic feet of space, the plant was designed to accommodate future expansion. However, by 1924, an addition was already required to add 598,000 cubic feet of new space to the plant. Throughout its existence, new boilers have been added constantly to keep pace with the campus construction.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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President's House

- One of "four buildings for the use of the Professors of the University" which were the first structures built for the University on the campus.
- Built during late 1839 and early 1840.
- No architect indicated in the records, but the construction was supervised by Isaac Thompson and Harpin Lum, one of whom may have designed the houses.
- According to the original contract, each house cost \$7,712.50 to build (\$30,850.00 for all four).
- Net floor area: 4,800 square feet in each house.
- Hot air furnace installed in 1871.
- SLit by gas from 1858 until 1891, when the house was wired for electricity.
- Numerous wing additions, as well as a third story, in 1864, 1891, 1920, and 1933.



[\[View more images of the President's House\]](#)

When the University of Michigan occupied its new campus in Ann Arbor in 1837, the only extant buildings were those belonging to the former occupants of the land. These were soon torn down as the Board of Regents authorized a plan for the first buildings constructed especially for the University.

The campus began to take shape as work on "four buildings for the use of the Professors of the University" was begun in 1839 and most likely completed by the summer of 1840. The superintendent of construction on the first two of the houses to be built was Isaac Thompson, an associate of the original campus architect, Alexander J. Davis. In August of 1839 the contract to build the final two houses was given by the Regents to Harpin Lum. It is unclear from surviving records which of these three gentlemen was responsible for the design of the houses.

The houses were occupied by a continuous variety of Michigan luminaries between 1840 and 1870, including Presidents Tappan, Haven and Angell, Governor Alpheus Felch, and a string of professors. It is impossible to determine from the historical record who occupied which houses during what time period.

The exception to this lack of clarity is the southwestern house, which since the time of Henry P. Tappan, President of the University of Michigan from 1852 to 1863, has served as the home of the University's President. The only President not to follow this trend was Harry B. Hutchins, who from 1909 to 1920 chose to remain in his own Ann Arbor home while serving as the University's chief executive. During this period the building saw service as a World War I Red Cross headquarters.

The house has seen numerous physical alterations over the years. During the tenure of President Erastus O. Haven, 1863 to 1869, a third story was added to the building, as well as a kitchen wing. While President James B. Angell was in residence in 1891 a library wing was added to the western side of the house. A sun porch, garage and an extension to the kitchen were completed in time for President Marion L. Burton's arrival in 1920 and in 1933, during the presidency of Alexander B. Ruthven, a study was added to the house's northeast corner. The building continues to serve as the official home of the President to this day and the first and second stories of the central section constitute the oldest structure still standing on the University of Michigan campus.

[View more photos of President's House](#)

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of

Michigan Press, 1958 and Bentley Historical Library vertical file information card.

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Professors' Houses, Northeast Unit

- One of "four buildings for the use of the Professors of the University" which were the first structures built for the University on the campus.
- Built during late 1839 and early 1840.
- No architect indicated in the records, but the construction was supervised by Isaac Thompson and Harpin Lum, one of whom may have designed the houses.
- According to the original contract, each house cost \$7,712.50 to build (\$30,850.00 for all four).
- Net floor area: 4,800 square feet in each house.
- Taken over for use as a University Hospital in 1869.
- Two wooden pavilions, 114 by 30 feet, added to the rear of the house in 1876.
- An amphitheater, matron's quarters, kitchen and dining room added to the rear of the pavilions in 1879.
- Used by the School of Dentistry from 1891 to 1908 after the removal of the University Hospital to Catherine Street buildings.
- Building razed in 1908 to make room for the new Chemistry Building.



The early history of this building, one of the four Professors' Houses built in 1839-1840, closely parallels that of the President's House. The superintendent of construction for the first two houses to be built was Isaac Thompson, an associate of the first campus architect, Alexander J. Davis. However, in August of 1839, the contract to build the final two houses was given by the Regents to Harpin Lum. It is unclear from the surviving records whether Thompson, Davis, or Lum was responsible for the design of the four houses, though they were all similar in appearance and layout.

One of the houses was used temporarily as a library until the completion of Mason Hall. Each house was provided with a woodhouse, cistern and barn and their occupation by University faculty is documented as early as March, 1840. The earliest occupants of three of the houses were Professors Douglass Houghton, George Palmer Williams and Joseph Whiting. From October, 1843, until May, 1846, Governor Alpheus Felch resided in one of the houses. Various faculty inhabited the houses throughout the middle part of the 19th Century, though it is impossible to determine from the historical record who occupied which houses during a particular time period.

In 1869, after eight years of rejected proposals for the non-residential use of the houses, the Regents approved the conversion of the northeastern residence for use as a University Hospital. Two wooden pavilions, 114 by 30 feet each, were added to the rear of the building in 1876. Further additions in 1879 created an amphitheater, matron's quarters, and a kitchen and dining room. The building continued its service as a hospital until 1891, when the University Hospital moved to new quarters on Catherine Street. At that time, the School of Dentistry, pressed for space in its quarters in the southeastern Professor's house, inherited this building, where it remained until a new Dental School was built in 1907-1908. At that time the northeastern Professor's house was torn down to make way for a new Chemistry Building.

Source:

- The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1958
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Professors' Houses, Northwest Unit

- One of "four buildings for the use of the Professors of the University" which were the first structures built for the University on the campus.
- Built during late 1839 and early 1840.
- No architect indicated in the records, but the construction was supervised by Isaac Thompson and Harpin Lum, one of whom may have designed the houses.
- According to the original contract, each house cost \$7,712.50 to build (\$30,850.00 for all four).
- Net floor area: 4,800 square feet in each house.
- Used as a professor's home, 1840-1875.
- Shared by the Homeopathic Medical School and the School of Dentistry from 1875-1877.
- Used as a hospital and classroom building for the Homeopathic Medical School, 1875-1890; rear wing added in 1879.
- Used by the Homeopathic Medical School as classrooms only until 1914; building shared with the Department of Pathology from 1900-1903 and with the Department of Psychology from 1903-1914.
- Building removed in 1914 to make way for the Natural Sciences Building.



The early history of this building, one of the four Professors' Houses built in 1839-1840, closely parallels that of the President's House. The superintendent of construction for the first two houses to be built was Isaac Thompson, an associate of the first campus architect, Alexander J. Davis. However, in August of 1839, the contract to build the final two houses was given by the Regents to Harpin Lum. It is unclear from the surviving records whether Thompson, Davis, or Lum was responsible for the design of the four houses, though they were all similar in appearance and layout.

One of the houses was used temporarily as a library until the completion of Mason Hall. Each house was provided with a woodhouse, cistern and barn and their occupation by University faculty is documented as early as March, 1840. The earliest occupants of three of the houses were Professors Douglass Houghton, George Palmer Williams and Joseph Whiting. From October, 1843, until May, 1846, Governor Alpheus Felch resided in one of the houses. Various faculty inhabited the houses throughout the middle part of the 19th Century, though it is impossible to determine from the historical record who occupied which houses during a particular time period.

The northwestern Professor's House was first used for non-residential purposes in 1875, when the building was given over to the University's School of Dentistry and Homeopathic Medical School, both newly organized. By 1877 the Dental School had moved to the southeastern Professor's House, leaving the Homeopathic Medical School the sole occupant of the northwestern residence. In 1879 the Regents authorized the construction of a wooden wing on the rear of the residence, which served as the hospital ward for the School. In 1899 construction began on a new hospital building for the Homeopathic Medical School (the building now known as North Hall); upon its completion in 1900, the northwestern Professor's House was shared by the school with the Department of Pathology for three years and then, from 1903-1914, to the Department of Psychology. The building was razed in 1914 to facilitate construction of a new Natural Sciences Building.

Source:

- The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958
- Bentley Historical Library vertical file information card.

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Horace Rackham School of Graduate Studies

- Given to University in 1935 by trustees of the Horace H. Rackham and Mary A. Rackham Fund
- Gift amounted to more than \$10 million dollars
- 30 buildings had to be removed before construction began
- Building formally dedicated in June 1938
- Architects: Smith, Hinchman and Grylls
- Contractors: W.E. Wood Company
- Landscape Architects: Pitkin and Mott



[\[View more images of the Horace Rackham School of Graduate Studies Building\]](#)

The Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies building is located on the north side of campus at the north side of the mall. It comprises two city blocks, between East Huron, Fletcher, East Washington, and Thayer streets.

The building was made possible by a generous gift from the trustees of the Horace H. Rackham and Mary A. Rackham Fund, which eventually came to more than \$10 million dollars. Ground was broken in May 1936, and the building was completed in June 1938. Smith, Hinchman and Grylls were chosen as architects, the W.E. Wood Company took care of the contracting, and the landscape was designed by Pitkin and Mott.

The building is 196 by 250 feet and constructed of Indiana limestone with a granite base. The window and door frames are bronze, and the roof is copper. The first floor houses a lecture hall, administrative offices, and a study hall with twelve-foot wainscot of Appalachian oak. The second floor houses two lounges—a men's lounge on the east, and a women's lounge on the west.

In the planning of the Rackham Building, it was intended that space would be available for limited periods for individual faculty research projects. The demands of war services and teaching, however, almost at once took over all available free space in the building until the end of World War II.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Romance Languages Building

- Plans approved by the Regents in 1879; built 1880-1881
- Architect: William L. Jenney of Chicago, Illinois
- Cost to build: \$46,041.52
- Net floor area: 22,234 sq. ft.
- Four stories with attic and clock tower
- Housed the University's collections in anthropology and natural history until 1928 when the new Museums Building was constructed
- Housed the Department of Romance Languages after 1928
- Demolished



[\[View more images of the Romance Languages Building\]](#)

Overcrowded conditions in the museum display areas of University Hall prompted the Regents to approve the construction of a new University Museum Building in July, 1879. Built according to plans submitted by Major William Le Baron Jenney, construction took place during 1880-1881. The resulting structure was of brick, with stone trim, and consisted of four floors containing 22,234 square feet of space. The final cost of the project was \$46,041.52 and it served as the home of the University's natural history and anthropological collections for almost half a century.

The sum granted by the Regents was not enough to construct the building as originally planned, so a compromise was effected which limited the number of lecture rooms in the building. Other defects in its original construction became apparent through the years, not the least of which was the settling of the ground floor due to the building's lack of a basement. In 1894, motivated by fear that the original roof was too heavy, a new roof was put on the building. Storage space shortages continued to worsen, so that by 1923 more than 75% of the University's specimen collection was kept in storage space outside of the building and important new collections were being turned away because of lack of a place to house them.

After the construction of a new Museums Building in 1928, the old Museum Building, valuable because of its central location, was subjected to a \$20,000.00 interior renovation and became home to the Romance Languages Department. It continued to serve in that capacity until it was demolished in ?.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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Simpson Memorial Institute for Medical Research

- Presented to University by Christine McDonald Simpson as a memorial to her husband, Henry.
- Originally offered \$150,000 for building and \$250,000 for endowment.
- Architect: Albert Kahn
- Building completed on June 29, 1926



[\[View more images of the Simpson Memorial Building\]](#)

The Simpson Memorial Institute was presented to the University of Michigan by Mrs. Christine Macdonald Simpson, of Detroit, as a memorial to her husband, Thomas Henry Simpson, who died of pernicious anemia in 1923. Mr. Simpson was born in McConnelsville, Ohio, and as a young man entered the business of manufacturing malleable iron in Detroit, in which city he resided until his death. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Simpson decided to erect and endow an institution for the study and care of patients with pernicious anemia and to present this to the University of Michigan.

Mrs. Simpson offered \$150,000 for a building and \$250,000 as an endowment. It was stipulated that the activities of the Institute should be devoted, primarily, "to the study of pernicious anemia, the alleviation of the suffering of persons afflicted with that disease, and the discovery of a cure for the same." The offer was promptly accepted by the Regents.

Albert Kahn, the architect selected by Mrs. Simpson, completed the plans by

May 22, 1925, and on May 28 the contract was let to the firm of Henry L. Vanderhorst, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Ground was broken for the building by Mrs. Simpson on June 3, 1925, and thereafter construction progressed at a rapid rate. By June 29, 1926, the building was completed.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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North Hall

[Formerly the Homeopathic Hospital Building / South Department Hospital]

- Built in 1899-1900.
- Property deeded to the University by the City of Ann Arbor.
- Architects: Stanton and Kirby.
- Total cost to build: \$80,306.50.
- Net floor area: 48,467 sq. ft.
- Maximum bed capacity: 140.
- Contained six wards and twenty private rooms on two floors, with a basement and subbasement.
- Homeopathic Medical College discontinued in 1922.
- May, 1926, designated by the Regents as the "South Department Hospital".
- By 1940 the building was no longer used as a hospital and was given over to the Navy Reserve Officers' Training Corps (R.O.T.C.).
- From 1949-1951 Army and Air Force R.O.T.C. also were also housed in the building.



[\[View more images of North Hall / Homeopathic Hospital\]](#)

The building now known as North Hall was built in 1899-1900 to house the Homeopathic Medical College of the University. In June, 1899, the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Regents:

Resolved, That if the city of Ann Arbor will give the Board of Regents the property known as the Smith place, opposite the northeast corner of the Campus, the Board will erect thereon a hospital for the Homeopathic Department. Said hospital shall not cost less than \$50,000, and work on same shall be begun at once. (R.P., 1896-1901, p. 381.)

In September, 1899, the President and Secretary of the University were authorized to accept from the city of Ann Arbor the deed to this property, comprising five acres, for the hospital site. Ground was broken and the stone hauled in November, 1899. Stanton and Kirby were appointed as the architects for the building, which was completed late in 1900. The exercises incident to the formal opening of the Hospital were held on December 6, 7, and 8, 1900. The building, which has a total floor area of 48,465 square feet, cost \$80,306.50. At the time of completion it had a maximum capacity of one hundred and forty beds, and it was announced that this would afford "ample clinical facilities for years to come."

The ground plan of the building is in the general form of the letter "T." Each end of the top of the letter was a ward, and the base was occupied by the operating and clinic rooms. In all, the building contained six wards and about twenty private rooms. It extended back over the brow of a hill, which made it possible to have a basement and a subbasement, above the ground level. It had a frontage of 200 feet and was constructed of granite and gray pressed brick, with a red tiled roof. When the hospital was opened the following description appeared in the Michigan Alumnus for November, 1900:

The broad corridors, wide windows and glistening red oak woodwork make an attractive interior. At the end of each hallway are double glass doors opening into a ward, each intended for sixteen beds. At the front of each ward is a large sun parlor, to be used as a sitting room by patients able to leave their beds. Admirable forethought has taken care that there be no square corners or angles to catch dust and germs.

The plumbing attracts instant attention. It is elaborate and

thoroughly modern. The Sturtevant heating system is guaranteed to change the air in the entire building every five minutes. The steam for the heating is carried from the University heating plant, a quarter of a mile distant.

The operating rooms are up to date in every respect. The surgical amphitheatre is finished in gray marble and is a model of beauty and utility.

The site is peculiarly well adapted to the purpose. It is directly across the street from the University grounds and is on the street car line. The five acres of land and fine residence make up the grounds and house of what for generations has been one of the finest estates in the city.

The Hospital was housed in this building until the Homeopathic Medical College was discontinued in 1922.

In May, 1926, the building was designated by the Regents as "South Department Hospital." The old hospital group of buildings, on Catherine Street, was designated "Convalescent Hospital."

The Regents' Proceedings for September, 1940, notes that "in view of the fact that the South Department of the University Hospital, so-called, is no longer used for hospital purposes but is occupied by the University Extension Service, the Naval R.O.T.C. unit the building was redesignated as North Hall."

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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South College

- Begun in 1848, completed in 1849
- Nearly identical to Mason Hall, from which it was separated by a space of 150 feet
- Estimated cost: \$13,000.00
- A July, 1848, motion by a Regents' committee to name the building Pitcher Hall after Dr. Zina Pitcher--a founder of the University's Medical School and member of the first Board of Regents--was tabled and never taken up again



[\[View more images of South Hall\]](#)

In January, 1847, the Regents considered a proposal to construct a second academic building for the University. This proposal was motivated by the need for additional dormitory space for students as well as by the need for chemical and medical laboratory facilities. The new building was intended to be similar in dimension and appearance to Mason Hall and was separated from it by a gap of 150 feet.

Construction commenced in 1848 and was completed in 1849. In July, 1848, the regents considered, but tabled, a proposal to name the new building Pitcher Hall in honor of Dr. Zina Pitcher, a founder of the Medical School and one of the members of the first Board of Regents. The new building became known as South College, a name which it retained until it was incorporated into University Hall in 1871 as the south wing.

The new structure was put to varying uses, but was essential in relieving the overcrowding in Mason Hall. The University's Chemical Laboratory, set up in Mason Hall in 1844, was moved to the new building upon its completion.

In 1853, the University's first professorship in engineering was established. Much of the non-laboratory instruction in this subject was conducted in South College until 1890. At that time the southeastern Professor's House (where the Clements Library now stands) was renovated and enlarged to serve as the home for the Engineering College. From that time on, the chief use for South College (by then the south wing of University Hall) was as classrooms for the natural sciences. The University Treasurer's offices occupied the ground floor of the building.

A fire broke out on May 28, 1913, in the Botanical Laboratory at the southern end of the top floor, resulting in an estimated \$47,000.00 worth of damage, including the collapse of a portion of the roof. Full restoration of South College was promptly voted by the Regents. South College continued to provide classroom space for the University, but was plagued by continuing deterioration. In 1950, after a fire destroyed Haven Hall, the entire University Hall complex was removed to make room for the expansion of Angell Hall.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Stockwell Hall

- Funded by grant from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.
- Opened in February 1940.
- Architects: C. William Palmer of Detroit
- Contractors: Walbridge Aldinger Company
- Named after Madelon Louisa Stockwell, the first woman to be admitted to the University.
- Dormitory is five stories high, made of brick with limestone and timber trim.



[\[View more images of Stockwell Hall\]](#)

The building expansion plans of the University gained impetus in September 1938, when announcement was made of a grant by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA), making possible a new \$1,000,000 dormitory for women. The offer "in the amount of 45 per cent of the cost of the project upon completion ..., but not to exceed in any event, the sum of \$450,000," was formally accepted by the Regents on October 18, 1938 (R.P., 1936-39, p. 714). The University's share was obtained through the sale of revenue bonds, which were retired over a period of years by the net earnings of the dormitory.

The new residence hall was erected at the corner of North University Avenue and Observatory Street, between Mosher-Jordan Halls and the Women's Athletic Building. The construction of the building was reported to have been through the efforts of Regents John D. Lynch and Edward C. Shields. The residence forms a right angle L, with wings extending approximately 250 feet along each of the two streets.

C. William Palmer, of Detroit, was appointed as architect, and Walbridge Aldinger Company, a Detroit firm, was awarded the construction contract in February 1939.

Madelon Louisa Stockwell Hall, opened in February, 1940, is named in tribute to Madelon Louisa Stockwell (Albion '62, Michigan '72, A.M. hon. *ibid.* '12), the first woman to be admitted to the University.

The building is five stories in height and is constructed of brick with limestone and timber trim. Two steeply peaked roof sections in each wing flank the central façade of the main entrance, which faces the exact corner of the two streets at an angle to the two wings. Within the right angle formed by the wings is one of Stockwell Hall's intrinsically unique features — a semicircular section two stories in height in which on the ground or first floor are the two dining rooms, each with its own serving room, and the kitchen, laundry, an area for storing luggage, and two corridors of student rooms.

The immense lounge on the second floor directly above the dining area joins the two wings of the building. The second floor also houses the main offices and a corridor of student rooms in each wing. At one end of the lounge is a well-stocked library and at the other end, a recreation room. There is also a sun room in each wing on the first and second floors and at the center of the building on the third, fourth, and fifth floors.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Stores and Shops

- First building completed in 1914
- In 1922 second building constructed
- The Buildings and Grounds Department served as architect and contractor



In April 1912, the Board of Regents approved the construction of a storehouse that would cost approximately \$25,000 (this figure was later increased to \$35,000). This building was completed in 1914 at the corner of North University and Forest Avenues. It provided 4,670 square feet of floor space. It housed the office of the superintendent, all divisions of the Buildings and Grounds Department (except for the Laundry and Power Plant). A portion of the building was used for stock supplies.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Student Publications Building

- Located at 420 Maynard Street.
- Building completed in 1932
- Architects: Pond and Pond of Chicago
- Contractors: Lovering and Longbotham
- Land purchased and building constructed solely through profits from student publications.
- Cost of land: \$60,000
- Cost of building: \$74,000



The editorial offices of the principal student publications under the Board in Control of Student Publications and the printing facilities for the Michigan Daily are housed in the Student Publications Building at 420 Maynard Street, across from Betsy Barbour and Helen Newberry residences. In December 1926, the Regents authorized the Board in Control of Student Publications to acquire property of approximately 132 feet on Maynard Street for the erection of a student publications building (R.P., 1926-29, p. 113). In January 1931, plans for the proposed building were presented by the President. The building, completed in 1932, was designed by Pond and Pond, of Chicago, and was constructed by Lovering and Longbotham, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Edson R. Sunderland of the Law School was supervising business manager of the project.

The land was purchased and the building was constructed and equipped entirely out of profits from student publications. The total cost of the land was \$60,000, and the cost of the building was \$74,000. A capital investment of almost \$300,000 is represented in the land, building, and equipment — considered the finest college newspaper plant in the country.

The exterior of the building, which has a street frontage of 125 feet and is 50 feet deep, is of red brick with a white stone entrance similar to that of the Michigan Union and the Michigan League, which were designed by the same architects.

On the first floor is a large conference room and an editorial office shared by Gargoyle, the humor magazine, and Generation, the arts magazine. The largest area, however, is devoted to the modern printing plant, including a composing room with four linotype machines, a Ludlow machine, a Fairchild photoelectric engraver, and other equipment; the pressroom housing the \$70,000 Goss Unitube rotary press, casting machines, and paper storage; and the darkroom.

The second floor houses the editorial and business offices of the Michiganensian, the yearbook, and a combined business office for all publications. The remainder of the large area is devoted to the editorial and business staffs of The Michigan Daily and contains a small office for the senior editors and a large city room with space for both business and editorial staff operations.

When the building was first occupied, because of lack of funds with which to replace them, the old counters, furniture, and typewriters were brought over from the former quarters in the Ann Arbor Press Building. In the summer of 1937 the offices were completely equipped with new typewriters and with new desks, chairs, tables, filing cases, and counters (Shaw and Rinkel).

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Tappan Hall

- Built in 1893-1894
- Architect: Spiers and Rohn, Detroit, Michigan
- General Contractor: Dietrick Brothers, Detroit, Michigan
- Cost to build: \$49,199.20
- Net floor area: 18,189 sq. ft.
- Named in honor of the University's first president, Henry P. Tappan



[\[View more images Tappan Hall\]](#)

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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University Hall

- [North wing \(Mason Hall\)](#) built in 1840
- [South wing \(South College\)](#) built in 1848
- Central wing built in 1871
- Architect for 1871 project: E. S. Jenison of Chicago
- Cost to build: \$133,023.13
- Net floor area: 76,632 sq. ft.
- Main wing: four stories with basement and loft
- North and south wings: four stories and loft
- Original dome removed and new dome installed in 1896
- Demolished in 1950



Reporting to the Regents in March, 1870, Acting President Henry S. Frieze lobbied for the construction of an auditorium where the faculty and students of the growing University's three departments could convene under one roof. The recent decision to admit women to the University served as further evidence to Frieze that new construction needed to be undertaken, since the narrow passages and stairways in the existing academic buildings utilized by the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts (Mason Hall and South College) might "expose young ladies to ... embarrassment and discomfort."

The decision was made that the new building should connect Mason Hall and South College, forming one grand centerpiece building for the University of Michigan. E. S. Jenison of Chicago was chosen as architect for the project. Construction commenced in June, 1871, with the official laying of the cornerstone; this was the first official event of the University's recently elected President, James Burrill Angell. The chapel and lecture rooms in the new building were occupied in October, 1872; however, its official dedication did not occur until the evening of November 5, 1873.

The new University Hall provided an additional 61,903 square feet of floor space and had as its central feature a dome rising 140 feet from the ground. In its interior, the building provided a chapel seating 550, an auditorium seating 3,000, as well as office space for the Regents and faculty and eleven lecture rooms. The total cost of the building was given by the Building and Grounds Department of the University as \$133,023.13.

The building drew a large amount of criticism from the very start. There were those who objected to the decision that was made to make it connect the two original University buildings, as well as a great deal of criticism of the design and appearance of the dome. Aesthetics aside, there was serious concern among some that the roof of the auditorium would not support the weight of the 112,000 pound dome.

In 1894, the University Musical Society purchased and donated an organ which was installed in the auditorium and christened the Frieze Memorial Organ. The organ had been built by Farrand and Votey, a Detroit company, and was installed in the Festival Hall at the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago before being moved to Ann Arbor. Upon the completion of Hill Auditorium in 1913, the Frieze Organ was moved to that building.

Spurred on by increasing apprehensions about the weight of the original dome and concern for the safety of the auditorium's occupants, the Regents ordered the replacement of the dome in November, 1895. Plans for a new roof for the building were prepared by the Detroit architectural firm of Spice and Rohn and, during the Christmas break in 1896, University Hall acquired a smaller iron dome. Concern for the safety of the auditorium's occupants re-surfaced in the first decade of the 20th century and, with the removal of the Frieze Organ to Hill Auditorium, the seating capacity of the University

Hall auditorium was restricted to 1,500. In 1920 the auditorium size was diminished by the division of its space into six classrooms and in 1930 further use of the auditorium was prohibited altogether.

During the decades of the 1930s and 1940s, the building was chiefly used as general University office space and continued to deteriorate significantly. After a fire destroyed Haven Hall in June, 1950, the decision was made to raze University Hall to make room for an expansion to the east of Angell Hall.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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University High School

- Built between 1922 and 1924
- Architect: Perkins, Fellows, and Hamilton of Chicago
- Contractor: H.G. Christman
- Building Cost: \$338,000
- Gross Floor Space: 96,400 square feet



[\[View more images of University High School\]](#)

Approved by the regents in 1922, this building was completed in 1924, according to plans submitted by Perkins, Fellows, and Hamilton, of Chicago. H. G. Christman Company used red brick and stone trim to finish the structure, at a cost of \$338,000. The site for the building, between South University Ave and Monroe Street on East University Ave, was purchased from the Presbyterian Church for \$71,000. The building was conceived as the first of three connected education buildings. The other two were the Elementary School and the School of Education.

Originally, the first floor housed the science unit, the industrial arts department, and the main auditorium. On the second floor were the two-story school library, and the health offices. The third floor contained the departments of math and modern languages, and the gymnasium. The School of Education used the fourth floor for teaching and office space. An outdoor recreation area measuring 500 by 700 feet was used for physical education and intramural sports.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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University Hospital

- Architect: Albert Kahn of Detroit
- Contractor: Thompson-Starrett Company
- Net Floor Area: 434,445 sq. ft.
- First part of construction completed in the fall of 1921, but could not continue because of lack of funds
- Construction resumed in fall of 1923 and was completed in August 1925



For many years before World War I plans for increasing the hospital facilities of the University had been discussed. It was not until 1917, however, that the legislature made a first appropriation for the new building, in the amount of \$350,000. Two years later a second appropriation of \$700,000 brought the total to \$1,050,000, although \$35,000 of this amount was set aside for an additional unit to the Homeopathic Hospital.

At first it was planned to construct the new hospital in units or sections, costing about \$350,000 each, as the money was appropriated, but this did not prove feasible. Entrance of the United States into World War I delayed the progress of the building, but in May, 1919, plans were submitted by the architect, Albert Kahn, of Detroit, and were accepted by the Regents. The sum of \$59,320 was set aside by the Regents in June, 1919, to cover the cost of the land required for the site, on Ann Street directly across from the Observatory. In the fall of that year contracts for the construction of the exterior shell of the building were let, with the expectation of completing the building through later appropriations on the part of the legislature. Thompson-Starrett Company held the contract for the work in masonry, cut stone, structural steel parts, and the rough carpentry; the University Department of Buildings and Grounds had charge of the heating, ventilating, plumbing, and electrical work.

In addition to the funds already provided the legislature had appropriated an additional \$540,644 to complete existing contracts. Progress on the new building continued through 1920 and 1921, and in the fall of the latter year the first part of the construction was completed. No further funds were available at that time, however, and work was stopped. In 1923 the legislature made another appropriation of \$2,300,000 to complete the hospital, the final cost of which was \$3,395,961.

Construction of the building was resumed in the fall of 1923, with Professor John F. Shepard appointed Supervisor of Plans early in 1924, to work with the architect and contractors. Dr. Christopher G. Parnell, Director of the Hospital from 1918 to 1924, had also worked with the architect in the fundamental planning of the building. In June and July of 1924 bids were received, and the major contracts let for the completion of the building. From that time work progressed rapidly until patients were moved from the old Hospital to the new building early in August, 1925.

The gross floor area of the Hospital comprises 434,445 square feet. The main building is 460 feet over-all from east to west and 400 feet from north to south, when the Neuropsychiatric Institute is included.

With the completion of the building Michigan had a Hospital worthy of the state and of the University, adequate for the needs of the people and for the training of medical students and nurses. The Hospital, built on the system of regularly spaced piers, is of fireproof construction throughout and contains two miles of corridors and ten acres of floor space. At the present time it provides 744 beds. It was estimated that of the total cost of the building more than \$400,000 was spent for equipment.

In general design the building, constructed of light sand-colored brick with stone trimmings, is in the shape of a double Y, with the lower

ends forming the main corridors and the upper angles of the Y forming the wards at either end.

Directly in front of the building is a three-story administration building, constructed entirely of Indiana limestone, while to the rear is the surgical wing, with the Neuropsychiatric Institute, completed in 1939, just beyond. All of these sections are connected by corridors to the main Hospital, so that they really form integral parts of it. This unusual design provides maximum light and air for all the rooms and wards on the nine floors of the Hospital. Of these nine stories all are completely or in part available for patients. Floors below the first level are used for services such as kitchens, stores, dining rooms, cafeterias, and clothes storage.

On the roof are a recreation center and school department for crippled children and a poliomyelitis Respirator Center. The surgical wing contains a pathological museum, two amphitheatres, bacteriological, clinical, and serology laboratories, a library, eleven operating rooms, and ninety-two private rooms for patients. In the main part of the Hospital there are 652 beds including ten wards of eighteen beds each. The remainder are in smaller ward and semi-private accommodations. Adjacent to each ward and forming the ends of the two Y's are attractively furnished sun rooms.

The sixth floor provides facilities for treating 95 children. The fifth floor is reserved for treatment of neurological, neurosurgical, medical, and eye diseases. Men's and women's surgery for the most part occupies the third floor. The fourth floor is devoted to treatment of orthopedic, urologic, and ear afflictions. The second floor is devoted to internal medicine and metabolic diseases. The X-ray department occupies about 100,000 square feet on the ground floor and has complete facilities for diagnosis. Treatment facilities are quartered in the Alice Crocker Lloyd Radiation Therapy Center Unit. One of the large amphitheatres is equipped with a special device by means of which 200 students may hear a patient's heart sounds at the same time. All departments of the hospital and clinics are connected with a central record room where histories of the patients are filed.

The Administration Building, which forms the main entrance to the Hospital, contains on the second floor the general offices, including those of the Director, Dr. A. C. Kerlikowske, the Associate Director, Dr. Roger B. Nelson, and other administrative personnel. On the same floor are the hospital personnel office, and the administrative offices for the Dietetic and Nursing departments. Just below, on the first floor, are the general admission and financial and business offices of the Hospital. The third floor is occupied by the Social Service Department as well as by the medical and financial statistical section.

In 1931 two additional stories were added to the main section of the Hospital under a 1929 appropriation of \$250,000 from the legislature, to which \$28,000 was added by the state and the University. These two floors, which added 98 beds to the capacity of the Hospital, are devoted to the care and treatment of tuberculosis. Incorporated in the addition were a light therapy room and a number of laboratories. This addition formed the final link in the chain of treatment of pulmonary diseases in Michigan, providing students with an adequate teaching laboratory. Altogether it added 35,787 square feet to the Hospital.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Victor Vaughan Dormitory

- Built in 1938
- Located on the corner of Glen and Catherine Streets
- Built on the site of the former Homeopathic Hospital, which burned in 1937
- Named in honor of Dr. Victor Vaughan, former Medical School dean



At their June meeting of 1938, the Regents agreed to enter into a revenue bond arrangement for a dormitory for medical students, which was to be on a financially self-liquidating plan. In July they authorized the President and Secretary to apply to the government for aid in financing the construction of this dormitory as well as of several others for undergraduate men. An arrangement was also made with the Ann Arbor Trust Company which prepared to buy from the University \$1,300,000 of an issue of dormitory revenue bonds, the proceeds of which sale, combined with the anticipated \$945,000 grant from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, were to be used to build dormitories, providing housing and dining facilities, as well as all necessary equipment and furnishings. The Regents committed the University to a thirty-year bond issue which together with the federal grant, if secured, would provide the funds for the building of the dormitories. It was further resolved that the Regents borrow the sum of \$1,477,000 through the issuance and sale of dormitory bonds. This sum included an amount of \$177,000 for the refunding of the bonds on the previously built Allen-Rumsey House. The proceeds of the bond sale were to be used for the construction of the Union and medical dormitories and the refinancing of Allen-Rumsey House as part of the Union dormitories.

The site was on University land at the corner of Glen Avenue and Catherine Street overlooking the Huron River Valley. The medical ward of the Homeopathic Hospital, destroyed by fire in 1927, formerly occupied this site. The dormitory was named in honor of Dr. Victor Vaughan, formerly Dean of the Medical School.

Vaughan House, facing Ann Street, is five floors in height. It has a brick and limestone exterior and is of fireproof construction throughout. At the left as one enters at the second-floor level are the offices and a suite for the dietitian and on the right facing the office is a spacious well-furnished lobby with an adjoining small reception room. Directly ahead are the open stairs leading to the lower floor and to their left is the second-floor student corridor. A section of the library is devoted to a book collection which was a gift from the children and wife of Professor Alfred O. Lee. Dr. Lee taught the History of Medicine to premedical students in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. In addition to the collection of histories of medicine, a collection of works of physicians who had turned to writing in other fields is included.

On the lower floor is a large paneled lounge comfortably furnished. A long circular davenport provides for leisurely hours in front of the fireplace. At either end of the lounge are two small card rooms, and the dining room adjoins at the rear. A recreation room, laundry, and the kitchens complete this floor plan. In the basement adjacent to the trunk room is the darkroom for photographic work. The upper floors have space for 149 in single rooms, double rooms, and in suites for two and three.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Waterman Gymnasium

- Built in 1894
- Architect: E.W. Arnold
- Funded by a challenge grant of \$20,000.00 by Joshua W. Waterman of Detroit with contributions from others, including students, and funding from the Regents
- Gymnasium size: 150 x 90 ft.
- 1916 addition increased the length to 248 ft.
- Demolished in 1977 to make room for the expansion of the adjacent Chemistry Building



[\[View more images of Waterman Gymnasium\]](#)

After years of effort by students to gain a physical education facility on the University of Michigan campus, Waterman Gymnasium was completed and ready for use in 1894. The Regents notes record reports about a gymnasium facility as early as 1870. Financial problems with the state legislature quashed all early attempts to procure special funding for such a facility.

In 1891, Joshua W. Waterman gave the University a gift of \$20,000.00 toward a gymnasium, with the attached condition that other donors be sought out to match the grant. By 1894, President Angell reported that a total, including the Waterman gift, of \$42,705.00 was available, to which was added \$6,095.00 raised through previous student efforts. By the time the construction was completed, it was necessary for the Regents to add \$14,000.00 to meet the total cost of \$65,134.14.

The architect for the University's first gymnasium was E.W. Arnold. The building was brick over a structural iron framework and included skylights in the ceiling. The interior dimensions of the gymnasium were 150 x 90 feet, with a shallow wing along the south side providing necessary office space. A balcony contained an indoor running track and locker room facilities were provided in the basement.

The rapid growth of the University in the early twentieth century necessitated an addition extending the length of the gymnasium to 248 feet, which was completed in 1916. Plans for provision of a swimming pool at the same time fell through because of funding shortages. Use of the building declined throughout the twentieth century, heightened by the move of the intercollegiate athletic program to a new athletic campus south of the main campus and by the construction of the Yost Field House in 1923. The deteriorating Waterman and Barbour Gymnasium complex was demolished in 1977, making way for a needed expansion to the adjacent Chemistry Building.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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West Engineering Building



- Construction authorized by the Regents in 1901, to cost no more than \$100,000.00
- Building completed: September, 1904
- Architect: Mason and Kahn, of Detroit
- Contractor: Charles Hoertz and Son, of Grand Rapids
- Cost to build: \$275,000.00
- Net floor space as built: 94,318 sq. ft.
- 1909-1910 addition added 63,000 sq. ft.
- Occupied by the College of Engineering until its move to North Campus in [xxxx]
- Now occupied by various units of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts and by the School of Information and Library Studies

[\[View more images of West Engineering Building\]](#)

On November 26, 1901, the Regents set aside funding amounting to \$100,000.00 for the construction of a new building for the College of Engineering. The plans of the architect, Mason and Kahn, of Detroit, were accepted in March, 1902, and a contract was awarded in June of that year to Charles Hoertz and Son, of Grand Rapids. The cost of the building was not to exceed \$140,000.00; this sum included funding for a tile roof for the building.

Construction of the building proceeded slowly, and in July, 1903, the Regents served notice to the contractor threatening to take completion of the building into the hands of the Board of Regents if it was not completed in a timely manner. The building was finally completed in September, 1904, at a final cost of \$275,000.00 and was known in its early days as the New Engineering Building.

The building was constructed of steel reinforced concrete with outer walls of brick and stone. The net floor space in the building was 94,318 square feet. The problem of the building blocking the southeastern end of the Diag was addressed by Professor Charles Simeon Denison in a sketch of an arch--which allowed the Diag to pass through the new building--sent to the architect and eventually incorporated into the building plans. The arch was known as the Denison Arch after a bronze tablet in memory of Denison was placed inside it in 1914.

The building was utilized for offices, classrooms and laboratories for the College of Engineering, which quickly overwhelmed the space available in the building. In 1909-1910, the east wing of the building, along East University, was extended, providing an additional 63,000 square feet of space. With the construction in 1923 of another engineering building directly across East University, the New Engineering Building was renamed the West Engineering Building, while the newer structure was known as the East Engineering Building.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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West Hall

- Built during 1862-1863 by the City of Ann Arbor as a public school
- Known at the 1st Ward School
- Purchased from the Board of Education by the University in 1901 for \$16,000.00
- Net floor space: 9,824 sq. ft.
- Razed in 1923 after the construction of Betsy Barbour House directly behind it



This small brick building, containing only 9,824 square feet, was constructed in 1862-1863 as a public school--known as the 1st Ward School. Overcrowding in University Hall and the rapid growth of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts at the turn of the century, necessitated the purchase of the building by the University even though it was not an ideal college classroom building. The transaction took place in November, 1901, for the price of \$16,000.00.

The building was first used by the University for classes in English, modern languages and forestry, but was later turned completely over to the Department of Rhetoric. The President's Report for 1922-1923 detailed some of the building's problems, noting its "creaking, splintered floors, its steep narrow staircases, its small rooms [and] its lack of office space." After the construction of Betsy Barbour House directly behind it 1920, the decision was made by the Regents to raze West Hall, which was accomplished in 1923.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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West Physics Building

- Begun in 1887, completed in 1888
- Architects: Pond and Pond, of Chicago, with consultations by Professor Henry Smith and Dr. Victor C. Vaughan
- Contractor: Daniel J. Ross
- Total cost to build: \$26,973.99
- The building was shared by the Medical School and the Department of Physics until the completion of the West Medical Building in 1903
- 1905 addition; Architects: Pond and Pond; Contractors: Koch Brothers, of Ann Arbor; Cost of addition: \$35,000.00
- Net floor area after addition: 18,497 sq. ft.
- Burned during demolition in the summer of 1966



[\[View more images of the West Physics Building\]](#)

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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West Quadrangle

- First unit, Allen-Rumsey House, constructed in 1937
- Put into use fall of 1939
- Architects: Lane, Davenport and Meyer of Detroit; Stewart-Kingscott Co. of Kalamazoo
- Contractors: H. B. Culbertson Company; Jerome A. Utley Co. of Detroit
- Cost: \$181,212
- The building is an angular figure eight with two inner courts



[\[View more images of West Quadrangle\]](#)

Allen-Rumsey House, the first unit of West Quadrangle, was constructed in 1937. The architectural firm, Lane, Davenport and Meyer, of Detroit, designers of an addition to the Union, developed a residence hall plan in connection with the Union expansion. Working drawings for the first unit of the dormitory were prepared by them, and in December the Regents authorized the sale of revenue bonds in the amount of \$185,000 to provide funds for equipment and construction. The building contract was awarded to the H. B. Culbertson Company on January 21, and the Buildings and Grounds Department was authorized to do the mechanical trades work. The total cost was recorded in the 1938 Financial Report as \$181,212, which included land and equipment costs. The dormitory was named in commemoration of John Allen and Elisha Rumsey, reputed cofounders of the city of Ann Arbor. The dormitory provided housing for only 114 men in spacious double rooms and was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1937. Meals were provided for these residents in one of the private dining rooms of the Michigan Union.

Through the efforts of Regent Lynch and Regent Shields a proposal including a grant from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works of the federal government was acted on by the Regents by mail vote in July, 1938. The proposal contemplated the completion of the residence hall development of which Allen-Rumsey House was the first unit and the construction of another residence hall to accommodate medical students. This expansion was made possible by an outright grant of 45 per cent of the project cost by the federal government. The remaining 55 per cent of the cost was to be borne by the University through the sale of bonds. A resolution authorizing the application to the Public Works Administration was approved in July, 1938, and in August the Regents accepted the Public Works Administration grant amounting to \$945,000. At the same time they authorized the sale of bonds in the amount of \$1,477,000 to finance the University's share of the project. Included in this bond issue was \$177,000 to cover the refunding of the outstanding bonds on Allen-Rumsey House.

The Stewart-Kingscott Company, of Kalamazoo, was selected as architect. Property facing Madison Street, Thompson Street, and Cheever Court including property facing Jefferson Street to provide a large parking lot was purchased by the University and a demolition contract was awarded in October, 1938. The major contract covering architectural trades was awarded to Jerome A. Utley Company, of Detroit, and construction started in December, 1938. Other contracts were awarded to the R. L. Spitzley Company for heating, plumbing, and ventilating, the Central Electric Company for electrical work, and the Otis Elevator Company for elevators and dumb-waiters. In total these contracts amounted to \$1,241,118.

West Quadrangle, as the building was named, was completed in record time. It was ready for occupancy at the beginning of the first semester of 1939-40 except for the dining area, which was completed and ready for use at the end of the fourth week of the semester. As all the room furniture had not been received, the residents had a

difficult time on arrival. Lamps were several weeks late in arriving, and for a short period beds were made up on mattresses placed on the floor. In getting to the building post office and going to the Union, with which it is connected, students had to pick their way around tradesmen who were completing work in the dining area. It was all taken in good spirit even though, as the Director of Residence Halls stated in his annual report, "these unsettled conditions produced in many students the feeling that they were transients rather than permanent residents, and consequently some of them were restless, disturbed — and disturbing — during most of the University year."

West Quadrangle is of fireproof construction with a brick exterior and with limestone trim which blends with the exterior of the Michigan Union. It has an area of 264,663 square feet, excluding Allen-Rumsey House, and the completed cost as recorded in the Financial Statement for 1941 was \$1,836,041, including equipment.

The building is an angular figure eight with two inner courts. The central part contains the dining area and separates the two courts with the main entrance on Thompson Street at one end and the entrance to the Union at the other. There are four dining rooms in the central part on two floors with the kitchen below them on the grade floor. Entrance to the south court is through a handsome wrought-iron gate named in honor of Regent James Murfin. The gate was a gift from various student organizations.

Space for 818 men in one hundred single rooms, 347 double rooms, and twelve two-room suites was provided in the completed structure, which with the inclusion of Allen-Rumsey House made a total of 932 residents. The new building was divided into seven houses, officially named as follows: the dormitory on the corner of Thompson and Madison streets: Robert Mark Wenley House; the central dormitory on Thompson Street: Michigan House; the dormitory north of Michigan House: Henry Carter Adams House; the dormitory on the corner of Thompson and Jefferson streets: Chicago House; the northeast dormitory: Alfred Henry Lloyd House; the two eastern dormitories: Alexander Winchell House and George Palmer Williams House (R.P., 1936-39, p. 822).

Each house is set apart from the next by firewalls, so that there is no intercommunication between buildings except at the grade floor level. Each house has its own lounge, recreation room, study room, and suites for the resident adviser and associate adviser.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Women's Athletic Building

- Completed in 1928
- Architect: Fry and Kasurin of Ann Arbor
- Contractor: Spence Brothers
- Cost: \$154,000
- Net floor area: 27,387 sq. ft.
- Consists of two stories and a basement
- In the basement is a four-lane bowling alley, a sixty-foot rifle range, and ten indoor golf cages



[\[View more images of the Women's Athletic Building\]](#)

The Women's Athletic Building on Palmer Field was erected in 1928 as part of the program in physical education for women undertaken by the University Board in Control of Physical Education two years earlier. For some years the athletic activities of the women of the University had been centered at Palmer Field, an uneven and rather hilly tract of land south of the hospitals and the Observatory. With the development of the extensive athletic program for the entire University, which took place with the erection of the Stadium and the intramural Sports Building, provision was made for the women by leveling Palmer Field and erecting a suitable field house on it.

The Women's Athletic Building, on Forest Avenue, at the east end of North University Avenue, was constructed at a total cost of \$154,000. It has two stories and a basement, and a floor area of 27,387 square feet. Designed by the Ann Arbor architects, Fry and Kasurin, it is built of red brick with white pillars at the front, in a simple Georgian tradition. The building was used as an athletic club, where social occasions could be combined with active sports participation. The big terrace which overlooked the playing fields was provided with colorful umbrellas, tables, and chairs.

The first floor housed the main office for the distribution of sports equipment, the main lockers, dressing rooms, showers, and the equipment-storage room. In the basement was a four-lane bowling alley, a sixty-foot rifle range, and ten indoor golf cages.

The Women's Athletic Building was demolished ca. 1975 to make way for the Central Campus Recreation Building and Margaret Bell Pool.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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Wood Utilization Laboratory

- Built in 1897
- Cost: \$19,348.84
- Originally used as a steam heating plant for the University Hospitals
- Remodeled in 1928 to become the Wood Utilization Laboratory for the School of Forestry and Conservation
- The University Board of Regents appropriated \$8,300 for the cost of repairs and remodeling

In 1897 the Board of Regents authorized the Committee on Buildings and Grounds "to procure plans for enlarging the steam heating plant at the Hospitals so as to provide a dining room, laundry, and dormitories for the nurses in the Training School, at a cost not exceeding \$10,000." The building, which was situated north of the other hospital buildings on Catherine Street, was used for this purpose for a number of years. A section of it was used for twenty years (1897-1917) as a laundry; later, the building became a clinical laboratory. Eventually, however, when the old hospitals were connected with the central heating plant of the University, this heating and power plant was abandoned, and in 1928 it was decided to remodel the west side of it as a wood utilization laboratory for the use of the School of Forestry and Conservation (R.P., 1926-29, p. 442). The sum of \$8,300 was set aside for special repairs and alterations.

These changes included installation of a lumber-drying kiln provided with the necessary instruments and apparatus, a fully equipped wood-preserving plant designed to operate at pressures up to 200 pounds to the square inch, additional machinery and equipment for study of the mechanical and physical properties of woods and of the bonding of wood with adhesives, and improved facilities for the study of the structure of woods, with special reference to properties and industrial uses. The floor area occupied by the kiln and wood-preserving plant is approximately 40 by 70 feet, and there is ample working space around the units.

Sources: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958

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 Reference: bentley.ref@umich.edu | Webmaster: bhlwebmaster@umich.edu
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Adelia Cheever House

- Opened in 1921
- Land and house donated to the University by Judge Noah Cheever
- Original residence razed in 1949 to make way for the South Quadrangle
- In 1949, the University purchased the home of Walter Mack for \$55,000 and renamed it the Adelia Cheever House.



The first Cheever House, located at 516 East Madison Ave., was opened as a women's residence in 1921. Originally occupied by Judge Noah Cheever and his wife Adelia, it was conveyed to the university upon the death of Ms. Cheever's sister, Pamela Noble. In December of the same year, Professor E.C. Goddard and other alumni offered to purchase the adjoining lot and provide more housing for women. The regents later donated the building at 619 Haven Ave (the future site of the University High School), and this structure was moved to the new lot. Renamed the Pamela Noble cottage, this resituated building housed twelve women, while the Cheever House roomed twenty-five. In 1949, both structures were razed to make way for the South Quadrangle. In 1947 however, the university had purchased the home of Walter Mack for \$55,000. Opened in the fall of 1949, the building was designated as the new Adelia Cheever House. The new building was made of brick and, like the original structure, set well back from the street. The upper floors housed twenty-nine women, while a large dormitory room slept several more.

Source: The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey; Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw, and Ruth W. Gjelsness, editors; Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1958.

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